

ABILENE CITY COMMISSION - STUDY SESSION AGENDA
DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER MUNICIPAL BUILDING - 419 N. BROADWAY AVENUE
January 5, 2016 - 7:00 pm

1. **PUBLIC COMMENTS.** Persons who wish to address the City Commission may do so when called upon by the Mayor. Comments on personnel matters and matters pending before court are not permitted. Speakers are limited to three minutes. Any presentation is for informational purposes only. No action will be taken.
2. **STRATEGIC DISCUSSION**
 - a. **Article: "Key Considerations for Shaping the Future" by Robert J. O'Neill, Jr.**
 - Is this essay relevant to the organization and community? How?
 - Are there considerations that are not included in the essay, but that have a potential to impact the community in the future?
 - How does the essay shape our vision of the future as it relates to the organization and the public services we provide?
 - What are the big ideas that will transform Abilene into a great, sustainable place to live and work?
 - What should be done with the ideas discussed in the essay to prepare the organization and the community to face the future head on?
3. **ITEMS TO BE PLACED ON THE REGULAR AGENDA**
 - a. **A Resolution establishing the 2016 Legislative Agenda for the City of Abilene, Kansas.**
 - b. **A motion to approve the acquisition of a used International 7400 Dump Truck from Summit Truck Group for \$55,332.00.**
4. **ITEMS PROPOSED FOR THE CONSENT AGENDA**
 - a. **Meeting Minutes: December 28, 2015 regular meeting**
5. **ITEMS FOR PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION**
 - a. **NW 11th Street Project**
6. **REPORTS**
 - a. **City Manager's Report**
 - b. **December Sales Tax Report**
 - c. **2016 Policy Calendar**
7. **ANNOUNCEMENTS** *(Meetings at Abilene Public Library unless otherwise provided)*
 - a. **LKM Legislative Preview, January 6 at 12:00 pm (City Hall)**
 - b. **NW 11th Street Public Information Meeting, January 7 at 6:00 pm (Location TBD)**
 - c. **City Commission Meeting, January 11 at 4:00 pm**
 - d. **STAR Bond Committee Meeting, January 11 at 6:00 pm**
 - e. **Planning Commission, January 12 at 4:30 pm**
 - f. **Sister City Committee, January 12 at 7:00 pm (CVB)**
 - g. **CITY OFFICES CLOSED: January 18 (Martin Luther King, Jr. Day)**
 - h. **Economic Development Council, January 19 at 4:00 pm**
 - i. **Commission Study Session, January 19 at 7:00 pm (City Hall)**
 - j. **Heritage Commission, January 21 at 4:00 pm**

Foreword: Key Considerations for Shaping the Future

Robert J. O'Neill Jr.
Executive Director, ICMA

This past October, during the annual summit of the Society of Local Chief Executives, I attended a stimulating session on the Future of Local Government in the United Kingdom. The session led me to my own inquiry on the future of the public sector and local government, and on how our communities and their leaders will shape that future. What are the big ideas that will transform our communities into great, sustainable places to live, work, and play?

My intention is not to predict with any degree of certainty but to provoke a discussion of what public sector leaders and, specifically, the local government management profession should be focused on in the next decade.

1. The Importance of the City-State

For the first time in history, more people live in cities than in rural areas. This is true throughout the world, but unlike in other countries, people in the United States live not in megacities but in metro regions made up of many jurisdictions. This fragmentation heightens our sense of community but complicates our efforts to achieve results around the larger issues of our time—such as job creation, safety, education, environment, health care, and infrastructure—all of

which require multisector, multidisciplinary, and intergovernmental approaches.

Economies are now driven multinationally, nationally, and regionally. Yet most policies and organizational structures in the United States do not reflect this reality and, in fact, impede our ability to provide results that matter. Thus, the first big challenge is to develop incentives and disincentives to encourage multijurisdictional and multistate action while preserving the community identity that we value so highly.

2. Organization of the Future

For the last hundred years, we basically have structured our local government organizations in the same way—that is, to leverage specialization through separate departments for police, fire, recreation, engineering, public works, social services, and the like. Yet today we live in a time of disruptive change, and the issues we face are more complex and interrelated than ever before.

Tomorrow's local government organizations will need to produce results on issues that require multisectoral and multidisciplinary solutions. We will need to organize around outcomes and networks, not

silos. The successful management of our traditional agencies and departments will be essential—but not sufficient—for success. In this environment, the stand-alone department will be the dinosaur of the future. We will need to develop approaches to organizations that are integrated partnerships achieved within a multidisciplinary environment and focused not on functions and disciplines but on outcomes and results.

3. Workforce of the Future

Leading the workforce of the future will be challenging. We will need to articulate clearly the appeal of public service and specifically of local government. What will be the equivalent of President Kennedy's call to serve? We at the local level have a great and compelling story to tell. We do BIG things that matter every day to those we serve.

Our workforce will increasingly be made up of five generations. We will often have different tiers of wages and benefits for the same class of employees. What will be the new social contract for this workforce?

No longer can it be simply decent wages and great benefits, both of which will always be challenged. What if, instead, it is doing meaningful work in a leading organization that improves the quality of life for residents, workers, and visitors? And what if we commit to investing in the growth and development of the workforce so that, because of that commitment to continuous learning and high performance, work in local government is seen as a résumé-enhancing experience? Perhaps these should be the elements of our new social contract.

4. Leadership and Management

In light of the fiscal and political challenges of the federal and state governments, communities will have to decide for themselves what services are important and how they will pay for them, given the fact that they will receive little help from their intergovernmental partners. We have entered the Decade of Local Government. This will require leadership from elected and appointed officials articulating clear community values and priorities, shaping big ideas, and facilitating defined outcomes. Leadership and management will be at a premium. To quote the popular phrase, "Vision without execution is called hallucination"; in the future, effective leadership and management will be required to build levels of trust through transparency, engagement, performance, and accountability.

5. Open-Source World

Daniel Pink has described how the ubiquitous nature of information has changed the role of city staffs

forever. Historically, our staffs have been the technical experts, possessing knowledge and information unique to them. Today and in the future, however, that knowledge and expertise will be combined with the ability to successfully aggregate, facilitate, and organize the flow of information from multiple sources and "experts."

The result of this change in knowledge and information management will be a shift of power from the institution to the individual. Crowd-sourcing, apps, and organic solutions to problem solving and funding create more opportunities for coproduction among individuals, the civic sector, ad hoc groups, and local government. The value proposition for local government now is to integrate these activities so that the whole is greater than the sum of the parts.

6. High-Tech, High-Touch Engagement

Rapidly evolving technologies and social media present enormous opportunities to involve many more stakeholders on many more issues and decisions than ever before. The challenge is to integrate the benefits of the reach of these new technologies with a renewed emphasis on newly designed high-touch approaches. Using design of high-touch engagements to build shared values, relationships, and understanding of different perspectives married to the reach and frequency of new technologies can create a powerful vision and opportunity for a renewed emphasis on citizenship.

