

- J. Reynolds, Chair
- W. Baxter, Vice-Chair
- D. Wu
- C. Ellinger
- T. Morton
- S. Lynch
- L. Higgins-Hord
- J. Hale
- A. Beasley
- H. Boone



Social Services and Public Safety (SSPS) Committee

Tuesday, October 14, 2025

1:00 P.M.

AGENDA

- | | | | |
|------|---|-------------------|---------|
| I. | Approval of August 26, 2025 Committee Summary | [Reynolds] | (1-2) |
| II. | Approval of August 26, 2025 Special Committee Summary | [Reynolds] | (3) |
| III. | A Caring Place (Villages Model for Lexington) | [Lynch/Cheney] | (4-25) |
| IV. | Office of Homeless Prevention & Intervention Update | [Reynolds/Herron] | (26-35) |
| V. | Recovery Residences (Sober Living Homes) | [Morton/Cravens] | (36-80) |
| VI. | Items Referred to Committee | [Reynolds] | (81) |

2025 Meeting Schedule

January 14	June 3
January 28	July 3*
February 25	August 26
April 15	October 14

*Note: The July 3 meeting will be held at 3:00 p.m. on Thursday

"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 of the Lexington-Fayette Urban County Council, Section 4.102 (1)



Social Services and Public Safety Committee

August 26, 2025

Summary and Motions

Chair Jennifer Reynolds called the meeting to order at 1:00 p.m. Committee Members Vice Mayor Dan Wu, Council Members Chuck Ellinger II, Tyler Morton, Shayla Lynch, Lisa Higgins-Hord, Joseph Hale, Amy Beasley, Whitney Elliott Baxter, and Hilary Boone were present. Council Member Emma Curtis was present as a non-voting member.

I. APPROVAL OF JULY 3, 2025 COMMITTEE MEETING SUMMARY

Motion by Ellinger to approve the July 3, 2025 Committee Summary. Seconded by Baxter. Motion passed without dissent.

II. COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF CODE ENFORCEMENT

Shayla Lynch, 2nd District Councilmember, provided an overview of issues and concerns related to Code Enforcement. Town hall meetings were held across Lexington to gather feedback on these issues, especially regarding landlord-tenant condemnations. She reviewed the practices the Division of Code Enforcement has implemented, including staffing on weekends. According to research, there are no specific recommendations for condemnations. Concerning the Administrative Hearing Board, she highlighted the research and review process used to address problems. Recommendations include developing a targeted recruitment strategy for the board, creating a database of hearing officers, and offering annual training. To improve the hearing and appeals process, suggestions include updating the physical space, reducing staff levels during hearings, providing pre-hearing consultations, and developing an online case management system for property owners and residents to monitor the status of appeals.

Lynch mentioned that there are no current recommendations, but she plans to follow up in a year with a status update to determine if any ordinance changes are needed. Director Steele has been working on implementing changes since his appointment to ensure tenants can access the necessary resources. The Administrative Hearing Board is not meeting at this time, but it is hoped that they will hold their annual meeting and turn it into a training session. Lynch emphasized that serving on the board is not exclusive to lawyers. **No action was taken on this item.**

III. STRATEGIC GROWTH PLAN FOR LEXINGTON FIRE DEPARTMENT

Jason Wells, Chief of the Lexington Fire Department, presented the department's growth plan. He acknowledged his team, which has been instrumental throughout this process. He explained the methodology for selecting a new firehouse, using a three-axis risk model that considers frequency/probability, consequence, and impact. He reviewed the risk scoring approach, which combines these three factors into a formula that produces a score. For Emergency Medical Services (EMS), the goal is to have six people on scene within 13 minutes. For high-risk fire incidents, the goal is to have 17 personnel on site within 13 minutes. Incident types include EMS medium-risk and fire high-risk. Focusing on these, a map is generated for each and overlaid to produce a composite score. He described how risk assessment scores are created based on risk levels and census tracts. Fire risk assessments are more complex due to the growth in these areas. The composite risk assessment identifies locations that would benefit most from the construction of a new fire station. There are four recommended site options: Winchester/Polo Club (Station 25), Richmond Road/Athens (Station 26), MOW/Parkers Mill (Station 27),

and Newtown/I-75 (Station 28). He reviewed the staffing and apparatus needs for each station to ensure full operational capability. Moving on to implementation, he discussed strategic budget priorities, capital projects, personnel/staffing growth, and the action plan. They may save money by designing multiple stations simultaneously. In FY 26, they aim to finalize the design and construction of the fire training academy.

Wells explained that placing a station in a specific district has secondary effects on nearby districts, easing the burden on surrounding fire stations and improving response times. Wells said the paramedicine team is very agile and can respond quickly, but he prefers not to go too far out of the way. There may be a need for two or more crisis response teams, as they encounter an increasing number of lift-assist calls, which will necessitate a team that responds specifically to these calls. Next steps include developing a plan and supporting the expansion of services as needed. **No action was taken on this item.**

IV. AMENDMENTS TO SECTION 4: KEEPING OF CERTAIN ANIMALS

Amy Beasley, 8th District Councilmember, provided an overview of amendments to Section 4 of the Code of Ordinances related to keeping certain animals. Key changes include a limit on the number of roosters and increased penalties. Currently, there is no limit on the number of roosters, and Beasley noted that this only applies to non-ag zones (neighborhoods). The current fine is \$5, and the proposal is to raise it to \$100. The penalty for noisy animals currently ranges from \$5 to \$15, and the proposal is to increase it to \$100 per day per animal. The Fayette County Attorney's office will issue enforcement citations based on the number of violations, animals involved, and duration of the infraction. The goal is to reduce the number of complaints, among other benefits. Today's request is for the committee's support and approval.

Gabbi Thatcher, Attorney in the Law Department, clarified that the area is classified as residential property, not an agricultural zone. Gabbi explained that the ordinance pertains to animals that produce excessive noise. One animal could be responsible for noise, but having more than one could violate both the noise ordinance and regulations regarding the keeping of multiple animals. Beasley added that with more animals, they crow at each other all day. Beasley confirmed that the change would be announced before the November 1 effective date. There was concern about the \$100 fine, as it seems excessive for each animal per day. Regarding the one-animal limit, it was suggested that this is a compromise rather than an outright ban. It was also noted that the PIO offices could issue notices. Gabbi explained that a noisy animal is any animal that makes noise and disrupts the neighborhood. This has not been enforced in the past, prompting questions about the timing. Beasley stated it is the same process as before, but fines have increased, and the new rules also limit the number of animals. Gabbi pointed out that there are two separate noise ordinances, but both address the issue of noisy animals.

Motion by Beasley to approve amendments to Section 4: Keeping of Certain Animals. Seconded by Morton. Motion passed with a 9 - 1 vote.

Motion by Beasley to suspend the rules and report the amendments out at today's Work Session for the November 1 effective date. Seconded by Morton. Motion passed with an 8 - 2 vote.

V. ITEMS REFERRED TO COMMITTEE

Motion by Morton to remove the review and assessment of the noise ordinance from the committee. Seconded by Baxter. Motion passed without dissent.

The meeting adjourned at 2:25 p.m.



Special Social Services and Public Safety Committee

August 26, 2025

Summary and Motions

Chair Reynolds called the special committee meeting to order at 6:02 p.m. Vice Mayor Wu and Council Members J. Brown, Ellinger, Morton, Lynch, LeGris, Sheehan, Higgins-Hord, Hale, Beasley, Baxter, Sevigny, and Boone were in attendance.

I. Review of the Recovery Residences (Sober Living Homes) Ordinance

Michael Cravens, Managing Attorney, reviewed the proposed Recovery Residences (Sober Living Homes) Ordinance. This ordinance requires striking a balance between the interests of residents, vulnerable populations, and operators while regulating those who are not in compliance. The proposed ordinance requires operators to obtain a Recovery Residence License and a Proof of Certification. It also establishes an enforcement scheme that authorizes civil citations and penalties against operators in violation. Following the passage of the ordinance, a six-month grace period would be provided for operators to come into compliance.

II. Public Comment on the Recovery Residences (Sober Living Homes) Ordinance

Several members of the public were present to provide input regarding the proposed Recovery Residences Ordinance. Common concerns were occupancy, location, density, increased criminal activity, and adhering to regulations. Many requested that the ordinance require licensing, insurance, monitoring, unannounced inspections, density limits, background checks, and placement in suitable locations.

III. Committee Chair Comments

Chair Reynolds concluded the meeting by stating the ordinance would be considered at the next Social Services and Public Safety Committee meeting on October 14, 2025.

The meeting was adjourned at 7:59 p.m.

Changing the Shape of Aging in Lexington

Roxanne Cheney RN, MSN
Chair, A Caring Place Village



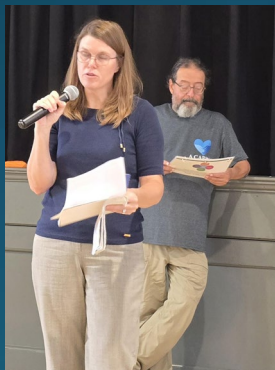
ABOUT A CARING PLACE VILLAGE

Mission: Support older adults and individuals with disabilities so they can remain independent, socially connected, and engaged in their communities for as long as possible.

Health Impact: Loneliness is a major health issue in the United States causing premature aging, co-morbidities, and early death.

Economic Impact: Untreated loneliness drives up the cost of healthcare and social services.

Solution: Loneliness is treatable with public health interventions, such as Villages are doing: rebuilding community, trust, and belonging.



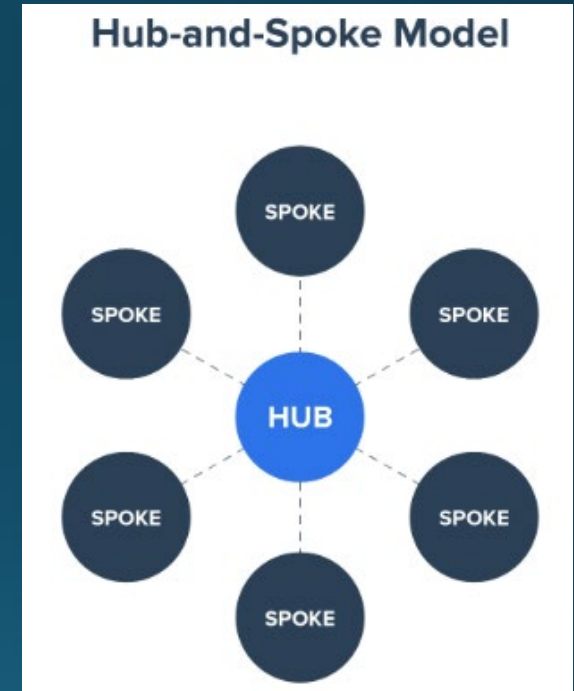
IMPLEMENTING OUR MISSION:⁶

- **Relationship programs**: Telephone comfort care, Zoom chit chats, home visits when member ready, small community gatherings, annual events, and a card ministry.
- **Education**: Volunteer orientation, on going community education, mandatory annual reviews, on-going leadership training.
- **Health and Lifestyle for members**: Weekly zoom exercises, stress management classes, mentored volunteer opportunities, catered noon meals.
- **Resource Allocation**: Connecting older adults with community services, healthcare, and support networks
- **Intergenerational Approach**: Through our UK Undergrad ACP Chapter which offers exposure to the older adult for the student and an opportunity to share wisdom from the older adult
- **Advocacy**: For the older adult and disabled as the need arises.

