

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



AGENDA

Social Services and Public Safety Committee

August 22, 2023

1:00 P.M.

- | | | |
|-------------|--|---------------------------------|
| I. | Approval of June 13, 2023 Committee Summary | (1-2) |
| II. | Lexington Noise Ordinance | [LeGris/Eiden] (3-18) |
| III. | Office of Homelessness Prevention and Intervention Update | [Sheehan/Herron] (19-28) |
| IV. | Items Referred to Committee | (29) |

"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

June 13, 2023

Summary and Motions

Chair Reynolds called the meeting to order at 1:02 p.m. Committee Members Ellinger, Gray, F. Brown, Baxter, Sevigny, and were in attendance. Committee Members J. Brown, Fogle, Monarrez, and Plomin were absent. Council Member Lynch was present as a non-voting member.

I. Approval of May 2, 2023 Committee Summary

Motion by Baxter to Approve the May 2, 2023 Committee Summary. Seconded by Gray. Motion passed without dissent.

II. Recruitment, Retirement, and Retention for Public Safety

Ken Armstrong, Commissioner of Public Safety, spoke about recruitment, retirement, and retention for divisions within the Department of Public Safety. He pointed out that the presentation provided today is not centered on pay. He reviewed staffing, attrition, seniority, and pay statistics for the Divisions of E-911, Fire & Emergency Services, Police, and Corrections. He spoke about other pay considerations which include hiring incentives, COVID-19 payments, retention pay, and overtime incentives. He addressed some of the current questions coming from Council which were directed to each division in the Department of Public Safety. These questions concerned recruitment, retention, and post-COVID changes. A representative from each division was present to address questions and concerns. Armstrong concluded the presentation by reviewing the status of each of the collective bargaining agreements for the Divisions of Police and Fire & Emergency Services.

Armstrong confirmed the present class is included in these figures, but he pointed out they will never have 100% staffing due to a variety of factors. Speaking about the percentage of candidates that finish training, Armstrong said it is about 25-30% in Police and 15-17% in Fire with an 83% retention. Armstrong mentioned they do over-hires to account for candidates that drop out. Speaking about seniority and if those that "buy" time are included as eligible to retire, Armstrong clarified that it only includes those with 20 or more years of service and this does not include the purchase of service time. When asked about the increase in sick time for Division of Fire & Emergency Services, Assistant Chief Robert Larkin said it could be from COVID-19, burn-out, etc. He pointed out that anytime someone calls in, there will be overtime. When asked if we have one specific person for recruitment efforts and if there are enough resources currently, Armstrong said they have made changes and are on track to improve recruitment efforts. He mentioned that recognizing achievements and expressing thanks to employees goes a long way. When asked about minority recruitment, Armstrong said he does not have these statistics, but he sees an increased interest so there seems to be some rebounding. Assistant Chief Eric Lowe said Division of Police has a diversity recruitment committee. Jonelle Patton, Director of E-911 said her division has not experienced a decline in recruitment, but they have had difficulty in finding Latino individuals. Larkin mentioned recruitment efforts and he spoke about visiting schools to recruit younger candidates. Scott Colvin, Director of Community Corrections, said there are diverse recruiting teams that go into the community. When asked for clarification on authorized strength, Armstrong said this is the number of positions Council has approved. When asked about incentives for retention, Armstrong mentioned this is an individual decision and circumstances for departure are different for each person. When asked if we

have researched why people do not want to apply to Public Safety jobs and why recruits leave, Armstrong said reasons are varied (shift, obligations, emergency, etc.). Armstrong pointed out that it has been difficult to compete with pay. No action was taken on this item.

III. Code Enforcement Update

Alex Olszowy, Director of Code Enforcement, began the presentation with a review of the authority and scope of the Division of Code Enforcement, highlighting related chapters of the Code of Ordinances. He mentioned problem types including housing, nuisance, sidewalks, snow, and unsolicited materials. He presented a chart to illustrate how repair notices go through the housing complaint process. Similarly, he showed how the process for a nuisance complaint or a sidewalk complaint. He reviewed significant facts pertaining to Code Enforcement which includes a 311 web interface for Code Enforcement cases and there is an accreditation with Building Inspection underway. He spoke about qualifications and training for Code Enforcement Officers and Nuisance Control Officers. He reviewed attrition rates for 2020-2023 which shows that 7 employees have moved on, 6 took pay increases within LFUCG, and currently there are two vacant funded positions and 3 trainees. He pointed out cases and citations by council district and highlighted the appeals process that is currently in place. Finally, he displayed maps to illustrate where complaint cases are across the city.

