

Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government

*200 E. Main St
Lexington, KY 40507*



Packet

Tuesday, August 11, 2026

1:00 PM

Council Chamber

Social Services & Public Safety (SSPS) Committee

Committee Agenda

- [0349-25](#) Approval of June 9, 2026 Social Services & Public Safety Committee Summary
- [0681-26](#) Proposed Drag Racing Ordinance
- [1008-24](#) A Caring Place (Villages Model Initiatives for Lexington)
- [0204-25](#) Equitable Enforcement (Code Enforcement)
- [0682-26](#) Division of Youth Services Update
- [0355-25](#) Items Referred to Committee

Adjournment



Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government

Master

200 E. Main St
Lexington, KY 40507

File Number: 0349-25

File ID: 0349-25

Type: Committee Item

Status: Agenda Ready

Version: 1

Contract #:

In Control: Social Services &
Public Safety
(SSPS) Committee

File Created: 04/09/2025

File Name: Approval of Social Services & Public Safety
Committee Summary

Final Action:

Title: Approval of June 9, 2026 Social Services & Public Safety Committee
Summary

Notes:

Sponsors:

Enactment Date:

Attachments: June 9, 2026 Social Services and Public Safety
Committee Summary

Enactment Number:

Deed #:

Hearing Date:

Drafter:

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History of Legislative File

Ver- sion:	Acting Body:	Date:	Action:	Sent To:	Due Date:	Return Date:	Result:
1	Social Services & Public Safety (SSPS) Committee	04/15/2025	Approved				Pass
1	Social Services & Public Safety (SSPS) Committee	06/03/2025	Approved				Pass
1	Social Services & Public Safety (SSPS) Committee	07/03/2025	Approved				Pass
1	Social Services & Public Safety (SSPS) Committee	08/26/2025	Approved				Pass
1	Social Services & Public Safety (SSPS) Committee	10/14/2025	Approved				Pass
1	Social Services & Public Safety (SSPS) Committee	01/13/2026	Approved				Pass
1	Social Services & Public Safety (SSPS) Committee	01/13/2026	Approved				Pass
1	Social Services & Public Safety (SSPS) Committee	02/17/2026	Approved				Pass
1	Social Services & Public Safety (SSPS) Committee	03/17/2026	Approved				Pass

Text of Legislative File 0349-25

Title

Approval of June 9, 2026 Social Services & Public Safety Committee Summary



Social Services and Public Safety Committee

June 9, 2026

Summary and Motions

Chair Jennifer Reynolds called the meeting to order at 1:01 p.m. Vice Mayor Dan Wu and Committee Members Chuck Ellinger, Tyler Morton, Shayla Lynch, Tom Eblen, Lisa Higgins-Hord, Joseph Hale, Amy Beasley, and Whitney Elliott Baxter were in attendance as voting members. Council Members Emma Curtis, Liz Sheehan, Dave Sevigny, and Hil Boone were present as non-voting members.

I. APPROVAL OF MAY 5, 2026 COMMITTEE MEETING SUMMARY

Motion by Ellinger for approval of the May 5, 2026 Committee Meeting Summary. Seconded by Baxter. Motion passed without dissent.

II. GLOBAL LEXINGTON UPDATE

Global Lex continues to serve as Lexington's primary hub for immigrant, refugee, and multilingual community engagement, supporting residents through language access, education, cultural programming, community partnerships, and government services. The program's mission is to ensure all residents can fully participate in civic life and contribute to Lexington's future.

Lexington's international population continues to grow and diversify. Fayette County schools currently serve students speaking 115 active languages, with approximately one in five students identified as English learners. Statewide, immigrants play a significant role in Kentucky's economy, contributing billions in spending power and tax revenue while representing key segments of the workforce.

During the first five months of 2026, Global Lex provided direct community support through multilingual referrals, technical assistance, and case advocacy. Services were available through in-person, phone, virtual, email, and WhatsApp platforms, with staff providing support in nine languages and additional interpretation resources available through technology and contracted language services.

Global Lex also expanded educational programming through English-language instruction, citizenship and civics classes, community health and safety workshops, and tenant-rights education. Partnerships with community-based organizations, Fayette County Public Schools, the University of Kentucky, Bluegrass Community and Technical College, and numerous cultural organizations strengthened outreach efforts and community engagement.

The office reported significant community engagement impacts between January and May 2026, including:

- 12 community convenings hosted
- More than 2,000 residents reached through community outreach events
- Over 12,500 multilingual messages distributed
- Nearly 37,000 social media views
- Continued collaboration with local, state, and international partners

Global Lex also plays a critical role in LFUCG's compliance with Title VI language access requirements, helping protect federal funding eligibility while providing training, technical assistance, program design support, and outreach strategies across multiple city departments.

Looking ahead to Summer 2026, Global Lex plans to expand language-access resources, launch additional targeted English-language classes, support major cultural celebrations and festivals, update the FY27 Title VI Plan, and continue modernizing language-access systems across LFUCG. No action was taken on this item.

III. STREE(E)T SAFETY TASK FORCE: BIKE LANE ORDINANCE

The proposed Bike Lane Ordinance is a recommendation from the Street(e)t Safety Task Force, which met throughout 2025 to identify short-term strategies to improve roadway safety through engineering, education, and enforcement. The ordinance seeks to prohibit stopping, standing, or parking within designated bicycle lanes, addressing a frequently cited safety concern among cyclists and supporting Lexington's broader Vision Zero and multimodal transportation goals.

The proposal is informed by local collision data showing 205 bicycle crashes involving injuries between 2020 and 2025, including 13 serious injuries and one fatality. Stakeholder feedback and public engagement consistently identified blocked bike lanes as a major safety issue, often forcing cyclists into vehicle travel lanes and increasing crash risk.

The ordinance would amend Section 18-119 of the Lexington Code of Ordinances by adding bicycle lanes to the list of locations where stopping, standing, or parking is prohibited. New definitions for bicycle lane, bicycle, and bicyclist would be added. Limited exemptions would allow short-term loading, unloading, pick-up, and drop-off activities, subject to a 10-minute limit, activation of hazard lights, and a requirement to yield to bicyclists and pedestrians. Emergency vehicles and transit operations would also be exempt.

Research presented to the committee indicates that protected bicycle infrastructure and unobstructed bike lanes can significantly reduce crashes, while peer cities such as Cincinnati, Louisville, Pittsburgh, and Houston have adopted similar prohibitions. Public engagement conducted through Engage Lexington generated 960 page visits and 178 survey responses, with 86% of respondents supporting a bike lane ordinance and 78% reporting they had felt unsafe while riding in a bike lane.

Enforcement would be shared among the Lexington Police Department, LexPark, and other relevant agencies, utilizing existing non-moving violation penalties. Stakeholder discussions emphasized the importance of coupling enforcement with public education, designated loading zones, improved signage, and continued investment in protected bicycle infrastructure.

Motion by Eblen an ordinance amending Section 18-119 of the Lexington-Fayette Urban County Code of Ordinances to prohibit stopping, standing or parking in designated bike lanes except when necessary to avoid conflict with other traffic or in compliance with law or the directions of a police officer or traffic-control device, within a bicycle lane(as presented to the Social Services and Public Safety Committee on June 9, 2026 and included in the committee packet). Seconded by Morton. Motion passed without dissent.

IV. ANIMAL CARE AND CONTROL ORDINANCE UPDATES

The proposed Animal Care & Control ordinance amendments are the result of a collaborative review involving Council offices, Animal Care & Control, the Fayette County Attorney's Office, LFUCG Law, and community advocates. The review was initiated following public concerns during the summer of 2025

regarding animals left outdoors during extreme heat and severe weather events, as well as broader concerns about enforcement clarity and animal welfare protections.

The proposed revisions are intended to modernize the ordinance, strengthen humane treatment standards, improve enforcement consistency, and better align local regulations with current operational practices and public safety expectations. Key areas addressed include unsafe weather protections, tethering standards, impoundment procedures, and animal care costs during pending court cases.

The amendments to Section 4-2 would expand tethering provisions to apply to all domestic animals rather than only dogs and update outdated collar restrictions. The ordinance would also establish a definition of “unsafe weather conditions” and prohibit leaving domestic animals unattended during extreme heat, extreme cold, or other hazardous weather events. The proposal clarifies that animals left outdoors, tethered, confined, loose in fenced areas, or housed in temporary structures during such conditions may be subject to enforcement action.

The amendments to Section 4-9 address a longstanding challenge involving animals seized during cruelty investigations. Under current procedures, Animal Care & Control may be required to care for animals for extended periods while cases move through the court system, creating significant operational and financial burdens. Examples presented included animals remaining in protective custody for periods ranging from 248 to 565 days.

To address this issue, the proposal would establish a “cost of care” process similar to laws used in more than 40 states. Following a court finding of probable cause, owners would be required to post a bond covering ongoing food, shelter, and veterinary expenses while a case remains pending. Failure to provide the bond would result in forfeiture of ownership, allowing animals to be adopted or transferred to rescue organizations rather than remaining in extended legal custody.

Motion by Morton to place on the June 16, 2026 Work Session Docket, an ordinance amending Chapter 4 and sections 4-2, 4-9, 4-12.4, 4-12.5, 4-14, and 4-21 of the Lexington-Fayette Urban Government County Code of Ordinances to define unsafe weather conditions, set standards for tethering and confinement of domestic animals, implement a statutory scheme for the impounding and custody of victimized animals, and adopt urban county animal control officer as the uniform identification within this chapter, for officers of Lexington Fayette Animal Care and Control, all effective following passage of council (as presented to Social Services and Public Safety Committee on June 9, 2026 and included in the committee packet). Seconded by Beasley. Motion passed without dissent.

V. ITEMS REFERRED TO COMMITTEE

No action was taken on this item.

The meeting adjourned at 2:09 pm.



Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government

Master

200 E. Main St
Lexington, KY 40507

File Number: 0681-26

File ID: 0681-26

Type: Committee Item

Status: Agenda Ready

Version: 1

Contract #:

In Control: Social Services &
Public Safety
(SSPS) Committee

File Created: 08/06/2026

File Name: Proposed Drag Racing Ordinance

Final Action:

Title: Proposed Drag Racing Ordinance

Notes:

Sponsors:

Enactment Date:

Attachments: Drag Racing PPT_ADA, DragRacing ordinance

Enactment Number:

Deed #:

Hearing Date:

Drafter:

Effective Date:

History of Legislative File

Ver- sion:	Acting Body:	Date:	Action:	Sent To:	Due Date:	Return Date:	Result:
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Text of Legislative File 0681-26

Title

Proposed Drag Racing Ordinance

VEHICLE SPEED CONTESTS & RECKLESS DRIVING EXHIBITIONS

*Evan Thompson, Managing Attorney, Department of Law
Social Services & Public Safety Committee
August 11, 2026*



LEXINGTON

Louisville's Ordinance

- In 2022, Louisville passed an ordinance setting civil penalties and impoundment of vehicles for taking part, or assisting, in drag racing or vehicle exhibitions on Louisville roadways.
 - \$1000 for 1st offense, \$2000 for subsequent offenses
 - Impoundment for 6 months
- In the first year, approximately 55 cars were impounded, according to WDRB News.
- Lexington's Urban County Council has received complaints about potential drag racing and other vehicle exhibitions on Lexington's roadways, leading to consideration of a similar civil citation/impoundment mechanism to ensure the safety of the public and protection of our roadways.

Purpose & Scope

- Creates Article XIV, Chapter 18 (Sections 18-191 to 18-197) of the Code of Ordinances
- Prohibits:
 - Vehicle speed contests or reckless driving exhibitions
 - o Racing against another vehicle, a clock, or other timing device
 - o Burnouts, doughnuts, drifting, or wheelies
 - Promotion of vehicle speed contests or reckless driving exhibitions
 - Obstruction of streets for facilitating vehicle speed contests or reckless driving exhibitions
- Framework for enforcement through civil penalties and impoundment.
- Would take effect January 1, 2027

Penalties/Impoundment

- Imposed on owner of vehicle
- \$2,250 for first violation of Section 18-192 or 18-194; \$4,500 for each subsequent violation.
- \$1,000 for first violation of Section 18-193; \$2,000 for each subsequent violation.
- Impounding vehicles
 - 30 days for first violation of Section 18-192 or 18-194
 - 60 days for each subsequent violation
 - Escheatment after 45 days if unclaimed
- The civil penalties will cover the storage fees for the 30/60 days, but owner will also have to pay towing fees, as well as storage fees for additional days.

Enforcement

- Any law enforcement officer can enforce this ordinance through issuance of a civil citation.
- Immediate impoundment or can provide notice of future impoundment
- Notice of Appeal Right
 - At the time of impoundment
 - 7 days after impoundment
 - Upon completion of impoundment period
 - o Also informed of potential escheatment of the vehicle if abandoned

Appeals

- Notice of Future Impoundment
 - 14 days to appeal to the Administrative Hearing Board
 - Hearing must be within 30 days after request
- Impoundment
 - Has 7 days after receipt of the second letter to appeal to the Administrative Hearing Board
 - If bond is posted, hearing must occur within 72 hours. Otherwise, hearing must occur within 10 business days
 - Can also appeal within 10 days after receiving notice that impoundment period has ended
 - Required by state law to allow for escheatment
- Civil Penalties
 - 7 days after issuance of the civil citation to the Administrative Hearing Board

Questions?



LEXINGTON

ORDINANCE NO. _____ - 2026

AN ORDINANCE CREATING ARTICLE XIV OF CHAPTER 18 OF THE LEXINGTON-FAYETTE URBAN COUNTY CODE OF ORDINANCES REGARDING VEHICLE SPEED CONTESTS AND RECKLESS DRIVING EXHIBITIONS; CREATING SECTION 18-191 OF THE CODE TO PROVIDE FOR DEFINITIONS OF “BOARD”; “BURNOUT”; “DOUGHNUT”; “DRIFTING”; “RECKLESS DRIVING EXHIBITION”; “VEHICLE SPEED CONTEST”; AND “WHEELIE”; CREATING SECTION 18-192 OF THE CODE TO PROHIBIT VEHICLES FROM BEING USED IN VEHICLE SPEED CONTESTS OR RECKLESS DRIVING EXHIBITIONS; CREATING SECTION 18-193 OF THE CODE TO PROHIBIT THE PROMOTION OF VEHICLE SPEED CONTESTS AND RECKLESS DRIVING EXHIBITIONS; CREATING SECTION 18-194 OF THE CODE TO PROHIBIT VEHICLES FROM BEING USED AS AN OBSTRUCTION ON ANY STREET TO FACILITATE OR TO AID AND ABET ANY VEHICLE SPEED CONTEST OR RECKLESS DRIVING EXHIBITION; CREATING SECTION 18-195 TO PROVIDE FOR THE PROCESS OF IMPOUNDING VEHICLES FOR A PERIOD OF THIRTY (30) DAYS FOR THE FIRST VIOLATION OF SECTION 18-192 OR 18-194 AND SIXTY (60) DAYS FOR SUBSEQUENT VIOLATIONS, NOTICE REQUIREMENTS, REQUIREMENTS FOR RELEASE OF VEHICLES, AND THE POSSIBILITY OF ESCHEATMENT OF THE VEHICLE TO THE URBAN COUNTY GOVERNMENT; CREATING SECTION 18-196 TO PROVIDE THOSE RESPONSIBLE FOR ENFORCEMENT OF THIS ORDINANCE AND THE RIGHT TO APPEAL TO THE ADMINISTRATIVE HEARING BOARD; CREATING SECTION 18-197 OF THE CODE TO SET CIVIL PENALTIES AT \$2,250.00 FOR THE FIRST VIOLATION OF SECTION 18-192 OR 18-194, AND \$4,500.00 FOR EACH SUBSEQUENT VIOLATION, AND UP TO \$1,000.00 FOR THE FIRST VIOLATION OF SECTION 18-193, AND UP TO \$2,000.00 FOR EACH SUBSEQUENT VIOLATION; All EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2027.

WHEREAS, the use of a vehicle to engage in vehicle speed contests or reckless driving exhibitions upon the streets of Lexington-Fayette County, and the promotion of vehicle speed contests or reckless driving exhibitions, result not only in unsafe traffic conditions for other vehicles, playing children and pedestrians, but also attract rowdy, uncivil, intimidating, and criminal activity to the vicinity of such events, including gambling upon the outcome of such events, which engenders fear and disinvestment among neighborhood residents and prevents the full and peaceful enjoyment of the use of their property, or otherwise negatively impacts on the health, safety and welfare of the community; and

WHEREAS, complaints of such vehicle speed contests and reckless driving exhibitions have been made; and

WHEREAS, such vehicle speed contests and reckless driving exhibitions can result in damage to the streets, which costs are born by the public and surrounding property owners, and the property of others, and can also necessitate the assignment of Lexington-Fayette Urban County personnel or equipment to protect the health, safety or property of residents; and

WHEREAS, these activities are therefore declared to be a public nuisance, which justifies taking firm action to abate the public nuisance, including impoundment and forfeiture of the property; and

WHEREAS, the Lexington-Fayette Urban County Council wishes to enact provisions regulating vehicle speed contests and reckless driving.

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

Section 1 – That Article XIV of Chapter 18 of the Lexington-Fayette Urban County Code of Ordinances titled “**VEHICLE SPEED CONTESTS AND RECKLESS DRIVING EXHIBITIONS**” be and hereby is created, which shall contain sections 18-191 through 18-197 created herein.

Section 2 – That Section 18-191 of the Lexington-Fayette Urban County Code of Ordinances be and hereby is created to read as follows:

Sec. 18-191. – Definitions.

The following words and phrases when used in this article shall, for the purpose of this article, have the meanings respectively ascribed to them in this section:

- (1) *Board*: The Administrative Hearing Board, created pursuant to section 12-6.
- (2) *Burnout*: A maneuver performed while operating a vehicle whereby the vehicle is kept stationary, or is in motion, while the wheels are spun, resulting in friction which causes the vehicle's tires to heat up and emit smoke.
- (3) *Doughnut*: A maneuver performed while operating a vehicle whereby the front or rear of the vehicle is rotated around the opposite set of wheels in a continuous motion which may cause either a circular skid-mark pattern of rubber on the driving surface or the tires to heat up and emit smoke from friction, or both.
- (4) *Drifting*: A maneuver performed while operating a vehicle whereby the vehicle is steered so that it makes a controlled skid sideways through a turn with the front wheels pointed in a direction opposite to that of the turn.
- (5) *Reckless Driving Exhibition*: To perform or engage in any burnouts, doughnuts, drifting, wheelies, or other dangerous vehicle activity on a street.
- (6) *Vehicle Speed Contest*: A vehicle race against another vehicle, a clock, or other timing device.
- (7) *Wheelie*: A maneuver performed while operating a vehicle whereby a vehicle is ridden for a distance with the front wheel or wheels raised off of the ground.

