

J. Reynolds, Chair
W. Baxter, Vice-Chair
J. Brown
C. Ellinger
T. Fogle
B. Monarrez
D. Gray
F. Brown
D. Seigny
K. Plomin



AGENDA
Social Services and Public Safety Committee
June 13, 2023
1:00 P.M.

- | | | | |
|-------------|---|--------------------|----------------|
| I. | Approval of May 2, 2023 Committee Summary | | (1-3) |
| II. | Recruitment, Retirement, and Retention
For Public Safety | [Seigny/Armstrong] | (4-22) |
| III. | Code Enforcement Update | [Reynolds/Olszowy] | (23-39) |
| IV. | Items Referred to Committee | | (40) |

"Social Services and Public Safety Committee, to which shall be referred matters relating to the department of social services and its divisions, the department of public safety and its divisions, any related partner agencies, and matters relating to capital improvement projects."- Council Rules & Procedures, Section 2.102 (1) effective January 1, 2023. Adopted by Urban County Council September 22, 2022.

2023 Meeting Schedule

January 24	August 22
March 14	October 10
May 2	November 14
June 13	



Social Services and Public Safety Committee

May 2, 2023

Summary and Motions

Chair Reynolds called the meeting to order at 1:02 p.m. Committee Members Ellinger, J. Brown, Fogle, Monarrez, Gray, F. Brown, Baxter, Seigny, and Plomin were in attendance. Council Member Worley and Vice Mayor Wu were also present as non-voting members.

I. Approval of March 14, 2023 Committee Summary

Motion by Ellinger to Approve the March 14, 2023 Committee Summary. Seconded by Baxter. Motion passed without dissent.

II. Crime Reduction Technology

Matthew Greathouse, Commander with Lexington Police Department (LPD), began the presentation with a review of the Flock License Plate Readers (LPR). More than half of the new LPR are deployed and community education videos are available on the LPD transparency page. He also displayed a map to illustrate locations of the LPR cameras and said data will be reviewed and updated quarterly. He noted that the infrastructure for the traffic cameras has been developed over the last 20 years and he displayed a map to point out the locations of traffic cameras in Lexington. He noted the infrastructure for traffic cameras is managed by Traffic Engineering. He spoke about Fusus software and explained that it unifies public safety while allowing for voluntary community partnership integration. Lexington residents can register their camera through Fusus and requests for evidence can be shared with the department when crimes occur in their area. He mentioned the Real Time Intelligence Center (RTIC) which manages the technology integration and said their mission is to provide real time information to first responders on calls within the city. He continued the presentation by highlighting other communities that have utilized the integration of LPR and Fusus cameras.

There was some discussion about sharing video and Greathouse said the owner of the device will determine what can be shared. He noted this comes with whatever restrictions the owner wants to impose (full access, only during certain hours, etc.). When asked what it means by "they are not actively monitored", Greathouse said unless there is an event that requires a police presence, they don't actively monitor. When asked about the retention period, Greathouse said the statutory requirement for video footage is 60 days, but footage can be pulled out and saved as part of evidence in a case. Greathouse explained how officers get access to the camera footage for an investigation and he stressed that no officer has access to the videos except the Intelligence Unit. Speaking about storage and costs, Greathouse feels confident that there is enough storage capacity for these videos and there would not be additional cost associated. Regarding the number of traffic cameras this would include, Greathouse could not confirm the exact number of cameras, but it would include traffic cameras at approximately 135 intersections. Greathouse clarified that cameras on private property are privately owned cameras, not Flock cameras. Addressing the retention period for cases that span longer than 60 days, Greathouse explained that if there is video that pertains to an investigation and a request is made to preserve the video, it will be preserved as a piece of evidence and he noted the video is subject to open records. Speaking about the policy for traffic cameras and if community input was considered, Greathouse confirmed that community input was received from several community partners and they expressed

support. Regarding the registration costs, Greathouse clarified there are two groups within the Fusus platform. For those who have a privately owned camera and want to allow LPD access to footage upon request, there is no cost to register. For those who want to integrate with LPD using a Core device, the registration cost is \$350 for first year (including the device and subscription) and \$150 per year after that. Speaking about Open Records Requests (ORR) and what is available through this process, Greathouse said this is set in statute and the ORR has to be specific. He does not feel the number of ORR would increase significantly. When asked about the policy, Greathouse confirmed it is not continual surveillance, there would have to be an event to occur for the video to be requested and he clarified these are not Flock cameras. When asked about other benefits from this technology, Greathouse noted these cameras are for real time events that can provide useful information. No action was taken on this item.

III. After Action Assessment & Review

Ken Armstrong, Commissioner of Public Safety, spoke about the city's response to the windstorm on March 3, 2023. He spoke about the key factors considered in the response and he pointed out almost all departments can and did play a part in response this event. He reviewed a timeline for the weather event which began days ahead of the storm and lasted days after. He mentioned that sirens were activated at 12:30 and 3:30 and he pointed out the sirens are not meant to be heard indoors. Regarding the state of emergency, Armstrong said the Governor declared for the entire state ahead of time and the Mayor signed the declaration, backdating it to Friday (March 3). The state of emergency was not declared ahead of time because we were prepared enough that we would not need the extra resources this would provide. While we did not return to normal operations until the following week, many divisions worked throughout the storm and directly after. Armstrong reviewed each division within Public Safety and highlighted the key takeaways from this event. He pointed out that Environmental Quality & Public Works, Department of Social Services, and Housing Advocacy and Community Development provided services during and after the storm. Moving forward, Armstrong said Emergency Operations Center (EOC) will only be activated in person and there will be back up communications in place. Finally, he directed residents to where they can find information and be prepared in the event of an emergency.

When asked why sworn officers were using their vehicles to power the lights rather than traffic safety officers, Armstrong said there were several intersections that were out and there weren't enough traffic safety officers to cover the demand. When asked if there is better technology than inverters to provide power at intersections, Director Jeff Neal with Traffic Engineering, said inverters are the best technology now because typically there are only a couple of intersections down. He said they do have battery back-up systems, but depending on what you are trying to prepare for, there is only so much that can be done.

When asked if we can have beready.com actively communicated during the storm, Armstrong said Division of Emergency Management (DEM) updates as much as they can (beready.com) as events occur. He pointed out that sometimes the information residents are looking for is not something we can provide. Regarding how we go about improving KU's communication, he said KU had an after action meeting after the storm and he said they could not get in touch with some of the community partners, but they had a state EOC and a local command center. Armstrong confirmed in the future there will be a direct line of communication or someone physically present. Pat Dugger mentioned they spoke with KU about messaging and they were aware of all of the damage so in the first 24 hours, all they could do was make their system safe to work on. She pointed out if people know what the situation is and it is going to be at least X-number of days, they can plan for that. Addressing what KU is doing to mitigate tree damage and lines going down, etc., Albright explained there were holes in the distribution system.

