

THE NEED FOR COUNTY-WIDE JURISDICTION FOR POLICE OFFICERS IN CITIES OF THE SIXTH CLASS

SUBCOMMITTEE ON SMALL CITIES OF THE INTERIM JOINT COMMITTEE ON CITIES

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Research Memorandum No. 429

Legislative Research Commission
Frankfort, Kentucky

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MEMORANDUM

TO: Vic Hellard, Jr., Director

FROM: Jamie Jo Franklin, Legislative Analyst

SUBJECT: Research Study directed by House Resolution 158

DATE: December 15, 1985

During the 1984 Session of the General Assembly, the House adopted House Resolution 158, directing the Interim Joint Committee on Cities to study the need for police officers in cities of the sixth class to have county-wide jurisdiction to make arrests.

The Interim Joint Committee on Cities assigned this topic to its Subcommittee on Small Cities for their review during the 1984-85 interim. This research memorandum is the report of the Subcommittee with its recommendations to the Interim Joint Committee on Cities and the Legislative Research Commission.

The 1984 General Assembly enacted House Resolution 158, directing the Interim Joint Committee on Cities to study the need to expand the jurisdiction of law enforcement officers in cities of the sixth class (Appendix 1). The Cities Committee, in turn, assigned this topic to its Subcommittee on Small Cities for its review and recommendations.

HR 158 suggests that the arrest powers for such police officers in "professional police departments" be expanded to include the entire county rather than remain confined to the boundaries of the city proper. The subcommittee found that under previous sections of the statutes, law enforcement officers in cities of the 6th class had county-wide jurisdiction. There were even statutes which created the office for a city marshall in such cities. But since the 1972 enactment of the "Kentucky Law Enforcement Program" (KLEFP) and the 1980 adoption of the "Municipal Code," such sections of the statutes had been repealed, thus restricting such police officers to patrolling and "making arrests" within the city limits. To repeal these statutes, it had been argued that such sections were no longer needed, because the "Municipal Code" established procedures for the organization and function of non-elected city offices. Also, the KLEFP program created minimum professional training standards for local law enforcement officers through its pay supplement plan. But because of the small number of police officers in cities of the 6th class who were able to obtain such training, legislators felt the need to limit the scope of activities of these "untrained" officers to the cities.

In order to assess fairly the need to return county-wide jurisdiction to such police officers, the subcommittee tried to look at the issue from several points of view. It formulated the following points of consideration in making its recommendations:

- (1) Exactly how many cities and officers are involved in this issue?
- (2) Do officers in such cities receive enough "training" to justify such jurisdictional authority?
- (3) Should there be any special consideration of rural vs. urban cities?
- (4) Is the effectiveness of such police officers truly hampered by limiting them to the city limits?
- (5) Cities of 1st-5th classes have such authority, why not the 6th class?
- (6) Would setting different standards for police in cities of the 6th class create constitutional problems?

When first approaching this issue, it seems of critical importance to get some idea of who, how many and what type of police officers now exist in cities of the 6th class. In Appendix 2, we have identified approximately 171 such cities. Of this number, 52 cities have some sort of police protection (30.4% of all 6th class cities). Of these 52 cities, only 11 (6.4%) currently participate in the KLEFP program (Appendix 4). This corresponds to 75 of 95 (81.1%) cities of the 4th class and 49 of 117 (41.9%) of the 5th class currently participating in KLEFP (Appendix 5). Also, the average size of the police forces of these 52 cities is 1.5 officers, regardless of whether they are full-time, part-time or volunteer officers.

As indicated by these figures, the number as well as percentage of cities of the 6th class which would be affected seems rather small compared to figures for other classes of cities.

The second point of consideration in the matter was to try to determine the current level of expertise of officers in cities of the 6th class. The subcommittee felt that the grant of extraterritorial powers should be based in part on assurance that such officers have at least some minimum training in law enforcement. It found, once again, that of 171 cities only 11 (6.4%) cities of the 6th class participate in the state's KLEFP program (Appendix 4 & 5). Of the remaining 41 cities with police services, some forces had as many as four full-time officers (Appendix 3). A telephone survey to each of these cities gave the impression that most respondents did not consider their forces "professional" police officers, even those paid on a "full-time" basis. Many implied that such officers, mainly local residents, and many of these volunteers, simply had a police car and patrolled the city streets just to give "the impression of law and order in town."