7. Evidence-Based Decision Making and Accelerating Continuous Improvement

In the 1930s, Clarence Ridley, Herbert Simon, and ICMA helped define public sector performance management as we know it today. While much effort has been expended in this area, we have not moved the state of the art very far. Today, the technologies that have been developed for the private sector—technologies that provide real-time information and analysis across multiple data sets that can be used to improve performance, enhance customer experience, develop new products and services, and anticipate consumer demand—are available and can be applied to local government. Through services such as ICMA Insights™, which combines industry-leading analytics with one of the largest repositories of U.S. local government performance metrics, we can apply comparative performance tools across vast numbers of local governments and apply predictive analytics to some of the more complex service delivery issues of our time.

One approach with huge potential would be to accelerate the adaptation of new ideas and innovations

across local government. If we could reduce the time it takes from when a good idea is developed to when it becomes the state of the practice, we could improve performance and outcomes substantially. We need to understand more about what hinders the replication of good ideas in local government and use new technology to accelerate real-time learning and exchange.

8. Finance

One of our biggest challenges facing local government is how to finance services in the 21st century. The revenue systems for most local governments are based on approaches developed for the economies of the 19th and 20th centuries. Designing a fairer, more equitable system for the major drivers and economic generators of this century will test our political will.

We have benefited from and yet neglected many generations' worth of investment in our infrastructure. For too long, our water systems, electrical grids, transportation systems, wastewater treatment facilities, and public buildings have been left untended. As Lawrence Summers asked in a *Washington Post* commentary, "Is it any wonder that the American people have lost faith in the future and in institutions of all kinds?"¹ If we can't maintain and sustain the basic infrastructure of the nation, how can we articulate the requirement for development as well as repair and shape the bold new investments needed for us to compete in the global economy?

9. Formula for Success

Over the past decade we have seen communities work to restore community and renew citizenship. We have seen communities and regions take matters into their

own hands, selecting and financing the programs and projects they deem vital to their own quality of life and competitive future. All these communities have used a basic formula:

Transparency
 + Engagement
 + Performance
 + Accountability

 TRUST

Time and again we have seen that trust becomes the currency that produces the investments needed to ensure our future quality of life. Working in local government's favor is the trust that people have in that level of government, which is much higher than their trust in either federal or state government. ICMA's examination of the results of local-level referenda between 2010 and 2012 revealed that, on average, more than 70% of the initiatives that authorized local government expenditures or revenue sources passed.² How is this possible? Trust. Trust is and will be the working capital of innovation in communities and local governments.

The bottom line is that communities do not stay the same. They either get better or get worse. Those that require their local government organizations to be ethical, transparent, accountable, and results oriented, and to function as effective forums for identifying community needs and priorities, are the ones that will succeed. They will be the communities that work across boundaries to provide essential services in the most efficient and effective manner possible. And they will be the resilient communities of the future.

Notes

1 Lawrence Summers, "People Have Lost Faith with Companies and Governments," *Washington Post*, December 7, 2014, [washingtonpost.com/opinions/people-have-lost-faith-with-companies-and-governments/2014/12/07/2af26d3e-7cc0-11e4-b821-503cc7efed9e_story.html](http://www.washingtonpost.com/opinions/people-have-lost-faith-with-companies-and-governments/2014/12/07/2af26d3e-7cc0-11e4-b821-503cc7efed9e_story.html).

2 Bob O'Neill, "Leadership and the Profession: Where To from Here?," *Public Management*, March 2013, 22.

RESOLUTION NO. ____

A RESOLUTION ESTABLISHING THE 2016 LEGISLATIVE AGENDA FOR THE CITY OF ABILENE, KANSAS

WHEREAS, the City Commission desires to establish a Legislative Agenda (“Agenda”) to communicate the City’s position on various federal and state legislative issues that may affect municipalities; and

WHEREAS, the Agenda serves as a tool to communicate the City’s legislative interests to the Kansas delegation to the United States Congress, the local delegation of the State Legislature, and the citizens of Abilene.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, by the City Commission of the City of Abilene, as follows:

SECTION ONE. Legislative Agenda. That the City of Abilene, Kansas hereby adopts as its 2016 Legislative Agenda, the 2016 Statement of Municipal Policy, as prepared by the League of Kansas Municipalities, and as supplemented by the City of Abilene, Kansas, as attached hereto as **Exhibit A**.

SECTION TWO. Amendments. The aforementioned Agenda may be revised and amended from time to time by passage of a Resolution.

SECTION THREE. Distribution. The City Manager is hereby authorized to provide copies of the Agenda to the Kansas Delegation to the United States Congress and the Kansas Legislature. The City Manager shall also publish a copy of the Agenda to the City’s website.

SECTION FOUR. Effective Date. That the effects of this Resolution shall be in full force after its approval by the City Commission.

PASSED AND APPROVED by the Governing Body of the City of Abilene, Kansas this __ day of January, 2016.

CITY OF ABILENE, KANSAS

By: _____

Dennis P. Weishaar, Mayor

ATTEST:

Penny Soukup, CMC
City Clerk

EXHIBIT A

2016 Legislative Agenda

City of Abilene, Kansas

January 11, 2016

-2016-
STATEMENT OF MUNICIPAL POLICY



LEAGUE OF KANSAS MUNICIPALITIES

2015-2016 GOVERNING BODY



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Mayor, Topeka



VICE PRESIDENT
Kim Thomas,
Mayor, Stockton

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Jeff Longwell, Mayor, Wichita
Jerry Lovett-Sperling, City Clerk, Lindsborg
John McTaggart, Mayor, Edwardsville
James Toews, Mayor, Inman
J. Michael Wilkes, City Manager, Olathe

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Erik Sartorius

2016 ACTION AGENDA

The prosperity of the State of Kansas is absolutely dependent upon the prosperity of our cities. Over 82% of Kansans live in an incorporated city. In an effort to promote healthy and sustainable communities, the elected and appointed city officials of Kansas hereby establish the following as our action agenda for 2016:

- Consistent with the Home Rule Amendment of the Kansas Constitution approved by voters in 1960, we support the ability of local elected officials to make decisions for their communities, particularly local tax and revenue decisions.
- City elections should remain non-partisan and separate from state and national elections.
- Local spending and taxing decisions are best left to the local officials representing the citizens that elected them. We oppose any state-imposed limits on the taxing and spending authority of cities and support repeal of the property tax lid.
- 2012 legislation directed fees from out-of-state companies' commercial vehicle tags to the Special City County Highway Fund. These funds have been diverted by the Legislature to the State General Fund. We urge the Legislature to abide by the statute it passed in 2012 and cease the diversion of these funds from the Special City County Highway Fund.
- We support current law regarding the use of state and local public moneys to provide information and advocate on behalf of our cities and citizens. Any reporting system should not increase the administrative burden on local governments.
- We support legislation which streamlines and expedites the process for local governments, neighborhood organizations and private businesses to deal with the blight of abandoned, nuisance and foreclosed housing.
- We urge Congress to take action to implement the mandatory collection of sales and use taxes on remote sales. The legislation should not preempt state and local sales and use tax authority. Should federal legislation allow for the state imposition of such taxes, we support the distribution of those funds to cities and counties using an equitable formula. Kansas should continue to participate in the Streamlined Sales Tax Project.



HOME RULE



The League champions the longstanding constitutional home rule authority of Kansas cities approved by voters in 1960. Self-governance by locally elected officials must be preserved to ensure that local issues and problems are handled at the level of government closest to the citizens that they represent.

Constitutional home rule powers are a thread that is woven throughout Kansas law that grant cities the power to legislate and determine their local affairs and government. The statements adopted in the Statement of Municipal Policy are consistent with this principle.