When asked about complaints for different problem types (sidewalk, nuisance, etc.) and if they handle one complaint at a time, Olszowy mentioned they would be violations of separate ordinances. He said they might have numerous neighbors issuing the same complaint for one address but it is logged as one complaint. When asked if someone is notified of their complaint being recorded, Olszowy said they are not notified because complaints are anonymous so they do not track these. When asked about graffiti on sidewalks, Olszowy said they have no jurisdiction over graffiti on sidewalks because sidewalk graffiti is a criminal offense. He clarified that code enforcement enforces graffiti on walls, fences and building structures. Speaking about those who can't afford to pay for repeated citations and if we can track repetitive calls at one location, Olszowy said they could look at cases on any individual property back to 2018 when software was installed. With owner-occupied properties, there is a program that can help. Addressing fees associated, Olszowy clarified that the debt is owed to the city so it is a lien or a citation for the outstanding balance. To pay it off, you go to Division of Revenue and a payment plan would typically go through the Law Department with compliance being one of the conditions. You have to show you are working on getting it fixed to stay in good standing. No action was taken on this item.

IV. Items Referred to Committee

No action was taken on this item.

The meeting adjourned at 2:40 p.m.

LEXINGTON NOISE ORDINANCE

*Hannah Eiden, Legislative Aide 3rd District
Social Services & Public Safety Committee
August 22, 2023*



LEXINGTON



Noise Enforcement– History

- Noise Ordinance enforcement has been an ongoing issue for many years within the Lexington Fayette Urban County Government.
- Jan. 8, 2008, Council discussed this issue from the perspective of industrial noise in areas proximate to neighborhoods.
- Task Force
 - 33 meetings from March 2008 to May 2011
 - Four variables
 - Findings
 - Noise Officer
 - Noise Board
 - Penalty
 - Outcome – failed



Current Ordinance Guidelines

- Sec. 14-71. - Noise disturbances—Generally: In addition to the specific prohibitions outlined in section 14-72, no person shall make, continue, or cause to be made, continued or permitted any noise disturbance on or across a public right-of-way or a public place. This section shall not apply to noncommercial public speaking and public assembly activities conducted on any public space or public right-of-way.
- Sec. 14-70. - Definitions applicable to sections 14-70 through 14-80: *Noise disturbance means any sound which:*
 - Endangers or injures the safety or health of humans or animals;
 - Annoys or disturbs a reasonable person of normal sensitivities; or
 - Endangers or injures personal or real property.



Current Ordinance Guidelines

- Specifically prohibited noise disturbances include, but are not limited to the following activities, if the noise disturbance also crosses the boundary of a dwelling unit:
 - operating tools or equipment including lawn mowers, between 11 p.m. and 7 a.m. any day and between 11 p.m. and 9 a.m. on Saturday and Sunday;
 - loudspeakers, public address systems, powered model vehicles, miscellaneous noises (loading or handling boxes, crates, building materials, etc.) between 11 p.m. and 7 a.m.;
 - music by radio, television, musical instrument or similar device;
 - repairing, testing or operating a motor vehicle, motorcycle, motorbike or motorboat; and
 - barking dogs, anytime, or any animal that creates a noise disturbance [Sections 14-70-80].