There was a suggestion that our Government Communications staff put a plan in place and how it can be communicated. When asked what goes into state of emergency and how the EOC is activated, Dugger said the EOC is a localized center where they coordinate a response for an emergency or a disaster. That can be done by the EOC plan adopted by Council in 2021 and it can be activated by the Director of Emergency Management, Commissioner of Public Safety, Chief Administrative Officer, or Mayor for necessary events. The declaration of a state of emergency is set forth in statute and allows the Mayor to declare the community is in an emergency situation. This would allow the Mayor to issue a curfew, make purchases, request assistance from the state, etc. On Saturday, this was not needed, but it did not prevent us from the response, coordination, enacting mutual aid agreements, or asking for assistance. Speaking about virtually opening the EOC, Dugger confirmed that those in the direct response phase would not report virtually in the future. When asked about warming stations and having a way to take care of medical devices, Armstrong said they are purchasing equipment for this reason so moving forward we will be prepared. Regarding warming centers, he said Red Cross is normally responsible for setting up a center like this. He pointed out that several community centers were opened and programs were offered for kids. He said overnight needs would be handled by Red Cross, but only if there is severity. No action was taken on this item.

IV. Items Referred to Committee

Motion by J. Brown to remove *Division of Community Corrections Update* from the list of items referred to committee. Seconded by Ellinger. Motion passed without dissent.

Motion by Baxter to remove *After Action Assessment & Review* from the list of items referred to committee. Seconded by Sevigny. Motion passed without dissent.

Motion by Baxter to adjourn at 2:44 p.m. Seconded by Gray. Motion passed without dissent.

RECRUITMENT, RETIREMENT, AND RETENTION FOR PUBLIC SAFETY

Ken Armstrong, Public Safety Commissioner

Planning and Public Safety Committee

June 13, 2023



LEXINGTON



Current Questions from Council

1. Changes in recruitment methods over last 24 months?
2. Single biggest inhibitor to recruitment over last 24 months?
3. What cities are best in class for recruitment and what are they doing compared to us?
4. What has the effect on recruitment been based on pay increases?
5. What could slow people from leaving?
6. Post Covid changes over the last 2 years?
7. Pay changes over the past 5 years?
8. Collective Bargaining Agreement Statuses?
9. Overtime Average?



Previous Questions from Council

1. Are the recruitment efforts meeting our overall needs?
 - Recruitment and retention in public service jobs is an issue all over the nation, but is especially true in Law Enforcement
 - Traditionally, our Detention Center hasn't seen an issue with recruitment necessarily, but with retention of quality candidates
2. How do vacancies impact our retention rate?
 - Greatest impact is in Corrections. Lower numbers result in increased overtime and duties. (Population levels are down)
 - "Back-Fill Overtime"—Fire and Corrections
 - Vacancies can result in reduction of employees in special assignments, which can result in some employees leaving or retiring. (2008)
3. Are there consequences we need to prepare for moving forward?
 - "Delayed Replacement", could possibly reduce non-first line response services, but public would not necessarily notice
 - Increase in overtime



Staffing Levels On 10/1/2022

Division	Authorized Strength	Vacancies 10/1/2022	Vacancies 6/5/2023	Difference
E-911	79	22	14	-8
Fire	599 *620	18	28*	+10*
Corrections	323	124	92	-32
Police	639	86	91	+5

*Authorized strength was increased in January of 2023, based on additional 21 firefighters being added via the SAFER Grant



Attrition Numbers

Division	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	4 Year Average/ Previous 4 years
E-911	2	16	13	6	10	11.25 9.25
Fire	25	47	25	42	22	34 35.5
Corrections	29	83	110	78	87	89.5 79
Police	31	77	76	64	39	64 50.5



Seniority

Division	Current Strength	20+ Years of Service	5 Or Less Years of Service
E-911	65	12	28
Fire	592	61	137
Corrections	229	7	107
Police	548	59	165

*Affects of Purchase of Service Time AKA “Ghost Time”, 16 Years



Overtime Statistics (Direct Operations Only)

Division	*2022CY and 2023 OT Costs	**Total OT Hours Worked 2022/2023	***Average Hours OT Per Employee Per Week
Fire	\$5,071,793	95,108	3.3hrs
	\$1,249,069	21,601	2.3hrs
Corrections	\$2,868,607	79,693	7.9hrs
	\$1,225,874	27,451	7.8hrs
Police	\$3,808,073	58,327	2.8hrs
	\$997,680	16,975	1.7hrs

*Based on calendar year numbers (2023: 01/01/23-05/01/23)

**This applies to operational overtime assignments only (No grants or reimbursed events.)

***This applies to the average number of employees who would normally eligible to work overtime



Pay Considerations Starting and Top Steps

Division	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023 (current)
E-911 (Not CBA, Minimum Starting Only)	*C:\$37,232 *D:\$43,106	C:\$37,232 D:\$43,106	C:\$37,232 D:\$43,106	C:\$37,980 D:\$43,967	C:\$45,968 D:\$50,679
Firefighters (56 hour)	*S:\$41,908 *T:\$67,765	S:\$42,536 T:\$68,781	S:\$42,536 T:\$68,781	S:\$45,000 T:\$71,878	S:\$51,624 T:\$79,176
Corrections Officers	*S:\$32,000 *T: \$48,814	S:\$32,000 T: \$48,814	**S:\$34,235 T: \$48,814	S:\$41,600 T:\$56,179	S:\$50,348 T:\$65,364
Police Officers	*S:\$40,252 *T: \$64,791	S:\$41,057 T:\$66,087	**S:\$41,057 T:\$66,087	S:\$47,000 T:\$70,000	S:\$56,410 T:\$80,100

*C= Call Takers, D=Dispatchers, S= Starting Pay and T= Top Step.

**Police and Fire receive an additional \$4000/\$4,300 annually from the State training incentive. It was increased to \$4,300 in 2022.

***Top Steps: Firefighters 14 years, Corrections 15 Years, Police Officers 15 years.



Other Pay Considerations

E-911

1. Employees hired between 10/11/22 and 6/30/23 receive a \$3000 recruitment payment within the 1st year of employment. \$900 is received 6 months from hire date and \$2,100 is received 1 year from hire date.
2. Covid Payment of \$3,500.
3. Retention Pay for all employees of \$4,000

Fire

1. *Employees receive \$4,000/\$4,300 from the State.
2. Covid Payment of \$5,000 for all sworn.
3. Contractual ratification of \$2,000 in 4/22.

Corrections

1. New employees \$3,000.
2. Retention Pay for all employees of \$4,000.
3. Covid Payment of \$5,000 for all sworn.
4. Various overtime based incentives.

Police

1. *Employees receive \$4,000/\$4,300 from the State.
2. There was a \$3,000 lump sum payment for new employees, two classes
3. Retention Pay for all officers and Sergeants, 2022 was \$1,760 and 2023 is \$2,240.
4. Covid Payment of \$5,000 for all sworn.

*All indicated Pay Considerations are not reoccurring with the exception of yearly allocations from the State to Fire and Police.



E-911: Current Questions from Council

1. Changes in recruitment methods over the last 24 months?
 - Centered around being a part of a Public Safety Team.
 - Changes to the hiring process, specifically shortening the time frame of the hiring process for current KLEC Certified Telecommunicators.
 - Advertising and showing up at recruitment events as Public Safety Team.
 - Continuous recruitment of the applicant even after they have applied, Keeping them engaged thru the entire process, offering part –time employment.
2. Single biggest inhibitor to recruitment over the last 24 months?
 - Individuals that seek immediate employment often become successful elsewhere due to the mandatory steps in the hiring process.
3. What cities are best in class for recruitment and what are they doing?
 - Telecommunicators are being sought after nationwide. In researching to find a township or city with exceptional success I found the common thread being the difficulty in retaining workers in general.
 - Main reasons cited sacrificing holiday, weekends, shiftwork and stressful calls.



