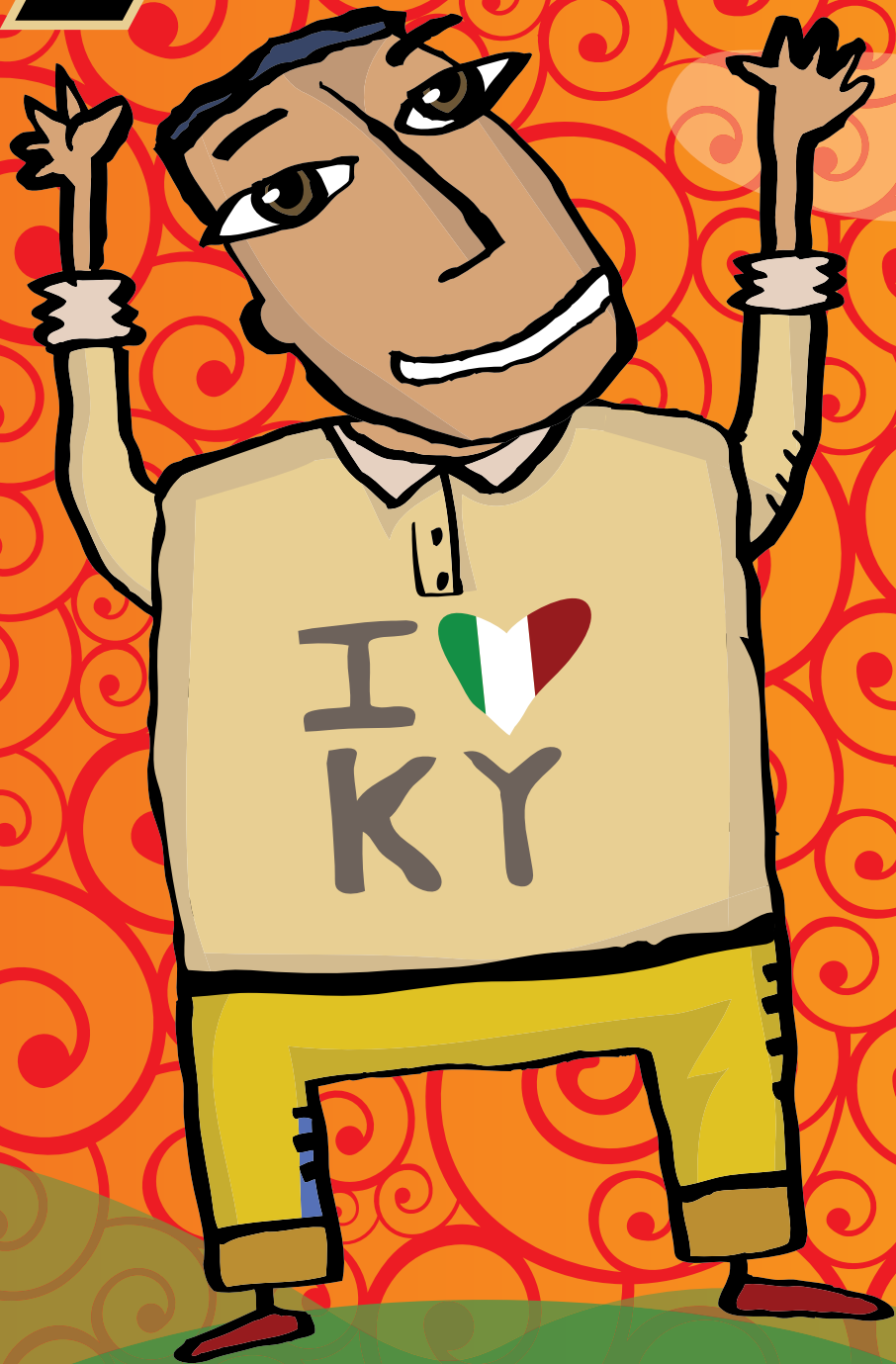


City

THE COMMUNITY ISSUES MAGAZINE OF THE
KENTUCKY LEAGUE OF CITIES WINTER 2007

Immigration & Kentucky

Changing patterns



8th Annual Safety Conference

Kentucky Municipal Environmental Safety & Health Association

February 28-March 2, 2007

Elizabethtown Kentucky

KMESHA

is the
Real Thing



8th Annual KMESHA Safety Conference

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS:

Thomas E. Dwyer, Warwick Rhode Island
Could this Happen to Your Community?
Aftermath of the Devastating Station Nightclub Fire

Tiffany Nease, RJ Corman Railroad Group
Disaster Response and Recovery

Plus, more than 20 interactive workshops, expert speakers, hands on training, networking with peers and KLC's famous hospitality! Also includes several field trips and a visit to E-town's Coke Museum.

REGISTER ONLINE AT WWW.KLC.ORG

City CONTENTS

WINTER 2007 • VOL. 8 • NO. 1

FEATURES



8 Immigration

As immigration changes, new residents are changing Kentucky.

BY VICKIE MITCHELL



16 Entrepreneurs

Profiles of four Kentucky businesses created by immigrants.

BY ALICE H. DAVIS



20 Religion

Religion and faith are fundamental to understanding how immigration is changing the country.

BY TERRI JOHNSON

DEPARTMENTS

CITY SCAPES



2

CITY SCHOOLS



4

CITY WRITERS



5

CITY PERSPECTIVE



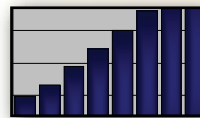
6

CITY SCENES



14

CITY BUSINESS



24

CITY CENTER



26

CITY CONVERSATION



28

CITY BITS



30

Kentucky
UNBRIDLED SPIRIT



Award prompts reflection on sacrifice, responsibility and leadership

I was deeply touched to receive the 2006 Vic Hellard Award from the Kentucky Long-Term Policy Research Center board of directors. I have always felt a certain amount of guilt about receiving awards. I work with so many people who are doing such important work that it is easy to name those who deserve awards more than I do.

So in accepting the award – on behalf of many in the audience who were deserving – I wanted to be sure that I delivered a message of hope and optimism that communicated two things: 1) that leadership springs from anywhere and 2) it is the responsibility of those of us who have benefited from the sacrifice and hard work of others to do everything we can to make sure the world is changed for the better.

the thousands of Kentuckians who moved to Ohio as working adults because his home state didn't provide opportunities in education or jobs.

“He was able to land a good job in the factory – at that time you still could with an eighth-grade education – and we were able to lead a middle class life. But the world changed. He eventually was laid off from the factory at age 55, came home to Kentucky and got a job he and my mother loved – taking care of my sons.

“My dad says he'd be embarrassed to be with important people like you – that he wouldn't know what to say. He no doubt is off at the mall visiting his friends and telling them about this award.

“Let me just say this from the heart. My chosen life's work is community building through the Kentucky

League of Cities and the NewCities Institute. It is to work hard for people like my mom and dad and others just like them who, for whatever reason, were not as blessed as those of us who achieved the leadership positions where we have the potential to make big things happen because others opened doors for us.

“I get to work with great leaders every day, although many of them remain our unsung heroes – the people who consistently work at the task of serving in the most difficult of ways – as elected officials.

“Their example

provides the framework for my fundamental message. As we face what may seem to be insurmountable odds – complete with leadership fatigue and a cynical public – it is time for all of us to act with the conviction that this might be our last chance to make a difference. I cling to the hope that we can – and will – reclaim our great democracy.

“As noted earlier, my mother is no longer with us. But



Here is some of what I said:

“Allow me to introduce you to two people who are not with me today – my mother and father. My mother is no longer with us, and my father never comes to gatherings such as this – at 86 he's a stubborn country fellow. He is the proud son of eastern Kentucky who was raised poor in the Depression and was one of

City

KENTUCKY LEAGUE OF CITIES

OFFICERS

David L. Willmoth
Mayor of Elizabethtown, President

Glenn V. Caldwell
Mayor of Williamstown, First Vice President

Connie Lawson
Mayor of Richmond, Second Vice President

Bradley H. Collins
Mayor of Morehead, Immediate Past President

Sylvia L. Lovely
Executive Director/CEO, KLC

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Jerry E. Abramson, Mayor of Louisville Metro
Susan Barto, Mayor of Lyndon
Irvin T. "Butch" Callery, Mayor of Covington
Bill Ed Cannon, City Manager of Corbin
Stephen Gilmore, Mayor of Ashland
Anthony Massey, City Manager of Frankfort
Michael D. Miller, Mayor of Jackson
Mary Pate, Mayor of Beaver Dam
William Paxton, Mayor of Paducah
Darrell Pickett, Mayor of Glasgow
H. Tom Rushing, Mayor of Murray
Elaine Walker, Mayor of Bowling Green



Kentucky League of Cities

THE VOICE OF KENTUCKY CITIES.

The Kentucky League of Cities (KLC) is a voluntary association of cities, created in 1927, to assist municipal officials in representing the interests of cities and to provide services to members which will foster improved local government in Kentucky.

KLC provides a forum for its 357 local member cities across the Commonwealth to address their common needs, challenges and opportunities. Some service program divisions of the League include: legal assistance, group insurance plans and risk management services, capital financing and management services, training and leadership development, downtown and economic development programs, information and research services.

City

Editorial Staff

Publisher Sylvia L. Lovely

Executive Editor Bobbie S. Bryant

Editorial Services Diana Taylor
Communications

Advertising Information EdmonDesign
1-800-530-5678

City is published quarterly by the Kentucky League of Cities. Presorted standard postage is paid at Owensboro, Kentucky. • Postmaster: Send address changes to: City, Kentucky League of Cities, 100 East Vine Street, Suite 800, Lexington, Kentucky 40507-3700.

Web site: www.klc.org
©2007 Kentucky League of Cities

Contact Edmon Design for advertising placements
1-800-530-5678. Direct story submissions to the
Executive Editor at 1-800-876-4552.

despite her limited education, she became a great teacher near the end of her life.

"As she suffered from cervical cancer, her doctor asked what she wanted to continue to do in the final days of her life. Her reply: 'I like to do the little things.'

"Indeed, life is about little things, whether they add up to a lifetime or lead to bigger things for families or communities.

"Even if we cannot achieve the lofty personal or career goals that many of us have, we can still improve the lives of people we have never had the opportunity to meet. "We, too, can become teachers. We can resolve to become the 'door openers' and the instigators of others' progress because it is simply the right thing for people to do when they have been blessed with so much.

"My parents' struggle gave me so many opportunities. And if it all ended tomorrow, I will have led a charmed life because of their sacrifices.

"When my son Ross graduated

from Centre College he could choose anyone to walk with him during the graduation ceremony. He chose my father, who finally agreed after a series of objections. As they made

that walk together – the old man with a look of anxiety and a young college graduate full of confidence – my tears were those of both a proud mother and a daughter saddened by her own mother's absence and her father's failing health.

"But what I knew then, as I do now, that the humble, simple man who would run as fast as he could from fame was truly made of the same right stuff that sends astronauts to the moon.

Without his sacrifice and those made by many others, my son would not have been where he was that day, and we would not be here.

"Now it is up to us. We must go forth and remake our communities on our way to remaking the world. We know what to do. We just need to act."

"Indeed, life is about little things, whether they add up to a lifetime or lead to bigger things for families or communities."

Brandstetter Carroll Inc.
ARCHITECTS ENGINEERS PLANNERS
Lexington • Cincinnati • Cleveland
800.368.1933

Architecture

- City Halls and Administration Buildings
- Public Safety Facilities
- Maintenance Garages
- Community/Recreation Centers

Engineering

- Transportation Design and Planning
- Waterlines and Systems
- Sanitary Sewer Systems
- Site Development

Landscape Architecture

- Park Systems Planning
- Park Design
- Aquatic Facilities
- Urban Planning/Design



Economic education: Taking stock in Kentucky's kids

Just a few weeks have passed since the replay of what has become a familiar holiday sight—hardy souls camping out for days on the chilly sidewalks of big retail stores, lured by the impending release of the latest pricey, “gotta-have” gadgets.

While their wait tends to spark news coverage of dedication, forbearance and, at times, physical strife, there is a darker story that often goes unmentioned. It involves another kind of sacrifice, one made by shoppers who really cannot afford those expensive goodies and who aren't aware of how much their personal debt will harm their families, their communities and, ultimately, the retailers.