Current Enforcement

Response

- Lexington Police Department
 - Call / Witness noise
 - Investigate
- Citation
 - Court Date
- Outcome
 - Fine
 - \$50-\$500
 - \$100-\$500
 - \$250-\$500
 - Go to trial



Current Enforcement

*Data - Noise Disturbance Calls
from 5/01/2022 to 5/31/2023*

- Total Calls: 5,705
- Total Field-Initiated Calls: 49

Advised Warrant	1
Arrest Made	10
Assignment Finished	22
Assistance Given	34
Car Investigated	6
Citation Given	33
Cleared - Not Needed	39
Cleared - Trouble Settled	33
Complaint Investigated	3710
Disregard Call	8
Duplicate Call	13
False Alarm	1
FI Made	5
Gone On Arrival	1295
Handled by KSP	5
Handled by KVE	2
Handled by School Security	1
Not Listed	1
Notice Served/Summons	1
Open - Report Made	6
Physical Search Report	3
Subject Investigated	8
Unable To Locate	199
Unfounded	269
Grand Total	5705

Sector 1 - West

1915 Calls

1-3A 407 Calls

Sector 2 - Central

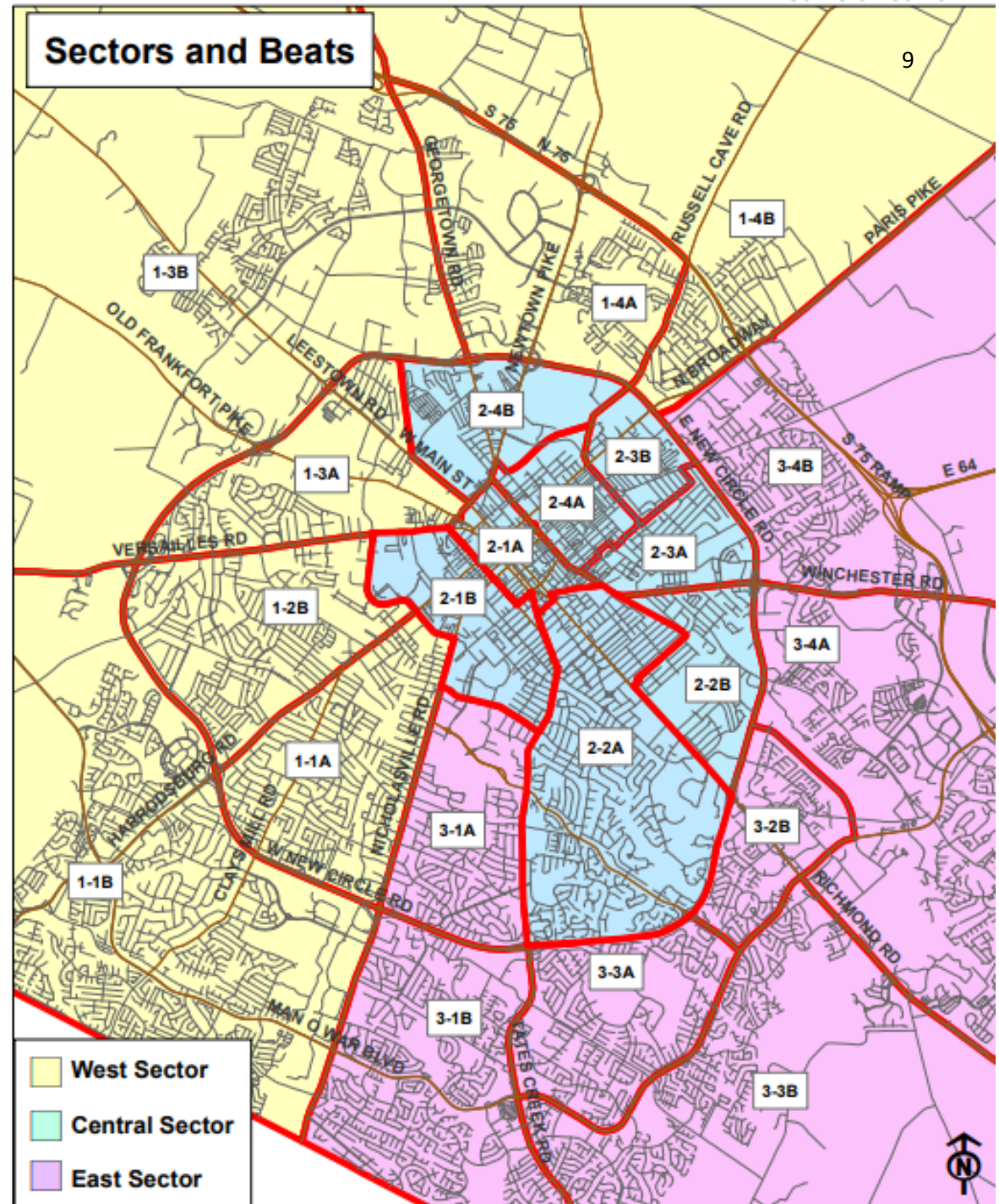
1741 Calls

2-1B 476 Calls

Sector 3 - East

2046 Calls

3-3A 392 Calls



Current Enforcement

*Data - Noise Disturbance Calls
from 5/01/2022 to 5/31/2023*

ANGLIANA AVE	126
Assistance Given	1
Cleared - Not Needed	2
Complaint Investigated	79
Gone On Arrival	30
Unable To Locate	5
Unfounded	9
Grand Total	126

CENTRE	96
Assistance Given	1
Complaint Investigated	65
Disregard Call	1
Gone On Arrival	25
Unable To Locate	2
Unfounded	2
Grand Total	96

Street Name	Count of Calls
ANGLIANA	126
CENTRE	96
TWIN SPIRES	94
CAMBRIDGE	92
BROADWAY	90
ALEXANDRIA	82
SECOND	78
MCCULLOUGH	68
JENNIFER	62
LIMESTONE	61
GREENDALE	57
PIMLICO	56
BALLPARK	53
TRENT	51
VERSAILLES	50
HOLLOW CREEK	46
ROGERS	45
TOWER	45
TATES CREEK	44
CROSS KEYS	43
QUINTON	41
UPPER	40
SIXTH	37
RED MILE	36
MAIN	36
KIRKLEVINGTON	36
CODELL	36



Case Study Analysis

Case 1: Elkhart, Indiana (pop: approx. 53,913)

- Elkhart, Indiana has implemented an “anti-boom” zero-tolerance noise program since 2008
- The Elkhart County Noise Control Ordinance states quantitative guidelines for a citation as:
 - Any noise that exceeds a level of 83 dBA based on a distance from the noise source of not less than 15 feet, and irrespective of the 50 feet standard set forth in divisions (B)(1) through (B)(8) above, shall be prima facie evidence of a noise prohibited by this section.
- Enforcement by Noise Control Police Officer
