

**Table. Ad Valorem Tax Levies (Continued)**

<i>Title</i>	<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Millage</i>	<i>Taxing Jurisdiction</i>	<i>Authorization</i>	<i>Fund Management</i>	<i>Legal Citation</i>
Rural Road Improvement District Levy	Operations & Maintenance	3 maximum	Rural Road Improvement District	Majority vote of the voting electorate	Board of Directors	19 O.S. § 902.16B
Rural Road Improvement District Bond Fund	Land, Buildings, & Equipment	5 maximum	Rural Road Improvement District	60% vote of the voting electorate	Board of Directors	19 O.S. § 902.12 & 902.15; 10 Const. § 26
<b>Fire Protection District</b>						
Fire Protection District Levy	Operations & Maintenance	7 maximum	Fire Protection District	Board of Directors	Board of Directors	19 O.S. § 901.19B
Fire Protection District Levy	Operations & Maintenance	Additional 3 maximum	Fire Protection District	Majority vote of the voting electorate	Board of Directors	19 O.S. § 901.19B
Fire Protection District Sinking Fund	Land and Buildings	Sufficient to provided funds for bonded indebtedness	Fire Protection District	60% vote of the voting electorate	Board of Directors	19 O.S. § 901.15 & 901.19 A; 10 Const. § 26
<b>Sewer Improvement District</b>						
Sewer Improvement District Levy	Operations & Maintenance	10 maximum	Sewer Improvement District	Board of Directors	Board of Directors	19 O.S. § 890
Sewer Improvement District Bond Sinking Fund	Land & Constructing Improvements	Sufficient to provided funds for bonded indebtedness	Sewer Improvement District	60% vote of the voting electorate	Board of Directors	19 O.S. § 886, 890; 10 Const. § 26

<sup>1</sup> Fifteen mills is the maximum allowable levy of which a school district is constitutionally guaranteed at least five mills.

the annual interest payments and sinking fund deposits. In any year, the city may suspend the levy if sufficient revenue is available from the industrial development project to service the debt. Both the industrial development project and the amount of the bond must be approved at a city-wide election by a majority of the voters. Cities can apply for additional funds from the same sources available to counties for industrial development.

### City Sinking Fund

In addition to the city building fund, public indebtedness can be incurred through the sale of general obligation bonds to finance the construction, remodeling or repair of city facilities. An ad valorem tax for either of the aforementioned purposes and the amount of the bond must be approved by a 60 percent majority of the voters in a city-wide election.

The amount of the annual levy must be sufficient to cover the annual interest payments and to pay off the principal when the bonds mature. Public indebtedness cannot exceed 5 percent of the total net assessed valuation of the city.

### Municipal Public Utilities

Bonded indebtedness can be incurred by a city or incorporated town to purchase, construct or repair a public utility. An ad valorem tax for this purpose and the amount of the bond must be approved by a majority of the voters in an election held throughout the city or incorporated town. The amount of the annual levy must be sufficient to cover the annual interest

payments and annual accumulations for paying the principal when the bonds mature.

There is no limit on the amount of indebtedness incurred for a public utility. Thus, the value of the general obligation bonds issued may exceed 10 percent of the net assessed valuation of the city or incorporated town.

Municipal public utilities can also be financed through revenue bonds rather than a mill levy. This option requires three-fourths approval of the governing body of the city or town before it can be initiated. Also, it requires that a public trust be created.

## Common School District Levies

### County Apportioned School Levy

Five (5) mills of the 15 mills a county can levy without special provisions must be apportioned to the common school districts within the county. The levy is sometimes called the county apportioned school levy.

### Guaranteed Levy

An additional four (4) mills is guaranteed for all school districts. This ad valorem tax is referred to as the school district guaranteed levy. The four mills are levied county-wide and are apportioned by average daily attendance within a school district. When a school district crosses county lines, the revenues collected from the levy are turned over to the