“How will you pay for it?” is a question most often directed toward children by exasperated parents, but many adults tend not to ask it of themselves when faced with shopping dilemmas. This unintentionally sends young people mixed messages about the right way to handle money.

And while impulse-buying is not entirely to blame for poor money management, knowing how to make good choices is vital to keeping the problem from developing in the first place.

In 2002, the *Fort Worth Business Press* reported that a whopping 40 percent of Americans live beyond their means, while a statistic by John Bryant of the Silver Rights Movement states that half of all Americans live paycheck to paycheck.

Even more sobering is a *Consumer Reports* survey of 12-year-olds, which found that 28 percent did not know that credit cards are a form of borrowing, 40 percent did not know that banks charge interest on loans and 34 percent didn't know that they

changing economy, and yet too many are unprepared for the challenges ahead. How can we talk meaningfully about an ‘ownership society’ and the good old-fashioned American virtues of self-reliance and individual responsibility if people don't have a basic framework for making sound economic and financial decisions in their lives?”

The impact of not knowing how to make smart consumer choices has heavy consequences—one statistic shows mortgage delinquencies surging to their highest level since 1992—but like other villains, financial illiteracy does have a nemesis: economic education.

Not immediately synonymous with the image of a caped superstar, economic education is known among educators as a humble hero, one who works hard to eradicate financial ignorance. From teaching children to think critically about practical living, choice-making, money management and making investments, to helping to breathe new life into cities, economic education can be a driving force for the success of any community.

Jan Mester, president of the Kentucky Council on Economic Education (KCEE), encourages people not to think of economic education as something found in the pages of a textbook or as part of Kentucky's required core content of learning. She asserts that economic education is a vital component of the



couldn't judge the worth of a product by how much it is advertised.

Robert Duvall, president and CEO of the National Council on Economic Education, a nonprofit organization promoting economic literacy for students and their teachers, said recently, “Our nation's young people stand to inherit a complex and rapidly

real world and that children learning economics is key to a community's development.

"Ready or not, Kentucky's future employees, consumers, business owners and leaders are just around the corner," Mester said. "Is it important to nurture a new culture of informed consumers? Absolutely. It's sort of like a domino effect. Economic education could be considered a catalyst to economic development and growth."

If a child never receives an introduction to how his or her community's economy operates, the potential for that community's future is extremely limited, Mester said.


"KCEE teaches that the consumer is the start of economic development. The cycle begins with consumer choice creating a demand for goods and services, something that businesses are called upon to satisfy, spurring entrepreneurship," she explained.

"When businesses produce, they need resources such as labor, tools, equipment and money. The more businesses produce, the wider the variety of available consumer products, leading to more choices to be made. When business grows and diversifies, people are hired, earn salaries and enjoy a higher standard of living, which enables them to buy more goods—and the cycle of economic development starts again."

Through financial and economic education initiatives in Kentucky schools, students have many opportunities to learn how to bolster and foster growth in their hometowns. One such avenue is an online investment simulation created by KCEE called Take Stock in Kentucky.

Designed as a competitive way for students to learn the workings of the stock market, Take Stock in Kentucky requires teams of two to six students to research, develop and manage a stock portfolio of Kentucky-based companies over the course of 10 weeks, starting with \$100,000 in imaginary cash. The students learn economic concepts such as profit, goods and opportunity cost while also gaining insight into the potential for investing in Kentucky, something central to economic development—and Kentucky's future.

Another doorway to learning about Kentucky's potential is a KCEE-designed curriculum entitled Entrepreneurs in Kentucky, which emphasizes basic economic concepts and entrepreneurship using Kentucky history, entrepreneurs and economic development as general themes throughout the lessons. The lessons are designed to teach the importance of entrepreneurship to Kentucky's economy while helping students develop a greater appreciation of Kentucky's economic heritage.

Economic education initiatives such as Entrepreneurs in Kentucky and Take Stock in Kentucky, give youngsters an opportunity to gain a better awareness of what the state has to offer, as well as its possibilities for growth. Having that awareness can lead to stronger business communities, lower incidences of personal debt, and most important, a better retention rate of homegrown intellectual talent—the most vital component in helping Kentucky cities live up to their fullest potential. 

"When business grows and diversifies, people are hired, earn salaries and enjoy a higher standard of living, which enables them to buy more goods—and the cycle of economic development starts again."

City WRITERS



Vickie Mitchell is a freelance writer based in Lexington. She also is editor of *Small Market Meetings*, a monthly national newspaper that focuses on smaller cities and their potential as meeting destinations.



Alice H. Davis is a freelance writer and editor who lives and works in Danville. She has worked in the field of communications for more than 25 years, including stints as director of communications for the Prichard Committee for Academic Excellence and as assistant managing director of Centre College's Norton Center for the Arts.

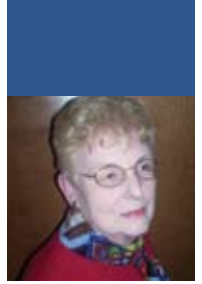


Terri Johnson is Senior Marketing and Communications Manager for the Kentucky League of Cities. Prior to joining KLC, she worked in the corporate and nonprofit sectors and spent nine years in health care marketing.

City LETTERS

City welcomes requests for reprints. If you wish to reprint an article that appears in this or another issue, please contact Executive Editor Bobbie Bryant at bbryant@klc.org or 1-800-876-4552 for permission.

Wilma DeSpain is former City Clerk and Treasurer of Greensburg.



River regaining economic importance for Greensburg

“The river runs through it” is definitely a way to describe Greensburg, a small city in south-central Kentucky. And until a dam was built to create Green River Lake, the river created havoc from time to time when it rose beyond its bank and flooded homes and businesses in the community of 2,379 people.

The river’s history is one of making important contributions to the local economy as part of a transportation system that carried hogsheads of tobacco and other goods from Green County to the Mississippi River and on to New Orleans.

Today, the river is on its way to once again being important to the local economy. This is because of a project called Green River Paddle Trail and Park – an Enterprise City Award winner in 2006.

Currently, the park includes a concrete launch ramp, parking areas, two recreational vehicle hook-ups, a gazebo and four cabins fully equipped

with all the amenities for overnight visitors. The cabins, which can accommodate two to six people, are



located just up the hill from the river. Before the 2007 season begins, a pavilion with restrooms is to be added to the park.

Visitors to the cabins, whether they arrive by road or river, would be well advised to take a walk before settling in. The park is three blocks from Greensburg’s downtown, listed as an Historic District on the National Register of Historic Places. It is

anchored by the oldest courthouse west of the Allegheny Mountains, a structure of native limestone that was built between 1802 and 1804. A long footbridge, built in 1928, connects the downtown square with the community’s railroad depot, residential areas and school. Shopping and dining opportunities are also close at hand.

The cabins and the park offer some interesting stories. The top of the hill in the cabin area is the site of Greensburg’s first wastewater treatment plant. Difficult to imagine, perhaps, but true.

Another interesting piece of information relates to the cabins. In their earlier lives, they were part of a grouping purchased by a Jefferson County concern. A lack of revenue resulted in their abandonment and serious vandalism. The cabins were subsequently repossessed by a local bank and returned to Greensburg, where they had been constructed.

Following negotiations led by the mayor, the city bought the cabins, and city maintenance workers took on the restoration project. They were furnished and decorated, and the city was in the cabin rental business – the closest thing to a motel Greensburg has had in about 20 years. They have attracted family get-togethers, visitors in town to research their family histories and business travelers.

The Paddle Trail is another local attraction. In its entirety, the Green River Paddle Trail follows a 130-mile path starting below the dam at Green River Lake in Taylor County and continuing through Greensburg, Green County and Hart County before ending at Mammoth Cave. The portion that gets the city’s attention generally stretches from below the dam to the Hart County line.



Recreational opportunities are offered by Greensburg's fleet of 20 canoes and five kayaks, overseen by trail manager Mike Daugherty under a contract with the city.

"I am continually looking for opportunities to utilize the river," Daugherty said. School groups have been among those scheduling time on the river. An environmental education program includes canoeing safety and information about the diversity of life below the river's surface.

"I am looking to expand the environmental education program," Daugherty said. "I would like to do a summer day camp program or even an overnight experience. We could set out for the Greensburg Paddle Trail Park and spend a night in the cabins, explore historic downtown Greensburg, then go back on the river, have a night of camping on a sand bar or the river bank and then be shuttled back to where we started."

Daugherty also reports seeing an increase in recreational river traffic beyond the city's canoes and kayaks. "I am seeing more and more people out there in their own canoes, and seeing cars coming in with canoes is

getting to be pretty common. The exposure we have received is making a noticeable difference. I believe even local people are using it (the river) more than before."

Although the weather in 2006 prompted some cancellations, July's 260 rentals led the season. July was also the best month in the 2005 season, with 143 rentals. The numbers are good news for Greensburg Mayor George "Lisle" Cheatham, who believed the Green River Paddle Trail and Park had the makings of a success story.


Cheatham used every opportunity to make the project a reality, making connections with the Lake Cumberland Area Development District, the Southern & Eastern Kentucky Tourism Development Association, the Nature Conservancy, the Land and Water Conservation Fund, the Governor's Recreational Trails Program, and, of course, the City of Greensburg.

Two years into the operation—and without the benefit of any real promotion during the first year—the income from the Paddle Trail and Park is almost sufficient to finance

the project. Support is widespread, and skeptics are now among those spreading the word about trips on the river and nights in the cabins.

For more information about the Green River Paddle Trail and Park go to www.GreensburgOnLine.com or call 270-932-4298.

**Put a WINNER
on your next campaign.**



Emmons & Co.

DALE EMMONS
Professional
Political Services

228 W. Main St.
Suite 200, PO Box 1551
Richmond, KY 40476
859-623-3266
Fax 859-623-2666

dale@politicskentucky.com
www.politicskentucky.com




O'BRIEN & GERE
www.obg.com

**INNOVATIVE SOLUTIONS,
EXCEPTIONAL SERVICE**

- *Engineering and Construction Services*
- *Water*
- *Wastewater*
- *Environmental Services*
- *Funding / Grant Administration*

Contact:

LOUISVILLE Tim Kraus kraustw@obg.com (502) 587-7884	LEXINGTON Bob Taylor taylorre@obg.com (859) 223-0137
--	--



As
immigration
patterns
change,

**NEW RESIDENTS
ARE CHANGING
KENTUCKY**

BY VICKIE MITCHELL

To understand how Kentucky's immigration patterns have changed in the last decade, take a look at the Migrant Network Coalition.

The grassroots organization, made up of service agencies and private businesses, was founded in 1994. Its goal at the time was to assess and tackle the needs of the area's Hispanic migrant workers—the seasonal

employees, mostly from Mexico, who primarily were employed on area farms.

Today, many of those workers and others who followed them from Mexico and other Latin American countries are permanent Kentucky residents, and their needs are far different from those of migrant workers. The changing population has

changed the work of the coalition and its 50 members.

“What we realized is that we are no longer working with a migrant population that comes and goes with the different seasons, but with an immigrant population that is here to stay and that is making this their home,” said Jennifer Hubbard-Sanchez, coalition chair. “They are

“What we realized is that we are no longer working with an immigrant population that comes and goes with the different seasons, but with an immigrant population that is here to stay and that is making this their home.”



having their children here. Their children are going to school here.”

Kentucky’s experience with immigration mirrors that of the nation, although the overall numbers here are lower than in many states.

“Most of the immigration—period—is Hispanic, and most is from Mexico,” said Mark Schirmer, a policy analyst with the Kentucky Long-Term Policy Research Center who authored a report on Kentucky immigration last fall.

The U.S. Census Bureau reports that Kentucky’s Hispanic population grew by 173 percent between 1990 and 2000—the eighth-highest rate of growth among the 50 states. Expanding the measured period to 2004, the growth rate jumps to 239 percent.

But the high growth rate still doesn’t mean a large number of immigrants are calling Kentucky home, noted Schirmer, who presented “Trends and Implications of the Hispanic Migration to Kentucky” at the center’s annual meeting in November.