E-911: Current Questions from Council

4. What has the effect on recruitment been based on pay increases?
 - E911 has seen a jump in qualified applicants since the pay increase. Prior to the increases we were receiving certified lists with one applicant. We are now seeing four to five applicants.
5. What would slow people from leaving?
 - Competitive pay and prioritizing benefits. Highlighting the importance of the role as a First Responder. Good work/family life balance. Continued result based implementations on what matters to our employees
6. Post Covid changes over the last 2 years?
 - Positive – Branding team aspect of Public Safety, reduction time in the hiring process (average prior to 2021 was 6 to 7 mos. our last round of hires were completed in 4 mos.), pay incentives for employees, additional Holidays and extension of time to use leave benefits. Engaging in active recruitment efforts.
 - Negative – Increase in OT usage, Increase in attrition, difficulty in onboarding process.



Fire: Current Questions from Council

1. Changes in recruitment methods over the last 24 months?
 - Extend in-person events to within a 6-hour driving radius
 - Social media, effort to increase footprint
 - Eastside/Southside Tech School
2. Single biggest inhibitor to recruitment over the last 24 months?
 - Current hiring process is viewed as too long and cumbersome by many
 - Work force changes with declining interest in public safety professions, competition with other more flexible and portable professions
3. What cities are best in class for recruitment and what are they doing?
 - Nationwide fire departments are facing a downturn in applications and suitable candidates
 - Some departments, especially larger ones are casting interstate nets to attract applicants
 - No one department has produced a recruiting program that is wildly successful



Fire: Current Questions from Council

4. What has the effect on recruitment been based on pay increases?
 - In-State vs Out of State in application process
 - The most recent application process has yielded more responses than the previous, increases in pay certainly have played into this
 - A slightly larger group passed the written entrance test possibly showing an increase in individuals with more education and experience in the fire service
5. What would slow people from leaving?
 - Service and disability
 - Identifying and addressing work force priorities
6. Post Covid changes over the last 2 years?
 - Use of Sick Time (FY20: 953hrs, FY:22 16,755hrs)
 - Increased overtime, some mandatory



Corrections: Current Questions from Council

1. Changes in recruitment methods over the last 24 months?
 - Expanded social media footprint and traditional media efforts (PIO)
 - Relationships with community and civic groups
 - Full-Time recruitment team
 - *Interview Now* software
2. Single biggest inhibitor to recruitment over the last 24 months?
 - Other market opportunities
 - Negative public perception of law enforcement positions
 - Work Force changes
3. What cities are best in class for recruitment and what are they doing?
 - Conversations and research: There are only (2) Metropolitan Corrections Dept. in Kentucky. Both have been significantly challenged by recruiting. At this point Lexington's City Government involvement and Departmental efforts to recruit are yielding desired results



Corrections: Current Questions from Council

4. What has the effect on recruitment been based on pay increases?
 - Application and class numbers are up
 - Pay compared to others
5. What would slow people from leaving?
 - Increased esprit de corps
 - Recognition by administration that Retention is where recruiting begins and ends.
 - Dynamic, team orientated leadership by example management
 - Job recognition
 - Retention is bolstered by forging a closer relationship with citizens through a number of community based efforts (i.e. Big Brown Truck Pull, veteran centered events, etc.)
6. Post Covid changes over the last 2 years?
 - Population down, but may not remain that way (FY19:1,550ADP, FY23: 1,175ADP)
 - Increased overtime and affects on staff



Police: Current Questions from Council

1. Changes in recruitment methods over the last 24 months?
 - Interview Now Software Platform
 - QR Code & Text to Apply
 - Emphasis on social media and online advertising
 - Dedicated recruiting social media pages
 - Investment in professional recruiting video
 - Increased participating in job fairs – not only police related
 - Increased number of academy classes to three per year
 - Eased restriction on tattoos and raised maximum hiring age
 - Prep courses to better prepare applicants – passing rate has gone up
 - Block of instruction on internal recruiting on 2023 In-Service
2. Single biggest inhibitor to recruitment over the last 24 months?
 - One of the most scrutinized professions
 - Salary increases across the economy provide strong competition for employees with significantly lower risk to personal safety
 - Current officers are our best recruiters – Currently short staffed



Police: Current Questions from Council

3. What cities are best in class for recruitment and what are they doing?
 - Smaller agencies are more fully staffed – many with lateral hires from larger police agencies
 - Almost every larger agency is experiencing severe staffing issues
 - Similar to other agencies we are currently employing most of the modern recruiting methods recommended by IACP, National FOP and Police1
4. What has the effect on recruitment been based on pay increases?
 - Applicants who were unwilling to leave higher paying jobs are now showing more likely to apply
 - This hiring process is the first with the new pay in effect the entire process
3. What would slow people from leaving?
 - Investing in wellness program and fitness facility (in-process)
 - Dedicated Mental Health Provider for all LPD employees (in-process)
 - Police Officer-R Program (in-process)
6. Post Covid changes over the last 2 years?
 - Increased overtime, some mandatory
 - Nationwide push by larger departments



Collective Bargaining Agreement Statuses

Division	Expiration Date
Firefighters, Lieutenants and Captains	6/30/2025
Fire Majors	6/30/2026
Correction Officers and Sergeants	12/31/2023
Correction Lieutenants and Captains	6/30/02024
Police Officers and Sergeants	6/30/2026
Police Lieutenants	6/30/2026

*Most negotiation processes begin 6-10 months before the contract expires

Questions?



LEXINGTON

CODE ENFORCEMENT UPDATE

Social Services and Public Safety Committee

June 13, 2023

Alex “Cash” Olszowy

Director of Code Enforcement



LEXINGTON



Authority and Scope

- Code of Ordinances
- Chapter 2B The Administrative Hearing Board
- Chapter 5 Sections 5-108,110 Emergency Relocation
- Chapter 12 Sections 12-1through 12-5, 12-8.4 Housing
The Property Maintenance Code
Nuisances, Abatement of Nuisances
Authority of the Commissioner
Penalties
Accumulation of snow as a nuisance
- Chapter 14, Sections 14-10, 14-105,106 Misc. Offenses
Citation Officers, Unsolicited Materials



Authority and Scope

- Zoning Ordinance Article 17-8(f) and 17-8 (g) Signs
 - Signs on trees, utility poles or other structures
 - Signs within sight triangles, right of ways