Section 3 – That Section 18-192 of the Lexington-Fayette Urban County Code of Ordinances be and hereby is created to read as follows:

Sec. 18-192. - Vehicle Speed Contests and Reckless Driving Exhibitions.

It shall be unlawful for a vehicle to be used in a vehicle speed contest or a reckless driving exhibition on any street.

Section 4 – That Section 18-193 of the Lexington-Fayette Urban County Code of Ordinances be and hereby is created to read as follows:

Sec. 18-193. – Coordinating or Promoting Vehicle Speed Contests and Reckless Driving Exhibitions.

It shall be unlawful for a person to coordinate through social media or otherwise, to encourage persons to gather, or to collect monies at any location, for any such vehicle speed contest or reckless driving exhibition.

Section 5 – That Section 18-194 of the Lexington-Fayette Urban County Code of Ordinances be and hereby is created to read as follows:

Sec. 18-194. – Obstruction of Streets

It shall be unlawful for a vehicle to be used in any manner to obstruct, or to act as a barricade, on any street for the purposes of facilitating or aiding or abetting or otherwise as an incident to any vehicle speed contest or reckless driving exhibition.

Section 6 – That Section 18-195 of the Lexington-Fayette Urban County Code of Ordinances be and hereby is created to read as follows:

Sec. 18-195. – Impoundment of Vehicles Pursuant to Secs. 18-192 or 18-194.

- (a) (1) For a first violation of section 18-192 or 18-194, the urban county government may impound a vehicle used in violation of sections 18-192 or 18-194 for a period of thirty (30) days, as provided in this section. The length of impoundment may be decreased by the Board during an appeal under section 18-196(c).
- (2) For each subsequent violation of section 18-192 or 18-194, the urban county government may impound a vehicle used in violation of section 18-192 or 18-194 for a period of sixty (60) days, as provided in this section. The length of impoundment may be decreased by the Board during an appeal under section 18-196(c).
- (b) *Immediate Impoundment.* Any official authorized to enforce any provision of this section may immediately seize and impound a vehicle for a violation of section 18-192 or 18-194 based on video surveillance, photographs, the official's personal observation and/or the sworn testimony by one or more eyewitnesses, when the vehicle is located at the time of the violation or immediately thereafter. At the time of impoundment, the official shall provide a civil citation and notice of the owner's right to appeal, as provided in section 18-196(c) and (d).
- (c) *Notice of Future Impoundment.*

- (1) In addition to the impoundment authorized under section 18-195(b), any official authorized to enforce any provision of this section shall be permitted to seize and impound a motor vehicle after a violation of section 18-192 or 18-194, provided that the requirements of this subsection are met. Before any seizure or impoundment under this subsection, any official authorized to enforce any provision of this section shall send to the registered owner of the vehicle to be seized and impounded, either by certified mail or by personal service to the address of the registered owner as indicated in state registration records, a notice of intent to seize and impound the vehicle that includes:
 - i. a copy of the citation containing a civil penalty;
 - ii. a statement that the government has evidence sufficient to establish probable cause that an operator of the vehicle violated sections 18-192 or 18-194 and the nature of such evidence;
 - iii. a copy of the police report that contains the source of the evidence for the violation;
 - iv. a copy of the text of this section;
 - v. the date, approximate time and approximate location of the alleged violation;
 - vi. a detailed description of the vehicle, including any identifying information; and
 - vii. notice of the owner's opportunity to appeal eligibility for impoundment and the issuance of a civil penalty. A notice is presumed delivered upon being deposited with the United States Postal Service with proper postage affixed.
- (2) A registered owner who receives a notice under subsection (c) for the impoundment of a vehicle may contest eligibility for impoundment as provided in section 18-196(b) and the issuance of a civil penalty as provided in section 18-196(d).
- (3) If a vehicle owner receives a notice pursuant to this subsection and either (i) fails to contest eligibility for impoundment or (ii) does not prevail at the hearing regarding eligibility for impoundment, the vehicle described in the notice shall be eligible for impoundment if found on any street within twelve (12) months following the date of the Board's determination regarding the hearing, if a hearing was requested, or following the last date to request a hearing on eligibility

for impoundment, if none was requested. Provided, however, if the owner of the vehicle that is eligible for impoundment under this subsection pays both the civil penalty issued under section 18-197 and an additional civil penalty of \$1,000 any time before such vehicle is impounded, the vehicle shall not be eligible for impoundment.

- (d) *Requirements for release of a vehicle.* Release of a vehicle impounded under this section shall be conditioned upon the following:
 - (1) Payment of the citation amount in full or in part if by agreement, unless successfully appealed; and
 - (2) Payment of all towing charges imposed, unless successfully appealed; and
 - (3) Payment of all vehicle storage charges imposed for that period of time between the date the impoundment period has concluded and forty-five (45) days after the certified mailing provided in section 18-195(e), unless successfully appealed; and
 - (4) (a) Proof of ownership or right to possession; or
(b) reasonable security, bond, or other assurances of indemnification from a person who is not the registered owner of the vehicle prior to releasing the vehicle to such person.
- (e) *Impoundment; response to notice required.* If a vehicle impounded by the urban county government has not been claimed by the date the impoundment period has concluded, notice shall be mailed by certified mail to the registered owner, if known, and lien holders of record, if any, affording the parties the right, within ten (10) days from the date of notice, to claim the vehicle or request a hearing pursuant to KRS 82.625 if a hearing has not already been requested by the recipient of the notice. The notice shall state that, if no applicable hearing is requested, the vehicle shall be deemed abandoned unless the requirements provided in section 18-195(d) are met within forty-five (45) days of the certified mailing of the notice. A notice is presumed delivered upon being deposited with the United States Postal Service with proper postage affixed.
- (f) *Impoundment; escheat to urban county government if no response to notice.*
 - (1) After forty-five (45) days from the date of mailing of the notice required in section 18-195(e), an impounded vehicle shall be deemed abandoned and the vehicle shall escheat to the urban county government.

- (2) If the vehicle is judged suitable for use, urban county government may obtain a certificate of registration and ownership from the Fayette County Clerk, pursuant to KRS 186.020 and either use the vehicle for governmental purposes or sell the vehicle at public auction to the highest bidder. If the vehicle is not suitable for use it may be sold for its scrap or junk value.
- (g) *Urban county government lien on vehicles impounded.* The urban county government shall possess a lien on all vehicles impounded pursuant to KRS 82.625 for all fines, penalties, and towing, handling, and storage charges and fees imposed thereon. Such a lien shall be superior to and have priority over all other liens thereupon.
- (h) *No effect on security interest in vehicle.* Nothing in these provisions shall otherwise affect the rights or obligations between the owner of the vehicle and those persons who claim a security interest therein.
- (i) *Impoundment; Additional Notice.* A notice shall be sent via regular mail to the last known address of the registered owner of the vehicle as listed on the certificate of title seven (7) days after impoundment. Such notice shall state that if the owner of the vehicle does not respond to the notice by either paying the civil penalty and all towing, handling, impoundment and storage charges imposed, or by requesting in writing a hearing pursuant to section 18-196(c), within seven (7) days of the receipt of the notice, the owner shall be deemed to have waived his right to a hearing and the determination that a violation was committed shall be considered final. This notice shall be in addition to any notice provided upon impoundment. A notice is presumed delivered upon being deposited with the United States Postal Service with proper postage affixed.
- (j) *Release of impounded vehicle; impoundment fees paid.* Any vehicle impounded under this section shall be held for a minimum of three (3) days. After three (3) days, but before a final order regarding the impoundment is issued or created, the vehicle may be released to the owner or other person entitled to possession, if the requirements provided in section 18-195(d) are met. After a final order regarding impoundment is issued or created, the vehicle shall be impounded for the period provided in section 18-195(a) unless successfully appealed.

Section 7 – That Section 18-196 of the Lexington-Fayette Urban County Code of Ordinances be and hereby is created to read as follows:

Sec. 18-196. – Enforcement and Appeals

- (a) The provisions of this article may be enforced by any law enforcement officer.
- (b) *Appeal of Notice under section 18-195(c).* A registered owner who receives a notice under section 18-195(c) for the impoundment of a vehicle may contest eligibility for impoundment by written request delivered to the Board, within fourteen (14) days after issuance of the notice. The Board shall set a date for a hearing on the eligibility of the vehicle for impoundment and shall notify the owner of the date, time and place of the hearing. The hearing date must be no more than thirty (30) days after a request for a hearing has been filed. At the hearing, the evidence contained or referenced in the notice under section 18-195(c) shall be prima facie evidence supporting impoundment. In order to disprove the motor vehicle's eligibility for impoundment, the registered owner must prove that: (i) at the time and date of the alleged violation as described in the notice, the described vehicle was not operated at the location of the alleged violation; or (ii) at the time and date of the alleged violation, the vehicle had been reported stolen. If the registered owner prevails, the notice of intent to impound the owner's vehicle shall be withdrawn and the vehicle shall not be eligible for impoundment at that time.
- (c) *Appeal of Impoundment.*
 - (1) The owner of a vehicle that has been impounded, or other person entitled to possession, may challenge the validity of such impoundment and request in writing a hearing before the Board. The hearing shall be conducted within ten (10) business days of the date of the request, unless the owner or other person entitled to possession waives the limitation or the urban county government shows good cause for such delay. The urban county government shall retain possession of the vehicle pending the hearing, unless the owner or other person claiming right of possession posts a bond in an amount equal to the fines and fees accrued as of the date of the hearing request, or \$3,750, whichever is greater. If the owner or person claiming possession of the vehicle is unable to pay the amount of the bond, the hearing shall be held within seventy-two (72) hours of the date the request for hearing is received, unless such person requests or agrees to a continuance.
 - (2) No less than five (5) days prior to the date set for the hearing, the urban county government shall notify the person requesting the hearing of the date, time and place of the hearing. In the case of a hearing required to be held within seventy-two (72) hours of the date of the request as provided in this section, the person requesting the hearing shall be informed at the time of his request, or as soon thereafter as practicable, of the date, time and place of the hearing.

- (3) Any person who refuses, except for good cause, or fails to appear at the time and place set for the hearing shall be deemed to have conceded on his and the owner's behalf the validity of the impoundment.
 - (4) At the hearing, after consideration of the evidence, the Board shall determine whether the impoundment was valid and reasonable. Where it has not been established that the impoundment was justified, an order releasing the vehicle shall be entered. All fines and fees paid or amounts posted as bond because of the impoundment of the vehicle shall be returned. Where it has been established that the impoundment was justified, the Board shall uphold the impoundment and condition the release of the vehicle upon fulfillment of the requirements provided in section 18-195(d) after the conclusion of the impoundment period provided in section 18-195(a). If bond has been posted as security for release of the vehicle, said bond shall be forfeited to the government. Any fines or fees in excess of the amount of the bond posted shall be ordered to be paid by the owner of the vehicle to the government.
 - (5) The Board may consider a citation and any other written report made under oath by the issuing officer in lieu of the officer's personal appearance at the hearing.
 - (6) The length of impoundment imposed may be decreased by the Board. The Board should evaluate all relevant factors when considering a modification to the impoundment period, including, but not limited to the following:
 - (a) Whether any property was damaged, or persons harmed in connection with the offense; and
 - (b) Whether this is a first offense or a subsequent offense.
 - (7) An appeal from any final order issued by a hearing officer may be made to the Fayette District Court within thirty (30) days of the date the order is issued. The appeal shall be initiated by the filing of a complaint and a copy of the final order in the same manner as any civil action under the Kentucky Rules of Civil Procedure.
- (d) *Appeal of Civil Penalties.*
- (1) Any person issued civil penalties for violations of sections 18-192, 18-193, or 18-194 may appeal to the Board created pursuant to section 12-6 within seven (7) days of the date of the citation, in accordance with Chapter 2B.

- (2) An appeal from any final order issued by a hearing officer may be made to the Fayette District Court within thirty (30) days of the date the order is issued. The appeal shall be initiated by the filing of a complaint and a copy of the final order in the same manner as any civil action under the Kentucky Rules of Civil Procedure.

Section 8 – That Section 18-197 of the Lexington-Fayette Urban County Code of Ordinances be and hereby is created to read as follows:

Sec. 18-197. – Penalties.

- (a) An owner of a vehicle in violation of sections 18-192 or 18-194 of this Article shall be subject to a civil penalty and fined \$2,250 for the first violation, and \$4,500 for each subsequent violation. Any civil penalty fine issued pursuant hereto shall be a separate and distinct fine and shall not be included as any portion of the costs associated with the towing of any vehicle.
- (b) Any person who violates section 18-193 of this Article shall be subject to a civil penalty and fined up to \$1,000 for the first violation, and up to \$2,000 for each subsequent violation.

Section 9 – If any one or more of the provisions of this Ordinance should be determined by a court of competent jurisdiction to be contrary to law, then such provisions shall be deemed to be severable from all remaining provisions and shall not affect the validity of such other provisions.

Section 10 – That this Ordinance shall become effective on January 1, 2027.

PASSED URBAN COUNTY COUNCIL:

MAYOR

ATTEST:

CLERK OF URBAN COUNTY COUNCIL

7-28-26 DRAFT

4926-2245-4396, v. 3



Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government Master

200 E. Main St
Lexington, KY 40507

File Number: 1008-24

File ID: 1008-24

Type: Committee Item

Status: Agenda Ready

Version: 1

Contract #:

In Control: Social Services &
Public Safety
(SSPS) Committee

File Created: 10/02/2024

File Name: Villages Model Initiatives for Lexington

Final Action:

Title: A Caring Place (Villages Model Initiatives for Lexington)

Notes:

Sponsors:

Enactment Date:

Attachments: A Caring Place, August 11, 2026, Final Villages
Feasibility Report 2026, Carolyn Oldham Final
Report_ACP

Enactment Number:

Deed #:

Hearing Date:

Drafter:

Effective Date:

History of Legislative File

Ver- sion:	Acting Body:	Date:	Action:	Sent To:	Due Date:	Return Date:	Result:
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Text of Legislative File 1008-24

Title

A Caring Place (Villages Model Initiatives for Lexington)

The Village of Lexington



LEXINGTON



Rise Up and Build!
BUILD
Lexington, Ky
EST. 2005

Who We Are



Our mission remains the same: to reach out to the elderly and disabled to reduce social isolation, mitigate burdensomeness and advance personal health literacy among elderly, caretakers and disabled individuals throughout our many programs.

1. 501 c3
2. Volunteer based grassroots organization
3. Member Driven

Stewardship of Council Funding



2024 Council Investment – \$150,000

University of Kentucky Research – \$90,000

- Community feasibility study
- Resident surveys and focus groups
- Data analysis and evaluation
- Evidence-based recommendations for implementation

A Caring Place Operations – \$60,000

- Hospitality for 25+ community engagement events
- Community outreach and marketing
- Meeting and event space rental
- Public engagement throughout the feasibility campaign

2025 Council Investment – \$50,000

Implementation & Evaluation

- Neighborhood startup consultation
- Technology implementation and staff training
- \$30,000 committed to the University of Kentucky:
 - Evaluate Village program outcomes over the next two years
 - Validate a loneliness measurement tool for use in Kentucky communities

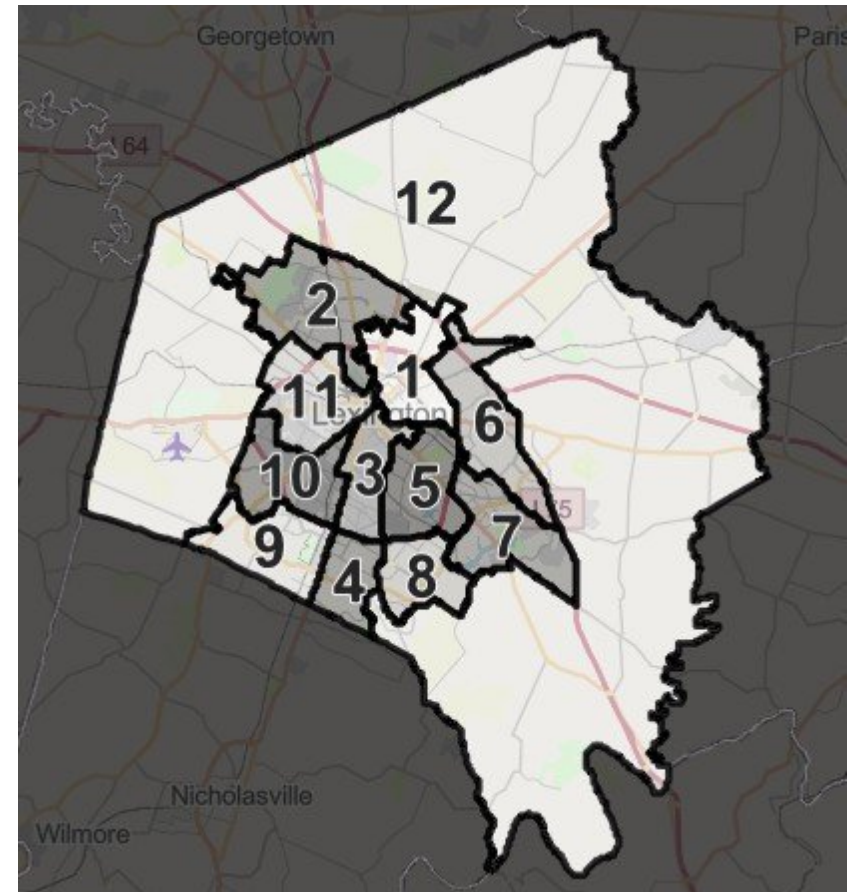
Every Council dollar has been invested in research, implementation, and measurable outcomes to build a sustainable Village model for Lexington.

Who We Are (cont.)



Hub and Spoke Business Model

Definition: centralize non-profit and administrative functions, decentralize socialization-connection functions: A neighborhood in every Council District



SUMMER OF 2025 FEASIBILITY CAMPAIGN



Survey Quick Facts:

- The survey was disseminated at **over 20 events** in the summer of 2025.
- Summer campaign events were held across Fayette County, in all 12 council districts.
- **400** respondents
- At least **2 campaign events** in each council district

Survey Outreach:

- Over **15 community organizations** were contacted.
- Community partners included BUILD, A Caring Place, and Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government.
- The survey was distributed through all **council members' Listservs** and community partner networks.

