



KLC

RESEARCH REPORT:

THE BASICS OF KENTUCKY CITIES

Revised September 2012

www.klc.org



THE BASICS OF KENTUCKY CITIES

This KLC Research Report offers a straightforward overview of the fundamental workings of Kentucky's cities, including information about classification, population, forms of government, revenues and expenditures. This newly revised publication provides city officials, community leaders and citizens with a basic understanding of cities in Kentucky in a user-friendly format.

FAST FACTS

- There are 418 incorporated and active cities in Kentucky.
- A majority of the state's population lives within cities.
- Cities are divided into one of six classes that are currently based on population.
- Cities can choose their form of government. The most common is the mayor-council form.
- Cities have over 2,600 elected officials.
- General revenues come mostly from three taxes – occupational license, property and insurance premium taxes.
- Utilities and public safety are the top expenditure categories for cities.
- The Kentucky League of Cities has worked closely with city officials since 1927 to improve their communities and local governance.

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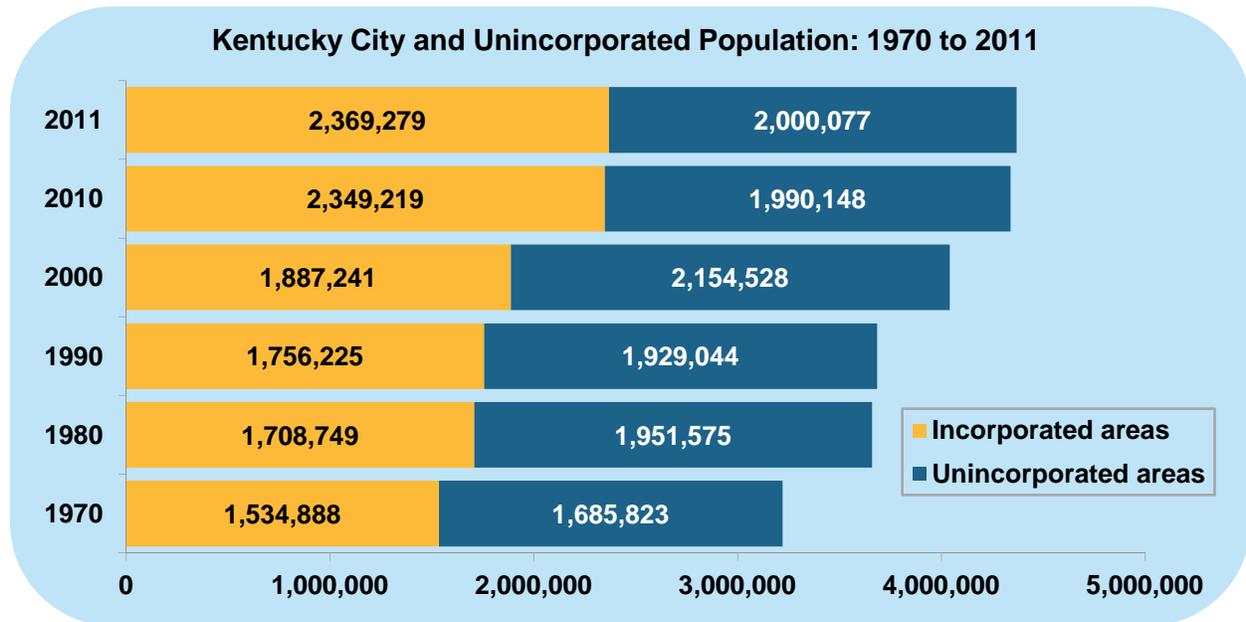
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POPULATION

The United States Census Bureau reported that Kentucky had 4,339,367 residents in 2010, with 54 percent living in incorporated areas. Just 50 years ago, only 37 percent of Kentucky's population lived in urban areas. In all but two of the state's 10 most populous counties (Jefferson, Fayette, Kenton, Boone, Warren, Hardin, Daviess, Campbell, Madison and Bullitt) a majority of the residents live in incorporated cities.

Between 1970 and 2010, the populations of many cities in northern and central Kentucky grew while many cities in the eastern and western parts of the state lost population. Some traditional core cities lost population while suburban cities surrounding them grew rapidly.

In many cases, population growth in unincorporated parts of counties has exceeded growth within city limits. During the 1990s, Kentucky cities' populations grew by 7.2 percent while unincorporated areas increased by 9.3 percent. From 2000 to 2010, the population in cities grew by another 7.7 percent, and unincorporated areas grew by 7.0 percent. However, total unincorporated population actually declined since 2000 due to the consolidation of Louisville/Jefferson County in 2003.



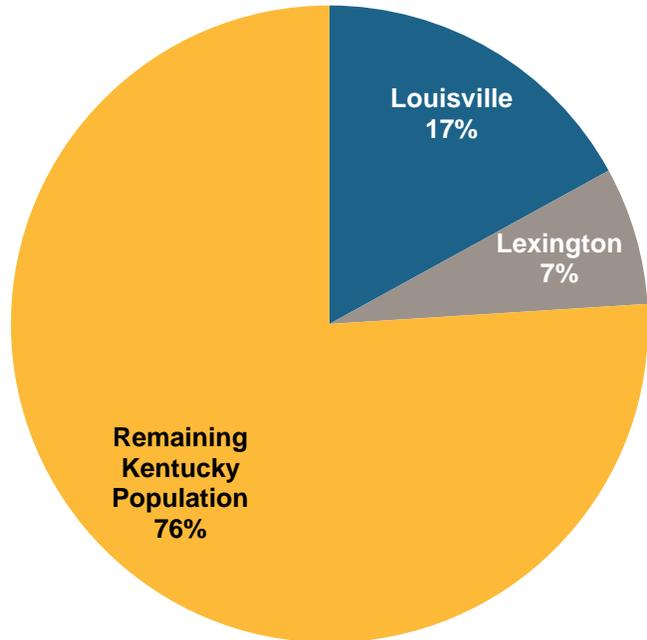
FAST FACTS

- About 54 percent of the state's population live in cities.
- Just over half of Kentucky cities have fewer than 1,000 people.
- Around 70 percent of all cities experienced population growth from 2010 to 2011, based on 2011 Census Estimates.
- South Park View, Ky., has seven residents – the smallest population of any city in the state – according to the 2010 Census.

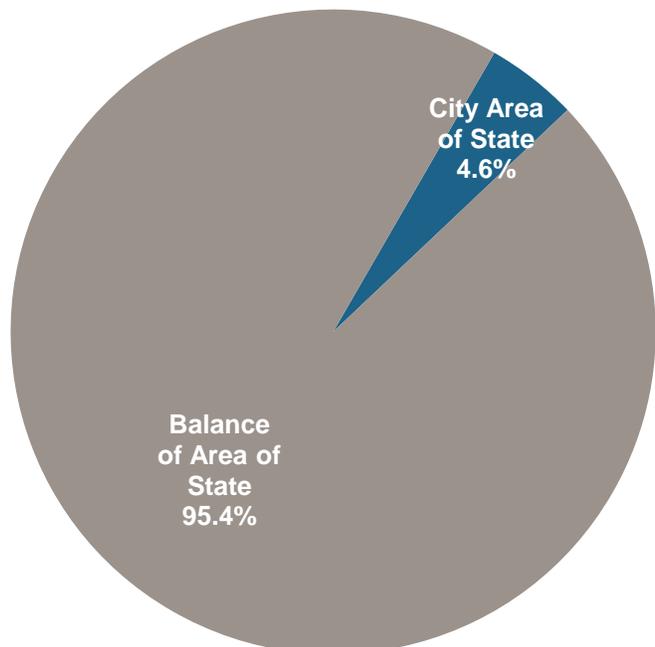
The Louisville-Jefferson County Metro Government and the Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government comprise 44 percent of the total Kentucky city population and nearly one-fourth of the total state population.

The merger of Louisville and Jefferson County in 2003 created an anomaly in the tracking of population numbers across the state. Since the new metro government has taken responsibilities formerly assigned to the county, the metro government represents everyone residing in the county. However, the 83 other incorporated cities in the county continue to operate as before and represent 149,569 of the total 746,906 persons in the merged Louisville-Jefferson County Metro Government. Almost one-third of the state's incorporated population is in Jefferson County.

Percent of Kentucky Population in the Two Largest Cities



Area of Kentucky Cities



WANT MORE INFO?

Please see the last pages of this report for a complete list of all Kentucky cities including their population.

For more information on city population and other demographics, contact Joseph Coleman at jcoleman@klc.org or 1-800-876-4552.

CLASSIFICATION

Prior to adoption of the current Kentucky Constitution in 1891, cities were granted narrow individual charters, thus making it necessary for each city to come before the legislature to request grants of individual authority to perform specific duties and functions within their own communities. The system led to a backlash against “special legislation.” In 1891 a new Constitution was adopted by Kentucky voters that abolished “special legislation.”

Section 59 of the Constitution prohibits the General Assembly from passing local or separate acts concerning a list of subjects enumerated in the section. Section 60, likewise, prohibits special and local legislation. These sections were included in the Constitution for the purpose of prohibiting the legislature from enacting laws that affected one or more persons or entities differently than other persons or entities identically or similarly situated. Most state constitutions have provisions similar to Sections 59 and 60.

At the same time Sections 59 and 60 were added to the Kentucky Constitution, the framers recognized that an avenue must be available to give specific authority to city governments to address dissimilar issues that could not be accomplished by enactment of a general law. Thus, the population-based classification system was adopted as Section 156 in the 1891 Kentucky Constitution to provide a partial exception to the ban on local and special legislation. Section 156 established six classes of cities based solely on population.

Classification	Population Standards
First	100,000 or more
Second	20,000 to 99,999
Third	8,000 to 19,999
Fourth	3,000 to 7,999
Fifth	1,000 to 2,999
Sixth	Less than 1,000

Enabling legislation was subsequently enacted to classify each Kentucky city by population, though it was repealed in 1980. The population-based classification system has proven inadequate due to variations within classes relating to such factors as tax base, form of government and geography. In order to provide more flexibility to lawmakers, Section 156 of the Constitution was repealed in 1994. It was replaced by Section 156a that authorizes the General Assembly to create classifications of cities based on population, tax base, form of government, geography or any other reasonable basis. The General Assembly has not yet changed the population-based classification system in place since 1891. Until it does, Kentucky cities remain classified by population.

FAST FACTS

- About 65 percent of Kentucky cities are in the fifth or sixth class.
- One-third of all Kentucky cities are not in the appropriate classification based on population standards.
- Over 400 classification-related laws affect public safety, alcohol beverage control, revenue options and others, many of which are interconnected.
- Population requirements were repealed in 1994, but the General Assembly has not yet created a new classification system.

Problems with the current classification system have resulted in reclassification of some cities to a class higher than permitted based on population alone. Other cities fail to seek reclassification as their population grows or shrinks. Therefore, many Kentucky cities are currently not in the appropriate class according to the population-based classification system created by Section 156 of the Constitution.

The General Assembly has historically only reclassified cities at the request of the city government. If all cities were reclassified according to actual population, 33 percent would change classification.

