**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
# October 10, 2023
# 1:00 P.M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **I.** | **Approval of August 22, 2023 Committee Summary** | | **(1-2)** |
| **II.** | **Community Risk Assessment** | [Reynolds/Wells] | **(3-10)** |
| **III.** | **Juvenile Treatment Court Update** | [Gray/Figgs, et al.] | **(11-22)** |
| **IV.** | **Source of Income Discrimination** | [Sevigny/Lanter] | **(23-45)** |
| **V.** | **Items Referred to Committee** | | **(46)** |

"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

August 22, 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, Sevigny, and Plomin were in attendance. Council Members Lynch, LeGris, Sheehan, and Vice Mayor Wu were also present as non-voting members.

## I. Approval of June 13, 2023 Committee Summary

Motion by Sevigny to Approve the June 13, 2023 Committee Summary. Seconded by Gray. Motion passed without dissent.

## II. Lexington Noise Ordinance

Hannah Eiden, Legislative Aide to the 3rd District Council Member presented the history of Lexington's Noise Ordinance. She reviewed the current guidelines and enforcement laid out in the ordinance. She provided data on the number of noise disturbance calls and explained what areas those calls are coming from in the community. She spoke about a case study analysis that was done in other communities and the results from that study. Finally, she reviewed the next steps which include finding a funding mechanism, staffing for enforcement, and challenges with the citation process. Looking forward, some items to consider include an internal working group to investigate this further, revisit proposals from the 2011 Ordinance Task Force, explore the use of decibel readers, review the fine structure, and explore a joint enforcement between Code Enforcement and Lexington Police Department.

When asked about history and why this has failed before, Barberie explained reasons why it failed including certain neighborhoods where there was industrial noise and Council could not agree on a penalty structure. Regarding enforcement, Brian Maynard, Assistant Chief in the Lexington Police Department spoke to the investigation of cars driving down the street. He said this could be a stationary vehicle or a moving vehicle. When asked about citations being under 1% of those investigated, Maynard said he would need to look at these figures further. Speaking about red light running and the state not allowing cameras for moving violations, Maynard feels that having cameras with decibel readers to catch loud vehicles would fall under state statute. Referencing previous discussions and the issue of barking dogs, Maynard explained this goes through the Fayette County Attorney now. For the investigation, the witness would provide recorded video and work with the County Attorney. Angela Evans, Fayette County Attorney, explained her process for nuisance and quality of life concerns. When asked about enhancing the policing of noise complaints, Maynard explained the dispatch calls and the priority list. Maynard confirmed that loud noises (such as garbage trucks or HVAC units) present a quality-of-life issue and people who are bothered by these would want enforcement with teeth. Speaking about case studies, Eiden confirmed that many of the noise ordinances they researched pertained to vehicles. A recommendation from this conversation was to create a working group or subcommittee to explore decibel readers and a penalty structure. No action was taken on this item.

### III. Office of Homelessness Prevention and Intervention Annual Update

Jeff Herron, Director of Office of Homelessness Prevention, and Intervention (OHPI) provided background information and said this office was established in 2014 and was designated as a Continuum of Care lead in 2015. He explained that OHPI is a coordination and planning office but does not provide direct services. Since OHPI was established, LFUCG invested $47M in the Innovative and Sustainable Solutions Fund. He reviewed the progress for ending homelessness with the Lex Count program. He provided an update on SOPs for how LFUCG controls the homeless camps. He reviewed the 5-year strategic plan for 2021 to 2025 and said 19 out of 55 recommendations have been completed. Moving forward OHPI will work toward completion of recommended strategies. He closed his presentation by reviewing the goals of the 5-year strategic plan. Those goals include community outreach & engagement, preventing homelessness, policy and advocacy, funding sources, and expanding permanent supportive housing.