So based on survey results, the subcommittee found a very small percentage of trained, "professional" police officers currently employed in cities of the 6th class.

A third point of consideration was whether any special consideration should be given to distinguishing between the needs of urban and rural areas. It was found that most counties having professional police forces were located in the more urban areas (Appendix 6). The more rural areas usually have the county sheriff's office and state police officers more actively involved in law enforcement activities. The subcommittee even considered the possibility of special needs of a city of the 6th class which might serve as the county seat or the only incorporated community in the

county (Appendix 7). Once again, the number of cities actually affected was low. Therefore, the subcommittee decided that the urban/rural distinction does not really warrant any special consideration regarding the issue at hand.

Another question to be considered was whether current law is in fact hampering the effectiveness of officers in cities of the 6th class. A review of statutes relative to the responsibilities and authority of such police officers turned up no instances in which such officers would be prohibited from effectively protecting their citizens. The members based their opinion on KRS 431.045, which allows any full-time sworn police officer in actual pursuit to continue across corporate or county lines for the purpose of making an arrest. In considering other purposes, such as serving process or traffic control, the subcommittee found no reason for such officers to be outside the city limits, since such functions could be performed by other law enforcement officials. Also, subcommittee members did not feel that the citizens of such communities at any time would be prevented from receiving adequate law enforcement protection.

The next point of consideration involved determining the rationale in prohibiting cities of the 6th class from possessing county-wide jurisdiction if cities of the 1st-5th classes have such authority. On this point the subcommittee could find no reason to prohibit such authority, if such cities are willing to insure some level of professional standards for those officers they employ. As stated earlier, any police officers in actual pursuit may make arrests outside their corporate boundaries now. But if other powers

were to be granted county-wide, a city could be held liable for any exercise of such powers by their officers. Therefore, it would only be proper to require such cities to provide such employees some sort of professional training. On this same note, the subcommittee felt such requirements should be made of all cities which provide law enforcement services, irrespective of municipal classification.

The last point of consideration by the subcommittee was the possibility of creating constitutional problems if it enacted statutes which differentiated between the various classes of cities. It discussed at length the 1983 court case, Miles v. Shauntee, 664 S.W.2d 512 (Ky., 1983), in which the court declared Kentucky's Uniform Residential Landlord and Tenant Act unconstitutional on grounds that it constituted special legislation, in that it only applied to counties containing cities of the first class and urban-county governments. Because the enactment of special legislation is specifically prohibited in Sections 59 and 60 of the Kentucky Constitution, the subcommittee felt that there must be a consideration of this issue prior to any legislative recommendations which would affect only one classification of city.

Based on consideration of the six (6) points mentioned, the subcommittee directed staff to draft legislation which would grant, under certain conditions, county-wide police jurisdiction for cities of the 6th class for the purpose of making arrests. It requested that such legislation require said cities to employ one or more full-time officers, maintain prescribed levels of education, pay and training, and provide annual continuing education training, for its officers (Appendix 8).

The legislation drafted prescribed minimum standards for employee workforce numbers, pay, education and training. The standards which were suggested are the requirements which must be met by any Kentucky city in order to be eligible to participate in the KLEFP Program. Staff noted that the number of training hours being recommended could be lowered but they were hopeful that by meeting KLEFP standards cities would have the incentive to participate in the KLEFP program, in order to obtain the highest quality of police training standards for their officers. Staff reasoned that such training directly increases the "professional quality and effectiveness" of any officer in meeting and fulfilling the needs of and responsibilities to his or her community.

Upon review of the staff proposal and further discussion of the previously mentioned considerations, the subcommittee decided against making any recommendation to the full committee for expanding the jurisdiction of police in cities of the 6th class beyond their corporate boundaries. The subcommittee feels that the number of and cost to the cities which would be affected, as well as the possible constitutional problems, would indicate that the granting of extraterritorial jurisdiction is not appropriate at this time.

