

LEGISLATIVE BILL 959

Approved by the Governor April 18, 2016

Introduced by Sullivan, 41; at the request of the Governor.

A BILL FOR AN ACT relating to education; to amend sections 79-1005.01, 79-1007.18, 79-1008.01, 79-1008.02, 79-1075, 79-10,110, and 79-10,110.01, Reissue Revised Statutes of Nebraska, and sections 77-3442, 79-1003, and 79-1017.01, Revised Statutes Supplement, 2015; to change provisions relating to minimum levy adjustments and averaging adjustments under the Tax Equity and Educational Opportunities Support Act; to change provisions relating to and provide for school district levy and bonding authority for certain projects as prescribed; to eliminate obsolete provisions; to harmonize provisions; to repeal the original sections; and to declare an emergency.

Be it enacted by the people of the State of Nebraska,

Section 1. Section 77-3442, Revised Statutes Supplement, 2015, is amended to read:

77-3442 (1) Property tax levies for the support of local governments for fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 1998, shall be limited to the amounts set forth in this section except as provided in section 77-3444.

(2)(a) Except as provided in subdivision (2)(e) of this section, school districts and multiple-district school systems, except learning communities and school districts that are members of learning communities, may levy a maximum levy of one dollar and five cents per one hundred dollars of taxable valuation of property subject to the levy.

(b) For each fiscal year, learning communities may levy a maximum levy for the general fund budgets of member school districts of ninety-five cents per one hundred dollars of taxable valuation of property subject to the levy. The proceeds from the levy pursuant to this subdivision shall be distributed pursuant to section 79-1073.

(c) Except as provided in subdivision (2)(e) of this section, for each fiscal year, school districts that are members of learning communities may levy for purposes of such districts' general fund budget and special building funds a maximum combined levy of the difference of one dollar and five cents on each one hundred dollars of taxable property subject to the levy minus the learning community levies pursuant to subdivisions (2)(b) and (2)(g) of this section for such learning community.

(d) Excluded from the limitations in subdivisions (2)(a) and (2)(c) of this section are amounts levied to pay for sums agreed to be paid by a school district to certificated employees in exchange for a voluntary termination of employment, amounts levied in compliance with section 79-10,110 and section 11 of this act, and amounts levied to pay for special building funds and sinking funds established for projects commenced prior to April 1, 1996, for construction, expansion, or alteration of school district buildings. For purposes of this subsection, commenced means any action taken by the school board on the record which commits the board to expend district funds in planning, constructing, or carrying out the project.

(e) Federal aid school districts may exceed the maximum levy prescribed by subdivision (2)(a) or (2)(c) of this section only to the extent necessary to qualify to receive federal aid pursuant to Title VIII of Public Law 103-382, as such title existed on September 1, 2001. For purposes of this subdivision, federal aid school district means any school district which receives ten percent or more of the revenue for its general fund budget from federal government sources pursuant to Title VIII of Public Law 103-382, as such title existed on September 1, 2001.

(f) For school fiscal year 2002-03 through school fiscal year 2007-08, school districts and multiple-district school systems may, upon a three-fourths majority vote of the school board of the school district, the board of the unified system, or the school board of the high school district of the multiple-district school system that is not a unified system, exceed the maximum levy prescribed by subdivision (2)(a) of this section in an amount equal to the net difference between the amount of state aid that would have been provided under the Tax Equity and Educational Opportunities Support Act without the temporary aid adjustment factor as defined in section 79-1003 for the ensuing school fiscal year for the school district or multiple-district school system and the amount provided with the temporary aid adjustment factor. The State Department of Education shall certify to the school districts and multiple-district school systems the amount by which the maximum levy may be exceeded for the next school fiscal year pursuant to this subdivision (f) of this subsection on or before February 15 for school fiscal years 2004-05 through 2007-08.

(g) For each fiscal year, learning communities may levy a maximum levy of two cents on each one hundred dollars of taxable property subject to the levy for special building funds for member school districts. The proceeds from the levy pursuant to this subdivision shall be distributed pursuant to section 79-1073.01.

(h) For each fiscal year, learning communities may levy a maximum levy of one-half cent on each one hundred dollars of taxable property subject to the levy for elementary learning center facility leases, for remodeling of leased elementary learning center facilities, and for up to fifty percent of the estimated cost for focus school or program capital projects approved by the learning community coordinating council pursuant to section 79-2111.

(i) For each fiscal year, learning communities may levy a maximum levy of one and one-half cents on each one hundred dollars of taxable property subject to the levy for early childhood education programs for children in poverty, for elementary learning center employees, for contracts with other entities or individuals who are not employees of the learning community for elementary learning center programs and services, and for pilot projects, except that no more than ten percent of such levy may be used for elementary learning center employees.

~~(3)(a) For fiscal years 2011-12 and 2012-13, community college areas may levy a maximum of ten and one-quarter cents per one hundred dollars of taxable valuation of property subject to the levy for operating expenditures and may also levy the additional levies provided in subdivisions (1)(b) and (c) of section 85-1517.~~

~~(3) b) For fiscal year 2013-14 and each fiscal year thereafter, community college areas may levy the levies provided in subdivisions (2)(a) through (c) of section 85-1517, in accordance with the provisions of such subdivisions. A community college area may exceed the levy provided in subdivision (2)(b) of section 85-1517 by the amount necessary to retire general obligation bonds assumed by the community college area or issued pursuant to section 85-1515 according to the terms of such bonds or for any obligation pursuant to section 85-1535 entered into prior to January 1, 1997.~~

(4)(a) Natural resources districts may levy a maximum levy of four and one-half cents per one hundred dollars of taxable valuation of property subject to the levy.

(b) Natural resources districts shall also have the power and authority to levy a tax equal to the dollar amount by which their restricted funds budgeted to administer and implement ground water management activities and integrated management activities under the Nebraska Ground Water Management and Protection Act exceed their restricted funds budgeted to administer and implement ground water management activities and integrated management activities for FY2003-04, not to exceed one cent on each one hundred dollars of taxable valuation annually on all of the taxable property within the district.

(c) In addition, natural resources districts located in a river basin, subbasin, or reach that has been determined to be fully appropriated pursuant to section 46-714 or designated as overappropriated pursuant to section 46-713 by the Department of Natural Resources shall also have the power and authority to levy a tax equal to the dollar amount by which their restricted funds budgeted to administer and implement ground water management activities and integrated management activities under the Nebraska Ground Water Management and Protection Act exceed their restricted funds budgeted to administer and implement ground water management activities and integrated management activities for FY2005-06, not to exceed three cents on each one hundred dollars of taxable valuation on all of the taxable property within the district for fiscal year 2006-07 and each fiscal year thereafter through fiscal year 2017-18.

(5) Any educational service unit authorized to levy a property tax pursuant to section 79-1225 may levy a maximum levy of one and one-half cents per one hundred dollars of taxable valuation of property subject to the levy.

(6)(a) Incorporated cities and villages which are not within the boundaries of a municipal county may levy a maximum levy of forty-five cents per one hundred dollars of taxable valuation of property subject to the levy plus an additional five cents per one hundred dollars of taxable valuation to provide financing for the municipality's share of revenue required under an agreement or agreements executed pursuant to the Interlocal Cooperation Act or the Joint Public Agency Act. The maximum levy shall include amounts levied to pay for sums to support a library pursuant to section 51-201, museum pursuant to section 51-501, visiting community nurse, home health nurse, or home health agency pursuant to section 71-1637, or statue, memorial, or monument pursuant to section 80-202.