“Think of it this way,” he said. “If you have 10 Hispanic people, and in a couple of years you have 20, you have increased by 100 percent. It is a high percentage, but in actual numbers of people, we are low.”

The 2000 census puts Kentucky’s officially estimated Hispanic population at 59,955 people, or 1.5 percent of the state’s total population. Looking ahead to 2030, the Hispanic population is still not expected to be as significant in Kentucky as in the nation as a whole.

The Kentucky State Data Center projects that Hispanics will make up

“If you have 10 Hispanic people, and in a couple of years you have 20, you have increased by 100 percent. It is a high percentage, but in actual numbers of people, we are low.”

5 percent of Kentucky’s population in 2030 compared to the 20 percent nationwide that the U.S. Census Bureau has estimated.

But most agree that the census estimates are low because they do not include Hispanic immigrants who do not have the federal documentation to show that they are legally entitled to work, visit or live here. Some believe that if undocumented immigrants were added, the Hispanic population in the state would double, or even quadruple.

According to Schirmer’s report,

Hispanic immigrants are drawn to the United States by an hourly minimum wage of \$5.15 that, in the case of Mexico, exceeds a day’s average pay of \$4.50.

A majority of Kentucky’s Hispanic immigrants have clustered in or near its major population centers, the urban triangle of Louisville, Lexington and Northern Kentucky and in south-central Kentucky around Bowling Green.

They’ve been drawn to those areas for a reason. “It is basically where the jobs are available,” Schirmer said.

School enrollments also reflect the population clusters. Forty-two percent of the state’s Spanish-speaking students are enrolled in Jefferson and Fayette counties (Louisville and Lexington).

As the numbers have grown, the immigrants’ employment has become more diversified.

A decade ago, most Hispanic immigrants worked in farm fields. They still help Kentucky farmers throughout the commonwealth, but they also are filling more jobs in the construction and service industries and are starting their own businesses in many communities.

“They are filling a slot,” said Marty Deputy, the recently retired founder of the International Center, a Bowling Green agency that helps settle refugees and immigrants.

An entrepreneurial spirit is in evidence in Bowling Green, Shelbyville and other towns, where immigrants have opened bakeries, grocery stores and restaurants.

The number of Hispanic-owned businesses in Kentucky increased



by 41 percent from 1997 to 2002, according to Schirmer's report. The average receipts for those businesses increased more dramatically for that period, from \$284 million to \$770 million.

Taking the entrepreneurial path is one route to getting ahead economically, a goal that immigrants share with native Kentuckians. In a recent issue of *La Voz*, a bilingual newspaper serving the Bluegrass region, three Mexican immigrants were asked what they hoped for in 2007. "A better job," was the reply from two of them.

The desire for a better life is also reflected in the expanding programs offered by Mujeres Unidas, or United Women, founded in 2001 by a group of Latino women who wanted to learn skills to become economically independent.

Today, Mujeres Unidas operates under the auspices of the Kentucky Foothills Community Action Partnership, an agency serving Clark, Estill, Madison and Powell counties.

An entrepreneurial spirit is in evidence in Bowling Green, Shelbyville and other towns, where immigrants have opened bakeries, grocery stores and restaurants.

Initially, the group focused on such basics as language skills, and it still offers those classes. But, "now I am setting up computer classes for the


women and seminars on how to write grants," said Sandra Anez Powell, migrant outreach coordinator for Kentucky Foothills.

Both the public and private sectors have taken note of the growing number of immigrants in Kentucky.

"In the last three years I've seen more of the agencies... trying to reach that audience," said Anna McGlone, community resource specialist for the United Way of the Bluegrass, which supports more than 200 agencies and programs in nine central Kentucky counties.

Powell said she noticed the increasing interest in the Hispanic population late last year when she began setting up a coalition of Richmond-area businesses and service agencies that work with Hispanics.

"I invited five people to the first meeting and 25 people came," she said. "It was a beautiful surprise." Representatives of the local police and health departments, Operation Read, adult education and the local



Business
(And Government)

Resource.
(Innovative advice for municipal bonds and public financing)

One Kentucky Law Firm is a "go-to" resource for helping municipalities find the bond and financing solutions they need to meet the fiscal challenges they face.

More than just the traditional legal approach — our deep and talented roster of Public Finance lawyers look for the most innovative ways to apply the law to help clients get the most out of their transactions.

Resources: Another reason why more and more companies look to Frost Brown Todd as their valued business (and government) partner.

For a FREE informational CD featuring innovative Public Finance solutions and governmental business incentives, email info@fbtlaw.com.

Frost Brown Todd LLC
Lawyers : Business partners.

OHIO • KENTUCKY • INDIANA • TENNESSEE • THIS IS AN ADVERTISEMENT.

school system were among those attending.

A growth in Hispanic language media has made it easier for service organizations to get their message out to the audiences they are trying to reach.

In central Kentucky, advertisers recently signed up for a new Spanish Yellow Pages, and Lexington and Louisville both have Spanish language newspapers. The readership of the biweekly, bilingual *La Voz* is estimated at 20,000; the newspaper recently introduced an online edition.

Al Dia en America is a biweekly with a circulation of around 30,000 in 13 Kentucky and Indiana counties. *Hoy en las Americas* has been published as part of the *Sentinel-News* in Shelbyville since 2001.

Radio Vida broadcasts from WYGH, an AM gospel station in Paris that broadcasts news, sports and weather in Spanish several hours each day.

The University of Kentucky College of Agriculture's Cooperative Extension service uses the Paris



station to disseminate its messages about health and nutrition to the Hispanic audience. The messages are one aspect of extension service's effort to educate Hispanics about eating more healthfully.

Language continues to be a barrier for many immigrants. In Bowling Green, the International Center offers English classes four days and four nights a week. Language classes are just one of the services the organization has offered since it began helping international refugees settle in the city in 1977.

Two issues—time and

transportation—make the language barrier even harder for Hispanic immigrants to overcome, center founder Deputy has found.

“They don't come much to the English classes because most of them work—very, very hard, two or three jobs. They've got no time or energy left to take that extra night class.” Getting to class is also a challenge. Deputy estimates that 70 percent of the immigrants in her area are undocumented, which means they can't legally drive. There is also little in the way of public transportation in Bowling Green.

Ron Crouch, director of the Kentucky State Data Center, has studied the economic and social effects of the state's Hispanic immigrants and believes they are critical to the state's future because of its aging population.

In Crouch's view, Kentucky must make an educational investment in these new residents because they will fill more and more jobs as the state's population of young adults declines.

That kind of investment is in evidence in Shelby County, where 18 staff members in the county school district help 534 students with limited English proficiency students.

“When I started work here in 1998, we had one (staff member),” said Duanne Puckett, the district's community relations coordinator.

Shelby County has 700 Hispanic students, up from 76 in 1998. In one school, 26 percent of the students are Hispanic. “The Hispanic population is our largest minority,” Puckett said. “They have surpassed African-Americans.”

The school system has taken other steps to help ensure that Hispanic students get a good education:

- The beginning of each school year brings messages about the importance of school attendance to help Hispanics understand that schooling, possibly optional in their home country, is required here.
- Potluck Latino nights give parents a chance to talk to teachers about their children's progress and to celebrate their native cultures with food and games.



Bridgeway Medical provides Medical Bill Audits, Bill Review Solutions, Custom Pharmacy Programs, Medical Cost Projections, and PPO Network access, nationwide. Bridgeway - the savings are real, the results are measurable, and your service expectations are exceeded!

Bridgeway Medical
1-800-683-1254
www.bridgewaymedical.com

Kentucky also attracting people from other states

Kentucky's population is changing, and Hispanic immigration is not the only cause.

There is also an increase in the number of people who are moving here from other states. Kentucky and the entire Southeast are experiencing this in-migration while the Northeast is losing hundreds of thousands of residents.

Ron Crouch, director of the Kentucky State Data Center, studies population trends in Kentucky and beyond. Here's what he believes is in store for the United States:

"What I've been saying is that the Northeast is in a major decline, the Southeast will be the new economic engine, and the Southwest will be the new Appalachia, with a population that is poorly educated and poorly skilled."

The Southwest's decline, he says, will result from inattention to educational needs of that region's sizeable immigrant population.

Kentucky's mild climate, affordable housing and good interstate system are a few of the assets that help it attract new residents from other states. The upper South—Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia and North Carolina—might also gain more new residents if, as Crouch predicts, Florida residents begin to move farther north to escape high insurance rates, inadequate water supplies and the threat of hurricanes.

But even as Kentucky's population shifts, it will not become dramatically more diverse. Despite its growing Hispanic population and the return to the Southeast "in record numbers" of blacks who left for the North and jobs, Crouch says, "We are predominantly a white state and will be for the foreseeable

future." Minorities account for 10 percent of the state's population.

The other shift in Kentucky's population is a gradual, less noticeable one. Like the United States and the rest of the world, Kentucky is becoming grayer.

Crouch says that in the next 50 years, less than 10 percent of the world's population will be under the age of 25. From 2010 to 2020, all of the world's population growth will be in the 65 and older age category.

A comparison of the number of young people in Kentucky today to 100 years ago illustrates the aging trend. Today, 824,000 of the state's 4 million residents are age 14 and under. A century ago, 809,000 of 2 million residents were in that category. From a percentage standpoint, "we have no more young people than we did 100 years ago," Crouch said.

An aging population raises questions about the need for change — from retirement age to the design of homes. "At some point someone is going to have to redefine what is old," he said. "We can't afford to have people retired longer than they worked."

Mega-homes and baby farms five miles from town won't suit an older population. Downtown residential development and infill, already a trend in the state's largest cities, will become a trend in its smaller cities and towns as well.

What cities and government must consider, Crouch said, is "what are going to be the issues of a mature population, and how does that drive society?"


Vickie Mitchell

- Several Shelbyville churches offer tutoring for Hispanic children one night a week, providing transportation and dinner.

Crouch, in his report "Hispanic Immigration: A Key to Kentucky's Economic Vitality," points out that minority and immigrant residents could play a major role in revitalizing downtown areas.

"Minority and immigrant residents will enhance urban living and repopulate high density neighborhoods vital to the urban center," Crouch writes. "The benefits of diverse cultures can revitalize our urban neighborhoods."

Deputy is seeing that happen in Bowling Green. An area near the Western Kentucky University campus has become home to many Hispanic immigrants, and they are gradually restoring the once-downtrodden area by opening markets and restaurants and making other improvements.

"Most of the houses, particularly if they can buy them, are improved," she said. "I see the neighborhood improving, especially when the residents are families." 

we're moving ahead
with you.

Put the power of our name to work with yours,
and see how your hard work today
can mean more for your tomorrow.



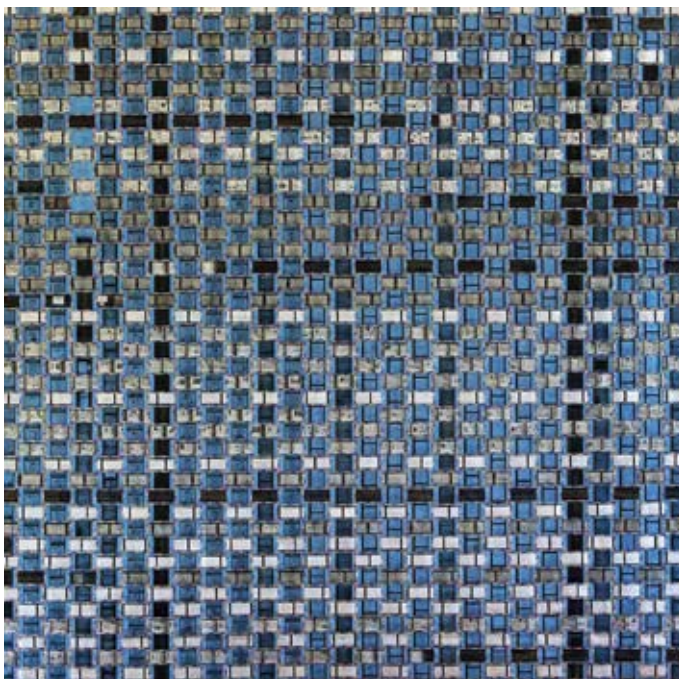
Fifth Third and Fifth Third Bank are registered service marks of Fifth Third Bancorp. Member FDIC.

