



# Summary and Reference Guide to House Bill 331

## City Classification Reform

### The Basics about House Bill 331:

- Creates two classes of cities based on the form of government:

Class	Form of Government
First	Mayor-Alderman Form of Government
Home Rule Class	Mayor-Council, Commission, and City Manager Form of Government

- Changes in classification will now be based on the form of government, which is subject to a popular vote of the citizens. The legislation does not require any city to make changes in its form of government.
- Maintains status of first class cities, which impacts consolidated local governments.
- Maintains urban county government powers and responsibilities.
- The legislation is drafted in a manner that makes every effort to do no harm to any individual city by not expanding mandates currently applicable to certain classes of cities and by not removing authority from any individual city that it possessed by virtue of its classification.
- Makes significant headway on a significant policy goal of having cities treated equally regardless of size and sets the stage for more robust policy and political debates on many issues impacting cities.
- Some distinctions between cities remain based upon the population of the city.
- Some distinctions between cities will remain based on the previous classifications.

**New Laws Created by House Bill 331**

<b>Law</b>	<b>Summary of Provision</b>	<b>Conforming Changes</b>
<p>A new Section of Chapter 81 – Basis for city classification</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishes the new city classification system of two classes based upon the form of government. First class cities are those governed under the mayor-alderman form of government and home rule class of cities for cities governed under mayor-council, commission, and city manager form of government.</li> <li>• Provides that changes in form of government are governed under current law that requires a vote of city voters, which, if approved, could result in a reclassification.</li> <li>• Requires notice to the Secretary of State if classification changes.</li> <li>• Requires all cities to file a report with the Secretary of State by January 1, 2015 listing the name of the city, the year of incorporation, and the classification of the city based on its form of government. Failure to comply will result on receipt of state funds.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Repeal of KRS 81.010, which lists the cities and their currently assigned class.</li> <li>• Repeal of KRS 81.025, which required the laws applicable to a newly established city to be governed by the court-assigned class. This requirement was restated in a subsection in the new provision.</li> <li>• Repeal of KRS 81.026, which governed the effect of a city reclassification on the laws of the city. This requirement was included in a subsection in the new provision.</li> <li>• Repeal of KRS 81.032, 81.034, and K81.036, which established the old reclassification process with the General Assembly.</li> <li>• Repeal of KRS 81.045 which required cities to file identity documents with the Secretary of State in 1980.</li> </ul>
<p>A new Section of Chapter 81 – Court certified populations between decennial censuses</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishes a process for cities to have the circuit court recertify its population at any time occurring between decennial censuses.</li> <li>• Requires the presentation of a petition based upon an adopted resolution demonstrating the growth or population decline in the city.</li> <li>• Requires the court to docket a hearing within 60 days of receipt of the petition.</li> <li>• Requires newspaper publication of the petition and permits a defense to the petition to be made by any resident of the city.</li> <li>• When a new census is conducted, the circuit court judgment is replaced with the most recent federal decennial census.</li> </ul>	