- City Elections.** City elections should remain non-partisan and separate from state and national elections.
- Annexation.** The ability of cities to grow is inherent in the economic growth and development of the state. Therefore, we oppose any change that limits the authority of cities' orderly growth through annexation.
- Eminent Domain.** Eminent domain is a fundamental municipal power. The authority to acquire property through condemnation proceedings is critical for public improvement projects. We support increased flexibility for local governments to use eminent domain for economic development purposes, including blight remediation, without seeking legislative approval.
- Interlocal Cooperation.** We support the principle of voluntary cooperation among all levels of government.
- Governmental Immunity.** We support continued immunity for cities from tort liability.
- Police Powers.** We support the authority of cities to regulate in order to protect the health, safety, and welfare of their citizens.
- Public Property & Rights-of-Way.** We support the ability of cities to control and manage public property and rights-of-way and to impose franchise or use fees on those entities that utilize the rights-of-way.
- Consolidation.** We support processes for local consolidation without undue statutory barriers. We further believe that the issue of consolidation is an inherently local one and that the voters should be allowed to determine whether consolidation with another unit of government occurs.

MUNICIPAL FINANCE

An adequate source of revenue is necessary to fund the essential services of city government. Because each city is unique in both services provided and the ability to pay for such services, maximum flexibility should be granted to local governing bodies to determine the amount and source of funding for city services.

- **Tax/Spending Lid.** Local spending and taxing decisions are best left to the local officials representing the citizens that elected them. We strongly oppose any state-imposed limits on the taxing and spending authority of cities and support repeal of the property tax lid.
- **Kansas Tax System.** Cities are important partners in creating jobs, reviving the economy, delivering vital services, and providing quality of life. The Governor and Kansas Legislature should include city leaders in discussions about restructuring the Kansas tax system and any changes should fully assess the resulting financial burden on local taxpayers.
- **Property Tax Exemptions.** We support a broad tax base, and believe that the existing property tax base should be protected. We encourage the Legislature to resist any proposal to further exempt any specific property classification from taxation, including industry-specific exemptions. We support the current statutory definition of machinery and equipment and the exemption should not be expanded. The Legislature should actively review existing exemptions to determine if they should continue or be repealed.
- **Sales Tax Exemptions.** Given the current and future budget challenges facing state and local governments, we oppose the continued erosion of the state and local sales tax base by the passage of new exemptions. Should the state establish any sales tax holidays, the law should allow an opt-out for local governments. The Legislature should actively review existing exemptions to determine if they should continue or be repealed.
- **City-County Highway Fund.** The City-County Highway Fund is essential to maintaining local roads and should be fully funded in order to support the critical infrastructure of our communities. Such funding should include the transfer of fees from the tagging of out-of-state commercial vehicles, as directed by 2012 legislation.
- **Alcoholic Liquor Taxes.** We support the current statutory framework with regard to the collection and distribution of alcoholic liquor taxes. Changes in the way that alcoholic liquors are classified or where they can be sold should be revenue neutral to avoid a detrimental impact on local taxpayers.
- **Unfunded Mandates.** We oppose unfunded mandates. If the state or federal governments seek to promote particular policy objectives, such mandates should be accompanied by an appropriate level of funding.

MUNICIPAL FINANCE

- **Property Valuation.** To maintain fair and equal taxation, we support appraisals based on fair market value. We oppose caps in property valuations as unconstitutional and inequitable.
- **LAVTR.** The State Legislature, as required by Kansas statute should help to relieve the burden on property taxpayers by funding the Local Ad Valorem Tax Reduction (LAVTR) program. This should include keeping the promises made with reference to the machinery and equipment mitigation legislation, future gaming revenues, and the existing statutory formula.
- **City and County Revenue Sharing.** The State Legislature should fund existing city and county revenue sharing programs as required by Kansas statutes.
- **Alternative Revenue Sources.** Cities should be authorized to approve alternative revenue sources in order to maintain appropriate levels of funding for the health, safety, and welfare of our citizens.
- **Municipal Bonds.** We support the removal or modification of overly burdensome and costly restrictions affecting the issuance of municipal bonds. Further, we support the continued tax-exempt status for municipal bonds.
- **Telecommunications Taxes.** We oppose restrictions on the ability of cities to impose and collect taxes and fees on telecommunications providers.
- **Local Sales Taxes.** We support the existing statutory authority for all cities to impose local sales taxes and seat taxes and the existing statutory distribution for all sales taxes.
- **Banking and Investment Restrictions.** We support maximum banking and investment choices for local government. At a minimum all cities, counties, and school districts should have the same banking and investment authority that the State has granted to itself.
- **Unclaimed Checks.** We support legislation that reduces the administrative burden and costs of processing unclaimed checks.
- **Tax credits.** We support the continued availability of tax credits as a tool for economic development.



PUBLIC EMPLOYEES

City employees are the foundation of effective city government. City governing bodies must have the authority to develop local personnel policies to attract and maintain a high quality public workforce.

- **KPERS.** We support the current statutory framework regarding KPERS. The local KPERS system should remain separate from the state and school retirement system. Changes to the KPERS system should not impact a city's ability to hire and retain qualified public employees, or reduce benefits promised to employees.
- **Weapons and Firearms.** We support the ability of local governments to set policies regarding the carrying of weapons and firearms by their employees while they are engaged in the course of their employment.
- **PEERA/Collective Bargaining.** We oppose any federal or state mandate that would require collective bargaining at the local level.
- **KP&F.** We support the current statutory framework regarding KP&F. We believe the retirement system for police and fire should remain fully funded.
- **Personnel Mandates.** We oppose state and federal mandates involving public personnel.
- **Workers' Compensation.** We support reasonable and just benefits for employees injured within the course and scope of their public employment, and effective enforcement of the workers' compensation act to eliminate payment of unjustified benefits.
- **Prevailing Wage.** We oppose federal and state prevailing wage mandates.
- **Health Care & Other Benefits.** We support cooperation and active study of ways to relieve the financial burden of securing employee health care coverage, including the continued option for cities to participate in the state health care program.
- **Unemployment.** We support reasonable and just benefits for employees who are qualified individuals under the Kansas Employment Security Law. We oppose the finding that volunteers who are paid a nominal stipend are considered a qualified individual.



PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY

Cities play a critical role in the protection of the health and safety of the citizens of Kansas. Because mandated programs are more costly and less efficient, government at all levels should cooperate in the development of health and safety programs.