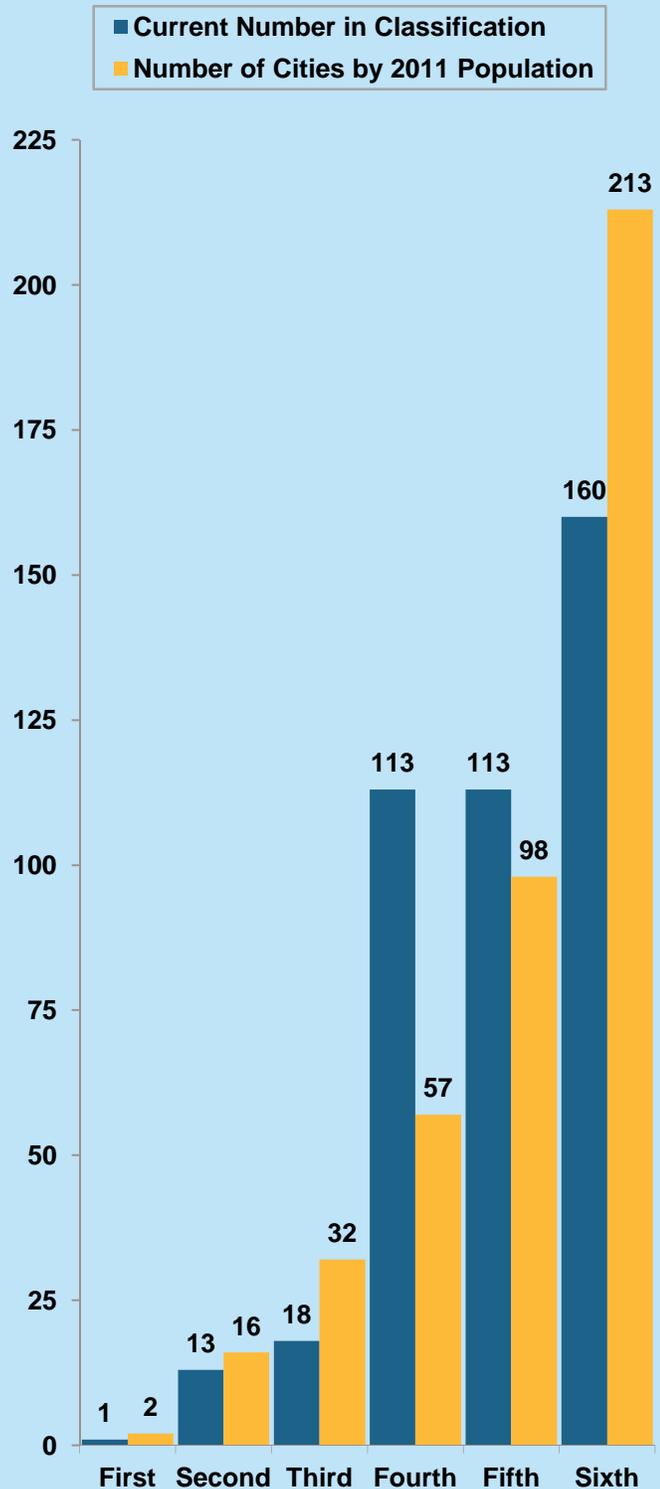
Lexington and Fayette County merged to create an urban county government (UCG) and Louisville merged with Jefferson County to create a metro government. Although these forms are unique, they retain powers associated with their premerger classification.

WANT MORE INFO?

Download the KLC Research Report entitled "Classification of Cities" on the KLC website at klc.org.

Please see the last pages of this report for a complete list of all Kentucky cities including their classification. Contact KLC at 1-800-876-4552 with questions related to classification.

Number of Kentucky Cities by Classification



AREA DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS

Area development districts (ADDs) are regional organizations that divide Kentucky into 15 districts to help local officials unite on broader issues such as planning and economic development. ADDs serve as a connection between local officials, the Governor's Office, state and federal agencies, and private organizations.

The main purpose of ADDs is to act as community forums, clearinghouses and technical centers for the region. Although each ADD is different, services offered to city officials include the following:

- Support for local economic development agencies and planning commissions
- Assistance with preparing funding applications for public projects
- Help with meeting administrative requirements of various federal and state programs
- Support for creating local programs that partner with area businesses, nonprofits and community organizations to fulfill community needs

In addition to these services, the 15 districts are responsible for many programs that assist local governments with regional issues including housing, community and economic development, health and human services, water and sewer planning, public management and administration, and technology support. While ADDs have statutory authority, the regional organizations are not state agencies and have no power to enforce regulations.

According to the Kentucky Council of Area Development Districts, each ADD board was originally organized to include at a minimum the county judge/executive from each county; mayors of cities of the first three classes as well as mayors from the county seat cities; two non-elected citizen members from each county; advisory representation of the Kentucky General Assembly; and chairpersons representing standing committees such as aging, human resources, economic development and others. Each ADD conforms to the special need of its area, but all have the common elements of board organization listed above and adhere to a standard level of core activities.

WANT MORE INFO?

Contact the Kentucky Council of Area Development Districts at 502-875-2515 or visit www.kcadd.org.

Please see the last pages of this report for a complete list of all Kentucky cities including their area development district.

FAST FACTS

- Fifteen area development districts (ADDs) serve city and county officials throughout the state.
- ADDs have existed in Kentucky for around 40 years.
- The Kentuckiana Regional Planning and Development Agency (KIPDA) serves as the ADD for seven Kentucky counties and two Indiana counties.

AREA DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS

Kentucky's Counties by Area Development Districts (ADDs)

1. Purchase

Ballard
 Calloway
 Carlisle
 Fulton
 Graves
 Hickman
 Marshall
 McCracken

2. Pennyriple

Caldwell
 Christian
 Crittenden
 Hopkins
 Livingston
 Lyon
 Muhlenberg
 Todd
 Trigg

3. Green River

Daviess
 Hancock
 Henderson
 McLean
 Ohio
 Union
 Webster

4. Barren River

Allen
 Barren
 Butler
 Edmonson
 Hart
 Logan
 Metcalfe
 Monroe
 Simpson
 Warren

5. Lincoln Trail

Breckinridge
 Grayson
 Hardin
 Larue
 Marion
 Meade
 Nelson
 Washington

6. KIPDA

Bullitt
 Henry
 Jefferson
 Oldham
 Shelby
 Spencer
 Trimble

7. Northern Kentucky

Boone
 Campbell
 Carroll
 Gallatin
 Grant
 Kenton
 Owen
 Pendleton

8. Buffalo Trace

Bracken
 Fleming
 Lewis
 Mason
 Robertson

9. Gateway

Bath
 Menifee
 Montgomery
 Morgan
 Rowan

10. FIVCO

Boyd
 Carter
 Elliott
 Greenup
 Lawrence

11. Big Sandy

Floyd
 Johnson
 Magoffin
 Martin
 Pike

12. Kentucky River

Breathitt
 Knott
 Lee
 Leslie
 Letcher
 Owsley
 Perry
 Wolfe

13. Cumberland Valley

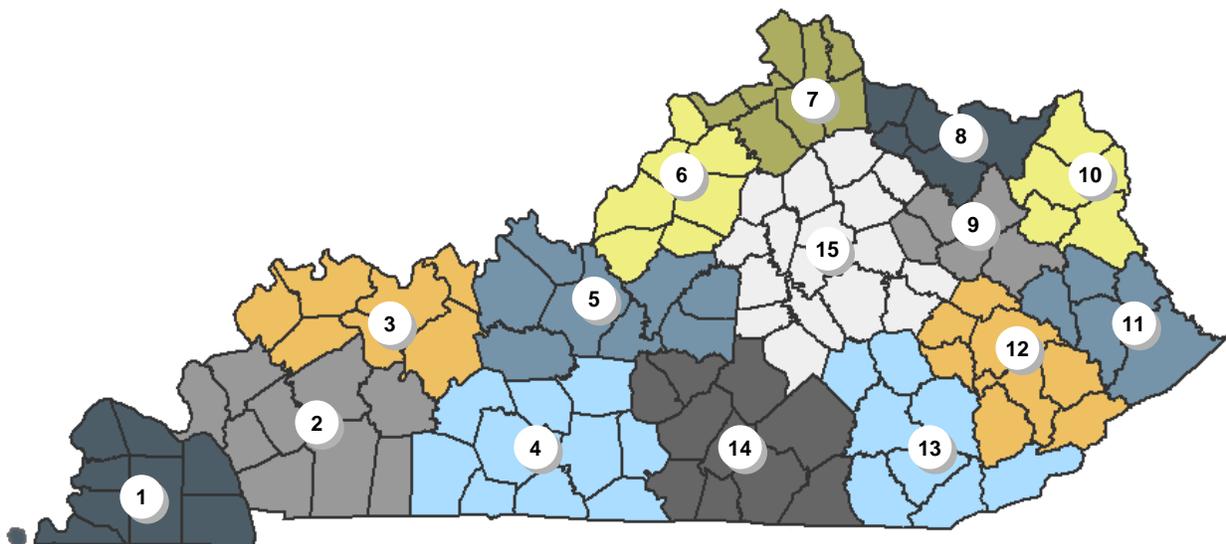
Bell
 Clay
 Harlan
 Jackson
 Knox
 Laurel
 Rockcastle
 Whitley

14. Lake Cumberland

Adair
 Casey
 Clinton
 Cumberland
 Green
 McCreary
 Pulaski
 Russell
 Taylor
 Wayne

15. Bluegrass

Anderson
 Bourbon
 Boyle
 Clark
 Estill
 Fayette
 Franklin
 Garrard
 Harrison
 Jessamine
 Lincoln
 Madison
 Mercer
 Nicholas
 Powell
 Scott
 Woodford

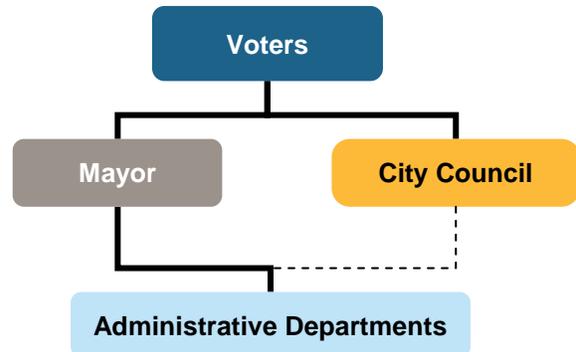


FORMS OF GOVERNMENT

Almost all Kentucky cities operate under one of three basic organizational plans: mayor-council plan, commission plan or the city manager plan. A city may change its organizational plan only by submitting the issue to the voters of the community. Since 2000, only one city has changed its form of government.

Mayor-Council Plan

Under the mayor-council plan the mayor has broad executive authority and veto power while the council has legislative authority. The mayor presides over the council meetings but does not vote except to break a tie. The mayor is the chief executive and is responsible for administration. The size of the council may vary between six and 12 based upon the city's class. Slightly more than half of the state's cities (53 percent) use the mayor-council form of government.