Appendix 1

1984 House Resolution No. 158

IN HOUSE

REGULAR SESSION 1984

HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 158

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1984

Representative Dottie Priddy introduced the following resolution which was ordered to be printed.

A RESOLUTION directing the Interim Joint Committee on Cities to study the jurisdiction of law enforcement officers of cities of the sixth class.

WHEREAS, police officers in cities of the first through the fifth class have the authority to make arrests anywhere in the county in which the city is located; and

WHEREAS, for effective law enforcement it is important that police officers not be limited to the artificial boundaries of the city in making arrests for crimes committed; and

WHEREAS, many cities of the sixth class have as professional and highly trained police officers as cities of the larger classes; and

WHEREAS, police officers in cities of the sixth class, if they are to be effective as law enforcement officers, need to have county-wide jurisdiction;

NOW, THEREFORE,

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

1 Section 1. That the Interim Joint Committee on
2 Cities be directed to study the need for legislation per-
3 mitting police officers in cities of the sixth class,
4 having professional police departments, to have the

1 authority to make arrests anywhere in the county in which
2 the city is located.

3 Section 2. Staff services to be utilized in
4 completing this study are estimated to cost \$2,500. Such
5 services shall be provided from the regular commission
6 budget and are subject to the limitations and other
7 research responsibilities of the commission.

Appendix 2

Police Forces in Cities of the Sixth Class

	<u>CITY</u>	<u>POPULATION</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>ADD</u>	<u># OF POLICE</u>	<u>KLEPP</u>	<u>REVENUE SHARING</u>
1.	Allen	338	Floyd	Big Sandy	-----		X
2.	Allensville	170	Todd	Pennyrite	-----		
3.	Arlington	511	Carlisle	Purchase	1 f.t.		X
4.	Bancroft	725	Jefferson	KIPDA	3 p.t.		X
5.	Barlow	746	Ballard	Purchase	1 f.t.		X
6.	Bedford	835	Trimble	KIPDA	1 f.t.		X
7.	Bellefonte	908	Greenup	FIVCO	4 f.t.		X
8.	Bellemeade	918	Jefferson	KIPDA	-----		X
9.	Bellewood	307	Jefferson	KIPDA	-----		X
10.	Berry	287	Harrison	Bluegrass	-----		X
11.	Blueridge Manor	465	Jefferson	KIPDA	-----		X
12.	Booneville	191	Owsley	Kentucky River	-----		
13.	Bonnieville	372	Hart	Barren River	-----		X
14.	Bradfordsvilleville	331	Marion	Lincoln Trail	-----		X
15.	Bremen	179	Muhlenberg	Pennyrite	-----		X
16.	Briarwood	374	Jefferson	KIPDA	-----		X
17.	Broadfields	311	Jefferson	KIPDA	-----		X
18.	Brodhead	686	Rockcastle	Cumberland	0	X	X
19.	Brownsboro Farm	790	Jefferson	KIPDA	1 f.t.		X
20.	Brownsboro Village	410	Jefferson	KIPDA	-----		X
21.	California	135	Campbell	Northern Ky.	-----		X
22.	Camargo	1301	Montgomery	Gateway	-----		X
23.	Cambridge	193	Jefferson	KIPDA	-----		X

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Police Forces in Cities of the Sixth Class

Cont.

<u>CITY</u>	<u>POPULATION</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>ADD</u>	<u># OF POLICE</u>	<u>KLEFP</u>	<u>REVENUE SHARING</u>
24. Campton	486	Wolfe	Kentucky River	1 f.t.		X
25. Caneyville	642	Grayson	Lincoln Trail	1 f.t.		X
26. Carrsville	99	Livingston	Pennyrile	-----		X
27. Cedarville	81	Pike	Big Sandy	-----		
28. Centertown	462	Ohio	Green River	1 f.t.		X
29. Cherrywood Village	362	Jefferson	KIPDA	-----		X
30. Clarkson	666	Grayson	Lincoln Trail	1 f.t.		X
31. Coal Run	348	Pike	Big Sandy	-----		X
32. Concord	100	Lewis	Buffalo Trace	-----		X
33. Corinth	258	Grant	Northern Ky.	-----		X
34. Crab Orchard	843	Lincoln	Bluegrass	1 f.t.	X	X
35. Crescent Park	351	Kenton	Northern Ky.	3 p.t./4 f.t.	X	X
36. Crestview	528	Campbell	Northern Ky.	-----		X
37. Crestwood	531	Oldham	KIPDA	-----		X
38. Crossgate	292	Jefferson	KIPDA	1 f.t.		X
39. Dixon	533	Webster	Green River	-----		X
40. Dover	305	Mason	Buffalo Trace	-----		X
41. Druid Hills	538	Jefferson	KIPDA	-----		X
42. Dycusburg	64	Crittenden	Pennyrile	-----		X
43. Ekron	239	Meade	Lincoln Trail	-----		X
44. Eubank	207	Pulaski	Lake Cumberland	-----		X