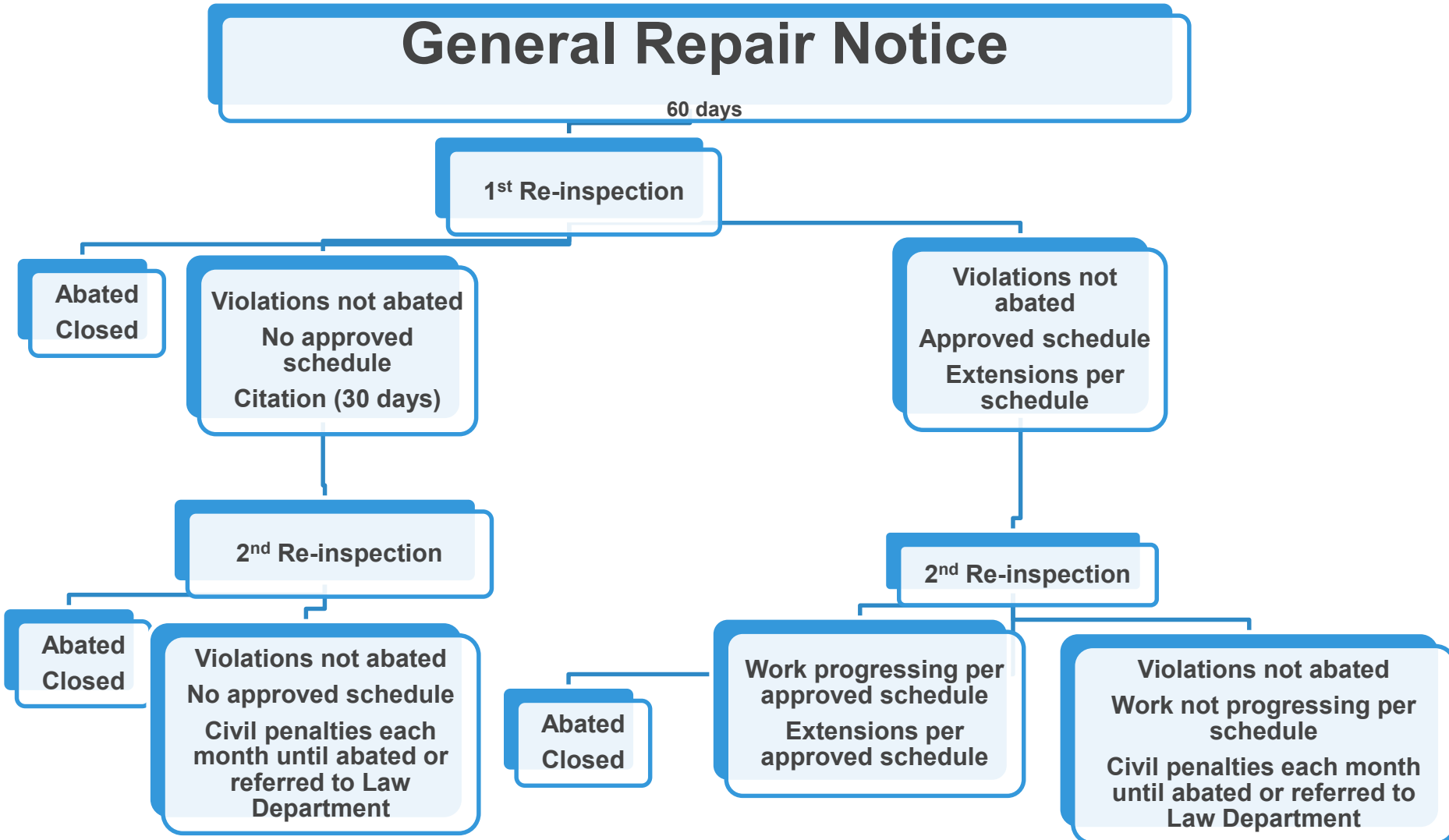


Problem Types

- Housing: Disrepair, unfit for human occupancy, IPMC, KBC, KRC, KFSS, IECC, KFPC - NFPA 101, NFPA 54, IMC, KPC, NFPA 70
- Nuisance: Tall grass and weeds, trash and debris, junk vehicles, sidewalk obstructions, signs
- Sidewalk: Displacement, holes, and other defects
- Snow: Snow event declaration and 4" accumulation min.
- Unsolicited Materials: Mailings not delivered in a proper location