- Penalty for Violations:
 - \$250-\$2500
 - \$500-\$2500
 - \$1,000-\$2500
 - \$1,500-\$2500
- Revenue source from citations



Case Study Analysis

Case 2: Knoxville, Tennessee (pop. approx. 192,648)

- The Knoxville city ordinance mandates that the maximum noise allowed for most vehicles is 82 dBA on streets with a speed limit of 35 mph or lower.
- Exhaust mufflers must be in good working order and city ordinances ban muffler cutouts or bypasses.
- Pilot Program, Feb. 2022
 - Noise Camera
- Enforcement by Knoxville Police Department
 - Penalty for violation: \$114.50



Case Study Analysis

Case 3: Charlotte-Mecklenburg, North Carolina (pop approx. 879,709)

- The Charlotte-Mecklenburg Noise Ordinance states that a noise violation occurs when sound exceeds specified limits – with consideration of location, time and circumstance – and is disruptive to the enjoyment and use of a residential property.
- The noise ordinance contains specifications re: the operation of motor vehicles within the city limits.
- Enforcement of the Noise Ordinance is shared by the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Police Department and the city's Housing and Neighborhood Services Code Enforcement.
 - Penalty for Violations: \$100, \$500, \$1000
 - Chronic Noise Producers
 - Noise Mitigation Plan



Case Study Analysis

Case 4: Boulder, Colorado (pop: approx. 104,175)

- The Boulder ordinance uses zoning districts to set maximum decibel levels
 - Nighttime Hours: Between the hours of 11 p.m. through 7 a.m., no person shall electronically amplify any sound, or make any noise by means of any electronic amplifier, which is loud enough to be audible to a person of normal hearing.
 - Daytime Hours: Between the hours of 7 a.m. through 11 p.m., no person shall electronically amplify any sound, or make any noise by means of any electronic amplifier, which is loud enough to be audible to a person of normal hearing two hundred or more feet beyond the property line of the property upon which the loudspeakers are located where they are located in a residential district.
- Maximum decibel levels for vehicles are based on their size and weight.
- The Boulder Police Department is responsible for enforcement and use Sound Level Meters when available.
- Penalty for violations: \$30 up to \$300