VILLAGE TO VILLAGE NETWORK⁷

We are a member of the **Village to Village Network (VtV Network)** which is a national, nonprofit membership organization that helps communities establish and manage **Villages**—grassroots, community-based networks where **neighbors help neighbors** so older adults can age in place with dignity, connection, and independence.

Currently there are 425 villages across the United States and more are joining daily.



WHY LEXINGTON?

8

- ***Growing Senior Population per Census***
 - Nearly **15% of Fayette County residents** are age 65+ in 2020
 - By 2030, that number will approach **22% (1 in 5 residents)**
- ***Living Alone per Neighborhood Data***
 - About **30% of Lexington's seniors** in the Gainesway neighborhood live alone (isolation increases risk of depression, dementia, falls, elder scams, and elder abuse)
- ***Healthcare Costs & Strain***
 - Older adults account for a **disproportionate share of healthcare use**
 - Aging-in-place models like Villages can **reduce costs and ER visits**
 - Per an AARP study, more than 90% of seniors want to stay in their homes and neighborhoods

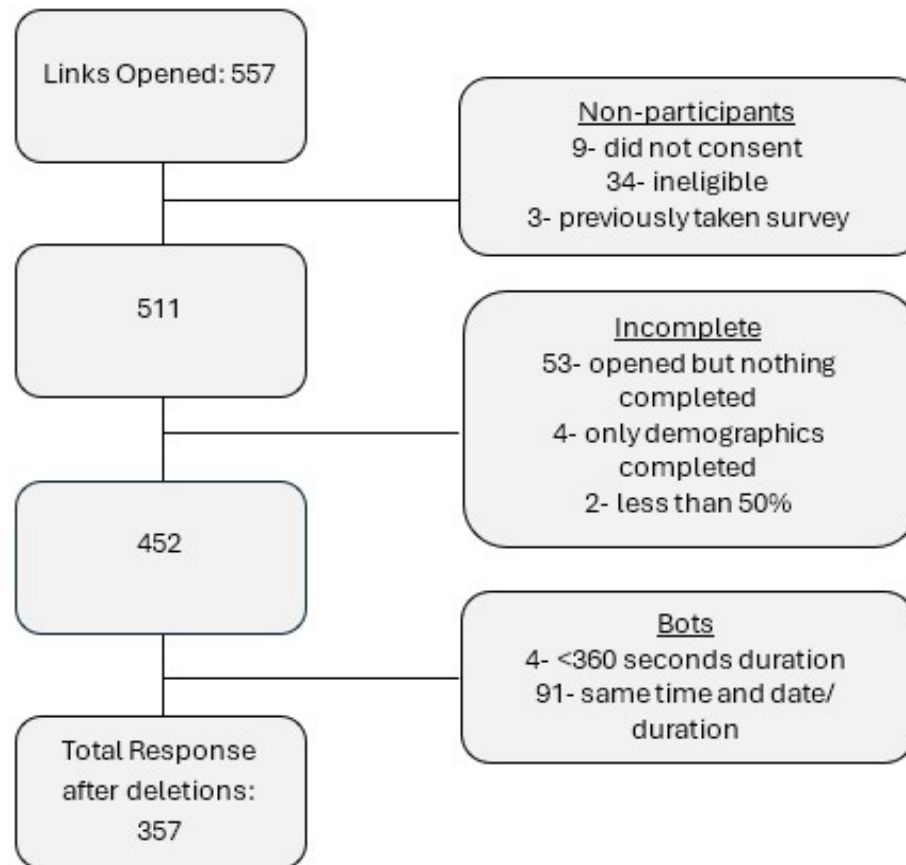


THE SUMMER CAMPAIGN

- Purpose: Explore whether Villages are possible and needed in Lexington
- With a generous \$150,000 grant from the City of Lexington, A Caring Place Village was able to conduct a feasibility study in partnership with the University of Kentucky College of Social Work, College of Medicine, and College of Education
- Conducted city-wide outreach and engagement
- UK Researchers attended every event, coming early and staying late, working with every individual to complete the needs assessment.
- At each event, we provided a welcoming milieu complete with a light lunch and fellowship.
- Events were noted as town halls as our councilmembers were present to encourage all to provide needed feedback



COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT



CAMPAIGN STATISTICS: June-August

- 30 Events
- 25 Health Note Speakers
- 460 Attendees
- 960 Volunteer Hours
- Zip codes throughout Lexington are represented in the data
- Many councilmembers participated



ONE MOVEMENT

"Together, with many community partners, we are changing the shape of aging in Lexington."



SIX SCOPES OF WORK

1. **Community Needs Assessment** – Still on-going: Dr. Latimer College of Medicine and Social Work and Dr. Bond College of Social Work
2. **Technology Needs Assessment** – Continuing to investigate better and more economical options such as Club Express or Helpful Village: Dr. Oldham: College of Education
3. **Revenue Streams** – 4 major potential sources (Alex Chadwell Masters, Education, University of Kentucky)
4. **HOAs** – completed one listening session – additional session scheduled for Nov 15th at Golfview Estates
5. **Subsidized Senior Homes** – completed all 3 listening sessions: Ballard Griffith Towers, Ashland Terrace, and Briarwood.
6. **Village Program Assessment** – Continuing to collect data: Dr. Oldham

HOW FUNDS WERE ALLOCATED

- Total Amount: \$150,000
 - UK – \$90,000
 - A Caring Place - \$60,000

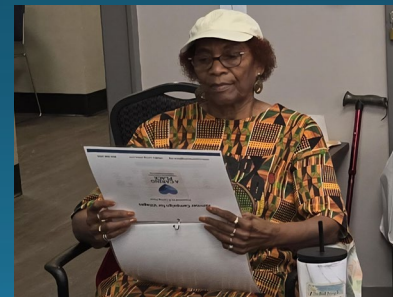


COMMUNITY RESPONSE

- After the campaign events, **several Lexington neighborhoods** expressed strong interest in becoming part of the Village initiative.
- These neighborhoods see value in being officially recognized as **“spokes” or “circles”** within the Village hub model.
- Continued phone calls and requests for **additional events** and more information as the momentum we have generated continues to spread across Lexington!



NOW WHAT? BUILDING THE FUTURE



STEP 1: ANALYZE THE DATA

- Data collection for all 6 scopes of work should be finalized and preliminary analysis begun by January 2026



STEP 2: CRAFTING OUR STORY

- Communicate via effective marketing our established mission, vision, and values
- Communicate impact to members, volunteers, funders, and agencies



STEP 3: DISTRIBUTE RESULTS

- Return results to stakeholders who supported our assessments (i.e. community, eldercare community caregivers, council members)



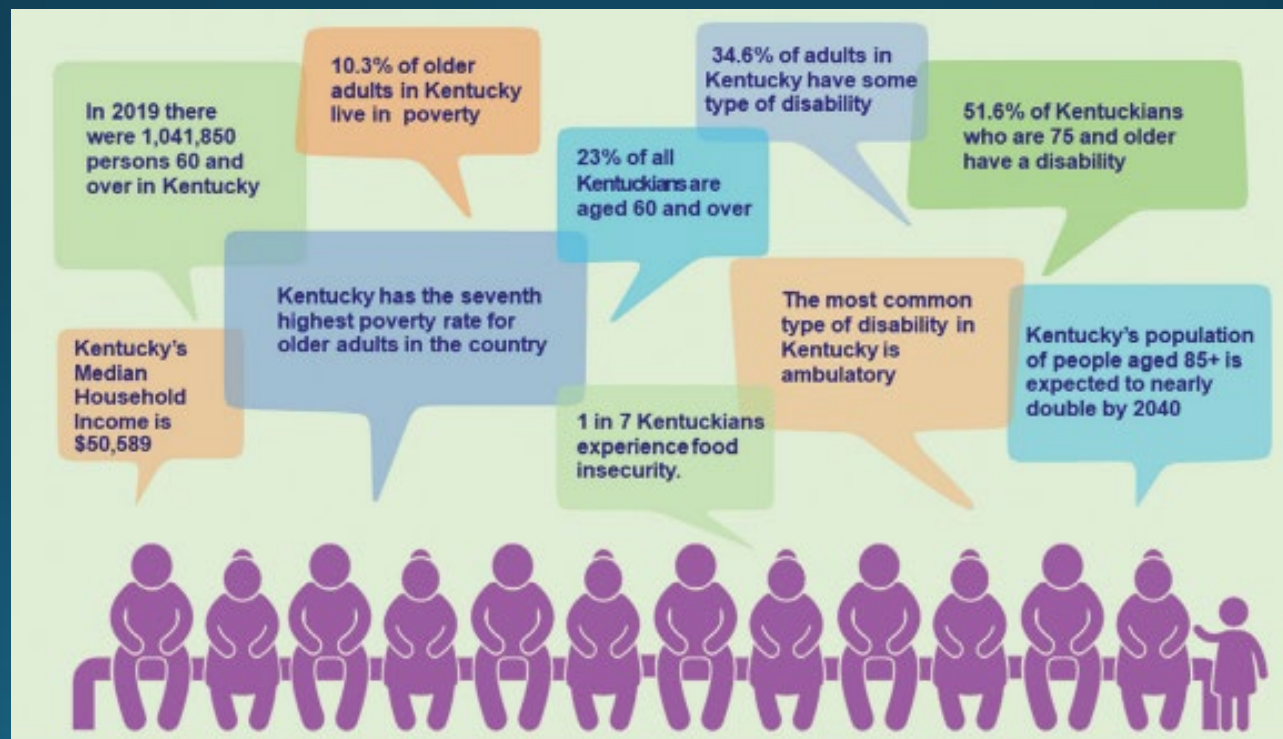
STEP 4: HOSPITAL COLLABORATION

- Formalize collaboration with hospital administrators
- Add hospital representatives to the Board



STEP 5: CONNECT TO STATE PLAN

- Align with Kentucky State Aging Master Plan
- Ensure Village efforts are part of broader policy goals



STEP 6: EXPAND PARTNERSHIPS

- Identify partners at local, state, and federal levels
- Explore additional opportunities for funding, training, and services