(b) Incorporated cities and villages which are within the boundaries of a municipal county may levy a maximum levy of ninety cents per one hundred dollars of taxable valuation of property subject to the levy. The maximum levy shall include amounts paid to a municipal county for county services, amounts levied to pay for sums to support a library pursuant to section 51-201, a museum pursuant to section 51-501, a visiting community nurse, home health nurse, or home health agency pursuant to section 71-1637, or a statue, memorial, or monument pursuant to section 80-202.

(7) Sanitary and improvement districts which have been in existence for more than five years may levy a maximum levy of forty cents per one hundred dollars of taxable valuation of property subject to the levy, and sanitary and improvement districts which have been in existence for five years or less shall not have a maximum levy. Unconsolidated sanitary and improvement districts which have been in existence for more than five years and are located in a municipal county may levy a maximum of eighty-five cents per hundred dollars of taxable valuation of property subject to the levy.

(8) Counties may levy or authorize a maximum levy of fifty cents per one hundred dollars of taxable valuation of property subject to the levy, except

that five cents per one hundred dollars of taxable valuation of property subject to the levy may only be levied to provide financing for the county's share of revenue required under an agreement or agreements executed pursuant to the Interlocal Cooperation Act or the Joint Public Agency Act. The maximum levy shall include amounts levied to pay for sums to support a library pursuant to section 51-201 or museum pursuant to section 51-501. The county may allocate up to fifteen cents of its authority to other political subdivisions subject to allocation of property tax authority under subsection (1) of section 77-3443 and not specifically covered in this section to levy taxes as authorized by law which do not collectively exceed fifteen cents per one hundred dollars of taxable valuation on any parcel or item of taxable property. The county may allocate to one or more other political subdivisions subject to allocation of property tax authority by the county under subsection (1) of section 77-3443 some or all of the county's five cents per one hundred dollars of valuation authorized for support of an agreement or agreements to be levied by the political subdivision for the purpose of supporting that political subdivision's share of revenue required under an agreement or agreements executed pursuant to the Interlocal Cooperation Act or the Joint Public Agency Act. If an allocation by a county would cause another county to exceed its levy authority under this section, the second county may exceed the levy authority in order to levy the amount allocated.

(9) Municipal counties may levy or authorize a maximum levy of one dollar per one hundred dollars of taxable valuation of property subject to the levy. The municipal county may allocate levy authority to any political subdivision or entity subject to allocation under section 77-3443.

(10) Beginning July 1, 2016, rural ~~Rural~~ and suburban fire protection districts may levy a maximum levy of ten and one-half cents per one hundred dollars of taxable valuation of property subject to the levy if (a) such district is located in a county that had a levy pursuant to subsection (8) of this section in the previous year of at least forty cents per one hundred dollars of taxable valuation of property subject to the levy or (b) for any rural or suburban fire protection district that had a levy request pursuant to section 77-3443 in the previous year, the county board of the county in which the greatest portion of the valuation of such district is located did not authorize any levy authority to such district in the previous year.

(11) Property tax levies (a) for judgments, except judgments or orders from the Commission of Industrial Relations, obtained against a political subdivision which require or obligate a political subdivision to pay such judgment, to the extent such judgment is not paid by liability insurance coverage of a political subdivision, (b) for preexisting lease-purchase contracts approved prior to July 1, 1998, (c) for bonds as defined in section 10-134 approved according to law and secured by a levy on property except as provided in section 44-4317 for bonded indebtedness issued by educational service units and school districts, and (d) for payments by a public airport to retire interest-free loans from the Department of Aeronautics in lieu of bonded indebtedness at a lower cost to the public airport are not included in the levy limits established by this section.

(12) The limitations on tax levies provided in this section are to include all other general or special levies provided by law. Notwithstanding other provisions of law, the only exceptions to the limits in this section are those provided by or authorized by sections 77-3442 to 77-3444.

(13) Tax levies in excess of the limitations in this section shall be considered unauthorized levies under section 77-1606 unless approved under section 77-3444.

(14) For purposes of sections 77-3442 to 77-3444, political subdivision means a political subdivision of this state and a county agricultural society.

(15) For school districts that file a binding resolution on or before May 9, 2008, with the county assessors, county clerks, and county treasurers for all counties in which the school district has territory pursuant to subsection (7) of section 79-458, if the combined levies, except levies for bonded indebtedness approved by the voters of the school district and levies for the refinancing of such bonded indebtedness, are in excess of the greater of (a) one dollar and twenty cents per one hundred dollars of taxable valuation of property subject to the levy or (b) the maximum levy authorized by a vote pursuant to section 77-3444, all school district levies, except levies for bonded indebtedness approved by the voters of the school district and levies for the refinancing of such bonded indebtedness, shall be considered unauthorized levies under section 77-1606.

Sec. 2. Section 79-1003, Revised Statutes Supplement, 2015, is amended to read:

79-1003 For purposes of the Tax Equity and Educational Opportunities Support Act:

(1) Adjusted general fund operating expenditures means (a) for school fiscal years 2013-14 through 2015-16, the difference of the general fund operating expenditures as calculated pursuant to subdivision (23) of this section increased by the cost growth factor calculated pursuant to section 79-1007.10, minus the transportation allowance, special receipts allowance, poverty allowance, limited English proficiency allowance, distance education and telecommunications allowance, elementary site allowance, summer school allowance, instructional time allowance, teacher education allowance, and focus school and program allowance, and (b) for school fiscal year 2016-17 and each school fiscal year thereafter, the difference of the general fund operating expenditures as calculated pursuant to subdivision (23) of this section

increased by the cost growth factor calculated pursuant to section 79-1007.10, minus the transportation allowance, special receipts allowance, poverty allowance, limited English proficiency allowance, distance education and telecommunications allowance, elementary site allowance, summer school allowance, best practices allowance, and focus school and program allowance;

(2) Adjusted valuation means the assessed valuation of taxable property of each local system in the state, adjusted pursuant to the adjustment factors described in section 79-1016. Adjusted valuation means the adjusted valuation for the property tax year ending during the school fiscal year immediately preceding the school fiscal year in which the aid based upon that value is to be paid. For purposes of determining the local effort rate yield pursuant to section 79-1015.01, adjusted valuation does not include the value of any property which a court, by a final judgment from which no appeal is taken, has declared to be nontaxable or exempt from taxation;

(3) Allocated income tax funds means the amount of assistance paid to a local system pursuant to section 79-1005.01 as adjusted, for school fiscal years prior to school fiscal year 2017-18, by the minimum levy adjustment pursuant to section 79-1008.02;

(4) Average daily membership means the average daily membership for grades kindergarten through twelve attributable to the local system, as provided in each district's annual statistical summary, and includes the proportionate share of students enrolled in a public school instructional program on less than a full-time basis;

(5) Base fiscal year means the first school fiscal year following the school fiscal year in which the reorganization or unification occurred;

(6) Board means the school board of each school district;