Case Study Analysis

Case 5: Portland, Oregon (pop: approx. 641,162)

- Portland has a Noise Ordinance that includes a maximum decibel level for each type of zone (Residential, Open Space, Commercial/ Mixed use, Industrial) and specific requirements for vehicles.
- Noise Program has the following:
 - Noise Control Officer
 - Noise Review
 - Penalty for Violation: Up to \$1,000 and possible monthly enforcement fee
- Vehicle enforcement is treated differently and is handled by the Portland Police Department.
- Decibel Meter loans to residents



Next Steps

Challenges

- Funding Mechanism
- Staffing for Enforcement
 - Current citation depends on LPD
 - No noise committee or noise officers
- Citation Process Challenges
 - Currently a criminal process, not civil
- Difficulty in Enforcement:
 - Moving noise violations
- No Current Use of Decibel Levels or Readers
- Neighborhoods and businesses are now more intertwined with an increase in density and mixed-use spaces.
 - ABC Businesses – safety, noise, crowd control



Potential Next Steps

Further Analysis

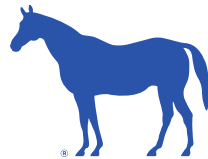
- Internal Working Group (if desired)
 - LPD
 - County Attorney
 - Councilmembers
 - Mayor's Staff
- Revisit Noise Board and Noise Officer proposal from the 2011 Noise Ordinance Task Force
- Explore Use of Decibel Readers
 - Cost associated
 - Training
 - Calibration
- Fine Structure Review
- Explore joint enforcement between Code Enforcement and LPD

Questions?



OFFICE OF HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION AND INTERVENTION ANNUAL UPDATE

*Jeff Herron, Homelessness Prevention Manager
Social Services & Public Safety Committee
August 22, 2023*



LEXINGTON



Background and Overview

- Established in 2014
- Designated as Continuum of Care Lead, HMIS Lead in 2015
- 2 staff, 1 additional position funded in FY24
- Innovative & Sustainable Solutions Fund (*\$750,000/annually*)
- Coordination and Planning Office – does not provide direct services



OHPI Responsibilities

COORDINATE	FACILITATE	EDUCATE	ADVOCATE
Staff/develop CoC	Develop funding applications, allocate funds	Training & technical support for partners	Identify system gaps & issues
Develop/operate Coordinated Entry system	Annual Point-in-Time Count	CoC website, social media, mailing list	Inform public policy & engage leaders
Develop system plans (ex: COVID, weather)	Daily operations of Coordinated Entry	Speaking events & media	Develop strategic plans
Develop service standards, set & monitor performance targets	Daily operations of HMIS	Analyze & publicize data	Promote equity and fairness
Designate/operate a client records system	Community data submissions	Research best practices & models	Seek community support
	Evaluation & compliance	Communicate across systems	Engage individuals with lived expertise
		Resource navigation	



\$47 Million in the homeless system since 2014*

By Funding Source

LFUCG- \$21,574,095

\$7,303,230– Innovative and Sustainable Solutions to Ending Homelessness

\$12,214,865– ESR Overnight Emergency Shelters

\$1,656,000– Budget Stabilization Housing Stabilization 1.0

\$400,000 – Additional Winter 2022-23 Funding

State - \$350,000

\$350,000 – SAMHSA

Federal - \$25,292,097

\$14,863,302 – HUD CoC Competitive grants

\$5,628,795 – HUD CARES Act

\$4,800,000 – American Rescue Plan Act

By Purpose

End Homelessness - \$28,764,499

\$7,419,030 – LFUCG

\$350,000 – State

\$20,995,469 – Federal (CoC, CARES Act, ARPA)

Manage Homelessness - \$16,795,693

\$12,499,065 – LFUCG

\$2,496,628 – Federal (CARES Act)