Pattern Fusion, a quilt art series, was conceived in 2004. These developing permutations return to textile patterns using recycled materials for the vertical and horizontal elements of traditional basic weave formats. Recycled 35 mm microfilm has an innate graphic pattern. The addition of various colored Mylar, machine stitching, embroidery, and layers of netting creates several fused patterns when these materials are joined together by interlacing. Some of the results will be subtle and others bold. In addition, the Mylar elements respond to ambient light adding reflection and complexity to the surface with movement of the spectator when viewed close-up and afar. www.arturoart.com.



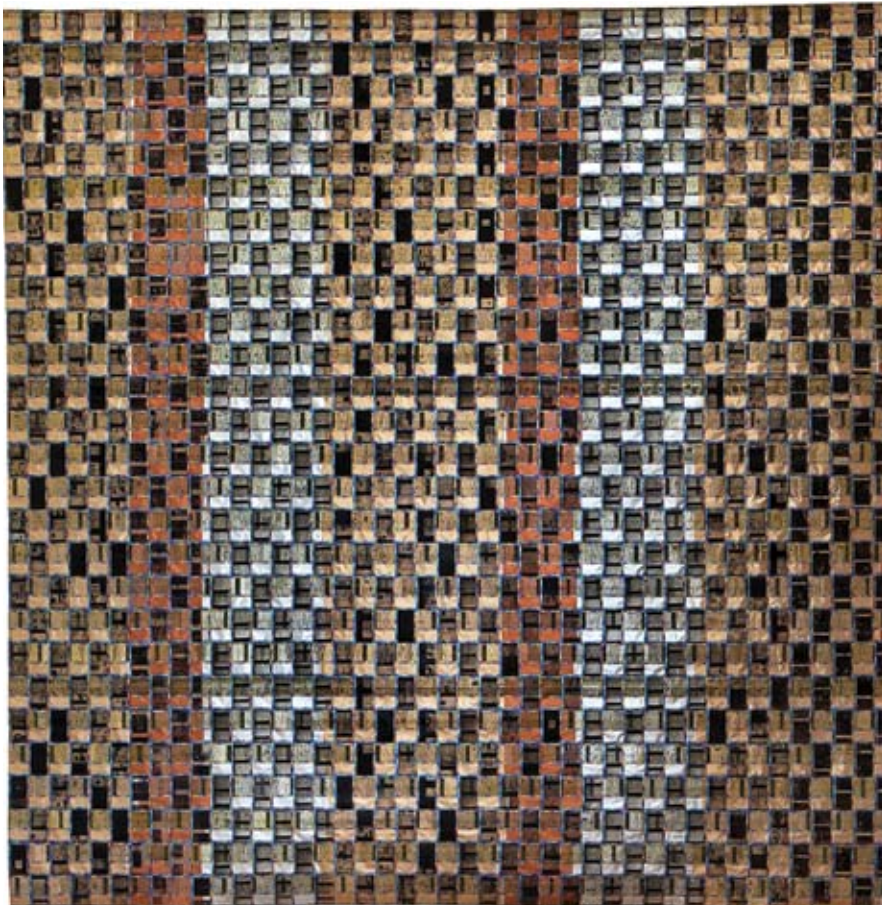
Pattern Fusion No. 1

2004, 60.5" x 60.5", machine stitched and interlaced; recycled auto industry Mylar, recycled library 35 mm microfilm, netting, monofilament and multi-colored threads, plaited braid, Pellon, polymer medium, fabric backed.



Pattern Fusion No. 2

2004, 60.5" x 60.75", machine stitched and interlaced; recycled auto industry Mylar, recycled library 35 mm microfilm, recycled computer magnetic tape, netting, multi-colored threads, plaited braid, Pellon, polymer medium, fabric backed.



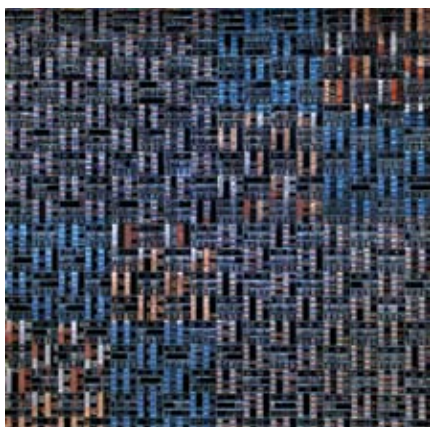
Pattern Fusion No. 3

2005, 60.5" x 60.75", machine stitched and interlaced; recycled auto industry multi-colored Mylar, recycled library 35 mm microfilm, netting, multi-colored threads, plaited braid, Pellon, polymer medium, fabric backed.

ARTURO ALONZO SANDOVAL

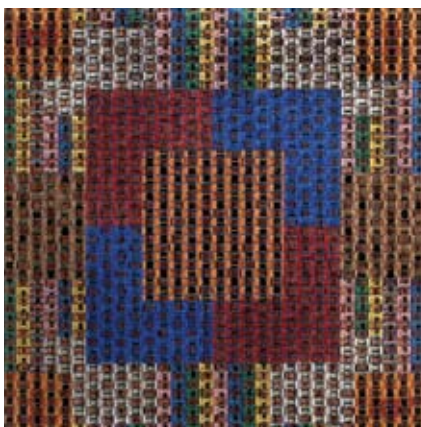
Sandoval's background is both Hispanic and Native American (Tano). His ancestry (father: Lorenzo Sandoval, mother: Cecilia E. Archuleta) may provide clues to his interest in the fiber arts. He discovered at the age of 40 during a visit to his birthplace that men on his paternal grandmother's side have been weavers of colonial Spanish textiles for over 250 years, and they continue to weave functional craft objects in his native home state of New Mexico. What a revelation to this fiber artist who questioned why a spiritual voice told him in college *"weaving will be very important to you."* Was that voice an ancestor?

Sandoval wove during that discovery some of the commissioned linens for his great uncle Alfredo Cordova in the quaint *Cordova Weaving Shop* in Truchas, New Mexico. There are other similarities to be found between colonial Spanish designs and Sandoval's fiber art. The most striking are the use of symmetry in brilliant color, bold shapes, contrast and pattern. Symbolism is another design form employed by Sandoval. The Cordova weavers use traditional stylized forms to depict feathers and landscape whereas Sandoval combines complex patterned circles, flags, targets and planets. Sandoval creates a new aesthetic with his contemporary fiber art objects using such 20th century recycled industrial materials as computer tape, battery cable, microfilm, Mylar, holographic film and Lurex. Whether using a floor loom, sewing machine, interlacing, or simply combining new age materials in collage or assemblage processes, Professor Sandoval pursues the cutting edge in his chosen art medium.



Pattern Fusion No. 6

2005, 72" x 73.25", machine stitched and interlaced; recycled auto industry multi-colored Mylar, recycled library 35 mm microfilm, netting, multi-colored threads, plaited braid, Pellon, polymer medium, fabric backed.



Pattern Fusion No. 8

2007, 71.75" x 68.5", machine stitched and interlaced; recycled auto industry multi-colored Mylar, recycled library 35 mm microfilm, netting, multi-colored threads, plaited braid, Pellon, polymer medium, fabric backed.

immigrant entrepreneurs



New culture, different business climate challenge immigrant entrepreneurs

BY ALICE H. DAVIS

Supat Pornpussarnon came from Thailand to Frankfort by way of a hurricane in Florida.

Aynex Mercado left her native Puerto Rico to become a university student and wound up relocating as an artist in Paducah.

Chris Walker, born in Great Britain, founded a company in Hebron for his French employers.

Merima and Dzevad Kreso, forced out of their native Bosnia by war, help preserve history and educate palates in Bardstown.

They all arrived in the United States as immigrants, brought here by opportunities in this country or forced out by difficulties in their native lands. They have faced the challenges of adapting to a new

culture, a different climate, a change of languages and even new ways of doing business.

They are surviving and even thriving here. Kentucky is their home, they say, and they are grateful for the lives they live and the work they do here.

• • • •

Supat Pornpussarnon

The road from Thailand to Florida to the restaurant he co-owns and operates in Frankfort was a long and often difficult one for Supat Pornpussarnon, whose friends and customers at the Thai Smile call him by his first name.



Born in Bangkok and trained as an electrical engineer, Supat and his family were in the construction business before immigrating to the United States in 1997. That business had revenues of \$1 million a year. The family, which included his mother and two younger brothers, came to Royal Palm Beach, Fla., from Thailand and started a nursery business. That business was virtually wiped out about two years later when the hurricane came.

"We worked hard there," he said of the Florida nursery. "Then the hurricane came and all the trees and vegetables were gone. Our business was gone."

The 1998 storm was Hurricane Mitch, which devastated Central America in the fall of that year, killing as many as 9,000 people, with more than 9,000 others missing and three million homeless. Mitch then weakened into a tropical storm as it came across southern Florida in early November. But its torrential rains still caused \$40 million in damage to homes and businesses, like Supat's.

The family had already tried and failed at a tree import business before coming to the states, he said, so they were used to both hard work and starting over. Their chance to start over came in the form of an

advertisement in a Thai language newspaper published in California. A Thai couple was looking for someone to buy the restaurant in Frankfort, Ky., that they had operated since 1990. Supat had worked part-time as a busboy in a Florida restaurant, so he and his family decided to give the restaurant business a try.

"We adjust; we work hard. We do that when we arrive here because we've got nothing to lose."

Supat and his mother bought the restaurant on December 23, 1999; they opened for business a month later.

"I never wanted to be the employee; I wanted to be the employer," he said.

Despite the obvious differences between living in Thailand, then Florida and now Kentucky, Supat says he and his family like their new home.

"We can live anywhere," he said. "We adjust; we work hard. We do that when we arrive here because we've got nothing to lose."

"We work hard and hopefully we can have the good life."

While Supat admits to missing his hometown and tries to visit family there as much as possible, he enjoys his life and work in Kentucky. The restaurant, which employs 11 people, is open for lunch and dinner six days a week. He said that schedule, a shorter commute to work, a slower pace of life and a lower cost of living make Kentucky more appealing than south Florida.

"We have a good business here. We have a profit," he said. "The customers here are so nice. Living here is not the rushing that it was in Florida."

"We like the small town, the easy way of doing business. We are so lucky to be here."

• • • •

Aynex Mercado

Aynex Mercado came to her avocation as a quilt artist quite literally by accident. The 28-year-old native of San Juan, Puerto Rico, came to the U.S. in 1996 to attend the University of Massachusetts at Amherst. Her plan was to study hotel management.

That all changed during her freshman year when she suffered a spinal cord injury as the result of a car accident. The injury damaged her right side, and she still has very limited function in her right hand. During her recuperation she taught herself two significant things: the first was to use her left hand (she had been right-handed before the accident) and the other was to quilt.

"I think I'm an artist who did not know she was one," Mercado said. "I would not be doing this if it weren't for the accident. I could not do much right after the accident but I could sit and quilt, and that's what I did."

"It is surely more fun than working in a hotel."

Mercado went on to complete her degree. But she also began producing small art quilts and wall hangings that have garnered awards and exhibits in Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Texas, Ohio, Vermont and most recently at



the American Quilters Society Expo in Nashville, Tenn.

Mercado's quilts have been described as being "not traditional quilts but having traditional influences." She said she enjoys mixing colors, displaying bright reds, blues, and yellows against more somber blacks.

Mercado moved to Paducah almost

three years ago as part of the city's Artist Relocation Program after learning about it in an art magazine.

The program, which began in August 2000, offers a variety of financial incentives, such as low-interest loans, aimed at luring artists to live and work in a 30-block neighborhood known as Lowertown.

Mercado said her decision to leave Amherst and her family there (an aunt and a sister) and move to Paducah has not been without its challenges. She at one time hoped to open a gallery and make her living as a full-time artist and quilting teacher. Now she is struggling, she said, "trying to figure

"Sometimes you miss your people, your traditions from home."

out what I am going to do."

Her move to Kentucky with the relocation program also involved her in the renovation of a 150-year-old house in Lowertown. After working on that for more than two years, she sold the house and is currently looking for work in graphic design to supplement her income as an artist along with the disability payments she receives from Social Security.