- Provides that once a city meets population criteria established in various statutes and has exercised the powers and duties under the applicable statute that the city shall not thereafter lose the power or ability to operate under the statute because of an increase or decrease in population as a result of the census.
- The statutes with population criteria to which the provision applies are the following:
  - KRS 82.095, which permits a supplemental ad valorem tax in certain cities in Jefferson County.
  - KRS 67.750 and KRS 92.281, which relates to the imposition of a percentage-based occupational taxes by cities with a population of more than 1,000.
  - KRS 96.060, which relates to city governance over rights-of-way.
  - KRS 96.189, which relates to cities of greater than 8,000 over a streetcar system.
  - KRS 97.120 that provides for cities with a population equal to or greater than 20,000 to establish recreational committees.
  - KRS 99.615, which governs the city Local Development Authority Act for cities with populations of 15,000 or greater.
  - KRS 100.137 which permits cities with populations of greater than 3,000 in Jefferson County to exercise planning and zoning authority.
  - KRS 100.217 to permit cities with a population of 20,000 or more in Jefferson County to establish a Board of Adjustment.
  - KRS 281.014 to permit cities of 20,000 or more to issue city taxicab certificates.
  - KRS 241.160, permitting ABC administrators in cities with populations of greater than 3,000.
  - KRS 241.125, permitting cities with populations of greater than 3,000 to have local option elections.
  - KRS 242.127 which permits cities with populations of 3,000 to 8,000 which governs elections for sale of distilled spirits and wine by the drink.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ KRS 243.072, which permits cities with population of between 3,000 and 8,000 to enact an economic hardship ordinance to permit sales of alcohol by the drink.</li> <li>○ KRS 244.290 and KRS 244.480, which permits cities with populations of 3,000 or greater to establish times for Election Day sales and also governs Sunday sales, times, etc.</li> </ul>	
<p>A new Section of Chapter 83A– Mayoral term limits.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Requires DLG to create a registry of cities that were previously classified as second class cities for purposes of the application of the constitutional term limits for mayors of cities that were previously classified as second class. Cities to which the term limits for mayor will continue to apply include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Ashland, Bowling Green, Covington, Frankfort, Henderson, Hopkinsville, Jeffersontown, Lexington, Newport, Owensboro, Paducah, Radcliff, and Richmond.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
<p>New Sections of KRS Chapter 92 – Governs the process for cities doing its own real property tax assessments</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Permits any city of the home rule class that does not use the annual county assessment for valuation of real property for tax purposes to establish a procedure for doing its own assessments.</li> <li>● Establishes requirements for ordinances if the city elects this option and the process for creating and operating a board of tax supervisors.</li> <li>● Because of the repeal of a number of statutes related to city real property tax collection, cities that use the county assessments will be governed by KRS 91A.070, which requires taxes to be due at the same time as state and county taxes but permits the city to establish its time for payment, manner of billing, delinquency provisions, and other provisions in the city’s discretion.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● KRS 92.240 to KRS 92.590 are repealed because the process for cities that elect to do their own assessments are contained in the new provisions and KRS 91A.070 permits cities to establish other requirements related to collection if the city uses county tax rolls.</li> </ul>

### Changes in Statute that Eliminate Distinctions

<b>Statute</b>	<b>Summary</b>
KRS 83A.030 – Number of council seats	Amended to permit any city of the home rule class operating under the mayor-council form of government to determine its number of council seats between six (6) and twelve (12). Previously only permitted cities of the second, third and fourth class to elect more than six (6).
KRS 83A.045 – Primary elections	Amended to permit all cities of the home rule class to eliminate primary elections if conducted on a nonpartisan basis. Previously this statute only permitted cities of the fourth, fifth, and sixth class cities to exercise the option.
KRS 65.7623 – CMRS Board	Permits a mayor from the city to be appointed to the CMRS Board. The statute previously permitted the appointment of a mayor of a first or second class city.
KRS 90.300, et seq. – City civil service systems	Permits cities of any class to elect to adopt a city civil service system.
KRS 91A.180 - Sale or lease of city property	The section previously only applied to cities of the first and second class. The statute permits cities to sale or lease property which is not needed or has been unsuitable for public use by the city. It also expands the leaseback provisions.
KRS 95.019 – City police officer jurisdiction.	Permits city police officers of all classes to exercise their peace officer powers within their county. Previously, officers in sixth class cities were limited to the exercise of peace officer powers within the corporate limits of their cities.
KRS 95.435 – Confiscated property by police	Outlines the requirements for property taken into custody through the creation of an evidence log containing required information. Also, the provision requires the sale of confiscated property at public auction upon newspaper advertisement and that the proceeds are required to be paid into the police and fire pension fund, if one exists in the city. Previously, this only applied to second class cities.
KRS 95.440 – Police officer qualifications	<p>Permits cities of the home rule class to provide additional examination as to the qualifications for office, including English language proficiency the laws and rules governing the duties of the position beyond the DOJCT professional standards training. In addition, to the other requirements, KRS 95.710 is repealed so that qualifications can be combined into one section.</p> <p>Applies certain provisions only to cities classified as cities of the second or third class as maintained on the registry created by the DLG. These provisions include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The provision stating the police shall hold their position during good behavior.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A requirement that a reduction in force of the police department let the youngest members in point of service to be released first.</li> </ul>
KRS 95.470 – Police appointments based on political patronage	Prior to HB 331, the provision only applied to second and third class cities. The new version applies to all cities of the home rule class. The statute prohibits the appointment of individuals based on political service and prohibits the discipline or termination of police officers based on political opinion. Prohibits engagement in political activity while on duty.
KRS 95.480 – Police attendance at legislative body meetings	Statute is amendment to permit the city to require the attendance of the chief of police or a police officer acting in the chief’s stead to attend all sessions of the city legislative body and execute their orders and preserve order at their sessions.
KRS 95.490 – Oaths of police officers	Requires a police officer of any home rule class city or urban county government to take the oath of office before entering the duties of office and filed in the office of the city clerk. KRS 95.760 that applied to former fourth and fifth class cities, is repealed and merged into this section.
KRS 96.070 – City rights-of-way	Statute previously applied only to cities of the fourth class. The statute permits cities to grant rights-of-way over public streets to utility companies. It permits the legislative body of any city to compel railroad companies to erect and maintain gates at street crossings.
KRS 96.110 – Bonds to purchase Waterworks	Permits any city to purchase stock in any corporation owning or operating or organized for the purpose of owning or operating waterworks within the corporate limits of the city. The statute previously applied only to cities of the fourth to sixth class.
KRS 96.160 and KRS 96.190 – City authority to provide city with water and lighting	Applies the statute to all cities to permit cities to provide the city with water, within or without of the city and compel any water company to change or relocate any water main or pipe. In addition, a city is authorized to provide for public lighting of streets, public places and buildings of the city.
KRS 96.170 to 91.172 – Provision of utilities	The statute permits any city to provide its inhabitants with water, light, power, and heat by contract or through works of its own and to make regulations for the management thereof and fix and regulate the prices to private consumers and customers. Previously, the statute only applied to third class cities. It also permits the operation of a combined water and electric company by any city.
KRS 96.195 – Issuance of bonds for city electric and water utilities	The statute permits all cities which own and operate municipal electric power plants or waterworks to issue five-year bonds for payment of extensions and improvements to the systems.