(7) Categorical funds means funds limited to a specific purpose by federal or state law, including, but not limited to, Title I funds, Title VI funds, federal vocational education funds, federal school lunch funds, Indian education funds, Head Start funds, and funds from the Education Innovation Fund. Categorical funds does not include funds received pursuant to section 79-1028.02 or 79-1028.04;

(8) Consolidate means to voluntarily reduce the number of school districts providing education to a grade group and does not include dissolution pursuant to section 79-498;

(9) Converted contract means an expired contract that was in effect for at least fifteen school years beginning prior to school year 2012-13 for the education of students in a nonresident district in exchange for tuition from the resident district when the expiration of such contract results in the nonresident district educating students, who would have been covered by the contract if the contract were still in effect, as option students pursuant to the enrollment option program established in section 79-234;

(10) Converted contract option student means a student who will be an option student pursuant to the enrollment option program established in section 79-234 for the school fiscal year for which aid is being calculated and who would have been covered by a converted contract if the contract were still in effect and such school fiscal year is the first school fiscal year for which such contract is not in effect;

(11) Department means the State Department of Education;

(12) District means any Class I, II, III, IV, V, or VI school district and, beginning with the calculation of state aid for school fiscal year 2011-12 and each school fiscal year thereafter, a unified system as defined in section 79-4,108;

(13) Ensuing school fiscal year means the school fiscal year following the current school fiscal year;

(14) Equalization aid means the amount of assistance calculated to be paid to a local system pursuant to sections 79-1007.11 to 79-1007.23, 79-1007.25, 79-1008.01 to 79-1022, 79-1022.02, 79-1028.02, and 79-1028.04;

(15) Fall membership means the total membership in kindergarten through grade twelve attributable to the local system as reported on the fall school district membership reports for each district pursuant to section 79-528;

(16) Fiscal year means the state fiscal year which is the period from July 1 to the following June 30;

(17) Formula students means:

(a) For state aid certified pursuant to section 79-1022, the sum of the product of fall membership from the school fiscal year immediately preceding the school fiscal year in which the aid is to be paid multiplied by the average ratio of average daily membership to fall membership for the second school fiscal year immediately preceding the school fiscal year in which the aid is to be paid and the prior two school fiscal years plus sixty percent of the qualified early childhood education fall membership plus tuitioned students from the school fiscal year immediately preceding the school fiscal year in which aid is to be paid minus the product of the number of students enrolled in kindergarten that is not full-day kindergarten from the fall membership multiplied by 0.5; and

(b) For the final calculation of state aid pursuant to section 79-1065, the sum of average daily membership plus sixty percent of the qualified early childhood education average daily membership plus tuitioned students minus the product of the number of students enrolled in kindergarten that is not full-day kindergarten from the average daily membership multiplied by 0.5 from the school fiscal year immediately preceding the school fiscal year in which aid was paid;

(18) Free lunch and free milk calculated student means, for school fiscal

year 2016-17 and each school fiscal year thereafter, using the most recent data available on November 1 of the school fiscal year immediately preceding the school fiscal year in which aid is to be paid, (a) a student who qualified for free lunches or free milk and attended a school that uses information collected from parents and guardians pursuant to section 79-10,143 to determine such qualifications pursuant to the federal Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act, 42 U.S.C. 1751 et seq., and the federal Child Nutrition Act of 1966, 42 U.S.C. 1771 et seq., as such acts and sections existed on January 1, 2015, and rules and regulations adopted thereunder, plus (b) the product of the students who attend a school that provides free meals to all students pursuant to the community eligibility provision multiplied by the identified student percentage calculated pursuant to such federal provision;

(19) Free lunch and free milk student means, for school fiscal years prior to school fiscal year 2016-17, a student who qualified for free lunches or free milk from the most recent data available on November 1 of the school fiscal year immediately preceding the school fiscal year in which aid is to be paid;

(20) Full-day kindergarten means kindergarten offered by a district for at least one thousand thirty-two instructional hours;

(21) General fund budget of expenditures means the total budget of disbursements and transfers for general fund purposes as certified in the budget statement adopted pursuant to the Nebraska Budget Act, except that for purposes of the limitation imposed in section 79-1023 and the calculation pursuant to subdivision (2) of section 79-1027.01, the general fund budget of expenditures does not include any special grant funds, exclusive of local matching funds, received by a district;

(22) General fund expenditures means all expenditures from the general fund;

(23) General fund operating expenditures means for state aid calculated for school fiscal years 2012-13 and each school fiscal year thereafter, as reported on the annual financial report for the second school fiscal year immediately preceding the school fiscal year in which aid is to be paid, the total general fund expenditures minus (a) the amount of all receipts to the general fund, to the extent that such receipts are not included in local system formula resources, from early childhood education tuition, summer school tuition, educational entities as defined in section 79-1201.01 for providing distance education courses through the Educational Service Unit Coordinating Council to such educational entities, private foundations, individuals, associations, charitable organizations, the textbook loan program authorized by section 79-734, federal impact aid, and levy override elections pursuant to section 77-3444, (b) the amount of expenditures for categorical funds, tuition paid, transportation fees paid to other districts, adult education, community services, redemption of the principal portion of general fund debt service, retirement incentive plans authorized by section 79-855, and staff development assistance authorized by section 79-856, (c) the amount of any transfers from the general fund to any bond fund and transfers from other funds into the general fund, (d) any legal expenses in excess of fifteen-hundredths of one percent of the formula need for the school fiscal year in which the expenses occurred, (e) expenditures to pay for sums agreed to be paid by a school district to certificated employees in exchange for a voluntary termination occurring prior to July 1, 2009, occurring on or after the last day of the 2010-11 school year and prior to the first day of the 2013-14 school year, or, to the extent that a district has demonstrated to the State Board of Education pursuant to section 79-1028.01 that the agreement will result in a net savings in salary and benefit costs to the school district over a five-year period, occurring on or after the first day of the 2013-14 school year, (f)(i) expenditures to pay for employer contributions pursuant to subsection (2) of section 79-958 to the School Employees Retirement System of the State of Nebraska to the extent that such expenditures exceed the employer contributions under such subsection that would have been made at a contribution rate of seven and thirty-five hundredths percent or (ii) expenditures to pay for school district contributions pursuant to subdivision (1)(c)(i) of section 79-9,113 to the retirement system established pursuant to the Class V School Employees Retirement Act to the extent that such expenditures exceed the school district contributions under such subdivision that would have been made at a contribution rate of seven and thirty-seven hundredths percent, and (g) any amounts paid by the district for lobbyist fees and expenses reported to the Clerk of the Legislature pursuant to section 49-1483.