"Sometimes you miss your people, your traditions from home," she said. "And sometimes it's hard to talk to people about Puerto Rico, to educate them about life there.

"But this has been good for me."

• • • •

Chris Walker

Born in northern England, Chris Walker is the vice president and general manager of Armor USA, Inc., the American subsidiary of a worldwide company that specializes in thermal transfer technology. A form of digital printing, it uses heat to deposit dye or resin onto a receiver material. Thermal transfer is used in printing bar codes, tickets, tags and labels on everything from food

packing to cargo containers.

Armor USA is headquartered in Hebron near the Greater Cincinnati/Northern Kentucky International Airport, employs 55 people and



"You accommodate yourself and you make a place your new home. My life is here now."

has about \$20 million in revenue each year. Walker, who joined the company at its sales facility near London in 1990, came to Kentucky as the founder of its U.S. facility in February 1999.

As the company's only resident officer in this hemisphere, he is responsible for managing the business in both North and South America as well as some accounting responsibilities for Armor companies elsewhere. That keeps Walker, the father of two grown children and a 3-year-old grandchild, on the road quite a bit.

"My second home is Delta (Airlines), I would say," he commented.

When researching the location of a new plant, Armor investigated its market, located potential clients and drew a circle that would include 80 percent of that market within an hour

to 90 minutes of travel time. The top locations were the Atlanta and Cincinnati areas. When the cost of living, climate and ease of travel were factored in, northern Kentucky was chosen, Walker said.

Conducting business in Europe is different from America, he said, with differences emerging in everything from relationships with suppliers and clients to the impact of lower crime and cost of living rates on products and employees. Another difference in business life is the diversity of people and nationalities in America, Walker said.

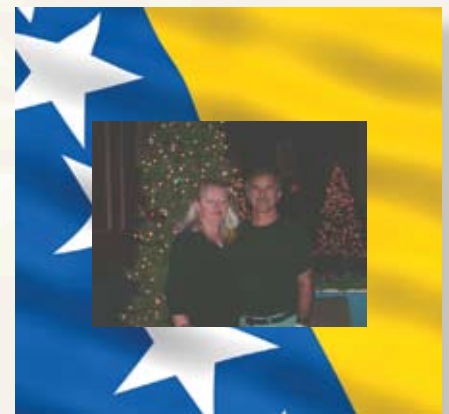
So how does his life in America compare to his life in the United Kingdom?

"I don't compare any more," said the man who spends time in both hemispheres. "You accommodate yourself and you make a place your new home. My life is here now."

• • • •

Merima and Dzevad Kreso

Dzevad Kreso and his wife, Merima, proudly show off the centerpiece of their successful restaurant in Bardstown: the former movie theater that they carefully restored when they bought the business more than eight years ago. The seats of the old Arco Theater, which operated in downtown Bardstown from 1942 to 1966, have been removed and replaced with



tables covered with white linens. Posters featuring movie stars of Hollywood's Golden era decorate the walls.

The movie screen remains in place, as does the stage. The 400-seat

Kreso's Restaurant is now the site of meetings, receptions, parties—even a concert series and performances by the Bardstown Community Theater.

"I am proud to be part of preserving the history of this place," Dzevad Kreso said.

The Kresos know about history. Kreso was a former professional

"We came as refugees with three daughters. We left everything there... our business, our house, almost our lives. We came with zero money in our pockets."

soccer player in his native Bosnia. After his playing days ended, he and his wife opened a restaurant in a 900-year-old castle and ran it for 14 years. Then war came to their country.

"We came as refugees with three daughters," Merima Kreso said. "We left everything there ... our business, our house, almost our lives. We came with zero money in our pockets."

Sponsored by the Episcopal Church of the Ascension, the Kresos were taken in and given jobs at a local restaurant. They worked there for a year and bought and operated that restaurant for three years before buying the Arco Theater property.

Merima Kreso was in charge of the decorating, combining movie posters with paintings by Bosnian artists. The restaurant during peak times has a staff of almost 30 part-time and full-

time workers. Of the three daughters, only their youngest is still in the business.

Dzevad Kreso said that doing business in America is easier in some ways than in Bosnia. There are more resources and information available to owners; ordering and delivering supplies is less complicated. But American customers are different.

"Customers are more complicated to please here," Dzevad Kreso said. "American customers are always in a rush. Time is very important for American customers."

When they do slow down, they receive a unique blend of American and European dishes, said Merima Kreso, who combines Italian, German, Greek, Hungarian, and Bosnian dishes with American cuisine.


"We offer them what they like as well as what we would like to introduce them to," she said.

With a growing business and a family that now includes three grandchildren, the Kresos have had little time for travel (last year they visited Bosnia for the first time since leaving) or for regrets. Their oldest daughter met and married a fellow immigrant, a man from India; their middle daughter married a man from an entirely different part of Bosnia.

"That is the advantage that is America," Dzevad Kreso said. "You can meet, share happiness with all kinds of people here."

The Kresos talked about being welcomed into the United States at a "very, very hard time in our lives." It

is that point, they said, that they often remind their children, grandchildren and friends about.

"We were welcomed in the U.S., in a country offering a big heart," Dzevad Kreso said. "Here we have peace and security. We will never forget this; it will stay in our hearts forever. Kentucky is our home." 



ENGINEERING

Strand Associates, Inc.[®] is a proud supporter of the communities of Kentucky by providing civil and environmental engineering services for more than 60 years.

**Multi disciplined
Nationally recognized
Locally dedicated**



Lexington 859-225-8500
Louisville 502-583-7020
www.strand.com



<p>THE GLASSWORKS DISTRICT</p> <p>815 W. Market Street Suite 300 Louisville, Kentucky 40292</p> <p>Ph. 502.585.2222 Fx. 502.581.0406</p> <p>www.qk4.com</p>	<p>SERVICE AREAS</p> <p>TRANSPORTATION Roadway Design Bridges Traffic Survey Subsurface Utility Engineering Land Acquisition</p> <p>ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES Environmental Services Transportation Planning Community Planning</p>	<p>CIVIL-SITE ENGINEERING Site Development Water/Wastewater Drainage/Stormwater Survey</p> <p>ARCHITECTURE Architecture Services Structural Landscape Architecture</p>	<p>KENTUCKY</p> <p>GEORGIA</p> <p>INDIANA</p> <p>TENNESSEE</p> <p>WEST VIRGINIA</p>
---	---	--	--

Service with Integrity and Distinction

The Rev. Vincent Rivera, right, talks with a worker on a central Kentucky farm.



Immigrants shape every aspect of American society, including

RELIGION

BY TERRI JOHNSON

Religion and faith are part of our national identity. They also are fundamental to understanding how immigration is transforming the United States.

Long before European settlers set foot on the North American continent, Native Americans' spirituality defined who they were—how they related to each other, to animals, to the land and environment, and to outsiders.

When European immigrants began arriving in the mid-18th century, they brought their religious practices with them—practices that differed considerably from the native ways.

That diversity of religion and culture has grown as immigration from around the world has fueled America's population growth. These flavors have blended into something

of a religious melting pot that some observers believe is having the effect of "de-Europeanizing" American Christianity.

The faith community also is serving as a vehicle for helping immigrants learn about and become a part of American life, including civic engagement.

Raymond B. Williams, a noted religious scholar and professor emeritus of religion at Wabash College in Indiana, has studied the religious experiences of immigrants.

"Immigrant groups don't form themselves into tight religious groups to keep separate from society, but so they can negotiate their entry into society with more strength and ability to shape things than they could individually," he said.

Population data show that the U.S.

population grows by about 2.5 million people a year; of that, nearly 1 million of the new residents are immigrants or refugees.

According to one study, 95,000 foreign nationals, immigrants and refugees now live in Kentucky. The latest census figures estimate that 81,000 Hispanics live in Kentucky, but some estimates put that number at more than a quarter of a million.

The Office of Immigration Statistics reports that Kentucky's fastest-growing immigrant population is Asian, as people move here from China, Japan, India, South Korea and the Philippines.

It isn't easy to find indisputable statistics on anything related to immigration. And, since questions about religion are prohibited on job applications and immigration forms,



identifying the religious preferences of immigrants is, for the most part, impossible.

But new tools being used on the Princeton New Immigrant Survey, set to complete 10 years of research this year, are expected to provide more information about faith and religion. And research currently available indicates that most immigrants are Christians.

The Pew Charitable Trusts have seven studies on immigration under way. Three years ago, the foundation sanctioned the Gateway Cities Project that examined how religion and faith-based organizations affect the immigrant experience in America.

Aspects of the Gateway project, conducted in the Washington, D.C. area, are included in the new book *Religion and the New Immigrants: How Faith Communities Form our Newest Citizens*.

Co-authors Dr. Michael W. Foley and Dean R. Hoge, professors at Catholic University of America, used some of the Gateway data and also conducted their own research among immigrants, pastors and community leaders. They found that religion and faith have an impact on the way immigrants participate in American society and can affect levels of civic and political participation.

The biggest surprise in writing the book, Foley said, was finding that the differences in the way immigrants relate to civic involvement have much less to do with their own native cultures and much more to do with church leadership.

“Initially, what attracts a lot of immigrants to a faith organization is how it addresses homeland issues, such as immigrant rights,” he said. That can often lead to immigrants’ getting more involved in local matters and, ultimately, in schools, policy issues and politics.

Foley said faith organizations have a natural appeal to new immigrants because many offer services in multiple languages and provide a safe harbor for people newly arrived in a strange community. A church, mosque or temple offers an easier path to integration into local society. A 2002-2004 National Public Radio/

As time passes, however, immigrants often identify more with a church’s local issues and rely on it less as a sentinel of native culture, Foley said.

The Rev. Vincent Rivera of the Bluegrass Farm Chaplaincy program based in Lexington said there are 20,000 immigrants in central Kentucky counties. Most of these are Mexicans working on 700 horse farms and related businesses.

He agreed with Foley that faith programs and churches provide sanctuary and solidarity. He also identified loneliness as an ongoing concern among immigrants.

“I think they know they can trust me,” said Rivera, who ministers to migrant workers, translates for them and helps them find resources to meet needs ranging from housing and shopping to health care. He also connects them to local churches, offers advice on finances and budgeting and talks with them about local culture and perceptions.

“First and foremost, my goal is to reach people spiritually, but we do that holistically,” Rivera said, adding that the programs serve everyone on the farm, including managers, trainers and owners, and not just immigrants.

Based on Rivera’s calculations, 82 percent of the immigrants he serves are Mexican, 9 percent are South American, 4 percent are a mix of Irish or Canadian and a small percentage are South African women.

“We meet them where they are,” he said.



"Initially, what attracts a lot of immigrants to a faith organization is how it addresses homeland issues, such as immigrant rights."

Kaiser/Kennedy School survey found that 85 percent of immigrants said religion is an important part of their lives.

• • • •

The Catholic Migration Office of the Diocese of Brooklyn, NY, offers immigrants three occupational skills programs, providing instruction in graphic design, commercial cleaning and culinary arts.

The goal is to teach immigrants how to succeed and advance quickly in their professions.

It also acts as a unique immersion program. Workers in the commercial cleaning program are grouped in teams with members from four different countries. As a result, English quickly becomes the common language as the workers develop friendships.

• • • •

Statistics show that 84 percent of Japanese citizens who practice religion are Shinto or Buddhist, and most Asians worldwide predominantly practice non-Christian faiths in their homelands. Native Filipinos are primarily Catholic, and religious South Koreans are virtually split between the Christian and Buddhist faiths.

In the United States, Asian-Americans identify themselves as Catholic (21 percent), Protestant (9.6 percent) Buddhist (9.1 percent), Christian (5.8 percent) Muslim (5.2 percent) and Jewish (0.4 percent). More than 20 percent of Asian Americans are agnostic, according to www.asian-nation.org.

One factor in the diversification of American Christianity is this

widespread conversion among some immigrant groups, particularly those from mainland China. A University of Chicago study found that, despite initial misgivings, many Chinese immigrants find that they can affirm their Chinese culture and shape their emerging American identity in multilingual Christian churches.

Other new immigrants, particularly

different aspects to culture, business and civic engagement.

Rivera pointed out the immigrants with whom he works contribute to the economy through their work in the horse industry and by buying thousands of dollars of local goods and services every week.