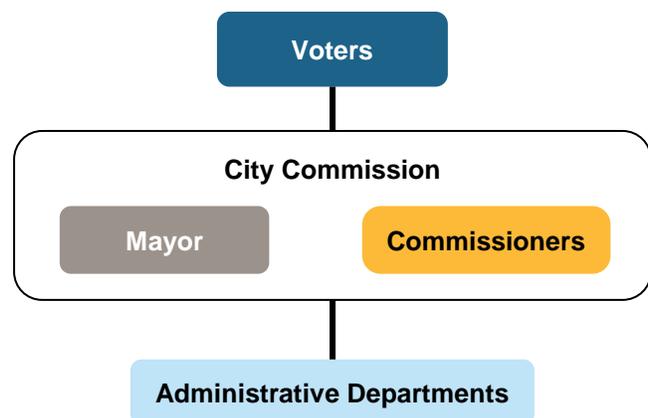


Louisville and Lexington are both governed under plans that are very similar to a mayor-council plan with a few important differences. Lexington elects 15 council members, 12 of these represent districts within the county while three serve on an at-large basis. The mayor presides at council meetings and can vote to break ties. Louisville has 26 districts throughout the county that are each represented by a council member. The council president presides at Louisville Metro council meetings.

Commission Plan

In the commission form of government all legislative, executive and administrative powers of the city are vested in the city commission. The mayor presides over meetings of the commission and has full voting and participatory rights in commission deliberations. However, he or she has limited additional powers and responsibilities.

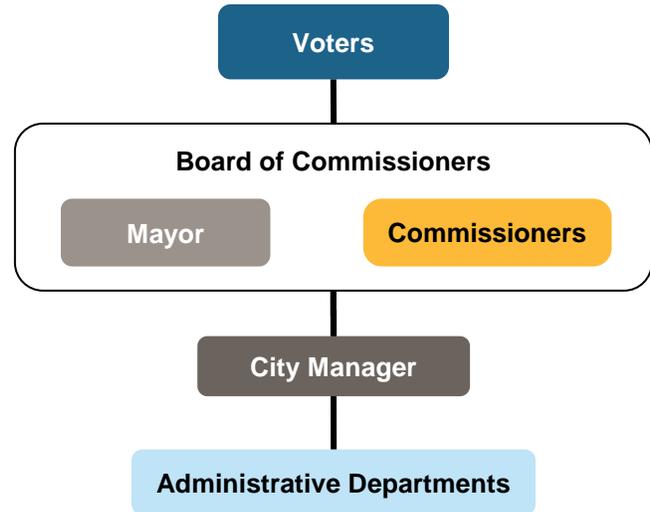
Cities using mayor-council or commission plans may employ a chief administrative officer (CAO) – most cities refer to this position as the city administrator – who is given responsibility for the day-to-day management of city affairs. Less than five percent of commission plan cities employ a chief administrative officer compared to 15 percent of mayor-council plan cities.



FORMS OF GOVERNMENT

City Manager Plan

Nineteen cities in Kentucky are organized under the city manager plan, which calls for the employment of a professional city manager who becomes the chief administrative officer of the city. The city manager reports to the board of commissioners consisting of four elected commissioners and an elected mayor. Otherwise, the city manager plan is similar to the commission plan in that legislative and executive powers are vested in the commission as a whole. This form of government is most often utilized by larger cities with relatively extensive services and programs. More than half of second and third class cities use this form.



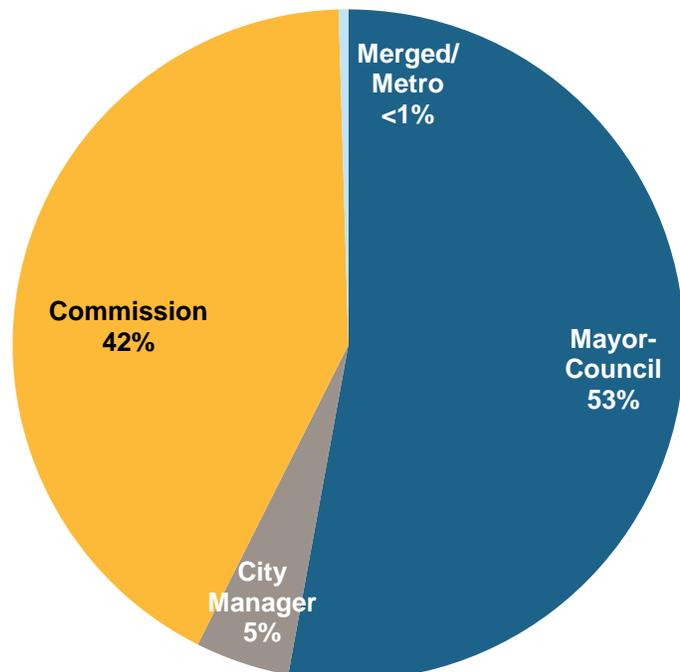
Other Forms

Louisville and Lexington operate under hybrid plans since they are a consolidated local government and an urban county government, respectively. State law also allows for other consolidated forms including charter county government and unified local government. No governments have adopted either of these two forms.

FAST FACTS

- The majority of cities operate under the mayor-council form.
- Only five percent of cities use the city manager form, but they tend to be larger cities.
- State law also allows for other consolidated forms including charter county government and unified local government. No governments have adopted either of these forms.

Forms of Government in Kentucky Cities



CITY BUSINESS

In addition to providing day-to-day services for citizens, local elected officials are charged with many ongoing tasks that ensure a city thrives economically. Each year cities must adopt a budget and set applicable tax rates. Most cities also undergo an annual audit.

To accomplish these duties, the mayor and council have very different responsibilities. The following table outlines some of the responsibilities of a mayor and a council in a mayor-council form of government, the most common form of government in Kentucky. City commissions collectively handle almost all of the executive and legislative functions listed below, although the city manager handles most of the administrative duties in the city manager form of government.

Mayor responsibilities include (but are not limited to):

Personnel duties

- Appoint non-elected officers (with council approval)
- Delegate authority to subordinate officers and employees when necessary
- Hire employees
- Supervise daily conduct of employees

Administrative duties

- Establish city employee work schedules
- Establish work procedures and regulations to govern activities
- Make and sign contracts, notes, checks, purchase orders and other legal documents

Budgetary responsibilities

- Prepare a budget and submit the proposed budget to legislative body
- Administer the budget once passed

Legislative functions

- Preside at council meetings
- Veto/approve ordinances
- Vote when necessary to break a tie
- Call special meetings of the council

Council functions include (but are not limited to):

Personnel duties

- Establish non-elected offices and employment positions
- Set compensation for all officers and employees
- Investigate the activities of government and officers and employees in furtherance of its legislative function

Administrative duties

- Authorize property to be purchased; declare property surplus and determine its value for sale
- Set contract specifications

Budgetary responsibilities

- Adopt an annual budget appropriating funds to operate city government and amend the budget as necessary

Legislative functions

- Enact rules and regulations that apply to the general public to ensure the public's health, safety and welfare
- Levy taxes and establish fees for city services
- Disapprove mayoral regulations
- Majority may call special meetings in writing

Throughout the state all mayors are elected to four-year terms, and almost all council members and commissioners are elected to two-year terms. All regular elections for local officials are held in even-numbered years. Approximately 35 percent of Kentucky’s elected city leaders were new to the job after the 2010 election.

Elected City Officials	New to the Job in 2011
Mayors	35%
Legislative body members	34%

Actions such as passing the annual budget, changing tax rates and adopting or changing ordinances are conducted during council or commission meetings. Kentucky cities are governed by the Open Meetings Act, which requires cities to conduct business in forums where the public has an opportunity to attend. The Open Meetings Act has a few exemptions that allow cities to close their meetings. Several main exemptions allow the discussion of the following:

- The future acquisition or sale of real property when publicity would be likely to affect the value of the property;
- Proposed or pending litigation against or on behalf of the city; and/or
- The appointment, discipline or dismissal of an individual employee or member of a public agency, not general personnel matters.

To ensure the accountability of public officials and to provide the public the opportunity to know the affairs of government, Kentucky cities are also governed by the Open Records Act. This act allows the public access to records subject to disclosure including books, papers, maps, photographs, cards, tapes, discs, diskettes, recordings or other documentary materials. The city clerk is required to act as the official custodian of the city’s permanent records.

WANT MORE INFO?

Check out the KLC City Officials Legal Handbook for more detailed information on municipal law. Call 1-800-876-4552 to order a copy.

KLC also provides numerous training opportunities for current and newly elected city officials. For more information or to register for these and other KLC training opportunities, contact Sarah Razor at srazor@klc.org or 1-800-876-4552.

FAST FACTS

- City commissions collectively handle almost all of the executive and legislative functions.
- A city manager handles most of the administrative duties in the city manager form.
- City legislative bodies must hold at least one regular meeting each month at times and places fixed by ordinance.
- Only three percent of cities elect their leaders on a partisan basis.

CITY PEOPLE AND SERVICES

Maintaining adequate and appropriate staffing levels is an increasingly important element of efficient and effective local governance. Simply stated, it takes good people to keep cities running at high efficiency and low cost. Kentucky's 418 cities have over 2,600 elected officials and employ thousands of people. The combined payroll and benefits of Kentucky cities totals more than \$1.5 billion annually. Below is a breakdown of elected officials in cities:

Classification	Mayors	Legislative Body	Clerks
1st	1	26	0
2nd	13	77	0
3rd	18	133	0
4th	113	680	1
5th	113	634	0
6th	160	668	0
Total:	418	2,218	1

Mayors and council members/commissioners make countless legislative, executive and administrative decisions throughout their terms. They must address issues related to public safety, the environment, personnel law, transportation systems, community development and many others. Even though they must deal with the community's issues every day, they are almost all part-time public servants. In fact, in FY 2012 the median annual pay for mayors in Kentucky cities was only \$5,100. The median annual pay for legislative body members was \$1,200.

FAST FACTS

- Kentucky's 418 cities have over 2,600 elected officials.
- Payroll and benefits cost Kentucky cities more than \$1.5 billion annually.
- Wages and benefits make up about one-third of city budgets statewide.
- Almost all elected city officials are considered part-time with low annual pay.
- Only one city – Georgetown – elects a city clerk.
- Cities employ a wide variety of personnel based on the services they provide.

Maintaining adequate staffing levels needed to provide public services is a real challenge for local officials. Wages and benefits alone make up about one-third of city budgets in Kentucky. The primary drivers for benefit costs are health insurance and retirement. (See the "City Spending" section in this report for more information on benefit costs.) In addition to wages and benefits, contractual services, training costs and continuing education are also major expenses for Kentucky cities.

Police and fire personnel make up one of the largest groups of city employees. Sanitation workers are also a major employee group in cities with solid waste collection programs. In addition, cities employ many other types of professionals including attorneys, clerks, emergency medical technicians, building inspectors, maintenance workers, laborers, engineers and accountants. Some cities employ such diverse personnel as cemetery sextons and golf course managers.

Many services provided by local government aren't always noticed by citizens because they have become an expected and engrained part of life. Until things go wrong, the day-to-day services of local government are sometimes invisible to the public. This glimpse at John Q. Public's daily routine shows just how intertwined citizens' lives are with the services provided by their local government.