For purposes of this subdivision (23) of this section, receipts from levy override elections shall equal ninety-nine percent of the difference of the total general fund levy minus a levy of one dollar and five cents per one hundred dollars of taxable valuation multiplied by the assessed valuation for school districts that have voted pursuant to section 77-3444 to override the maximum levy provided pursuant to section 77-3442;

(24) High school district means a school district providing instruction in at least grades nine through twelve;

(25) Income tax liability means the amount of the reported income tax liability for resident individuals pursuant to the Nebraska Revenue Act of 1967 less all nonrefundable credits earned and refunds made;

(26) Income tax receipts means the amount of income tax collected pursuant to the Nebraska Revenue Act of 1967 less all nonrefundable credits earned and refunds made;

(27) Limited English proficiency students means the number of students with limited English proficiency in a district from the most recent data

available on November 1 of the school fiscal year preceding the school fiscal year in which aid is to be paid plus the difference of such students with limited English proficiency minus the average number of limited English proficiency students for such district, prior to such addition, for the three immediately preceding school fiscal years if such difference is greater than zero;

(28) Local system means a learning community for purposes of calculation of state aid for the second full school fiscal year after becoming a learning community and each school fiscal year thereafter, a unified system, a Class VI district and the associated Class I districts, or a Class II, III, IV, or V district and any affiliated Class I districts or portions of Class I districts. The membership, expenditures, and resources of Class I districts that are affiliated with multiple high school districts will be attributed to local systems based on the percent of the Class I valuation that is affiliated with each high school district;

(29) Low-income child means (a) for school fiscal years prior to 2016-17, a child under nineteen years of age living in a household having an annual adjusted gross income for the second calendar year preceding the beginning of the school fiscal year for which aid is being calculated equal to or less than the maximum household income that would allow a student from a family of four people to be a free lunch and free milk student during the school fiscal year immediately preceding the school fiscal year for which aid is being calculated and (b) for school fiscal year 2016-17 and each school fiscal year thereafter, a child under nineteen years of age living in a household having an annual adjusted gross income for the second calendar year preceding the beginning of the school fiscal year for which aid is being calculated equal to or less than the maximum household income pursuant to sections 9(b)(1) and 17(c)(4) of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act, 42 U.S.C. 1758(b)(1) and 42 U.S.C. 1766(c)(4), respectively, and sections 3(a)(6) and 4(e)(1)(A) of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966, 42 U.S.C. 1772(a)(6) and 42 U.S.C. 1773(e)(1)(A), respectively, as such acts and sections existed on January 1, 2015, for a household of that size that would have allowed the child to meet the income qualifications for free meals during the school fiscal year immediately preceding the school fiscal year for which aid is being calculated;

(30) Low-income students means the number of low-income children within the district multiplied by the ratio of the formula students in the district divided by the total children under nineteen years of age residing in the district as derived from income tax information;

(31) Most recently available complete data year means the most recent single school fiscal year for which the annual financial report, fall school district membership report, annual statistical summary, Nebraska income tax liability by school district for the calendar year in which the majority of the school fiscal year falls, and adjusted valuation data are available;

(32) Poverty students means (a) for school fiscal years prior to 2016-17, the number of low-income students or the number of students who are free lunch and free milk students in a district plus the difference of the number of low-income students or the number of students who are free lunch and free milk students in a district, whichever is greater, minus the average number of poverty students for such district, prior to such addition, for the three immediately preceding school fiscal years if such difference is greater than zero and (b) for school fiscal year 2016-17 and each school fiscal year thereafter, the unadjusted poverty students plus the difference of such unadjusted poverty students minus the average number of poverty students for such district, prior to such addition, for the three immediately preceding school fiscal years if such difference is greater than zero;

(33) Qualified early childhood education average daily membership means the product of the average daily membership for school fiscal year 2006-07 and each school fiscal year thereafter of students who will be eligible to attend kindergarten the following school year and are enrolled in an early childhood education program approved by the department pursuant to section 79-1103 for such school district for such school year multiplied by the ratio of the actual instructional hours of the program divided by one thousand thirty-two if: (a) The program is receiving a grant pursuant to such section for the third year; (b) the program has already received grants pursuant to such section for three years; or (c) the program has been approved pursuant to subsection (5) of section 79-1103 for such school year and the two preceding school years, including any such students in portions of any of such programs receiving an expansion grant;

(34) Qualified early childhood education fall membership means the product of membership on the last Friday in September 2006 and each year thereafter of students who will be eligible to attend kindergarten the following school year and are enrolled in an early childhood education program approved by the department pursuant to section 79-1103 for such school district for such school year multiplied by the ratio of the planned instructional hours of the program divided by one thousand thirty-two if: (a) The program is receiving a grant pursuant to such section for the third year; (b) the program has already received grants pursuant to such section for three years; or (c) the program has been approved pursuant to subsection (5) of section 79-1103 for such school year and the two preceding school years, including any such students in portions of any of such programs receiving an expansion grant;

(35) Regular route transportation means the transportation of students on regularly scheduled daily routes to and from the attendance center;

(36) Reorganized district means any district involved in a consolidation

and currently educating students following consolidation;

(37) School year or school fiscal year means the fiscal year of a school district as defined in section 79-1091;

(38) Sparse local system means a local system that is not a very sparse local system but which meets the following criteria:

(a)(i) Less than two students per square mile in the county in which each high school is located, based on the school district census, (ii) less than one formula student per square mile in the local system, and (iii) more than ten miles between each high school attendance center and the next closest high school attendance center on paved roads;

(b)(i) Less than one and one-half formula students per square mile in the local system and (ii) more than fifteen miles between each high school attendance center and the next closest high school attendance center on paved roads;

(c)(i) Less than one and one-half formula students per square mile in the local system and (ii) more than two hundred seventy-five square miles in the local system; or

(d)(i) Less than two formula students per square mile in the local system and (ii) the local system includes an area equal to ninety-five percent or more of the square miles in the largest county in which a high school attendance center is located in the local system;

(39) Special education means specially designed kindergarten through grade twelve instruction pursuant to section 79-1125, and includes special education transportation;

(40) Special grant funds means the budgeted receipts for grants, including, but not limited to, categorical funds, reimbursements for wards of the court, short-term borrowings including, but not limited to, registered warrants and tax anticipation notes, interfund loans, insurance settlements, and reimbursements to county government for previous overpayment. The state board shall approve a listing of grants that qualify as special grant funds;

(41) State aid means the amount of assistance paid to a district pursuant to the Tax Equity and Educational Opportunities Support Act;

(42) State board means the State Board of Education;

(43) State support means all funds provided to districts by the State of Nebraska for the general fund support of elementary and secondary education;

(44) Statewide average basic funding per formula student means the statewide total basic funding for all districts divided by the statewide total formula students for all districts;

(45) Statewide average general fund operating expenditures per formula student means the statewide total general fund operating expenditures for all districts divided by the statewide total formula students for all districts;

(46) Teacher has the definition found in section 79-101;

(47) Temporary aid adjustment factor means (a) for school fiscal years before school fiscal year 2007-08, one and one-fourth percent of the sum of the local system's transportation allowance, the local system's special receipts allowance, and the product of the local system's adjusted formula students multiplied by the average formula cost per student in the local system's cost grouping and (b) for school fiscal year 2007-08, one and one-fourth percent of the sum of the local system's transportation allowance, special receipts allowance, and distance education and telecommunications allowance and the product of the local system's adjusted formula students multiplied by the average formula cost per student in the local system's cost grouping;

(48) Tuition receipts from converted contracts means tuition receipts received by a district from another district in the most recently available complete data year pursuant to a converted contract prior to the expiration of the contract;

(49) Tuitioned students means students in kindergarten through grade twelve of the district whose tuition is paid by the district to some other district or education agency;

(50) Unadjusted poverty students means, for school fiscal year 2016-17 and each school fiscal year thereafter, the greater of the number of low-income students or the free lunch and free milk calculated students in a district; and

(51) Very sparse local system means a local system that has:

(a)(i) Less than one-half student per square mile in each county in which each high school attendance center is located based on the school district census, (ii) less than one formula student per square mile in the local system, and (iii) more than fifteen miles between the high school attendance center and the next closest high school attendance center on paved roads; or

(b)(i) More than four hundred fifty square miles in the local system, (ii) less than one-half student per square mile in the local system, and (iii) more than fifteen miles between each high school attendance center and the next closest high school attendance center on paved roads.

