

Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government

*200 E. Main St
Lexington, KY 40507*



Tuesday, June 3, 2025

3:00 PM

Packet

Council Chamber

Urban County Council Work Session

**Lexington-Fayette Urban County Council
Schedule of Meetings
June 2 – June 9, 2025**

Monday, June 2

No Meetings

Tuesday, June 3

Social Services and Public Safety Committee.....1:00 p.m.
Government Center – Council Chamber, 2nd Fl.

Council Work Session.....3:00 p.m.
Government Center – Council Chamber, 2nd Fl.

Wednesday, June 4

No Meetings

Thursday, June 5

No Meetings

Friday, June 6

Senior Services Commission.....8:30 a.m.
Virtual

Monday, June 9

No Meetings

Lexington-Fayette Urban County Council
Work Session Agenda
June 3, 2025

- I. Public Comment - Issues on Agenda**
- II. Requested Rezoning/ Docket Approval- No**
- III. Approval of Summary- Yes**
 - a.** Table of Motions: Council Work Session, May 27, 2025, p. 1 - 3
- IV. Budget Amendments- No**
- V. Budget Adjustments - For Information Only- No**
- VI. New Business- Yes, p. 4 - 7**
- VII. Communications From the Mayor – Appointments- No**
- VIII. Communications From the Mayor – Donations- No**
- IX. Communications From the Mayor – Procurements- No**
- X. Continuing Business/ Presentations- Yes**
 - a.** Council Capital Projects, June 3, 2025, p. 8
 - b.** Summary: Social Services and Public Safety, April 15, 2025, p. 9 - 10
 - c.** Presentation: Lextran Microtransit Feasibility Study, p. 11 - 31
 - d.** Presentation: Lexington Emergency Shelter Study 2025, p. 32 - 44
- XI. Council Reports**
- XII. Public Comment - Issues Not on Agenda**
- XIII. Adjournment**

Administrative Synopsis - New Business Items

- 0516-25** Authorization to execute a Non-Endowed Designated Fund Agreement with Bluegrass Community Foundation (BGCF), which outlines the terms, conditions and responsibilities of LFUCG and BGCF to support the development of Parks and Recreation's Kelley's Landing property via an expenditure fund, known as the Kelley's Landing Fund. The fund will be in operation for up to three years after the date the agreement is signed. No budgetary impact. (L0516-25)(Conrad/Ford), p. 4
- 0518-25** Authorization to electronically sign a non-disclosure agreement to obtain the PCI Compliance Report from Procure software for the Extended School Program. No budgetary impact. (L0518-25)(Conrad/Ford), p. 5
- 0521-25** Authorization to sign a five-year Interlocal Cooperative Agreement with the seventeen county Bluegrass Workforce Innovation Area Local Elected Officials. The Interlocal Cooperative Agreement is for the operation of workforce development in the region. No budgetary impact. (L0521-25)(Glasscock/Atkins), p. 6
- 0534-25** Authorization to execute a Memorandum of Understanding with the Commonwealth of Kentucky Education and Labor Cabinet, Office of Unemployment Insurance for the Intelligence Unit with the Division of Police to provide wage information to help determine legitimate sources of income from illegal gains. At an annual cost of \$2,400 beginning in August 2025 through August 2029. Funds are budgeted. (L0534-25)(Weathers/Armstrong), p. 7

**URBAN COUNTY COUNCIL
WORK SESSION
TABLE OF MOTIONS
May 27, 2025**

Mayor Gorton called the meeting to order at 3:00 p.m. Council Members Wu, Brown, Ellinger II, Morton, Lynch, LeGris, Curtis, Sheehan, Gray, Hale, Beasley, Baxter, Sevigny, Reynolds, and Boone were present.

- I. Public Comment – Issues on Agenda
- II. Requested Rezonings/Docket Approval

Motion by Ellinger to approve the May 29, 2025 Council Meeting Docket, as amended. Seconded by Gray. Motion passed without dissent.

Motion by LeGris to place on the docket for the May 29, 2025 Council Meeting, an Ordinance changing the zone from a Professional Office (P-1) zone and Medium Density Residential (R-4) zone to a Downtown Frame Business (B-2a) zone, for 1.93 net (2.34 gross) acres, for property located at 169, 175, 179, and 185 East Maxwell Street and 245, 251, 257, 261, 267, 271, and 275-277 Lexington Ave., without a public hearing. Seconded by Wu. Motion passed 8 – 7 (Yes – Boone, Curtis, Baxter, LeGris, Lynch, Sevigny, Sheehan, Wu. No – Beasley, Brown, Ellinger II, Gray, Hale, Morton, Reynolds).

- III. Approval of Summary

Motion by Sheehan to approve the May 13, 2025 Work Session Summary. Seconded by Baxter. Motion passed without dissent.

- IV. Budget Amendments

Motion by Sheehan to approve Budget Amendments. Seconded by Gray. Motion passed without dissent.

- V. Budget Adjustments – For Information Only

- VI. New Business

Motion by Reynolds to approve New Business, as amended. Seconded by Wu. Motion passed without dissent.

Motion by Ellinger to amend item f under New Business related to Undue Medical Debt, to have a 6-month review in the form of a presentation from the Office of the Chief Administrator during Council Work Session. Seconded by Gray. Motion passed without dissent.

- VII. Communications from the Mayor- Appointments

Motion by Wu to approve Communications from the Mayor – Appointments. Seconded by Reynolds. Motion passed without dissent.

VIII. Communications from the Mayor- Donations

IX. Communications from the Mayor- Procurements

Motion by Wu to approve Communications from the Mayor – Procurements. Seconded by Sevigny. Motion passed without dissent.

X. Continuing Business/Presentations

Motion by Gray to approve Council Capital Projects. Seconded by Sheehan. Motion passed without dissent.

Motion by Baxter to approve Neighborhood Development Funds. Seconded by Curtis. Motion passed without dissent.

XI. Council Reports

Motion by Wu to cancel the May 29, 2025, Budget Committee of the Whole. Seconded by Brown. Motion passed without dissent.

Motion by Sevigny to place the design and location options of the Mint Lane Pump Station Expansion into the Environmental Quality and Public Works Committee to be discussed and finalized at the August 12, 2025, committee meeting and shared in Work Session with recommendations prior to the commencement of design work. Seconded by Baxter. Motion passed without dissent.

Motion by Gray to place a review of the MAG study into the General Government and Planning Committee. Seconded by Ellinger II. Motion passed without dissent.

Motion by Brown to place on the docket for first reading at the Special Council Meeting scheduled for June 10, 2025 at 3 p.m., the FY2026 Budget Ordinance for the Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government, which is based upon the Mayor's Proposed Budget for FY2026 as amended by the Council at its Committee of the Whole Meeting on May 27, 2025. Seconded by Morton. Motion passed without dissent.

Motion by Brown to place on the docket for first reading at the Special Council Meeting scheduled for June 10, 2025 at 3 p.m. the budget amendments related to prefunding certain items in the FY2026 Budget, as amended by the Council at its Committee of the Whole Meeting on May 27, 2025. Seconded by Wu. Motion passed without dissent.

Motion by Curtis to place a review of the LFUCG Artificial Intelligence Policy and Implementation into the General Government and Planning Committee. Seconded by Morton. Motion passed without dissent.

XII. Public Comment – Issues Not on Agenda

XIII. Adjournment

Motion by Lynch to adjourn at 4:38 p.m. Seconded by Gray. Motion passed without dissent.



MEMORANDUM

TO: Linda Gorton, Mayor
Sally Hamilton, CAO
Urban County Council Members

FROM: 
Monica Conrad, Director
Parks and Recreation

RE: Kelley's Landing Non-Endowed Designated Fund

DATE: May 20, 2025

Request

This is a request for Council approval of a Non-Endowed Designated Fund Agreement between Bluegrass Community Foundation (BGCF) and LFUCG. This agreement outlines the terms, conditions and responsibilities of LFUCG and BGCF to support the development of Parks and Recreation's Kelley's Landing property via an expenditure fund, known as the Kelley's Landing Fund. This fund, established by BGCF, will be in operation for up to three years after the date the agreement is signed.

Why are you requesting?

Department needs this action completed because:

The Division of Parks and Recreation wishes to memorialize the agreement between LFUCG and BGCF, which will establish a stable investment source for Kelley's Landing from the BGCF for up to three years.

What is the cost in this budget year and future budget years?

The cost for this FY is: N/A

The cost for future FY is: N/A

Are the funds budgeted? No

The funds are budgeted or a budget amendment is in process: N/A

Account number: N/A

File Number: 0516-25

Director/Commissioner: Monica Conrad/Chris Ford



LINDA GORTON
MAYOR



LEXINGTON

5
0518-25

MONICA CONRAD
DIRECTOR
PARKS & RECREATION

MEMORANDUM

TO: Linda Gorton, Mayor
Sally Hamilton, CAO
Urban County Council Members

FROM: 
Monica Conrad, Director
Parks and Recreation

RE: ESP – Procure Software NDA signature to obtain PCI compliance report

DATE: May 21, 2025

Request

This is a request for Council approval of obtaining an electronic signature from Mayor Gorton for a Non-disclosure agreement to obtain the PCI Compliance Report from Procure software for the Extended School Program.

Why are you requesting?

Department needs this action completed because:

The Extended School Program is in the process of setting up automatic withdrawals for participants weekly tuition for the after-school program and the PCI report needs to be reviewed. To obtain the PCI report an NDA with Procure needs to be signed electronically.

What is the cost in this budget year and future budget years?

The cost for this FY is: \$0

The cost for future FY is: \$0

Are the funds budgeted? N/A

The funds are budgeted or a budget amendment is in process: Budgeted

File Number: 0518-25

Director/Commissioner: Conrad/Ford



MAYOR LINDA GORTON



LEXINGTON

KEVIN ATKINS

CHIEF DEVELOPMENT OFFICER

**TO: Linda Gorton, Mayor
Urban County Council**

**FROM: Amy Glasscock
Director of Business Engagement**

DATE: May 21, 2025

RE: Workforce Interlocal Cooperative Agreement – Bluegrass Workforce Innovation Area

Request:

Authorization for Mayor to sign a five-year Interlocal Cooperative Agreement with the seventeen county Bluegrass Workforce Innovation Area Local Elected Officials. The Interlocal Cooperative Agreement is for operation of workforce development in region.