Lexington's Aging Reality



52,710 residents age 65+
One in Four 65+ by 2030



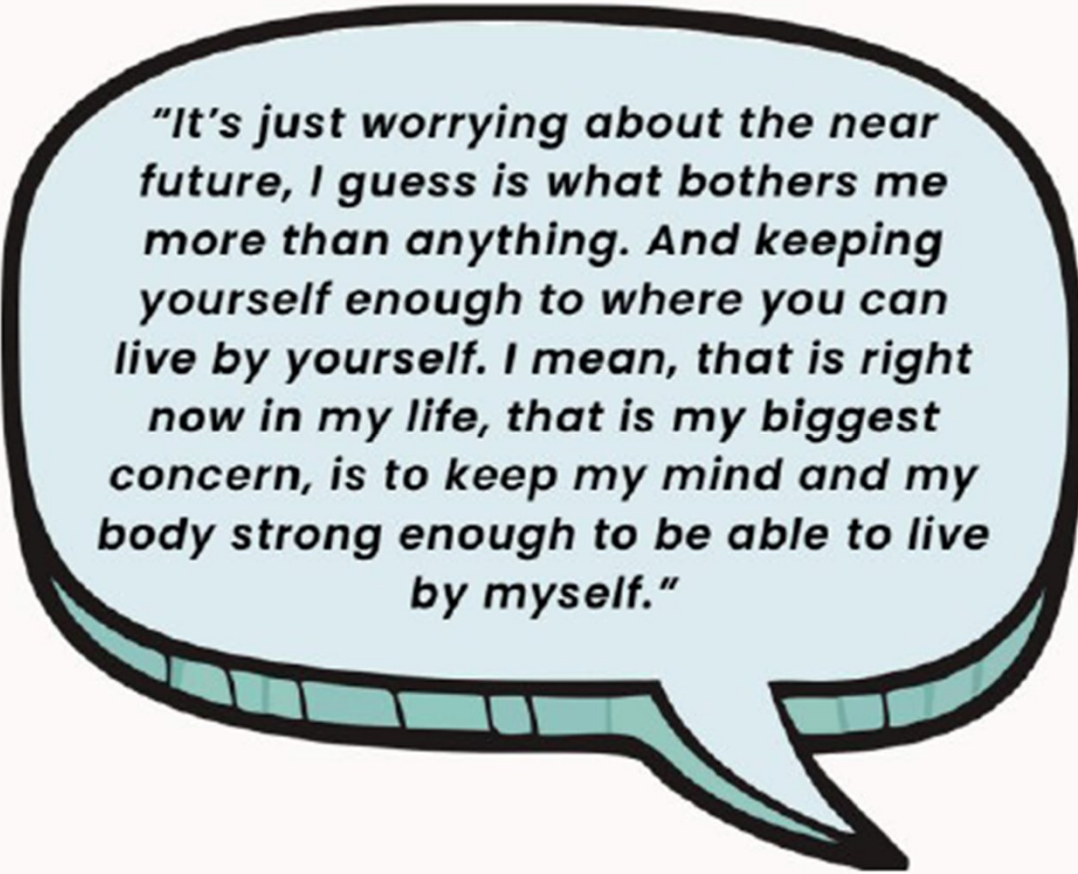
Realities of Older Adults and Adults with Disabilities in Lexington (2024 Census Data)



What Residents Told Us



- Avg age was 72, and have lived in same home in Lexington for over 22 years
- 88% want to age in place
- Over half expressed moderate concern about ability to do so safely
- 36% live alone, increasing risk of isolation and unmet needs
- 93% report satisfaction with current living situation, many worry about the future



"It's just worrying about the near future, I guess is what bothers me more than anything. And keeping yourself enough to where you can live by yourself. I mean, that is right now in my life, that is my biggest concern, is to keep my mind and my body strong enough to be able to live by myself."

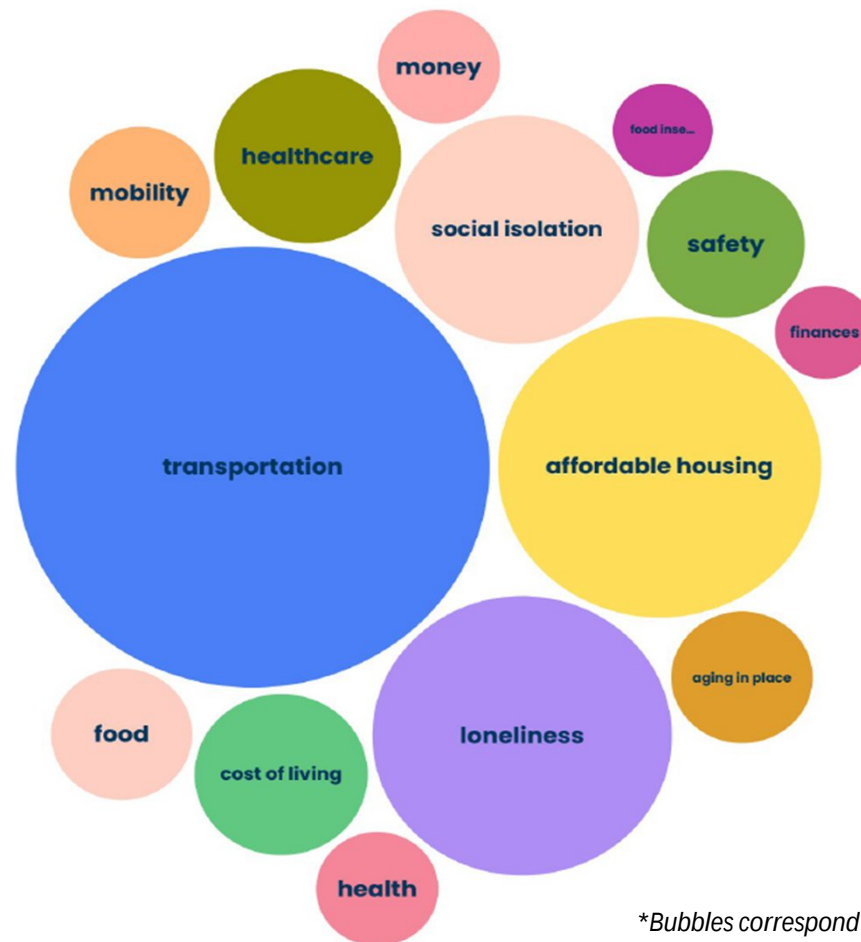
Perceived Greatest Challenges Facing Older Adults



Figure 5. Perceived Greatest Challenges Facing Older Adults *

Across all demographics the top concerns were:

- Transportation
- Affordable Housing
- Social Isolation
- Loneliness
- Healthcare Access
- Cost of Living



**Bubbles correspond to data collected*

Hub and Spoke: Dr. Carolyn Oldham Analysis



- 8 “Hub & Spoke” villages were studied, and 3 other villages
- Emphasis was on service & socialization (recent push)
- 1-2 Paid Staff in Hub & Spoke Villages
- Used computer software to support the functions-Helpful Village recommended for ACP



Neighborhood Activities in Villages



Table 3.

Social Activities Offered by Villages

Activity Type	Offerings	
Virtual programs	• Tai chi • Chair yoga • Collaborative age café featuring guest speakers	• Online book club • Group TedTalks • Mindful meditation and breathing
Interest group meetups	• Living solo events • No guilt book club • Crafts and arts • Choir	• Gardening • Cultural programs (e.g., movie, theater, museums) • Game afternoon
Live educational programs	• Cooking • Smartphone photography • Intro to sleep technologies • Anti-virus and malware removal • Intro to social media • Hearing loss	• Cognitive decline • Death and dying • Estate planning • Internet and telephone scams • Financial management
Social events	• Happy/social hours • Weekly walks • Restaurant drop-in dinners and lunches • Potluck dinners	• Coffee breaks • Movie and concert events • Bingo
Seasonal events	• Patio picnics • Holiday parties	

Partnerships Vital



It Takes a Village

A Caring Place

Cannot do it alone. Partnerships are essential!

We presently partner with many non-profits in our Local communities, including Age Friendly Lexington (Reimagining Home), the Senior Commission, Alzheimer's Association, BGADD, BCB, Dementia Friendly Lexington, And many other elder care groups.

We are affiliated with the National Village Consortium, the Kentucky Hospital Association

Partnership Opportunities

- Hub-and-spoke model partners may include:
 - United Way
 - Kiwanis and Rotary Clubs
 - Parks and recreation
 - Senior centers
 - Health care and health insurance providers
 - Universities
 - Chambers of commerce
 - Churches
 - Libraries
 - Local restaurants
 - Disability, aging and veterans' services
 - Senior agenda coalitions

Membership Donations: Other Villages



Range from \$0-\$600/yr
Support Sustainability

No one is denied
membership
because of
finances.

Members
contribute
according to their
ability.

Sponsors help
others participate.

Everyone is
welcome.
Everyone belongs.

Metrics Used by Other Villages



Services

- Number offered by type (e.g., transportation, technology assistance, etc.)
- Number requested by type of service
- Number fulfilled by type of service

Activities

- Number offered by type (e.g., virtual, interest group meetups, etc.)
- Attendee counts by type of activity
- Unduplicated attendee count

Members

- Number of members
- Annual growth in membership count
- Age
- Income
- Living status (e.g., alone, with family, etc.)
- Disability status
- Council District residence
- Race/ethnicity

Volunteers

- Number of volunteers
- Annual growth in volunteer count
- Number of hours volunteered
- Non-service request hours provided (e.g., facilitation of events, manning of service request phone line)

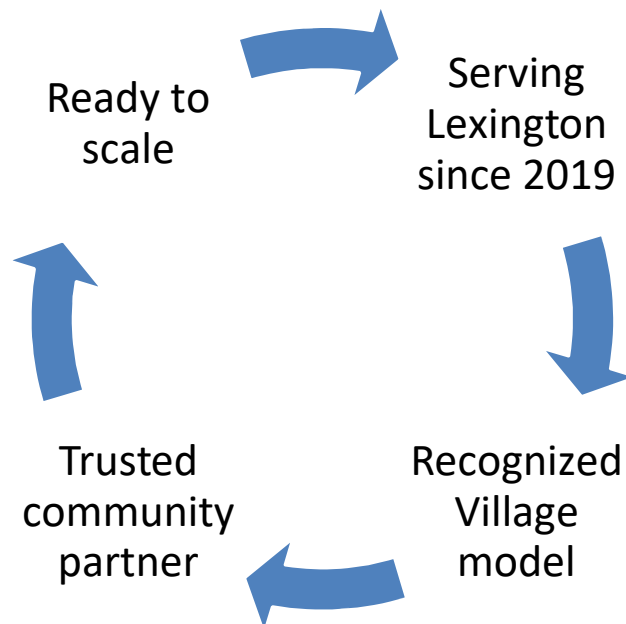
Survey data

- Social connectedness
- Satisfaction with services
- Satisfaction with activities
- Perceived ability to age-in-place due to services
- Improvement in quality of life
- Accessibility of programs and activities

Fundraising

- Number of fundraising efforts
- Funds raised

Why A Caring Place



Lexington Has an Opportunity



The vision is no longer an idea—it is a reality.

Already underway:

- ✓ *Beaumont Gardens* – District 10 (Active)

Pilot Program: Evaluate our actions as we progress

- ✓ *District 8* – Organizing

- ⌚ *St. Martin's Village* – District 2 (Launching Soon)

Together, we can create a city where every older adult is known, connected, and supported—one neighborhood at a time.

Our Units of Service



 Phone Buddies

 Social Chit Chat Groups

 Health Literacy Workshops: Incl Fall Prevention & Exercise

? Neighborhood Engagement Activities: Incl Minor Home Repairs

 Digital Community Bulletin Board

? One-Stop Resource Navigation

What Makes A Caring Place Different



Warm handoffs—we make the first connection for members.

Embedded in the community served, offering an easier way of recognizing socially isolated, and offering more efficient access to services.

Neighborhood-based relationships that create belonging & trust.

Volunteers helping neighbors age safely at home.

Compassionate Connections—not just services.

Lexington Has an Opportunity



We are all volunteers; there is no paid staff.
Dedication alone is not sufficient.

One full time qualified person is required for our growing District Neighborhoods:

- Coordinate communication between the neighborhoods and the non-profit
- Define and maintain goals
- Manage project budget
- Recruit & train volunteers
- Build and maintain networks & partnerships needed in a Village
- Evaluate via metrics and testimonials the effectiveness & efficiency of services
- On-going training of available software to maintain an accurate data base
- Assist in Grant writing
- Prepare reports and presentations for board and funders

Estimated Costs



Cost = \$65,000/year or \$5500/Council District
Membership donations will cover this amount by 2030

We continue to apply for Grants, Seek Corporate Sponsorships, request individual donations

Return of Investment



Costs of doing nothing:

- Increased loneliness, with all the attenuating illnesses associated with it, including Alzheimer's and other dementias, cancer, hypertension, anxiety, depression
- Higher risk of suicide (currently, highest risk is among men over 75 y.o. in Kentucky)
- Earlier nursing home placement and loss of independence
- Greater caregiver stress and burnout.
- More older adults going hungry or lacking other basic social needs

Average annual public cost of an unsupported older adult living alone (50+) ≈ \$20,000–\$30,000 per person/year increased healthcare use, emergency services, and earlier institutional care.

Return of Investment



Preventing or mitigating isolation costs far less than responding to its consequences.

Imagine a Lexington...



Where older adults know their neighbors.



Where no one grows old alone.



Where volunteers strengthen every neighborhood.



Where people age safely in place with dignity.



A Caring Place is building that future—one neighborhood at a time. Can you help?

Questions?

VILLAGE FEASIBILITY REPORT

2026



VILLAGE FEASIBILITY REPORT 2026

This report summarizes collaborative work between the University of Kentucky and community partners focused on advancing implementation, evaluation, and sustainability of village-based and community support models for older adults in Lexington, Kentucky.

Prepared by

Abigail Latimer, PhD, MSW, LCSW, APHSW-C
Lynden Bond, PhD, MSW

College of Social Work
College of Medicine
University of Kentucky

With contributions by

Carolyn Oldham, PhD

Evaluation Center
College of Education
University of Kentucky

In partnership with

A Caring Place

BUILD (Building a United
Interfaith Lexington through
Direct Action)



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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors would like to extend their sincere appreciation to Blake Conley and Emily Sunderland for their outstanding contributions as research assistants on this project. Their work was integral across all phases of the study, including coordinating community outreach, supporting data collection, engaging directly with participants, and assisting with the synthesis of findings. Blake and Emily demonstrated professionalism, adaptability, and a strong commitment to community-engaged research, often serving as key points of connection between the research team and community members.

We are also deeply grateful to the many volunteers who supported this work, particularly those who dedicated their time to organizing and staffing summer outreach events. These individuals played a critical role in recruitment efforts—welcoming attendees, facilitating conversations, and spending extended time engaging with prospective village members. Their willingness to remain present, listen, and build relationships helped foster trust and meaningful community connection, which strengthened both participation in the study and the overall quality of the insights gathered. This project reflects a collective effort, and the contributions of these individuals were essential to its success.

The authors would like to acknowledge BUILD (Building a United Interfaith Lexington through Direct Action) for their meaningful partnership and support throughout this project. BUILD is a 501(c)(3) organization founded in 2003 and represents a coalition of 26 congregations with more than 15,000 members across diverse racial, economic, and denominational backgrounds in Fayette County.

BUILD played an important role in supporting and advocating for the village feasibility study, helping to elevate community priorities and ensure that the voices and needs of local residents were reflected in this work. While BUILD does not provide direct services, the organization leverages the collective power of its membership to engage civic leaders and advance policy and funding solutions related to critical community issues, including affordable housing, healthcare access, addiction, public safety, and transportation.

Their partnership has been instrumental in strengthening the community-informed foundation of this initiative.

FOREWORD

Envisioning A Community-Led Village Model in Lexington: Where We Go from Here

This project was envisioned in Fall 2024, when A Caring Place received funding from the Lexington Urban County Council to conduct a feasibility assessment related to expanding the Village model throughout Lexington. A Caring Place has been a Village since 2019, serving older adults and people with disabilities by fostering community connections, providing volunteer support, and helping members remain independent in their homes. Over the past seven years, we have seen firsthand the impact of the Village model in reducing isolation, increasing access to resources, and empowering our members to live with dignity.

A Village is a grassroots, community-led organizations that mobilize volunteers and local resources to support older adults and people with disabilities. They help people stay in their homes, combat loneliness, and provide practical assistance—from transportation to social activities. Many Lexington residents have told us they want to age in place, surrounded by familiar faces and neighborhoods. The Village model addresses these needs by building a network of support and belonging. For example, our members have benefited from regular wellness checks, group outings, and help with daily tasks, all delivered by caring volunteers.

As Lexington's population ages, the demand for services and support continues to grow. Expanding the Village model means more people can access help, stay connected, and avoid the risks of isolation. We believe that every neighborhood deserves a Village, and that this approach can transform how our city cares for its elders and people with disabilities.

A Caring Place has been proud to partner with the Lexington Urban County Council, University of Kentucky, Reimagining Home, and BUILD on this project. Working together has been a rewarding experience, bringing new perspectives and energy to our mission. Over the past 18 months, we have worked collaboratively to ensure this project reflects the voices and needs of our community. The most important findings highlight the value of local engagement, the need for sustainable funding, and the importance of accessible services. As next steps, we plan to pilot new neighborhoods, create social hubs throughout Lexington in underserved neighborhoods, strengthen volunteer recruitment, and advocate for policies that support aging in place.

We extend our deepest thanks to everyone who has contributed to this project, whether through their time, expertise, or resources. We also express our gratitude to all those who supported and attended our Summer Listening Sessions and those who participated in the research. We hope this report can serve as a foundation for envisioning the expansion of the Village Model across Lexington, with the goal of empowering older adults and people with disabilities to live independently, safely, and joyfully.