\$1,800,000 – American Rescue Plan Act

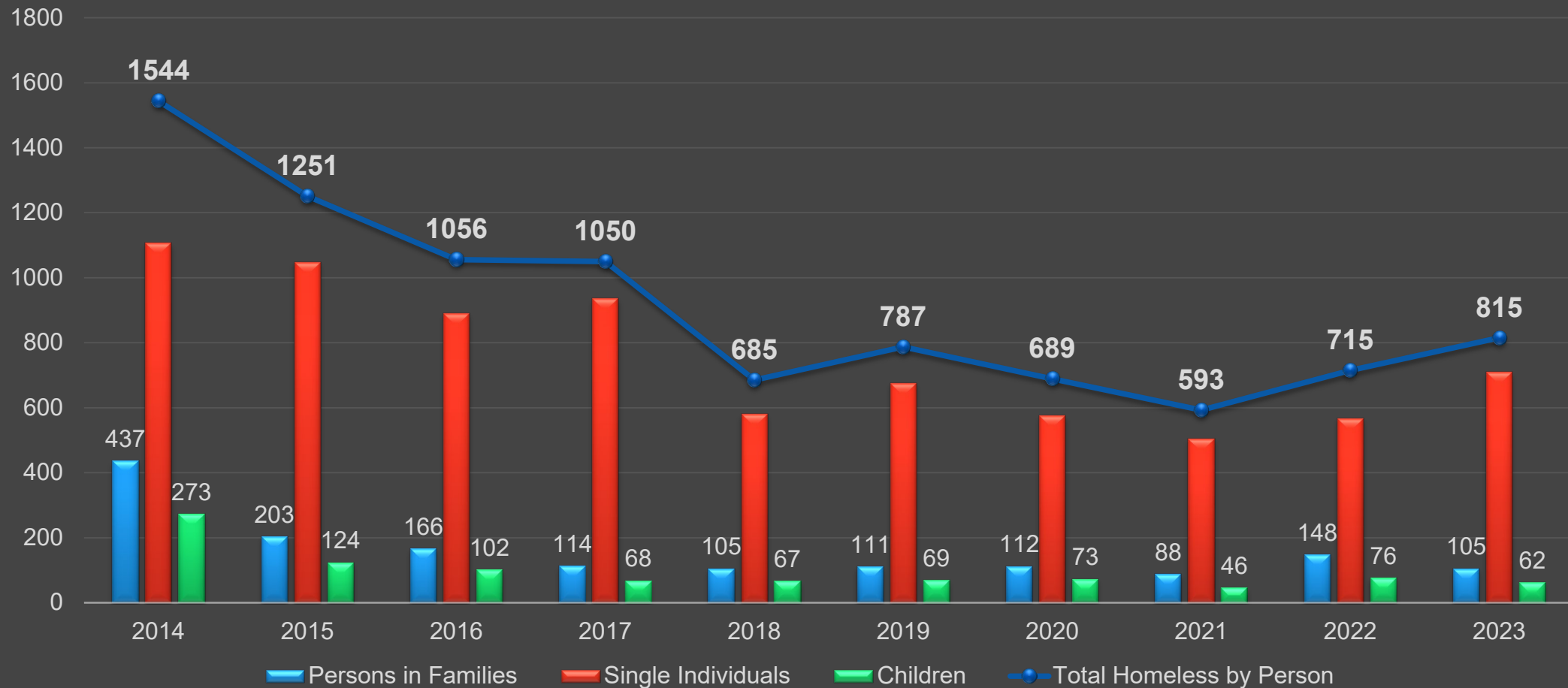
Prevent Homelessness - \$1,656,000

\$1,656,000 – LFUCG

*Investment does not include funding administered by the Division of Grants and Special Program other than the CARES Act.
Investment does not include any funding not overseen, administered, implemented, monitored, or led by the OHPI.



Annual LexCount Homeless Population





FY23 Homeless Encampment SOP Review

- 25 camp clean-ups conducted in FY23
 - 16 unique locations (ex: Emphasis Area)
- Total cost of \$39,276 / Average cost of \$1,510 per clean-up
- Outcomes:
 - 11 camps – no contact/no evidence of active encampment
 - 3 camps – voluntarily relocated prior to street outreach contact
 - 5 camps – voluntarily relocated, declined all services
 - 6 camps – engaged in services