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<u>CITY</u>	<u>POPULATION</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>ADD</u>	<u># OF POLICE</u>	<u>KLEFP</u>	<u>REVENUE SHARING</u>
45. Fairfield	169	Nelson	Lincoln Trail	-----		X
46. Fairmeade	272	Jefferson	KIPDA	1 vol.		X
47. Fairview	198	Kenton	Northern Ky.	2 f.t.		X
48. Fincastle	804	Jefferson	KIPDA	-----		X
49. Fordsville	561	Ohio	Green River	1 p.t.		X
50. Forest Hills	502	Jefferson	KIPDA	1 vol.		X
51. Foster	80	Bracken	Buffalo Trace	-----		X
52. Fountain Run	340	Monroe	Barren River	1 f.t./1 p.t.		X
53. Frenchburg	550	Menifee	Gateway	-----		X
54. Gamaliel	456	Monroe	Barren River	2 f.t.	X	X
55. Germantown	347	Bracken	Buffalo Trace	1 f.t.		X
56. Ghent	439	Carroll	Northern Ky.	1 f.t.		X
57. Glenview Hills	433	Jefferson	KIPDA	-----		X
58. Glenview Manor	212	Jefferson	KIPDA	-----		X
59. Glencoe	354	Gallatin	Northern Ky.	1 f.t.		X
60. Goose Creek	394	Jefferson	KIPDA	-----		X
61. Gratz	124	Owen	Northern Ky.	-----		X
62. Graymoor	1167	Jefferson	KIPDA	-----		X
63. Greensprings	634	Jefferson	KIPDA	-----		X
64. Hanson	485	Hopkins	Pennyrile	-----		X
65. Hazel	465	Calloway	Purchase	-----		X

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Police Forces in Cities of the Sixth Class

Cont.

CITY	POPULATION	COUNTY	ADD	# OF POLICE	KLEFP	REVENUE SHARING
66. Hiseville	349	Barren	Barren River	-----		X
67. Hollowcreek	1023	Jefferson	KIPDA	-----		X
68. Hollyvilla	476	Jefferson	KIPDA	-----		X
69. Houston Acres	608	Jefferson	KIPDA	2 vol.		X
70. Hurstbourne Acres	386	Jefferson	KIPDA	1 vol.		X
71. Hyden	488	Leslie	Kentucky River	2 f.t.		X
72. Indian Hills	787	Jefferson	KIPDA	2 f.t.	X	X
73. Indian Hills-Cherokee	585	Jefferson	KIPDA	1 f.t./2 vol.		X
74. Inez	413	Martin	Big Sandy	-----		X
75. Island	532	McLean	Green River	-----		X
76. Keeneland	432	Jefferson	KIPDA	2 f.t.		X
77. Kenton Vale	145	Kenton	Northern Ky.	-----		X
78. Kevil	382	Ballard	Purchase	-----		X
79. Kingsley	464	Jefferson	KIPDA	-----		X
80. Lafayette	160	Christian	Pennyrile	-----		X
81. Langdon Place	308	Jefferson	KIPDA	-----		X
82. Latonia Lakes	396	Kenton	Northern Ky.	-----		X
83. Lincolnshire	139	Jefferson	KIPDA	-----		X
84. Livingston	334	Rockcastle	Cumberland Valley	-----		X
85. Lockport	84	Henry	KIPDA	-----		X
86. Loretto	954	Marion	Lincoln Trail	1 p.t.		X

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Cont.