In community,
Roxanne Cheney
Founder and Chair
A Caring Place



LEXINGTON

Urban County Council

“Aging is not lost youth but a new stage of opportunity and strength” – Betty Friedan

DAN WU
VICE-MAYOR

JAMES BROWN
AT-LARGE MEMBER

CHUCK ELLINGER II
AT-LARGE MEMBER

TYLER MORTON
1ST DISTRICT

SHAYLA LYNCH
2ND DISTRICT

TOM EBLEN
3RD DISTRICT

EMMA CURTIS
4TH DISTRICT

LIZ SHEEHAN
5TH DISTRICT

LISA HIGGINS-HORD
6TH DISTRICT

JOSEPH HALE
7TH DISTRICT

AMY BEASLEY
8TH DISTRICT

WHITNEY ELLIOTT BAXTER
9TH DISTRICT

DAVE SEVIGNY
10TH DISTRICT

JENNIFER REYNOLDS
11TH DISTRICT

HILARY BOONE
12TH DISTRICT

It has truly been our honor and privilege to advocate and support the initiation of the Village Network in Lexington, Kentucky. In 2030, the number of Lexingtonians over the age of 65 will increase by 86% since 2010. Thus, it has been a priority of Council to be intentional regarding creating the infrastructure needed to support our aging population.

We would like to thank the Director of Aging and Disability Services, Kristy Stambaugh, the Senior Services Commission, the Re-Imagining Home Committee, and A Caring Place for working tirelessly to make the Village Network in Lexington a reality. This team has pulled together a dynamic Steering Committee made up of engaged community partners to successfully usher in the Village Network to Lexington. We appreciate all of the time you have devoted to this important cause.

We are truly excited about the information this report contains and how it's going to help us shape Lexington's future. This report is more than just data, it is full of human experiences, needs, wants, desires, and the full expression of community. It will be a foundational building block for Council as we continue to effectively serve our aging population now and into the future. Thank you to the University of Kentucky Colleges of Social Work and Medicine for partnering with the city of Lexington on this endeavor.

Many thanks,

City Council,
Lexington- Fayette Urban County Government



200 E. MAIN ST, LEXINGTON, KY 40507
859.425.2255 PHONE / COUNCILMEMBERS-EMAIL@LEXINGTONKY.GOV / LEXINGTONKY.GOV

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Older adults make up a growing share of the community. In 2024, Lexington-Fayette had about 329,427 residents, including roughly 52,710 people aged 65 and older—an increase from the previous year (US Census Bureau, 2024). As many older adults choose to stay in their homes, the need for stronger support systems grows. With more than one in ten older adults living alone, community-based help becomes even more important (US Census Bureau, 2024). The Village model offers a promising way to build on local strengths and support aging in place. The purpose of this feasibility study was to determine whether an existing member-driven organization in Lexington could serve as the primary hub for a Village Model and to determine which model would best serve as many older adults as possible throughout Lexington and Fayette County.

The feasibility study consisted of six components: 1) community needs assessment, 2) landscape scan, 3) evaluation plan, 4) technology evaluation, 5) listening sessions, and 6) financial analysis. Beginning in March, 2025, researchers from A Caring Place and the University of Kentucky collaborated to develop an instrument to assess the needs of older adults aged 50 and older and younger adults with disabilities. In parallel with recruiting individuals to complete the needs assessment survey, A Caring Place hosted a series of summer events to promote awareness of the Village model, highlight local services, and provide educational programming.

We conducted a landscape analysis of Villages across the United States, examining governance, staffing, finances, services, partnerships, and other key factors, including seven other Village Hubs. We then combined these findings with an overview of projected revenue streams, showing how each might contribute to the annual operating budget. These projections are planning assumptions, not fixed targets, intended to guide early feasibility assessments and to help explore different implementation scenarios.

Our findings support the need for supportive services as Lexington has a growing population of older adults who are at risk for social isolation and have health challenges. A Village model is both needed and feasible, with strong potential to enhance social connections, access to services, and the overall quality of life for older residents and those with disabilities. Strategic planning and community engagement with stakeholders, local resources, and existing infrastructure will be essential to ensure sustainability and scalability.

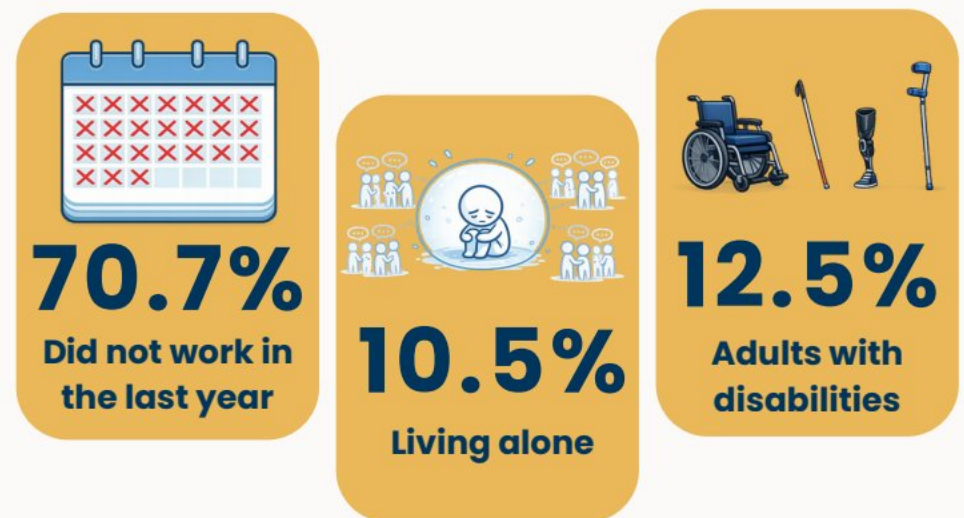
BACKGROUND

Addressing the Needs of Older Adults

In 2020, the number of adults aged 65 and older in the United States reached nearly 56 million, representing 16.8 percent of the population (Census Bureau, 2024). As the number of aging and older adults continues to increase, so does the need to address growing challenges such as chronic health conditions, social isolation and loneliness, financial and economic insecurity, and housing needs. In fact, Kentucky currently ranks lowest in the nation in addressing these needs (United Health Foundation, 2024). Consequently, to best serve this population, communities must recognize, understand, and respond to the needs and preferences of aging residents.



Realities of Older Adults and Adults with Disabilities in Lexington (2024 Census Data)



THE VILLAGE MODEL

Emerging from a desire to support aging communities, the Village Model is a community-organized, member-driven approach designed to promote aging in place by connecting older adults to services and social activities. Originating in Boston with Beacon Hill Village in 2001, the Village Movement (Diaz & Butler, 2015) has since expanded to more than 300 Villages nationwide (Chiu, 2025). As these community networks evolve, they are shaped by and for local needs, with a shared focus on empowering older adults to live independently and nurturing their physical, mental, intellectual, emotional, and social engagement.

BACKGROUND

Lexington's interest in supporting the development of a Village Model reflects a strategic effort to build on the community's existing strengths. Because a Village is most successful in settings with strong social connections and support, as well as in communities with fewer resources, the model's reliance on volunteers underscores how informal social networks can serve as the foundation for more structured support.



A Caring Place, an organization that offers social support and basic-needs screenings to older adults and people with disabilities, has been providing services to the greater Lexington community since 2019. Through its efforts, the organization has been recognized as a Village by Reimagining Home (aka Age Friendly Lexington) in 2024, as it met all the attributes of a Village but lacked name recognition and funding resources. Led by Roxanne Cheney, A Caring Place has become a trusted source of services and social activities for older adults and adults with disabilities. Since a Village relies heavily on trust for participation, volunteer recruitment, and engagement (Chiu, 20205), A Caring Place was identified as an ideal organization to lead pilot efforts to decide whether a larger Village Model with additional resources would be feasible.

The Village Model Feasibility Study

The goal of the current project was to assess the feasibility of developing and expanding the Village Model in Lexington. Accordingly, this report aims to answer the following questions:



1. What are the needs and preferences of older adults in Lexington?
2. What are the key design and implementation characteristics of similar Village models in the United States?
3. What are considerations and recommendations for the development of a hub-and-spoke Village Model in Lexington?

METHODS

STUDY DESIGN

This project employed a community-initiated, community-engaged mixed-methods study design in collaboration with community partners and key stakeholders, including A Caring Place and the Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government City Council (LFUCG). Community partners were involved throughout the research process, including data collection strategies, the creation of research questions and materials, guidance on data interpretation and study implications, and the development of recommendations based on the findings. This study was conducted in partnership with the University of Kentucky College of Social Work, the College of Medicine, the Evaluation Center, A Caring Place, and the Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government. Members of the research team met twice a month with the A Caring Place Steering Committee. All human subjects research activities conducted by the College of Social Work and the Evaluation Center were approved by the University of Kentucky Institutional Review Board.

The study integrated both quantitative and qualitative methods across six scopes of work: 1) qualitative interviews, 2) surveys, 3) landscape scan, 4) financial stream, 5) financial feasibility analysis, and 6) listening sessions (see Appendix A). Quantitative data provided descriptive statistics and comparisons, while qualitative methods (e.g., interviews and open-ended responses) offered insights into the experiences and perspectives of older adults and volunteers.

Qualitative interviews were first conducted to identify key challenges, facilitators, and additional areas of inquiry relevant to the research questions and to inform development of a structured survey. Findings from the qualitative analysis then informed the development of quantitative measures, and both sources were integrated into the analysis (Appendix A). The subsequent survey was disseminated to older adults across Lexington. Additionally, we conducted a landscape scan of villages across the United States and a financing feasibility assessment. This report compiles and integrates findings across several data sources (Appendix A). Throughout the report, we note which data sources informed each finding, recommendation, and implication.

METHODS

STUDY PARTICIPANTS, SETTING, AND DESIGN

RECRUITMENT AND PARTICIPANTS

Landscape Scan. The UK Evaluation Center sent recruitment announcements to those registered in the Village-to-Village Network directory as participating in the hub-and-spoke model. Using a semi-structured protocol, the Center interviewed eight hubs to gain operational insights. In addition to these hubs, the Center conducted interviews with three spokes affiliated with a hub. Additional organizations interviewed that do not operate in a hub-and-spoke village model included a village unaffiliated with a hub model, a regional organization that provides support and resources to villages, and a larger senior-serving organization affiliated with the Village-to-Village Network.

Interviews. Semi-structured interviews were conducted in Spring 2025 with adult participants at A Caring Place (n = 6, average age = 70) and volunteers (n = 7, average age = 72). Participants were eligible if they were an older adult (age ≥ 50), a caregiver of an older adult, or a professional providing services to older adults in Lexington, Kentucky. Participants were primarily recruited by A Caring Place, and all participants were either members receiving services from A Caring Place or volunteers with A Caring Place. Participants received a \$25 gift card in compensation for their time. Study primary investigators, experienced qualitative researchers, and a social work doctoral student conducted the interviews. Interviews lasted 45–60 minutes and were conducted in a confidential location in person, by phone, or via Zoom.

Survey. Following the qualitative analysis of the interviews, a survey was administered to participants (N = 400) who were at least 50 years old and/or had a disability and were residents of Lexington-Fayette County, Kentucky. The survey was primarily administered at in-person community events throughout Lexington-Fayette County, through community partner networks, and through Lexington-Fayette County Council member listservs. Participants represented all 12 council districts, 2 homeowners associations (HOAs), and 3 subsidized senior housing complexes. Surveys took approximately 10–15 minutes to complete.

Participants could complete the survey on a tablet or on paper and could return it to the research team upon completion or mail it to the College of Social Work using a pre-stamped envelope. Paper surveys were manually entered into Qualtrics by research staff. All participants who completed the survey were offered the opportunity to enter a drawing for a \$100 Visa gift card at study completion (one participant selected per 100 completed surveys).

METHODS

DATA COLLECTION

Landscape Scan. Interview questions addressed Village governance, funding model, community partnerships, services offered to members, training provided to volunteers, activities facilitated, and the relationship between the hub and spokes. Additional questions posed included hub staffing and paid positions, revenue streams, program evaluation, and software used.

Interviews. Interview questions focused on older adults' and adults with disabilities' needs, preferences, and experiences regarding services, social support, and resources in Lexington-Fayette County and surrounding counties.

Participants were asked open-ended questions related to:

1. Personal background and demographics
2. Social participation and community engagement
3. Service access, navigational challenges, and support needs
4. Program experiences and recommendations
5. Housing and future living preferences

Survey. The final survey included 67 questions across the following domains:

1. Demographics
2. Health and well-being
3. Social connectedness and support
4. Housing and living environment
5. Transportation
6. Access to services
7. safety and security
8. Technology and communication
9. Income and benefits
10. Communication and future planning
11. Additional feedback about what is most important to participants

Survey Outreach:

- Over **15 community organizations** were contacted.
- Community partners included BUILD, A Caring Place, and Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government.
- The survey was distributed through all **council members' Listservs** and community partner networks.

At the end of the survey, participants were invited to share any additional thoughts about the greatest challenges and biggest worries facing older adults in Lexington (see Figures 5 and 6 for the most common responses).

METHODS

ANALYSIS

Landscape Scan. The evaluator took notes during each interview and transcribed those into a matrix for thematic analysis (Braun and Clarke, 2012) using interview question domains as sensitizing concepts.

Interviews. Interviews were recorded, transcribed verbatim, and de-identified. Using rapid qualitative analysis (RQA), each interview was summarized according to domains identified in the interview guide. RQA is a qualitative analysis method that enables time-sensitive examination of interview data. RQA involves researchers summarizing transcribed interviews and entering summaries into an easy-to-read matrix, where data and summaries can be compared to observe commonalities and patterns. Following this process, members of the research team reviewed the matrix summaries to identify patterns in the data. Findings were then presented to the A Caring Place Steering Committee and were used to inform survey development in conjunction with input from the research team.

Survey Quick Facts:

- The survey was disseminated at **over 20 events** in the summer of 2025.
- Summer campaign events were held across Fayette County, in all 12 council districts.
- **400** respondents
- At least **2 campaign events** in each council district

Survey. Prior to analysis, survey data were cleaned to remove ineligible responses (e.g., bot or spam responses) and incomplete responses (e.g., empty entries or those missing substantial portions of data). Open-ended responses entered as categorical fields were reviewed and recoded when appropriate. Analyses were conducted using statistical tests appropriate to the level of measurement for each variable. For example, binary and categorical variables were analyzed using chi-square or Fisher's exact tests, while continuous variables were analyzed using t-tests or other parametric methods as appropriate.

All analyses were conducted using SPSS (version 29.0). This report compiles and integrates findings across several data sources (Appendix A). Throughout the report, we note which data sources informed each finding, recommendation, and implication.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR A VILLAGE MODEL

COMMUNITY LANDSCAPE AND FEASIBILITY FINDINGS

Overview

Findings from the community survey and national Village landscape highlight a clear opportunity to develop a locally responsive, sustainable village model. While many older adults in Lexington are currently meeting basic needs and remain active, notable gaps exist in affordability, social connection, and future planning for aging in place. These findings, combined with lessons from established hub-and-spoke Villages, inform key design and implementation considerations.

The final survey sample included a total of **400 responses**, with respondents representing all zip codes within Lexington- Fayette County. Approximately 36 percent (n=146) of responses came from zip codes 40502 and 40503 (Figure 1).

Age. The average age of survey respondents was 72 years old (range: 25-93).

Race. Most survey respondents identified as White (81%, n=323).

Gender. Our sample included 73% women and 27% men. Compared to the overall population in Lexington, with a more evenly split distribution of women (51%) and men (49%).

Length of residence. Nearly 75% of survey respondents (n=295) have lived in Lexington for 20 years or longer.

COMMUNITY PROFILE AND KEY NEEDS

Aging in Place

A strong preference to remain at home underscores the need for coordinated, neighborhood-based supports.

- **88% of respondents want to age in place.**
- Over half expressed moderate to high concern about their ability to do so safely.
- **36% live alone**, increasing risk for isolation and unmet needs.
- While **93% report satisfaction with their current living situation**, many anticipate needing additional support such as home modifications, transportation, and help with daily activities.

Lexington-Fayette County, Kentucky

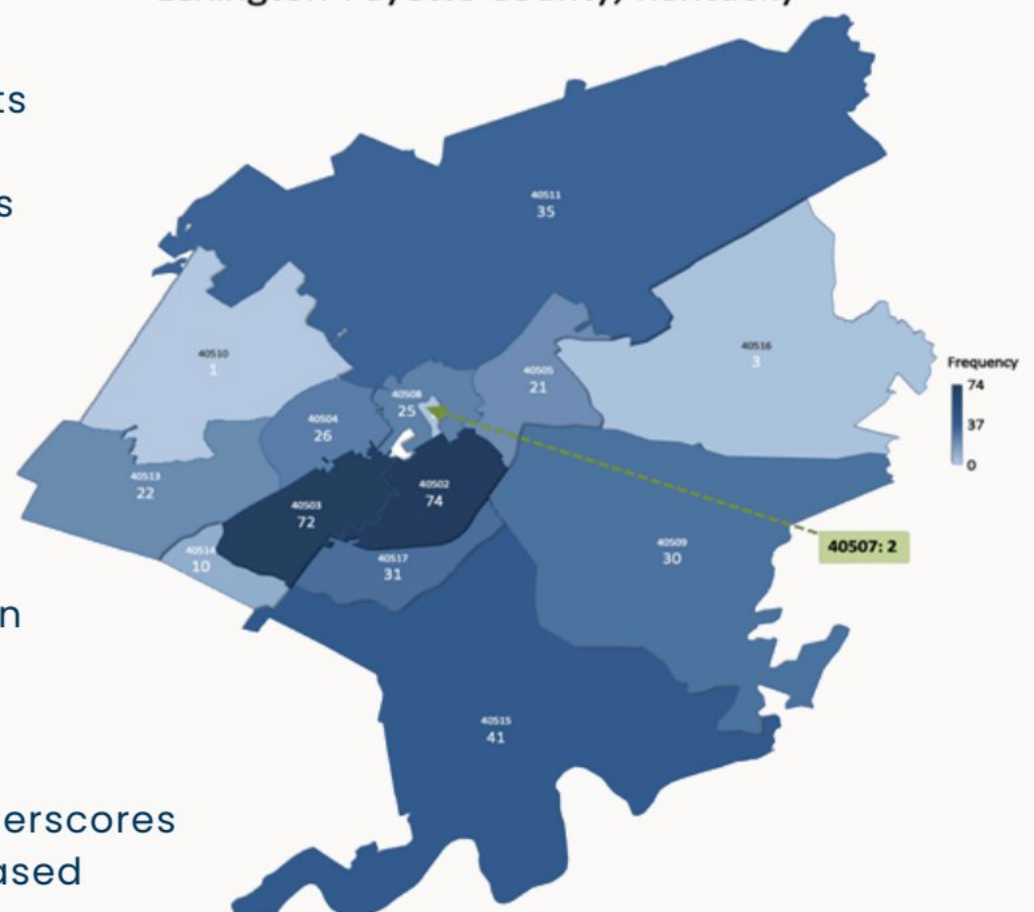


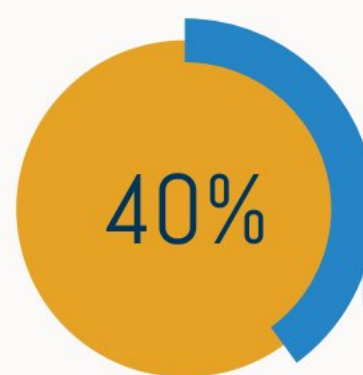
Figure 1. Survey responses by zip code.