A Day in the Life of John Q. Public

Before John's alarm clock even goes off in the morning, he has already been affected by local government. He slept peacefully since his city government recently passed a **noise ordinance** that keeps his neighbors from playing loud music at all hours, and his local **police station** keeps a close eye on his neighborhood. He resides in a structurally sound house that meets current **housing code** because it was examined by **city building inspectors**. As John gets ready for work, he showers in clean water from the municipal **water plant**.

As John heads out the door, he drags the garbage cans and recyclables to the curb to be picked up by the city's **solid waste crew**. While slowing to stop at a new **traffic light** installed by the city last month, he notices that the maple trees in his neighborhood's **green space** (set aside by the local **planning and zoning commission**) are sprouting new leaves. Despite the recent heavy spring rain, the **streets** are clear and dry because of the **storm drain** installed last year.

While pulling into a downtown **parking lot** owned by the city, he sees a sign advertising the city's annual Fourth of July **festival** and fireworks show, hosted by the local **tourism commission**. He rushes down the **sidewalk** adjacent to the downtown **park** so he won't be late for an important meeting held at the **convention center**. His company will be announcing a major manufacturing expansion there, which will include a new facility in the local **industrial park**. Once the new building is complete, the city has agreed to add more **bus routes** to the industrial park to help employees who rely on public transportation.

Before he has even eaten lunch, John has already made use of dozens of local government services. Although many of these services are considered very basic, it takes numerous man hours and tax dollars to ensure these services are available.

WANT MORE INFO?

KLC produces the Wage and Salary Survey of Kentucky Cities report every other year. This report is the most complete salary analysis of city positions in the state.

Research briefs on topics such as personnel and fiscal stress are also available. Customized reports can sometimes be written.

KLC also maintains sample job descriptions for dozens of common city positions.

For information about these resources, contact Joseph Coleman at jcoleman@klc.org or 1-800-876-4552.

CITY REVENUES

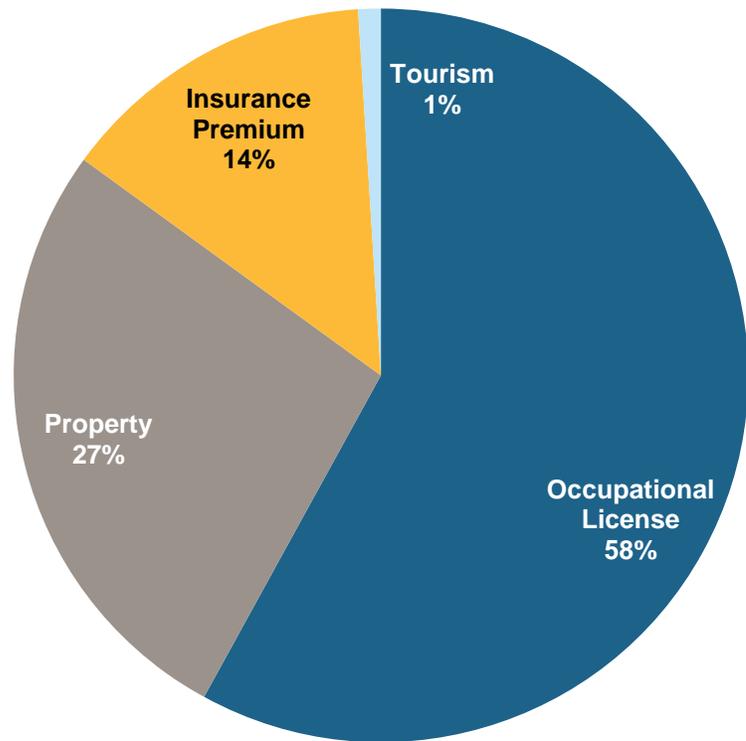
In order to fund services, cities must generate revenues. Cities primarily obtain revenue through taxes, license and permit fees, service charges, intergovernmental transfers and other sources such as investment earnings.

Taxes

Cities are authorized to collect taxes under section 181 of the Kentucky Constitution. These funds are generally used to pay for most governmental services such as police protection or ambulance services, but in some instances – i.e. tourism taxes – the use of tax money is restricted. City taxes produced almost \$1.5 billion in FY 2011.

Occupational and business license taxes, insurance premium taxes and property taxes are usually the most important revenue sources for cities. Larger cities in Kentucky heavily depend on occupational license tax – particularly on payroll and business net profits – for more than half of their revenue. Cities with tourism commissions can also have a transient room tax (hotel/motel room tax) for tourism purposes, and fourth and fifth class cities may also levy a tax on restaurant sales.

FY 2011 Tax Revenue Sources



Licenses and Permit Fees

These revenues, which are generated from the regulatory functions of a city, usually only produce enough revenue to cover the regulation of a particular activity. Examples of these types of fees include city vehicle licensing, alcoholic beverage licenses, right-of-way/street cut permits, development fees and inspection fees. Fees generated over \$70 million in FY 2011.

Service Charges

City governments collected over \$400 million in FY 2011 by requiring users to pay for the cost of receiving particular services. The biggest example of service charges is utility provision, such as water, sewer, electric, cable or natural gas. Other service charges can include copy costs, golf course fees, parking lot fees and more. (For the purposes of the following total city revenue chart, utility service charges are separated from other service charges.)

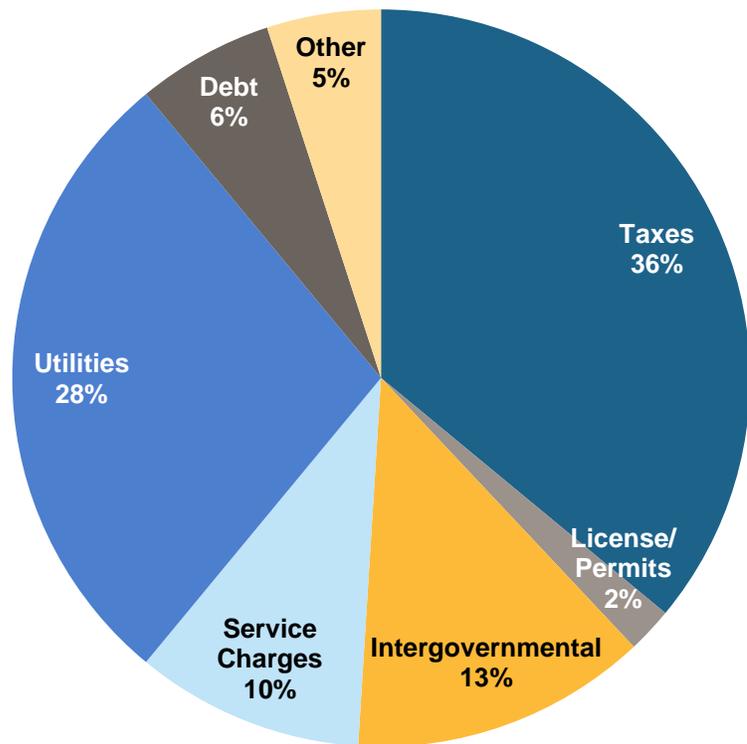
Intergovernmental Transfers

Grant funds from the federal and state government, along with occasional transfers from other local governments, accounted for almost half a billion dollars for cities in FY 2011. Municipal road aid and coal and mineral severance aid (sometimes referred to as "entitlements"), along with competitive grants from the Community Development Block Grant, Land and Water Conservation, Transportation Enhancement and other programs, are used by cities across the state to fund physical and economic development projects.

Other Revenue Sources

Revenues from short-term or long-term debt, earned interest on investments, sales of surplus property, fines and penalties offer cities ways to recoup the cost of doing city business and invest wisely for future endeavors. Debt and other revenues totaled over \$400 million in FY 2011 for cities.

FY 2011 City Revenue Sources



FAST FACTS

- Over half of Kentucky cities' tax revenue comes from occupational taxes, primarily on payroll and business net profits.
- In 1979 the Kentucky General Assembly passed House Bill 44, which placed severe limits on the levying of property taxes by cities.
- As a result, cities have relied more heavily on occupational license and insurance premium taxes.
- Cities must file a uniform financial information report by May 1 following the end of their fiscal year.

WANT MORE INFO?

KLC maintains the state's financial database including all city revenues. KLC also keeps regularly updated information on tax rates. For detailed information about budget and tax rate data, contact Joseph Coleman at jcoleman@klc.org or 1-800-876-4552.

CITY SPENDING

Each year Kentucky cities spend billions of dollars on goods and services. These expenditures typically fall into one of two categories: general functions and enterprise functions. In FY 2011, total expenditures of all cities were over \$4.5 billion. Close to one-half of that total was for enterprise functions such as utilities.

General Government

General government expenditures include all general functions of government, including finance, administration, elected officials, public buildings and general insurance coverage. Bond insurance costs and miscellaneous expenditures are included in the totals to the right. General government expenditures totaled over \$680 million in FY 2011 and ranked third highest of all expenditure categories.

Public Safety

Public safety is the number one “general function” expenditure category (utilities are not considered a “general function”), with around \$900 million spent in FY 2011. Public safety costs include police, fire, emergency medical services, corrections, inspection and code enforcement activities, and any other activity that promotes the protection of life and property. Hazardous duty retirement costs are also included.

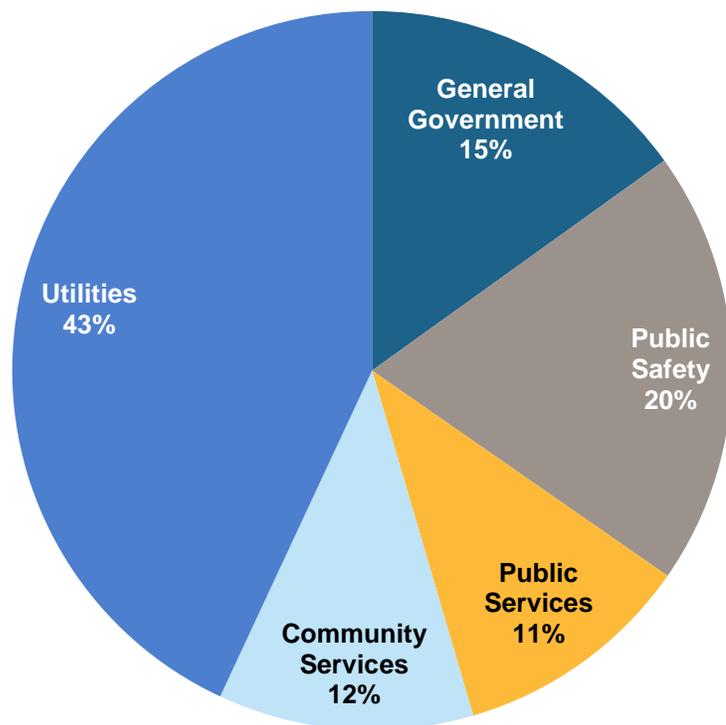
Public Services

Although public services is the lowest expenditure category, Kentucky cities still spent almost \$490 million in this area in FY 2011. This category includes maintenance and construction of basic infrastructure and solid waste activities. It also includes streets and roads, leaf and brush collection, recycling, solid waste collection, public parking, riverports, and stormwater and natural resources management.