Why are you requesting:

The Interlocal Cooperative Agreement between the seventeen counties in the Bluegrass Local Workforce Development Area signed in 2020 will expire June 30, 2025. We are requesting authorization to sign a new five-year agreement that will expire June 30, 2030. The resolution will authorize the Mayor, on behalf of the Urban County Government, to execute an Interlocal Cooperative Agreement with Anderson, Bourbon, Boyle, Clark, Estill, Franklin, Garrard, Harrison, Jessamine, Lincoln, Madison, Mercer, Nicholas, Powell, Scott and Woodford counties, for the continued operation of and participation in the Bluegrass Workforce Innovation Board. The Interlocal Cooperative Agreement authorizes the Mayor to serve as the Co-Chief Local Elected Official of the Governing Board of Local Elected Officials.

What is the cost in this budget year and future budget years?

The cost for FY2025 is: N/A

The cost for future FY is: N/A

Are the funds budgeted?

N/A

Director/Commissioner:

Kevin Atkins/Amy Glasscock



MAYOR LINDA GORTON



LEXINGTON

THERESA REYNOLDS
DIRECTOR
GRANTS & SPECIAL PROGRAMS

**TO: LINDA GORTON, MAYOR
URBAN COUNTY COUNCIL**

**FROM: THERESA REYNOLDS, DIRECTOR
DIVISION OF GRANTS AND SPECIAL PROGRAMS**

DATE: MAY 23, 2025

**SUBJECT: Memorandum of Understanding – The Commonwealth of Kentucky
Education and Labor Cabinet, Office of Unemployment Insurance (OUI)**

Request: Council authorization to execute a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Commonwealth of Kentucky Education and Labor Cabinet, Office of Unemployment Insurance for the Division of Police.

Purpose of Request: The Division of Police requests authorization to execute an MOU with the Commonwealth of Kentucky Education and Labor Cabinet, Office of Unemployment Insurance. The MOU will allow access to a database that would provide us with wage information directly from Education and Workforce Development Cabinet and help determine legitimate sources of income from illegal gains. Lexington Police, Intelligence Unit will serve as the users for the department. The term of the agreement is August 01, 2025 through August 31, 2029.

Cost in this Budget year and future budget years: Cost in is \$2,400 in FY2026 (\$600 quarterly) Annual recurring cost beginning in FY27 is \$2,400 per year through August 31, 2029. Future years funding is dependent upon availability of grant funding.

Are the funds budgeted? Yes, 3140-505506-5561-96202 ST_SALES_2025 PROG INC 2025

File Number: 0534-25

Director/Commissioner: Weathers/Armstrong



**Council Capital Projects
June 3, 2025
Work Session**

Amount	Recipient	Purpose
\$ 17,500.00	LFUCG - Parks and Recreation Michelle Kosieniak 1105-303301-0001-71299	For sensory equipment in Berry Hill Park
\$ 36.00	LFUCG - Corridors Commission Jennifer Sutton 1105-313201-1602-71299	For an informative plaque on an 11th District corridor
\$ 2,000.00	Walnut Ridge Homeowners Association, Inc. David Preston 1105-121001-0001-71299	For repair of the irrigation system that waters the landscaping at the entry to the community and the landscaping in other shared neighborhood spaces
\$ 4,225.22	LexArts Nathan Zamarron 1105-121001-0001-71299	For downtown speaker repair



Social Services and Public Safety Committee

April 15, 2025

Summary and Motions

Chair Jennifer Reynolds called the meeting to order at 1:01 p.m.

Committee Members Vice Mayor Dan Wu, Chuck Ellinger II, Tyler Morton, Shayla Lynch, Denise Gray, Joseph Hale, Amy Beasley, Whitney Elliott Baxter, and Hilary Boone were present. Council Members James Brown, Emma Curtis, Liz Sheehan, and Dave Sevigny were present as non-voting members.

Motion by Baxter to change the order of agenda presentations: 1. Sheriff's Office: Review of Services and Resources, 2. Review of the Sober Living Ordinance, and 3. Domestic and Sexual Violence Prevention Coalition. Seconded by Morton. Motion passed without dissent.

I. APPROVAL OF FEBRUARY 25, 2025 COMMITTEE MEETING SUMMARY

Motion by Ellinger to approve the February 25, 2025 Committee Summary. Seconded by Baxter. Motion passed without dissent.

II. SHERIFF'S OFFICE: REVIEW OF SERVICES AND RESOURCES

Kathy Witt, Fayette County Sheriff, provided an overview of the services and resources the Sheriff's office offers to crime victims. She spoke about Amanda's Center, where advocates and others support those who walk in. Victims are supported throughout the process of filing for a protective order, which is renewable every 3 years. Federal funding allows for other initiatives such as ride-share credit for essential appointments such as court appearances, window alarms, and a Ring doorbell. When there is a substantial violation of EPO, the person can be on GPS monitoring if the judge orders. Protective orders can be filed 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year in the Fayette County District Courthouse. When EPOs and DVOs are entered, they are enforced across the U.S. Witt said they support anyone who walks in; victims can be of any gender or race. Victims could be in a hospital or at home, afraid to come out, so there are deputized workers to assist them wherever they are. **No action was taken on this item.**

III. REVIEW OF SOBER LIVING ORDINANCE

Michael Cravens, Managing Attorney in the Department of Law, presented the Sober Living Ordinance. He said regulating this ordinance will require balancing several interests, such as vulnerable populations, recovery residential operators, regulating bad actors, and neighborhood residents. He reviewed the background on state laws [KRS 222.502](#) and [222.504](#). The [Fair Housing Act \(FHA\)](#) and the [Americans with Disabilities Act \(ADA\)](#) are federal laws that protect persons from discrimination when enacting any ordinance. Those in recovery from substance abuse disorders generally qualify as disabled persons, which prohibits the use of regulations in a way that would discriminate against the disabled. The proposed ordinance requires operators to obtain a Recovery Residence License, proof of certification, and a zoning compliance permit; creates an enforcement scheme that authorizes civil citations and penalties against operators in violation; allows 6 months following passage of the ordinance for operators to get in compliance. The proposed ordinance does not regulate recovery residences differently regarding land use, as this is a residential use and should be treated like other residential uses.

Cravens said the maximum occupancy is eight, which follows the occupancy limit of the zoning ordinance. He said they would act more urgently if there were a threat of harm or a risk to public safety or health, and could trigger immediate closure. Issues are typically complaint-driven and would be routed to the appropriate divisions through 311. In 13-97(b), the word *location* is to avoid listing the address and could mean a Council district or an area of town. Cravens explained that the definition of recovery residence and services provided is taken from state law. State law prohibits permanent services. These are not like a medical facility where there would be a set schedule of services. Cravens explained that obtaining a zoning compliance permit certifies that the use of property is appropriate for the zone and differentiates a recovery residence from a residential home.

The FHA or ADA would not protect from the illegal use of controlled substances. If someone is caught "using", that would be a certification/compliance issue. Cravens said the ordinance addresses protection for residents, as we ensure bad actors cannot exploit the tenant. Cravens said a house is like a foreclosed house, where the tenant(s) would need to find alternative housing if the house is shut down. Kacy Allen Bryant said there is no capacity to rehouse vulnerable people. Still, our recovery program provides rent and will set aside a portion for those who can prove they lost housing. Cravens said this ordinance doesn't regulate the misconduct of tenants and that the house owner is responsible for evicting the tenant. This item will stay in committee for further discussion as the item's sponsors follow up with divisions. **No action was taken on this item.**

IV. DOMESTIC AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE PREVENTION COALITION

Stephanie Theakston - DSVPC Coordinator discussed [It's Time Lexington](#), a city-wide action-oriented initiative to end domestic and sexual violence in our communities. They are expanding partnerships with initiatives that focus on children. She reviewed the program's mission: to create a culture of safety and empowered stakeholders through advocacy, education, collaboration, and service coordination for communities impacted by interpersonal violence. She reviewed the program's goals and spoke about outreach and awareness efforts. She reviewed facts about sexual assault and said Kentucky has a higher rate of sexual assault than the national average. Sexual assault remains the most underreported crime, with 63% of sexual assaults not reported to police. She spoke about the mental health impacts that sexual assault has on survivors, and she reviewed ways to respond. She explained the culture of sexual violence and said it is not just about individuals, individual actions, and individual responses. It's about systems and what we promote and tolerate in our community. When we change our communities to be more inclusive and equitable for people of all gender identities and expressions, races and ethnic backgrounds, ages, faiths, and abilities, we are better able to protect everyone within those communities against the risk of sexual violence. Finally, Theakston highlighted Wake Up Lex, which is a social media initiative that will take place on Friday, April 18. **No action was taken on this item.**

V. ITEMS REFERRED TO COMMITTEE

No action was taken on this committee item.

The meeting adjourned at 2:51 p.m.

June 3, 2025

Lextran Microtransit Feasibility Study

Lexington-Fayette Urban County
Council Work Session



Agenda

- **What is microtransit?**
- **Case studies**
- **Existing conditions and market analysis**
- **Recommendations development**





Powered by Compressed Natural Gas



What is Microtransit?