- **Law Enforcement and Public Safety.** We believe that cooperative efforts, rather than state and federal mandated requirements, are vital to the efficient and effective development of local law enforcement and public safety programs.
- **Emergency 911 Services.** Cities and counties should maintain local control of the 911 system and the 911 tax should continue to include both wireline and wireless communications. We support legislation providing flexibility for local governments to utilize these funds to provide emergency services.
- **Emergency Management.** We request that the Adjutant General and the State of Kansas review the role of cities in the state emergency management plan. Because cities play a crucial role in effective emergency management, implementation strategies must promote cooperative efforts between federal, state, and local governments.
- **Alcohol & CMB Regulation.** We support the authority of cities to license and regulate alcoholic liquor and cereal malt beverage retailers and establishments.
- **Municipal Courts.** We support the local control of and judicial authority of municipal courts and the appointment of municipal judges. All assessed court funds under a municipal court order, other than restitution collected and payable to a third party and state assessments paid under K.S.A. 12-4117, shall be retained by the local municipality.
- **Firearms & Weapons.** We support the local regulation of firearms and weapons.
- **Homeland Security.** First responders at the local level serve as the front line defense in the prevention and response to terrorism and other security risks. Local governments should be granted maximum flexibility and discretion over implementation of monies and strategies regarding homeland security.
- **Telecommunications Data.** We support the continued ability of public safety officials to access data from telecommunications companies in times of emergencies to assist investigations.
- **Law Enforcement Mutual Aid.** We support mutual aid legislation allowing law enforcement agencies to work cooperatively with their counterparts in adjoining states. Such agreements can foster more efficient responses to emergencies.
- **Insurance Proceeds Fund.** We support the amendment of K.S.A. 40-3901 et seq., to include insurance proceeds paid for all covered claims. This amendment would expand the ability of a city to place a lien on the proceeds of any insurance policy for all covered claims made for damage or loss to a structure.

TRANSPORTATION

The transportation infrastructure in Kansas is critical to the safety of our citizens as well as the economy of this state. The State of Kansas should cooperate with local governments to help ensure the continued maintenance and expansion of this important asset.

- **Comprehensive Transportation Program.** We support the continued funding of the Kansas T-Works comprehensive transportation program. We oppose any further use of these funds to balance the State's general fund budget. Any reduction in T-Works funding would jeopardize existing programs.
- **City-County Highway Fund.** The City-County Highway Fund is critical to maintaining local roads and should not be diverted for other purposes. Additionally, we support correction of the distribution of funds to the Special City County Highway Fund from the collection of fees on interstate commercial vehicles.
- **Transportation Safety.** The State should work in cooperation with local governments to continue to provide safe roads and bridges within the state of Kansas.
- **Development Infrastructure.** Because transportation infrastructure is critical to the community development activities of cities, we support the continued maintenance and expansion of the transportation infrastructure in the state of Kansas.
- **Airport Funding.** We support the continued use of state economic development dollars (EDIF funds) to enhance airport facilities and services.
- **Transportation Development Districts.** We support the continued ability of cities to establish transportation development districts to meet the economic development and transportation infrastructure needs in the community.
- **Recreational Trails.** We support the development of recreational trails, including rails to trails projects, and oppose state and federal legislation that would make such development more burdensome or costly.
- **Connecting Links.** The State should increase KDOT's funding for connecting link programs to contract with cities to provide for the maintenance of state highways within city limits.
- **Cooperation with KDOT.** We support the continued efforts of the Kansas Department of Transportation to work with cities on cooperative programs including the transportation revolving loan fund and various economic development projects.
- **Rail Service.** We support existing and enhanced passenger and freight rail service in Kansas.

MUNICIPAL UTILITIES



Cities operate a variety of utility services that impact and improve the day-to-day lives of Kansans. Locally elected officials should maintain the greatest measure of self-determination in the operation of these vital city functions.

- **Mandates.** We oppose unfunded federal and state mandates regulating the operation of municipal gas, water, electric, sewer, telecommunications, solid waste, stormwater utilities, or other utility services. Any mandates that are passed down to cities should not be imposed without a cost/benefit analysis and should be accompanied by appropriate funding. In addition, regulations should provide for a reasonable implementation schedule.
- **Franchise Authority.** We oppose any legislation that restricts the current franchise authority for cities.
- **Flexibility in Funding.** We support the authority of local governing bodies to make decisions concerning the financing of local utilities.
- **Power Aggregation.** We support the right of cities to act as power aggregators on behalf of their citizens.
- **Municipal Operation.** We support the ability of cities to operate municipal gas, water, electric, sewer, telecommunications, broadband, solid waste, stormwater, or other utility services. We further support the ability of cities to set and control the rates for locally owned and operated utilities, and support the current defined service territory statutes.
- **One-Call.** We support the development of a state one-call system that recognizes the diversity of cities in Kansas and provides reasonable options for cities of different sizes. The one-call notification center and board of directors should remain subject to the Kansas Open Meetings Act and the Kansas Open Records Act.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Cities are an important part of the economic backbone of Kansas. The development and redevelopment of commercial centers, residential communities, public facilities, and industrial areas is necessary for job-creation and the sustained growth and stability of the Kansas economy.

- **Abandoned Housing.** We support legislation that streamlines and expedites the process for local governments, neighborhood organizations and private businesses to deal with the blight of abandoned, nuisance, foreclosed housing, and commercial structures
- **Economic Development Partnerships.** State and regional partnerships are vital to the sustained growth of the state and should be supported by policy and with adequate funding.
- **Tax Abatements.** We support the authority of cities to offer tax abatements to encourage business investment in their communities.
- **Tax Increment Financing (TIF).** We support the continued use of TIF to promote economic development. TIF laws should allow maximum flexibility and allow for efficient use by cities regardless of size.
- **Revitalization Tools.** We support the continued use of the Neighborhood Revitalization Act, the Downtown Redevelopment Act, the Transportation Development District Act, and the Community Improvement District Act to promote local neighborhood development.
- **Tourism.** We support cooperative ventures between the state and local government in Kansas to promote tourism as an industry that is vital to growth and development all across the state. The State of Kansas should commit more resources to the promotion of tourism.
- **STAR Bonds.** We support the ability of cities to utilize STAR bonds to promote economic development in their communities.
- **Land Use and Zoning.** We support the ability of local officials to make land use and zoning decisions within their community, including decisions about the location, placement, size, appearance, and siting of transmission and receiving facilities and any other communications facilities.
- **Moderate Income Housing Program.** We support the continued funding of the Moderate Income Housing Program to promote affordable housing options. Accessibility to such housing stock is important to job growth and economic success in communities.
- **Exports.** We support the Kansas Department of Commerce providing assistance to Kansas businesses who may become Kansas exporters, whether by direct provision of services or through outsourcing.
- **Urban Opportunity Zones.** We support the creation of urban opportunity zones as a tool to build and revitalize urban neighborhoods in specific census tracts.

GOVERNMENTAL ETHICS

Elected and appointed city officials are committed to open and honest government. Cities should maintain the authority to supplement state law requirements with local policies concerning open government and ethics.

- **Open Meetings.** All levels of government should be subject to the same open meetings requirements. These laws should not be unduly burdensome.
- **Open Records.** All levels of government should be subject to the same open records requirements. State laws governing open records should balance the public's right of access with the necessity of protecting the privacy of individual citizens and the ability of public agencies to conduct their essential business functions.
- **Local Ethics Policies.** We support the establishment of local ethics policies by locally elected officials. We oppose legislation that restricts the ability of city governing bodies to adopt local ethics policies for elected and appointed city officials.
- **Intergovernmental Dialogue.** Communication between all levels of government is critical to the successful delivery of public services to the citizens of Kansas. Representatives from cities provide facts and information that are crucial to intergovernmental relations, and as such, should have the same rights and responsibilities as private interest lobbyists. We support current law regarding the use of state and local public moneys to provide information and advocate on behalf of our cities and citizens. Any reporting system should not increase the administrative burden on local governments.



ENERGY

Cities are both consumers and producers of energy. The development of energy policy at both the state and federal levels should include significant input from city officials and should provide a balanced approach to these complex issues.