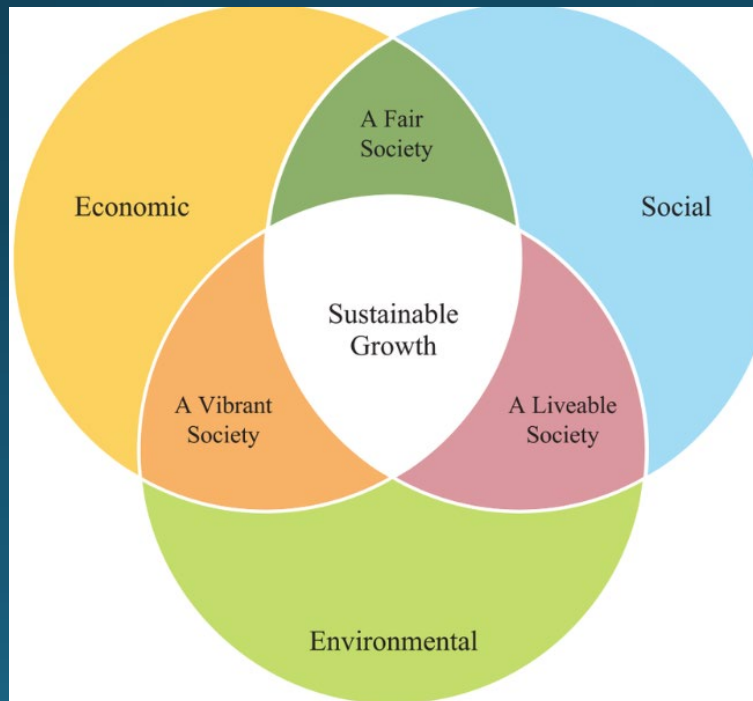
STEP 7: ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

- Establish defined roles within the Resource Center (hub) + Social Circles (spokes)
- Modify present bylaws to ensure inclusion of the hub and spoke business model.
- Develop an MOU with Beaumont/Gardenside (combined neighborhoods) to pilot test



STEP 8: SUSTAINABILITY & GROWTH

- Identify and apply for seed funding opportunities
- Determine budget & membership dues
- Develop Member & Volunteer Handbooks
- Use needs assessment to guide services



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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- **People who work in eldercare** – their skill, knowledge and compassion is awesome! Including Alzheimer's Assoc., N YMCA, DFL, Silver Lexington, Pastor Jon Roller (BPC), Blue Grass Navigators, Elder Law and SHIP, etc.
- **City of Lexington** – for championing community care and connection
- **BUILD (26 Lexington Churches)** – for your united voice and unwavering commitment to justice: Special Mention of Judy Maxson and Deborah Gerth who went up and above in their contributions.
- **UK College of Medicine, Education and Social Work** – for nurturing the next generation of compassionate professionals
- **Age Friendly Lexington & Reimagining Home** – for envisioning dignity and belonging for all
- **Host sites** – Especially our Churches: Unitarian Universalist, St Raphael's Episcopal, 2nd Presbyterian, Beaumont Presbyterian, Christ the King Catholic, Tates Creek Presbyterian, St Elizabeth Ann Seton Catholic, St Peter Clavier Catholic
- **Volunteer Leadership of A Caring Place** – for being the heartbeat of our mission with your time, care, and dedication: Stacy Federico, Ann Mendenhall, Sharon Turpin, Steve Katz, Rose Cheney, Patti Burke, Patty Cody, Sue Dozier, Darryl Tacket, Marion Joseph, Ron Cheney, Mark Alexander, Beth Alexander, Deep Patel, Janice Lewis



Office of Homelessness Prevention and Intervention

Annual Update

Jeff Herron, Homelessness Prevention Manager

Social Services and Public Safety Committee

October 14, 2025





Background and Overview

- Established in 2014 to provide funding and coordination for local response system
 - Does not provide direct services
 - Designated as Continuum of Care (CoC) Lead Agency and Collaborative Applicant
 - Designated as local Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) Lead
- 4 staff positions
 - Continuum of Care Coordinator
 - HMIS Data Analyst (Added in FY24)
 - Encampment Coordinator (Added in FY26)
- Administers local funding to address homelessness
 - Innovative & Sustainable Solutions Fund (Increased in FY25)
 - Extended Social Resource (ESR) funding for Emergency Shelter





OHPI Responsibilities

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





Funding Allocation

**Between FY20 and FY25, LFUCG has invested
over \$50 million to address homelessness**

Innovative & Sustainable Solutions Fund (\$1,467,329/year)

Annual set aside from the General Fund used to pilot evidence-based best practice programming

Extended Social Resource (ESR) Emergency Shelter Funding (\$1,918,014/year)

Annual funding commitment to local emergency shelters for operating costs

Winter Weather Response (\$2 million+/year)

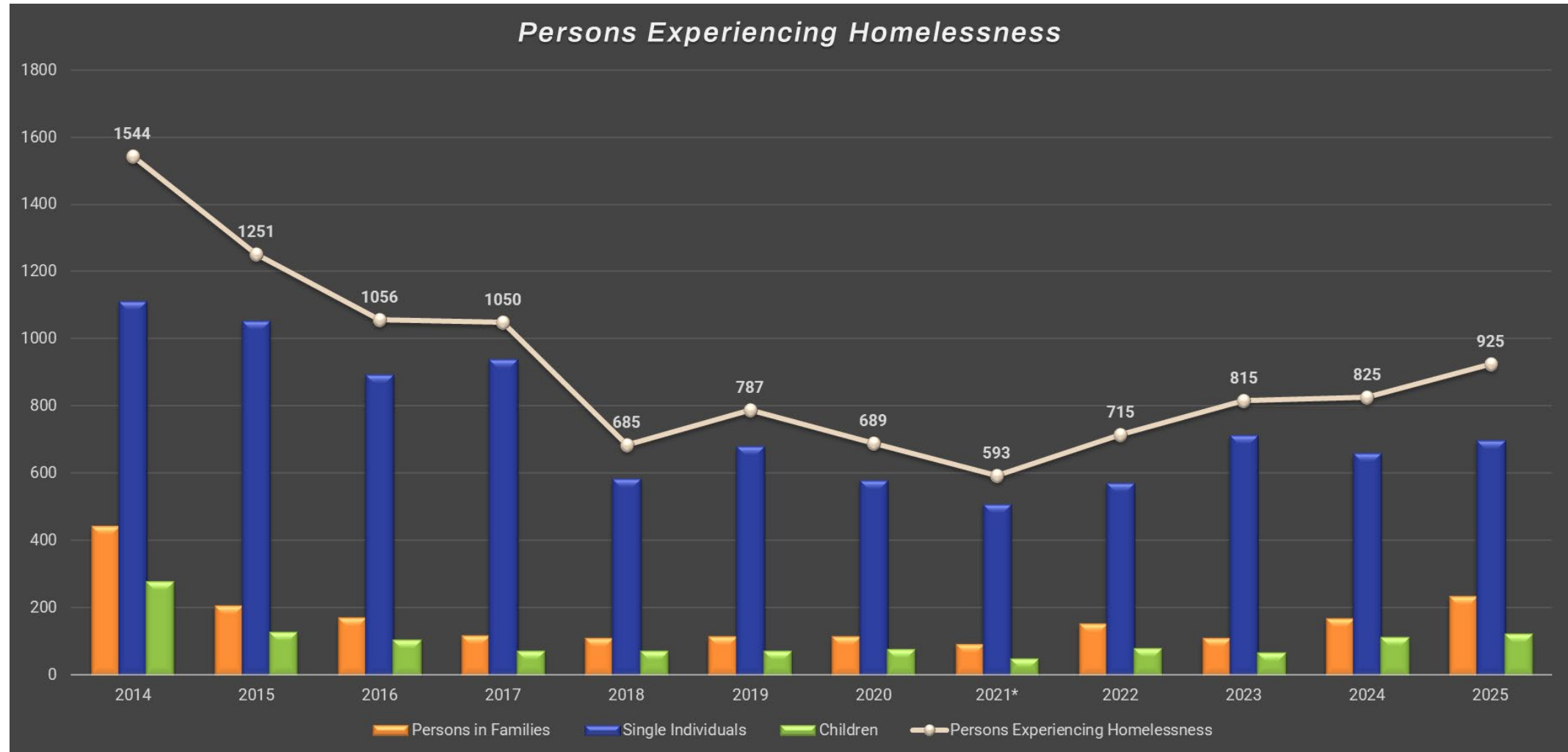
Annual commitment to expand shelter seasonally

HUD Continuum of Care (CoC) Program (\$2,550,767/year)

Annual federal grant funding brought into community for housing and supportive services

Note: Funding reflects current amounts; annual funding could fluctuate.







FY25 Homeless Encampment SOP Review

- 22 cleanups were conducted in FY25
 - 19 unique locations
 - 8 cleanups (42%) were tied to 5 Emphasis Areas

- Total cost of \$65,542.60 / Average cost of \$2,979.21
 - Costs range from \$100 to \$21,544 / Median cost of \$1,094.95
 - FY23: 25 cleanups / total cost of \$39,276 / average cost of \$1,510
 - FY24: 28 cleanups / total cost of \$51,805 / average cost of \$1,850





FY26 Action Steps to Improve Encampment Response

- Encampment Coordinator position included in FY26 Budget
 - Staff started in role on 9/22
 - Onboarding training in process
 - Revisions to Homeless Encampment SOP underway
- Proposed expansion of street outreach services
 - Increased downtown focus since August with support from Police and Paramedicine
 - Amendment to Hope Center's outreach agreement would:
 - Expand clinical supports
 - Add downtown-dedicated staff
 - Provide weekend coverage





Strategic Update

- Current 5-year strategic plan comes to a close at end of year
 - 36 of 55 recommendations/actions completed
 - Funds budgeted for FY26
- Emerging challenges to reducing homelessness
 - Federal and state policies which criminalize homelessness
 - Anticipated changes in funding programs such as the Continuum of Care (CoC) Program
 - Criticism of evidence-based practices such as Housing First and harm reduction
- Lexington requires an updated strategic plan which:
 - Focuses on reduction of unsheltered and chronic homelessness
 - Increases and diversifies the stock of housing resources
 - Navigates shifting federal policy





Strategic Update

- June 2025: Emergency Shelter Feasibility Study released
 - Recommended the addition of approximately 500 additional beds
 - Emphasized the need for low-barrier model
 - More than shelter--additional shelter should consider needs for system navigation, interim housing, and permanent housing
- Strategic plan update will build upon Mayor's Task Force recommendations
 - Internal meetings underway to develop structure and process
 - To make recommendations regarding low-barrier shelter, service models, funding options, and community engagement
 - Final recommendations should be specific, actionable, and address **both** short-term and long-term solutions



Questions?