Speaking about locations of homeless encampments, Herron pointed out they are all over the city and in a variety of locations. Herron spoke about opportunities for continuum of care, and he encouraged outreach. When asked about those who choose to live this way and don't want assistance, Herron said there are 3 teams, and “no” might be heard a lot so we need to address what we can do for people who are making decisions against their best interest. Explaining an encampment, Herron said this is an attempt to establish a residence with belongings and a structure for shelter. When asked about the Lex Count chart and how much of *Community Action Council* is included in this, Herron said that is a separate count. He said a requirement for continuum of care is to do a shelter and un-shelter count. When asked about repeats, Herron said there are surveys that help us understand this better. The data is looked at from an aggregate level and they don't have the staff to do this level of analysis. Speaking about trends, Herron explained the decrease from 2017 to 2018 and said there were transitional housing programs that were not included. Addressing whether this trend is nationwide, Herron mentioned that other cities are seeing an increase. To explain the breakdowns of the count, Herron said household would include families with children. When asked about the number in each district and what the count looks like not using HUD, Herron said the chart indicates these numbers include one night during the year when the count took place. When asked if the count differentiates citizen versus non-citizen, Herron said they don't track this. Most shelters, street outreach, or housing programs accept anyone. No action was taken on this item.

### IV. Items Referred to Committee

Motion by Ellinger to remove *Improve Enforcement of Traffic Laws* from the list of items referred to committee. Seconded by Baxter. Motion passed without dissent.

Motion by Gray to combine *Code Enforcement items (items 12-19)* on the list of items referred to committee. Seconded by Sevigny. Motion passed without dissent.

The meeting was adjourned at 3:04 p.m.

# COMMUNITY RISK ASSESSMENT STANDARDS OF COVER

*Chief Jason Wells, Lexington Fire Department*

*Social Services and Public Safety Committee*

*October 10, 2023*

LEXINGTON

# Purpose

In the fall 2023, the Division of Fire & Emergency Services will be considered for accredited status through a cooperative process with the Center for Public Safety Excellence (CPSE) and the Commission for Fire Accreditation International (CFAI).

The accreditation process provides the framework for continuous, and documented, quality improvement through data analytics, internal self-assessment, strategic planning and community engagement.

As part of this process, the Division of Fire and Emergency Services has developed its first ever Community Risk Assessment Standards of Cover.

# Definition

The CPSE *Quality Improvement for the Fire and Emergency Services* manual defines community risk assessment as the identification of potential and likely risks within a particular community, and the process of prioritizing those risks. Standards of Cover is defined as those written policies and procedures that establish the distribution and concentration of fixed and mobile resources of an organization.

# Intent

The Community Risk Assessment Standards of Cover (CRA-SOC) supports 3 major initiatives

Community Understanding and Education:

The CRA-SOC provides a full overview of Fayette County. This includes economic, demographic, geographical, infrastructural, and climatic information.

The CRA-SOC provides a full overview of all services the Division of Fire and Emergency Services provides. This includes division specific information regarding infrastructure, apparatus, equipment, programs and personnel.

This portion of the CRA-SOC provides all stakeholders with pertinent information regarding the community we serve and the services we provide.

# Contents

The Community Risk Assessment Standards of Cover is comprehensive document that outlines the following areas:

- **Community Description**
- Overview & Legal Basis
- Governance
- History
- Financial Basis
- Boundaries & Zoning
- Transportation Systems
- Critical Infrastructure & Utilities
- Climate
- Topography & Geography
- Population, Diversity & Housing
- **Description of Services Provided**
- History
- Service Boundaries
- Organization & Staffing Demographics
- Service Levels Provided
- Daily Staffed Unit Description
- Surge & Auxiliary Unit Description
- Community Based Services Provided

- **Community Risk Assessment**
- Community Wide Hazards
- Risk Assessment Methodology & Risk Planning Zones
- Risk Hazard Classifications, Critical Task Analysis and Effective Response Force
- **Summary of Department Performance**
- Reliability Factor & Unit Hour Utilization
- Historical Save and Loss Data
- Baseline & Benchmark Performance Statements
- Fire
- EMS
- HAZMAT
- Technical Rescue

# Intent

<u>Community Risk Assessment:</u>

The CRA-SOC provides an in-depth examination of risks associated with Fayette County as a whole, as well as by geographic planning zone.