Transit Modes

Fixed-Route Bus



- Most efficient type of bus service
- Travels on fixed routes to activity centers and along travel corridors
- Serves higher density areas

Ridehail



- Curb-to-curb service similar to taxis offered by companies like Uber and Lyft
- Book trips via smartphone app
- Drivers use their personal vehicles
- Not ADA accessible

ADA Paratransit



- Origin-to-destination ADA service (Wheels)
- Limited to eligible riders with disabilities that prevent them from using Lextran bus service (or travel to/from bus stops)
- Reservations required the day before travel

Microtransit



- Book trips via phone app or calling in
- Leverages trip dispatching technology like ridehailing companies
- More expensive and less efficient with higher ridership
- Must include accessible vehicles

Fixed Service

Flexible Service



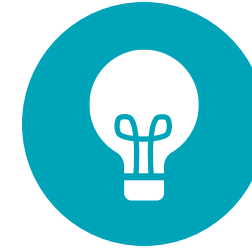
Case Studies

Case Studies – Programs, Technology, and Uses



Programs and Technology

- **Case studies** – six programs from five agencies, including two partnerships with ridehail companies and four microtransit programs
- **Microtransit operations** – two operated in-house and two contracted to third party
- **Microtransit technology** – three contract with Via and one contracts with RideCo



Project Purpose and Use Case

- **Pilot project** – most began as pilots
- **Areas not suitable for other services** – service are offered in places too difficult to serve effectively with fixed routes such as in low density/low ridership environments
- **Coordination** – implementation is coordinated with other transit services to work as a connected network

Case Studies – Funding and Operations



Funding

- **Funding sources** – typically from same source as other transit services (local, state, and federal)
- **Local funding partners** – local government (MPO, county, state DOT), and local businesses (corporations and community colleges)
- **Fares** – fares typically account for a small fraction of the operating costs
- **Grants** – typically pilots for testing service in short term; needs sufficient longer-term funding



Implementation and Operations

- **Contracted service delivery** – can enable service to be implemented quickly
- **Fares** – passenger fares vary by agency from zero to a premium price (several cases of increasing fares because of overwhelming demand)
- **Fare payment** – app-based fare payment is the norm; this can present challenges
- **Trip booking** – multiple methods of booking trips (smartphone app, call center)

Case Studies – Results and Lessons Learned



Outcomes

- **Capacity** – microtransit has capacity limitations and can become overwhelmed if demand exceeds capacity
- **Denied trip requests** – if demand overwhelms supply, trip requests are denied and customers become frustrated with service
- **KPIs** – agencies recommended measuring key performing indicators to make sure service is on track



Challenges and Lessons Learned

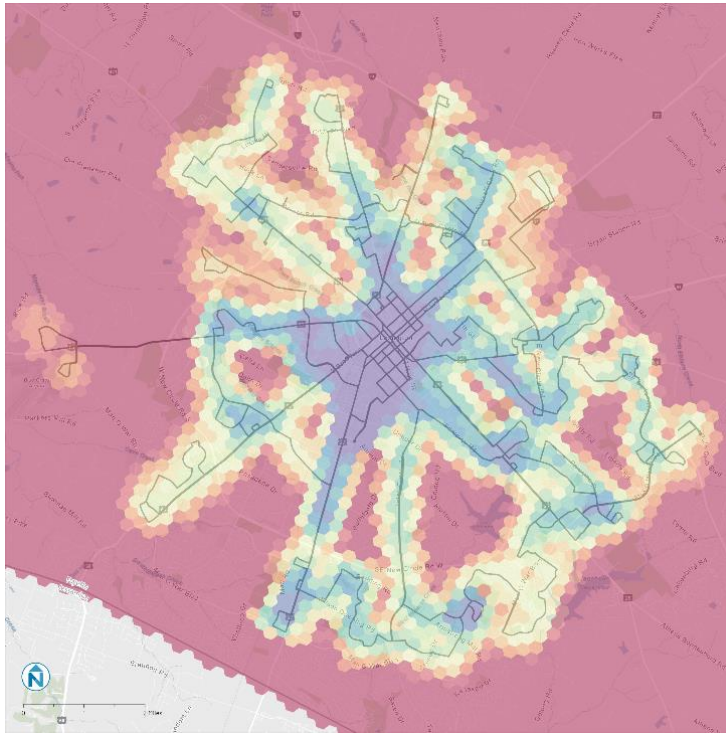
- **Control demand** – agencies advised limiting demand
- **Education** – staff need to educate riders on how to use new service
- **Staffing** – new service may require additional staff
- **Ridehail partnerships** – partnering with ridehailing companies comes with limitations (driver availability and uncertainty of drug and alcohol testing)



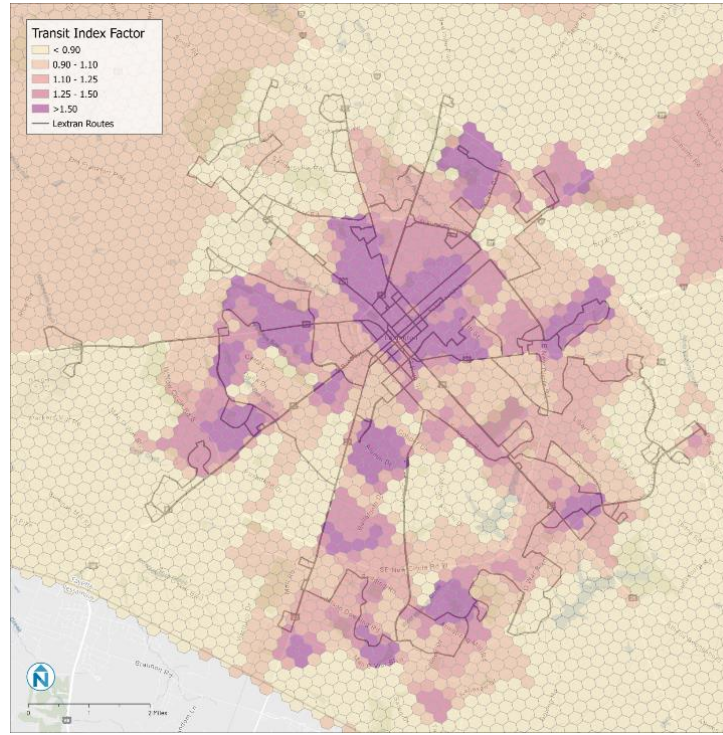
Existing Conditions and Market Assessment

Existing Service and Market Assessment

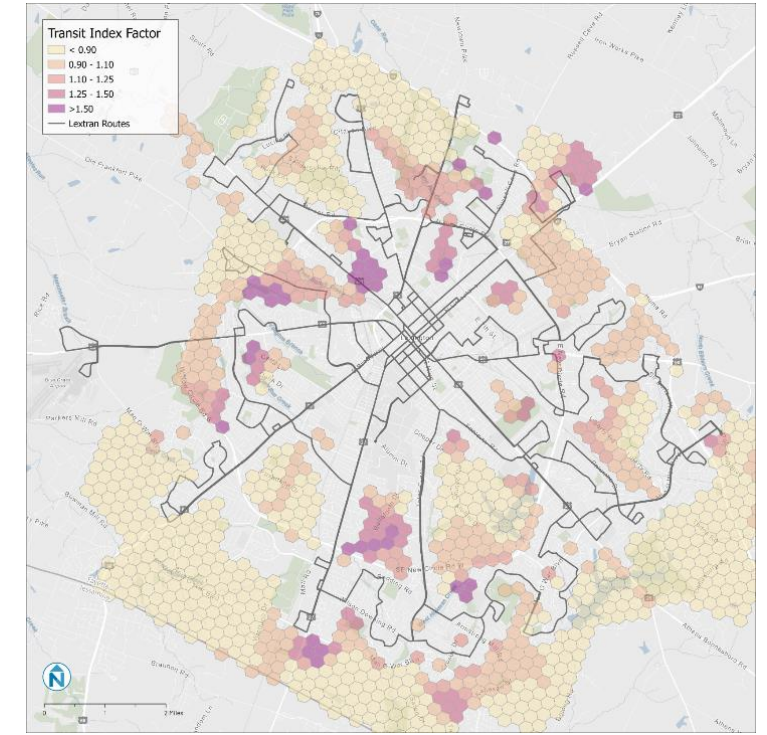
1. Map existing transit service



2. Map demand for transit service



3. Locate gaps

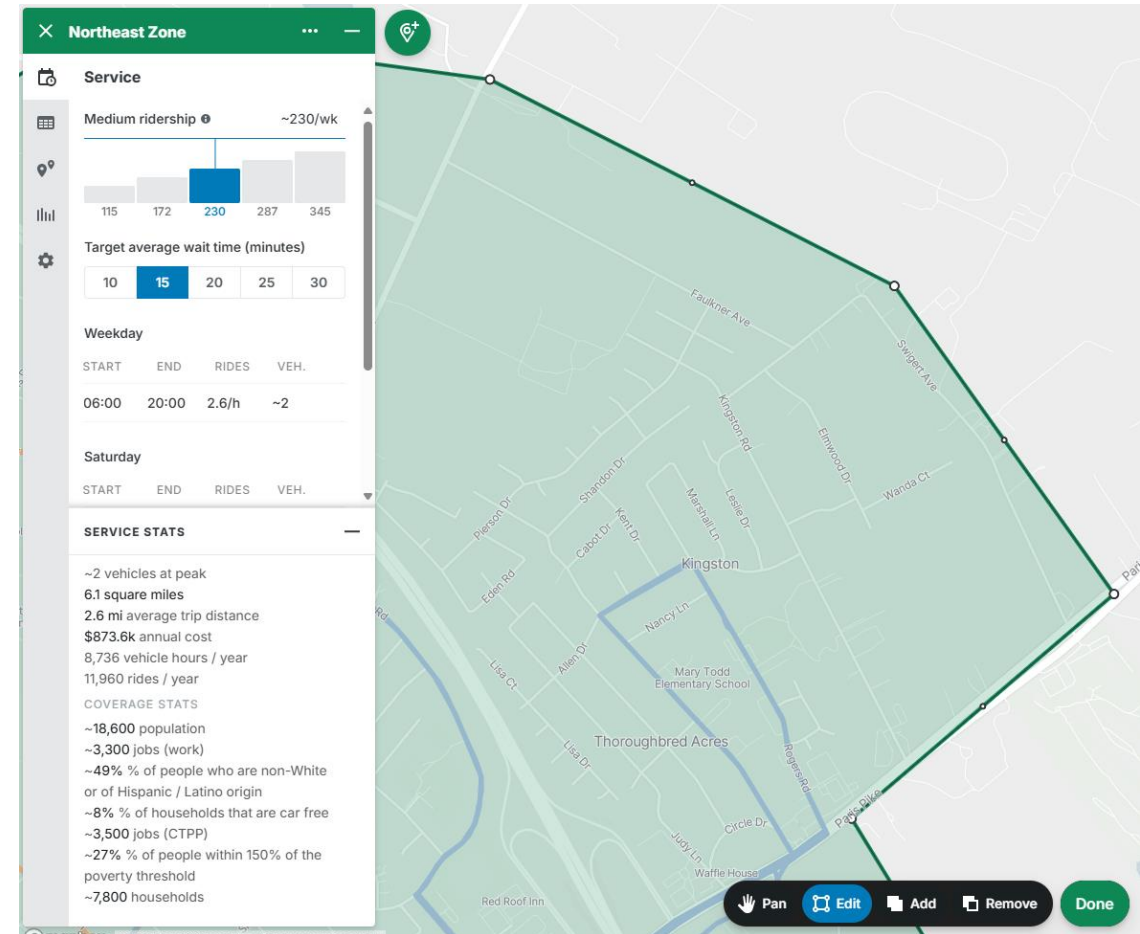




Recommendations Development

Microtransit Zone Best Practices

1. Complement existing services
 - Connect with fixed routes at an anchor point
 - Avoid cannibalizing existing bus routes
2. Mix of trip types
 - Demographics – serve populations that need and would use transit service
 - Places to go – jobs, shopping (especially grocery), medical, other trips generators at an activity center
3. Manageable but productive zone size
 - Approximately 5 square miles is a good starting point/rule of thumb
 - Zones can be smaller or larger depending on density
 - Design zone for at least two vehicles (one-vehicle zones do not provide enough coverage (except at very low demand times)
4. Easy to understand and approachable
 - Easy to remember area/location
 - Logical boundaries such as well-known roads