Sec. 3. Section 79-1005.01, Reissue Revised Statutes of Nebraska, is amended to read:

79-1005.01 (1) An amount equal to the amount appropriated to the School District Income Tax Fund for distribution in school fiscal year 1992-93 shall be disbursed as option payments as determined under section 79-1009 and as allocated income tax funds as determined in this section and sections 79-1008.01, 79-1015.01, 79-1017.01, and 79-1018.01, except as provided in section 79-1008.02 for school fiscal years prior to school fiscal year 2017-18. For school fiscal years prior to school fiscal year 2017-18, funds — Funds not distributed as allocated income tax funds due to minimum levy adjustments shall not increase the amount available to local systems for distribution as

allocated income tax funds.

(2) Not later than November 15 of each year, the Tax Commissioner shall certify to the department for the preceding tax year the income tax liability of resident individuals for each local system. The 1996 income tax liability of resident individuals of Class I districts that are affiliated with multiple high school districts shall be divided between local systems based on the percentage of the Class I district's valuation affiliated with each high school district.

(3) Using the data certified by the Tax Commissioner pursuant to subsection (2) of this section, the department shall calculate the allocation percentage and each local system's allocated income tax funds. The allocation percentage shall be an amount equal to the amount appropriated to the School District Income Tax Fund for distribution in school fiscal year 1992-93 minus the total amount paid for option students pursuant to section 79-1009 and (a) for aid calculated for school fiscal year 2010-11, minus twenty million dollars and (b) for aid calculated for school fiscal years 2011-12 and 2012-13, minus twenty-one million dollars with the difference divided by the aggregate statewide income tax liability of all resident individuals certified pursuant to subsection (2) of this section. Each local system's allocated income tax funds shall be calculated by multiplying the allocation percentage times the local system's income tax liability certified pursuant to subsection (2) of this section.

Sec. 4. Section 79-1007.18, Reissue Revised Statutes of Nebraska, is amended to read:

79-1007.18 (1) For school fiscal years prior to school fiscal year 2017-18:

(a) The department shall calculate an averaging adjustment for districts if the basic funding per formula student is less than the averaging adjustment threshold and the general fund levy for the school fiscal year immediately preceding the school fiscal year for which aid is being calculated was at least one dollar per one hundred dollars of taxable valuation. For school districts that are members of a learning community, the general fund levy for purposes of this section includes both the common general fund levy and the school district general fund levy authorized pursuant to subdivisions (2)(b) and (2)(c) of section 77-3442. The averaging adjustment shall equal the district's formula students multiplied by the percentage specified in this subsection section for such district of the difference between the averaging adjustment threshold minus such district's basic funding per formula student; -

~~(2)(a) For school fiscal years 2012-13 and 2013-14, the averaging adjustment threshold shall equal the lesser of (i) the averaging adjustment threshold for the school fiscal year immediately preceding the school fiscal year for which aid is being calculated increased by the basic allowable growth rate or (ii) the statewide average basic funding per formula student for the school fiscal year for which aid is being calculated.~~

~~(b) The For school fiscal year 2014-15 and each school fiscal year thereafter, the averaging adjustment threshold shall equal the aggregate basic funding for all districts with nine hundred or more formula students divided by the aggregate formula students for all districts with nine hundred or more formula students for the school fiscal year for which aid is being calculated; and -~~

~~(c) 3) The percentage to be used in the calculation of an averaging adjustment shall be based on the general fund levy for the school fiscal year immediately preceding the school fiscal year for which aid is being calculated and shall be as follows: -~~

~~(4) The percentages to be used in the calculation of averaging adjustments shall be as follows:~~

~~(i) a) If such levy was at least one dollar per one hundred dollars of taxable valuation but less than one dollar and one cent per one hundred dollars of taxable valuation, the percentage shall be fifty percent;~~

~~(ii) b) If such levy was at least one dollar and one cent per one hundred dollars of taxable valuation but less than one dollar and two cents per one hundred dollars of taxable valuation, the percentage shall be sixty percent;~~

~~(iii) c) If such levy was at least one dollar and two cents per one hundred dollars of taxable valuation but less than one dollar and three cents per one hundred dollars of taxable valuation, the percentage shall be seventy percent;~~

~~(iv) d) If such levy was at least one dollar and three cents per one hundred dollars of taxable valuation but less than one dollar and four cents per one hundred dollars of taxable valuation, the percentage shall be eighty percent; and~~

~~(v) e) If such levy was at least one dollar and four cents per one hundred dollars of taxable valuation, the percentage shall be ninety percent.~~

(2) For school fiscal year 2017-18 and each school fiscal year thereafter, the department shall calculate an averaging adjustment for districts with at least nine hundred formula students if the basic funding per formula student is less than the averaging adjustment threshold. The averaging adjustment shall equal the district's formula students multiplied by ninety percent of the difference of the averaging adjustment threshold minus such district's basic funding per formula student. The averaging adjustment threshold shall equal the aggregate basic funding for all districts with nine hundred or more formula students divided by the aggregate formula students for all districts with nine hundred or more formula students for the school fiscal year for which aid is being calculated.

Sec. 5. Section 79-1008.01, Reissue Revised Statutes of Nebraska, is

amended to read:

~~79-1008.01 Except for all school fiscal years except school fiscal year 2010-11, except as provided in section sections 79-1008.02 for school fiscal years prior to school fiscal year 2017-18 and section 79-1009, each local system shall receive equalization aid in the amount that the total formula need of each local system, as determined pursuant to sections 79-1007.04 to 79-1007.23 and 79-1007.25, exceeds its total formula resources as determined pursuant to sections 79-1015.01 to 79-1018.01.~~

~~For school fiscal year 2010-11, except as provided in sections 79-1008.02 and 79-1009, each local system shall receive equalization aid in the amount by which one hundred two and twenty three hundredths percent of the total formula need of each local system, as determined pursuant to sections 79-1007.04 to 79-1007.23 and 79-1007.25, exceeds its total formula resources as determined pursuant to sections 79-1015.01 to 79-1018.01.~~

Sec. 6. Section 79-1008.02, Reissue Revised Statutes of Nebraska, is amended to read:

79-1008.02 For school fiscal years prior to school fiscal year 2017-18, a A minimum levy adjustment shall be calculated and applied to any local system that has a general fund common levy for the fiscal year during which aid is certified that is less than the maximum levy, for such fiscal year for such local system, allowed pursuant to subdivision (2)(a) or (b) of section 77-3442 without a vote pursuant to section 77-3444 less five cents for learning communities and less ten cents for all other local systems. To calculate the minimum levy adjustment, the department shall subtract the local system general fund common levy for such fiscal year for such local system from the maximum levy allowed pursuant to subdivision (2)(a) or (b) of section 77-3442 without a vote pursuant to section 77-3444 less five cents for learning communities and less ten cents for all other local systems and multiply the result by the local system's adjusted valuation divided by one hundred. The minimum levy adjustment shall be added to the formula resources of the local system for the determination of equalization aid pursuant to section 79-1008.01. If the minimum levy adjustment is greater than or equal to the allocated income tax funds calculated pursuant to section 79-1005.01, the local system shall not receive allocated income tax funds. If the minimum levy adjustment is less than the allocated income tax funds calculated pursuant to section 79-1005.01, the local system shall receive allocated income tax funds in the amount of the difference between the allocated income tax funds calculated pursuant to section 79-1005.01 and the minimum levy adjustment. This section does not apply to the calculation of aid for a local system containing a learning community for the first school fiscal year for which aid is calculated for such local system.