The CRA-SOC combines information from the Division of Emergency Management's *Hazard Mitigation Plan* along with community wide incident statistical data to outline the location of hazards within Fayette County.

The CRA-SOC further examines incident risk by geographic planning zone. To do this, United States Census Tracts were used as 82 separate planning zones. Documented reporting for each of these zones provides its Urban County Council District, socioeconomic, demographic, and incident total by risk classification.

*Note: All incident response types were given a risk score based off probability, community consequence and divisional resource impact.*

# Intent

Summary of Departmental Response Performance:

The CRA-SOC provides statical information regarding unit hour utilization, unit reliability, reported save and loss data, as well as baseline and benchmark times.

*Baseline Response Times: 90th percentile response times for all incidents which are grouped by population density and risk score. Times are reported from the time the call is received until units arrive on scene. Times are reported for the first unit on scene as well as an appropriate number of personnel needed to mitigate the incident.*

*Benchmark Response Times: Goals set by the division to improve response times for all incidents.*

The Division of Fire and Emergency Services has set a benchmark goal of improving all response times by 90 seconds. This will be accomplished through improvements in dispatch technology, station alerting, improved routing/ mapping, adding additional fixed and mobile resources combined with adding personnel.

# Questions?

LEXINGTON

# JUVENILE TREATMENT COURT

KIVVI FIGGS, PROGRAM COORDINATOR
JUDGE MELISSA MOORE MURPHY
JUDGE LINDSAY HUGHES THURSTON

*Making Sure Our Kids Thrive*

# JTC: MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of the Juvenile Treatment Court is to protect public safety and reduce the recidivism rate of juvenile offenders by increasing their overall wellness. Using an integrated approach involving court supervision, mental health treatment and services, education and personal accountability, the Juvenile Treatment Court seeks positive and long-lasting life changes.

# JTC: MECHANICS OF OPERATION

## Partnerships Make our Dream Work!

- October 2021: Agreement with Administrative Office of Courts, Fiscal Agent
- November 2021: Agreement with Fayette County Public Schools, Hiring Entity for Program Coordinator
- Present: Lexington Fayette Urban County Government, Granting Entity

# JTC: MECHANICS OF OPERATION

## **What does Court look like?**

JTC accepts referrals from:

- Court Designated Worker
- Family Court
- Juvenile Court

JTC implements a 4-phased approach. Each phase includes, but is not limited to, monitoring of:

- Individual Participant Plan ("IPP")
- No new charges
- Random drug screening
- Mental Health Services
- Family and Educational Supports

# JTC: WHERE ARE WE NOW?

**Our first court date: March 11, 2022**

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Referrals: | 44 |
| Total Accepted: | 25 |
| Total Graduates: | 2 (also graduated High School) |
| Current Participants: | 11 |

- ✓ 9 youth receiving mental health services
- ✓ 1 youth at Appalachian Challenge Academy
- ✓ 2 youth enrolled at BCTC for dual credit
- ✓ 1 youth receiving academic coaching

# MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE PARTNERS

Andrews Counseling

Champions Therapy Center

Counseling Associates

New Life Counseling Services, LLC

New Vista

Sun Behavioral Health

Trauma Informed Counseling Center

# Community Partners

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
lex et justicia
COURT OF JUSTICE

LEXINGTON

FAYETTE COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS

BCTC

newvista

LEXINGTON-FAYETTE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

CHI Saint Joseph Health

1NE LEXINGTON

arm confetti BY TWILA

Youth Advocate PROGRAMS, INC.

Lexington Public Library

# JTC: WHERE ARE WE NOW?

## Our first court date: March 11, 2022

Additional Positive Social Activities/Engagement:

- ✓ Sessions with One Lexington & The Voyage Movement
- ✓ 4-week session for females with Cue the Confetti
- ✓ Vape session presentation by LFUCG Health Department
- ✓ Dual Credit Informational Session by FCPS and BCTC
- ✓ It Takes a Village with Devine Carama
- ✓ Drug education with Panacea
- ✓ Lexington Public Library informational sessions with Lori Davis
- ✓ Seeking Safety Program presented by New Vista
- ✓ Spycoast Farm Luncheon supported by CHI Saint Joseph Health
- ✓ Youth involvement with OMAC & YAP

YOU MATTER
JUVENILE TREATMENT COURT

# YOU MATTER KY!

We also created a non-profit organization to maintain and raise funds for JTC operation.