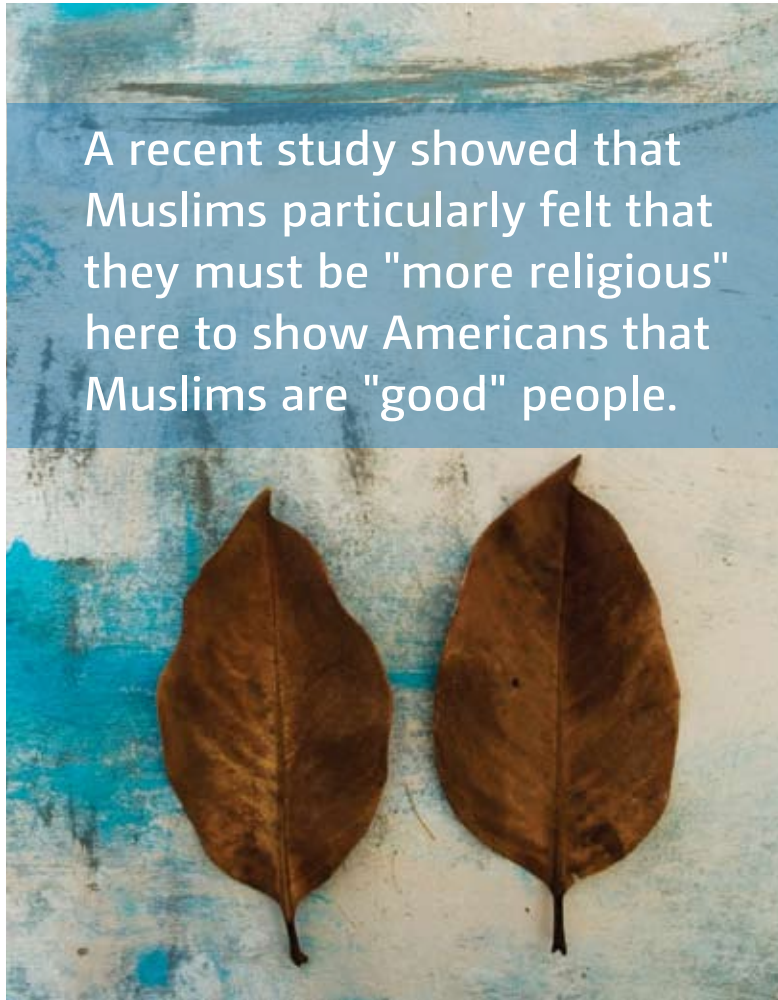
A number of Kentucky's Hispanic immigrants and their second

generation children are fully integrated into local society and have become successful business owners. In fact, an October 2006 report from the Governor's Office of Minority Empowerment said that the growth in firms and receipts for Hispanic-owned businesses in Kentucky exceeded that of all firms from 1997 to 2002.

According to Williams, the religious scholar, highly educated immigrants such as scientists, physicians and teachers bring a different dynamic to communities. Education and affluence help them to thrive in the United States, where they often become high-profile community members and successful entrepreneurs. Such immigrants typically establish religious groups soon after

moving to America, and their growing personal influence can have the effect of softening any uncertainties others may have about their non-Christian faith.

Some religions, including Islam and Buddhism, are being integrated by the American-born children of immigrants and also are being adopted by native-born Americans. Of the estimated six million Muslims living in America, nearly 25 percent are African American, many of whom



A recent study showed that Muslims particularly felt that they must be "more religious" here to show Americans that Muslims are "good" people.

those who have come to America since the 1960s, are described as "transnationals" – people who live as Americans while continuing to embrace their native cultures and, often, their native religion. A recent study showed that Muslims particularly felt that they must be "more religious" here to show Americans that Muslims are "good" people.

• • • •

Immigrants and their religions bring

are native-born converts.

Foley said that type of phenomenon brings a challenging dynamic as some older immigrants (many first generation or parents of immigrants brought from their homeland) feel that their native religions are being watered down.

It is difficult to determine how many practicing Muslims live in Kentucky.

According to an Islamic resources web site, however, there are 12 mosques in Kentucky—six in Louisville, three in Lexington and one each in Elizabethtown, LaGrange and Prestonsburg.

In November 2006, Minnesotans elected Keith Ellison as America's first Muslim U.S. Congressman. Born in Detroit to Catholic parents, Ellison converted as a college student. The 43 year-old lawyer, husband and father of three said, "People draw strength and moral courage from a variety of religious traditions."

Ellison ran a positive campaign focused on the needs of the middle class. "I'm not running as a Muslim," he said in a campaign interview. "I'm running as an American, as a person that's trying to help our country be better."

Religious pluralism is what makes America's relatively young history unique, and it continues to bring people here, David Machacek of Trinity College said in a recent Foundation of American Communications interview.

"In America, there is not a religious establishment against which the newcomers have to position themselves," Machacek said. "It is

this kind of environment that makes it difficult to talk about newcomers in insider/outsider terms."

As Hispanic, Asian and Middle Eastern populations continue to grow in Kentucky, their influence and leadership are taking shape economically and politically.

Rivera said the thousands of immigrants in central Kentucky with

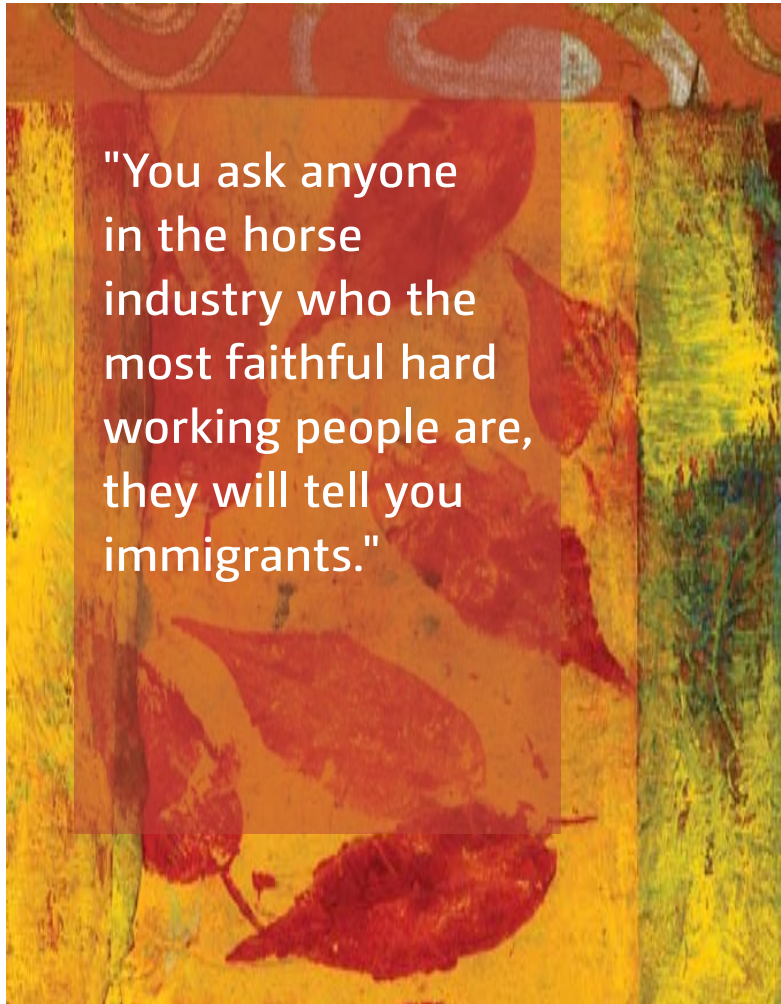
industry who the most faithful, hard-working people are, they will tell you immigrants," Rivera said. "There are layers to our society. Think about where our country would be without immigrants contributing to all aspects of our current economy. All people and all jobs have validity."

A majority of immigrants are eager to learn English and constantly do better, and they are deeply committed to their faith. Rivera thinks faith-based organizations can help immigrants and refugees feel a sense of inclusion and make the American transition a little easier.

The NPR/Kaiser/Kennedy School study found that Americans who have personal contact with immigrants are more likely to appreciate what they bring to society. People who live in states with higher populations of immigrants are more likely to say that immigration in recent years has been good for America; that immigrants do not take jobs away from Americans who want them; that immigrants

pay their fair share of taxes; and that immigrants strengthen the country.

"Sometimes immigrants seem different, but they are faithful, humble, responsible and courageous people," Rivera said. "And many are making significant contributions to our community." 🇺🇸



"You ask anyone in the horse industry who the most faithful hard working people are, they will tell you immigrants."

whom he works help positively shape the community, whether or not they become citizens, although most of them do want to become citizens and eventually bring their families to America.

About 30 percent plan to return home. Rivera said many own property or small farms in their homelands and can earn money here to finance major purchases or start a business after they return home.

"You ask anyone in the horse



Increasing pension costs jeopardize city services

Key Points

- City pension costs increased 50 percent in the past two years.
- The costs will double in six years.
- Mandated pension payments will cause funding crises in cities.
- The state is underfunding its own pension systems.
- Many cities have already cut staff, raised taxes or used reserve funds.

Expanding city services and the need for more employees to provide them has led to a 51 percent increase in the cost of employee benefits since fiscal year 1993.

Much of the current and anticipated growth in those benefit costs—which has been largely concentrated in public safety jobs—can be attributed to the County Employees Retirement System (CERS), a defined benefit pension system in which most city employees are required to enroll.

Unless the system is changed, the required contribution rates that are paid by cities as a percentage of employee salaries will likely double within the next six years. The Kentucky Retirement Systems board has approved new employer contribution requirements that will boost local government retirement costs by approximately 25 percent this

July 1.

CERS provides 100 percent of single health insurance coverage for non-hazardous duty employees and 100 percent of family health insurance coverage for hazardous duty employees and their beneficiaries until age 65 (for employees hired before July 1, 2003).

Health insurance for retirees is the main cost-driver for cities whose employees are enrolled in CERS. The Kentucky Retirement System has an inviolable contract to provide retiree health insurance benefits to all members of CERS who enrolled before fiscal 2004. This means that health insurance benefits can't be reduced for local government employees unless benefits are reduced for all active state employees.

The rising employer contribution rates will hit cities hard. Most public safety personnel are covered under hazardous duty, and their employer contribution rate is predicted to hit 60 percent by the beginning of FY 2013. This year's hazardous duty employer contribution rate is 28.21 percent. All other personnel are covered under non-hazardous duty, and their employer contribution rate is estimated to reach 30 percent by the beginning of FY 2013. This year's non-hazardous duty employer contribution rate is 13.19 percent.

In fiscal 2006 Kentucky cities paid around \$120 million to CERS in employer contributions for pensions and retiree health insurance. In fiscal 2008 cities will pay more than \$180 million—a 50 percent increase in just two years.

And while newly hired employees will not be eligible for the benefit of total health insurance coverage when they retire, cities won't experience any financial relief from that change for another decade. Meanwhile, employer contribution rates will continue to skyrocket.

In addition, the state is drastically

BELL ORR AYERS & MOORE ^{PSC} Attorneys at Law

•
George E. Strickler, Jr.
Kevin C. Brooks
Timothy L. Mauldin
Barton D. Darrell
Timothy L. Edelen
Douglas W. Gott
Paul T. Lawless
Melanie K. Cook
Elizabeth W. Burt
Amanda L. Blakeman
William T. Wade, Jr.
Katherine A. Quitter
T. Brian Lowder

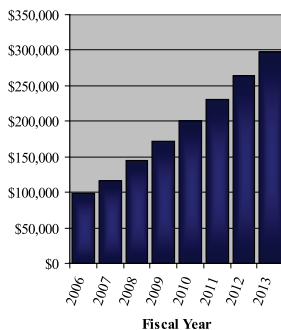
•
Of Counsel
Reginald L. Ayers
Ray B. Buckberry, Jr.
Quinten B. Marquette

1010 College Street
PO Box 738
Bowling Green KY 42102-0738

270-781-8111

www.boamlaw.com

Median Projected CERS Payments for Cities



underfunding the two programs operated by the Kentucky Retirement Systems: the Kentucky Employees Retirement System and the State Police Retirement System. Instead of approving actuarially sound contribution rates, the General Assembly has set the contribution rates significantly lower than the recommended levels. This lack of funding forces the sale of investments earlier than planned, thereby decreasing the amount of investment revenue the systems earn.