Constructing Microtransit Zones



Best Practice

- Complement existing service
- Mix of trip types
- Zone size
- Easy to use



Case Studies

- Similar agencies
- Microtransit implementation experience
- Lessons learned



Existing Conditions / Market Assessment

- Identify needs
- Identify transit gaps



Staff Workshop

- Local expertise / knowledge
- Draft and revise zonal boundaries

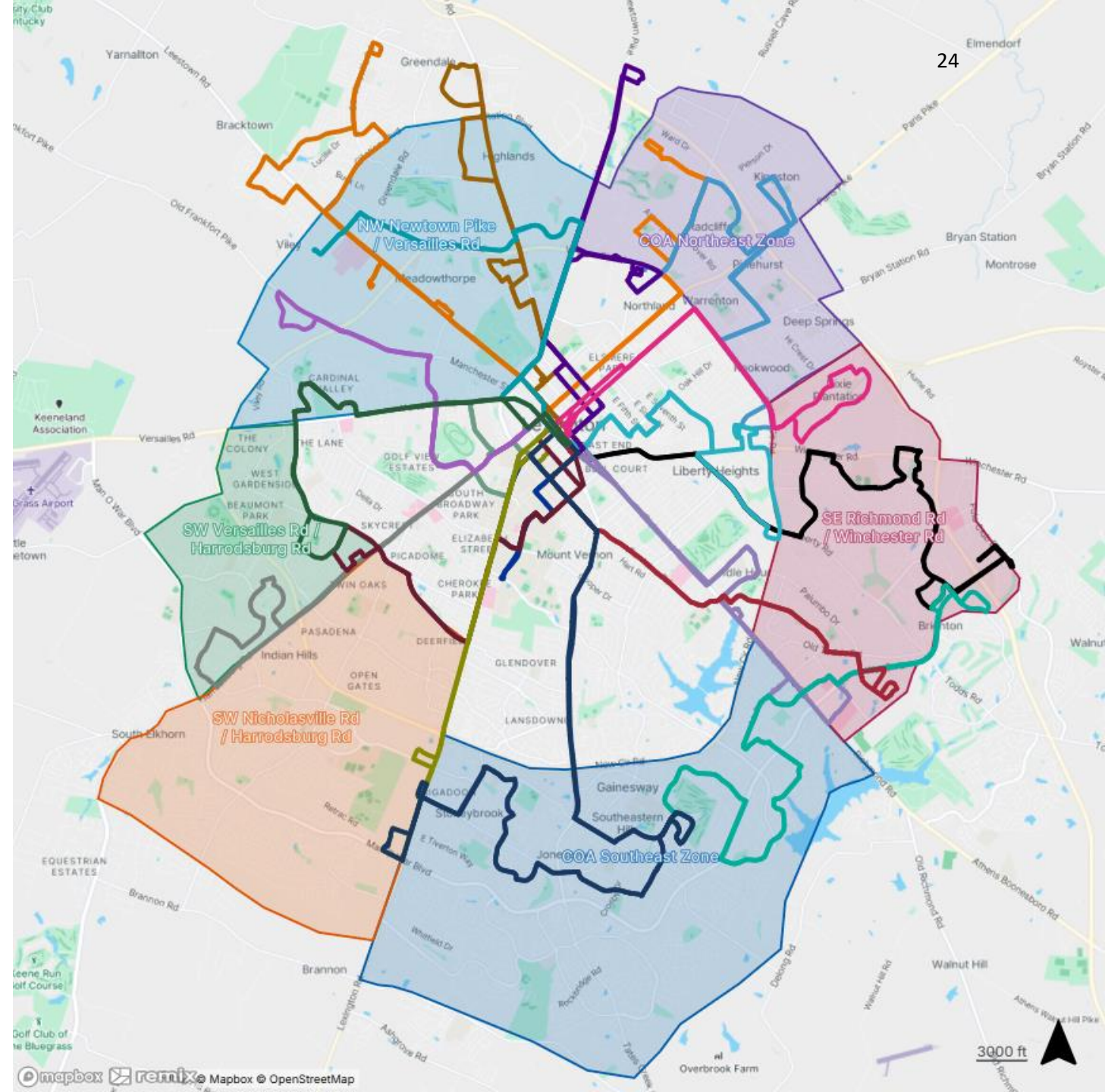


Engagement

- Public survey
- Stakeholder engagement

Zone Screening

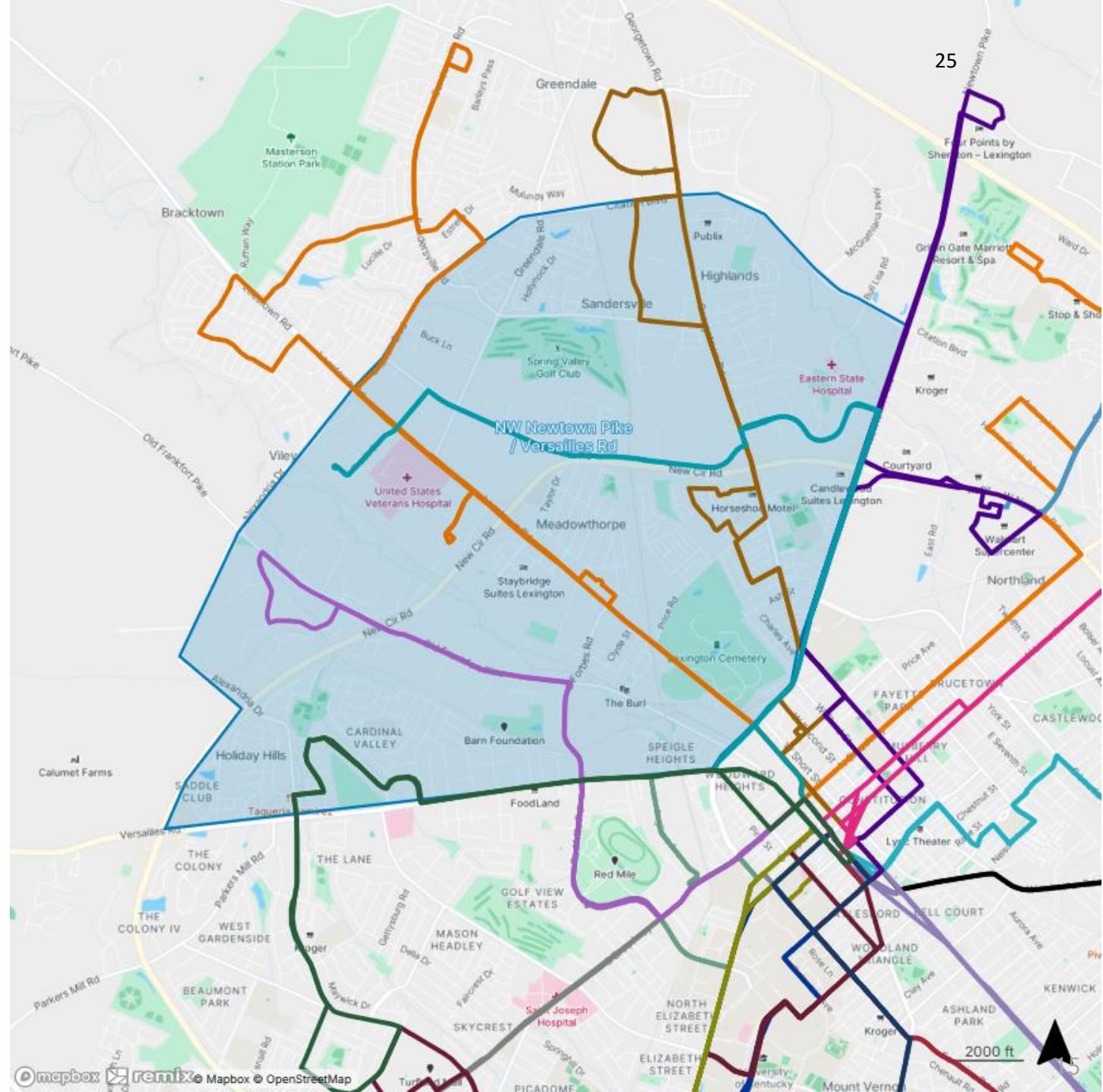
- Evaluate zones based on:
 - Population and jobs
 - Services (healthcare facilities, grocery stores, education)
 - Potential fixed route benefits
 - Service expansion
 - Connections to fixed route service
 - Ridership estimates
 - Cost/efficiency of zones



Lexington Zone Recommendation

Zone recommendations can vary according to the problem that microtransit seeks to solve. Northwest Newtown Pike / Versailles Rd zone presents strong potential for success and cost effectiveness for a pilot zone.