<u>CITY</u>	<u>POPULATION</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>ADD</u>	<u># OF POLICE</u>	<u>KLEFP</u>	<u>REVENUE SHARING</u>
87. Mackville	229	Washington	Lincoln Trail	-----		X
88. Manor Creek	241	Jefferson	KIPDA	-----		X
89. Maryhill Estates	225	Jefferson	KIPDA	-----		X
90. McHenry	582	Ohio	Green River	-----		X
91. Meadowbrook Farm	683	Jefferson	KIPDA	-----		X
92. Meadowview Estates	212	Jefferson	KIPDA	1 vol.		X
93. Melbourne	628	Campbell	Northern Ky.	1 f.t.		X
94. Mentor	169	Campbell	Northern Ky.	-----		X
95. Milton	718	Trimble	KIPDA	-----		X
96. Mockingbird Valley	205	Jefferson	KIPDA	-----		X
97. Monterey	186	Owen	Northern Ky.	-----		X
98. Moorland	513	Jefferson	KIPDA	-----		X
99. Nebo	269	Hopkins	Pennyrile	-----		X
100. New Castle	832	Henry	KIPDA	3 f.t.	X	X
101. New Haven	926	Nelson	Lincoln Trail	1 f.t.	X	X
102. Norbourne Estates	446	Jefferson	KIPDA	-----		X
103. Norwood	254	Jefferson	KIPDA	-----		X
104. Oakland	264	Warren	Barren River	-----		X
105. Parkway Village	754	Jefferson	KIPDA	1 f.t.		X
106. Pembroke	636	Christian	Pennyrile	1 f.t.	X	X
107. Phelps	1126	Pike	Big Sandy	-----		

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<u>CITY</u>	<u>POPULATION</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>ADD</u>	<u># OF POLICE</u>	<u>KLEFP</u>	<u>REVENUE SHARING</u>
108.Pleasant Valley	342	Pike	Big Sandy	-----		
109.Pleasureville	837	Henry	KIPDA	-----		X
110.Plum Springs	393	Warren	Barren River	-----		X
111.Plymouth Village	231	Jefferson	KIPDA	1 p.t.		X
112.Powderly	848	Muhlenburg	Pennyrile	1 p.t.		X
113.Prestonsville	205	Carroll	Northern Ky.	-----		X
114.Richlawn	485	Jefferson	KIPDA	-----		X
115.Ridgeview Heights	729	Kenton	Northern Ky	-----		
116.Riverwood	435	Jefferson	KIPDA	1 vol.		X
117.Robinswood	273	Jefferson	KIPDA	-----		X
118.Rochester	289	Butler	Barren River	2 f.t.		
119.Rockport	511	Ohio	Green River	2 f.t.		X
120.Rolling Fields	731	Jefferson	KIPDA	-----		X
121.Ryland Heights	252	Kenton	Northern Ky.	-----		X
122.Sacramento	538	McLean	Green River	-----		X
123.Salem	833	Livingston	Pennyrile	-----		X
124.Salt Lick	347	Bath	Gateway	-----		X
125.Sanders	332	Carroll	Northern Ky.	-----		X
126.Sardis	198	Mason	Buffalo Trace	-----		X
127.Science Hill	655	Pulaski	Lake Cumberland	1 f.t./1 vol.		X
128.Seneca Gardens	748	Jefferson	KIPDA	-----		X

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Cont.