Cities, counties and other local governments across Kentucky are on the verge of a funding crisis. This situation will lead to reductions in city employees and services or a significant increase in taxes, or both.

More information about CERS is available from the Kentucky Retirement Systems at www.kyret.com. For information on projected city contributions to CERS through fiscal 2013, contact the Kentucky League of Cities Policy Development Department at www.klc.org or 1-800-876-4552.

City Specifics

The fiscal 2008 increase in the employer contribution will have the greatest impact on larger cities. For example, the City of Covington's pension costs will increase almost \$1 million this July. After that increase, Covington's pension costs will be nearly \$5.5 million—more than 12 percent of the city's \$45 million budget and double what the costs were four years ago.

Increasing CERS contribution rates are already affecting Kentucky cities. About half of KLC member cities have drawn down rainy day or surplus funds to cover increased CERS contributions in fiscal 2007. Four in

10 cities have delayed filling open staff positions, and about one quarter of Kentucky cities have reduced staff levels and/or raised taxes to cover increased CERS payments.

Options and Best Practices

West Virginia recently tried moving from a defined-benefit plan to a defined-contribution plan (such as a 401K) for its public retirees. But the state returned to a defined-benefit plan after a couple of years because of increased costs. Kentucky estimates show that changing from a defined-benefit to a defined-contribution plan would increase annual employer costs by \$130 million for CERS.

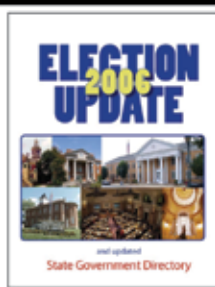
The Missouri Consolidated Health Care Plan is a separate entity created to provide post-employment benefits other than pension payments to public employees and retirees. It focuses on providing affordable, accessible, quality health care options to state and local government employees.

In addition to out-sourcing health insurance management, the state could provide funding from the state treasury, increase employee

contribution rates, lengthen service time, promote wellness programs and encourage more merger and consolidation of services.

This article is based on KLC On Point, Winter 2007, Vol. 3, Issue 1

PROGRESS
PRINTING AD



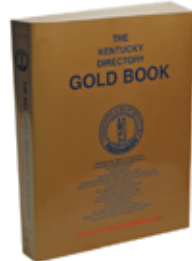
2006 Election Update & Updated State Government Directory

Kentuckians voted on an unprecedented number of government officials in the November 2006 General Election — from circuit judges to mayors to sheriffs and county commissioners. We are pleased to announce a comprehensive guide to the results of the general election; the update covers all statewide and local officials. *Published every four years in January.*

Special KLC Price
\$50 each (List Price \$85)
Use code 07KLC
when ordering.

COMPLETE ROSTER OF KENTUCKY:

- City & County Officials
- State Legislators
- School Board Members
- U.S. Senators & Representatives
- State Judiciary



2007-2008 Kentucky Directory Gold Book 20th Anniversary Edition

The Who's Who for Kentucky Government, Business and Education. The most accurate, up-to-date information you need to reach key people in Kentucky. *Published annually in June.*

- State Agencies, Boards & Commissions
- State Employees
- City & County Officials
- State Legislature
- School Board Members
- Superintendents
- Public Schools
- Colleges & Universities
- State Judiciary
- Federal Agencies
- Associations
- Chambers
- Architects & Engineers
- Law Firms
- Media
- and more!

Order NOW and
receive \$5.00 off plus
FREE shipping.

Use code 07KLC
when ordering.
*Price does not include
Ky. sales tax.

Election Update—\$85.00 - KLC Member Price \$50.00
2007 - 2008 Gold Book—\$85.00
2006 - 2007 Gold Book ~~\$85.00~~—now \$49.95
Call (800) 944-3995 or order online: kylmanac.com

Ronica Shannon, a Richmond Register news writer, covers city and county government and activities at the Blue Grass Army Depot.



Mayor involves EKU students in city government

The face of Richmond's government is beginning to look a bit younger. Mayor Connie Lawson appointed four Eastern Kentucky University students in September to serve on various special-interest boards and committees, allowing input from those who constitute a significant portion of the city's population.

"The students are taxpayers as well," Lawson said. "Most EKU students work, therefore they're paying occupational taxes. They spend money here, so they're paying net profit taxes, as well."

The EKU student body is an extremely important part of Richmond, according to City Manager David Evans.

"The students are members of our city while they're here; therefore, we need to get their perspective and input on what the city should be doing," he said.

Students serving on city boards and committees include: Michael Gallaway, Tourism and Convention Committee; Rebecca Jones, Madison County Human Rights Commission;

Kyle Moon, Downtown Revitalization Committee; and Colin Reusch, Richmond's Citizens Police Advisory Board.

Lawson said she would like to eventually add students to the

"The students are members of our city while they're here; therefore, we need to get their perspective and input on what the city should be doing."

planning and zoning commission and to the parks and tourism board.

The students are chosen by the EKU student government association and recommended to Lawson, who officially appoints them as members.

This is the first time the city government has included EKU students, Evans said.

"They are there to contribute to

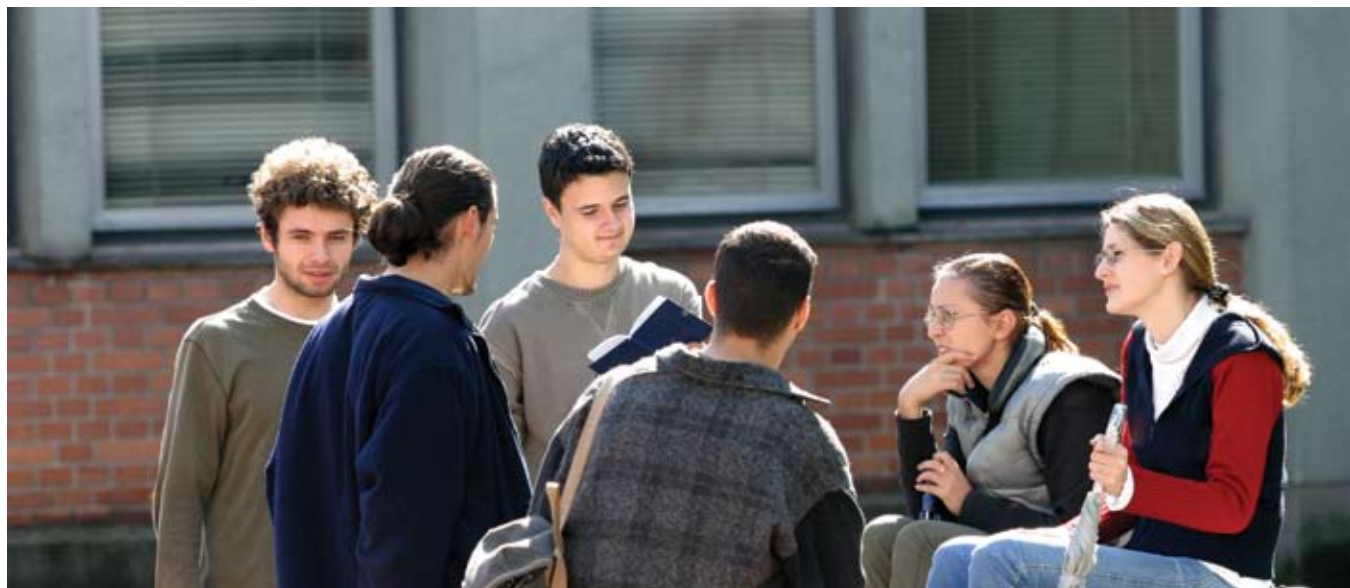
the boards, give feedback and make suggestions and give ideas on how to make improvements," he said.

One idea suggested by the students was extending bar operating hours from midnight to 1 a.m. Their concern was that students were driving to Lexington when Richmond bars closed. The bars in Lexington remain open until 3 a.m., which was encouraging students to make the 25-minute trip to Lexington for three more hours of entertainment. According to Richmond police, many of those students already were legally intoxicated.

Extending Richmond's bar operating hours allowed more time for students to become sober before walking or driving back to campus.

To encourage students to walk instead of drive, the city has begun building a walking path that connects campus with downtown.

That decision came after Kyle Moon, EKU's 2005 student government president and student regent, and David Fiefer, who currently fills the position, met with



Lawson to discuss the increasing number of college students being arrested for public intoxication while walking back to campus after an evening at the bars.

"The sidewalk will be wide enough so that students won't have to walk in the street and possibly be in the way of traffic," Lawson said.

The path will have sufficient lighting and will contain two emergency call boxes that provide immediate contact with the EKU police department.

Fiefer and Lawson collaborated on ways to get the university more involved with city government, which resulted in the idea of appointing students to a few of the city's boards and committees.

Thom Smith chairs Richmond's Citizens Police Advisory Board, a group dedicated to improving the relationship between the city police department and the community. The board also works as a liaison between the police department and city government.

EKU student Reusch has had the opportunity to attend only two meetings since his recent appointment, but Smith already can see that he will be a beneficial addition to the group, whose eight members have a variety of credentials.

"I'm very glad that he's on the board because he has a perspective that the rest of us don't have," Smith said. "This helps us as a community know more about each others' concerns and needs. I think he was well-chosen and is a fine addition to the board."

Aside from appointing students to the city's boards, the Richmond City Council unanimously agreed to let two EKU graduate students assist with gathering information for the city's comprehensive plan.

The plan is used as a guide for future growth and must be renewed every five years under state law.


Corey Bird and Sarah Waiswa, second-year graduate students who are working on master's degrees in industrial and organizational psychology, developed a survey to gauge Richmond residents' top choices for city priorities.

"The results showed the city's strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats," Waiswa said. "We hope this project will help the future progression of the city."

The information from the surveys was taken into consideration when the final draft of the city's comprehensive plan was developed.

The students also helped create a new mission statement and vision for the city, a task they will encounter in the work they'll do after graduation, said Jerry Palmer, an EKU professor of industrial and organizational psychology.

"We try to get them involved in a variety of practical experiences," Palmer said. "We have done work with many different companies in Lexington and Richmond. It's a great experience for the students. They actually get to work with a client, and it helps them prepare for when they get out and get jobs." Lawson said EKU students will be a part of city government for as long as she serves as mayor.

"We get the perspective and input of our college students, and they learn about the city government and how decisions are made," she said. "I believe it's a win-win situation and shows a promising future for our city." 



Jeffrey C. Mando
Attorney At Law

40 W. Pike Street
Covington, KY 41011

859-394-6200
www.aswdlaw.com



This is an advertisement

Cut **WINTER** Fuel Costs!

Join Our Credit Union!

Your employees can use these gas-saving services:

- ✓ Free Direct Deposit
- ✓ Free eBranch
- ✓ Full Service Call Center
- ✓ Surcharge-Free ATMs Nationwide

Free Membership!!

Serving participants in any Kentucky state retirement system and relatives of CCU members since 1951.

Call to schedule a free benefits meeting.



Commonwealth Credit Union

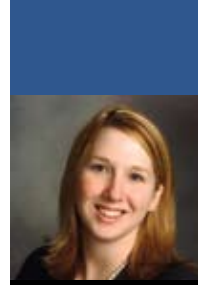
Frankfort and Lexington Branches

502.564.4775 • 800.228.6420

www.ccu.org



Sarah Razor is a Research Analyst for the Kentucky League of Cities.



How affordable is 'My Old Kentucky Home?'

In one of the most recognizable movie scenes of all time, Dorothy clicks her ruby red slippers together and repeats, "There's no place like home. There's no place like home." Perhaps this Wizard of Oz scene has become so famous because longing for home is a familiar feeling. But for one in four Kentuckians, having a place to call home is a source of financial strife.

Approximately one million people in Kentucky live in what is described as unaffordable housing—housing that costs more than 30 percent of a household's income. The lack of

affordable housing often means that families must forego other essential needs such as food, health care and clothing.