KRS 96.200 – Excess earnings of municipal utilities	Permits the legislative body of any city to determine by ordinance for the manner and for what purposes any profits, earnings or surplus funds arising from the operation of public utilities owned and operated by the city. The statute exempts the earning of a waterworks company created under KRS 96.320 owned by a city with a population of 20,000 or greater, which are required to be applied to improvement or reconstruction of streets and other public ways of the city or to the extension of waterworks systems or to the payment of bonds.
KRS 96.340 – Fines for tampering with waterworks	Permits any city to prescribe a fine not exceeding 100 or imprisonment not exceeding 60 days for any person who molests, damages or interferes with any system of waterworks in the city or other public property. Previously, the statute only authorized fourth class cities.
KRS 96.531 – City telecommunications services	Permits all cities to provide telecommunications services. Previously, only cities of the first five classes were so authorized.
KRS 97.441 – City authority over parks	Previously only applied to cities of the second class. As amended, the statute authorizes any city to hold property for public parks and squares, make improvements, protect the parks, adopt rules and regulations, prevent disorder, and to control and manage the care of trees.
KRS 97.455 – Board of Parks Commissioners	Permits any city to establish a “Board of Parks Commissioners.” Previously, the statutes only applied to cities of the second class.
KRS 97.530 – Parks, cemeteries, squares, promenades, and fountains	Permits any city to acquire, establish and maintain parks, squares, promenades, and fountains within or without the city.
KRS 97.540 – condemnation of land for cemetery or park purposes	Permits any city to condemn land located within or without the boundaries of the city to purchase or condemn property for the use of cemetery or park purposes.
KRS 118.255 – City candidate filing fees	Eliminates distinction for candidate filing fees between previous classes of cities to create a uniform city filing fee of \$50.
KRS 133.020 – County Board of Assessment Appeals	Amended to remove the requirement that the appointee of a city of the first to third class be a certified real estate appraiser to treat all cities the same.
KRS 216.100 – City Hospitals	Permits any city to issue bonds for a city hospital. The statute previously only authorized the issuance in the first through fifth class.
KRS 241.160 – ABC administrators	Requires all cities that are wet or moist with a population of equal to or greater than 3,000 to have an ABC administrator. Permits cities of less than 3,000 that are wet or moist to appoint an ABC administrator.
KRS 363.510 – City sealers	Repeals the position of a city sealer that previously existed in cities of the first through fourth class.



KRS 381.720 – Abandoned cemeteries	Permits all cities to establish the take over of abandoned cemeteries through condemnation.
KRS 381.780 – Open toilets	Considers the maintenance of an outdoor toilet not connected to septic or sewer (open toilet) to be a public nuisance.