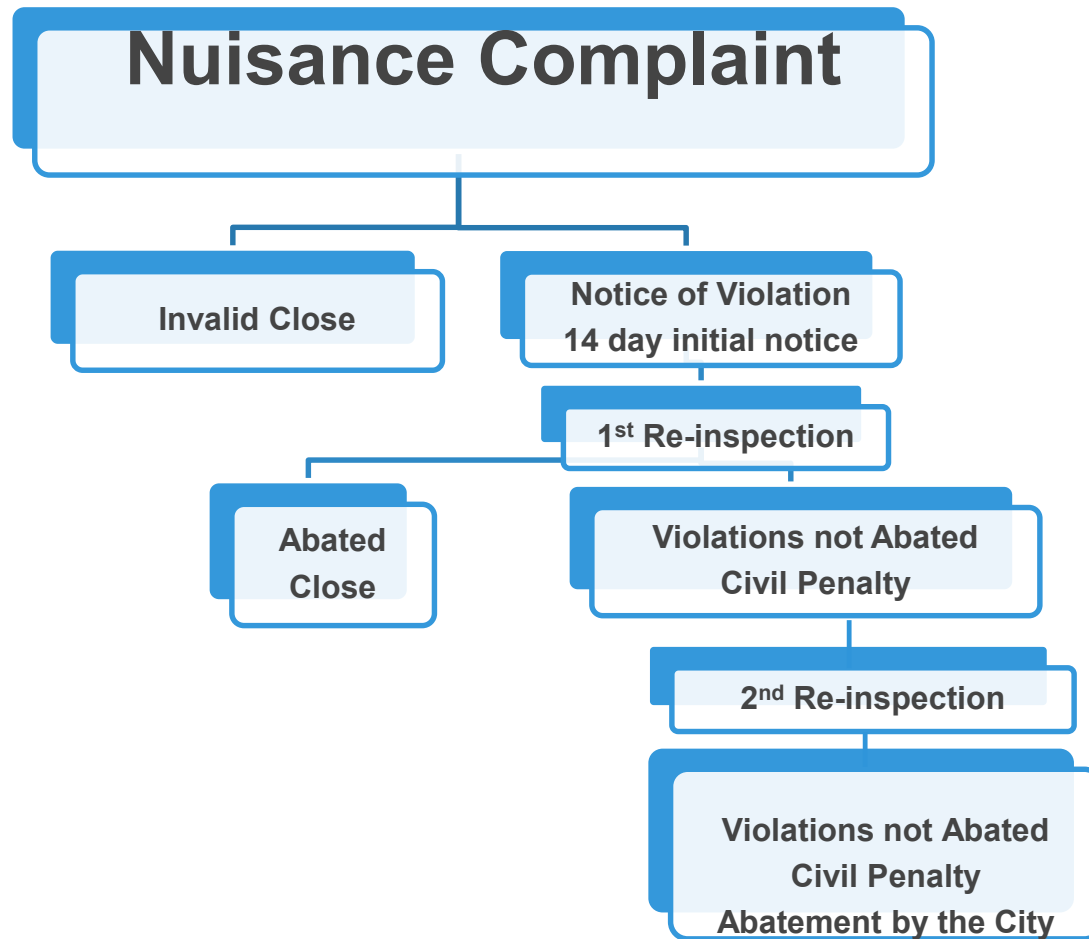


Housing complaint process



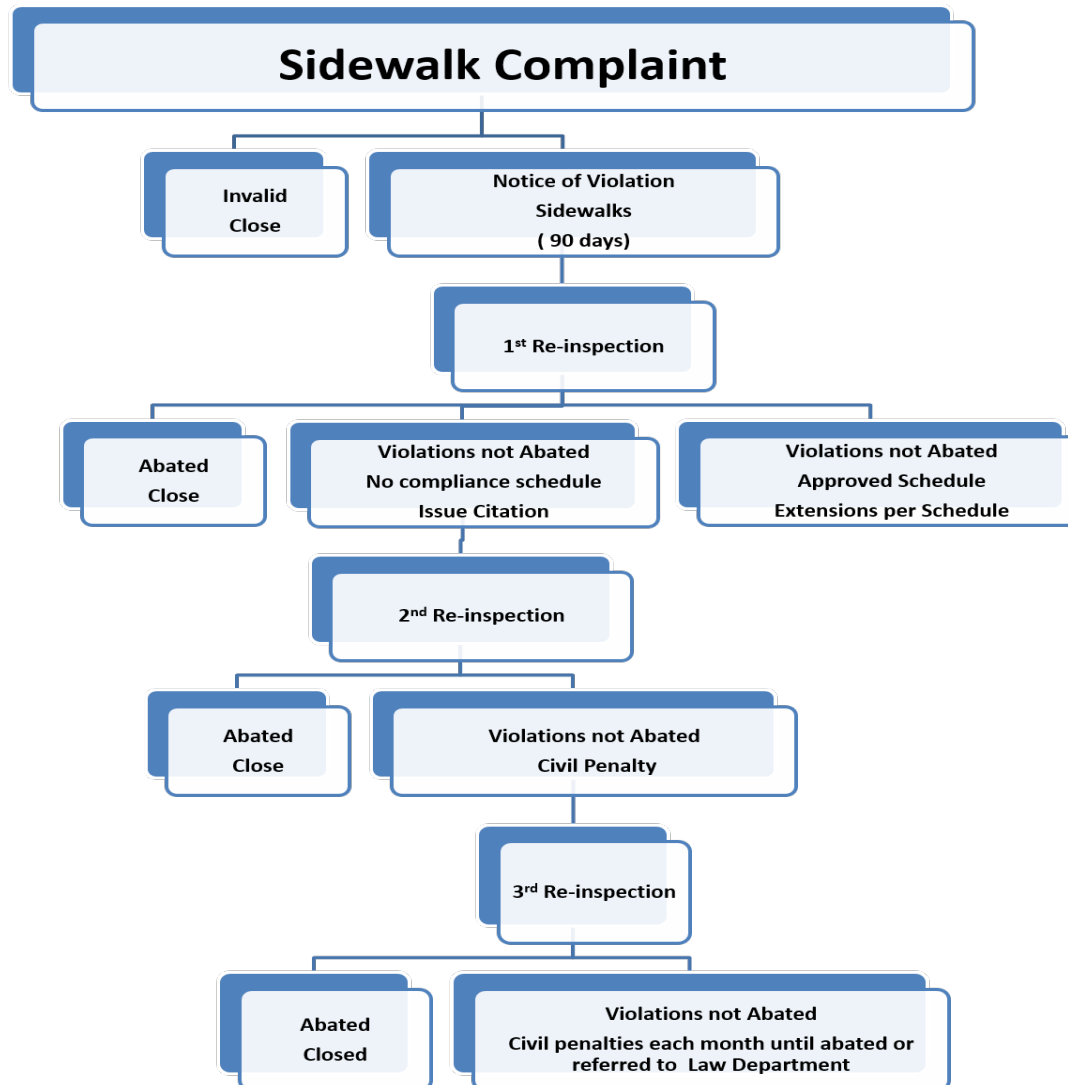


Nuisance complaint process





Sidewalk complaint process





Significant Facts

- 311 Web Interface for CE cases
- Revised/updated multiple ordinances
- Accreditation with Building Inspection underway
- VPRC Secretariat
- Joint task force with OHPI
- Increased technical and soft skill training opportunities



Officer Qualifications and Training

- **Code Enforcement Officer:** Associate's degree, vocational technical degree, or specialized training = to 2 yrs. of college in design, building technology, or construction related subject and min. 2 yrs. experience as a foreman or other position that requires reading and interpreting building plans or 2 yrs. Experience in design or drafting for a design professional or equivalent combination. One- and Two-Family Inspector (NCPCCI) or Residential Inspector Certification (ICC), which also requires 12 hrs. annual continuing education to maintain per KY
- **Nuisance Control Officer:** Associates degree, vocational technical degree, or specialized training = 2 yrs. of related college and min. of 2 yrs. of gov't or public service or equivalent.



Attrition from 2020-2023

- 7 Employees have moved on
- 1 resignation
- 6 took pay increases within LFUCG to other Divisions
- Currently two vacant funded positions, and 3 trainees



Cases and Citations by Council District

Cases and Citations by Council District Jan 2022-May 2023										
13,630 total cases					2601					
District	#	Rank	%		District	#	Rank	%		
1	2560	1	18.78		1	787	1	30.25		
2	1327	4	9.74		2	199	5	7.65		
3	1028	7	7.54		3	151	7	5.81		
4	877	9	6.43		4	100	9	3.84		
5	1036	6	7.60		5	214	4	8.23		
6	1439	2	10.56		6	317	3	12.19		
7	767	10	5.63		7	86	10	3.31		
8	1071	5	7.86		8	155	6	5.96		
9	672	11	4.93		9	84	11	3.23		
10	1010	8	7.41		10	108	8	4.15		
11	1419	3	10.41		11	349	2	13.42		
12	422	12	3.10		12	51	12	1.96		
unk	2		.01							
	13,630		100.00			2601		100.00		
					Appeals within same period	366		14.07		