- **Statewide Energy Policy.** We support the development of a coordinated and comprehensive energy policy, including the use of renewables, developed with strong input from cities. We encourage the State to adopt legislation providing the mechanism and staff support for the development of such policy.
- **Baseload Generation.** The State in cooperation with federal, regional, and local officials, should provide for a balanced approach to the development of adequate, stable baseload generation.
- **Transmission.** We encourage the State to make it a priority to support the efforts of electric utilities in Kansas to continue to develop new and enhance existing transmission infrastructure.
- **Energy Efficiency.** We support public and private incentives to encourage energy efficiency by local governments and citizens. We support the promotion of energy efficiency in local government and municipal utilities operations through programs that recognize the diversity of utility structures serving local governments.



WATER AND ENVIRONMENT

Effective management of natural resources to protect and preserve the ability of local government to meet public needs is vital for the future of Kansas and its communities. State and federal environmental regulations should be based on sound science and technology and should not be imposed without a cost/benefit analysis. State and federal regulators should encourage and embrace new, cost-effective technologies as a way to address environmental challenges.

- **Water Quality.** We support a clean and safe public water supply and the protection of public health and aquatic life. We endorse regional and cooperative solutions to water quality challenges that address point and non-point source pollution while balancing municipal cost concerns.
- **Water Quantity.** Government at all levels should aggressively pursue the conservation, protection, and development of current and future municipal water supplies. We support cost-effective efforts to extend the life of reservoirs and to expand reservoir storage for use by municipal water suppliers. We support immediate state action, in consultation with municipal providers, to address over appropriated surface and groundwater resources.
- **Water Planning.** We support increased municipal representation on the Kansas Water Authority; broad-based revenue sources and distribution for the state water plan fund; and a reevaluation of the process for adopting the annual state water plan fund budget.
- **Infrastructure Funding.** We support increased federal and state funding to assist local communities with their water, wastewater, stormwater, levee, and dam infrastructure and associated security needs.
- **Stormwater Management.** We endorse regional and cooperative solutions to stormwater quality and quantity challenges that address point and non-point source pollution.
- **Solid Waste.** The home rule powers of cities to dispose of and manage municipal solid waste should not be restricted.
- **Hazardous Waste.** We support a comprehensive state-local approach to provide assistance in identifying hazardous wastes and to develop programs to monitor and dispose of such wastes. We encourage state agencies to work cooperatively with local governments in the development and approval of programs to identify, monitor and dispose of hazardous waste. Further, appropriate education and training should be provided prior to the implementation of such programs.
- **Clean Air.** We support air quality controls and a state developed air quality plan that protect the health and safety of Kansans while balancing municipal cost concerns.

FEDERAL ISSUES



- **Streamlined Sales Tax.** We urge Congress to take action to implement the mandatory collection of sales and use taxes on remote sales. The legislation should not preempt state and local sales and use tax authority. Should federal legislation allow for the state imposition of such taxes, we support the distribution of those funds to cities and counties using an equitable formula. Kansas should continue to participate in the Streamlined Sales Tax Project.
- **Immigration Reform.** We support a federal solution to immigration reform. Any immigration policy should not negatively impact local governments with additional law enforcement or administrative burdens.
- **Transportation.** We urge Congress to authorize a new, long-term federal transportation program that includes local voices in planning and project selection. The program must provide cities a greater role in decision-making for transportation projects to meet community needs.
- **Stormwater.** We support simple and flexible federal regulations of municipal stormwater run-off that allow for orderly and cost-effective development. The federal government should appropriate funds for research and for the development of pilot projects on stormwater management.
- **Collective Bargaining.** We oppose any federal mandate that would require collective bargaining at the local level.
- **Municipal Bonds.** We support the removal or modification of overly burdensome and costly restrictions affecting the issuance of municipal bonds. Further, we support the continued tax-exempt status for municipal bonds.
- **Export-Import Bank.** We support the reauthorization and continued operation of the Export-Import Bank of the United States. The Bank is an important resource for more than 70 small to large businesses in Kansas who export goods and services to foreign markets.
- **Water Quality.** We support a clean and safe public water supply and the protection of public health and aquatic life. We endorse federal investments and cooperative solutions that address water quality challenges and take into account municipal cost concerns.
- **Hazardous Waste.** We urge federal agencies to work cooperatively with state and local governments in the development and approval of programs to identify, monitor and dispose of hazardous waste. Appropriate education and training should be provided prior to the implementation of such programs.

ABOUT THE LEAGUE

Established by municipal officials in 1910, the League of Kansas Municipalities is a voluntary, nonpartisan organization of over 590 Kansas cities. It operates as a public agency and is defined by state law as an instrumentality of its member cities. The powers and duties of the League are prescribed by state law and in bylaws adopted by the voting delegates of its member cities.

MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of the League shall be to strengthen and advocate for the interests of the cities of Kansas to advance the general welfare and promote the quality of life of the people who live within our cities.

POLICY DEVELOPMENT

This *Statement of Municipal Policy* defines the core principles of the organization. It was developed by city officials through the League's policy committees. There are three policy committees that are focused in specific areas: Finance & Taxation, Public Officers & Employees, and Utilities & Environment. The fourth committee, the Legislative Policy Committee, reviews the entire *Statement* and the recommendations of the three specific committees. The *Statement* is then submitted to the Governing Body and is ultimately adopted by the Convention of Voting Delegates at the League's Annual Conference. For more information about the League policy committees or process, check out the League website at www.lkm.org or contact us at (785) 354-9565.

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300 SW 8th Avenue, Suite 100, Topeka, KS 66603



2016 LEGISLATIVE AGENDA LOCAL SUPPLEMENT

Chisholm Trail Historic Trail Project: Per Public Law 111-11, the National Park Service is in the process of conducting a Feasibility Study/Environmental Assessment for the Chisholm and Great Western National Historic Trail to commemorate the routes followed by more than ten million head of cattle travelling between Texas and Abilene, Kansas en route to market in the 1860s through 1880s.

The City, as the terminus of the historic route, also supports the implementation of a plan to provide historical interpretation of the story of this important and untold piece of our nation's history. The City supports efforts by the National Park Service and the State of Kansas to participate in an intergovernmental project that ultimately designates the Chisholm Trail as a National Historic Trail, and encourages financial support to promote this important piece of Abilene's and Kansas' history.

Greyhound Industry: According to the American Greyhound Council, the greyhound industry creates a national economic impact of about \$832 million per year. Unfortunately, the greyhound industry has been in decline for several years as the model for greyhound tracks has become infeasible without casinos and gaming facilities.

The City of Abilene is the national headquarters for the National Greyhound Association and National Greyhound Hall of Fame, and supports legislation that would promote the industry and provide opportunities for pari-mutuel gambling as well as opportunities for the greyhound industry to partnership with casinos in Kansas.

Family-run greyhound breeding farms are important contributors to our local and state economy. It is estimated that greyhound farms represent over a \$150 million investment in the United States and a \$35 investment in Dickinson County, Kansas. The State of Kansas should review working legislative models for the greyhound industry in other states to produce an environment that preserves this piece of our economy.

Water Reclamation: The City of Abilene and area communities receive its public water supply from the Sand Springs Aquifer and River Alluvium, two underground sources that are not well understood by state or local water officials.