**Members:**

John Landon, Esq. - Chair
John Hayne, 1st Assistant, Fayette County Attorney’s Office - Treasurer
Jessica Dreux, Department of Juvenile Justice - Secretary

Judge Lindsay Hughes Thurston, Fayette District Court
Judge Melissa Moore Murphy, Fayette District Court
Diana Queen, Kentucky Center for Restorative Justice
Matthew Crutcher, LFUCG, DYS - Juvenile Probation
Connie Milligan, LCSW, Spectrum Transformation
Carlos Ross, Managing Attorney, LFUCG

Judge Traci Brislin, Fayette Circuit Family Court
Kelli Parmley, Lexington Public Library
Shericka Smith, Fayette County Public Schools
Darcy Miller, New Vista
Kelly Gunning, NAMI

# Our First JTC Graduate, in his own words:

*Chris A.*

# Questions?

Thank You!


LindsayHughesThurston@kycourts.net

MelissaMurphy@kycourts.net

Kivvi.Figgs@fayette.kyschools.us

*Fayette District Court Judges Chambers, Fifth Floor*
*150 N. Limestone*
*Lexington, KY 40507*
*859-246-2247*

# SOURCE OF INCOME DISCRIMINATION

*Commissioner Charlie Lanter, Housing Advocacy and Community Development*

*Social Services & Public Safety Committee*

*October 10, 2023*

LEXINGTON

# Input and Discussion

Over the past year, this issue has been discussed in meetings with multiple groups including:

- Commissioner’s Landlord Advisory Committee
- Commissioner’s Tenant Advisory Committee
- Downtown Landlord Association
  - This group was largely opposed.
- Homelessness Prevention and Intervention Board/Continuum of Care (Homelessness providers)
  - This group adopted a resolution and sent a letter in support of a ban on SOI Discrimination.

# What is SOI Discrimination?

- The practice of refusing to rent to an applicant for housing because of that person’s lawful form of income.

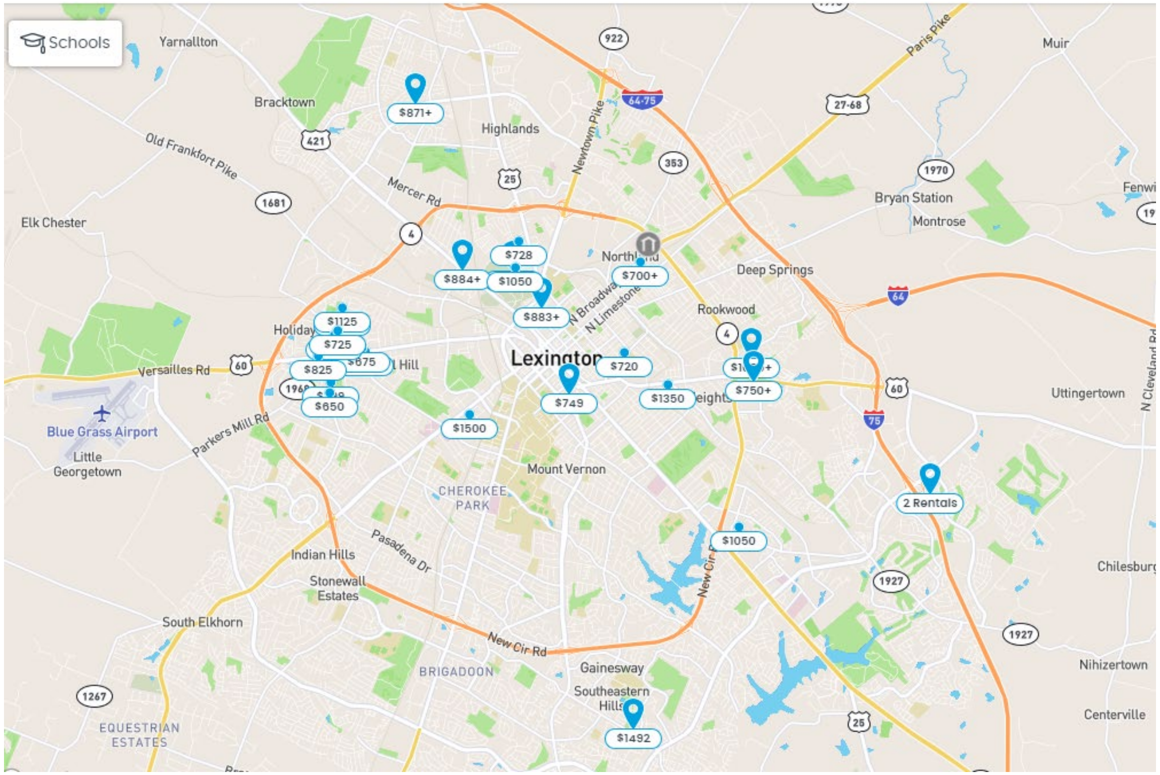
- Source of Income includes:
  - Social Security
  - Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers
  - Other program vouchers, including VASH for veterans
  - Child Support
  - Alimony