LEXINGTON





RECOVERY RESIDENCES: Revised Draft Ordinance

*Michael Cravens, Managing Attorney, Department of Law
Social Services and Public Safety Committee
October 14, 2025*





Presentation Overview

- The Story So Far...
- Revised Draft Ordinance
 - Summary of Proposed Changes
 - Setting Expectations
- Questions





The Story So Far...

- Earlier this year, I presented an initial draft ordinance that would locally regulate recovery residences concurrently with state statutes
- Mindful of the restrictions of federal law (specifically, the Fair Housing Act and the Americans with Disabilities Act), the draft ordinance would:
 - Adopt state law requirements for recovery residences
 - Require operators to provide proof of certification to LFUCG
 - As a vehicle for proving certification, operators shall obtain a Recovery Residence License, renewable annually, and provide documents to examine compliance
 - Create an enforcement scheme and penalties for non-compliance





Revised Draft Ordinance - Summary of Proposed Changes

- Addition of the NARR levels (types) of recovery residences, adopted by Kentucky Alliance of Recovery Residences (KYARR), to the definition of “recovery residence”:
 - Level I/Type P (Peer-Run)
 - Level II/Type M (Monitored)
 - Level III/Type S (Supervised)
 - Level IV/Type C (Clinical Provider)
- Rationale for change: This change makes clear that the definition of “recovery residence” adopted locally incorporates the same meaning adopted by NARR/KYARR





Revised Draft Ordinance - Summary of Proposed Changes

- Addition of definition for “recovery support services”:
 - Activities directed primarily toward recovery from substance use disorders, including but not limited to mutual aid self-help meetings, recovery coaching, spiritual coaching, group support, and assistance in achieving and retaining gainful employment
 - Does not include any medical, clinical, behavioral health, or other substance use treatment service for which a license or other approval is required under state law
- Rationale for change: This definition is included in state statute and its inclusion here is intended to mirror state statute





Revised Draft Ordinance - Summary of Proposed Changes

- Forbearance language for certifications in process:
 - A recovery residence operating without certification on the effective date of the ordinance shall be permitted to operate for a period of six (6) months, if it provides proof that it initiated a certification process prior to the effective date
 - A recovery residence that seeks to begin operating after the effective date of this ordinance shall be permitted to operate for a period of six (6) months, if it provides proof that it has initiated a certification process with a certifying organization
- Rationale for change: This change clarifies how the ordinance will apply to existing residences that have initiated certification (as of the effective date) and new residences who initiate certification (after the effective date)





Revised Draft Ordinance - Summary of Proposed Changes

- License Requirement: Pre-Certification Operations

Subject to the provisions of Section 13-94(c), no person or entity shall operate a recovery residence at any locations in Lexington-Fayette County unless that person or entity has obtained a valid business license and the required Recovery Residence License for each recovery residence operating at those locations, as provided in Section 13-13 of the Code and as further specified in this article.

- Rationale for change: KYARR, and all NARR affiliates, require a recovery residence to be open and operational with occupancy prior to certification; by cross-referencing the six-month forbearance window in which certification is in process, the license requirement will better align with state law certification procedures by allowing new residences six months in which to operate and obtain certification





Revised Draft Ordinance - Summary of Proposed Changes

- License Application: Occupancy

The number of bedrooms in the recovery residence and maximum occupancy of the recovery residence, up to the occupancy limit of eight (8) persons consistent with the definition of “family or housekeeping unit” under Section 1-11 of the Zoning Ordinance

- Rationale for change: This addition cross-references the occupancy limit set forth in the Zoning Ordinance applied to recovery residences based upon the definition of “family or housekeeping unit” set forth therein





Revised Draft Ordinance - Summary of Proposed Changes

- License Application: Deletion of requirement for house rules to be provided
- Rationale for change: Review of housing standards is a function of the certification process administered by the Cabinet's designee and the certifying organization, not by LFUCG





Revised Draft Ordinance - Summary of Proposed Changes

- License Application: Rehousing Transition Plan

A written transition plan for rehousing residents of the applicant's recovery residence(s), should rehousing become necessary in the event of closure, cessation of operations, or final enforcement action

- Rationale for change: In the event of closure, cessation of operations, or final enforcement action necessitating rehousing, requiring an applicant to have a written transition plan will minimize the adverse effects on recovery housing residents





Revised Draft Ordinance - Summary of Proposed Changes

- Licenses: Expire on June 30 instead of December 31
- Rationale for change: This change will better align with the administrative needs of the Division of Revenue and align with the fiscal year upon which LFUCG operates





Revised Draft Ordinance - Summary of Proposed Changes

- License Revocation: Deletion of “violation two or more times” as a basis for license revocation
- Rationale for change: Requiring multiple violations as a basis for license revocation appears inconsistent with state law requirement for certification that LFUCG seeks to adopt and enforce locally





Revised Draft Ordinance - Summary of Proposed Changes

- Duties of a Licensee: Clarifications
 - Clarifies written notice in writing to LFUCG regarding changes in certified status
 - Incorporates NARR Levels (Types) into information posted on website
 - Deletes posting of “location” on website
 - Adds homeowner’s associations to notice requirement
 - Incorporates posting requirements from state statute (including local emergency contact)
 - Expressly references URLTA obligations
- Rationale for change: These changes strengthen notice and posting requirements, reduce concerns about privacy and stigmatization, and reiterates within the ordinance the operator’s ongoing obligation to comply with URLTA requirements (adopted by local ordinance)





Revised Draft Ordinance - Summary of Proposed Changes

- Enforcement: Other Relief

[N]othing herein is intended to limit nor shall be construed to limit or otherwise preclude the urban county government from enforcing other violations of the Code, concurrently with its enforcement of this article or otherwise, to the maximum extent authorized by law, including but not limited to structural and nuisance violations under Chapter 12 of the Code and public nuisance violations under Chapter 12 of the Code, including the pursuit of escalating enforcement action, alone or together, regarding same.

- Rationale for change: There are different tools in LFUCG's toolbelt that can be used to address different types of Code violations, and nothing in this ordinance is intended to foreclose resort to other available enforcement tools, procedures, and remedies to gain compliance with the law





Revised Draft Ordinance - Summary of Proposed Changes

- Enforcement: Immediate Action by Government
 - Designates Program Coordinator for LFUCG SUDI Program as central coordination point of contact in cases where immediate action is necessary
 - Adds detail about how immediate action by government is pursued and the coordination that will be required with other divisions, departments, and agencies
- Rationale for change: Where there is reason to believe that a violation presents imminent danger, a serious threat to public health and safety, or irreparable harm, LFUCG will need to triage the problem and seek immediate solutions. This change provides a bit more explanation regarding what that effort entails.





Revised Draft Ordinance - Summary of Proposed Changes

- Addition of a Rehousing Section
 - If a recovery residence closes or is unable to continue operating, operator shall provide not less than sixty (60) days advance notice and execute and submit transition plan
 - Failure to do so is grounds for denial of a license and additional enforcement action
 - Program Coordinator for LFUCG SUDI Program works with the Cabinet or its designee (currently, KYARR) to aid the residents in identifying and securing alternative housing
- Rationale for change: This change provides an answer to the concern about how recovery housing residents will locate and obtain alternative housing if operations cease





Revised Draft Ordinance – Setting Expectations

- Recovery residences are **residential** uses of property – this is **not** a commercial use of property and local regulations should not treat recovery residences differently than other residential uses from a land use perspective
- The revised draft ordinance is not a one-size-fits-all solution designed or intended to solve every conceivable problem involving recovery residences – it is, fundamentally, the local adoption of recovery residence standards (via local administration of the certification requirement) and a framework to ensure that those standards are being followed



Questions?



LEXINGTON



ORDINANCE NO. _____ - 2025

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING SECTION 13-13(B) OF THE CODE OF ORDINANCES OF THE LEXINGTON-FAYETTE URBAN COUNTY GOVERNMENT TO CREATE A RECOVERY RESIDENCE LICENSE AND ESTABLISH FEES RELATING THERETO; CREATING A NEW ARTICLE OF CHAPTER 13 OF THE CODE OF ORDINANCES OF THE LEXINGTON-FAYETTE URBAN COUNTY GOVERNMENT (ARTICLE VII – RECOVERY RESIDENCES), ADOPTING STATE LAW REQUIREMENTS FOR CERTIFICATION OF RECOVERY RESIDENCES; EXERCISING CONCURRENT LOCAL AUTHORITY REGARDING RECOVERY RESIDENCES BY REQUIRING INDIVIDUALS OR ENTITIES OPERATING RECOVERY RESIDENCES TO OBTAIN A RECOVERY RESIDENCE LICENSE FOR EACH RECOVERY RESIDENCE AND TO PROVIDE THE INFORMATION REQUIRED FOR A RECOVERY RESIDENCE LICENSE, INCLUDING PROOF OF CERTIFICATION; ADOPTING ENFORCEMENT PROCEDURES BY AUTHORIZING CIVIL CITATIONS AND CIVIL PENALTIES FOR VIOLATIONS AND ESTABLISHING APPEAL PROCEDURES AND ABATEMENT REQUIREMENTS; DESIGNATING THE ADMINISTRATIVE HEARING BOARD AS THE CODE ENFORCEMENT BOARD WITH JURISDICTION TO HEAR APPEALS; AUTHORIZING LIENS AND SUCH OTHER RELIEF AS MAY BE APPROPRIATE TO ENFORCE COMPLIANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS FOR RECOVERY RESIDENCES; AND AUTHORIZING THE DIVISION OF REVENUE TO ADOPT ANY AMENDED POLICIES OR PROCEDURES TO EFFECTUATE THE PURPOSES OF THIS ORDINANCE, ALL EFFECTIVE UPON PASSAGE OF COUNCIL.