The U.S. Department of the Interior's Bureau of Reclamation conducts water reclamation studies to better understand the hydrology of the area's watersheds and underground water supplies. A water study is not of high priority to the Kansas Water Authority or the Bureau of Reclamation for a variety of reasons.

This means financial assistance from either the state or federal government is not probable and that the local community will be required to pay significant sums of money to attain much needed information to plan for its future water needs, which will have an effect on the water rates utility customers pay for services.

The City of Abilene supports any federal support that could reduce the local contribution necessary to conduct such a study. Not only will federal assistance relieve utility customers of large rate increases, but more importantly, it will enable the City and local communities to better understand its water source and allow it to better plan for its future water needs.

Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC): As an economic beneficiary of the Big Red One, the 1st Infantry Division of the U.S. Army located at Fort Riley, the City of Abilene encourages a thorough and prudent review of existing military facilities and operations in the event the Congress authorizes another Base Realignment and Closure Study.

Fort Riley has served as the home of the Big Red One since its departure from Germany in 1955. The Fort has recently invested significant dollars in updates and is prepared to serve the U.S. Army's needs well into the future. While all of the Department of Defense's operations may be affected in some manner by future BRAC studies, it will be paramount to the nation's security to maintain those facilities that are best prepared to meet the nation's defense needs.

Fort Riley and the Big Red One are well positioned to meet these needs. The City of Abilene encourages the preservation of Fort Riley and its operations as well as the continued investment into this important military installation in the event of a future BRAC study.

Eisenhower Presidential Library, Museum, and Boyhood Home: The National Archives has discussed in the past the possibility of consolidating the various presidential libraries located throughout the nation into a collection of facilities located in Washington, D.C. It is the understanding of local officials that this idea has been explored as an effort to reduce the costs associated with operating these treasured collections of our nation's history and to also make them more accessible to a larger audience.

The City opposes any effort to consolidate and relocate the presidential libraries and museums. The Eisenhower Presidential Library and Museum is a significant asset to our community in that it draws hundreds of thousands of people into our community each year and that it links President Eisenhower to the very fabric of his boyhood home.

Relocating this facility would have detrimental effects to the local community, including a reduction of local revenue generated from visitors and national and international prestige associated with such an important and esteemed library and museum. Perhaps more important, however, would be the loss of a major piece of Abilene's identity as the boyhood home and final resting place of President Dwight D. Eisenhower.

The City also supports opportunities to allow local communities to partner with federal institutions to maximize the value these institutions bring to a community. The City has explored a partnership with the Eisenhower Presidential Library, Museum, and Boyhood Home to provide a concierge service to tourists visiting Abilene. This is one example of enhanced partnership that demonstrates that flexible federal regulations and guidelines can provide opportunities to enhance the overall value of these facilities communities.



STATE OF KANSAS
Ron Estes
 TREASURER

900 SW Jackson St. Suite 201
 Topeka, Kansas 66612-1235

TELEPHONE
 (785) 296-4151

KARLA EFURD
 419 N BROADWAY
 P O BOX 519
 ABILENE, KS 67410

December 22, 2015

Dear Ms Efurd

This is notice of a distribution from the State Treasurer for Abilene, City Of. Our system sends email notices as soon as a distribution has been completed. You may have the emails sent to as many contacts as you like. Please call Lucinda at 785.296.4151 to add or modify email addresses for your notifications.

You will receive an EFT to settle 12/28/2015. The details are as follows:

Detail Description	County	Amount
Dec 2015 Compensating Use Tax		
City Tax File	Dickinson	10,200.35
City Share From County Tax	Dickinson	6,081.70
Total for Dec 2015 Compensating Use Tax:		\$16,282.05
Dec 2015 Sales Tax		
City Tax File	Dickinson	113,833.51
City Share From County Tax	Dickinson	45,480.13
Total for Dec 2015 Sales Tax:		\$159,313.64
Grand Total Amount:		\$175,595.69

Additional information can be found at <http://kansasstatetreasurer.com/prodweb/dist> or contact Lucinda Anstaett at 785.296.4151 or lucinda@treasurer.state.ks.us.

Sincerely,

Lucinda Anstaett
 Director Of Cash Management

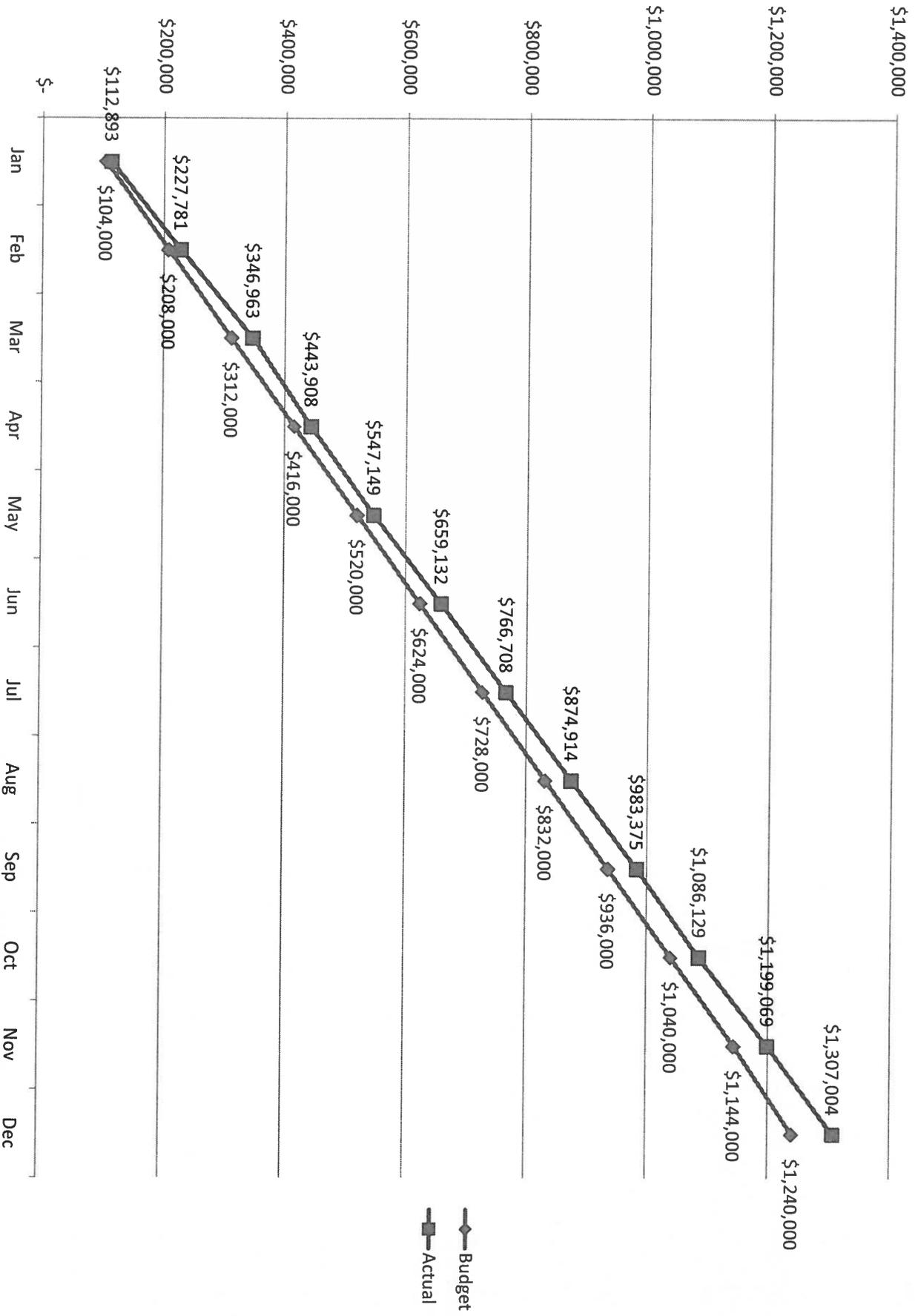
SALES TAX WORKSHEET 2015						
		SALES (CITY)	SALES (CITY SHARE OF COUNTY)	COMPENSATION USE TAX (CITY)	COMPENSATION USE TAX (CITY SHARE OF COUNTY)	TOTAL
TOTAL		\$ 113,833.51	\$ 45,480.13	\$ 10,200.35	\$ 6,081.70	\$ 175,595.69
GENERAL FUND (58.82% OF CITY SALES AND CITY CU TAX) 001 430070		\$ 51,737.33	\$ 45,480.13	\$ 4,636.06	\$ 6,081.70	\$ 107,935.22
GENERAL FUND STREET (22.73% OF CITY SALES AND CITY CU TAX) 037 430070		\$ 25,874.36		\$ 2,318.54		\$ 28,192.90
LIBRARY/POOL PROJECT (41.18% OF CITY SALES AND CITY CU TAX) 036 430070		\$ 36,221.82		\$ 3,245.75		\$ 39,467.57
		\$ 113,833.51	\$ 45,480.13	\$ 10,200.35	\$ 6,081.70	\$ 175,595.69