# What is the impact?

- Households attempting to rent a unit in Lexington have their pool of available options significantly restricted.
- Housing searches take longer and tenants may lose their voucher or other assistance. They become or remain homeless.
- Quality and size of available units is limited.
- Location of units is limited.

# What is the impact?

- Map below from the web site the Lexington Housing Authority refers to for those seeking units. Searched on 9/27/2023.



# True Stories

"We've had multiple clients that have lost or had to re-apply for a mainstream voucher multiple times because it expired while they were trying to find an acceptable unit and clients that have voluntarily given up their voucher and chosen to stay with family or friends because they were unable to find affordable independent housing."

- New Beginnings Bluegrass

# What is the impact?

- According to data from the Lexington Housing Authority, their voucher program has a high utilization rate, considered successful by HUD:
  - Moving To Work Vouchers – 99.8%
  - VASH Tenant Based (Veterans) – 84%
  - VASH PBV (Veterans) – 94%
  - Emergency Housing Vouchers – 96%
  - Mainstream Vouchers – 97%
  - Foster Youth Initiative – 90%
  - Family Unification Program (FUP) – 79% (recently funded for this grant)
  - Continuum of Care (homeless) – 83%
  - Supportive Housing Grant (homeless) – 100% leased
- It takes an average of 36 days from issuance of the voucher to lease up.
- From 1/1/2023 through 7/1/2023 – 215 new vouchers were issued and 18% were returned unused.
- Nonprofit partners have struggled to spend LFUCG's HUD ESG funding for Rapid Rehousing because so few landlords will accept the program funds as payment.

# What is the impact?

- Most significant impact is on vulnerable populations such as those exiting homelessness.
- Continuum of Care data show average length of time between program enrollment and housing move in exceeds 100 days.
- People live on the streets or in shelter with a housing voucher in their hand.

# What is the impact?

- Very few rental listings that accept these vouchers, traditionally referred to as Section 8.
- On September 15, of 557 rental listings, 534 said no vouchers or "Section 8" accepted. That's only 4% of units and those are just the ones that publish they don't accept Section 8.
    - 1 bedroom: 164 listings - 10 accept Section 8, 154 don't.
    - 2 bedrooms: 167 listings - 6 accept Section 8, 161 don't.
    - 3 bedrooms: 149 listings - 6 accept Section 8, 143 don't.
    - 4 bedrooms: 77 listings - 1 accepts Section 8, 76 don't.

# Solution

- State and local governments are able to adopt legislation which prohibits housing discrimination based on source of income.

- The effect is to require that all landlords accept these legal forms of payment from any otherwise eligible applicant.

- 21 states and 119 cities/counties, including Louisville and Cincinnati, have some form of law addressing source of income discrimination (Poverty & Race Research Action Council, August 2022).