Sec. 7. Section 79-1017.01, Revised Statutes Supplement, 2015, is amended to read:

79-1017.01 (1) For state aid calculated for school fiscal years 2014-15 and 2015-16, local system formula resources includes teacher education aid determined for each district pursuant to section 79-1007.25, instructional time aid determined pursuant to subsection (2) of section 79-1007.23, allocated income tax funds determined for each district pursuant to section 79-1005.01, and adjustments pursuant to section 79-1008.02 and is reduced by amounts paid by the district in the most recently available complete data year as property tax refunds pursuant to or in the manner prescribed by section 77-1736.06.

(2) For state aid calculated for school fiscal year 2016-17 and each school fiscal year thereafter, local system formula resources includes best practices aid pursuant to section 79-1004, if any districts in the local system qualify, allocated income tax funds determined for each district pursuant to section 79-1005.01, and adjustments pursuant to section 79-1008.02 for school fiscal years prior to school fiscal year 2017-18, and is reduced by amounts paid by the district in the most recently available complete data year as property tax refunds pursuant to or in the manner prescribed by section 77-1736.06.

Sec. 8. Section 79-1075, Reissue Revised Statutes of Nebraska, is amended to read:

79-1075 (1) The county board of the county in which is located the schoolhouse or the administrative office of any joint school district or learning community shall make a levy for the school district or learning community, as may be necessary, and the county clerk of that headquarters county shall certify the levy, on or before the date prescribed in section 77-1601, to the county clerk of each county in which is situated any portion of the joint school district or learning community. This section shall apply to all taxes levied on behalf of school districts, including, but not limited to, taxes authorized by sections 10-304, 10-711, 10-716.01, 77-1601, 79-747, 79-1077, 79-1084, 79-1085, 79-1086, 79-10,100, 79-10,110, 79-10,118, 79-10,120, 79-10,122, and 79-10,126 and section 11 of this act.

(2) The county board of the county in which is located the schoolhouse or the administrative office of the high school district of a joint affiliated school system shall make a levy for the joint affiliated school system, as may be necessary, and the county clerk of that headquarters county shall certify the levy, on or before the date prescribed in section 77-1601, to the county clerk of each county in which is situated any portion of the joint affiliated school system. This section shall apply to all taxes levied on behalf of affiliated school systems, including, but not limited to, taxes authorized by sections 10-716.01, 79-1077, and 79-10,110 and section 11 of this act.

Sec. 9. Section 79-10,110, Reissue Revised Statutes of Nebraska, is

amended to read:

79-10,110 (1) Prior to the effective date of this act, after After making a determination that an actual or potential environmental hazard or accessibility barrier exists, that a life safety code violation exists, or that expenditures are needed for indoor air quality or mold abatement and prevention within the school buildings or grounds under its control, a school board may make and deliver to the county clerk of such county in which any part of the school district is situated, not later than the date provided in section 13-508, an itemized estimate of the amounts necessary to be expended for the abatement of such environmental hazard, for accessibility barrier elimination, or for modifications for life safety code violations, indoor air quality, or mold abatement and prevention in such school buildings or grounds. The board shall designate the particular environmental hazard abatement project, accessibility barrier elimination project, or modification for life safety code violations, indoor air quality, or mold abatement and prevention for which the tax levy provided for by this section will be expended, the period of years, which shall not exceed ten years, for which the tax will be levied for such project, and the estimated amount of the levy for each year of the period based on the taxable valuation of the district at the time of issuance.

(2) Prior to the effective date of this act, after After a public hearing, a school board may undertake any qualified capital purpose in any qualified zone academy under its control and may levy a tax as provided in this section to repay a qualified zone academy bond issued for such undertaking. The board shall designate: (a) The particular qualified capital purpose for which the qualified zone academy bond was issued and for which the tax levy provided for by this section will be expended; (b) the period of years for which the tax will be levied to repay such qualified zone academy bond, not exceeding the maturity term for such qualified zone academy bond established pursuant to federal law or, for any such bond issued prior to May 20, 2009, fifteen years; and (c) the estimated amount of the levy for each year of the period based on the taxable valuation of the district at the time of issuance. The hearing required by this subsection shall be held only after notice of such hearing has been published for three consecutive weeks prior to the hearing in a legal newspaper published or of general circulation in the school district.

(3) Prior to the effective date of this act, after After a public hearing, a school board may undertake any American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 purpose and may levy a tax to repay any American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 bond issued for such undertaking. The board shall designate: (a) The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 purpose for which the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 bond will be issued and for which the tax levy provided by this section will be expended; (b) the period of years for which the tax will be levied to repay such American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 bond, not exceeding the maturity term for the type of American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 bond established pursuant to federal law or, if no such term is established, thirty years; and (c) the estimated amount of the levy for each year of such period based on the taxable valuation of the district at the time of issuance. Prior to the public hearing, the school board shall prepare an itemized estimate of the amounts necessary to be expended for the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 purpose. The hearing required by this subsection shall be held only after notice of such hearing has been published for three consecutive weeks prior to the hearing in a legal newspaper published or of general circulation in the school district.

(4) Prior to the effective date of this act, the The board may designate more than one project under subsection (1) of this section, more than one qualified capital purpose under subsection (2) of this section, or more than one American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 purpose under subsection (3) of this section and levy a tax pursuant to this section for each such project, qualified capital purpose, or American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 purpose, concurrently or consecutively, as the case may be, if the aggregate levy in each year and the duration of each such levy will not exceed the limitations specified in this section. Each levy for a project, a qualified capital purpose, or an American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 purpose which is authorized by this section may be imposed for such duration as the board specifies, notwithstanding the contemporaneous existence or subsequent imposition of any other levy for another project, qualified capital purpose, or American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 purpose imposed pursuant to this section and notwithstanding the subsequent issuance by the district of bonded indebtedness payable from its general fund levy.

(5) The county clerk shall levy such taxes, not to exceed five and one-fifth cents per one hundred dollars of taxable valuation for Class II, III, IV, V, and VI districts, and not to exceed the limits set for Class I districts in section 79-10,124, on the taxable property of the district necessary to (a) cover the environmental hazard abatement or accessibility barrier elimination project costs or costs for modification for life safety code violations, indoor air quality, or mold abatement and prevention itemized by the board pursuant to subsection (1) of this section and (b) repay any qualified zone academy bonds or American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 bonds pursuant to subsection (2) or (3) of this section. Such taxes shall be collected by the county treasurer at the same time and in the same manner as county taxes are collected and when collected shall be paid to the treasurer of the district and used to cover the project costs.