<u>CITY</u>	<u>POPULATION</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>ADD</u>	<u># OF POLICE</u>	<u>KLEFP</u>	<u>REVENUE SHARING</u>
129. Sharpsburg	339	Bath	Gateway	-----		X
130. Simpsonville	642	Shelby	KIPDA	-----		X
131. Slaughters	269	Webster	Green River	-----		X
132. Smithfield	137	Henry	KIPDA	-----		X
133. Smithland	512	Livingston	Pennyriple	-----		X
134. Smith's Grove	767	Warren	Barren	-----		X
135. Sonora	416	Hardin	Lincoln Trail	1 p.t.		X
136. South Carrollton	262	Muhlenberg	Pennyriple	-----		X
137. South Park View	248	Jefferson	KIPDA	-----		
138. South Shore	1525	Greenup	FIVCO	-----		X
139. Sparta	192	Gallatin	Northern Ky.	-----		X
140. Springlee	498	Jefferson	KIPDA	-----		X
141. Stamping Ground	562	Scott	Bluegrass	1 f.t./1 p.t.		X
142. Strathmoor Gardens	292	Jefferson	KIPDA	-----		X
143. Strathmoor Manor	368	Jefferson	KIPDA	-----		X
144. Strathmoor Village	466	Jefferson	KIPDA	1 f.t./1 p.t.		X
145. Taylorsville	801	Spencer	KIPDA	3 f.t.		X
146. Thornhill	233	Jefferson	KIPDA	-----		X
147. Trenton	465	Todd	Pennyriple	1 f.t.	X	X
148. Union	601	Boone	Northern Ky.	-----		X
149. Vicco	456	Perry	Kentucky River	-----		

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Police forces in Cities of the Sixth Class

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	<u>CITY</u>	<u>POPULATION</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>ADD</u>	<u>#_OF</u> <u>POLICE</u>	<u>KLEFP</u>	<u>REVENUE</u> <u>SHARING</u>
150.	Wallins Creek	459	Harlan	Cumberland Valley	-----		X
151.	Wartfield	450	Martin	Big Sandy	0	X	X
152.	Water Valley	395	Graves	Purchase	-----		X
153.	Waverly	434	Union	Green River	-----		X
154.	Wayland	601	Floyd	Big Sandy	-----		X
155.	Wellington	653	Jefferson	KIPDA	2 f.t.	X	X
156.	Westwood	826	Jefferson	KIPDA	-----		X
157.	Wheatcroft	325	Webster	Green River	-----		X
158.	Wheelwright	865	Floyd	Big Sandy	-----		X
159.	Whipps Millgate	227	Jefferson	KIPDA	-----		X
160.	White Plains	859	Hopkins	Pennyrite	-----		X
161.	Whitesville	788	Davies	Green River	-----		X
162.	Wildwood	309	Jefferson	KIPDA	-----		X
163.	Willisburg	235	Washington	Lincoln Trail	-----		X
164.	Winding Falls	454	Jefferson	KIPDA	-----		X
165.	Wingo	606	Graves	Purchase	1 f.t.		X
166.	Woodburn	330	Warren	Barren River	-----		X
167.	Woodland Hills	839	Jefferson	KIPDA	-----		X
168.	Woodlawn	331	Campbell	Northern Ky.	1 f.t.		X
169.	Worthville	272	Carroll	Northern Ky.	-----		X

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Police Forces in Cities of the Sixth Class

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<u>CITY</u>	<u>POPULATION</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>ADD</u>	<u># OF POLICE</u>	<u>KLEFP</u>	<u>REVENUE SHARING</u>
170. Wurtland	1301	Greenup	FIVCO	1 p.t.		X
171. Yorktown	155	Pike	Big Sandy	-----		