Financial Stability and Affordability

Findings on transportation and financial stability further illustrate both strengths and areas of vulnerability within the sample. Most participants report meeting basic needs, but a substantial minority face current or future financial strain.



More than 1 in 5
spend more than
30% of income on
housing



Worry about
future
affordability

Although:

83% report enough financial support for essentials

86% have sufficient food

93% report access to healthy food

Concerns persist about affording food, transportation, and basic needs over time. Those experiencing financial strain are more likely to live alone, highlighting the intersection of economic vulnerability and social isolation.

"And I had some difficulty getting Meals on Wheels when I was doing that. The quality of the meals varied. Sometimes they were really good restaurant quality...I think I would've preferred seven days a week service. But they can't afford that."

Modifications needed to age in place

- ☐ **Get around easier** (n=135, 33.8%)
- ☐ **Need daytime caregiver** (n=87, 21.8%)
- ☐ **Help paying rent** (n=41, 10.5%)
- ☐ **Need live in caregiver** (n=15, 3.8%)



HEALTH AND FUNCTIONAL NEEDS

Participants reported a number of health-related conditions, concerns and functional support needs.

- 57% report high concern about their health as they age
- 24% report fair to poor health
- Over half report three or more chronic conditions

Functional support needs include:

- Housework (14.5%)
- Grocery shopping (12.6%)
- Meal preparation (11.3%)

Social Connection and Engagement

Social connection is both a strength and a gap.

- **27% report low connectedness**
- **46% worry about loneliness as they age**
- Only 66% feel they receive adequate social support
- 56% currently engage in social activities

Social and Recreational Resources

The majority of respondents occasionally or frequently participate in social activities (Figure 2). Further, 57% of respondents reported that they currently engage in social or recreational resources for older adults.

Over half of the sample expressed interest in engaging in more activities, but it largely depended on the type of activity offered. The majority of respondents were interested in in-person events. Participants endorsed interest in a wide range of social activities (Figure 3).

Figure 3. Interest in Social Activities

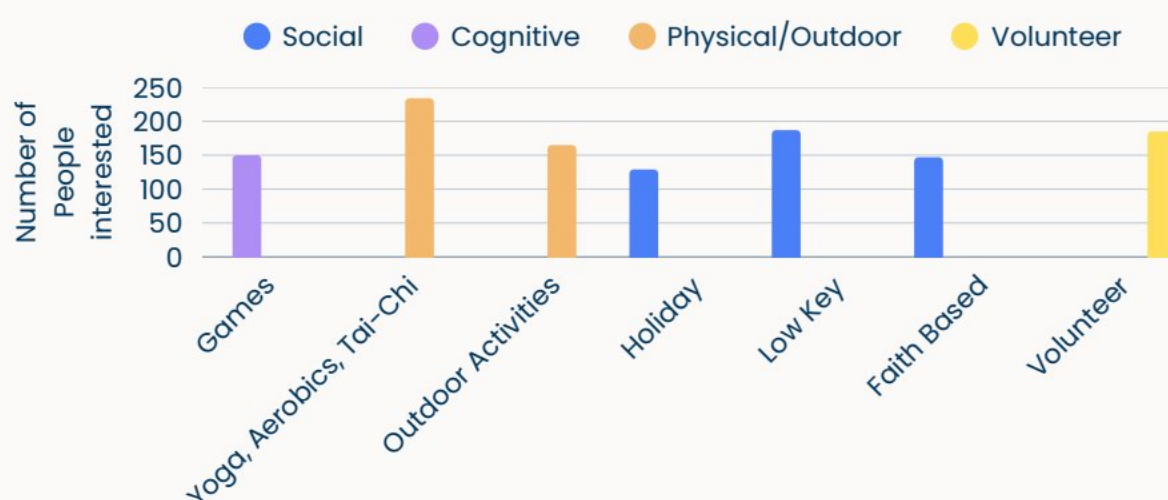


Figure 3. Responses to the survey question, "Which types of social activities or events are you interested in?" Question was 'select all that apply' and participants could choose more than one type of activity.

Figure 2. Frequency of Social Activity Participation

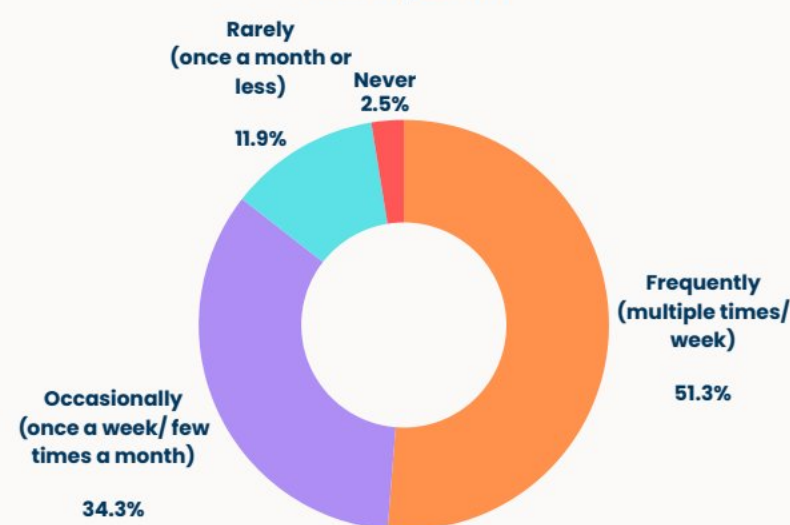
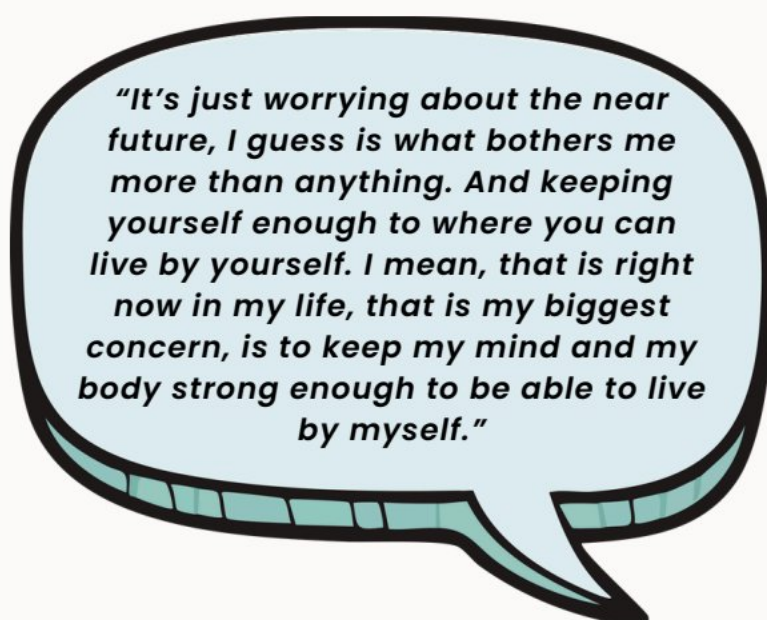


Figure 2. Responses to the survey question, "How often do you participate in social activities or events?"

Faith-based engagement is high (88%), but participation in other structured programming is more limited, suggesting opportunities to expand inclusive, community-based offerings. Further, tailoring neighborhood offerings to meet the preferences of members can offer opportunities to increase engagement of current members and recruit new members.



Barriers to Participation

Key barriers include:

- Cost (51%)
- Transportation limitations (18.3%)
- Uncertainty about allowing providers into the home

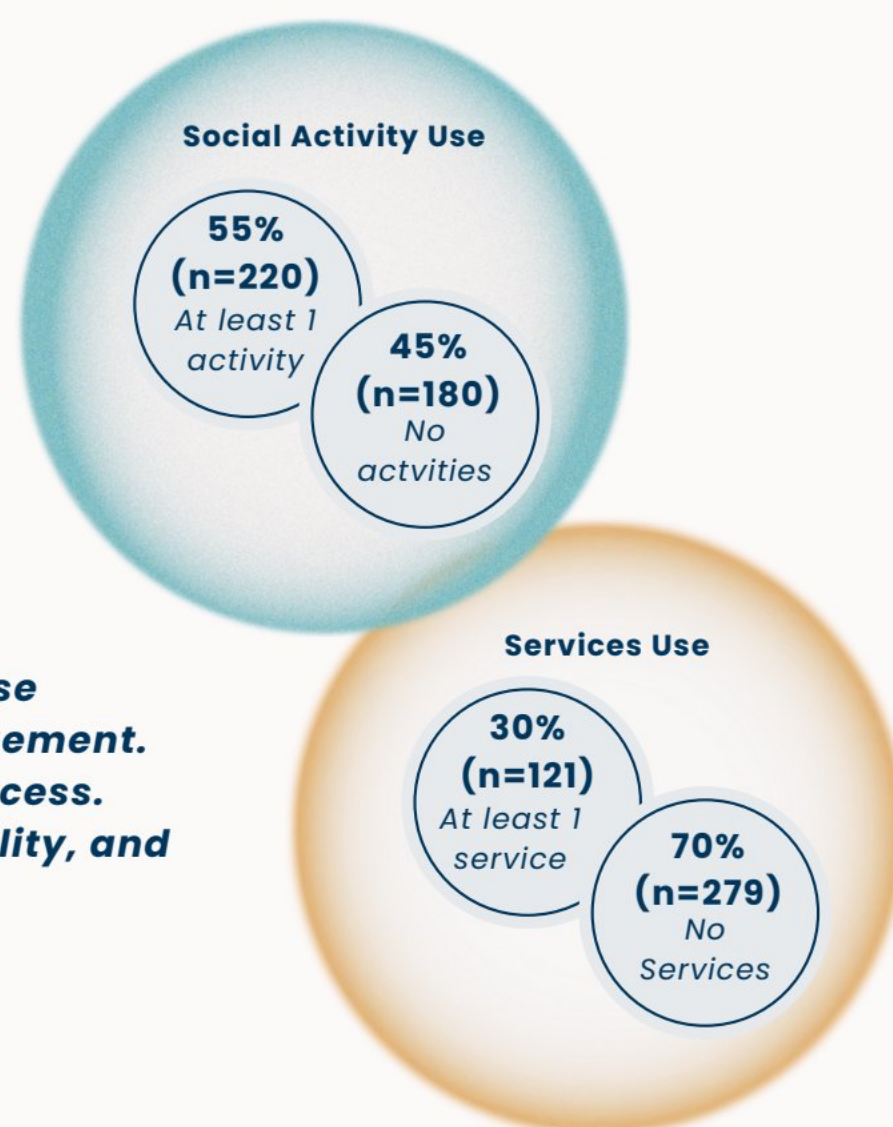
Importantly, comfort with in-home services varies. Fewer than half (44%) were always comfortable with in-home services, and 19.5% were comfortable only with someone else present. Others prefer known providers or would consider allowing in-home services only under specific conditions.

Those with financial difficulty are more likely to use services, suggesting need is a key driver of engagement. However, this same group may face barriers to access. These findings suggest that trust-building, flexibility, and clear communication are essential.

Access, Barriers, and Utilization

Who Uses Services— and Who Does Not

The feasibility study findings provide important insight into who is currently using services, who is not, and the factors that influence access and participation. While a portion of participants reported using available services and social activities, a notable segment of the sample reported limited or no current use of them. Understanding the differences between these groups is critical to informing outreach and program design.



Communication Preferences

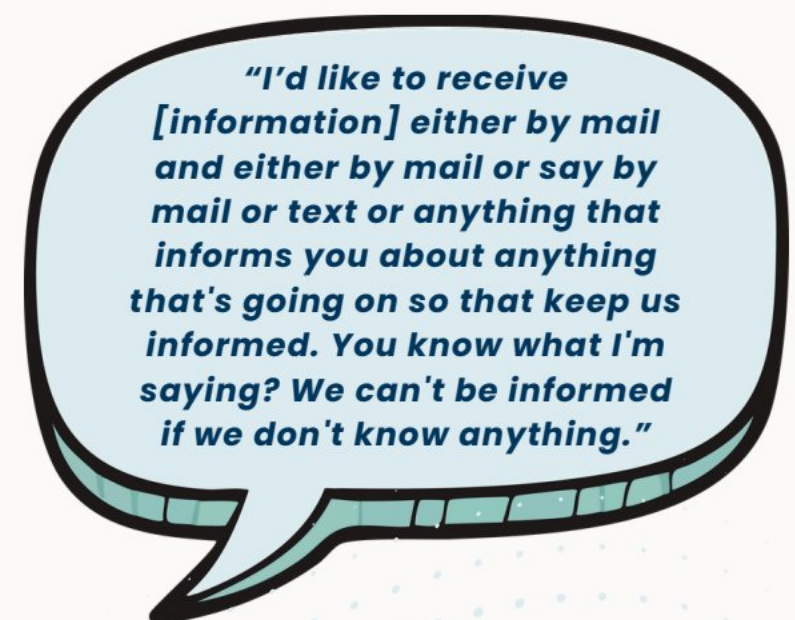
High technology access supports digital outreach, but preferences vary:

- 94% have internet access
- 85% are comfortable using technology

Preferred communication channels include:

- Email (46%)
- Senior centers (55%)
- Area agencies (42.5%)
- Mail (39%)
- Social media (22.5%)

No single strategy will reach all residents—multi-channel communication is necessary.



Interest in a Village Model

Service and Program Priorities

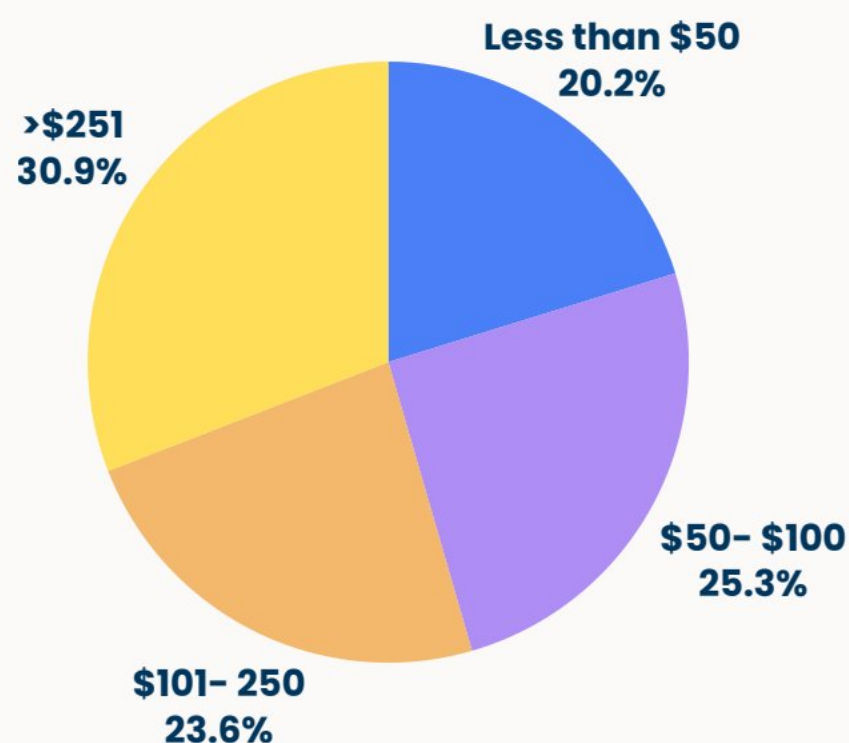
Participants expressed strongest interest in:

- Transportation services (51%)
- Social engagement (49%)
- In-home or personal care (45%)



Top future concerns 1) health, 2) cost of living, and 3) safety at home align closely with the core offerings of a Village model, reinforcing its relevance as a community-based solution.

Figure 4. Willingness to Pay Across Price Levels



Willingness to Pay

Interest in paying for services is mixed:

Some are willing to pay membership or service fees. Others, particularly those experiencing financial strain, are not (Figure 4).

Importantly:

1. Individuals with greater community connectedness are more willing to pay
2. Those most in need of services may be least able to afford them

Figure 5. Perceived Greatest Challenges Facing Older Adults

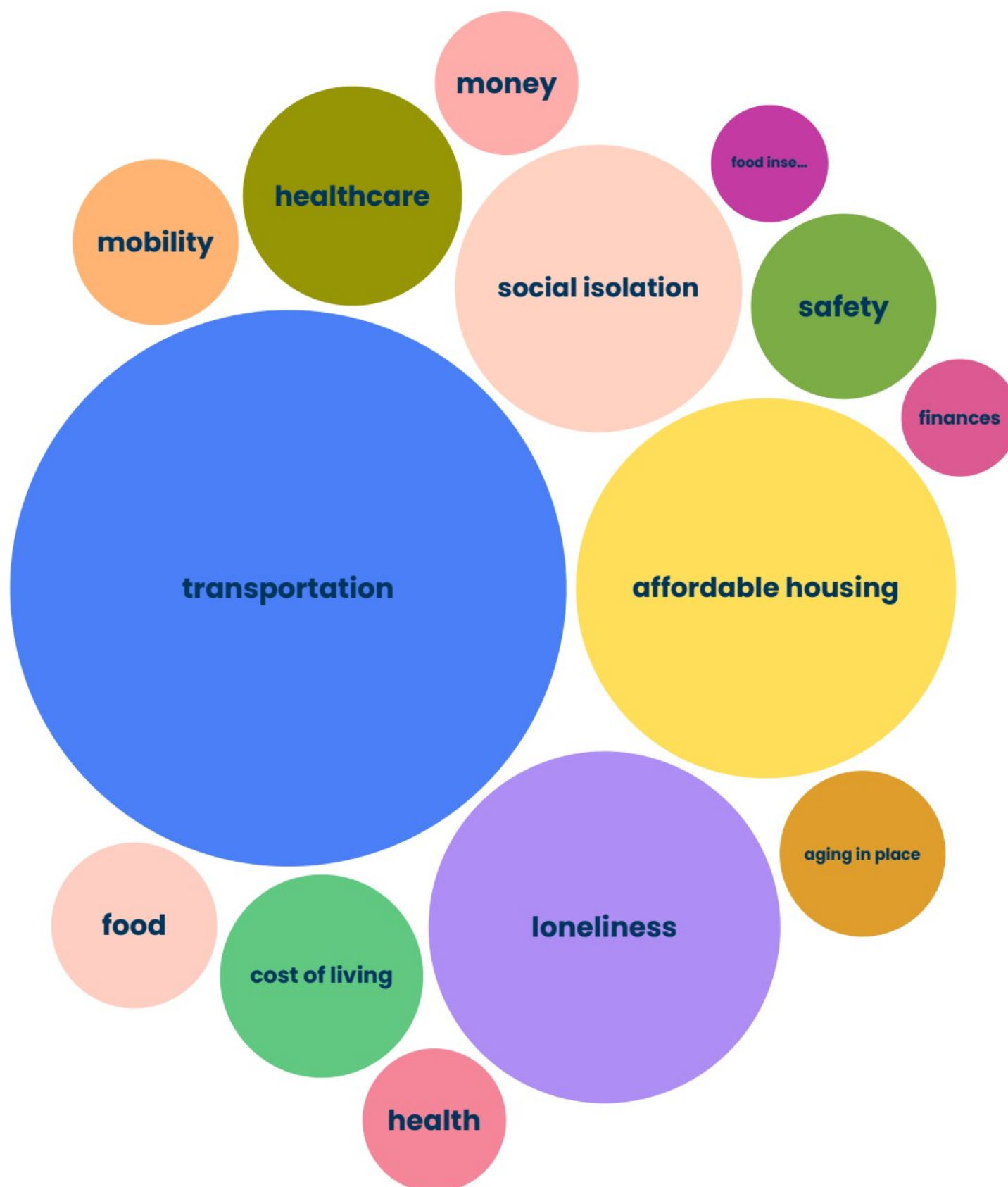


Figure 5: Summary responses to the open-ended survey question, “What do you believe are the greatest challenges facing older adults in your community?”. Responses across similar domains were aggregated together. Larger circles represent a domain reported by higher number of respondents.