(6) If such board operates grades nine through twelve as part of an affiliated school system, it shall designate the fraction of the project or

undertaking to be conducted for the benefit of grades nine through twelve. Such fraction shall be raised by a levy placed upon all of the taxable value of all taxable property in the affiliated school system pursuant to subsection (2) of section 79-1075. The balance of the project or undertaking to be conducted for the benefit of grades kindergarten through eight shall be raised by a levy placed upon all of the taxable value of all taxable property in the district which is governed by such board. The combined rate for both levies in the high school district, to be determined by such board, shall not exceed five and one-fifth cents on each one hundred dollars of taxable value.

(7) Each board which submits an itemized estimate shall establish an environmental hazard abatement and accessibility barrier elimination project account, a life safety code modification project account, an indoor air quality project account, or a mold abatement and prevention project account, each board which undertakes a qualified capital purpose shall establish a qualified capital purpose undertaking account, within the qualified capital purpose undertaking fund, and each board which undertakes an American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 purpose shall establish an American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 purpose undertaking account. Taxes collected pursuant to this section shall be credited to the appropriate account to cover the project or undertaking costs. Such estimates may be presented to the county clerk and taxes levied accordingly.

(8) For purposes of this section:

(a) Abatement includes, but is not limited to, any inspection and testing regarding environmental hazards, any maintenance to reduce, lessen, put an end to, diminish, moderate, decrease, control, dispose of, or eliminate environmental hazards, any removal or encapsulation of environmentally hazardous material or property, any related restoration or replacement of material or property, any related architectural and engineering services, and any other action to reduce or eliminate environmental hazards in the school buildings or on the school grounds under the board's control, except that abatement does not include the encapsulation of any material containing more than one percent friable asbestos;

(b) Accessibility barrier means anything which impedes entry into, exit from, or use of any building or facility by all people;

(c) Accessibility barrier elimination includes, but is not limited to, inspection for and removal of accessibility barriers, maintenance to reduce, lessen, put an end to, diminish, control, dispose of, or eliminate accessibility barriers, related restoration or replacement of facilities or property, any related architectural and engineering services, and any other action to eliminate accessibility barriers in the school buildings or grounds under the board's control;

(d) American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 bond means any type or form of bond permitted by the federal American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, as such act or bond may be amended and supplemented, including the federal Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment Act, as amended and supplemented, for use by schools, except qualified zone academy bonds;

(e) American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 purpose means any construction of a new public school facility or the acquisition of land on which such a facility is to be constructed or any expansion, rehabilitation, modernization, renovation, or repair of any existing school facilities financed in whole or in part with an American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 bond;

(f) Environmental hazard means any contamination of the air, water, or land surface or subsurface caused by any substance adversely affecting human health or safety if such substance has been declared hazardous by a federal or state statute, rule, or regulation;

(g) Modification for indoor air quality includes, but is not limited to, any inspection and testing regarding indoor air quality, any maintenance to reduce, lessen, put an end to, diminish, moderate, decrease, control, dispose of, or eliminate indoor air quality problems, any related restoration or replacement of material or related architectural and engineering services, and any other action to reduce or eliminate indoor air quality problems or to enhance air quality conditions in new or existing school buildings or on school grounds under the control of a school board;

(h) Modification for life safety code violation includes, but is not limited to, any inspection and testing regarding life safety codes, any maintenance to reduce, lessen, put an end to, diminish, moderate, decrease, control, dispose of, or eliminate life safety hazards, any related restoration or replacement of material or property, any related architectural and engineering services, and any other action to reduce or eliminate life safety hazards in new or existing school buildings or on school grounds under the control of a school board;

(i) Modification for mold abatement and prevention includes, but is not limited to, any inspection and testing regarding mold abatement and prevention, any maintenance to reduce, lessen, put an end to, diminish, moderate, decrease, control, dispose of, or eliminate mold problems, any related restoration or replacement of material or related architectural and engineering services, and any other action to reduce or eliminate mold problems or to enhance air quality conditions in new or existing school buildings or on school grounds under the control of a school board;

(j) Qualified capital purpose means (i) rehabilitating or repairing the public school facility in which the qualified zone academy is established or (ii) providing equipment for use at such qualified zone academy;

(k) Qualified zone academy has the meaning found in (i) 26 U.S.C. 1397E(d) (4), as such section existed on October 3, 2008, for qualified zone academy bonds issued on or before such date, and (ii) 26 U.S.C. 54E(d)(1), as such section existed on October 4, 2008, for qualified zone academy bonds issued on or after such date;

(l) Qualified zone academy allocation means the allocation of the qualified zone academy bond limitation by the State Department of Education to the qualified zone academies pursuant to (i) 26 U.S.C. 1397E(e)(2), as such section existed on October 3, 2008, for allocations relating to qualified zone academy bonds issued on or before such date, and (ii) 26 U.S.C. 54E(c)(2), as such section existed on October 4, 2008, for allocations relating to qualified zone academy bonds issued on or after such date; and

(m) Qualified zone academy bond has the meaning found in (i) 26 U.S.C. 1397E(d)(1), as such section existed on October 3, 2008, for such bonds issued on or before such date, and (ii) 26 U.S.C. 54E(a), as such section existed on and after October 4, 2008, for such bonds issued on or after such date, as such section or bonds may be amended or supplemented.

(9) Accessibility barrier elimination project costs includes, but is not limited to, inspection, maintenance, accounting, emergency services, consultation, or any other action to reduce or eliminate accessibility barriers.

(10)(a) For the purpose of paying amounts necessary for the abatement of environmental hazards, for accessibility barrier elimination, for modifications for life safety code violations, indoor air quality, or mold abatement and prevention, for a qualified capital purpose, or for an American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 purpose, the board may borrow money, establish a sinking fund, and issue bonds and other evidences of indebtedness of the district, which bonds and other evidences of indebtedness shall be secured by and payable from an irrevocable pledge by the district of amounts received in respect of the tax levy provided for by this section and any other funds of the district available therefor. Bonds issued for a qualified capital purpose or an American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 purpose shall be limited to the type or types of bonds authorized for each purpose in subsections (2) and (3) of this section, respectively. Bonds and other evidences of indebtedness issued by a district pursuant to this subsection shall not constitute a general obligation of the district or be payable from any portion of its general fund levy.

(b) A district may exceed the maximum levy of five and one-fifth cents per one hundred dollars of taxable valuation authorized by subsections (5) and (6) of this section in any year in which (i) the taxable valuation of the district is lower than the taxable valuation in the year in which the district last issued bonds pursuant to this section and (ii) such maximum levy is insufficient to meet the combined annual principal and interest obligations for all bonds issued pursuant to this section. The amount generated from a district's levy in excess of the maximum levy upon the taxable valuation of the district shall not exceed the combined annual principal and interest obligations for such bonds minus the amount generated by levying the maximum levy upon the taxable valuation of the district and minus any federal payments or subsidies associated with such bonds.