**Laws that Use Population Criteria**

<b>Statute</b>	<b>Population/Application</b>	<b>Summary</b>
KRS 81.028 – Exemption for limited cities on other statutory compliance on civil service, fire protection	City in Jefferson County that was reclassified as a second class exempt from certain requirements. (Jeffersontown)	Exempts cities that are reclassified as second class in Jefferson County between 2000 and 2015 from having to adopt civil service, fire protection and retirement normally required of these cities. Jeffersontown is the only city known to meet the criteria.
KRS 81A.530 – Annexation of small cities by larger cities	Cities with population of less than 1,000 and greater than 1,000 for annexation of the smaller city.	Allows a city with a population of less than 1,000 to be annexed to an adjoining larger city if both agree.
KRS 82.095 – Supplemental tax for some Jefferson County cities	Cities in Jefferson County with a population between 3,000 and 20,000.	Permits cities in Jefferson County meeting the population criteria to levy a supplemental tax for police, fire, and garbage collection in addition to its ad valorem taxes.
KRS 39F.160 – Rescue squad taxing districts.	Cities with populations equal to or greater than 3,000 (unless there is no city in the district that meets the population criteria).	Permits cities with a population of 3,000 or greater to appoint an additional director on the rescue squad taxing district. Also, provides that if there is no city the meets the population criteria that the city with the greatest population shall appoint the additional director.
KRS 67.750 and KRS 92.281– Occupational License Taxes	Distinction between cities of less than 1,000 and cities with a population of 1,000 or greater.	Cities with a population of less than 1,000 are not permitted to levy an occupational license tax on a percentage basis unless the city with the population of less than 1,000 levied a percentage based occupational tax prior to January 1, 2014 (grandfathering provision).
KRS Chapter 76 – Joint metropolitan sewer districts	Cities with a population equal to or greater than 20,000.	Permits the creation of a joint metropolitan sewer district in certain cities and counties.
KRS Chapter 77 – Air pollution control districts.	City with the greatest population within the county.	Permits the county and its largest city to create an air pollution control district. These provisions used to only permit cities of the second class to form the district with the county.
KRS 91A.040 – City audits	Distinction between cities with populations of less than 1,000 and populations of 1,000 or more.	Cities with a population of less than 1,000 are only required to have an audit at the close of every odd-numbered fiscal year. The annual audit exemption previously only applied to cities of the sixth class.
KRS 95.442 – Police and fire civil service	Cities with population of equal to or greater than 8,000.	Cities with a population equal to or greater than 8,000 are permitted to adopt the civil service under KRS Chapter 90, and as applied, to police and fire in these cities, the chiefs and assistant chiefs are deemed to have a leave of absence from the civil service while holding the positions. When such individuals no longer serve in the position, they are entitled to be

		restored to the same classification in the civil service system which they held prior to the appointment.
KRS 95.761 – Police and fire civil service option	Cities with a population equal to or greater than 1,000 but less than 8,000.	Clarifies that cities the meet the population criteria can elect to put their police and fire under a civil service created pursuant to KRS 90.310, et eq. or the civil service outlined in KRS 95.761 to 95.766.
KRS 96.189 – Municipal streetcar systems	Cities with a population of equal to or greater than 8,000.	Allows cities that meet the population criteria to provide a streetcar system within the city and 10 miles outside of the city.
KRS 96.320 and 96.330 – Waterworks systems	All cities but requirements for earnings for cities with populations of greater than 20,000 that operate under statute.	Allows any city to establish the waterworks commission pursuant to the statutes (it does not require use of these statutes). It restricts the use of net revenues by a city with a population of 20,000 or greater operating under these statutes, which are required to be applied to improvement or reconstruction of streets and other public ways of the city or to the extension of waterworks systems or to the payment of bonds.
KRS 97.120 – City recreational committees	Cities of the first class and cities with populations equal to or greater than 20,000.	Permits cities meeting the population criteria to establish a city recreational committee. The statute previously only applied to cities of the first and second class.
KRS 99.010, to KRS 99.310 – Urban renewal and redevelopment	Cities with a population of 15,000 or more.	Permits cities that meet the population criteria to exercise the powers under the statutes. This previously applied to cities of the second class.
KRS 99.610 to 99.680 – Urban redevelopment authorities	Cities with a population of 15,000 or more.	Permits cities that meet the population criteria to exercise the powers under the statutes to create local development authorities. The statutes previously were available only to second class cities.
KRS 100.111 – Subdivision of land	Cities with a population of 8,000 or more.	Previously applied only to cities of the first to third class. The statute is amended to change the definition of “subdivision” to apply the definition to cities with a population of 8,000 or more to mean the division of a parcel of land into two or more lots or parcels.
KRS 100.137 – Land use plans in a consolidated local government	Cities with populations of 3,000 or more in Jefferson County. Cities with a population of less than 3,000 that regulated land use prior to January 1, 2014.	Permits cities meeting the criteria to continue to have their own land use plans.
KRS 100.217 – Board of Adjustments in cities located in a consolidated local government.	Cities with a population of 20,000 or more located in a consolidated local government.	Permits a city meeting the criteria to establish its own Board of Adjustments.
KRS 100.253 – Nonconforming uses in certain cities	Cities with a population equal to or greater than 20,000.	Amends provision previously applicable to second class cities (and first class, consolidated local governments, and urban county governments) that prevents an illegal use under zoning regulations that