Figure 6. Perceived Factors That Would Improve Quality of Life for Older Adults

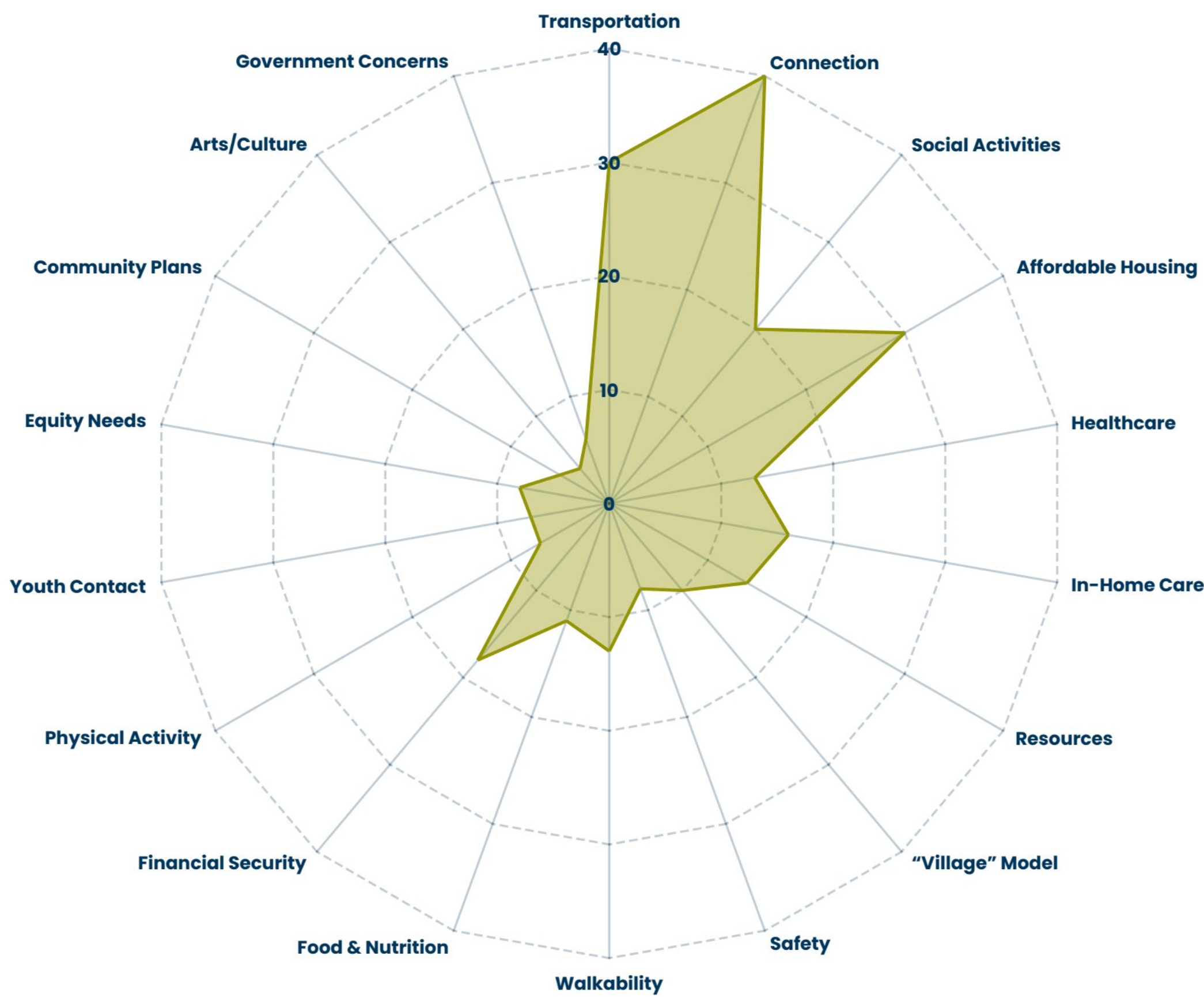


Figure 6: Summary responses to the open-ended survey question, “What do you think would improve the quality of life for older adults in the community? Responses across similar domains were aggregated together. Points further from the center reflect a higher number of responses in that domain, while inward points represent a lower number of responses.

LESSONS FROM ESTABLISHED VILLAGES

Governance and Structure

All hubs operate according to the hub's bylaws, with memoranda of understanding guiding the relationship between a hub and its spokes. Board succession planning was cited as key to ensuring leadership continuity and organizational stability. A promising practice includes multigenerational board composition. Steering committees provide leadership at the hub-level, whereas Villages employ steering or standing committees. Village representation on the steering committee varies, with some members (1-2) representing their Village on the steering committee, while in others, the hub executive director may convene a council of representatives across a Village and serve as the liaison with the steering committee.

Staffing and Operations

- Executive directors play a central role in operations and fundraising
 - Median salary: \$65,000
- Additional roles often include volunteer coordination, member services, and administration
- Some staffing occurs at the Village spoke level but is managed through the hub

Funding and Sustainability

Revenue typically comes from:

- Membership dues (16–50% of revenue)
- Grants (~50% of revenue)
- Fundraising events and donations

Membership fees vary widely:

- Free to \$600/year (individual)
- Free to \$750/year (household)

Innovative models include:

- Social memberships (activities only)
- Short-term “life happens” memberships
- Seed funding is often required, with pilot examples ranging from \$20,000 to \$160,000 supported by local government and fundraising.



Services

Interviewees reported offering a wide range of services, with the most common request being transportation. Some villages employ monthly caps to service hours provided (e.g., 25). Additional services provided to members by village volunteers include:

- Home safety evaluations
- Social visits
- Check-in phone calls
- Technology assistance
- Minor household tasks (e.g., organization, light bulb changing, simple repairs, picture hanging, replacing smoke alarm batteries)
- Checkbook and paperwork management
- Dog walking
- Gardening and yard work
- Medical visit companionship
- Running errands (e.g., picking up a prescription, shopping for groceries, mailing items)

Service Requests

Service requests are managed by either the hub or the spoke and entered into the hub's technology platform.

- Assignments of a volunteer to a service may occur automatically via the technology platform or manually by the hub or spoke.
- One hub's Village employs local service coordinators to assist with service requests made by phone during the workday.

Volunteers

Services are provided by volunteers who complete an application (sometimes an interview) and a background check (e.g., Sterling), which is often paid for by the hub.

- Villages also reviews volunteer driving records and verifies automobile insurance.
- Some Villages have volunteers engage in a driving test as part of the vetting process and/or complete online training provided by their insurance company.

Volunteer Trainings May Include:

- How to use assistive devices to help members get into and out of a vehicle
- Instruction on the village's technology platform.

Notable volunteer practice

- Some Villages engage the larger community in serving its members with programs like **"Ditch the Desk."**
 - Marketed as a corporate team building through service activity
- This event provides customizable group volunteer experiences **designed to build connections** with and support older adults
 - May include providing yard work for members, assembling kindness kits, craft activities, or social visits with members.

Activities

Activities offered by Village to their members fell within the following categories:

- Virtual programs (e.g., tai chi, chair yoga, online book club)
- Interest group meetups (e.g., “living solo events”, choir, gardening, game afternoons)
- Live educational programs (e.g., cooking, intro to social media, and estate planning)
- Social and seasonal events (e.g., patio picnics and holiday parties).
- Neighborhood connections (e.g., individuals living within one or two zip codes gather for fellowship).

Capacity Building and Advertising

Interview respondents recommend starting with one to two events per month and building the social program incrementally. Interview respondents reported that their Village offerings were open to other spokes associated with their hub. One hub disseminates a calendar of events from all spokes; a village can seek reimbursement from the hub for the cost of an activity. One recommended practice is disseminating hub outreach and information materials at local physicians’ offices. Another is that a village engages with its master state plan for aging to ensure coordination of aging-in-place efforts. A village’s capacity to articulate its value-added to the master state plan for aging was noted as being attractive to funders, as it suggests a greater return on investment, or reach.

Measures for Evaluation

Evaluative measures can be categorized by the following domains:

1. **Services:** number offered by type, number requested by type of service, number fulfilled by type of service.
2. **Activities:** number offered by type, attendee counts by type of activity, and unduplicated attendee count.
3. **Members:** number of members, annual growth in membership count, age, income, living status, disability status, language spoken, race/ethnicity, memberships by type (subsidized, social, full, etc.)
4. **Volunteers:** number of volunteers, annual growth in volunteer count, number of hours volunteered, and non-service request hours of service provided.
5. **Survey data:** social connectedness, satisfaction with services, satisfaction with activities, perceived ability to age-in-place due to services, improvement in quality of life, accessibility of programs and services.
6. **Fundraising:** number of fundraising efforts, funds raised.

Partnership Opportunities

- Hub-and-spoke model partners may include:
 - United Way
 - Kiwanis and Rotary Clubs
 - Parks and recreation
 - Senior centers
 - Health care and health insurance providers
 - Universities
 - Chambers of commerce
 - Churches
 - Libraries
 - Local restaurants
 - Disability, aging and veterans’ services
 - Senior agenda coalitions

VILLAGE TECHNOLOGY PLATFORMS EVALUATION

Helpful Village Software Analysis

Two platforms currently serve Village's website and administrative needs:

- Helpful Village (developed by Manuel Acevedo)
- Run My Village (owned by Sign-Up Genius / Club Express)

Both platforms report serving approximately 125 villages across the United States. The University of Kentucky Evaluation Center conducted evaluations of both platforms to determine which platform would best fit the growing needs of Lexington's Village model. See Figure 7 for a summary of findings.

EVALUATION DOMAINS

Platforms were reviewed across the following domains:

- Usability & Accessibility
- Membership & Volunteer Management
- Service Request & Communication Functions
- Reporting Features
- Support & Collaboration
- Security
- Innovation & Recognition
- Cost

Based on the collected data, Helpful Village emerges as the recommended platform to support Lexington's village initiative. Helpful Village has successfully supported over 50 transitions from Run My Village. Its user-centered design, membership and service request functionalities, reporting capabilities, and support infrastructure provide administrative efficiencies for the city's growing village movement.

Key Functional Areas

DATA TRACKING AND MEMBERSHIP MANAGEMENT

Helpful Village provides a centralized system for tracking:

- Member demographics and engagement
- Payment history and renewals
- Volunteer credentials and screening
- Service participation and activity history

This integrated structure allows administrators to view complete member profiles in a single system, improving continuity of care and coordination.

REPORTING & ADMINISTRATIVE USE

The platform includes:

- Executive summaries
- Board-ready reports
- Volunteer activity summaries
- Customizable analytics dashboards

Reports are centralized and filterable by time, service, type, and engagement level, supporting both operational and strategic decision-making.

SERVICE REQUEST MANAGEMENT

Helpful Village offers advanced service coordination features, including:

- Recurring and customized service requests
- Appointment scheduling with detailed time windows
- Mobility and accessibility indicators
- Route mapping for service delivery
- Automated or administrator-controlled volunteer matching
- These features significantly reduce administrative burden while improving responsiveness to member needs.

These features significantly reduce administrative burden while improving responsiveness to member needs.

Key Functional Areas

COMMUNICATION AND ENGAGEMENT TOOLS

Communication features include:

- Email and SMS notifications
- Automated reminders and confirmations
- Internal “Village Talk” community board
- Volunteer opportunity matching alerts

These tools strengthen engagement between members, volunteers, and administrators.

SUPPORT, INNOVATION, AND SECURITY

Helpful Village provides:

- Extensive training library and help center
- Regular live webinars and co-design sessions
- Active user-developer collaboration model

The platform maintains an A+ security rating (Mozilla Foundation) and has received national recognition, including:

- AARP AgeTech Collaborative cohort participation
- ASA Rise Fellowship recognition
- Aging 2.0 Top 50 Age-Friendly Technologies designation

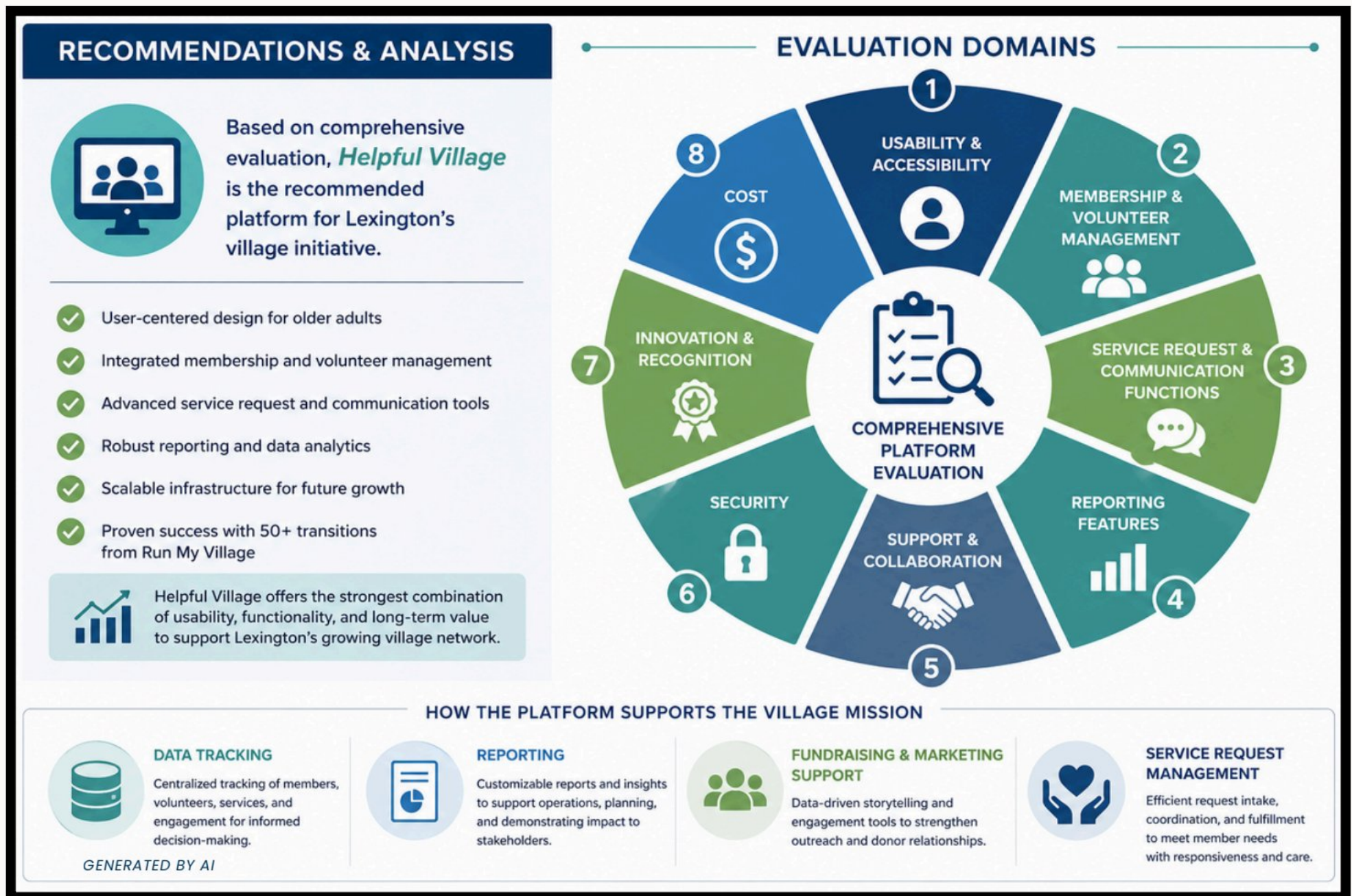
COST COMPARISONS

Helpful Village pricing includes:

- \$3,000 one-time enrollment fee
- \$1.50 per active member/month (or \$75/month under 50 members)
- Optional add-ons (background checks, geolocation, Zoom integration)

While Helpful Village may have higher initial costs than Run My Village (\$960-\$3,180 set-up fee with monthly fees of \$0.32 per active user), its automation and scalability provide long-term efficiency gains as membership grows.

Figure 7: Summary of Findings and Recommendations: Helpful Village Software



SUMMARY

Helpful Village is recommended as the preferred technology platform due to its:

- Accessibility for older adult users
- Integrated administrative functionality
- Strong reporting and communication systems
- Scalability for future expansion
- Active innovation and support infrastructure

A Caring Place may wish to use the available trial periods on both platforms to conduct internal usability testing prior to final contracting decisions.