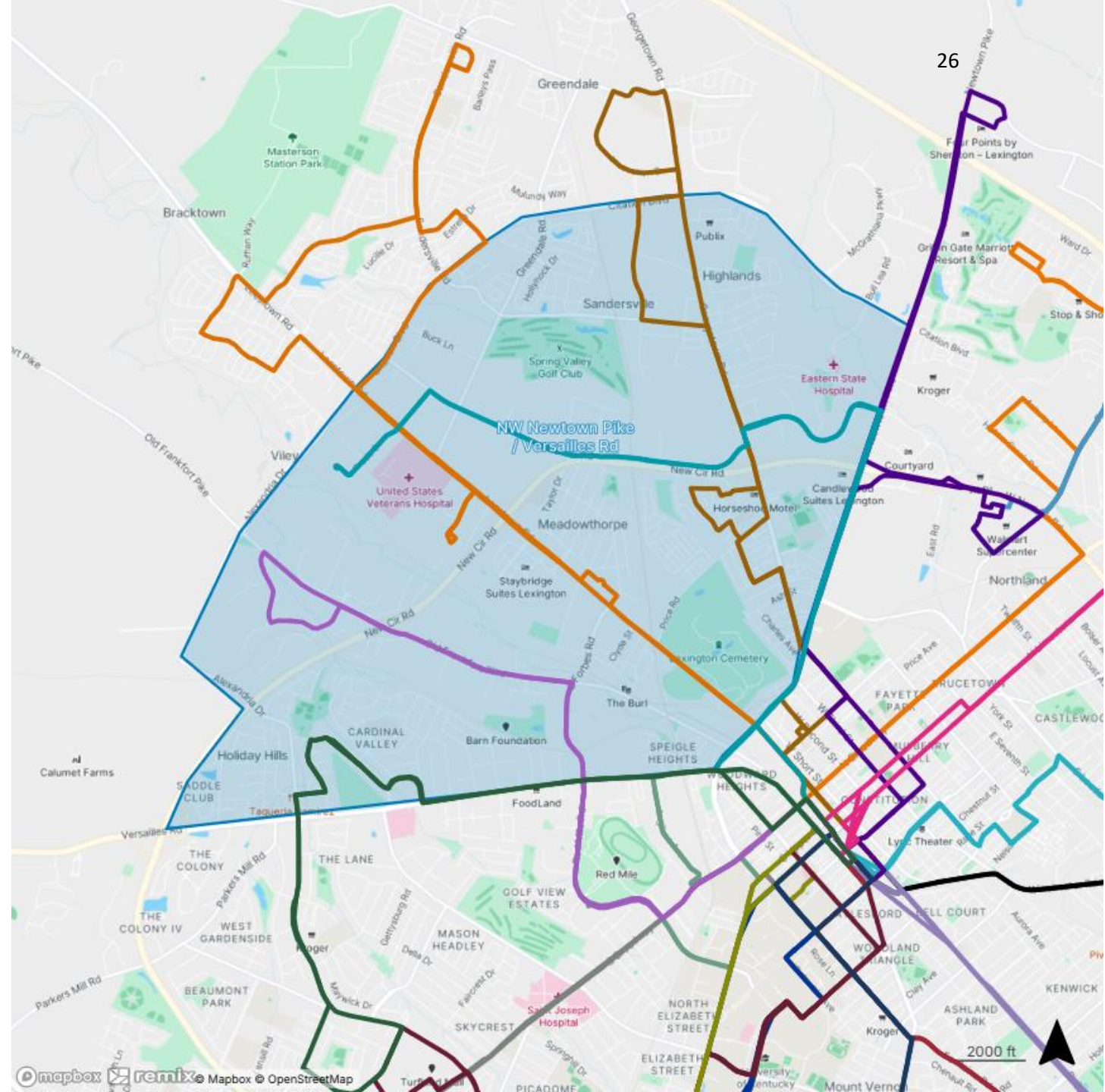
- Economic opportunity – high concentration of jobs (full range of shifts) - potential funding partnerships
- Healthcare access – service to VA hospital, Eastern State Hospital, and busiest dialysis clinic served on Wheels
- Demographically varied, high transit dependent population, large number of paratransit origins & destinations
- Strong anchor with central Route 12 and Routes 8 and 4 bordering zone
- Area of growth in Lexington



Operating Costs

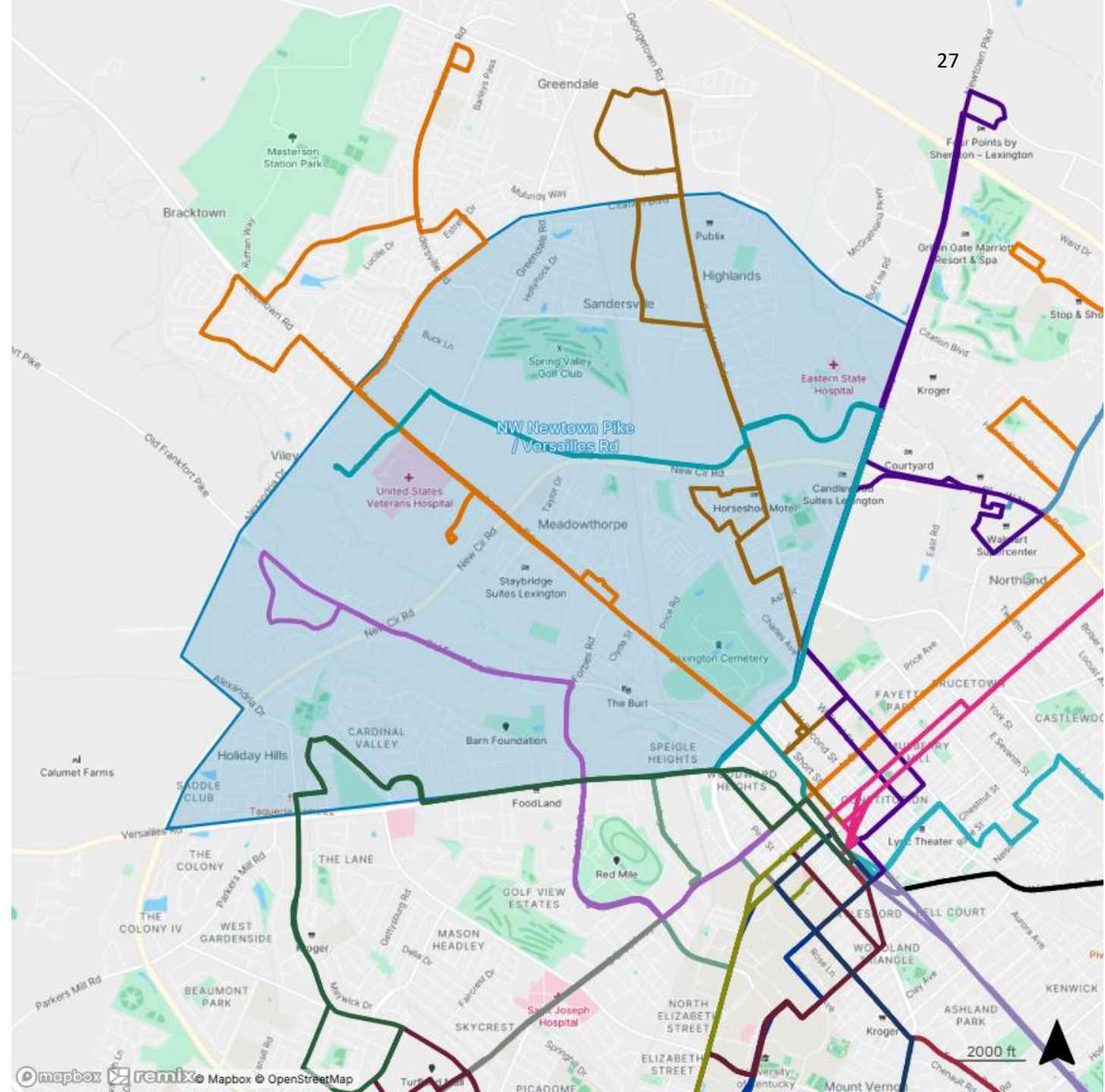
- Assume:
 - Service hours 6 a.m. to 8 p.m.
 - Two vehicle-operation
 - Additional administrative cost to agency managing contract and new service model (contract management, marketing, procurement)
- Hourly cost: \$95
 - Based on \$90/hour cost in 2024 for turnkey service in Baton Rouge, LA (was \$80/hour in 2022)

Variable	Assumption
Span of service	6 AM-8 PM
Number of vehicles	2
Daily vehicle hours	28
Days a year	365
Contract cost per hour	\$95
Annual contract cost	\$970,900
Annual administrative cost	\$200,000
Total annual operating cost	\$1,170,900
Total cost for 2-year pilot	\$2,341,800



Ridership and Fares

- Ridership:
 - Weekday (daily): 59
 - Weekends (daily): 41
 - Annual: 19,500
- Fares:
 - Fixed route: \$1
 - Wheels: \$1.60 (\$2 for premium)
 - Microtransit: \$3.00 (fixed route transfer included)
 - Approximate fare revenue: \$58,500
- Performance metrics:
 - Passengers per hour: 1.9
 - Cost per passenger: \$59.75
 - Farebox recovery ratio: 5.0%

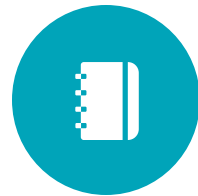


Microtransit Funding Opportunities & Limitations



Federal Formula Funding

- Fully allocated to Lextran Paratransit and Maintenance needs
- Formula increases are rare.



Federal Grant Funding

- Limited grant opportunities available
- Competitive application process
- Long-term funding not available



Local Funding

- Reliant on continued LFUCG support
- Ballot initiatives are expensive and uncertain
- Service scope does not benefit entire city



Local Partnerships

- Colleges and Universities
- Major Employers (e.g. Hospitals, Warehouse Distribution Centers)
- Nonprofit Organizations or Foundations