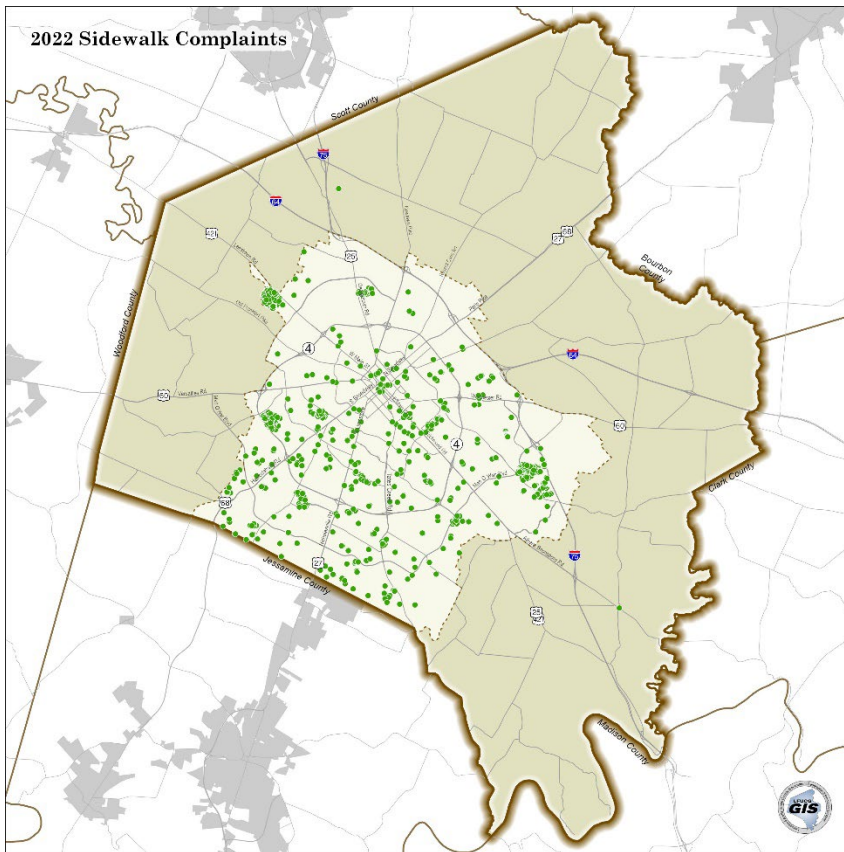
Appeals Process

- Notices of Violation: What is wrong and when it has to be abated by. No longer appealable
- Citations: Failure to comply with the notice or arrange a compliance schedule. Fines are based on tables in the ordinances. Appealable within 7 days (KRS 65.8828)
- Appeal Hearing: Hearing Officer determines final order. Appealable to District Court within 30 days. Rulings on Violations, exist or not found to exist. Penalty can be upheld, dismissed, or held in abeyance.

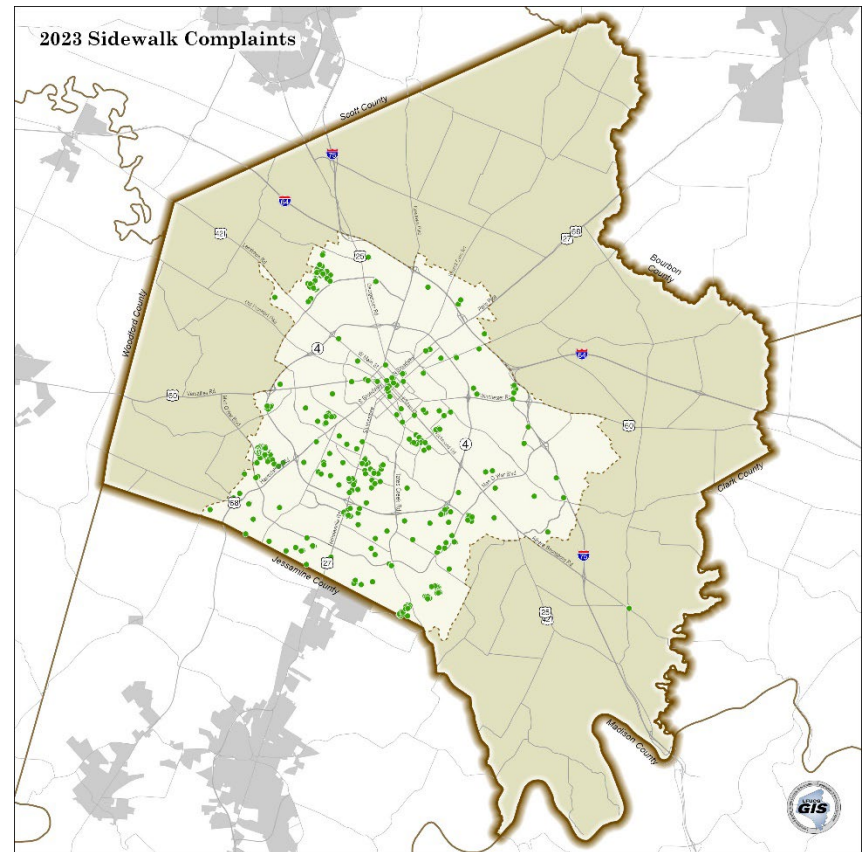


Sidewalk cases city wide

2022 (1155)



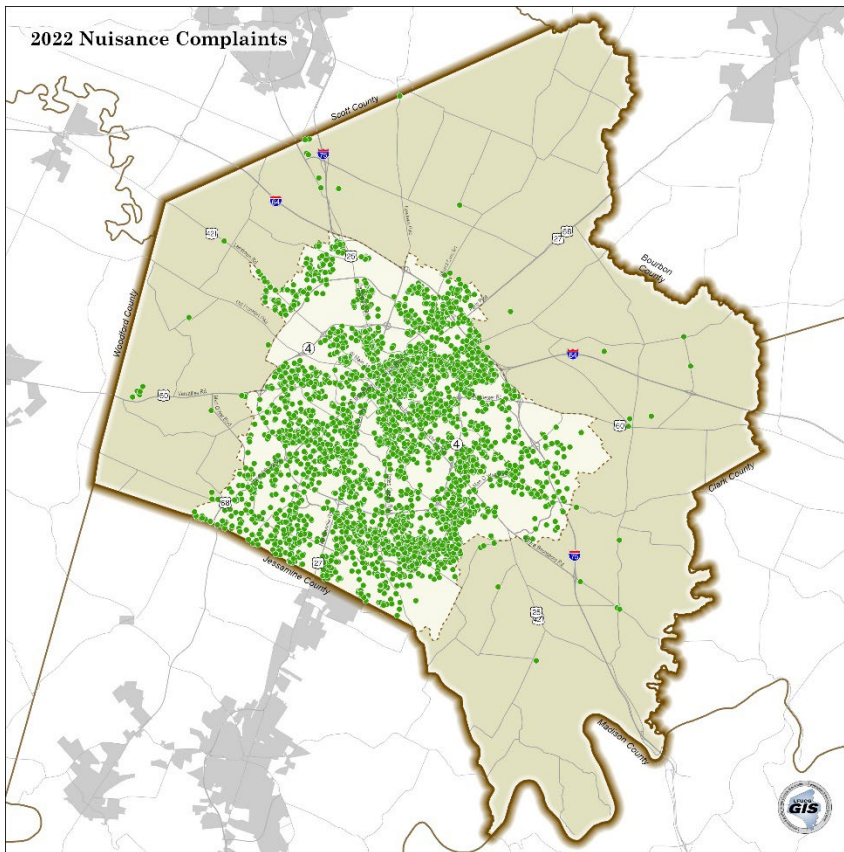
2023 YTD (524)