CONCLUSIONS

Project findings indicate a community that is largely stable today but increasingly concerned about the future—particularly regarding health, affordability, and social connection. A Village model offers a flexible, community-driven approach to addressing these concerns by coordinating services, strengthening social networks, and supporting aging in place. To be successful in Lexington, the model must be financially accessible, locally tailored, and grounded in strong partnerships and leadership, with deliberate attention to those most at risk of isolation and unmet needs.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE WORK

ALIGNING SERVICES WITH COMMUNITY NEEDS

Employing the community needs assessment to identify services and activities needed in the area, and develop a membership fee structure. Over 40% of respondents do not use social or recreational resources, and the majority of respondents prefer in-person events. Further, the top three future concerns reported include health challenges, cost of living, and living at home safely. As Village services expand, they should be aligned to meet the community's unique needs and preferences.

FINANCIAL MODEL AND PRICING

Membership dues are a core revenue source, but must reflect community capacity. Local data suggests the need for tiered or subsidized pricing to ensure access. Identify and apply for additional seed funding opportunities to cover start-up costs and sponsor memberships for those who cannot pay. Create an MOU to operationalize the relationship between Lexington's hub and spokes.

CLEAR VALUE PROPOSITION

Demonstrating how the model supports aging in place—particularly for those living alone or at risk of isolation—will be key to community buy-in and funding. Marketing materials should clearly communicate how Village services can benefit members both now and in the future. Connect with Kentucky's Cabinet for Health and Family Services' aging master plan committee to determine how you may contribute to state efforts and if funding may be available to assist with the pilot of Lexington's hub and spokes.

LEADERSHIP AND STAFFING

A dedicated executive director is essential for sustainability, particularly for grant writing and partnership development. Seed funding is needed to support this role.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE WORK

DATA AND EVALUATION

Establishing metrics before launch and conducting ongoing evaluations will support funding applications and program improvement. When selecting a technology platform, ensure ease of collection and reporting on measures, in addition to the service request process facility

DEMONSTRATION OF COMMUNITY IMPACT

Key domains include services, activities, membership, volunteers, and outcomes such as social connectedness and quality of life.

OUTREACH AND ENGAGEMENT

Given varied communication preferences, outreach should include:

- Digital platforms
- Print materials
- Community-based and in-person strategies
- Targeted outreach to less-engaged populations may increase participation

GOVERNANCE AND CONTINUITY

Multigenerational leadership and succession planning are critical to long-term success and stability.

ONGOING ASSESSMENT OF READINESS

Community readiness varied across housing associations and subsidized housing contexts. Through listening sessions, community partners noted that certain activities, such as transportation and extended waiting times (e.g., 2-3 hours for medical procedures), may require shared cost models or additional resource planning to ensure feasibility. While some homeowners' associations demonstrate early interest and engagement, others may face internal communication or governance challenges that limit their effectiveness. Each organization requires readiness assessment and engagement strategies to be tailored accordingly.

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APPENDIX A. PROJECT ACTIVITIES

To meet the project goals, a wide range of project activities were undertaken by the research team and community partners. While this report describes findings and key takeaways across all project activities, the specific activities conducted by the research team are noted below. These activities received approval from the University of Kentucky Institutional Review Board and adhered to approved research procedures.

Project activities conducted by the University research team.

Qualitative interviews

- Conducted by UK CoSW
- Conducted with older adults and volunteers of ACP

Survey

- Conducted by UK CoSW
- Eligibility requirements: Lexington resident, age 50+ or disabled

Landscape Scan

- Conducted by UK Evaluation Center
- Included Villages across the country
- Evaluated helpful villages software

Additional community-led activities also occurred to meet the specific goals of the project. These included identifying funding streams and assessing financial feasibility and conducting listening sessions with three home owners associations and subsidized affordable housing developments for older adults.

Project activities conducted by A Caring Place

Summer Survey Events

- Hosted by A caring Place
- Included Village Model overview, health-focused presentations, and catered food

Financing Stream and Financial Feasibility Analysis

- Conducted by A Caring Place
- Utilized publicly available information

Listening Sessions

- Conducted by A Caring Place
- Involved informal conversations with residents to learn about needs, preferences, & challenges

SUGGESTED CITATION

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A Caring Place Feasibility Assessment

Hub and Spoke Landscape Analysis Key Findings

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1/5/2025



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INTRODUCTION

Lexington’s A Caring Place village is a nonprofit, grassroots organization formed in 2019 with the mission of promoting social connection among, and aging-in-place supports to, seniors. Composed of 81 volunteers and 84 members, it is one of over 300 villages in the national Village-to-Village Network. In 2025, A Caring Place received \$150,000 to conduct a feasibility assessment for the purpose of expanding its services to the city using a village hub-and-spoke model. Cited benefits of the hub and spoke model include the hub’s start up support for new villages: 501c3 status; access to marketing and communication resources as well as a web site and database management system (e.g., Helpful Village or Run, Run My Village); staff support for operational needs; and mentoring (Carrier and Aviv, 2022). Additional gains include shared service offerings and regional collaborative efforts, both of which are attractive to funders. Under this model, A Caring Place would provide 501c3 status as well as start-up and administrative supports to new villages, including the proposed Beaumont and Gardenside Village.

In summer of 2025, A Caring Place contracted with The University of Kentucky’s College of Education’s Evaluation Center, via a subaward through the College of Social Work, to conduct a landscape analysis of other villages operating under the hub-and-spoke model. The evaluator sent recruitment announcements to those registered in the Village-to-Village Network directory as participating in this model. Using a semi-structured protocol, the evaluator interviewed eight hubs to gain operational insights. In addition to these hubs, the evaluator conducted interviews with three spokes affiliated with a hub. The year of establishment, number of spokes, and membership counts for seven hubs are indicated in Table 1. Additional organizations interviewed which do not operate in a hub-and-spoke village model, included a village unaffiliated with a hub model, a regional organization which provides supports and resources to villages, and a larger senior-serving organization affiliated with the Village-to-Village Network.

Table 1.
Hub Establishment, Spoke Count, and Membership

Hub	Established	# of Spokes	Members
Hub A	2023	1	700*
Hub B	2015	1	40
Hub C	2019	1	45
Hub D	2015	14	N/R**
Hub E	2014	11	868
Hub F	2016	3	331
Hub G	2013	0***	259

*All households in a neighborhood association are members, 50 of these are registered members of the spoke (completed an application). **N/R= not reported. ***During the time of interviews, Hub G's spoke broke off from its hub, forming its own 501c3.

KEY FINDINGS

GOVERNANCE

All hub and spokes operate according to the hub's bylaws, a mandatory document for maintaining its 501c3 tax-exempt status. Hub-drafted memoranda of understanding (MOUs) serve as a guide for the relationship between the hub and the spoke and are reviewed on an annual or biannual—every two years—basis. Under this agreement, hubs manage operations as the umbrella 501c3 entity, provide liability as well as directors and officers insurance, and manage taxes, village software, and bookkeeping. In addition to these responsibilities, interviewees relayed the importance of the hub leading the composition, review, and dissemination of all print materials to ensure protection of its 501c3 status.

Each hub's board of directors serve as the hub and spokes' fiduciary, overseeing operations and compliance. Some interviewees noted as a challenge that board members who had served as instrumental in launching the hub were now needing services themselves and no longer able to serve in a board role. Board succession planning was cited as key to ensuring leadership continuity and organizational stability. One best practice includes multigenerational board composition.

At the village-level, a steering or standing committee is responsible for actively engaging with their community and identifying its needs, planning social and community events, and leading local member and volunteer recruitment. Spokes often employ local teams to recruit and train volunteers, engage new members, and assist with budgets and financial reporting, as well as organize and host events.

The structure of village representation at the hub-level varies. In most cases, one or two members from each village steering or standing committee then serve on the hub's board of directors. In one hub's model, representatives from each village serve on a council convened by the hub's executive director who then serves the liaison with the board of directors. To facilitate collaboration across villages, another hub employs affinity groups, composed of representatives from each village, which meet to discuss issues and best practices related to membership, volunteer recruitment and management, fundraising, finance, and social activities.

STAFFING

Hub staffing varies with some executive director positions being volunteer-held and others paid. The median paid executive director salary of those interviewed is \$65,000. Outside of the executive director, additional part-time staffing—paid and volunteer—includes: an office manager, a member services coordinator, a volunteer manager to process background checks, a village development coordinator, a bookkeeper, and an information technology assistant. In some cases, paid staff reside at the village-level but are considered employees of the hub.

FINANCE

Hub revenue streams derive mostly from membership dues, grants and fundraising (see Table 2). One hub received \$20,000 from the city to pilot its hub and spoke and anticipates another \$40,000-\$80,000 in support from the county. Another hub’s three-year pilot budget is \$160,000, with half provided by the county and the rest supported by fundraising.

A notable revenue stream includes one hub’s \$68 reimbursement from the state for each new member intake and current member assessment made; new member intakes include interviewing prospect members for membership eligibility and distribution of resources to help them age in place, while current member assessments are completed when there is a change in status of a member because of a fall, cognitive decline, family concern, resource distribution, etc. Broadly speaking, each village’s finances are either co-mingled with the hub’s or managed from a subaccount. At the village-level, volunteer treasurers are often employed to oversee subaccount finances.

Table 2.
Membership Dues by Hub

Hub	Village Membership Dues	Finance
Hub A	\$0	3-year pilot of the hub is financed half by the state at \$80,000/year + half by fundraising (total budget of \$160,000/year).
Hub B	Single: \$150/year Household: \$225/year Social Membership*: \$60/year Membership fees waived for those with incomes below \$52,142 and household incomes less than \$59,209.	Hub is financed by a benefactor.

Hub	Village Membership Dues	Finance
Hub C	Single: \$200/year \$90 short-term membership for 3 months**	50% of revenue is from membership fees; 50% is from investment income, grants, and donations.
Hub D	A sliding Scale Membership is offered: Single: \$120, \$300 or \$480/year Household: \$180, \$480 or \$720/year	16% is from membership dues; 60% of revenue is from grants; 18% is from donations; and 6% is from events.
Hub E	Full-Service Single***: \$540 Full-Service + 1: \$300/year Associate**: \$300/year Up to 15% of memberships can be assisted.	Operating budget is \$70,000. Half of this is from grants. Spoke contributes 8% of income to the hub; this pays for annual appeal, tax services, and Zoom subscription.
Hub F	Single: \$600/year Household: \$750/year Social Membership Single: \$300/year Social Membership Household: \$425/year Life happens membership enables members to tap into services for two months. Villages pay for discounted membership; 15% of members have some sort of discount.	33% of revenue is from membership dues; 33% is from individual giving; and 33% from grants. Spoke contributes 90% of all membership dues.
Hub G	Single: \$500/year Household: \$750/year Social Membership: \$250/year	50% of revenue is from membership dues; 10% from state; 40% from fundraising. Spoke contributed: 1/3 of platform expense; 1/3 of insurance fees; 1/3 of bookkeeping expense; 1/3 of financial review; 1/3 of Village-to-Village Network membership; 1/3 of state corporate tax; and 1/3 of Zoom subscription.

*Social memberships solely include participation in activities; no services are provided.

**Short-term memberships are offered for 3-month periods for surgeries and rehab appointments.

***Full-Service Single membership includes all services plus 3 roundtrip rides per week while Associate Single membership includes 4 listed services per year.

FUNDRAISING

Outside of membership dues, hubs and their spokes raise monies via grant writing, annual funds, planned giving (e.g., bequests and lifetime gifts), community fundraisers—like one hub’s Harvest Hustle 5K which raised \$25,000 in 2025, or another hub’s pickleball tournament—and silent auctions. Grant writing is managed either by the hub’s executive director or the spoke with closest geographic

proximity to the funder or its service area. In both cases, funding for hub staff is written into the grant proposal. Funds raised, in addition to covering operational expenses, are also used to benefit membership fee assistance programs.

SERVICES AND VOLUNTEERS

All interviewees reported that more than half of their hub or spokes' service requests fall under transportation. Additional services provided to members by village volunteers include: home safety evaluations, social visits, check-in phone calls, technology assistance, minor household tasks (e.g., organization, light bulb changing, simple repairs, picture hanging, replacing smoke alarm batteries), checkbook and paperwork management, dog walking, gardening and yard work, medical visit companionship, and running errands (e.g., picking up a prescription, shopping for groceries, mailing items). Some villages employ monthly caps to service hours provided (e.g., 25).

Services are provided by volunteers who complete an application, sometimes an interview, and a background check (e.g., Sterling) which is often paid for by the hub. Villages also review volunteer driving records and verify volunteer automobile insurance. Some villages have volunteers engage in a driving test as part of the vetting process and/or complete online training provided by their insurance company. Additional volunteer trainings include how to use assistive devices to help members get into and out of a vehicle and instruction on the village's technology platform.

Service requests are managed by either the hub or the spoke. The member will call the hub, or spoke, with a service request following lead-time recommendations (e.g., a few days to a couple of weeks). This request is then entered into the hub's technology platform. An email goes out to those vetted and trained volunteers who have logged availability for that service, date, and time. An assignment is either made and communicated manually by the hub or spoke, or using automated features in the technology platform. One hub's villages employ local service coordinators who manage service requests via phone between 9am to 5pm; they report this allows for personal interaction with members.

A notable volunteer practice is the engagement of the larger community in serving its members with programs like "Ditch the Desk." Marketed as a corporate team building through service activity, this event provides customizable group volunteer experiences designed to build connections with and support older adults, including providing yard work for members, assembling kindness kits, craft activities, or social visits with members.

ACTIVITIES

Activities offered by villages to members fell within the following categories: virtual programs, interest group meetups, live educational programs, social and seasonal events. Additional activities include neighborhood connections in which individuals living within one or two zip codes gather for fellowship. The recommendation from those interviewed is to start with one to two events per month and to build the social program incrementally.

Table 3.*Social Activities Offered by Villages*

Activity Type	Offerings	
Virtual programs	• Tai chi • Chair yoga • Collaborative age café featuring guest speakers	• Online book club • Group TedTalks • Mindful meditation and breathing
Interest group meetups	• Living solo events • No guilt book club • Crafts and arts • Choir	• Gardening • Cultural programs (e.g., movie, theater, museums) • Game afternoon
Live educational programs	• Cooking • Smartphone photography • Intro to sleep technologies • Anti-virus and malware removal • Intro to social media • Hearing loss	• Cognitive decline • Death and dying • Estate planning • Internet and telephone scams • Financial management
Social events	• Happy/social hours • Weekly walks • Restaurant drop-in dinners and lunches • Potluck dinners	• Coffee breaks • Movie and concert events • Bingo
Seasonal events	• Patio picnics • Holiday parties	

Those interviewed reported that their village offerings were open to other spokes associated with their hub. One hub disseminates a calendar of events offered by all spokes. Villages can seek hub reimbursement for the cost of an activity.

PARTNERSHIPS

Hub-and-spoke model partners include United Way, Kiwanis and Rotary Clubs, parks and recreation, senior centers, health care providers, state health insurance providers, universities,

chambers of commerce, churches, libraries, local restaurants, disability, aging and veterans’ services, and senior agenda coalitions. One recommended practice is disseminating hub outreach and information materials at local physicians’ offices. Another is that villages engage with their master state plan for aging to ensure coordination of aging-in-place efforts. A village’s capacity to articulate its value-added to the master state plan for aging was noted as being attractive to funders as it suggests a greater return on investment, or reach.

MEASURES

The following measures are collected, or recommended for collection (UMBC, 2025), by hubs and spokes for the purpose of data-driven decision making. Data can be used to inform volunteer counts needed to ensure village ability to meet membership service demand, to inform development of new programs and services, and to demonstrate need and accountability to funders.

Table 4.
Measures

Domain	Measure
Services	• Number offered by type (e.g., transportation, technology assistance, etc.) • Number requested by type of service • Number fulfilled by type of service
Activities	• Number offered by type (e.g., virtual, interest group meetups, etc.) • Attendee counts by type of activity • Unduplicated attendee count
Members	• Number of members • Annual growth in membership count • Age • Income • Living status (e.g., alone, with family, etc.) • Disability status • Language spoken • Race/ethnicity • Memberships by type (subsidized, social, full, etc.)
Volunteers	• Number of volunteers • Annual growth in volunteer count • Number of hours volunteered • Non-service request hours provided (e.g., facilitation of events, manning of service request phone line)
Survey data	• Social connectedness • Satisfaction with services • Satisfaction with activities • Perceived ability to age-in-place due to services • Improvement in quality of life • Accessibility of programs and activities
Fundraising	• Number of fundraising efforts • Funds raised

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on data collected from the landscape analysis, the following are recommendations of the evaluator:

- Connect with Kentucky's Cabinet for Health and Family Services' aging master plan committee to determine how you may contribute to state efforts and if funding may be available to assist with the pilot of Lexington's hub and spokes.
- Identify and apply for additional seed funding opportunities to cover start-up costs and sponsor memberships for those who cannot pay.
- When selecting a technology platform, ensure ease of collection and reporting on measures in addition to service request process facility.
- Create an MOU to operationalize the relationship between Lexington's hub and spokes.
- Employ the community needs assessment to identify services and activities needed in the area and develop a membership fee structure.

WORKS CITED

Carrier, B. & Aviv, P. (2022). *Hub and Spoke Villages: A National Survey*.

https://www.millcreekvillage.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/National_Hub_and_Spokes_Report_final-November-2022.pdf

UMBC's Entrepreneurship, Innovation, & Leadership Graduate Design Thinking Program. (2025). *A Simple Guide for Village Data Collection*. https://drive.google.com/file/d/1IEtZsx89KO9pETK_IKy-NOQCT9Xa3prE/view



Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government Master

200 E. Main St
Lexington, KY 40507

File Number: 0204-25

File ID: 0204-25

Type: Committee Item

Status: Agenda Ready

Version: 1

Contract #:

In Control: Social Services &
Public Safety
(SSPS) Committee

File Created: 02/20/2025

File Name: Review of Code Enforcement

Final Action:

Title: Equitable Enforcement (Code Enforcement)

Notes:

Sponsors:

Enactment Date:

Attachments: Equitable Code Enforcement

Enactment Number:

Deed #:

Hearing Date:

Drafter:

Effective Date:

History of Legislative File

Ver- sion:	Acting Body:	Date:	Action:	Sent To:	Due Date:	Return Date:	Result:
1	Social Services & Public Safety (SSPS) Committee	02/25/2025	Approved				Pass

Text of Legislative File 0204-25

Title

Equitable Enforcement (Code Enforcement)

EQUITABLE ENFORCEMENT (CODE ENFORCEMENT)

*Shayla D. Lynch, 2nd District Councilmember
Social Services and Public Safety Committee
August 11, 2026*



LEXINGTON

Why Code Enforcement Review?