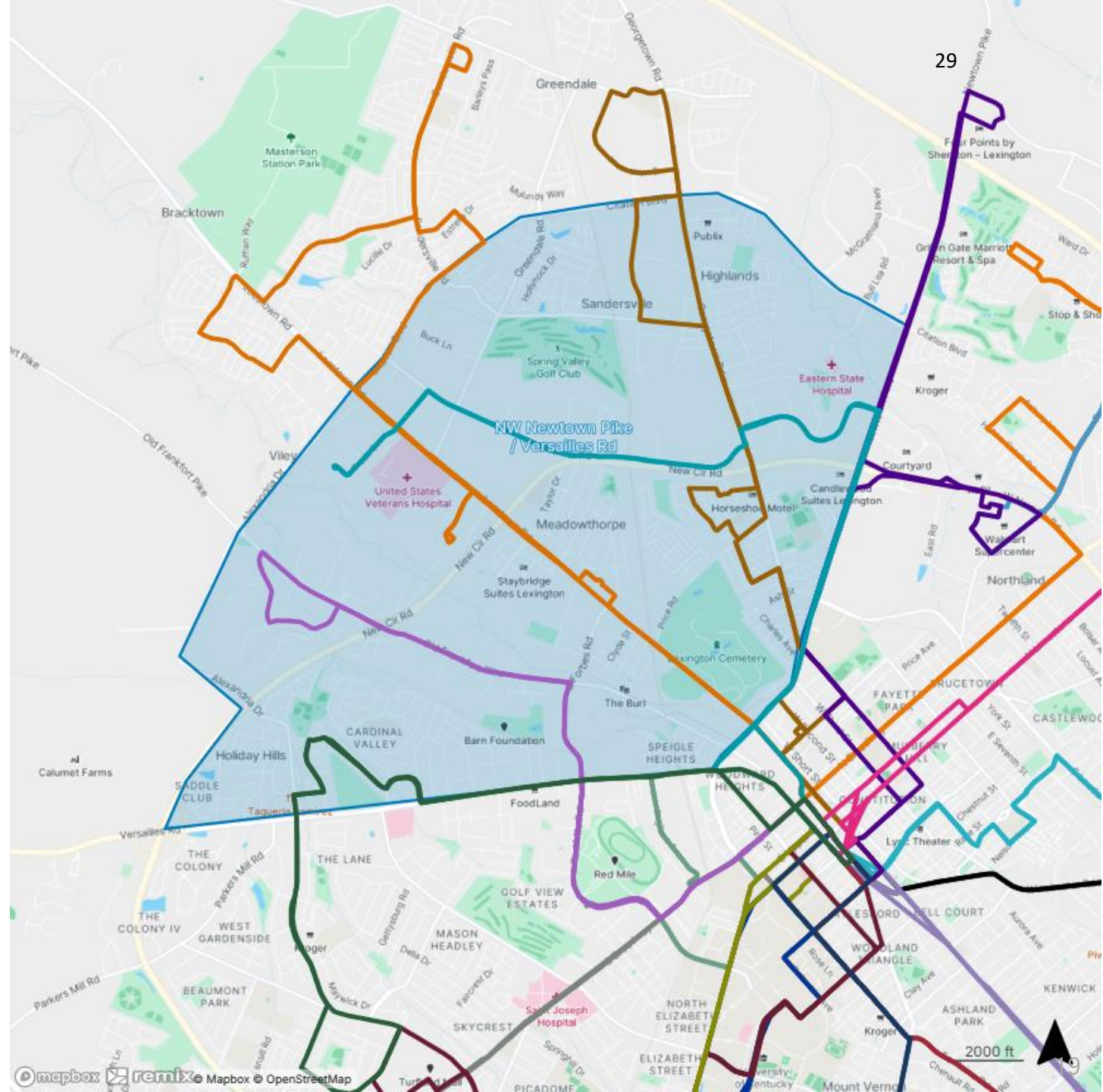


Supplemental Funding

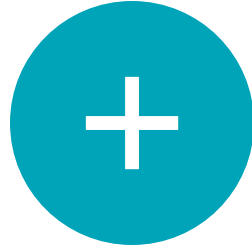
- Subsidized fares generate little revenue
- Advertising (e.g. in-app ads, vehicle wraps, naming rights) offer limited revenue

Implementation Strategy Recommendations

- Implementing microtransit comes down to agency goals and funding
- Start with a pilot (preferably two or three years) and test the market
- Make careful, conservative policy decisions to avoid overpromising and underdelivering
- Advertise the new service and educate riders on how to use it
- Track performance monthly, evaluate every 6 months
- If pilot program meets goals (coverage, access, performance metrics), secure additional longer-term funding
- Avoid modifying fixed route service until microtransit service is permanent

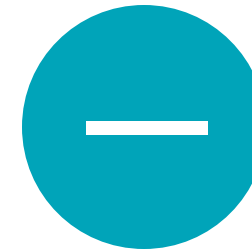


Conclusion



Microtransit Benefits

- Effective at **filling service gaps** that fixed route cannot
- Flexible pickup/drop-off locations – creates **improved access** (less walking to reach stops)
- **Flexible timing** – passengers call when they need a ride, and a vehicle arrives shortly (typically between 15-30 minutes)
- **Technology** enables robust data collection and insights



Microtransit Drawbacks

- **Cost per trip is high compared to other modes**
 - Estimated \$59.75 for northwest zone
 - Lextran core fixed routes average \$5.04
- **Limited productivity** - passenger per hour (PPH)
 - Most productive case study was 5-6 PPH
 - Some microtransit programs have <1 PPH
 - Typically microtransit is around 2-3 PPH
 - Lextran core fixed routes average 22 PPH
 - Wheels paratransit approximately 2 PPH

Thank you!



George Maier

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Lexington Emergency Shelter Study

2025

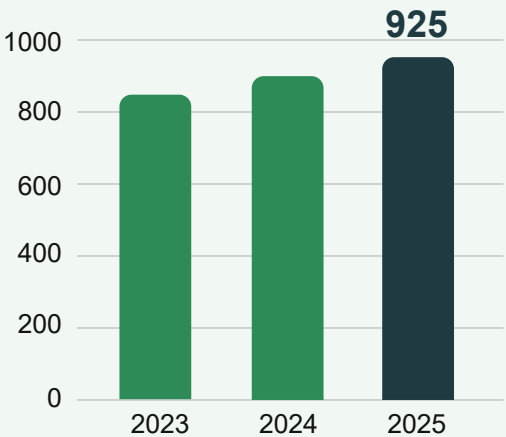


LEXINGTON

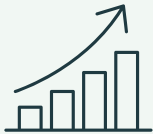
2025 PIT COUNT: Scope of Homelessness

Understanding the Growing Crisis

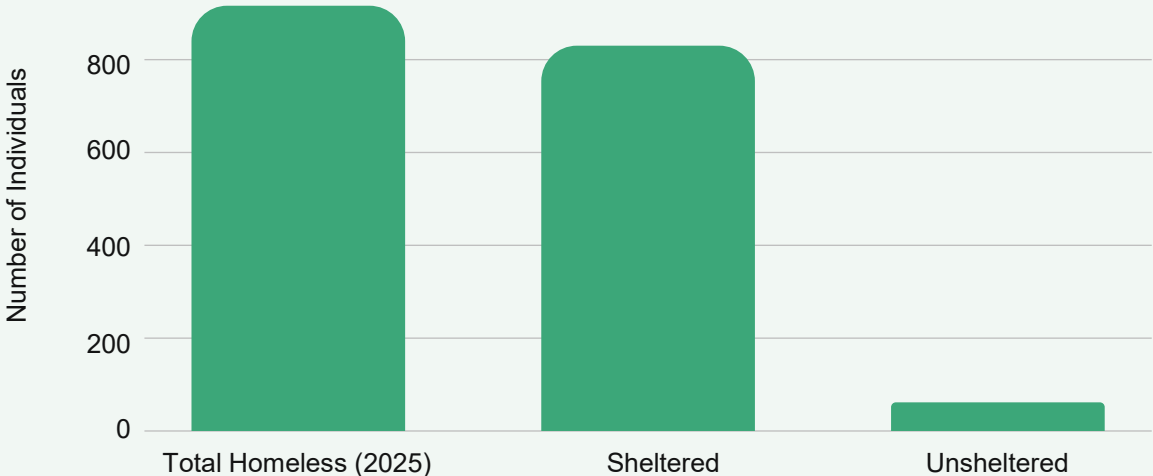
2025 PIT COUNT
Point-in-Time Count



Increase in the number of homeless persons



2025 PIT COUNT: Lexington Homeless Population



925

Total Homeless Population (2025)

67

Unsheltered Individuals

810

Emergency Shelter Population

498 beds

Highest shelter utilization to date, straining available year-round bed inventory

12%

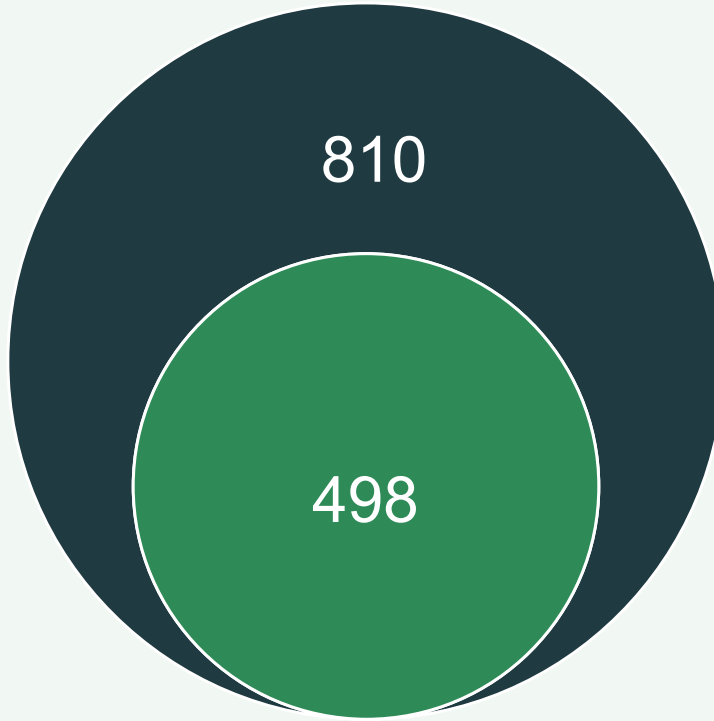
increase compared to the 2024 LexCount

34%

Homelessness has increased since 2020

Shelter System Strain:

Emergency Shelter Utilization



Count Night

People sheltered on count night



Year-Round Beds

Beds available year-round for people



Utilization rate for year-round beds excluding overflow would be **162.7%** with **810** persons sheltered



Implication: Emergency system is overextended and reliant on temporary accommodations.