		continues for a period of 10 years to be automatically deemed a nonconforming use. HB 331 changed its population criteria.
KRS 108.110 – Ambulance service districts	Cities of greater than 8,000 or cities with largest population in counties without a city of 8,000 or more.	Permits the legislative body of a city with a population equal to or greater than 8,000 to appoint an additional director to an ambulance service district board of directors created by a county under KRS Chapter 108. If there is no city meeting the criteria, the city with the greatest population may appoint the additional director.
KRS 134.420 – Filing of tax liens	Cities with populations of less than 20,000.	Previously required cities of the third to sixth class to file notice of delinquent tax liens with the county clerk. The provision is amended to require the filing for cities with a population of less than 20,000.
KRS 147.640 – Area planning commissions	Cities with populations equal to or greater than 15,000.	Amends the requirements for voting taken by the council of an area planning commission to require the affirmative vote, if in attendance, of two counties or two cities with a population equal to or greater than 15,000 or one county and one city with a population of 15,000 or more and a majority of the remaining membership in attendance.
KRS 151.601 – Water management planning councils	Cities with a population of 1,000 or greater.	The statute previously applied to cities of the first to fourth class that is not a water supplier or distributor to permit the appointment of one representative on the 2020 water management planning council within each area development district. The statute is amended to provide for such appointment by any city with a population of 1,000 or greater to make the appointment.
KRS 165.160 – Municipal colleges	Cities with a population equal to or greater than 3,000.	Permits a city that meets the population criteria to establish or acquire a municipal college.
KRS 212.640 to 212.710 – Joint city-county health departments	Cities with a population equal to or greater than 15,000.	Removes reference to previous second class cities to change the participation requirements in a joint city-county health department to permit cities with a population of 15,000 or more to participate.
KRS 220.2080 – Sanitation districts	Cities with a population of 8,000 or more.	Provides that a city of 8,000 or more must enact an ordinance to determine whether the city or any portion of it will be included in a sanitation district. The provision previously applied to cities of the second and third class.
KRS 227.410 – Boiler inspectors	Cities with populations equal to or greater than 20,000.	Permits cities that meet the population criteria to inspect boilers and establish other criteria. The provision previously applied to cities of the first and second class.
KRS 281.014 – City taxicab certificates	Cities with populations equal to or greater than 20,000.	Permits cities of the first class and those that meet the population criteria to issue city taxicab certificates. Provides a grandfathering provision for cities not meeting the population criteria that issues certificates prior to January 1, 2014.



KRS 241.170 –ABC administrators in a consolidated local government	Cities with populations of 3,000 or more in Jefferson County and cities less than 3,000 that had appointed administrators prior to January 1, 2014.	Permits any city with a population of 3,000 or greater in Jefferson County to appoint its own administrator and also cities under 3,000 in Jefferson County that had appointed an ABC administrator prior to January 1, 2014 to appoint an ABC administrator.
KRS 242.125 – City local option elections	Cities with populations of 3,000 or more and cities less than 3,000 that held elections prior to January 1, 2015.	Permits cities meeting the population criteria and cities that are included in the “grandfathering provision” to have local option elections for the sale of alcohol and exercise authority granted as a result of action under the statute.
KRS 242.127 – City elections for sale of distilled spirits and wine	Cities with a population of equal to or greater than 3,000 but less than 8,000.	Permits a city with a population equal to or greater than 3,000 but less than 8,000 to have a local option election for the sale of distilled spirits and wine by the drink for consumption on premises. The new provision “grandfathers” any city not meeting the population criteria that had an election prior to January 1, 2015.
KRS 243.072 – Economic hardship ordinances	Cities with a population equal to or greater than 3,000 but less than 8,000.	Permits a city with a population of equal to or greater than 3,000 but less than 8,000 to enact an economic hardship ordinance to permit alcoholic beverages by the drink. The new provision “grandfathers” any city not meeting the population criteria that enacted an ordinance prior to January 1, 2014.
KRS 244.290 – Hours and days of alcohol sales	Cities with various populations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Permits legislative bodies of cities with a population equal to or greater than 3,000 to enact a local ordinance to prohibit the sale of distilled spirits and wine on primary, regular, local option or special election days.</li> <li>• Permits cities of the first class and those containing a population of 20,000 or more to hold an election on Sunday sales of distilled spirits and wine by the drink.</li> <li>• Permits cities with a population equal to or greater than 3,000 to establish by ordinance the times for which distilled spirits and wine can be sold.</li> <li>• Permits cities with a population equal to or greater than 3,000 to, by ordinance, allow the sale of distilled spirits and wine by the drink on Sundays from 1:00 p.m. until a designated closing hour.</li> <li>• Grandfathers any city not meeting the population criteria that acted under this section prior to January 1, 2014 to continue to enforce the ordinance.</li> </ul>
KRS 244.480 – Sale of malt beverages	Cities with populations equal to or greater than 3,000.	Permits cities meeting the population criteria to provide for the retail sales of malt beverages on election days and Sundays by ordinance. The