f.t. - full-time
 p.t. - part-time
 vol. - volunteer

Appendix 3

Cities of the 6th Class having Police Officers
but not participating in KLEFP

	<u>CITY</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>	<u># OF POLICE</u>
1.	Arlington	Carlisle	1 f.t.
2.	Bancroft	Jefferson	3 p.t.
3.	Barlow	Ballard	1 f.t.
● 4.	Bedford	Trimble	1 f.t.
5.	Bellefonte	Greenup	4 f.t.
6.	Brownsboro Farm	Jefferson	1 f.t.
● 7.	Campton	Wolfe	1 f.t.
8.	Caneyville	Grayson	1 f.t.
9.	Centertown	Ohio	1 f.t.
10.	Clarkson	Grayson	1 f.t.
11.	Crossgate	Jefferson	1 f.t.
12.	Fairmeade	Jefferson	1 vol.
13.	Fairview	Kenton	2 f.t.
14.	Fordsville	Ohio	1 p.t.
15.	Forest Hills	Jefferson	1 vol.
16.	Fountain Run	Monroe	1 f.t./1 p.t.
17.	Germantown	Bracken	1 f.t.
18.	Ghent	Carroll	1 f.t.
19.	Glencoe	Gallatin	1 f.t.
20.	Houston Acres	Jefferson	2 vol.
21.	Hurstbourne Acres	Jefferson	1 vol.
● 22.	Hyden	Leslie	2 f.t.
23.	Indian Hills-Cherokee	Jefferson	1 f.t./2 vol.
24.	Keeneland	Jefferson	2 f.t.
25.	Loretto	Marion	1 p.t.
26.	Meadowview Estates	Jefferson	1 vol.
27.	Melbourne	Campbell	1 f.t.
28.	Parkway Village	Jefferson	1 f.t.
29.	Plymouth Village	Jefferson	1 p.t.
30.	Powderly	Muhlenberg	1 p.t.
31.	Riverwood	Jefferson	1 vol.
32.	Rochester	Butler	2 f.t.
33.	Rockport	Ohio	2 f.t.
34.	Science Hill	Pulaski	1 f.t./1 vol.
35.	Sonora	Hardin	1 p.t.
36.	Stamping Ground	Scott	1 f.t./1 p.t.
37.	Strathmoor Village	Jefferson	1 f.t./1 p.t.
● 38.	Taylorville	Spencer	3 f.t.
39.	Wingo	Graves	1 f.t.
40.	Woodlawn	Campbell	1 f.t.
41.	Wurtland	Greenup	1 p.t.

● Cities which serve as county seats

Appendix 4

Cities of the 6th Class participating in the KLEFP Program

1. Brodhead (Rockcastle)
2. Crab Orchard (Lincoln)
3. Crescent Park (Kenton)
4. Gamaliel (Monroe)
5. Indian Hills (Jefferson)
6. New Castle (Henry)
7. New Haven (Nelson)
8. Pembroke (Christian)
9. Trenton (Todd)
10. Warfield (Martin)
11. Wellington (Jefferson)

Appendix 5

Percentage of Cities of 4th-6th Class
participating in KLEFP

$$4\text{th} = \frac{75}{95} = 81.1\%$$

$$5\text{th} = \frac{49}{117} = 41.9\%$$

$$6\text{th} = \frac{11}{171} = 6.4\%$$

Appendix 6

Percentage of Cities of the 6th Class in Urban Areas

Jefferson -- 58 cities = 33.9%

Kenton -- 6 cities = 3.5%

Campbell -- 5 cities = 2.9%

Boone -- 1 city = $\frac{.5\%}{40.8\%}$

Appendix 7

Cities of the 6th Class which serve as County Seats

1. Bedford (Trimble)
2. Booneville (Owsley)
3. Campton (Wolfe)
4. Dixon (Webster)
5. Frenchburg (Menifee)
6. Hyden (Leslie)
7. Inez (Martin)
- 8. New Castle (Henry)
9. Smithland (Livingston)
10. Taylorsville (Spencer)

$$\frac{10}{171} = 5.8\%$$

- Cities which participate in KLEFP

Appendix 8

Possible Legislation authorizing County-Wide
Jurisdiction for Police

An Act relating to police in cities of the sixth class.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of
Kentucky:

Section 1. A NEW SECTION OF KRS CHAPTER 95 IS CREATED TO READ
AS FOLLOWS:

(1) The chief of police and all members of the police force in
cities of the sixth class may make arrests anywhere in the county in
which the city is located provided the city meets the following
requirements:

(a) Employs one or more full-time police officers;

(b) Pays every police officer a minimum annual salary of \$4,350;

(c) Maintains the minimum educational requirement of a high
school degree, or its equivalent as determined by the Kentucky law
enforcement council for employment of police officers;

(d) Requires all police officers to successfully complete a
basic training course of at least 400 hours duration within one (1)
year of the date of employment at a school certified or recognized
by the Kentucky law enforcement council;

(e) Requires all police officers to successfully complete each
calendar year an in-service training course of at least 40 hours'
duration at a school recognized by the Kentucky law enforcement
council; and

(f) Requires compliance with all provisions of law applicable to local police, including transmission of data to the bureau of criminal information and statistics as required by KRS 17.150.

(2) The chief and members of a police force in cities of the sixth class shall not be required to police any territory outside of the city limits.