2030 Projection: Growing Demand for Shelter

Projected Homeless
Population (2030)

1,082

Required Beds
(at 95.1% Efficiency)

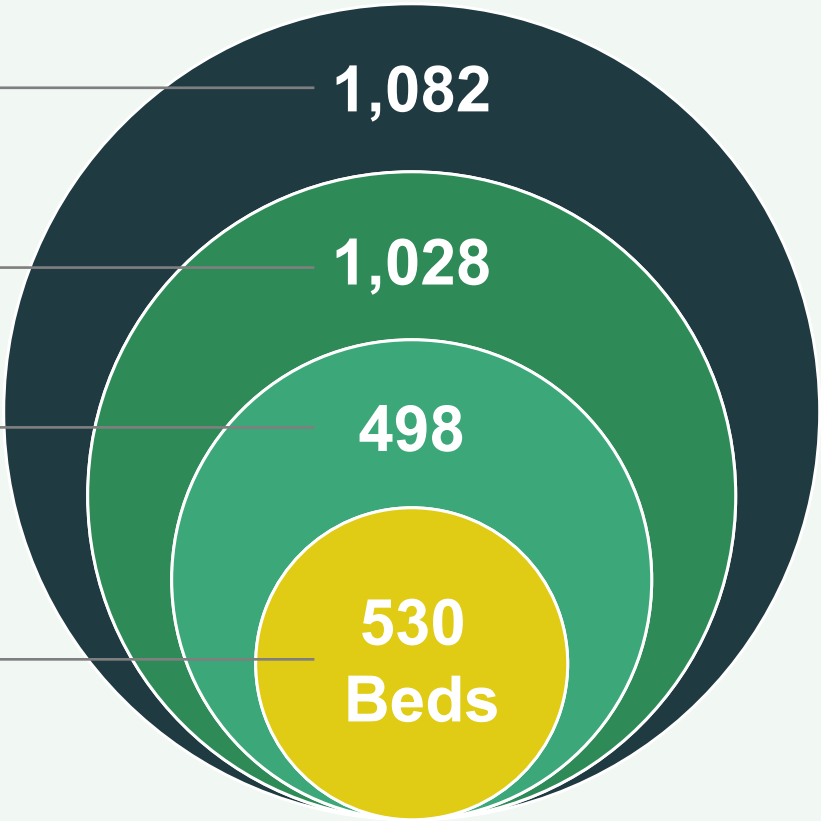
1,028

Current Inventory

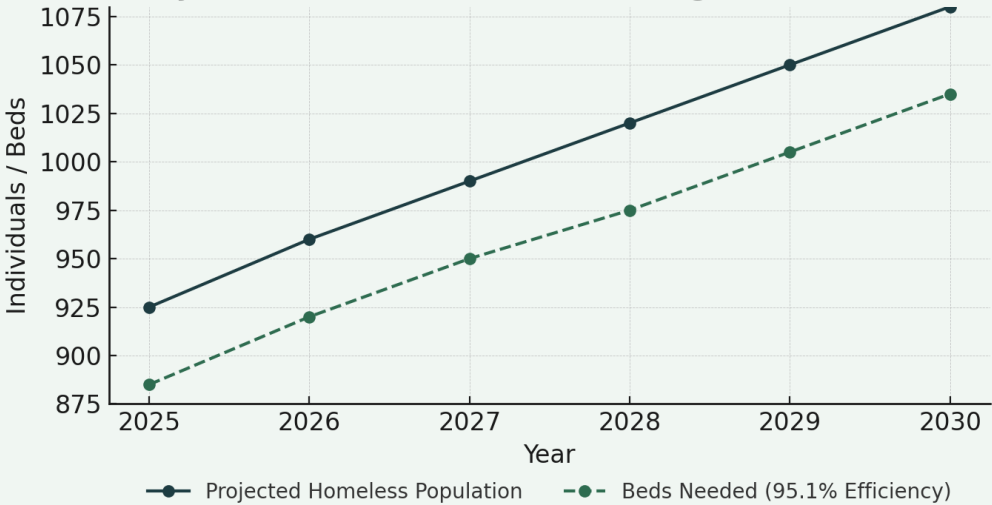
498

Projected Gap by 2030

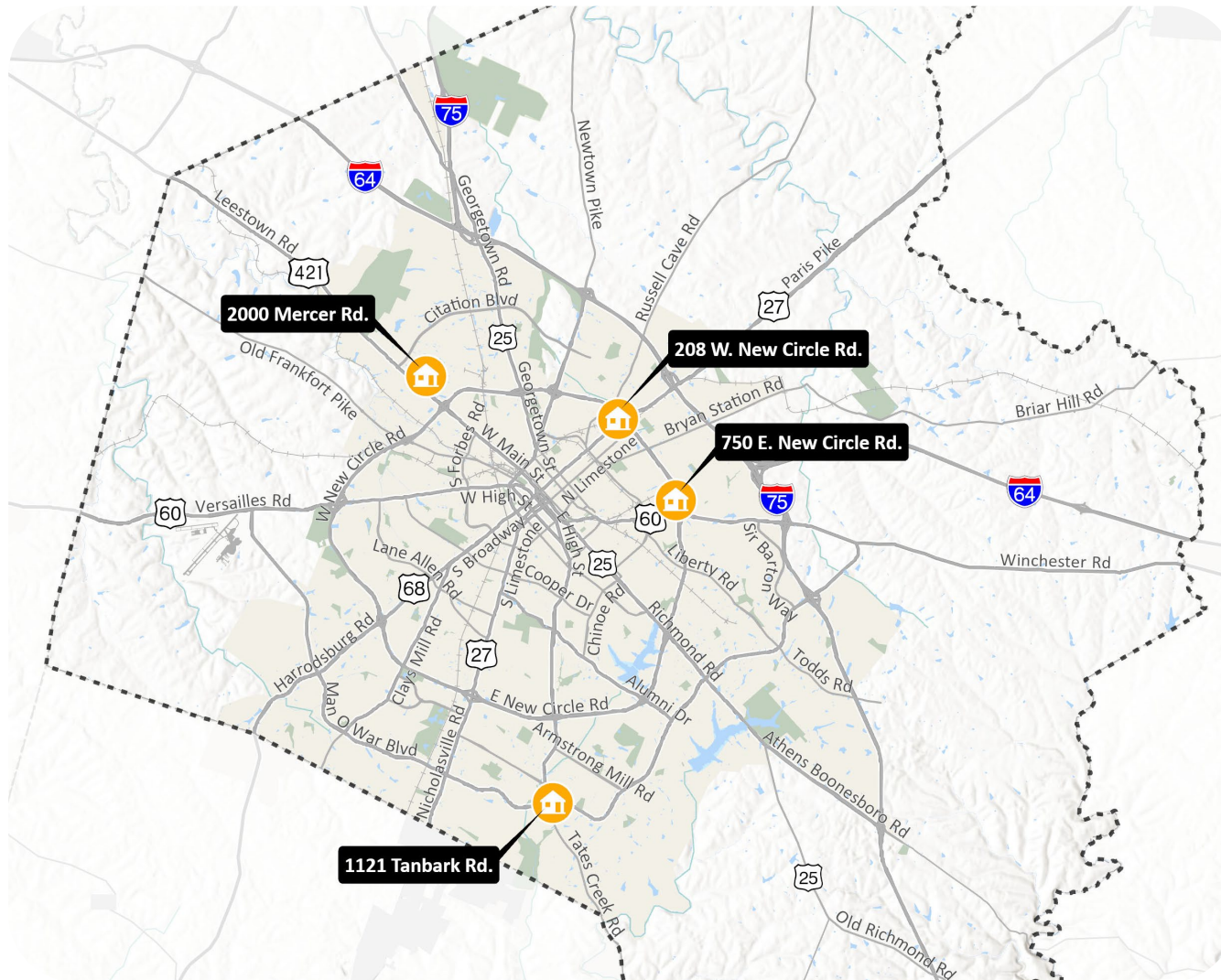
530
Beds



Projected Shelter Demand in Lexington (2025-2030)



Shelter Facility Standards and Example Sites

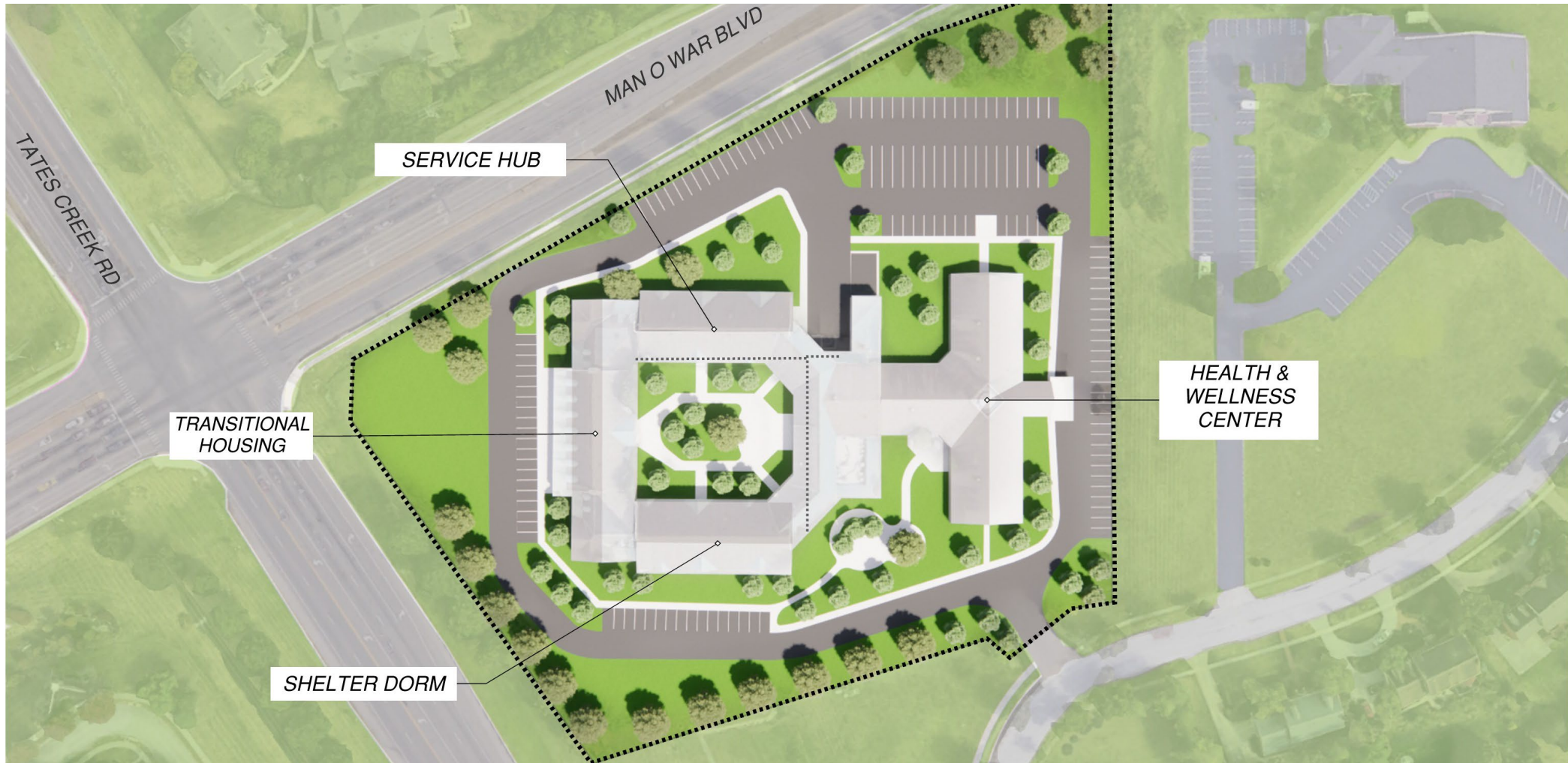


Potential Site Location Requirements and Standards

- Suitable zoning
- Accessibility
- Potential for adaptive reuse
- Distributed model for balanced capacity

- **Recommended Facility Model:** Non-congregate, semi-private units
- **Key Features:** Low-barrier access, ADA compliant, trauma-informed design
- **Suggested Site Criteria:** Zoning compatibility, transit access, potential for adaptive reuse
- **4 Identified Locations:** Distributed across Lexington to reduce geographic concentration
- High level of wraparound services would be key to this type of a shelter. Consisting of case management, effective and increased supports in areas like mental health and substance use.