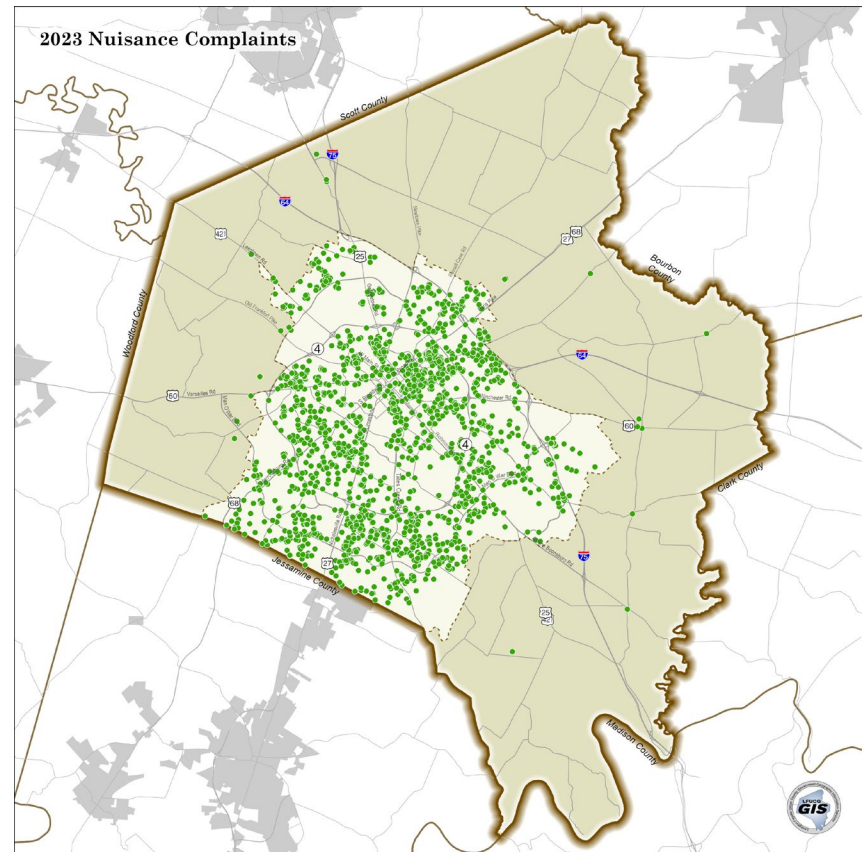


Nuisance cases city wide

2022 (5961)



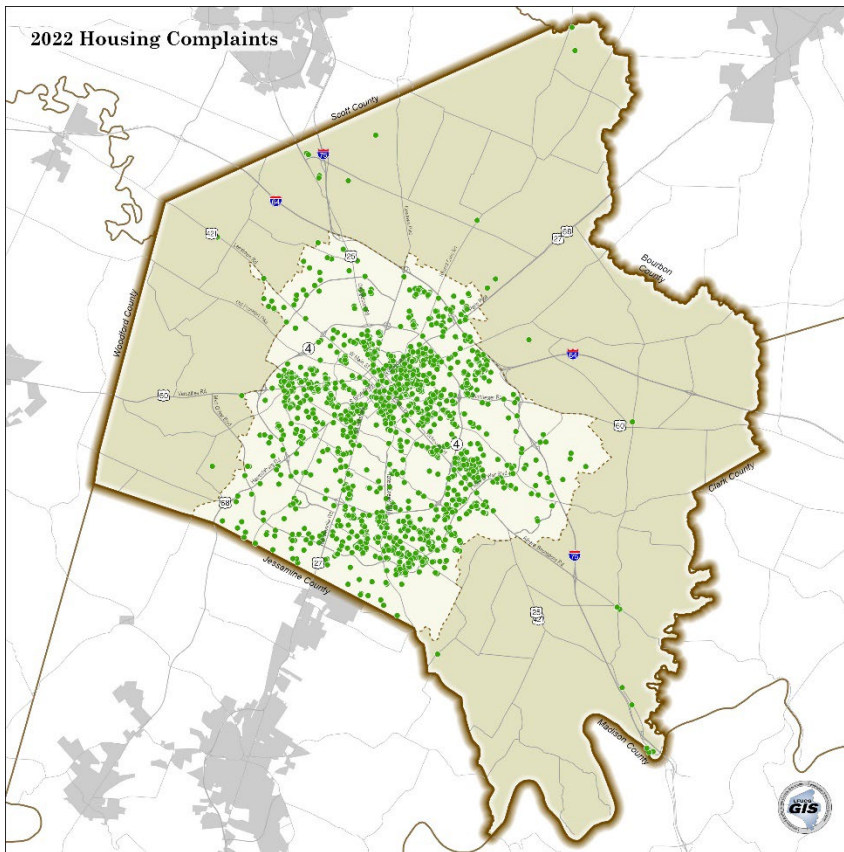
2023 YTD (2349)



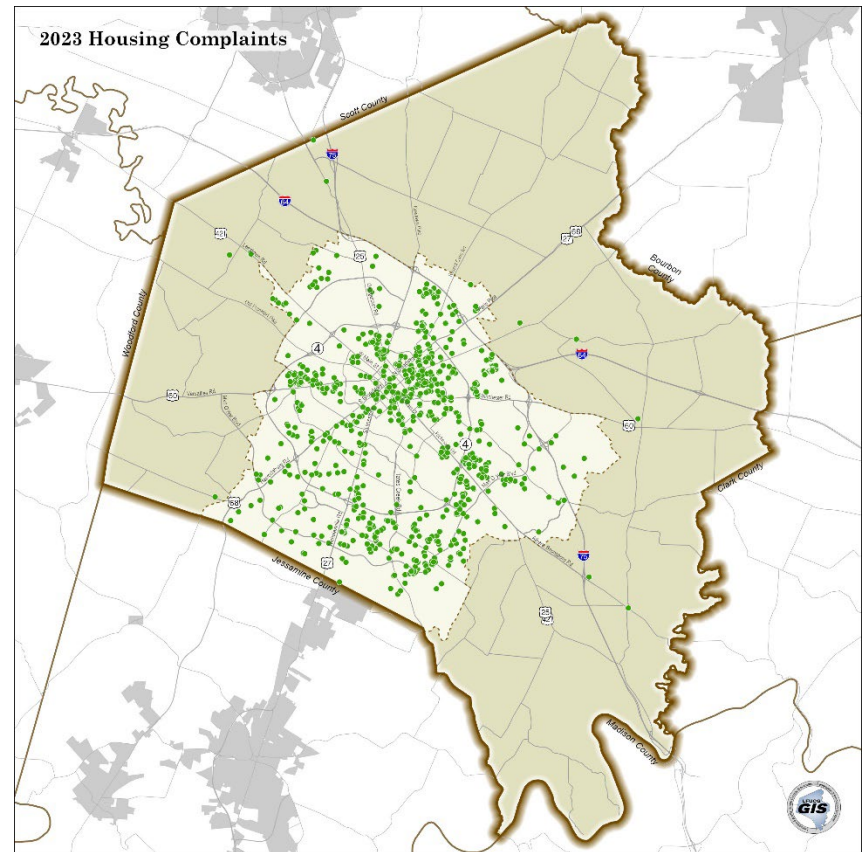


Housing cases city wide

2022 (2614)