Community Services

Over half a billion dollars was spent in FY 2011 on community services. This category includes parks and recreation, public health, public welfare and assistance, housing and community development, transit programs and educational support.

FY 2011 City Expenditure Categories

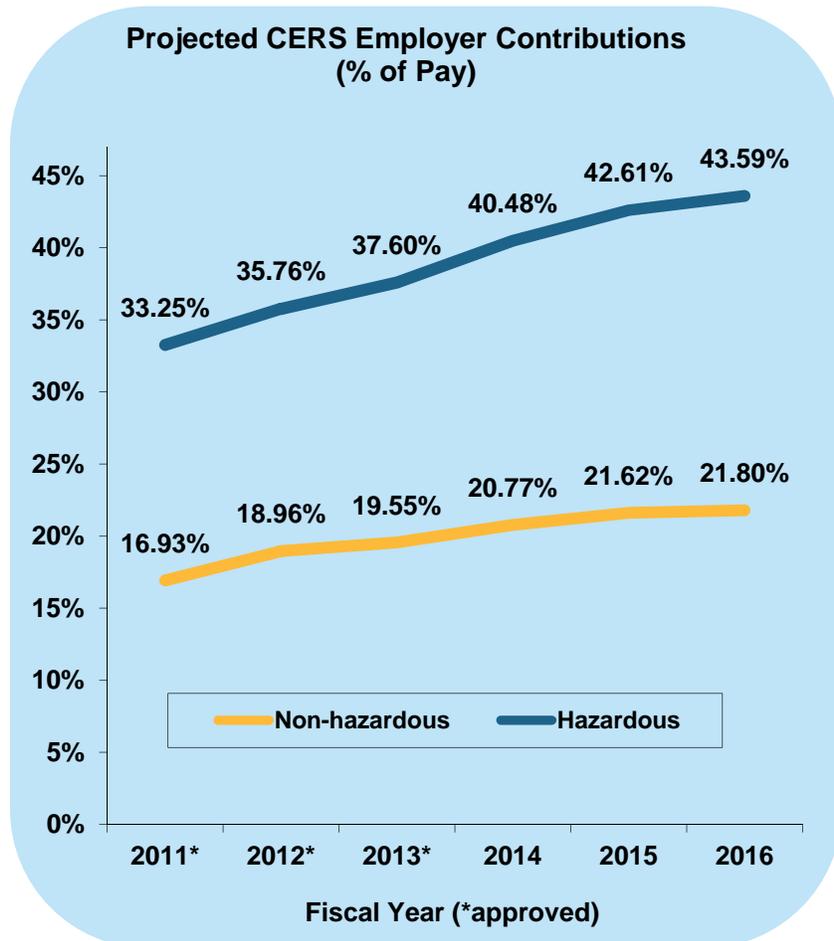


Utilities

Cities spent around \$2 billion on their utilities in FY 2011. Approximately half of Kentucky cities own at least one utility, which may include water, wastewater, sanitation, natural gas or electric. Around 40 percent of all cities provide water and/or sewer services. These systems are capital-intensive, so they demand a lot of funding for construction and maintenance.

Benefits

In FY 2011, cities spent nearly \$500 million on employee benefit costs (divided among the appropriate spending categories in the preceding chart and data). The largest benefit cost is for pensions. After city pensions were closed in 1988 (except Lexington's police and fire fund), if city officials wanted to offer a defined benefit pension system, then their employees were required to join the County Employees Retirement System (CERS). Pension costs made up almost half of all benefits paid to city employees in FY 2011 and will continue to increase.



FAST FACTS

- Cities collectively spent almost \$4.5 billion in FY 2011.
- The largest overall expenditure category is utilities with around \$2 billion spent in FY 2011.
- The largest “general function” spending category is public safety, which totaled around \$900 million in FY 2011.
- About \$300 per city resident pays for general government/administrative expenditures.
- CERS contribution rates are expected to continue to climb this decade.

WANT MORE INFO?

KLC maintains the state's city financial database that includes all expenditures by city. For detailed information about budget and retirement cost data, contact Joseph Coleman at jcoleman@klc.org or 1-800-876-4552.

LIST OF KENTUCKY CITIES

City	Class	2011 Pop.	Form	ADD	County
Adairville	5	851	Mayor-Council	Barren River	Logan
Albany	4	2,016	Mayor-Council	Lake Cumberland	Clinton
Alexandria	4	8,535	Mayor-Council	Northern Kentucky	Campbell
Allen	6	191	Commission	Big Sandy	Floyd
Anchorage	4	2,366	Mayor-Council	KIPDA	Jefferson
Arlington	6	321	Commission	Purchase	Carlisle
Ashland	2	21,652	City Manager	FIVCO	Boyd
Auburn	5	1,337	Mayor-Council	Barren River	Logan
Audubon Park	5	1,486	Mayor-Council	KIPDA	Jefferson
Augusta	4	1,194	Mayor-Council	Buffalo Trace	Bracken
Bancroft	6	499	Commission	KIPDA	Jefferson
Barbourmeade	5	1,227	Commission	KIPDA	Jefferson
Barbourville	4	3,170	Mayor-Council	Cumberland Valley	Knox
Bardstown	4	11,839	Mayor-Council	Lincoln Trail	Nelson
Bardwell	5	715	Mayor-Council	Purchase	Carlisle
Barlow	6	676	Commission	Purchase	Ballard
Beattyville	5	1,296	Mayor-Council	Kentucky River	Lee
Beaver Dam	4	3,445	Commission	Green River	Ohio
Bedford	6	592	Commission	KIPDA	Trimble
Beechwood Village	5	1,336	Mayor-Council	KIPDA	Jefferson
Bellefonte	6	887	Commission	FIVCO	Greenup
Bellemeade	6	872	Commission	KIPDA	Jefferson
Bellevue	4	5,996	Mayor-Council	Northern Kentucky	Campbell
Bellewood	6	323	Commission	KIPDA	Jefferson
Benham	5	497	Mayor-Council	Cumberland Valley	Harlan
Benton	4	4,330	Mayor-Council	Purchase	Marshall
Berea	4	13,763	Mayor-Council	Bluegrass	Madison
Berry	6	265	Commission	Bluegrass	Harrison
Blackey	6	120	Mayor-Council	Kentucky River	Letcher
Blaine	6	48	Commission	FIVCO	Lawrence
Bloomfield	5	850	Mayor-Council	Lincoln Trail	Nelson
Blue Ridge Manor	6	773	Commission	KIPDA	Jefferson
Bonnieville	6	256	Mayor-Council	Barren River	Hart
Booneville	6	82	Commission	Kentucky River	Owsley
Bowling Green	2	58,894	City Manager	Barren River	Warren
Bradfordsville	6	297	Commission	Lincoln Trail	Marion
Brandenburg	5	2,726	Mayor-Council	Lincoln Trail	Meade
Bremen	6	195	Mayor-Council	Pennyrile	Muhlenberg
Briarwood	6	439	Commission	KIPDA	Jefferson
Brodhead	5	1,212	Commission	Cumberland Valley	Rockcastle
Broeck Pointe	6	273	Commission	KIPDA	Jefferson
Bromley	5	765	Mayor-Council	Northern Kentucky	Kenton
Brooksville	5	649	Mayor-Council	Buffalo Trace	Bracken
Brownsboro Farm	6	654	Commission	KIPDA	Jefferson

LIST OF KENTUCKY CITIES

City	Class	2011 Pop.	Form	ADD	County
Brownsboro Village	6	321	Commission	KIPDA	Jefferson
Brownsville	5	831	Mayor-Council	Barren River	Edmonson
Buckhorn	6	163	Commission	Kentucky River	Perry
Burgin	5	962	Mayor-Council	Bluegrass	Mercer
Burkesville	5	1,516	Mayor-Council	Lake Cumberland	Cumberland
Burnside	5	618	Mayor-Council	Lake Cumberland	Pulaski
Butler	5	606	Mayor-Council	Northern Kentucky	Pendleton
Cadiz	5	2,551	Mayor-Council	Pennyryle	Trigg
Calhoun	5	762	Mayor-Council	Green River	McLean
California	6	90	Commission	Northern Kentucky	Campbell
Calvert City	4	2,555	Mayor-Council	Purchase	Marshall
Camargo	5	1,092	Commission	Gateway	Montgomery
Cambridge	6	176	Commission	KIPDA	Jefferson
Campbellsburg	5	815	Mayor-Council	KIPDA	Henry
Campbellsville	3	9,186	Mayor-Council	Lake Cumberland	Taylor
Campton	6	441	Commission	Kentucky River	Wolfe
Caneyville	6	614	Commission	Lincoln Trail	Grayson
Carlisle	4	1,994	Mayor-Council	Bluegrass	Nicholas
Carrollton	4	4,011	Mayor-Council	Northern Kentucky	Carroll
Carrsville	6	50	Commission	Pennyryle	Livingston
Catlettsburg	4	1,854	Mayor-Council	FIVCO	Boyd
Cave City	4	2,246	Mayor-Council	Barren River	Barren
Centertown	6	428	Commission	Green River	Ohio
Central City	4	5,940	Mayor-Council	Pennyryle	Muhlenberg
Clarkson	6	881	Commission	Lincoln Trail	Grayson
Clay	5	1,185	Mayor-Council	Green River	Webster
Clay City	5	1,079	Mayor-Council	Bluegrass	Powell
Clinton	5	1,358	Mayor-Council	Purchase	Hickman
Cloverport	5	1,165	Mayor-Council	Lincoln Trail	Breckinridge
Coal Run Village	6	1,703	Commission	Big Sandy	Pike
Cold Spring	5	5,953	Mayor-Council	Northern Kentucky	Campbell
Coldstream	6	1,109	Mayor-Council	KIPDA	Jefferson
Columbia	4	4,457	Mayor-Council	Lake Cumberland	Adair
Columbus	5	166	Mayor-Council	Purchase	Hickman
Concord	6	35	Commission	Buffalo Trace	Lewis
Corbin	4	7,332	City Manager	Cumberland Valley	Knox/Whitley
Corinth	6	233	Commission	Northern Kentucky	Grant/Scott
Corydon	5	723	Mayor-Council	Green River	Henderson
Covington	2	40,811	City Manager	Northern Kentucky	Kenton
Crab Orchard	6	840	Commission	Bluegrass	Lincoln
Creekside	6	307	Commission	KIPDA	Jefferson
Crescent Springs	4	3,817	Mayor-Council	Northern Kentucky	Kenton
Crestview	6	479	Commission	Northern Kentucky	Campbell
Crestview Hills	4	3,161	Mayor-Council	Northern Kentucky	Kenton