WHEREAS, the Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government acknowledges the need for effective recovery residences to help enable recovery from alcoholism and drug addiction as part of comprehensive addiction recovery services in Fayette County; and

WHEREAS, the lack of minimum operating standards or regulations relating to recovery residences, recovery homes, sober living residences, and alcohol-free, drug-free, and other intoxicating substance-free homes for unrelated individuals have created an environment which is unsafe, hazardous, and detrimental towards persons in need of such recovery services, prompting a need for appropriate regulation; and

WHEREAS, Section 156b of the Kentucky Constitution is the enabling constitutional permission for the Kentucky General Assembly to afford local governments the power to pass laws which are “in furtherance of a public purpose” and the General Assembly has duly enacted KRS 82.082 generally known as the “Home Rule” authority to cities to promote health, safety, morals, or general welfare of the people; and

WHEREAS, this authority is exercised by the Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government pursuant to KRS 67A.060, which provides that urban county governments may exercise the constitutional and statutory rights, powers, privileges, immunities, and responsibilities of counties and cities of the highest class within the county and/or which may be authorized for or imposed upon urban county governments, and pursuant to KRS 67A.070, which further provides that urban county governments may enact and enforce

within their territorial limits such tax, licensing, police, sanitary, and other ordinances not in conflict with the Kentucky Constitution as they shall deem requisite for the health, education, safety, welfare, and convenience of the inhabitants of the county and for the effective administration of the Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government; and

WHEREAS, the Kentucky General Assembly duly enacted KRS 222.500 through 222.510, effective July 1st, 2024, to provide for a certification program for recovery residences; and

WHEREAS, in recognition of the need for regulations in the interest of protecting a vulnerable population in need of recovery services, the Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government now desires to exercise concurrent jurisdiction to regulate recovery residences to the fullest extent authorized under the laws of the United States and the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE LEXINGTON-FAYETTE URBAN COUNTY GOVERNMENT:

Section 1 – That a new Section 13-13(b)(27) of the Code of Ordinances of the Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government be and hereby is created to read as follows, with subsequent subsections sequentially renumbered consistent with the addition of the new Section 13-13(b)(27):

	Subject to fee	Minimum Fee	Date due
(27)	Recovery Residence	\$200.00 per year for the first recovery residence, then \$100.00 for each additional recovery residence	Yearly

Section 2 – That Article VII of Chapter 13 of the Code of Ordinances be and hereby is created, to be titled “Recovery Residences,” and to read as follows:

ARTICLE VII. – RECOVERY RESIDENCES

Section 13-93. – Definitions.

The terms used in this article shall have the following meaning:

- (a) *Cabinet* means the Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services;
- (b) *Certifying Organization* means:
 - (1) The Kentucky Recovery Housing Network;
 - (2) The National Alliance for Recovery Residences;
 - (3) Oxford House, Inc.; and

- (4) Any other organization that develops and administers professional certification programs requiring minimum standards for the operation of recovery residences that has been recognized and approved by the Cabinet for Health and Family Services;
- (c) *Director* shall be mean the Director of the Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government, Division of Revenue.
- (d) *Recovery Residence* means any premises, place, or building that:
 - (1) Holds itself out as a recovery residence, alcohol, illicit drug, and other intoxicating substance-free home for unrelated individual, or any other similarly named or identified residence that promotes substance use disorder recovery through abstinence from intoxicating substances;
 - (2) Provides a housing arrangement for a group of unrelated individuals who are recovery from substance use disorders or to a group of parents who are recovering from substance use disorder and their children, including peer-to-peer supervision models; and
 - (3) Does not include any premises, place, or building that is licensed or otherwise approved by the Cabinet or any other agency of state government to operate as a residential or inpatient substance use treatment facility.

Section 13-94. – Certification.

- (a) Pursuant to KRS 222.502, no individual or entity shall, except as provided in subsection (b) of this section, establish, operate, or maintain a recovery residence, recovery home, sober living residence, alcohol, illicit drug, and other intoxicating substance-free home for unrelated individuals, or any other similarly named or identified residence that promotes substance use disorder recovery through abstinence from intoxicating substance or represent, promote, advertise, or otherwise claim to operate a recovery residence, recovery home, sober living residence, alcohol, illicit drug, and other intoxicating substance-free home for unrelated individuals, or any other similarly named or identified residence that promotes substance use disorder recovery through abstinence from intoxicating substances in Fayette County, unless that individual or entity has:

- (1) Been certified by a certifying organization; and
 - (2) Provided proof of certification by a certifying organization to the Cabinet in the form and manner prescribed by the Cabinet; and
 - (3) Provided proof of certification by a certifying organization to the urban county government in the form and manner prescribed by the urban county government.
- (b) Pursuant to KRS 222.502, the provisions of this subsection shall not apply to the following:
- (1) A recovery residence that is recognized as a part of the Recovery Kentucky Program administered by the Kentucky Housing Corporation; or
 - (2) A recovery residence that is:
 - (i) Owned or operated by an entity that is exempt, in part or in whole, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. sec. 3607 or 12187 from compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, Pub. L. No. 101-336, or the Fair Housing Act, Pub. L. No. 100-430; and
 - (ii) Affiliated with a religious institution that is organized under 26 U.S.C. Sec 510(c) for charitable religious purposes, unless the recovery residence accepts Medicare or Medicaid funds.
- (c) Notwithstanding subsection (a) of this section, recovery residences operating without certification from a certifying organization on the effective date of this ordinance shall be permitted by the urban county government to continue to operate for a period of not more than six (6) months if the recovery residence provides the urban county government with proof that it has initiated a certification process with a certifying organization.

Section 13-95. – Applicability of State Law; Concurrent Local Authority

Recovery residences in Lexington-Fayette County shall comply with all requirements set forth in KRS 222.500 through KRS 222.510, as they may be amended from time to time. Pursuant to the home rule authority reserved to the urban county government by Section 156b of the Kentucky Constitution, KRS 82.082, and KRS 67A.060 and 67A.070, respectively, the urban county government exercises concurrent local authority to regulate recovery residences.

Section 13-96. – Recovery Residence Licenses; Requirements.

(a) No person or entity shall operate a recovery residence at any locations in Lexington-Fayette County unless that person or entity has obtained a valid business license and the required Recovery Residence License for each recovery residence operating at those locations, as provided in Section 13-13 of the Code and as further specified in this article.

(b) The Director may promulgate such forms and procedures as reasonably necessary for the orderly and efficient processing of recovery residence license applications and renewals. Provided, however, that an applicant shall be required to provide the following as part of its application for a recovery residence license, for purposes of ensuring compliance with all applicable laws and regulations:

- (1) Address of each proposed recovery residence;
- (2) Name, address, telephone number, and email address of the applicant;
- (3) Name, address, telephone number, and email address of the operator of the recovery residence, if different from the applicant;
- (4) Name, address, telephone number, and email address of an emergency contact that resides or is otherwise located in Lexington-Fayette County, Kentucky, or within twenty-five (25) miles of the recovery residence;
- (5) The number of bedrooms in the recovery residence and maximum occupancy;
- (6) Proof of certification by a certifying organization as required by Section 13-94, substantially in the same form provided to the Cabinet;
- (7) A zoning compliance permit issued by the division of planning for each recovery residence;
- (8) A copy of the deed establishing ownership of the property used for a recovery residence; if the applicant does not own the property to be used for the recovery residence, the applicant shall provide a copy of their lease or rental agreement for the property;
- (9) If the applicant is leasing or renting the property upon which the recovery residence is being operated, an affidavit signed by the owner of

the property acknowledging permission for and use of the property as a recovery residence shall be provided in the form and manner prescribed by LFUCG;

(10) An affidavit of compliance with KRS 222.500 through KRS 222.510;

(11) Proof of valid business and occupational licenses;

(12) A copy of all applicable house rules and regulations applicable to the recovery residence;

(13) Copies of any notices of violation, citations, or other judicial or administrative actions filed or issued against the applicant within the 12-month period preceding the application;

(14) An affidavit confirming that the applicant complies and shall continue to comply with all aspects of applicable building codes, fire codes, and all other applicable state, federal, and local laws or regulations;

(15) Any other reports, data, documentation, or information requested by the urban county government to enable the urban county government to ensure compliance with all applicable laws and regulations.

(c) All applications for a recovery residence license or for renewal of a recovery residence license shall be accompanied by the fee set forth in Section 13-13 for recovery residence licenses.

(d) A recovery residence license shall cover all recovery residences owned by the licensee holding the license.

(e) All recovery residence licenses and renewals shall expire upon the earlier of (1) December 31st following the most recent application or renewal; (2) a change in licensee or ownership of a dwelling unit used as a recovery residence; or (3) any suspension or revocation of certification by a certifying organization or any failure to obtain certification from a certifying organization as required by KRS 222.502 or this article.

(f) The Director may refuse to issue a license to an applicant or to renew the license of a licensee in the following circumstances:

(1) When the applicant or licensee intentionally or knowingly makes a false statement as to a material matter in an application;

- (2) When the applicant or licensee fails to complete any part of the application;
 - (3) When the applicant or licensee has failed to pay any fee, tax, fine, or penalty related to a violation of this article;
 - (4) When the property submitted for registration or renewal as a recovery residence is subject to unsatisfied penalties, fines, or liens assessed or levied by the government for any reason;
 - (5) When the applicant or licensee is not in compliance with any applicable federal, state, or local law or regulation, including, without limitation, mandatory zoning, building, safety, maintenance, health, sanitation, fire, electrical, plumbing, and mechanical codes.
- (g) The director may revoke the license of any recovery residence licensee for any of the following reasons:
- (1) When any one of the circumstances provided in section (f), above, occurs; and/or
 - (2) When the licensee has been found to be in violation of this article two (2) or more times during the relevant license term.
- A licensee whose recovery residence license is revoked is not eligible to apply for another recovery residence license for the dwelling unit in which the license was revoked for a period of one (1) year.
- (h) The director may revoke, suspend, or refuse to renew or issue a license on a dwelling unit basis.
 - (i) Relevant divisions and departments with necessary information for the director to perform his or her responsibilities under this article should provide such information to the director at his or her request. Members of the public may also provide complaints and relevant evidence indicating violation of this article to the director.

Section 13-97. – Duties of a Licensee.

In addition to certification as required by Section 13-94 and the obligation to obtain and maintain the license as required by Section 13-96, it is the duty of a licensee under this article to comply with the following requirements:

- (a) Immediately notify the urban county government of any change in certification status including, but not limited to, any suspension or revocation of certification by a certifying organization.
- (b) Consent to the posting on the urban county government's website of the name, telephone number, location, and certified status of each recovery residence operated by the individual or entity in Fayette County.
- (c) Notify in writing, at the time the applicant for a license applies for a zoning compliance permit, all abutting property owners of each recovery residence operated by the applicant that the recovery residence has been certified and provide proof of notification to the urban county government.
- (d) Comply with all administrative regulations or policies promulgated by the urban county government to carry out the provisions of this article.
- (e) Ensure that every recovery residence under the license complies with all applicable planning and zoning rules, and all ordinances and regulations.

Section 13-98. – Enforcement.

It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, corporation or other legal entity in Fayette County to be in conflict with or in violation of any provision of this article or KRS 222.500 through 222.510, and LFUCG may exercise all legal authority and standing to take appropriate action to obtain compliance and/or to compel a recovery residence that is operating in violation of this article or KRS 222.500 to 222.510 to cease operation, as authorized by KRS 222.504.

- (a) *Civil Citation.* Pursuant to Section 14-10 of the Code of Ordinances of the Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government, enforcement proceedings under this article shall be initiated by the issuance of a citation by an authorized citation officer for violation(s) of this article; in lieu of immediately issuing a citation, a citation officer may give notice that the violation(s) shall be remedied within a specified period of time and, if the person to whom notice is given fails or refuses to remedy the violation within the time specified, the citation officer is authorized to issue a citation and order to abate. Enforcement proceedings for this article, including but not limited to notice of violations, the issuance of civil citations, the imposition of civil

penalties, and appeal procedures, shall be governed by Chapter 2B of the Code of Ordinances.