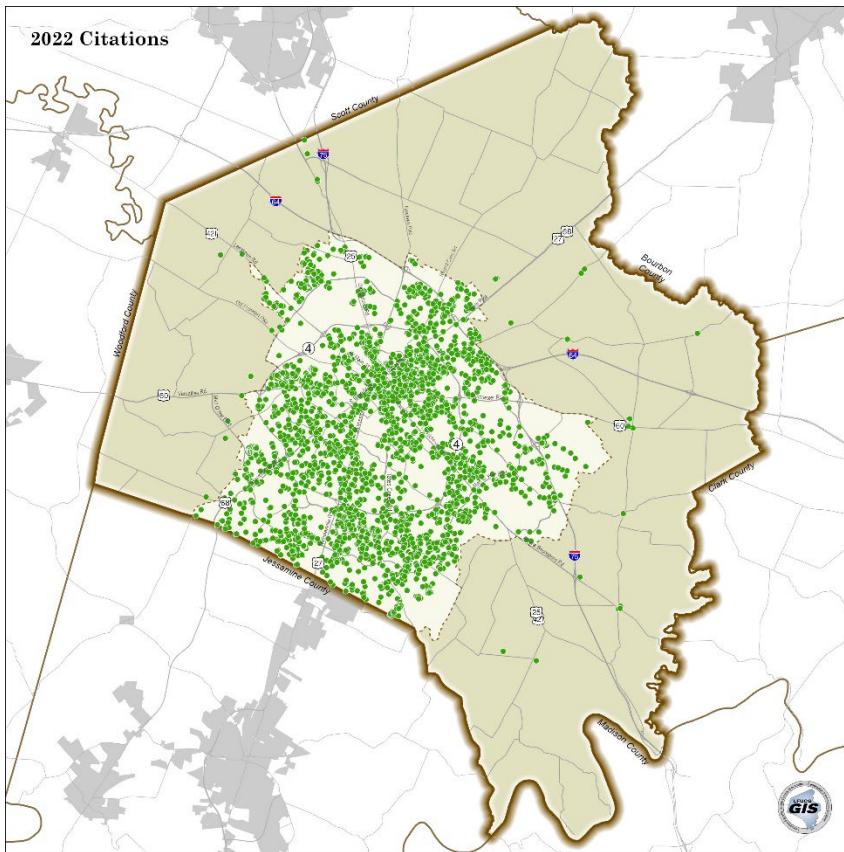
2023 YTD (1106)



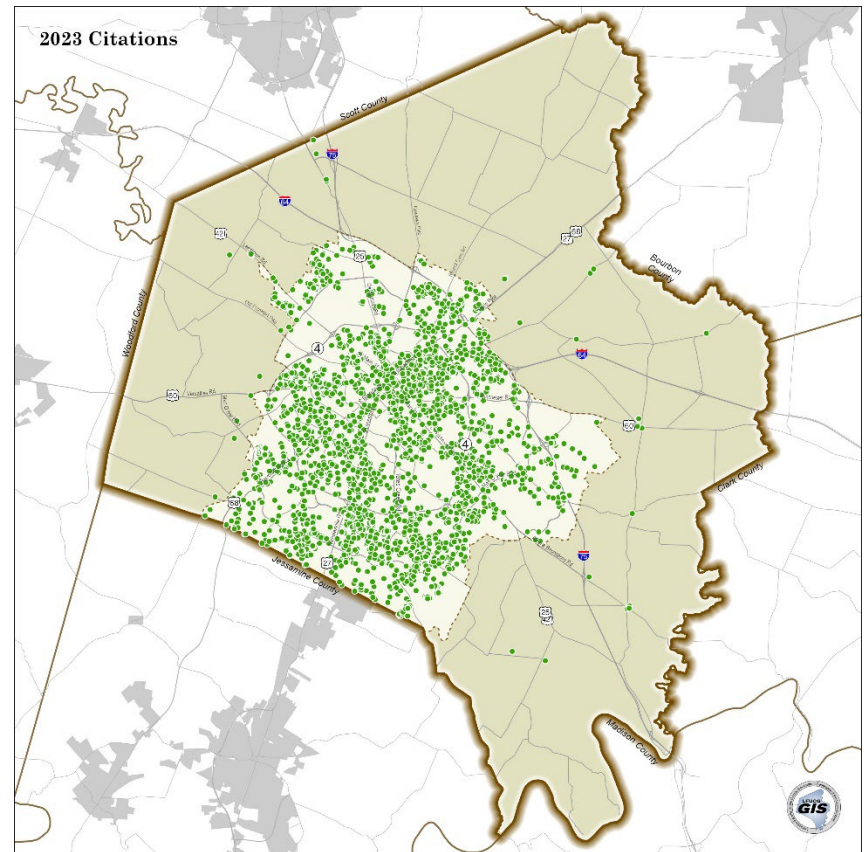


Citations city wide

2022 (1952)



2023 YTD (649)



Questions?



ITEMS REFERRED TO COMMITTEE

Social Services and Public Safety

Referral Item		Current Sponsor	Date Referred	Last Presentation	Status	Legistar File ID
1	Expand the Adult Mental Health Court with an Aftercare Program	T. Fogle	July 9, 2020	August 11, 2020		0763-20
2	Substance Abuse Intervention	L. Sheehan	January 12, 2022	March 14, 2023		0302-23
3	Crime Reduction Technology (Flock Cameras)	W. Baxter	September 21, 2021	May 2, 2023		1065-22
4	Improve Enforcement of Traffic Laws (speeding, stop signs, etc.)	H. LeGris	October 23, 2018	May 7, 2019		0508-19
5	Assessment and Enforcement of Noise Ordinance	H. LeGris	July 5, 2022		August 22, 2023	
6	Review of Golf Cart Policies	L. Sheehan	October 11, 2022			
7	Eviction Diversion & Right to Counsel - Tenants' Bill of Rights	D. Wu	January 24, 2023			
8	Review of the Innovative & Sustainable Portion of the Affordable Housing Fund Ordinance	L. Sheehan	March 21, 2023			
9	Source of Income Discrimination - Tenants' Bill of Rights	D. Seigny	April 18, 2023			
10	An evaluation of Community and Resident Services assistance programs to simplify and condense funds and ensure consistent eligibility	S. Lynch	May 30, 2023			
11	Monitor the Emergency Financial Assistance program funding to determine the actual community needs as other funding sources diminish	S. Lynch	May 30, 2023			
Annual/Periodic Updates						
12	Office of Homelessness Prevention and Intervention Annual Report	L. Sheehan	June 7, 2022	September 6, 2022		0901-22
13	Annual NAMI - Fayette Mental Health Court Update	D. Gray	February 20, 2018	April 12, 2022	October 10, 2023	0360-22
14	Annual LFUCG Affordable Housing Fund, Initiatives and Projects Update	D. Gray	August 10, 2021	October 12, 2021	November 14, 2023	1026-21
15	Annual Juvenile Treatment Court Update	D. Gray	July 9, 2020	November 9, 2021	October 10, 2023	1164-21
16	Annual Update on Recruitment, Retirement, and Retention for Department of Public Safety	D. Seigny	September 22, 2020	May 4, 2021	June 13, 2023	0450-21
17	Annual Community Paramedicine Program Update	J. Reynolds	July 6, 2021	March 14, 2023		0300-23
18	Annual Review of Code Enforcement	J. Reynolds	October 8, 2019	August 16, 2022	June 13, 2023	0814-22
19	ONE Lexington Programs Update: Safety Net, Hospital Based Violence Intervention, and New Vista	J. Reynolds	September 25, 2020	January 24, 2023		0080-23
Subcommittees						
20	Gun Violence Task Force	J. Reynolds	October 11, 2022			

Updated 05/30/2023, KJT