# Who is impacted? - TENANTS

- Households with low- and moderate-incomes are most likely to utilize a housing voucher or other form of income not accepted by many landlords.
- These households are disproportionately comprised of minority populations.
- In Lexington, 76% of Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers are held by black households.
- Doesn’t mean landlords are intentionally discriminating based on race but the demographics yield that indirectly.

# Who is impacted? - TENANTS

- Less risk they'll lose the voucher because they can't find a unit in the allotted time.
- Improved access to neighborhoods with resources – transportation, schools, groceries, etc.

LEXINGTON

# Who is impacted? - LANDLORDS

- Applies to properties within the maximum allowable rents for the third-party voucher.
- Fair Market Rents – used as max for most programs – as of September 2023:
  - 3BR - $1,599
  - 2BR - $1,177
  - 1BR - $983
- Properties with rents higher than the voucher limits would not be impacted. *Landlords do not have to lower rent to the voucher amount.*

# Who is impacted? - LANDLORDS

- Could not advertise “No Section 8.”
- Must include value of the voucher in calculation of household income for purposes of eligibility.
- Must participate in the inspection process for a voucher, HOWEVER:
  - Not required to repair items that fail inspection if they wouldn’t have repaired them for another renter.
  - Not required to wait unreasonable amounts of time – OK to tell a prospective renter the program is taking too long but must attempt.

# True Stories

"We've also had clients come to us for help finding new housing because the apartment they've lived in for years decided to no longer accept vouchers/work with programs and they've been given 30-days notice to move. Even with our CoC program, which can lease the unit in the company's name, pay full rent, double security deposit, and pay for any damages, we cannot find properties willing to work with the program."

- New Beginnings Bluegrass

# Option

- Add language to Lexington's Fairness Ordinance which extends a ban on Source of Income Discrimination.

- Include language requiring the value of the voucher be included in the household's income calculation for purposes of eligibility to rent.

"*This policy shall also extend to discrimination in housing on the basis of lawful source of income as evidenced by the refusal to consider any lawful source of income in the same manner as ordinary wage income."*

*"may include lawful income paid to or on behalf of a renter or buyer including, but not limited to, income derived from wages, salaries, or other compensation for employment, court-ordered payments, income derived from social security, grants, pensions, or any form of federal, state, or local public assistance and/or housing assistance, including section 8 vouchers, and any other forms of lawful income. "Lawful source of income" does not include income derived in an illegal manner."*

# Mythbusting

- A ban on source of income discrimination does not:
  - Prevent landlords from using credit history, eviction history, criminal history, or any other “commercially reasonable and nondiscriminatory” practice in making a rental decision.
  - Require landlords to make repairs or alterations to units if their unit does not pass inspection for acceptance into the Section 8 or any other assistance program.
  - Change or restrict any landlord rights to enforce compliance with a written lease agreement once executed.

# Mythbusting

- Accepting vouchers does not force landlords to hold units vacant for unreasonable amounts of time.
  - The Lexington Housing Authority reports that landlords can be set up on the same day they receive the Direct Deposit and W-9 form.
  - Requests for tenant approval are processed same day or the next day depending on time received.
  - Inspections are scheduled and conducted within 3 business days.
  - The contract is entered into the LHA system within 2 days of the unit passing inspection.
  - Payments are processed on the first business day of each month and again at mid-month.

# Effects

- Studies have found these ordinances do produce more available units for people with non-standard income sources, however, they are not a panacea.
- Also makes units available in areas where they may not previously have been, near high-performing schools, jobs, and transportation.
- Reduce the amount of time it takes someone with a voucher or other income source to find a unit – often they are homeless or marginally housed while searching.
- Does not solve every challenge – tenants with poor credit history, eviction history, ex-offenders, etc., will still face barriers.

# Question

- Won’t landlords just raise the rents above the amount allowed for a typical voucher?

  - This hasn’t happened in other communities.
  - Rent is driven by the market. The free market allows landlords to price their own monthly rents they will accept for their property.
  - They can already do this now – landlords do sometimes set rents just above Lexington’s Fair Market Rent rates which makes properties ineligible for certain vouchers.