(11) The total principal amount of bonds for modifications to correct life safety code violations, for indoor air quality problems, for mold abatement and prevention, or for an American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 purpose which may be issued pursuant to this section shall not exceed the total amount specified in the itemized estimate described in subsections (1) and (3) of this section.

(12) The total principal amount of qualified zone academy bonds which may be issued pursuant to this section for qualified capital purposes with respect to a qualified zone academy shall not exceed the qualified zone academy allocation granted to the board by the department. The total amount that may be financed by qualified zone academy bonds pursuant to this section for qualified purposes with respect to a qualified zone academy shall not exceed seven and one-half million dollars statewide in a single year. In any year that the Nebraska qualified zone academy allocations exceed seven and one-half million dollars for qualified capital purposes to be financed with qualified zone academy bonds issued pursuant to this section, (a) the department shall reduce such allocations proportionally such that the statewide total for such allocations equals seven and one-half million dollars and (b) the difference between the Nebraska allocation and seven and one-half million dollars shall be available to qualified zone academies for requests that will be financed with qualified zone academy bonds issued without the benefit of this section.

Nothing in this section directs the State Department of Education to give any preference to allocation requests that will be financed with qualified zone academy bonds issued pursuant to this section.

(13) The State Department of Education shall establish procedures for allocating bond authority to school boards as may be necessary pursuant to an American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 bond.

Sec. 10. Section 79-10,110.01, Reissue Revised Statutes of Nebraska, is amended to read:

79-10,110.01 (1) If a school board has issued or shall issue bonds pursuant to section 79-10,110 or section 11 of this act and such bonds or any part of such bonds are unpaid, are a legal liability against the school district governed by such school board, and are bearing interest, the school board may issue refunding bonds with which to call and redeem all or any part

of such outstanding bonds at or before the date of maturity or the redemption date of such bonds. Such school board may include various series and issues of the outstanding bonds in a single issue of refunding bonds and may issue refunding bonds to pay any redemption premium and interest to accrue and become payable on the outstanding bonds being refunded. The refunding bonds may be issued and delivered at any time prior to the date of maturity or the redemption date of the bonds to be refunded that the school board determines to be in the best interests of the school district. The proceeds derived from the sale of the refunding bonds issued pursuant to this section may be invested in obligations of or guaranteed by the United States Government pending the time the proceeds are required for the purposes for which such refunding bonds were issued. To further secure the refunding bonds, the school board may enter into a contract with any bank or trust company within or without the state with respect to the safekeeping and application of the proceeds of the refunding bonds and the safekeeping and application of the earnings on the investment. All bonds issued under this section shall be redeemable at such times and under such conditions as the school board shall determine at the time of issuance.

(2) Any outstanding bonds or other evidences of indebtedness issued by a school board for which sufficient funds or obligations of or guaranteed by the United States Government have been pledged and set aside in safekeeping to be applied for the complete payment of such bonds or other evidences of indebtedness at maturity or upon redemption prior to maturity, interest thereon, and redemption premium, if any, shall not be considered as outstanding and unpaid.

(3) Each refunding bond issued under this section shall state on the bond (a) the object of its issue, (b) this section or the sections of the law under which such issue was made, including a statement that the issue is made in pursuance of such section or sections, and (c) the date and principal amount of the bond or bonds for which the refunding bonds are being issued.

(4) The refunding bonds shall be paid, and the levy made and the tax collected for their payment in the same manner and under the same authorization for levy of taxes as applied for the bonds being refunded, in accordance with section 79-10,110 or section 11 of this act.

Sec. 11. (1) On and after the effective date of this act, the school board of any Class II, III, IV, or V school district may make a determination that an additional property tax levy is necessary for a specific abatement project to address an actual or potential environmental hazard, accessibility barrier, life safety code violation, life safety hazard, or mold which exists within one or more existing school buildings or the school grounds of existing school buildings controlled by the school district. Such determination shall not include abatement projects related to the acquisition of new property, the construction of a new building, the expansion of an existing building, or the remodeling of an existing building for purposes other than the abatement of environmental hazards, accessibility barriers, life safety code violations, life safety hazards, or mold. Upon such determination, the school board may, not later than the date provided in section 13-508, make and deliver to the county clerk of such county in which any part of the school district is situated an itemized estimate of the amounts necessary to be expended for such abatement project, any insurance proceeds or other anticipated funds that will be received by the school district related to the abatement project, the period of years for which the property tax will be levied for such project, and the estimated amount of the levy for each year of the period based on the taxable valuation of the district at the time of issuance. The period of years for such levy shall not exceed ten years and the levy for such project when combined with all other levies pursuant to this section and section 79-10,110 shall not exceed three cents per one hundred dollars of taxable valuation. Nothing in this section shall affect levies pursuant to section 79-10,110.

(2) The county clerk shall levy such taxes and such taxes shall be collected by the county treasurer at the same time and in the same manner as county taxes are collected and when collected shall be paid to the treasurer of the district. A separate abatement project account shall be established for each project by the school district. Taxes collected pursuant to this section shall be credited to the appropriate account to cover the project costs.

(3) For purposes of this section:

(a) Abatement includes, but is not limited to, any related inspection and testing, any maintenance to reduce, lessen, put an end to, diminish, moderate, decrease, control, dispose of, eliminate, or remove the issue causing the need for abatement, any related restoration or replacement of material or property, any related architectural and engineering services, and any other action to reduce or eliminate the issue causing the need for abatement in existing school buildings or on the school grounds of existing school buildings under the board's control;

(b) Accessibility barrier means anything which impedes entry into, exit from, or use of any building or facility by all people; and

(c) Environmental hazard means any contamination of the air, water, or land surface or subsurface caused by any substance adversely affecting human health or safety if such substance has been declared hazardous by a federal or state statute, rule, or regulation.

(4) For the purpose of paying amounts necessary for the abatement project, the board may borrow money, establish a sinking fund, and issue bonds and other evidences of indebtedness of the district, which bonds and other evidences of indebtedness shall be secured by and payable from an irrevocable pledge by the district of amounts received in respect of the tax levy provided for by this

section and any other funds of the district available therefor. Bonds and other evidences of indebtedness issued by a district pursuant to this subsection shall not constitute a general obligation of the district or be payable from any portion of its general fund levy. The total principal amount of bonds for abatement projects pursuant to this section shall not exceed the total amount specified in the itemized estimate described in subsection (1) of this section.

(5) A district may exceed the maximum levy of three cents per one hundred dollars of taxable valuation authorized by this section in any year in which (a) the taxable valuation of the district is lower than the taxable valuation in the year in which the district last issued bonds pursuant to this section and (b) such maximum levy is insufficient to meet the combined annual principal and interest obligations for all bonds issued pursuant to this section and section 79-10,110. The amount generated from a district's levy in excess of three cents per one hundred dollars of taxable valuation shall not exceed the combined annual principal and interest obligations for such bonds minus the amount generated by levying three cents per one hundred dollars of taxable valuation.

Sec. 12. Original sections 79-1005.01, 79-1007.18, 79-1008.01, 79-1008.02, 79-1075, 79-10,110, and 79-10,110.01, Reissue Revised Statutes of Nebraska, and sections 77-3442, 79-1003, and 79-1017.01, Revised Statutes Supplement, 2015, are repealed.

Sec. 13. Since an emergency exists, this act takes effect when passed and approved according to law.