- (b) *Civil Penalty.* Any person or entity that owns, establishes, or maintains a recovery residence without a valid certification pursuant to KRS 222.500 through 222.510 or otherwise violates any other requirement of this article shall be subject to a maximum civil fine of \$1,000 for each violation. Each day that a violation continues after notice of the offense has been served shall constitute a separate violation. The penalty set forth herein is in addition to any other penalty authorized by federal law, state law, or local ordinance.
- (c) *Transfer of Ownership.* It shall be unlawful for the owner of any recovery residence or structure or premises upon whom has been served a notice of violation or a citation to sell, transfer, mortgage, lease, or otherwise dispose of such dwelling unit or structure or premises to another owner until the provisions of the notice of violation or citation have been complied with, or until such owner shall first furnish the grantee, transferee, mortgagee, or lessee a true copy of any notice of violation or citation and has furnished to the citation officer a signed and notarized statement from the grantee, transferee, mortgagee, or lessee, acknowledging receipt of such notice of violation or citation and fully accepting responsibility without condition for abating the violation as required by the terms of the violation or citation.
- (d) *Appeals.* Any person issued a civil citation, for which civil penalties have been imposed and/or subject to an order to restrain, correct or abate a violation of this article may appeal to the Administrative Hearing Board in accordance with Section 12-6 and Chapter 2B of the Code of Ordinances. All decisions of the Administrative Hearing Board shall become final unless appealed to Fayette County District Court within thirty (30) days of issuance of the order.
 - (1) Pursuant to KRS 65.8821, the Administrative Hearing Board established in Section 12-6 of the Code of Ordinances and assigned hearing officer(s) shall have the authority to subpoena information from any

person to determine whether there has been a violation of any ordinance that the board or hearing officer has jurisdiction to enforce. Any such subpoena shall:

- (1) Be served upon the person, or its registered agent, if applicable, via certified mail;
 - (2) Identify the provision(s) of any ordinance that the government has reason to believe may have been violated; and
 - (3) Describe with reasonable specificity the evidence supporting the government's reasonable belief that a violation of said ordinance has occurred.
- (e) *Abatement.* If a final order requires abatement of the violation(s) by the removal or termination of an unlawful occupancy or by cessation of operations as a recovery residence, the recovery residence shall be given not less than thirty (30) days during which it shall be permitted to continue operations for the sole purpose of relocating the current residents.
- (f) *Lien.* The urban county government shall possess a lien on each property used as a recovery residence that is in violation of this article in accordance with Section 2B-9 of the Code of Ordinances for all final citations issued under this section.
- (g) *Other Relief.* In addition to the penalties provided herein, the urban county government is authorized to bring and prosecute civil actions for violations of this article as appropriate, including, without limitation, actions for injunctive relief and declarations of right, in any court of competent jurisdiction.
- (h) *Immediate action by government.* Nothing contained in this article shall prohibit the urban county government from taking immediate action to restrain, correct, abate, and/or remedy a violation of its ordinances when there is reason to believe that the existence of the violation presents imminent danger, a serious threat to the public health, safety, and welfare, or if in the absence of immediate action, the effects of the violation will be irreparable or irreversible.

- (i) Nothing provided herein shall restrain the power of the director under this article to deny, revoke, or fail to renew a recovery residence license.

Section 3 – That if any section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase, or portion of this Ordinance is for any reason held invalid or unlawful by a court of competent jurisdiction, such portion shall be deemed a separate, distinct and independent provision and such holding shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions hereof.

Section 4 – That this Ordinance shall become effective on the date of its passage, but this Ordinance shall not be enforced for a period of six (6) months from its effective date to allow individuals and entities operating recovery residences adequate time in which to comply with this Ordinance.

PASSED URBAN COUNTY COUNCIL:

MAYOR

ATTEST:

CLERK OF THE URBAN COUNTY COUNCIL
PUBLISHED:

xxx-xx:MSC:4926-6526-3922, v. 1

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ORDINANCE NO. _____ - 2025

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING SECTION 13-13(B) OF THE CODE OF ORDINANCES OF THE LEXINGTON-FAYETTE URBAN COUNTY GOVERNMENT TO CREATE A RECOVERY RESIDENCE LICENSE AND ESTABLISH FEES RELATING THERETO; CREATING A NEW ARTICLE OF CHAPTER 13 OF THE CODE OF ORDINANCES OF THE LEXINGTON-FAYETTE URBAN COUNTY GOVERNMENT (ARTICLE VII – RECOVERY RESIDENCES), ADOPTING STATE LAW REQUIREMENTS FOR CERTIFICATION OF RECOVERY RESIDENCES; EXERCISING CONCURRENT LOCAL AUTHORITY REGARDING RECOVERY RESIDENCES BY REQUIRING INDIVIDUALS OR ENTITIES OPERATING RECOVERY RESIDENCES TO OBTAIN A RECOVERY RESIDENCE LICENSE FOR EACH RECOVERY RESIDENCE AND TO PROVIDE THE INFORMATION REQUIRED FOR A RECOVERY RESIDENCE LICENSE, INCLUDING PROOF OF CERTIFICATION; ADOPTING ENFORCEMENT PROCEDURES BY AUTHORIZING CIVIL CITATIONS AND CIVIL PENALTIES FOR VIOLATIONS AND ESTABLISHING APPEAL PROCEDURES, ~~AND~~ ABATEMENT REQUIREMENTS, **AND REHOUSING REQUIREMENTS**; DESIGNATING THE ADMINISTRATIVE HEARING BOARD AS THE CODE ENFORCEMENT BOARD WITH JURISDICTION TO HEAR APPEALS; AUTHORIZING LIENS AND SUCH OTHER RELIEF AS MAY BE APPROPRIATE TO ENFORCE COMPLIANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS FOR RECOVERY RESIDENCES; AND AUTHORIZING THE DIVISION OF REVENUE TO ADOPT ANY AMENDED POLICIES OR PROCEDURES TO EFFECTUATE THE PURPOSES OF THIS ORDINANCE, ALL EFFECTIVE UPON PASSAGE OF COUNCIL.

WHEREAS, the Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government acknowledges the need for effective recovery residences to help enable recovery from alcoholism and drug addiction as part of comprehensive addiction recovery services in Fayette County; and

WHEREAS, the lack of minimum operating standards or regulations relating to recovery residences, recovery homes, sober living residences, and alcohol-free, drug-free, and other intoxicating substance-free homes for unrelated individuals have created an environment ~~which is~~ **at times** unsafe, hazardous, and detrimental towards **the community and** persons in need of such recovery services, prompting a need for appropriate regulation; and

WHEREAS, Section 156b of the Kentucky Constitution is the enabling constitutional permission for the Kentucky General Assembly to afford local governments the power to pass laws which are “in furtherance of a public purpose” and the General Assembly has duly enacted KRS 82.082 generally known as the “Home Rule” authority to cities to promote health, safety, morals, or general welfare of the people; and

WHEREAS, this authority is exercised by the Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government pursuant to KRS 67A.060, which provides that urban county governments may exercise the constitutional and statutory rights, powers, privileges, immunities, and responsibilities of counties and cities of the highest class within the county and/or which

may be authorized for or imposed upon urban county governments, and pursuant to KRS 67A.070, which further provides that urban county governments may enact and enforce within their territorial limits such tax, licensing, police, sanitary, and other ordinances not in conflict with the Kentucky Constitution as they shall deem requisite for the health, education, safety, welfare, and convenience of the inhabitants of the county and for the effective administration of the Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government; and

WHEREAS, the Kentucky General Assembly duly enacted KRS 222.500 through 222.510, effective July 1st, 2024, to provide for a certification program for recovery residences; and

WHEREAS, in recognition of the need for regulations in the interest of protecting **the community and** ~~a~~-vulnerable populations in need of recovery services, the Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government now desires to exercise concurrent jurisdiction to regulate recovery residences to the fullest extent authorized under the laws of the United States and the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE LEXINGTON-FAYETTE URBAN COUNTY GOVERNMENT:

Section 1 – That a new Section 13-13(b)(27) of the Code of Ordinances of the Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government be and hereby is created to read as follows, with subsequent subsections sequentially renumbered consistent with the addition of the new Section 13-13(b)(27):

	Subject to fee	Minimum Fee	Date due
(27)	Recovery Residence	\$200.00 per year for the first recovery residence, then \$100.00 for each additional recovery residence	Yearly

Section 2 – That Article VII of Chapter 13 of the Code of Ordinances be and hereby is created, to be titled “Recovery Residences,” and to read as follows:

ARTICLE VII. – RECOVERY RESIDENCES

Section 13-93. – Definitions.

The terms used in this article shall have the following meaning:

- (a) *Cabinet* means the Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services **or its designee**;
- (b) *Certifying Organization* means:

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- (1) The Kentucky Recovery Housing Network;
 - (2) The National Alliance for Recovery Residences **(NARR)**;
 - (3) Oxford House, Inc.; and
 - (4) Any other organization that develops and administers professional certification programs requiring minimum standards for the operation of recovery residences that has been recognized and approved by the Cabinet ~~for Health and Family Services~~;
- (c) *Director* shall ~~be~~ mean the Director of the Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government, Division of Revenue.
- (d) *Recovery Residence* means any premises, place, or building that:
- (1) Holds itself out as a recovery residence, alcohol, illicit drug, and other intoxicating substance-free home for unrelated individuals~~s~~, or any other similarly named or identified residence that promotes substance use disorder recovery through abstinence from intoxicating substances; **and**
 - (2) Provides a housing arrangement for a group of unrelated individuals who are recover**ing**y from substance use disorders or to a group of parents who are recovering from substance use disorder and their children, including peer-to-peer supervision models; and
 - (3) Does not include any premises, place, or building that is licensed or otherwise approved by the Cabinet or any other agency of state government to operate as a residential or inpatient substance use treatment facility.
- For the purposes of this article, “recovery residence” shall be construed inclusively to include all NARR Levels (Types) of recovery residences, as defined by NARR and as may be amended from time to time, including:**
- (i) Level I/Type P (Peer-Run);**
 - (ii) Level II/Type M (Monitored);**
 - (iii) Level III/Type S (Supervised);**
 - (iv) Level IV Type C (Clinical Provider).**
- (e) “Recovery support services”:**
- (a) Means activities that are directed primarily toward recovery from**

substance use disorders and includes but is not limited to mutual aid self-help meetings, recovery coaching, spiritual coaching, group support, and assistance in achieving and retaining gainful employment; and

(b) Does not include any medical, clinical, behavioral health, or other substance use treatment service for which a license or other approval is required under state law.

Section 13-94. – Certification.