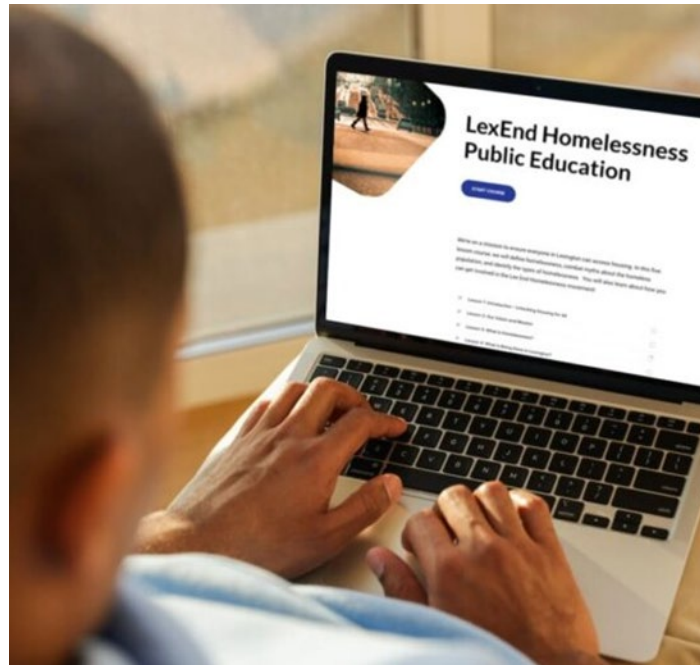
5-YEAR STRATEGIC PLAN (2021-2025)

- Released January 2021
 - 55 Recommendations/Actions
 - Progress: 19 Recommendations Completed/Ongoing

- Overarching Goals
 - Community Outreach and Engagement
 - Preventing Homelessness
 - Policy and Advocacy
 - Funding Sources
 - Expanding Permanent Supportive Housing



5-YEAR STRATEGIC PLAN (2021- 2025)



THE BASICS OF STREET OUTREACH

What is Street Outreach?
Street outreach is a part of homelessness prevention and intervention. Street outreach teams seek to connect people experiencing homelessness with housing, employment, and other services. Outreach teams are often the first point of contact for people experiencing homelessness.

- Street outreach teams seek to:**
- Identify people who are experiencing homelessness
 - Connect people with housing, employment, and other services
 - Provide support and advocacy to people experiencing homelessness
 - Help people access housing, employment, and other services

Where Does Street Outreach Take Place?

Street outreach takes place on more than just streets. Street outreach teams connect with people experiencing homelessness in a variety of locations, including shelters, transitional housing, and other community-based settings.

Street outreach teams also take an individualized and person-centered approach to ensure that people receive the services and resources that are appropriate for each person's needs and goals.



The Basics of the Lex End Homelessness Housing Triage System

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) requires that each Continuum of Care (CoC) create a homelessness crisis response system for people most in need of help. This means that all of Fayette County's CoC homelessness crisis response system for people most in need of help. This means that all of Fayette County's CoC homelessness crisis response system for people most in need of help.



LEXINGTON COMMUNITY SHELTERS

DAY CENTERS	OVERNIGHT SHELTERS
Arbor Youth Outreach Center 540 W. 3rd St. Youth 18 - 24 yrs	Hope Center 859-252-7881 360 W. Loudon Ave. Men 18 and over
Lexington Rescue Mission 444 Glen Arvin Ave. Breakfast and lunch daily (except Sunday) Laundry services Monday/Wednesday	The Salvation Army 859-252-7706 736 W. Main St. Single women, single parents and their children
New Life Day Center 859-721-2325 224 N. Martin Luther King Blvd. Breakfast (doughnuts) daily except Sunday	Catholic Action Center 859-255-0301 1055 Industry Rd. Unaccompanied men and women over 18
New Vista Drop-in Center 859-721-8505 201 Mechanic St., 2nd Floor Monday - Friday 8 AM - 4 PM	Arbor Youth Services 859-254-2501 Unaccompanied children 0-17 yrs, youth 18-24 yrs
	Greenhouse17 1-800-544-2022 Victims of domestic violence

How to Address Concerns about Homelessness

At Lex End Homelessness, we believe that everyone has a right to safe, stable, and affordable housing. Community members like you help us connect people experiencing homelessness to housing, shelter, and other essential services.

- Begin by introducing yourself and to establish a rapport and can be considered a supportive service to the community.
- When speaking with someone, try to be at eye level and...