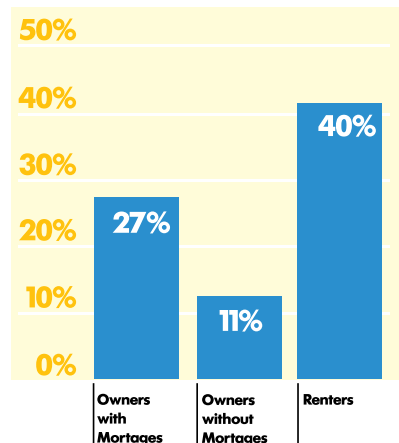
Bowling Green Mayor Elaine Walker is all too familiar with her city's problems with affordable housing. Like many Kentucky communities, Bowling Green has a shortage of affordable housing units coupled with a low home ownership rate of 47 percent.

"Increasing home ownership is so critical for our city," she said. "Homeowners become much more

"Homeowners become much more involved in the community and school system because they feel invested in the future."



Kentucky residents paying 30% or more of income for housing costs, 2005





Housing Trust Fund. The new law is expected to generate \$4.3 million a year to provide long-term, stable funding for the trust fund, a powerful tool to help families with housing needs.

Bowling Green officials recently started work on Lee Square, a housing project that will add 27 downtown units. The project will create two-, three- and four-bedroom units designed with an historic appearance. In addition, Bowling Green is using Community Development Block Grant funding to rehabilitate rental units to create more decent and affordable housing throughout the city.

“Ensuring that citizens have good housing impacts multiple generations and improves the livelihood of cities for years to come,” said Walker. “Housing can truly

involved in the community and school system because they feel invested in the future.”

Walker noted that increases in the cost of land and building materials, as well as the condition of some rental units, are some of the barriers that residents face in finding affordable, quality housing.

“The city has an excellent working relationship with many landlords, builders and the housing authority,” Walker said. “We have to continue to work together to provide adequate housing for Bowling Green.”

City leaders in Bowling Green are not alone in this plight. Affordable housing is a concern throughout Kentucky and the nation. The lack of affordable housing significantly affects both large and small communities, and the number of overburdened homeowners in Kentucky nearly matches the number of overburdened renters. Minimum wage earners who work full time cannot afford a one- or two-bedroom apartment anywhere in the nation.

From 2000 to 2005, the median house value in Kentucky increased by 20 percent, but median household incomes rose by only 11 percent during the same period, according to data from the U.S. Census Bureau. This has caused a widening gap between housing costs and people’s ability to pay for them.

Fortunately, some trends and programs show signs of progress.

During the 2006 General Assembly, the Kentucky League of Cities supported the passage of legislation that provides a dedicated funding source for the Kentucky Affordable



Landrum & Shouse, LLP is a full-Service Law Firm with offices in Lexington and Louisville, Kentucky providing legal defense services in the areas of public sector, workers compensation, insurance defense, employment law, civil rights law and municipal and governmental liability.

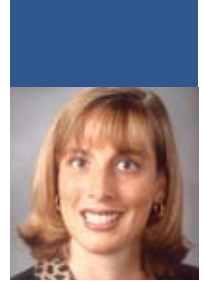
Robert T. Watson
 RWatson@landrumshouse.com

David P. Bowles
 DBowles@landrumshouse.com

Landrum & Shouse, LLP
 220 West Main Street, Suite 1900
 Louisville, KY 40202
 (502) 589-7616



Robyn Miller is Member Services Manager for the Kentucky League of Cities.



News from Kentucky's communities

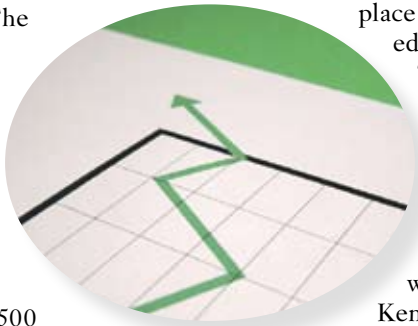
KLC gathers election information

The Kentucky League of Cities spearheaded the collection of the 2006 general election results, gathering 99 percent of the results from the state's cities within three days of election. The outcome will bring new faces to city halls throughout Kentucky this year as non-incumbents were elected to more than 38 percent of city council, commission and mayoral seats. That means that more than 1,500 incumbents have returned to office and just over 900 elected city officials are new to their jobs.

• • • •

Business climate ranks high

Kentucky has moved up on a national scale measuring states' business climate. *Site Selection* magazine ranked Kentucky seventh in the nation in its 2006 Annual Business



Climate Rankings, up from ninth place in 2005.

"Kentucky's business climate has been improving steadily in recent years, moving from 12th place in 2004 to 9th place in 2005 to 7th place this year," said editor Mark Arend.

"This means the state's economic development strategy is producing its intended results, and we applaud

Kentucky's success."

The ranking reflects a combination of performance factors related to recent business expansion activities, including Kentucky's 2005 ranking, ranking over a three-year period, rank per million population and rank per 1,000 square miles.

In addition to expansion activity, equal weight is given to a state's overall rank based on the results of a survey in which corporate real estate executives were asked to rank their top 10 states according to ease of doing business, overall business costs and related factors. Kentucky placed 10th in the executive survey.

To view the full report on *Site Selection's* Annual Business Climate Rankings, visit www.siteselection.com.

• • • •

Major expansion in Hart County

Kentucky officials broke ground last fall on an industrial expansion for Dart Container Corp. that will create 412 new jobs.

Dart Container Corp. manufactures disposable food service products such as cups, plates, bowls and carry-out containers. The expansion project calls for the conversion of existing warehouse space into production

space, the addition of a new production line and the purchase of new equipment. The company also plans to build a 587,000-square-foot warehouse and distribution center.

Before the expansion, Dart Container employed 897 people at its Horse Cave operation. Total Kentucky employment for the company, which also has an Owensboro facility, will grow to more than 1,400 with the expansion.

"Since its establishment in Horse Cave, Dart has always been a great corporate community partner," said JoAnne Smith, Horse Cave's mayor at the time of the groundbreaking.

"Besides providing much-needed jobs for our community, Dart has also unselfishly given to many community projects. We are extremely pleased that the company continues to do well in our area and is rapidly expanding, providing many benefits for our city, county and region. I heartily congratulate Dart and thank them for all they mean to our community."

The Kentucky Economic Development Finance Authority preliminarily approved tax benefits for the company of up to \$3.8 million under the Kentucky Industrial Development Act an incentive program for new and expanding manufacturing firms. The company also received approval for up to \$360,120 under the Kentucky Enterprise Initiative Act, which allows qualified companies to recoup Kentucky sales and use taxes paid for construction materials and building fixtures.

• • • •

Louisville Metro government streamlined

A reorganization removing a layer of management and saving taxpayers more than \$500,000 a year has resulted in a new, streamlined



Engineers • Architects • Planners

801 Corporate Drive
Lexington, KY 40503
(859) 223-3999



Branch Offices in Ft. Mitchell, Louisville, Nashville, Knoxville, Cincinnati & Indianapolis

management structure for Louisville Metro government.

The changes, which became effective when Jerry Abramson began his new term as mayor on January 1, will eliminate the cabinet system he selected four years ago when the city and county governments were transitioning into a merged metro government.

“The cabinet system helped us make a smoother transition and ensured we didn’t drop the ball on services,” Abramson said. “But with merger complete, we need a flatter, hands-on organization to take local government to even higher levels of efficiency and effectiveness.”

The savings will come from eliminating several positions, including one of the four deputy mayor positions and the cabinet secretary slots. Deputy Mayor Joan Riehm and Public Works Secretary Rudy Davidson are retiring after a combined

55 years of public service.

Four of the six cabinet secretaries have been assigned to other leadership roles,

and Chief Robert White continues to lead the Louisville Metro Police Department.

The new structure consists of 12 departments headed by directors who will report directly to the mayor. The rest of the metro agencies have become divisions of those departments.

• • • •

Kentucky cities participate in 2006 ‘Cans for Cash’

The U.S. Conference of Mayors, Novelis Inc. and Keep America Beautiful, Inc. recently announced the winners of the 2006 “Cans for Cash: City Recycling Challenge.” For the third year, the program challenged like-sized cities to compete in collecting aluminum cans for monetary awards and to encourage recycling.

During two weeks in September, more than 30 cities collected over 2.4



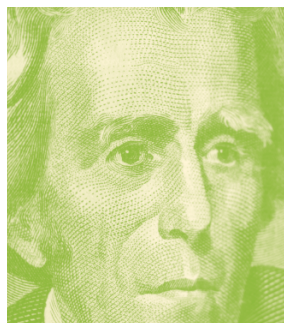
million pounds of aluminum cans, an amount equal to more than 82 million beverage cans.

Bowling Green, which collected 78,310 pounds, received a \$5,000 award for winning in its population category. Lexington also received \$5,000 and was recognized for the most innovative education and marketing campaign. Louisville Metro partnered with Brightside, its Keep America Beautiful affiliate, and received \$5,000 for its efforts to encourage citizens to recycle aluminum cans.

The aluminum can has been the most recycled beverage container in the country for more than 20 years. In 2005, more than 100 billion aluminum

beverage cans were produced in the United States, and 52 percent of them were recycled. Nearly the same amount – close to 50 billion cans or roughly \$1.5 billion worth of aluminum – ended up in landfills.

For a complete list of the cities that participated in the 2006 “Cans for Cash” program, visit www.usmayors.org/mwma.



Display Advertisers in this issue of City:



Adams, Stepler, Woltermann & Dusing PLLC

Bell, Orr, Ayers & Moore

Brandstetter Carroll, Inc.

Bridgeway Medical

Clark Group

Commonwealth Credit Union

Dale Emmons

Fifth Third Bank

Frost Brown Todd LLC

GRW, Inc.

Landrum & Shouse

Local Government Corporation

O'Brien & Gere

Ohio CAT/Whayne Supply

Progress Printing

Qk4

Strand Associates, Inc.

Local Government Corporation

Providing Hardware and Software to Local Governments for over 29 years!

Financial Management ~ Revenue Management ~ Document Management ~ City Court Management ~ Hardware and Networking Solutions ~ Software Support and Training Solutions



714 Armstrong Lane ~ Columbia, TN 38401
 Phone: 800-381-4540 Fax: 931-381-0678
 Email: marketing@lgdpc.com
www.localgovcorp.com



City Quote

"Repetition builds continuity,
Continuity builds history,
History builds identity."

-Roshan Samtani

WITHOUT CITY
SANITATION
POPULATION WOULD TRIPLE. RAT POPULATION, THAT IS.

CAUTION!
DO NOT PILE UP OR
REMOVE OR REMOVE
OR REMOVE OR REMOVE
OR REMOVE OR REMOVE
OR REMOVE OR REMOVE

It's a thankless job. And we're proud of it. The things you don't think about, cities provide. Like streets, parks, utilities and safety – not to mention a greater quality of life and economic growth. But cities can't function with their hands tied by restrictive laws or unfunded state and federal mandates. You can help. Support measures that give cities options to build a better future. It's in everybody's best interest.

CITIES
MAKE LIFE MORE
LIVABLE.

NOTE TO PROGRESS!!!
KLC's return address is:
100 East Vine Street
Suite 800
Lexington, KY 40507-3700



GET THE TOOLS YOU NEED TO TACKLE ANY JOB.

VERSATILITY DEFINED.



CAT® WORK TOOLS... HELPING YOU GET MORE DONE, WITH EASE.

Functional Cat work tools and well-designed Cat machines are about to make your life easier. Imagine coupling one of the hundreds of Cat work tools together with an ergonomically-designed, powerful Caterpillar® machine on your next project. Now imagine getting paid to do it.

Revolutionary machine designs, such as pilot-operated controls that reduce fatigue, and handy work tools such as brooms, augers, rakes and snow blowers are the perfect match for your next project. In fact, they are no match for your next project.

When getting the job done right is as important as getting it done, specify Cat equipment with Cat work tools. Together, they are versatility defined.

Boone, Kenton & Campbell Counties

Ohio 

Ohio CAT
www.OhioCAT.com
Cleveland, OH
800-837-6200

All other Kentucky Counties

WHAYNE 

Whayne Supply
www.whayne.com
Louisville, KY
800-494-2963

©2004 Caterpillar Inc. **Spec equipment with ease at www.GovBidSpec.com**