(a) Pursuant to KRS 222.502, no individual or entity shall, except as provided in subsection (b) of this section, establish, operate, or maintain a recovery residence, recovery home, sober living residence, alcohol, illicit drug, and other intoxicating substance-free home for unrelated individuals, or any other similarly named or identified residence that promotes substance use disorder recovery through abstinence from intoxicating substances or represent, promote, advertise, or otherwise claim to operate a recovery residence, recovery home, sober living residence, alcohol, illicit drug, and other intoxicating substance-free home for unrelated individuals, or any other similarly named or identified residence that promotes substance use disorder recovery through abstinence from intoxicating substances in Fayette County, unless that individual or entity has:

- (1) Been certified by a certifying organization; and
- (2) Provided proof of certification by a certifying organization to the Cabinet in the form and manner prescribed by the Cabinet; and
- (3) Provided proof of certification by a certifying organization to the urban county government in the form and manner prescribed by the urban county government.

(b) Pursuant to KRS 222.502, the provisions of this subsection shall not apply to the following:

- (1) A recovery residence that is recognized as a part of the Recovery Kentucky Program administered by the Kentucky Housing Corporation; or
- (2) A recovery residence that is:
 - (i) Owned or operated by an entity that is exempt, in part or in

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whole, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. sec. 3607 or 12187 from compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, Pub. L. No. 101-336, or the Fair Housing Act, Pub. L. No. 100-430; and

(ii) Affiliated with a religious institution that is organized under 26 U.S.C. Sec 510(c) for charitable religious purposes;

unless the recovery residence accepts Medicare or Medicaid funds.

- (c) Notwithstanding subsection (a) of this section, ~~recovery residences operating without certification from a certifying organization on the effective date of this ordinance shall be permitted by the urban county government to continue to operate for a period of not more than six (6) months if the recovery residence provides the urban county government with proof that it has initiated a certification process with a certifying organization.~~

(1) A recovery residence operating without certification from a certifying organization on the effective date of this ordinance shall be permitted to continue to operate for a period of not more than six (6) months following the effective date, if the recovery residence provides the urban county government with written proof that it initiated a certification process with a certifying organization prior to the effective date of this ordinance; and

2) A recovery residence that seeks to begin operating after the effective date of this ordinance may be permitted by the urban county government to operate for a period of not more than six (6) months if the recovery residence provides the urban county government with written proof that it has initiated a certification process with a certifying organization.

Section 13-95. – Applicability of State Law; Concurrent Local Authority

Recovery residences in Lexington-Fayette County shall comply with all requirements set forth in KRS 222.500 through KRS 222.510, as they may be amended from time to time. Pursuant to the home rule authority reserved to the urban county government by Section 156b of the Kentucky Constitution, KRS

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82.082, and KRS 67A.060 and 67A.070, respectively, the urban county government exercises concurrent local authority to regulate recovery residences.

Section 13-96. – Recovery Residence Licenses; Requirements.

(a) **Subject to the provisions of Section 13-94(c),** no person or entity shall operate a recovery residence at any locations in Lexington-Fayette County unless that person or entity has obtained a valid business license and the required Recovery Residence License for each recovery residence operating at those locations, as provided in Section 13-13 of the Code and as further specified in this article.

(b) The Director may promulgate such forms and procedures as reasonably necessary for the orderly and efficient processing of recovery residence license applications and renewals. Provided, however, that an applicant shall be required to provide the following as part of its application for a recovery residence license, for purposes of ensuring compliance with all applicable laws and regulations:

- (1) Address of each proposed recovery residence;
- (2) Name, address, telephone number, and email address of the applicant;
- (3) Name, address, telephone number, and email address of the operator of the recovery residence, if different from the applicant;
- (4) Name, address, telephone number, and email address of an emergency contact that resides or is otherwise located in Lexington-Fayette County, Kentucky, or within twenty-five (25) miles of the recovery residence;
- (5) The number of bedrooms in the recovery residence and maximum occupancy of the recovery residence, **up to the occupancy limit of eight (8) persons consistent with the definition of “family or housekeeping unit” under Section 1-11 of the Zoning Ordinance;**
- (6) Proof of certification by a certifying organization as required by Section 13-94, substantially in the same form provided to the Cabinet;
- (7) A zoning compliance permit issued by the division of planning for each recovery residence;
- (8) A copy of the deed establishing ownership of the property used for a

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recovery residence; if the applicant does not own the property to be used for the recovery residence, the applicant shall provide a copy of their lease or rental agreement for the property;

(9) If the applicant is leasing or renting the property upon which the recovery residence is being operated, an affidavit signed by the owner of the property acknowledging permission for and use of the property as a recovery residence shall be provided in the form and manner prescribed by LFUCG;

(10) An affidavit of compliance with KRS 222.500 through KRS 222.510;

(11) Proof of valid business and occupational licenses;

~~(12) A copy of all applicable house rules and regulations applicable to the recovery residence;~~

~~(13)~~**(12)** Copies of any notices of violation, citations, or other judicial or administrative actions filed or issued against the applicant within the 12-month period preceding the application;

~~(14)~~**(13)** An affidavit confirming that the applicant complies and shall continue to comply with all aspects of applicable building codes, fire codes, and all other applicable state, federal, and local laws or regulations;

(14) A written transition plan for rehousing residents of the applicant's recovery residence(s), should rehousing become necessary in the event of closure, cessation of operations, or final enforcement action;

(15) Any other reports, data, documentation, or information requested by the urban county government to enable the urban county government to ensure compliance with all applicable laws and regulations.

- (c) All applications for a recovery residence license or for renewal of a recovery residence license shall be accompanied by the fee set forth in Section 13-13 for recovery residence licenses.
- (d) A recovery residence license shall cover all recovery residences owned by the licensee holding the license.
- (e) All recovery residence licenses and renewals shall expire upon the earlier

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of (1) ~~December 31st~~ **June 30** following the most recent application or renewal; (2) a change in licensee or ownership of a dwelling unit used as a recovery residence; or (3) any suspension or revocation of certification by a certifying organization or any failure to obtain certification from a certifying organization as required by KRS 222.502 or this article.

(f) The Director may refuse to issue a license to an applicant or to renew the license of a licensee in the following circumstances:

- (1) When the applicant or licensee intentionally or knowingly makes a false statement as to a material matter in an application;
- (2) When the applicant or licensee fails to complete any part of the application;
- (3) When the applicant or licensee has failed to pay any fee, tax, fine, or penalty related to a violation of this article;
- (4) When the property submitted for registration or renewal as a recovery residence is subject to unsatisfied penalties, fines, or liens assessed or levied by the government for any reason;
- (5) When the applicant or licensee is not in compliance with any applicable federal, state, or local law or regulation, including, without limitation, mandatory zoning, building, safety, maintenance, health, sanitation, fire, electrical, plumbing, and mechanical codes.

(g) The director may revoke the license of any recovery residence licensee ~~for any of the following reasons:~~

~~(1) When any one of the circumstances provided in section (f), above, occurs;~~ **and/or**

~~(2) When the licensee has been found to be in violation of this article two (2) or more times during the relevant license term.~~

A licensee whose recovery residence license is revoked is not eligible to apply for another recovery residence license for the dwelling unit in which the license was revoked for a period of one (1) year.

(h) The director may revoke, suspend, or refuse to renew or issue a license on a dwelling unit basis.

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- (i) Relevant divisions and departments with necessary information for the director to perform ~~his or her~~**their** responsibilities under this article should provide such information to the director at ~~his or her~~**their** request. Members of the public may also provide complaints and relevant evidence indicating violation of this article to the director.

Section 13-97. – Duties of a Licensee.

In addition to certification as required by Section 13-94 and the obligation to obtain and maintain the license as required by Section 13-96, it is the duty of a licensee under this article to comply with the following requirements:

- (a) Immediately notify the urban county government **in writing, including the Director and the Program Coordinator for the LFUCG Substance Use Disorder Intervention Program,** of any change in certification status including, but not limited to, any suspension or revocation of certification by a certifying organization.
- (b) Consent to the posting on the urban county government's website of the name, telephone number, ~~location,~~ **NARR Level (Type) of each recovery residence operated,** and certified status of each recovery residence operated by the individual or entity in Fayette County.
- (c) Notify in writing, at the time the applicant **applies** for a license ~~applies for a zoning compliance permit,~~ **any existing neighborhood association or homeowner's association for the neighborhood(s) in which the licensee's recovery residence(s) are located and** all abutting property owners of each recovery residence operated by the applicant that the recovery residence has been certified and provide proof of notification to the urban county government.
- (d) **Clearly disclose the following, pursuant to KRS 222.506, by inclusion in any advertising and by posting such a notice in a conspicuous location inside the residence (including local emergency contact information):**
- (1) **Notice that the recovery residence is not a treatment facility;**
 - (2) **A list of services offered by the recovery residence; and**

(3) If the recovery residence is exempt from certification pursuant to KRS 222.502(1)(b), notice that the recovery residence is exempt from certification requirements.

~~(d)~~(e) Comply with all administrative regulations or policies promulgated by the urban county government to carry out the provisions of this article.

~~(e)~~(f) Comply with the Uniform Residential Landlord Tenant Act (URLTA), KRS 383.500 et seq., which has been adopted by the urban county government, Section 12-54 of the Code of Ordinances, as to every recovery residence under the license, and further ensure that every recovery residence under the license complies with all applicable planning and zoning rules, and all other ordinances and regulations.

Section 13-98. – Enforcement.

It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, corporation or other legal entity in Fayette County to be in conflict with or in violation of any provision of this article or KRS 222.500 through 222.510, and LFUCG may exercise all legal authority and standing to take appropriate action to obtain compliance and/or to compel a recovery residence that is operating in violation of this article or KRS 222.500 to 222.510 to cease operation, as authorized by KRS 222.504.

(a) *Civil Citation.* Pursuant to Section 14-10 of the Code of Ordinances of the Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government, enforcement proceedings under this article shall be initiated by the issuance of a citation by an authorized citation officer for violation(s) of this article; in lieu of immediately issuing a citation, a citation officer may give notice that the violation(s) shall be remedied within a specified period of time and, if the person to whom notice is given fails or refuses to remedy the violation within the time specified, the citation officer is authorized to issue a citation and order to abate. Enforcement proceedings for this article, including but not limited to notice of violations, the issuance of civil citations, the imposition of civil penalties, and appeal procedures, shall be governed by Chapter 2B of the Code of Ordinances.

(b) *Civil Penalty.* Any person or entity that owns, establishes, or maintains a

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recovery residence without a valid certification pursuant to KRS 222.500 through 222.510, **without a valid license pursuant to Section 13-96**, or **who** otherwise violates any other requirement of this article shall be subject to a maximum civil fine of \$1,000 for each violation. Each day that a violation continues after notice of the offense has been served shall constitute a separate violation. The penalty set forth herein is in addition to any other penalty authorized by federal law, state law, or local ordinance.