CITY OF ABILENE
SALES TAX COLLECTIONS
CITY OF ABILENE
SALES TAX COLLECTIONS
2015

DATE REC'D	MONTH COLLECT	2015		MONTHLY TOTAL	CURRENT YEAR TOTALS	2014		MONTHLY TOTAL	2014 YEAR TOTALS	OF PRIOR YEAR %
		CITY	COUNTY			CITY	COUNTY			
1/30	November	\$60,857.27	\$52,035.89	\$112,893.16	\$112,893.16	\$51,684.52	\$47,639.40	\$99,323.92	\$99,323.92	113.662%
2/27	December	\$59,875.33	\$55,012.64	\$114,887.97	\$227,781.13	\$53,283.65	\$48,720.44	\$102,004.09	\$201,328.01	113.139%
3/30	January	\$62,510.21	\$56,671.89	\$119,182.10	\$346,963.23	\$59,524.47	\$51,015.86	\$110,540.33	\$311,868.34	111.253%
4/29	February	\$49,345.79	\$47,599.04	\$96,944.83	\$443,908.06	\$54,351.92	\$47,904.45	\$102,256.37	\$414,124.71	107.192%
5/28	March	\$53,272.61	\$49,968.67	\$103,241.28	\$547,149.34	\$53,371.27	\$52,367.31	\$105,738.58	\$519,863.29	105.249%
6/29	April	\$61,141.76	\$50,841.00	\$111,982.76	\$659,132.10	\$53,769.06	\$54,794.96	\$108,564.02	\$628,427.31	104.886%
7/30	May	\$56,880.26	\$50,696.57	\$107,576.83	\$766,708.93	\$56,140.74	\$55,231.94	\$111,372.68	\$739,799.99	103.637%
8/28	June	\$57,610.46	\$50,595.16	\$108,205.62	\$874,914.55	\$54,035.27	\$50,713.77	\$104,749.04	\$844,549.03	103.595%
9/29	July	\$55,973.57	\$52,487.09	\$108,460.66	\$983,375.21	\$50,654.03	\$49,940.16	\$100,594.19	\$945,143.22	104.045%
10/29	August	\$53,441.79	\$49,312.35	\$102,754.14	\$1,086,129.35	\$61,431.35	\$51,664.61	\$113,095.96	\$1,058,239.18	102.636%
11/30	September	\$58,605.32	\$54,334.74	\$112,940.06	\$1,199,069.41	\$51,710.92	\$48,386.89	\$100,097.81	\$1,158,336.99	103.516%
12/28	October	\$56,373.39	\$51,561.83	\$107,935.22	\$1,307,004.63	\$51,174.81	\$45,198.74	\$96,373.55	\$1,254,710.54	104.168%
	TOTALS	\$685,887.76	\$621,116.87	\$1,307,004.63		\$651,132.01	\$603,578.53	\$1,254,710.54		
	ANNUAL BUDGET			\$1,240,000.00				\$1,200,000.00		
	PERCENTAGE OF BUDGET RECEIVED			105.404%				104.559%		
	PERCENTAGE OF BUDGET YEAR			100.000%						

NOTE: Sales tax collections and distributions lag behind by 2 months. Businesses have until the 25th of the following month to send in the sales tax report and money. The Kansas Department of Revenue has until the following month to distribute the money.

2015 SALES TAX COLLECTIONS VS. BUDGET



CITY OF ABILENE
SALES TAX COLLECTIONS
POOL & LIBRARY PROJECTS
2015

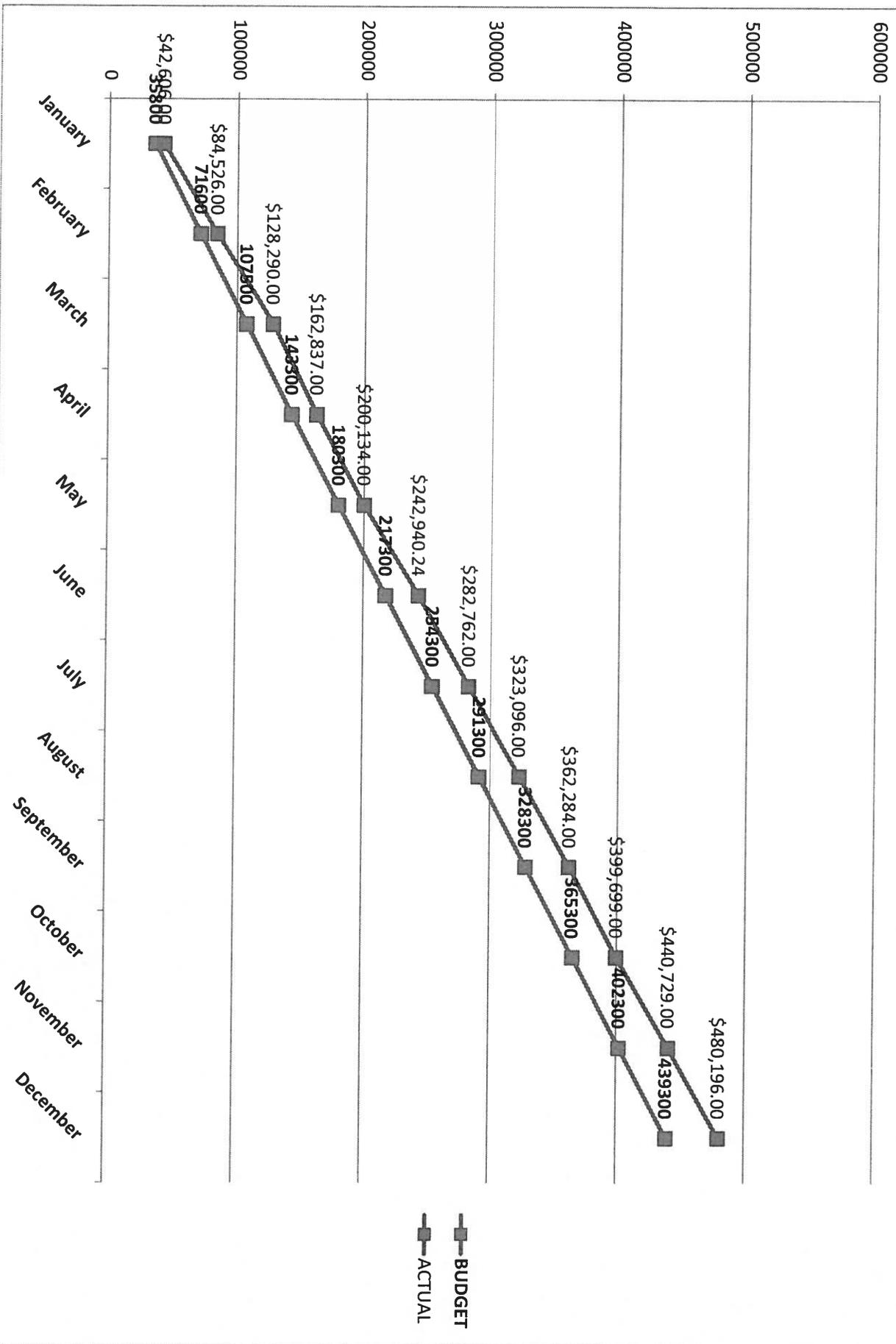
.35% SALES TAX (PASSED NOV 2007) COLLECTIONS STARTED APRIL 1, 2008 (Sunsets in 2018)