		provision grandfathers any city not meeting the population criteria that acted prior to January 1, 2014.
KRS 244.540 – Alcoholic beverage advertising	Cities of the first class and cities with a population equal to or greater than 20,000.	Exempts sign advertisements placed on establishments, brewers or distributors in cities of the first class, and cities containing a population of 20,000 or more from the prohibition on licensee advertising malt beverages by trade name, trademark or in any other manner within 100 feet of the property line of any school or church.

**Changes in Statute that Hold the Status Quo**

<b>Statute</b>	<b>Summary</b>
KRS 91A.400 – Restaurant tax	Only permits cities that were previously classified as fourth or fifth class prior to January 1, 2015 to levy a restaurant tax up to three percent. DLG will create a registry of the cities meeting this criteria and it applies whether the city actually levied the tax or not.
KRS 95.450 – Legislative body hearings for police and fire personnel	Requires those cities that were classified as cities of the second or third class prior to August 1, 2014 to have hearings before the legislative body for discipline and termination of police and fire employees. DLG will create a registry of cities required to comply with this section.
KRS 95.495 – Police work schedule	<p>Requires those cities previously classified as cities of the second or third class as of August 1, 2014 and urban county governments to schedule their police officers on a 5 day/8 hour work schedule or a 4 day/10 hour schedule unless there is an emergency or the members of the department otherwise agree to an alternative. In addition, it requires these cities to provide annual leave of fifteen days with full pay. DLG will create a registry of cities required to comply with the statute.</p> <p>Related to this, KRS 95.497 is repealed in its entirety and the former third class cities are required to comply with this new section, giving them additional options for scheduling.</p>
KRS 95.500 – Fire department 24/48 shifts	Requires cities that were previously classified as cities of the second class prior to August 1, 2014 and urban county governments to maintain a 24/48 work schedule for a fire department organized into at least three platoons. DLG will create a registry of cities required to comply with the statute.
KRS 95.505 – Fire department work shifts	Combines the statutes applicable to third and fourth class cities for scheduling of fire department members into one section. As a result, KRS 95.715, which applied to fourth class cities into this statute. The statute permits cities previously classified as cities of the third and fourth class as of August 1, 2014 to allow members of the fire department to receive a period of 24 hours off duty in each period of 14 days in addition to receiving 24 hours off duty in each period of 48 hours, except in the case of extraordinary emergency. DLG will create a registry of cities that are subject to the statute.
KRS 96.050 – Regulation of railroads	Permits only those cities that were previously classified as cities of the second class as of August 1, 2014 to regulate several aspects related to the operation and maintenance of railroad infrastructure.



	DLG will create a registry of cities that may exercise powers under the statute.
KRS 224.43-315 – Solid waste plans	Any city previously classified as a city of second class prior to August 1, 2014 is permitted to continue to have the sole responsibility for developing its portion of the county’s solid waste plan. DLG shall create a registry of cities that may exercise authority under the statute.
KRS 243.075 – Alcohol regulatory fees	Applies to cities previously classified as third and fourth class cities prior to August 1, 2014 to allow the imposition of a regulatory fee on the gross receipts of the sale of alcohol in licensed premises. DLG shall create a registry of the cities that are authorized to act under this statute.