- (c) *Transfer of Ownership*. It shall be unlawful for the owner of any recovery residence or structure or premises upon whom has been served a notice of violation or a citation to sell, transfer, mortgage, lease, or otherwise dispose of such dwelling unit or structure or premises to another owner until the provisions of the notice of violation or citation have been complied with, or until such owner shall first furnish the grantee, transferee, mortgagee, or lessee a true copy of any notice of violation or citation and has furnished to the citation officer a signed and notarized statement from the grantee, transferee, mortgagee, or lessee, acknowledging receipt of such notice of violation or citation and fully accepting responsibility without condition for abating the violation as required by the terms of the violation or citation.

- (d) *Appeals*. Any person issued a civil citation, for which civil penalties have been imposed and/or subject to an order to restrain, correct or abate a violation of this article may appeal to the Administrative Hearing Board in accordance with Section 12-6 and Chapter 2B of the Code of Ordinances. All decisions of the Administrative Hearing Board shall become final unless appealed to Fayette County District Court within thirty (30) days of issuance of the order.

(1) Pursuant to KRS 65.8821, the Administrative Hearing Board established in Section 12-6 of the Code of Ordinances and assigned hearing officer(s) shall have the authority to subpoena information from any person to determine whether there has been a violation of any ordinance that the board or hearing officer has jurisdiction to enforce. Any such subpoena shall:

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- (1) Be served upon the person, or its registered agent, if applicable, via certified mail;
 - (2) Identify the provision(s) of any ordinance that the government has reason to believe may have been violated; and
 - (3) Describe with reasonable specificity the evidence supporting the government's reasonable belief that a violation of said ordinance has occurred.
- (e) *Abatement.* If a final order requires abatement of the violation(s) by the removal or termination of an unlawful occupancy or by cessation of operations as a recovery residence, the recovery residence shall be given not less than ~~thirty (30)~~**sixty (60)** days during which it shall be permitted to continue operations for the sole purpose of relocating the current residents.
- (f) *Lien.* The urban county government shall possess a lien on each property used as a recovery residence that is in violation of this article in accordance with Section 2B-9 of the Code of Ordinances for all final citations issued under this section.
- (g) *Other Relief.* In addition to the penalties provided herein, the urban county government is authorized to bring and prosecute civil actions for violations of this article as appropriate, including, without limitation, actions for injunctive relief and declarations of right, in any court of competent jurisdiction. **Moreover, nothing herein is intended to limit nor shall be construed to limit or otherwise preclude the urban county government from enforcing other violations of the Code, concurrently with its enforcement of this article or otherwise, to the maximum extent authorized by law, including but not limited to structural and nuisance violations under Chapter 12 of the Code and public nuisance violations under Chapter 12 of the Code, including the pursuit of escalating enforcement action, alone or together, regarding same.**
- (h) *Immediate action by government.* Nothing contained in this article shall prohibit the urban county government from taking immediate action to restrain, correct, abate, and/or remedy a violation of its ordinances when

there is reason to believe that the existence of the violation presents imminent danger, a serious threat to the public health, safety, and welfare, or if in the absence of immediate action, the effects of the violation will be irreparable or irreversible.

(1) In the event that immediate action by the government is necessary, the Program Coordinator for the LFUCG Substance Use Disorder Intervention Program shall be the urban county government's central coordination point of contact.

(2) The Program Coordinator for the LFUCG Substance Use Disorder Intervention Program shall take lead on any immediate action necessary to restrain, correct, abate, and/or remedy a violation, and shall consult with such other departments or divisions of the urban county government as necessary to initiate immediate action, including but not limited to the Department of Law, the Department of Housing Advocacy and Community Development, and/or the Department of Social Services, and shall further consult with such other public agencies as appropriate, including but not limited to the Fayette County Health Department, the Cabinet and/or the Cabinet's designee, and/or the certifying organization.

- (i) Nothing provided herein shall restrain the power of the director under this article to deny, revoke, or fail to renew a recovery residence license.

Section 13-99. – Rehousing.

(a) *Transition Plan; Notice.* If a recovery residence closes or is otherwise unable to continue operating, either because the recovery residence operator intends to cease providing services or because of any pending enforcement action against the recovery residence operator as to the residence, the recovery residence operator shall execute and submit a transition plan, substantially in the same form provided with their license application pursuant to Section 13-96, to rehouse the affected residents. Recovery residence operators shall provide not less than sixty (60) days advance notice to the affected residents prior to closing or discontinuing

operations. Failure to abide by these requirements shall be grounds for denial of a license to operate recovery residences in the future and may result in additional enforcement action, as appropriate.

(b) *Rehousing Assistance.* If rehousing of the residents of a recovery residence becomes necessary for any reason, including but not limited to an unplanned closure of the recovery residence, the Program Coordinator for the LFUCG Substance Use Disorder Intervention Program shall work with the Cabinet or its designee to aid the residents in identifying and securing alternative housing.

Section 3 – That if any section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase, or portion of this Ordinance is for any reason held invalid or unlawful by a court of competent jurisdiction, such portion shall be deemed a separate, distinct and independent provision and such holding shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions hereof.

Section 4 – That this Ordinance shall become effective on the date of its passage, but this Ordinance shall not be enforced for a period of six (6) months from its effective date to allow individuals and entities operating recovery residences adequate time in which to comply with this Ordinance.

PASSED URBAN COUNTY COUNCIL:

 MAYOR

ATTEST:

 CLERK OF THE URBAN COUNTY COUNCIL
 PUBLISHED:

Recovery Residences Fact Sheet

What are recovery residences?

Recovery residences, sometimes called 'sober living homes,' are safe, drug-free places where people live while recovering from substance use. They offer support, structure, and a stable environment to help residents stay on track.

Do recovery residences need to be certified?

In Lexington, recovery homes must be certified by an agency approved by the Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Approved agencies include the Kentucky Recovery Housing Network (KYARR), the National Alliance for Recovery Residences (NARR), and Oxford House, Inc.

What happens if a recovery residence is not certified?

If a recovery home doesn't have certification or follow the rules, it may be breaking the law. Examples of rule-breaking, or noncompliance, include:

- Using drugs or alcohol at the residence
- Unsafe living conditions
- Harassment, threats, or violence
- Operating without the proper certification or license

How to report issues at recovery residences?

Operating Without Certification

If you suspect there is a recovery residence that is operating without or not following the conditions of the required license or certification, file a grievance with the certifying agency. The agency will investigate and will notify the appropriate city authority. You can file a grievance at www.kyarr.org/file-a-grievance/.

When to Alert Law Enforcement

Call 911 if you observe a safety threat that requires an immediate response from police, fire, or EMS.

Call (859) 258-3600 for Lexington Police's non-emergency line if you've observed concerning behavior that warrants police awareness but not immediate action.

If You Suspect Other Concerns

To report other concerns such as over occupancy, building code violations, trash complaints, etc, contact **LexCall 311** by calling 311 or submitting a service request online at www.lexingtonky.gov/living/lexcall-311/lexcall-311-service-request.

Per <LFUCG Ordinance>, Recovery Residences must post the following notice:

**In an
emergency,
contact:**

(24/7)
911

or

Substance Use
Disorder
Intervention
(SUDI) Program
Coordinator

859-258-3834
(M-F, 8a-5p)

For fair housing
assistance,
contact
Kentucky Fair
Housing Council

859-971-8067

For
landlord/tenant
assistance,
contact
Legal Aid of the
Bluegrass

859-431-8200
(M-Th, 10a-3p
F, 1p-3p)

**THIS RECOVERY
RESIDENCE IS
NOT A
TREATMENT
FACILITY**



LEXINGTON

COMMITTEE ITEMS REFERRED

Social Services and Public Safety

Referral Item	Current Sponsor	Date Referred	Last Presentation	Status	Legistar File ID
1 Crime Reduction Technology	W. Baxter	2021-09-21	2023-05-02		1065-22
2 Eviction Diversion & Right to Counsel	D. Wu	2023-01-24	2024-07-02		0702-24
3 Comprehensive Review of Code Enforcement	S. Lynch	2023-06-29	2025-08-26		0204-25
4 Coordinated Victim Response Plan	L. Sheehan	2023-05-02			
5 A Caring Place (Villages Model Initiatives for Lexington)	S. Lynch	2024-08-20	2024-10-08	2025-10-14	1008-24
6 Youth Council	A. Beasley	2024-08-20			
7 Homeless Encampment Response and Street Outreach Services for OHPI	J. Reynolds	2024-09-17	2025-02-25		0203-25
8 Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA) Update	D. Wu	2025-01-28	2025-02-25		0202-25
9 Review of Recovery Residences (Sober Living Homes) Ordinance	T. Morton	2025-02-11	2025-04-15	2025-10-14	0350-25
10 Mobile Market Update	J. Reynolds	2025-03-04			
11 Strategic Growth Plan for Lexington Fire Department	J. Hale/T. Morton	2025-03-18	2025-08-26		0811-25
12 Emergency Winter Shelter Program	T. Morton	2025-06-03			
13 Community Health Improvement Plan (CHIP)	J. Reynolds	2025-07-01	2025-07-03		0670-25
14 Audrey Grevious Center Update	J. Reynolds	2025-06-26			
15 Updating Requirements for Carbon Monoxide Detectors	J. Reynolds	2025-08-12			
Annual/Periodic Updates					
16 Domestic and Sexual Violence Prevention Coalition	T. Morton	2025-03-04	2025-04-15		0239-24
17 Substance Use Disorder Intervention (SUDI) Update	J. Reynolds	2022-01-12	2025-06-03		0532-24
18 Office of Homelessness Prevention and Intervention (OHPI) Update	J. Reynolds	2022-06-07	2024-09-17	2025-10-14	0901-22
19 National Alliance on Mental Illness (NAMI) Update	E. Curtis	2018-02-20	2024-09-17		0360-22
20 Office of Affordable Housing Initiatives and Projects Update	J. Reynolds	2021-08-10	2024-11-12		1026-21
21 Recruitment, Retirement, and Retention for Public Safety Update	J. Reynolds/ W. Baxter	2020-09-22	2025-07-03		0450-21
22 Community Paramedicine Program Update	J. Reynolds	2021-07-06	2025-01-28		0300-23
23 Periodic Code Enforcement Update	J. Reynolds	2019-10-08	2023-06-13		0814-22
24 Lexington Global Engagement Center (Global Lex) Update	J. Reynolds		2024-01-16		
25 ONE Lexington Programs Update	J. Reynolds	2020-09-25	2025-01-21 (Work Session)		0080-23
26 Family Services Program Update	J. Reynolds	2025-01-16	2025-01-28		0109-25
27 Partners for Youth Program Update	J. Reynolds	2025-01-16	2025-01-28		0110-25
Updated 08.26.25, KJT					