Site Concepts



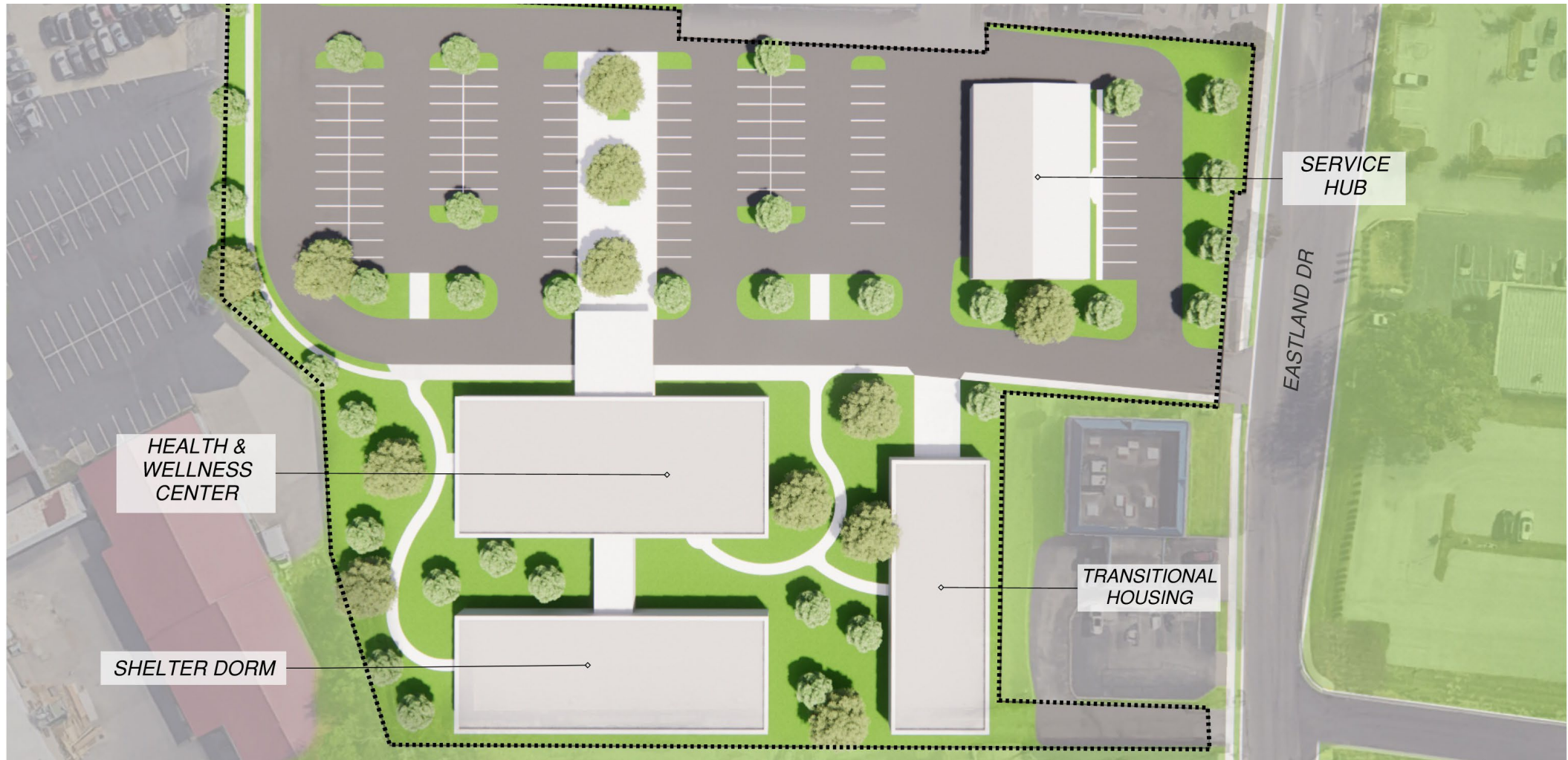
1121 TANBARK ROAD
FORMER SIGNATURE HEALTHCARE

Site Concepts



280 W NEW CIRCLE ROAD
FORMER CATALINA MOTEL

Site Concepts



750 E NEW CIRCLE ROAD
FORMER EASTLAND BOWLING

Site Concepts



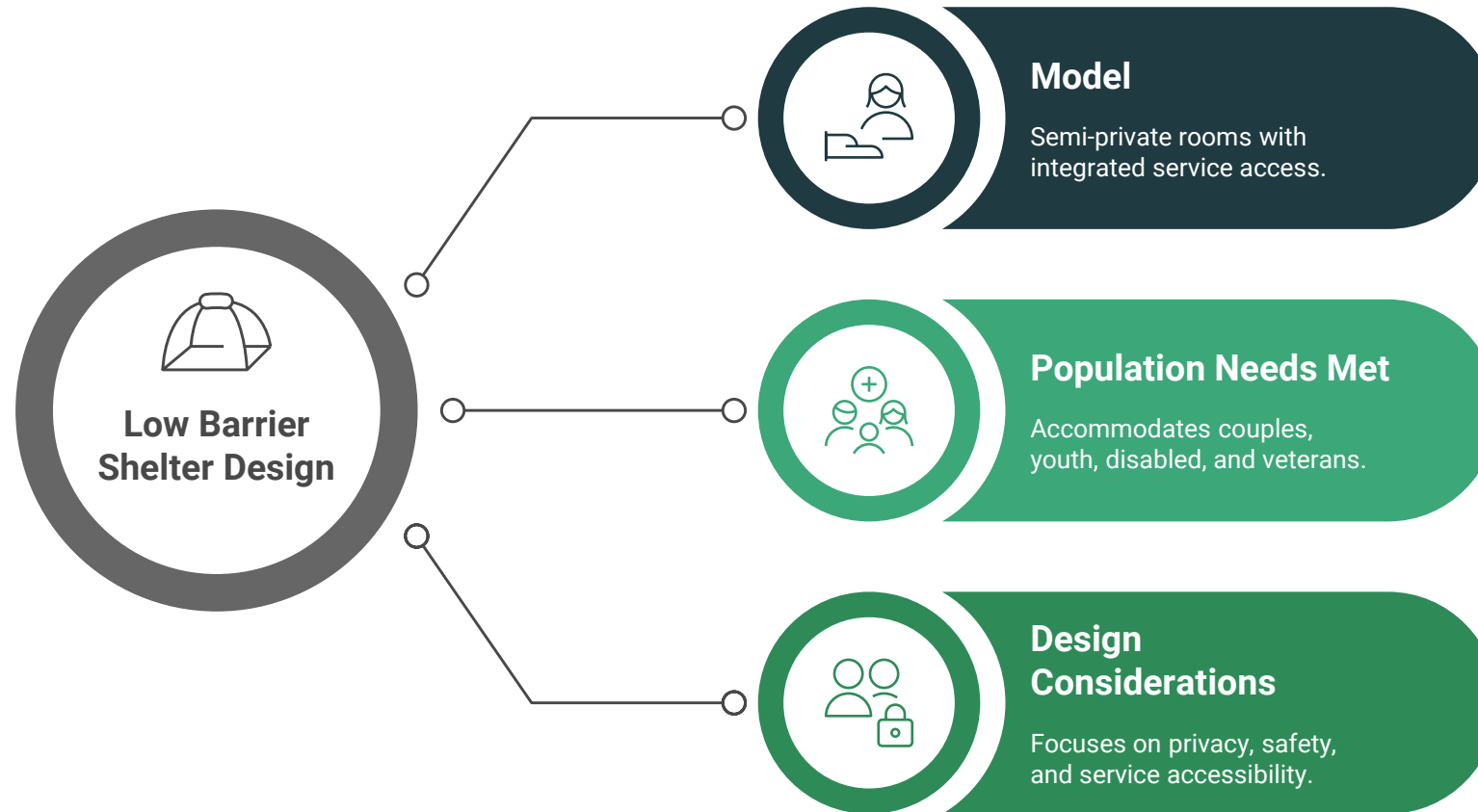
2000 MERCER ROAD
FORMER FEDEX DISTRIBUTION CENTER

Winter Shelter vs. Permanent Shelter Hub

Category	 Winter Shelter (Seasonal)	 Permanent Shelter Hub (Year-Round)
Annual Spending	~\$2.2M recurring	\$2.2–3M one-time + \$3.5–4.5M/year (includes operations / services)
Duration	4–5 months	Year-round, continuous
Capacity	150–200 people/night	250–500 people/night
Services Offered	Basic shelter only	Case management, healthcare, housing support
Daily Cost per Person	\$37.81–\$44.38	\$37.81–\$44.38
Stability	None – reapproved annually	High – permanent infrastructure
System Impact	Short-term relief	Long-term structural improvement
5-Year Cost Outcome	~\$11M, no permanent value	~\$27M for permanent system

Recommended Model:

Low Barrier Shelter Design



Case Study: Louisville's Community Care Resource Center

43

Overview: This facility is designed to provide shelter, medical care and other essential services for individuals experiencing homelessness.

Key Elements:



Central Location for the Unhoused

1



Creation of Master Plan to Facilitate
Community Engagement

2



Provision of Services and
Community Gathering Place

3



**Louisville Community Care Campus
Total Estimated Cost of Project:**

\$58.4 Million

\$10 Million

Soft Costs

\$68.4 Million

Total