# Question

- Louisville passed a more restrictive ordinance in November 2020 – Average Rent was $891/mo
- Protections took effect in Louisville March 2021 – Average Rent was $895/mo
- The following month, April 2021, Louisville rents were averaging $904/mo

The ordinance had no measurable impact on rents in Louisville. Lexington rents increased by more during that same time period.

# Enforcement & Education

- Enforcement
  - Enforcement would be delegated to the Human Rights Commission.
  - Little or no enforcement for the first year – education only.
  - Louisville experienced only a handful of actionable complaints.
- Education
  - Lexington Fair Housing Council has agreed to work with landlord groups to provide education on compliance.
  - Lexington Housing Authority can work with new landlords on the process for accepting vouchers.
  - HACD and the Housing Advocate positions will assist with education along with Community & Resident Services.

# Questions?

LEXINGTON

## 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 | Crime Reduction Technology | W. Baxter | September 21, 2021 | May 2, 2023 | | 1065-22 |
| 3 | Assessment and Enforcement of Noise Ordinance | H. LeGris | July 5, 2022 | August 22, 2023 | | 0840-23 |
| 4 | Review of Golf Cart Policies | L. Sheehan | October 11, 2022 | | | |
| 5 | Eviction Diversion & Right to Counsel - Tenants' Bill of Rights | D. Wu | January 24, 2023 | | | |
| 6 | Source of Income Discrimination - Tenants' Bill of Rights | D. Sevigny | April 18, 2023 | | October 10, 2023 | 1044-23 |
| 7 | An evaluation of Community and Resident Services assistance programs to simplify and condense funds and ensure consistent eligibility | S. Lynch | May 30, 2023 | | January, 2024 | |
| 8 | Monitor the Emergency Financial Assistance program funding to determine the actual community needs as other funding sources diminish | S. Lynch | May 30, 2023 | | January, 2024 | |
| 9 | Comprehensive Review of Code Enforcement (looking at ordinances, data, complaints, enforcement, technology, etc.) | D. Gray | June 29, 2023 | | | |
| 10 | Community Risk Assessment Standards (Fire Department) | J. Reynolds | August 22, 2023 | | October 10, 2023 | 1042-23 |
| 11 | Alcohol Sales on Sundays | D. Sevigny | September 12, 2023 | | November 14, 2023 | |
| | Annual/Periodic Updates | | | | | |
| 12 | Substance Abuse Intervention | L. Sheehan | January 12, 2022 | March 14, 2023 | | 0302-23 |
| 13 | Office of Homelessness Prevention and Intervention Annual Report | L. Sheehan | June 7, 2022 | August 22, 2023 | | 0901-22 |
| 14 | Annual NAMI - Fayette Mental Health Court Update | D. Gray | February 20, 2018 | April 12, 2022 | November 14, 2023 | 0360-22 |
| 15 | Annual LFUCG Affordable Housing Fund, Initiatives and Projects Update | D. Gray | August 10, 2021 | October 12, 2021 | November 14, 2023 | 1026-21 |
| 16 | Annual Juvenile Treatment Court Update | D. Gray | July 9, 2020 | November 9, 2021 | October 10, 2023 | 1164-21 |
| 17 | Annual Update on Recruitment, Retirement, and Retention for Department of Public Safety | D. Sevigny | September 22, 2020 | June 13, 2023 | | 0450-21 |
| 18 | Annual Community Paramedicine Program Update | J. Reynolds | July 6, 2021 | March 14, 2023 | | 0300-23 |
| 19 | Annual Review of Code Enforcement | J. Reynolds | October 8, 2019 | June 13, 2023 | | 0814-22 |
| 20 | ONE Lexington Programs Update: Safety Net, Hospital Based Violence Intervention, and New Vista | J. Reynolds | September 25, 2020 | January 24, 2023 | | 0080-23 |
| | Subcommittees | | | | | |
| 21 | Gun Violence Task Force | J. Reynolds | October 11, 2022 | | | |

*Updated 09/12/2023, KJT*