LIST OF KENTUCKY CITIES

City	Class	2011 Pop.	Form	ADD	County
Crestwood	5	4,559	Commission	KIPDA	Oldham
Crittenden	5	3,839	Mayor-Council	Northern Kentucky	Grant
Crofton	5	745	Mayor-Council	Pennyrile	Christian
Crossgate	6	226	Commission	KIPDA	Jefferson
Cumberland	4	2,220	Mayor-Council	Cumberland Valley	Harlan
Cynthiana	4	6,380	Commission	Bluegrass	Harrison
Danville	3	16,273	City Manager	Bluegrass	Boyle
Dawson Springs	4	2,762	Mayor-Council	Pennyrile	Caldwell/Hopkins
Dayton	4	5,374	Mayor-Council	Northern Kentucky	Campbell
Dixon	6	788	Commission	Green River	Webster
Douglass Hills	4	5,527	Mayor-Council	KIPDA	Jefferson
Dover	6	254	Commission	Buffalo Trace	Mason
Drakesboro	5	512	Mayor-Council	Pennyrile	Muhlenberg
Druid Hills	6	310	Commission	KIPDA	Jefferson
Dry Ridge	5	2,204	Mayor-Council	Northern Kentucky	Grant
Earlington	4	1,412	Mayor-Council	Pennyrile	Hopkins
Eddyville	5	2,553	Mayor-Council	Pennyrile	Lyon
Edgewood	4	8,611	Mayor-Council	Northern Kentucky	Kenton
Edmonton	5	1,591	Mayor-Council	Barren River	Metcalfe
Ekron	6	139	Commission	Lincoln Trail	Meade
Elizabethtown	4	29,044	Mayor-Council	Lincoln Trail	Hardin
Elkhorn City	4	980	Mayor-Council	Big Sandy	Pike
Elkton	4	2,062	Mayor-Council	Pennyrile	Todd
Elsmere	4	8,488	Mayor-Council	Northern Kentucky	Kenton
Eminence	4	2,502	Mayor-Council	KIPDA	Henry
Erlanger	3	18,161	Mayor-Council	Northern Kentucky	Kenton
Eubank	6	321	Commission	Lake Cumberland	Lincoln/Pulaski
Evarts	5	957	Mayor-Council	Cumberland Valley	Harlan
Ewing	6	268	Commission	Buffalo Trace	Fleming
Fairfield	6	114	Commission	Lincoln Trail	Nelson
Fairview	6	144	Commission	Northern Kentucky	Kenton
Falmouth	4	2,147	Mayor-Council	Northern Kentucky	Pendleton
Ferguson	5	932	Mayor-Council	Lake Cumberland	Pulaski
Fincastle	6	824	Commission	KIPDA	Jefferson
Flatwoods	3	7,412	Mayor-Council	FIVCO	Greenup
Fleming-Neon	5	767	Mayor-Council	Kentucky River	Letcher
Flemingsburg	4	2,686	Mayor-Council	Buffalo Trace	Fleming
Florence	3	30,687	Mayor-Council	Northern Kentucky	Boone
Fordsville	6	530	Commission	Green River	Ohio
Forest Hills	6	446	Commission	KIPDA	Jefferson
Fort Mitchell	4	8,243	Mayor-Council	Northern Kentucky	Kenton
Fort Thomas	4	16,436	Mayor-Council	Northern Kentucky	Campbell
Fort Wright	4	5,749	Mayor-Council	Northern Kentucky	Kenton
Fountain Run	6	216	Commission	Barren River	Monroe

LIST OF KENTUCKY CITIES

City	Class	2011 Pop.	Form	ADD	County
Fox Chase	6	452	Mayor-Council	KIPDA	Bullitt
Frankfort	2	25,583	City Manager	Bluegrass	Franklin
Franklin	4	8,432	City Manager	Barren River	Simpson
Fredonia	5	401	Mayor-Council	Pennyrile	Caldwell
Frenchburg	6	533	Commission	Gateway	Menifee
Fulton	4	2,422	City Manager	Purchase	Fulton
Gamaliel	6	376	Commission	Barren River	Monroe
Georgetown	4	29,690	Mayor-Council	Bluegrass	Scott
Germantown	6	155	Commission	Buffalo Trace	Bracken/Mason
Ghent	6	329	Commission	Northern Kentucky	Carroll
Glasgow	3	14,059	Mayor-Council	Barren River	Barren
Glencoe	6	361	Mayor-Council	Northern Kentucky	Gallatin
Glenview	6	536	Commission	KIPDA	Jefferson
Glenview Hills	6	321	Commission	KIPDA	Jefferson
Glenview Manor	6	192	Commission	KIPDA	Jefferson
Goose Creek	6	296	Commission	KIPDA	Jefferson
Goshen	5	913	Commission	KIPDA	Oldham
Grand Rivers	5	383	Mayor-Council	Pennyrile	Livingston
Gratz	6	78	Commission	Northern Kentucky	Owen
Graymoor-Devondale	4	2,890	Mayor-Council	KIPDA	Jefferson
Grayson	4	4,199	Mayor-Council	FIVCO	Carter
Green Spring	6	722	Commission	KIPDA	Jefferson
Greensburg	4	2,157	Mayor-Council	Lake Cumberland	Green
Greenup	5	1,187	Mayor-Council	FIVCO	Greenup
Greenville	4	4,283	Mayor-Council	Pennyrile	Muhlenberg
Guthrie	4	1,419	Mayor-Council	Pennyrile	Todd
Hanson	6	741	Commission	Pennyrile	Hopkins
Hardin	5	612	Mayor-Council	Purchase	Marshall
Hardinsburg	5	2,363	Mayor-Council	Lincoln Trail	Breckinridge
Harlan	4	1,731	Mayor-Council	Cumberland Valley	Harlan
Harrodsburg	4	8,321	Commission	Bluegrass	Mercer
Hartford	5	2,700	Mayor-Council	Green River	Ohio
Hawesville	5	945	Mayor-Council	Green River	Hancock
Hazard	3	4,463	City Manager	Kentucky River	Perry
Hazel	6	415	Mayor-Council	Purchase	Calloway
Hebron Estates	5	1,099	Commission	KIPDA	Bullitt
Henderson	2	28,853	City Manager	Green River	Henderson
Heritage Creek	5	1,084	Mayor-Council	KIPDA	Jefferson
Hickman	4	2,377	City Manager	Purchase	Fulton
Hickory Hill	6	115	Commission	KIPDA	Jefferson
Highland Heights	4	6,960	Mayor-Council	Northern Kentucky	Campbell
Hills and Dales	6	143	Commission	KIPDA	Jefferson
Hillview	4	8,258	Mayor-Council	KIPDA	Bullitt
Hindman	5	775	Mayor-Council	Kentucky River	Knott

LIST OF KENTUCKY CITIES

City	Class	2011 Pop.	Form	ADD	County
Hodgenville	4	3,231	Mayor-Council	Lincoln Trail	Larue
Hollow Creek	5	790	Commission	KIPDA	Jefferson
Hollyvilla	6	542	Commission	KIPDA	Jefferson
Hopkinsville	2	31,419	Mayor-Council	Pennyrile	Christian
Horse Cave	4	2,315	Mayor-Council	Barren River	Hart
Houston Acres	6	512	Commission	KIPDA	Jefferson
Hunters Hollow	6	392	Commission	KIPDA	Bullitt
Hurstbourne	4	4,250	Commission	KIPDA	Jefferson
Hurstbourne Acres	4	1,826	Commission	KIPDA	Jefferson
Hustonville	5	406	Mayor-Council	Bluegrass	Lincoln
Hyden	6	363	Commission	Kentucky River	Leslie
Independence	3	24,864	Mayor-Council	Northern Kentucky	Kenton
Indian Hills	4	2,891	Mayor-Council	KIPDA	Jefferson
Inez	6	706	Commission	Big Sandy	Martin
Irvine	4	2,713	Mayor-Council	Bluegrass	Estill
Irvington	5	1,192	Mayor-Council	Lincoln Trail	Breckinridge
Island	6	457	Commission	Green River	McLean
Jackson	4	2,225	Mayor-Council	Kentucky River	Breathitt
Jamestown	5	1,799	Mayor-Council	Lake Cumberland	Russell
Jeffersontown	2	26,806	Mayor-Council	KIPDA	Jefferson
Jeffersonville	5	1,513	Commission	Gateway	Montgomery
Jenkins	4	2,197	Mayor-Council	Kentucky River	Letcher
Junction City	4	2,250	Mayor-Council	Bluegrass	Boyle/Lincoln
Kenton Vale	6	111	Commission	Northern Kentucky	Kenton
Kevil	6	376	Mayor-Council	Purchase	Ballard
Kingsley	6	383	Commission	KIPDA	Jefferson
Kuttawa	5	650	Mayor-Council	Pennyrile	Lyon
LaCenter	5	1,009	Mayor-Council	Purchase	Ballard
LaFayette	6	164	Commission	Pennyrile	Christian
LaGrange	4	8,128	Mayor-Council	KIPDA	Oldham
Lakeside Park	5	2,680	Mayor-Council	Northern Kentucky	Kenton
Lakeview Heights	6	188	Commission	Gateway	Rowan
Lancaster	4	3,436	Mayor-Council	Bluegrass	Garrard
Langdon Place	6	944	Commission	KIPDA	Jefferson
Lawrenceburg	4	10,615	Mayor-Council	Bluegrass	Anderson
Lebanon	4	5,587	Mayor-Council	Lincoln Trail	Marion
Lebanon Junction	5	1,832	Mayor-Council	KIPDA	Bullitt
Leitchfield	4	6,749	Mayor-Council	Lincoln Trail	Grayson
Lewisburg	5	809	Mayor-Council	Barren River	Logan
Lewisport	5	1,673	Mayor-Council	Green River	Hancock
Lexington	2	301,569	Urban County	Bluegrass	Fayette
Liberty	5	2,163	Mayor-Council	Lake Cumberland	Casey
Lincolnshire	6	149	Commission	KIPDA	Jefferson
Livermore	5	1,365	Mayor-Council	Green River	McLean