2015	DATE	MONTH	COLLECTED	AMOUNT	2015	2015	2014	2014	%
REC'D	REC'D	FOR	FOR	COLLECTED	YEAR	TOTALS	AMOUNT	YEAR	OF PRIOR
							COLLECTED		YEAR
1/30		November		\$ 42,606.78		\$ 42,606.78			117.75%
2/27		December		\$ 41,919.32		\$ 84,526.10			115.02%
3/30		January		\$ 43,764.02		\$ 128,290.12			111.40%
4/29		February		\$ 34,547.48		\$ 162,837.60			106.28%
5/28		March		\$ 37,296.68		\$ 200,134.28			105.01%
6/29		April		\$ 42,805.96		\$ 242,940.24			106.45%
7/30		May		\$ 39,822.44		\$ 282,762.68			105.69%
8/28		June		\$ 40,333.66		\$ 323,096.34			105.81%
9/29		July		\$ 39,187.66		\$ 362,284.00			106.30%
10/29		August		\$ 37,415.13		\$ 399,699.13			104.13%
11/30		September		\$ 41,030.17		\$ 440,729.30			104.93%
12/28		October		\$ 39,467.57		\$ 480,196.87			104.72%
		TOTALS		\$ 480,196.87		\$ 480,196.87		\$ 458,554.39	104.72%

ANNUAL BUDGET **\$ 454,325.00**
 PERCENTAGE OF BUDGET RECEIVED **105.69%**
 PERCENTAGE OF BUDGET YEAR **100.00%**

NOTE: Sales tax collections and distributions lag behind by 2 months. Businesses have until the 25th of the following month to send in the sales tax report and money. The Kansas Department of Revenue has until the following month to distribute the money.

2015 SALES TAX LIBRARY/POOL PROJECT ACTURAL vs. BUDGET



CITY OF ABILENE
SALES TAX COLLECTIONS SPECIAL STREET PROGRAM
2015

		April 2013 .25-Street (Sunsets in 2023)				
2015		2015		2014		%
DATE	MONTH	2015	YEAR	2014	YEAR	OF PRIOR
RECD	COLLECT	CITY	TOTALS	CITY	TOTALS	YEAR
1/30	November	\$30,435.33	\$30,435.33	\$25,847.94	\$25,847.94	117.748%
2/27	December	\$29,944.25	\$60,379.58	\$26,647.68	\$52,495.62	115.018%
3/30	January	\$31,261.98	\$91,641.56	\$29,768.78	\$82,264.40	111.399%
4/29	February	\$24,678.32	\$116,319.88	\$27,181.94	\$109,446.34	106.280%
5/28	March	\$26,642.16	\$142,962.04	\$26,691.51	\$136,137.85	105.013%
6/29	April	\$30,577.61	\$173,539.65	\$26,890.45	\$163,028.30	106.448%
7/30	May	\$28,446.39	\$201,986.04	\$28,076.55	\$191,104.85	105.694%
8/28	June	\$28,811.57	\$230,797.61	\$27,023.58	\$218,128.43	105.808%
9/29	July	\$27,992.94	\$258,790.55	\$25,332.59	\$243,461.02	106.297%
10/29	August	\$26,726.78	\$285,517.33	\$30,722.43	\$274,183.45	104.134%
11/30	September	\$29,309.11	\$314,826.44	\$25,861.15	\$300,044.60	104.927%
12/28	October	\$28,192.90	\$343,019.34	\$27,514.83	\$327,559.43	104.720%
	TOTALS	\$343,019.34		\$327,559.43		
	ANNUAL BUDGET		\$ 300,000			
	PERCENTAGE OF BUDGET RECEIVED		114.34%			
	PERCENTAGE OF BUDGET YEAR		100.00%			

NOTE: Sales tax collections and distributions lag behind by 2 months. Businesses have until the 25th of the following month to send in the sales tax report and money. The Kansas Department of Revenue has until the following month to distribute the money.

**2016 Policy Calendar
DRAFT**

January

- Strategic Planning and Goals Session
- Federal and State Legislative Agenda
- Budget Priorities Discussion

February

- Review and Acceptance of 4th Quarter Financials (City and MHS)
- Year-End Fund Balance Report
- Appointed Board and Commission Reports
- Emergency Water Plan Overview
- State of the City Report
- Independent Auditor Engagement Letter

March

- Adoption of Five-Year Capital Improvement Program
- Local Street Improvement Program Report
- 1st Quarter Strategic Planning Report

April

- Outstanding Debt Overview

May

- Election of Mayor and Vice-Mayor (to change in 2017)
- Appointments to Boards and Commissions (to change in 2017)
- Designation of Official Newspaper and Depositories
- Acceptance of 1st Quarter Financials (City and MHS)
- Financial Audit Presentation
- Employee Benefits Plan

June

- Acceptance of Financial Statements and Independent Audit
- 2nd Quarter Strategic Planning Report

July

- Budget Hearing
- Acceptance of 2nd Quarter Financials (City and MHS)

August

- Adoption of Budget
- Adoption of Standard Traffic Ordinance
- Adoption of Uniform Public Offense Code

September

- 3rd Quarter Strategic Planning Report
- Emergency Operations Overview

October

- Water and Sewer Rates Review

November

- Acceptance of 3rd Quarter Financials (City and MHS)
- Cost-of-Living Adjustment Resolution
- Longevity Pay Resolution
- Budget Amendment (if necessary)

December

- Approval of Cereal Malt Beverage Permits
- 4th Quarter Strategic Planning Report
- City Manager's Evaluation