What should I do if...

I see someone who appears to be living on the streets, or in an encampment.
Reach out to the Community Action Council's Team. They will make contact and work with the person to get them into housing.

I am concerned about someone experiencing homelessness who is in a dangerous situation.
If you are concerned about someone experiencing homelessness who is in a dangerous situation, call the police at 911.



What To Do If You Are Facing Eviction

An eviction (or "active forcible detainer") notice is like a written warning that has a deadline. There are steps you can take to help you stay housed.

1. Know your rights
Once there is a notice, landlords must have a valid cause. The length of notice depends on the reason.

2. Day Notice to Pay
Not paying rent. You have 7 days to pay the rent. If you do not, the landlord can file an eviction lawsuit.

3. Day Notice to Remedy
Violating the terms of a lease. If you do not fix the violation, the landlord can file an eviction lawsuit on the 30th day.

4. Day Unconditional Quit Notice
If you violate the lease in the same way within 6 months after a previous notice, the landlord does not have to give you an eviction lawsuit.

5. No Lease/End of Lease
If you stay in the rental unit after the lease term has expired, landlords must give you notice before evicting them.

6. Kentucky landlords cannot evict:
As a form of retaliation for reporting health or safety violations.
Asking for repairs.

7. Get your paperwork in order
Make sure you have a record of your lease or rental agreement, history of rent paid, and any communications with your landlord.

8. Know your timeline
The number of days you are given before the landlord can file an eviction lawsuit against you depends on the reason (see above).

9. Notice to summons to court date
Once the notice has been given and if you are unable to fix the problem, your landlord will need to serve a summons and complaint. The date of the summons must be at least 3 days before the court hearing. YOU MUST ATTEND THE COURT HEARING. If you do not show up, the judge will give permission to the landlord to have an enforcement remove you and/or your things from the property 7 days after the court hearing date.

10. Continue to pay your rent
Pay rent if you can while you wait for your court hearing. Failing to pay your rent will lead to the court automatically ruling in the landlord's favor.

11. Verdict in favor of the landlord
You have 7 days after the verdict to appeal and/or to vacate the property.





5-YEAR STRATEGIC PLAN (2021- 2025)

Community Outreach and Engagement

Create a Centralized Public Education Campaign (\$50,000 annually)

Expand Access and Use of Public Data Interface (\$115,000 annually)

Establish Onboarding Curriculum for Case Manager (\$380,000 first 2 years)

Preventing Homelessness

Eviction Diversion and Mediation Program (\$1,500,000 first year)

Expand Existing Reentry Program into Jails (\$65,000 annually)

Policy and Advocacy

Local Lawmaker Engagement (no additional cost)

Funding Sources

Enhance Use of Lex End Homelessness Fund at Bluegrass Community Foundation (\$120,000 annually)

Leverage Chamber of Commerce Support (no additional cost)

Expanding Permanent Supportive Housing

Establish Homeless Preference for Housing Choice Vouchers (no additional cost)

Establish Moving on Strategies with Housing Authority (no additional cost)

Expand Permanent Supportive Housing Units (\$2 million annually chronically homeless base cost– estimates as high as \$8 million annually for full impact)

Questions?



LEXINGTON

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	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		October 10, 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			
12 Review of Code Enforcement Fine/Fee Scale	D. Gray	June 29, 2023			
13 Code Enforcement Rapid Abatement	D. Gray	June 29, 2023			
14 Code Enforcement Capacity Demands	D. Gray	June 29, 2023			
15 Equitable Enforcement as it relates to Code Enforcement	D. Gray	June 29, 2023			
16 Revision of Chapter 12 (Code Enforcement)	D. Gray	June 29, 2023			
17 Revision of Chapter 17 as it relates to Code Enforcement	D. Gray	June 29, 2023			
18 Address Methods of Code Enforcement Complaints	D. Gray	June 29, 2023			
19 Address Utilizing Technology to Keep Filer/Council Members Informed of Complaints/Resolutions (Code Enforcement)	D. Gray	June 29, 2023			
Annual/Periodic Updates					
12 Office of Homelessness Prevention and Intervention Annual Report	L. Sheehan	June 7, 2022	September 6, 2022	August 22, 2023	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	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	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			