LIST OF KENTUCKY CITIES

City	Class	2011 Pop.	Form	ADD	County
Livingston	6	226	Commission	Cumberland Valley	Rockcastle
London	4	8,058	Mayor-Council	Cumberland Valley	Laurel
Loretto	6	718	Commission	Lincoln Trail	Marion
Louisa	5	2,494	Mayor-Council	FIVCO	Lawrence
Louisville	1	602,011	Consolidated	KIPDA	Jefferson
Loyall	5	1,450	Mayor-Council	Cumberland Valley	Harlan
Ludlow	4	4,427	Mayor-Council	Northern Kentucky	Kenton
Lynch	5	740	Mayor-Council	Cumberland Valley	Harlan
Lyndon	4	11,088	Mayor-Council	KIPDA	Jefferson
Lynnview	5	921	Mayor-Council	KIPDA	Jefferson
Mackville	6	225	Commission	Lincoln Trail	Washington
Madisonville	4	19,587	Mayor-Council	Pennyryle	Hopkins
Manchester	4	1,258	Mayor-Council	Cumberland Valley	Clay
Manor Creek	6	141	Commission	KIPDA	Jefferson
Marion	4	3,045	Mayor-Council	Pennyryle	Crittenden
Martin	4	629	Mayor-Council	Big Sandy	Floyd
Maryhill Estates	6	180	Commission	KIPDA	Jefferson
Mayfield	3	10,129	Mayor-Council	Purchase	Graves
Maysville	3	9,094	City Manager	Buffalo Trace	Mason
McHenry	6	393	Commission	Green River	Ohio
McKee	5	796	Mayor-Council	Cumberland Valley	Jackson
Meadow Vale	5	743	Commission	KIPDA	Jefferson
Meadowbrook Farm	6	137	Commission	KIPDA	Jefferson
Meadowview Estates	6	367	Commission	KIPDA	Jefferson
Melbourne	6	404	Commission	Northern Kentucky	Campbell
Mentor	6	193	Commission	Northern Kentucky	Campbell
Middlesborough	3	10,332	Mayor-Council	Cumberland Valley	Bell
Middletown	4	7,278	Commission	KIPDA	Jefferson
Midway	4	1,641	Mayor-Council	Bluegrass	Woodford
Millersburg	5	793	Mayor-Council	Bluegrass	Bourbon/Nicholas
Milton	6	569	Commission	KIPDA	Trimble
Mockingbird Valley	6	168	Commission	KIPDA	Jefferson
Monterey	6	138	Mayor-Council	Northern Kentucky	Owen
Monticello	4	6,224	Mayor-Council	Lake Cumberland	Wayne
Moorland	6	435	Commission	KIPDA	Jefferson
Morehead	4	6,897	Mayor-Council	Gateway	Rowan
Morganfield	4	3,300	Mayor-Council	Green River	Union
Morgantown	5	2,419	Mayor-Council	Barren River	Butler
Mortons Gap	5	863	Mayor-Council	Pennyryle	Hopkins
Mount Olivet	5	292	Mayor-Council	Buffalo Trace	Robertson
Mount Sterling	4	6,959	Mayor-Council	Gateway	Montgomery
Mount Vernon	5	2,480	Mayor-Council	Cumberland Valley	Rockcastle
Mount Washington	4	9,214	Mayor-Council	KIPDA	Bullitt
Muldraugh	5	979	Mayor-Council	Lincoln Trail	Hardin/Meade

LIST OF KENTUCKY CITIES

City	Class	2011 Pop.	Form	ADD	County
Munfordville	5	1,617	Mayor-Council	Barren River	Hart
Murray	3	17,893	Mayor-Council	Purchase	Calloway
Murray Hill	6	587	Commission	KIPDA	Jefferson
Nebo	6	237	Commission	Pennyrile	Hopkins
New Castle	5	913	Commission	KIPDA	Henry
New Haven	6	865	Commission	Lincoln Trail	Nelson
Newport	2	15,373	City Manager	Northern Kentucky	Campbell
Nicholasville	3	28,294	Commission	Bluegrass	Jessamine
Norbourne Estates	6	443	Commission	KIPDA	Jefferson
North Middletown	5	643	Commission	Bluegrass	Bourbon
Northfield	5	1,027	Mayor-Council	KIPDA	Jefferson
Nortonville	5	1,203	Mayor-Council	Pennyrile	Hopkins
Norwood	6	372	Commission	KIPDA	Jefferson
Oak Grove	4	7,450	Mayor-Council	Pennyrile	Christian
Oakland	6	229	Commission	Barren River	Warren
Old Brownsboro Place	6	355	Commission	KIPDA	Jefferson
Olive Hill	4	1,592	Mayor-Council	FIVCO	Carter
Orchard Grass Hills	5	1,604	Mayor-Council	KIPDA	Oldham
Owensboro	2	57,605	City Manager	Green River	Daviess
Owenton	5	1,329	Mayor-Council	Northern Kentucky	Owen
Owingsville	4	1,550	Mayor-Council	Gateway	Bath
Paducah	2	25,135	City Manager	Purchase	McCracken
Paintsville	4	3,464	Mayor-Council	Big Sandy	Johnson
Paris	3	8,558	City Manager	Bluegrass	Bourbon
Park City	5	539	Commission	Barren River	Barren
Park Hills	4	2,983	Mayor-Council	Northern Kentucky	Kenton
Parkway Village	6	656	Commission	KIPDA	Jefferson
Pembroke	6	865	Commission	Pennyrile	Christian
Perryville	5	753	Mayor-Council	Bluegrass	Boyle
Pewee Valley	5	1,463	Mayor-Council	KIPDA	Oldham
Pikeville	4	6,892	City Manager	Big Sandy	Pike
Pineville	4	1,879	Mayor-Council	Cumberland Valley	Bell
Pioneer Village	4	2,052	Mayor-Council	KIPDA	Bullitt
Pippa Passes	6	532	Mayor-Council	Kentucky River	Knott
Plantation	5	839	Mayor-Council	KIPDA	Jefferson
Pleasureville	6	836	Commission	KIPDA	Henry/Shelby
Plum Springs	6	461	Commission	Barren River	Warren
Poplar Hills	6	366	Commission	KIPDA	Jefferson
Powderly	5	739	Commission	Pennyrile	Muhlenberg
Prestonsburg	4	3,238	Mayor-Council	Big Sandy	Floyd
Prestonville	6	164	Commission	Northern Kentucky	Carroll
Princeton	4	6,323	Mayor-Council	Pennyrile	Caldwell
Prospect	3	4,735	Mayor-Council	KIPDA	Jefferson/Oldham
Providence	4	3,205	Mayor-Council	Green River	Webster

LIST OF KENTUCKY CITIES

City	Class	2011 Pop.	Form	ADD	County
Raceland	5	2,420	Mayor-Council	FIVCO	Greenup
Radcliff	2	22,092	Mayor-Council	Lincoln Trail	Hardin
Ravenna	5	606	Mayor-Council	Bluegrass	Estill
Raywick	6	136	Commission	Lincoln Trail	Marion
Richlawn	6	407	Commission	KIPDA	Jefferson
Richmond	2	31,809	City Manager	Bluegrass	Madison
River Bluff	6	406	Commission	KIPDA	Oldham
Riverwood	6	448	Commission	KIPDA	Jefferson
Robards	6	515	Commission	Green River	Henderson
Rochester	6	153	Mayor-Council	Barren River	Butler
Rockport	6	269	Commission	Green River	Ohio
Rolling Fields	6	652	Commission	KIPDA	Jefferson
Rolling Hills	5	966	Commission	KIPDA	Jefferson
Russell	4	3,376	Mayor-Council	FIVCO	Greenup
Russell Springs	5	2,447	Mayor-Council	Lake Cumberland	Russell
Russellville	4	6,950	Mayor-Council	Barren River	Logan
Ryland Heights	6	1,025	Commission	Northern Kentucky	Kenton
Sacramento	6	468	Commission	Green River	McLean
Sadieville	5	308	Commission	Bluegrass	Scott
Saint Charles	6	278	Commission	Pennyrile	Hopkins
Saint Matthews	4	17,606	Mayor-Council	KIPDA	Jefferson
Saint Regis Park	4	1,467	Mayor-Council	KIPDA	Jefferson
Salem	6	752	Commission	Pennyrile	Livingston
Salt Lick	6	306	Mayor-Council	Gateway	Bath
Salyersville	4	1,865	Mayor-Council	Big Sandy	Magoffin
Sanders	6	242	Commission	Northern Kentucky	Carroll
Sandy Hook	5	662	Mayor-Council	FIVCO	Elliott
Sardis	6	104	Commission	Buffalo Trace	Mason/Robertson
Science Hill	6	700	Commission	Lake Cumberland	Pulaski
Scottsville	4	4,264	Mayor-Council	Barren River	Allen
Sebree	5	1,607	Mayor-Council	Green River	Webster
Seneca Gardens	6	702	Commission	KIPDA	Jefferson
Sharpsburg	6	328	Commission	Gateway	Bath
Shelbyville	4	14,389	Mayor-Council	KIPDA	Shelby
Shepherdsville	4	11,343	Mayor-Council	KIPDA	Bullitt
Shively	3	15,383	Mayor-Council	KIPDA	Jefferson
Silver Grove	5	1,109	Mayor-Council	Northern Kentucky	Campbell
Simpsonville	5	2,544	Commission	KIPDA	Shelby
Slaughters	6	217	Commission	Green River	Webster
Smithfield	6	107	Commission	KIPDA	Henry
Smithland	6	301	Commission	Pennyrile	Livingston
Smiths Grove	5	726	Commission	Barren River	Warren
Somerset	3	11,296	Mayor-Council	Lake Cumberland	Pulaski
Sonora	6	522	Commission	Lincoln Trail	Hardin

LIST OF KENTUCKY CITIES

City	Class	2011 Pop.	Form	ADD	County
South Carrollton	6	184	Mayor-Council	Pennyrile	Muhlenberg
South Park View	6	7	Commission	KIPDA	Jefferson
South Shore	5	1,121	Commission	FIVCO	Greenup
Southgate	4	3,830	Mayor-Council	Northern Kentucky	Campbell
Sparta	6	268	Commission	Northern Kentucky	Gallatin/Owen
Spring Mill	6	289	Commission	KIPDA	Jefferson
Spring Valley	6	660	Commission	KIPDA	Jefferson
Springfield	4	2,548	Mayor-Council	Lincoln Trail	Washington
Stamping Ground	6	657	Commission	Bluegrass	Scott
Stanford	4	3,489	Mayor-Council	Bluegrass	Lincoln
Stanton	4	2,741	Mayor-Council	Bluegrass	Powell
Strathmoor Manor	6	339	Commission	KIPDA	Jefferson
Strathmoor Village	6	654	Commission	KIPDA	Jefferson
Sturgis	4	1,906	Mayor-Council	Green River	Union
Sycamore	6	161	Commission	KIPDA	Jefferson
Taylor Mill	4	6,633	Commission	Northern Kentucky	Kenton
Taylorsville	5	778	Commission	KIPDA	Spencer
Ten Broeck	6	104	Commission	KIPDA	Jefferson
Thornhill	6	179	Commission	KIPDA	Jefferson
Tompkinsville	5	2,396	Commission	Barren River	Monroe
Trenton	6	384	Commission	Pennyrile	Todd
Union	4	5,512	Commission	Northern Kentucky	Boone
Uniontown	5	1,006	Mayor-Council	Green River	Union
Upton	6	693	Commission	Lincoln Trail	Hardin/Larue
Vanceburg	4	1,526	Mayor-Council	Buffalo Trace	Lewis
Versailles	4	8,571	Mayor-Council	Bluegrass	Woodford
Vicco	6	334	Commission	Kentucky River	Knott/Perry
Villa Hills	4	7,521	Mayor-Council	Northern Kentucky	Kenton
Vine Grove	4	4,604	Mayor-Council	Lincoln Trail	Hardin
Wallins Creek	6	156	Commission	Cumberland Valley	Harlan
Walton	5	3,724	Mayor-Council	Northern Kentucky	Boone/Kenton
Warfield	6	265	Commission	Big Sandy	Martin
Warsaw	4	1,619	Mayor-Council	Northern Kentucky	Gallatin
Water Valley	6	282	Commission	Purchase	Graves
Watterson Park	5	983	Mayor-Council	KIPDA	Jefferson
Waverly	6	310	Commission	Green River	Union
Wayland	6	423	Commission	Big Sandy	Floyd
Wellington	6	570	Commission	KIPDA	Jefferson
West Buechel	5	1,239	Mayor-Council	KIPDA	Jefferson
West Liberty	4	3,435	Mayor-Council	Gateway	Morgan
West Point	5	811	Mayor-Council	Lincoln Trail	Hardin
Westwood	6	640	Commission	KIPDA	Jefferson
Wheatcroft	6	160	Commission	Green River	Webster
Wheelwright	6	773	Commission	Big Sandy	Floyd

LIST OF KENTUCKY CITIES

City	Class	2011 Pop.	Form	ADD	County
White Plains	5	884	Commission	Pennyrile	Hopkins
Whitesburg	4	2,130	Mayor-Council	Kentucky River	Letcher
Whitesville	6	556	Commission	Green River	Daviess
Wickliffe	5	689	Mayor-Council	Purchase	Ballard
Wilder	5	3,056	Mayor-Council	Northern Kentucky	Campbell
Wildwood	6	262	Commission	KIPDA	Jefferson
Williamsburg	4	5,268	Mayor-Council	Cumberland Valley	Whitley
Williamstown	5	3,947	Mayor-Council	Northern Kentucky	Grant/Pendleton
Willisburg	6	286	Mayor-Council	Lincoln Trail	Washington
Wilmore	4	3,711	Mayor-Council	Bluegrass	Jessamine
Winchester	3	18,328	City Manager	Bluegrass	Clark
Windy Hills	5	2,404	Mayor-Council	KIPDA	Jefferson
Wingo	6	640	Commission	Purchase	Graves
Woodburn	6	359	Commission	Barren River	Warren
Woodbury	6	91	Commission	Barren River	Butler
Woodland Hills	6	702	Commission	KIPDA	Jefferson
Woodlawn	6	232	Commission	Northern Kentucky	Campbell
Woodlawn Park	5	949	Mayor-Council	KIPDA	Jefferson
Worthington	5	1,608	Mayor-Council	FIVCO	Greenup
Worthington Hills	6	1,460	Commission	KIPDA	Jefferson
Worthville	6	188	Commission	Northern Kentucky	Carroll
Wurtland	5	994	Commission	FIVCO	Greenup

ABOUT KLC

The Kentucky League of Cities

Twelve cities came together in 1927 to form what is now the Kentucky League of Cities (KLC), to create a united legislative voice and economies of scale for purchases. More than 80 years later, KLC remains the single most influential advocate for cities in the commonwealth. KLC also provides critical services and enterprise programs such as financing for cities and operates the largest municipal insurance company in Kentucky.

What is KLC?

KLC is a non-stock, nonprofit membership association for Kentucky cities. KLC houses eight separate businesses under one roof including the membership association that provides legal, training, legislative, research and general member services. The seven affiliates include KLC Premium Finance Company, Kentucky Bond Corporation, KLC Insurance Agency, KLC Workers' Compensation Trust, KLC Insurance Services (Liability and Property Pools), KLC Unemployment, and Intercompany Revenues and Expenses. These affiliate organizations generate more than \$66 million* in annual revenue to support KLC operations and member services.

KLC's insurance program has more than \$55 million in premiums and more than \$9 billion in insured property. The KLC finance program issued \$6.6 million in bonds in FY 2012. The Kentucky Bond Corporation was created in July 2010 to further expand finance options for municipalities.

Who runs KLC?

KLC is governed by an 18-member Executive Board representing communities of all sizes and is comprised of elected and non-elected city officials. The 56-member KLC Board of Directors develops a legislative agenda every year, as well as reviews policy issues and provides feedback on legislative strategy. The Executive Board, committees and task forces meet regularly in order to oversee policies and procedures and make changes where needed.

Affiliate organizations are governed by separate boards of directors.

* as of September 2011

WANT MORE INFO?

View Board membership, open meeting dates and KLC policies at klc.org. Specific inquiries about Board service may be directed to the KLC Legal Department at 1-800-876-4552.

KLC Services and Resources for Members

KLC provides services to more than 370 member cities representing around 25,000 city officials and employees. The KLC staff creates new programs and services in response to member needs and in the best interest of Kentucky cities. KLC puts the needs of all cities, large and small, at the forefront and brings cities together for networking, leadership and training opportunities.

WANT MORE INFO?

View a full listing of KLC services and find contact information for KLC staff at klc.org.

Our office is headquartered in Lexington with an additional office in Frankfort as well as staff throughout the commonwealth to serve members.

Legislative Advocacy

KLC's legislative team maintains the loudest and strongest voice for Kentucky cities in Frankfort, representing the collective interests of member cities to the Kentucky General Assembly. The legislative agenda, which is determined by the KLC Board of Directors, serves as the basis of advocacy efforts at the Capitol. City officials can stay informed and involved in advocacy efforts through:

- *KLC Legislative Agenda*, which is created prior to each session through member input and approved by KLC's Board of Directors
- *Legislative Bulletins* and *Legislative Alerts*, weekly e-newsletters that update KLC members on what's happening in Frankfort
- Online bill tracking at klc.org
- *City Day* and *City Night*, KLC's annual advocacy and networking event in Frankfort
- *Annual Legislative Update* that summarizes legislation impacting cities
- Legislative wrap-up meetings with KLC staff and other city officials following each session explaining new laws and gathering input for the next session
- *Federal Bulletins* and *Legislative Alerts* for KLC members on federal issues

Legal Services

The Kentucky League of Cities provides ample legal services for elected and appointed city officials. KLC staff responds to more than 3,000 member legal questions each year. Some of the most popular legal services include:

- Sample ordinances
- Assistance with general questions about municipal law
- Training and educational opportunities
- News updates on OAG opinions, court rulings and reminders on important deadlines and requirements for city governments
- Representation on the collective legal interests of KLC's member cities in the Kentucky court system
- The *City Officials Legal Handbook*, which provides city officials a "source of first resort" in Kentucky municipal law

ABOUT KLC

Research

KLC's research team releases timely research reports and publications for members and houses a variety of reference materials and databases. The team provides personal service to member cities and officials, legislative staff and the public. Services include:

- Information Central web portal
- City classification research
- City revenue, expenditure and tax rate data
- Wage and salary reports
- *Research Briefs* on topics such as retirement, taxes and 911 services
- Member surveys

Training and Education

The KLC City Officials Training Center (COTC) provides city officials and employees with many continuing education opportunities such as:

- KLC Conference & Expo
- City Officials Training Center professional development opportunities and recognition program
- Administration of the Training Incentive Program (House Bill 119)
- City Officials Academies and City Officials Orientations
- Regional workshops on topics such as code enforcement, planning and zoning, grant writing, sexual harassment and much more
- Customized on-site training for your city
- Webinars and online training
- Specialized insurance, loss control, law enforcement and safety training

Member Services and Communications

KLC offers general association services as well as specialized services, recognition programs, peer-to-peer programming and community consulting. The Member Services/Communications team supports members with ongoing information, events and opportunities to gain critical information as well as new ideas. KLC Member Services/Communications includes the following areas:

- Conference & Expo and member events
- *Kentucky City* member magazine and publications
- *KLC DirectLine* weekly e-blasts and special online notifications
- KLC website: klc.org
- Community Consulting Services
- Member database management
- Awards programs such as Elected City Official of the Year, City Employee of the Year and Enterprise Cities
- KLC Business Connection
- National League of Cities relations

Financial Services

As the economic climate continues to fluctuate, KLC provides cities with a stable alternative for municipal funding. KLC provides low interest tax-exempt loans to Kentucky cities and municipal agencies to fund construction of parks, fire stations, city halls, water parks, water and sewer systems and infrastructure, as well as purchase computers, vehicles and more. Some programs available to members are:

- Financial advisory services
- Kentucky Bond Corporation pooled fixed rate bonds
- Stand alone bonds

KLC Self-insured Products

The Kentucky League of Cities Insurance Services (KLCIS) is member-owned and insures more Kentucky cities and their agencies than all other insurance carriers combined. KLCIS offers insurance services in the areas of:

- Liability
 - General
 - Public official
 - Law enforcement
 - Auto
 - Cyber liability
- Workers' Compensation
 - Return to work
 - Fraud hotline
 - Drug free certification program
- Property
 - Crime
 - Disaster recovery
- K-9 Mortality
- Claims management
 - Legal assistance for termination and disciplinary issues
- Flood
- Bonds

WANT MORE INFO?

*For more information
about insurance
products and
services visit
www.klcis.org.*

Employee Benefits

KLC sponsors an association group health insurance program and offers other employee benefit packages through a variety of carriers. Some insurance options and benefits available for member cities include:

- Association-sponsored group health insurance
- Association-sponsored group life and disability insurance
- Association-sponsored group dental insurance
- Accidental death and disability coverage

ABOUT KLC

Loss Control and Risk Management

KLC provides technical assistance and best practices recommendations to members of KLCIS. In addition to insurance coverage, insured members enjoy benefits such as:

- Specialized publications, policy samples and training videos
- Mediation and alternative dispute resolution
- KLCIS Safety Grants for safety equipment and training
- Property inventories and structure valuations
- Sample law enforcement operating policies
- Police simulation training for decision making and use of weapons
- Kentucky Municipal Environmental Safety & Health Association (KMESHA) annual conference for supervisors and work leaders
- Online safety and health training
- Tools to implement best practices in their daily operations
- Opportunities to earn premium discounts through our Best Practices "Scorecard" system

Major Milestones in the History of the Kentucky League of Cities

1927	The Kentucky Municipal League (KML) was formed when 12 Kentucky cities came together to create a unified front on common legislative issues, and to benefit from economies of scale for purchases. The original office was located on the University of Kentucky campus in Lexington.
1929	An annual convention was started to ensure the involvement of all member cities. Approximately 30 delegates from 13 cities attended the first convention held in Frankfort.
1932	KML had 62 member cities.
1978	KML created the state's first workers' compensation self-insured group program for cities. Cities could not find affordable insurance so this pool was created to serve them.
1980	Thanks to successful lobbying efforts from KML, the Kentucky General Assembly enacted KRS 82.082 giving all classes of cities broad "home rule" powers for the first time. Prior to the enactment of the home rule statute, cities depended almost exclusively upon specific acts of the General Assembly to authorize various functions.
1987	KML office moved to Regency Road in Lexington. KML responded to member needs by starting a finance program and consolidating all self-insured programs, forming what is now known as the Kentucky League of Cities Insurance Services (KLCIS), a member-owned insurance pool.
1988	The Kentucky Municipal League is renamed the Kentucky League of Cities (KLC).
1994	KLC expanded the insurance program to include in-house underwriting.
1996	KLC offices moved to 101 East Vine Street, in downtown Lexington.
1999	The KLCIS Safety Grant Program was developed as a member benefit to supplement existing safety budgets. Insurance members are eligible for safety grants that provide up to 50 percent of the cost for specific purchases or training.
2000	KLC opened a satellite office in Frankfort.
2002	The KLC Conference & Expo attracted 629 city officials, a record-breaking attendance.
2006	KLC headquarters moved to 100 East Vine Street in downtown Lexington.



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