- Mayor's Racial Justice and Equality Report Recommendation #2: **Housing & Gentrification**
 - Changes must be implemented in the Division of Code Enforcement. Our recommendation is the Housing Code of the City of Lexington be reimagined into a Code Agency that places the health, well-being, and protection of residents (especially the most vulnerable) and neighborhoods as its mission.

Comprehensive Code Enforcement Review

- Town Halls held over four months: Nov 2023 – Jan 2024
- Six distinct locations around Lexington-Fayette County
 - The Warehouse
 - St. Raphael Episcopal Church
 - Liberty Elementary
 - S.T.E.A.M Academy
 - Lexington Senior Center
 - Frederick Douglass High
- Feedback largely centered around fairness and equity in enforcement. Some examples:
 - *Are certain districts targeted for complaints and citations?*
 - *Are officers “assigned” to certain territories/districts?*
 - *Could we work toward consistency with these assignments to build rapport and trust with residents?*
 - *Do we have sufficient officers for the size of our city?*

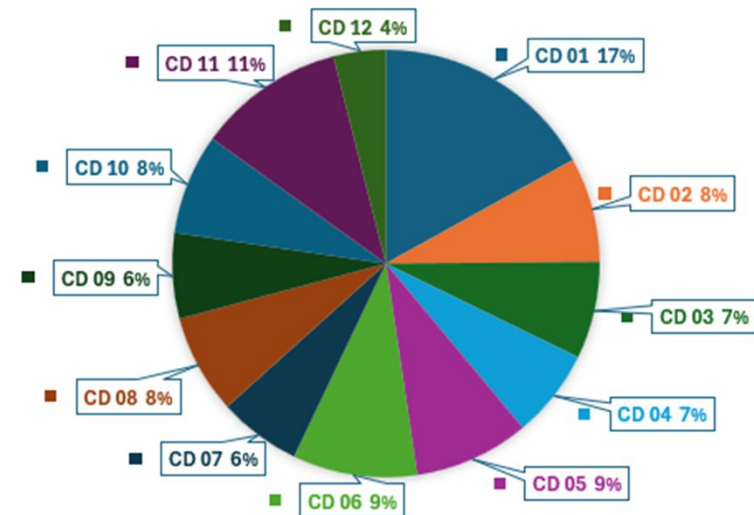
Progress to Date

- Jun 2023: Item referred to Social Services & Public Safety (SSPS) Committee
- Nov 2023 – Jan 2024: Community Engagement: Town Halls and Online Survey
- Feb 2024 – Jan 2025: Research/work with staff
- Feb 2025: Presentation to SSPS by former Councilwoman Gray and Director Lee Steele
 - Clarifications added to Section 12-55 to address tenants' rights for reporting code violations
 - Graffiti added to the list of nuisances to Sec. 12-2(c)
 - Review of 2024 Annual Achievements
- Aug 2025: **Presentation to SSPS by Councilmember Lynch**
 - Review of the specific topics, *with no recommendations*
 - o Condemnation process
 - o Naturalized Spaces
 - Review of the Administrative Hearing Board, *with administrative and procedural recommendations* to minimize vacancies, expand board eligibility, and improve the appeals process.

Review of Enforcement Data

- CE team provided detailed data around citations to identify patterns, outliers, etc.
 - Total Complaints for June 2020 through September 2025
 - Anonymous vs non-Anonymous complaints
 - Distribution among zip codes, districts, type of complaints, etc.
- 60,122 complaints of record
 - D1 – 10,193 (17%)
 - D11 – 6,691 (11%)
 - D6 – 5,669 (9%)
 - D5 – 5,238 (9%)
 - All others – 32,331 (54%)

Total Code Enforcement Complaints (6/16/2020 - 9/18/2025)



Review of Enforcement Data

Problem

- *Neighborhoods feel targeted for enforcement and fines*

Review

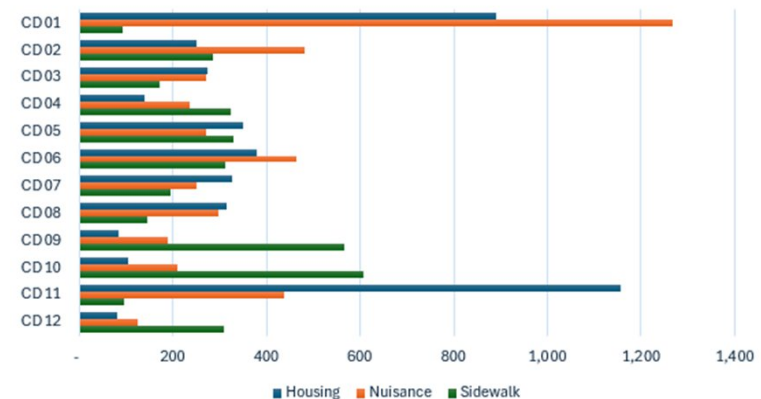
- Total Complaints by Council District
- Total Citations by Council District
- Citation Type by District

Data

- 60,122 complaints
- 12,261 citations issued
 - o 35% Housing (structural)
 - o 37% Nuisance (grounds)
 - o 28% Sidewalk

	Complaints	Citations		Complaints	Citations
CD1	10,193	2,250	CD7	3,759	768
CD2	4,762	1,017	CD8	4,517	755
CD3	4,417	712	CD9	3,889	836
CD4	4,036	696	CD10	4,571	921
CD5	5,238	950	CD11	6,691	1,690
CD6	5,669	1,152	CD12	2,380	514

Citation Types by District (6/16/2020 - 9/18/2025)

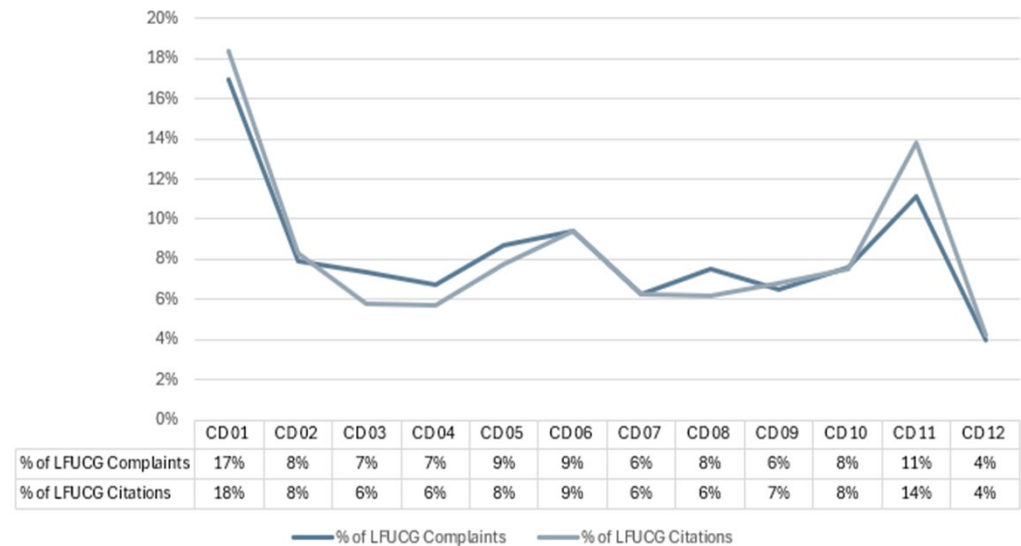


Review of Enforcement Data

■ Conclusions

- *Low citation rate implies education & warnings as a primary option seems to work*
 - Roughly **4 out of 5** (80%) enforcement cases citywide were resolved and closed **without** a citation.
 - CE relies heavily on education and warnings first, which minimizes citations
- *Caseload is concentrated to specific districts and there appears to be a correlation between complaints and citations*
 - 38% of all complaints from three districts: CD1, CD11, and CD6
 - 42% of all citations from same three districts: CD1, CD11, and CD6

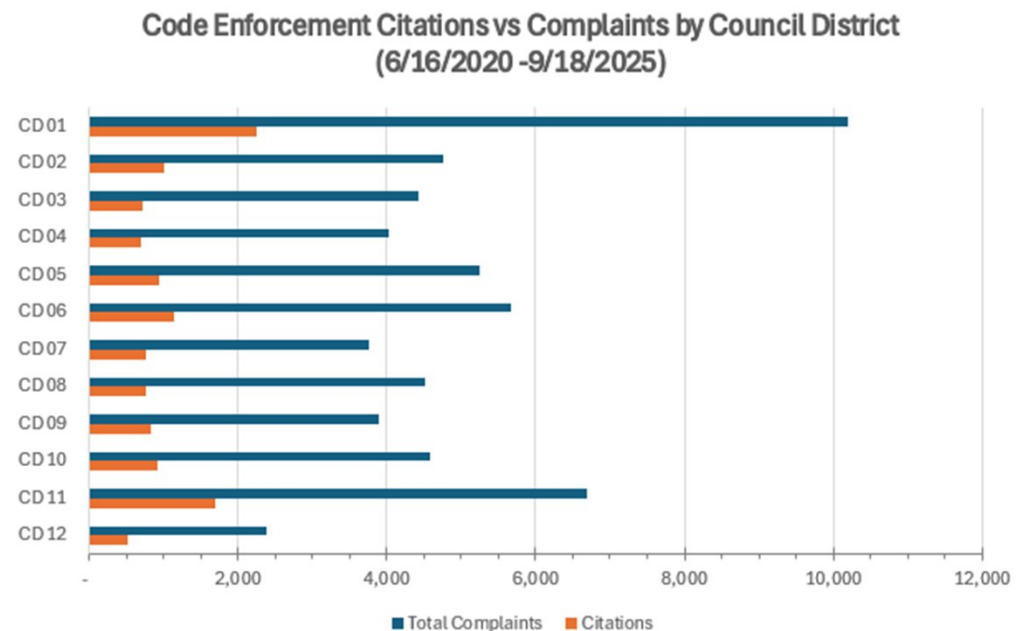
**Code Enforcement LFUCG Complaints vs. Citations by District
6/16/2020 - 9/18/2025)**



Review of Enforcement Data

■ Conclusions:

- *Differences in citation rates across districts deserve a closer look to discern factors*
 - o Average citation rate of **20%** across districts
 - o Actual rates range from **16% to 25%**
 - o Top 3: CD11 (25%), CD1 (22%), CD12 (22%)
 - o Eight districts at or above city average
 - o Examples of *possible* contributing factors:
 - Age of housing stock
 - Off campus housing
 - Concentration of investment property and/or absentee landlords



Recommendations

- Increase proactive, preventative measures in high-volume districts and/or “hubs” of specific neighborhoods
 - Expand current “pilot” in CD11 across districts - involves widespread /door-to-door outreach
 - Leverage neighborhood associations and occasional public reminders (i.e., seasonal, frequent violations) to inform areas of issues
 - *Challenge(s): requires additional CE staff for outreach, staff assignments, and route planning*
- Adopt thresholds to ensure similar violations receive similar outcomes regardless of district and document exception criteria for outliers or significant issues
 - *Challenge(s): requires additional CE staff for monitoring and data analysis*
- Review fine structure to determine if adjustments will prevent citations and/or prompt timely compliance
 - Evaluation of fine escalation levels/tiers for repeat offenders, investment properties and/or absentee landlords, and urban vs. rural properties
 - *Challenge: LFUCG already has the highest fines in KY*

Recommendations

- Utilize data to develop metrics that ensure equitable citations across districts
 - Track outcomes to document quality of enforcement such as time-to-compliance, repeat case rate, and post-citation resolution time.
 - Configure per-capita measurements to discern workload impacts from density effects
 - Determine reliability of no-citation closures to ensure comparable year-to-year comparisons
 - *Challenge(s): requires additional CE staff for monitoring and data analysis*

Questions?



LEXINGTON



Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government

Master

200 E. Main St
Lexington, KY 40507

File Number: 0682-26

File ID: 0682-26

Type: Committee Item

Status: Agenda Ready

Version: 1

Contract #:

In Control: Social Services &
Public Safety
(SSPS) Committee

File Created: 08/06/2026

File Name: Division of Youth Services Update

Final Action:

Title: Division of Youth Services Update

Notes:

Sponsors:

Enactment Date:

Attachments: Division of Youth Services Update

Enactment Number:

Deed #:

Hearing Date:

Drafter:

Effective Date:

History of Legislative File

Ver- sion:	Acting Body:	Date:	Action:	Sent To:	Due Date:	Return Date:	Result:
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Text of Legislative File 0682-26

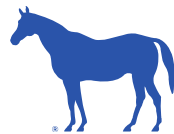
Title

Division of Youth Services Update

DIVISION OF YOUTH SERVICES

Social Services & Public Safety (SSPS) Committee

August 11, 2026



LEXINGTON

Youth Services Locations



Family Care Center Wing
1135 Harry Sykes Way
Lexington, KY 40504

Youth Services Administration
Parent and Guardian Empowerment



CASA of Lexington
3245 Loch Ness Drive
Lexington, KY 40517



**Juvenile Probation and
Court Services**
1155 Harry Sykes Way
Lexington, KY 40504

Essential Pieces to Our Services

Mission Statement

To provide quality services to the community by providing personnel and comprehensive programs committed to the core values of our agency.

*Our services are **free** to Fayette County residents.

Staff Requirements, Certifications, and Licenses

- Annual background checks
- Annual child abuse and neglect checks (CAN)
- Bi-annual adult/pediatric CPR, first-aid, AED certifications
- Triennial license renewals for social workers
- As needed certifications/licenses for mental health staff

Core Compliance Partners



■ Includes:

- Fayette District and Circuit Courts
- Fayette County Attorney's Office
- Department of Public Advocacy
- Department of Child Based Services
- Fayette County Public Schools
- Lexington Police Department
- Fayette County Detention Center
- Department of Juvenile Justice
- Blue Waters Assessment & Testing Services, LLC

Electronic Monitoring and Drug Screenings

Electronic Monitoring Data

Total Boys	Total Girls	Total Youth	Total Days on EM	Total Amount
DYS-251	DYS-24	DYS-275	DYS-5,779	DYS- \$ 28,577.42
JTC-18	JTC-0	JTC-18	JTC-381	JTC- \$1,982.60
				Grand Total: \$30,560.02

Drug Screenings Data

Total Boys	Total Girls	Total Youth	Total Drug Screens	Total Amount
DYS-125	DYS-17	DYS-142	DYS-205	DYS- \$9,165
JTC-27	JTC-6	JTC-33	JTC-36	JTC- \$1,522.37
				Grand Total: \$10,687.37

Delinquency Prevention & Recidivism Reduction Initiatives

Expanding our

■ Youth Services Administration



I Was Here-Nation Builders
(Pilot: February & March 2025)

Participants: 40

Presentation on the topic of “Bullying”

September 2025-BCTC Leestown Campus
Rotary Club of Lexington After Hours’
Empowering Girls Forum

Participants: 175

October 2025-Cardinal Valley Elementary
School’s Sisterhood Club **Participants: 25**



■ Juvenile Probation and Court Services

Financial Literacy

- Cohort 1: October-November 2024
- Cohort 2: August-September 2025



Therapeutic Anger Management Group Sessions

- Cohort 1: July 2025; 3 sessions
- Cohort 2: October-November 2025; 6 sessions



Juvenile Probation and Court Services

Office Composition:

- o 1 program administrator
- o 1 staff assistant
- o 6 probation officers
 - 1 bilingual officer

Mission:

To provide probation services for pre- and post-adjudicated youth in an effort to decrease delinquency, as well as provide court related services Fayette County District Court.



Juvenile Probation and Court Services

Operates within the Fayette District Court

- Sworn to the division of district court
 - 5 elected and/or appointed judges in Fayette County
- Appointments and job duties as described in:
 - KRS 605.050
 - KRS 605.060
- City ordinance Chapter 22-Unclassified Civil Service I, Article II; Officers-Sections 21-32 22-49 through 21-42



Juvenile Probation and Court Services

Community-based support

▪ Services

- Monitoring and supervising youth placed on probation by the Court
- Development and implementation of individualized probation plans
- Drug screening
- Curfew monitoring
- Referrals to community resources based on youth or family needs.
- At-home detention and curfew monitoring program
- GPS and electronic monitoring

▪ Programs

- Juvenile Surveillance Program pairs a probation officer with a Lexington police officer. The team goes out at night to conduct curfew and home detention checks.

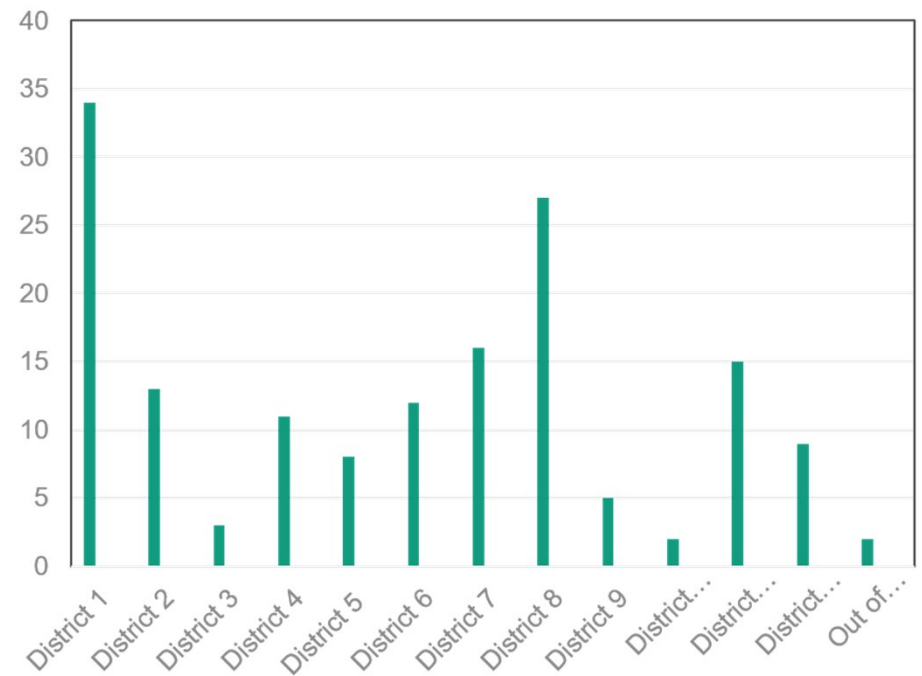


Juvenile Probation and Court Services

Monitoring and Supervision

Type of Contact	Contact Count
GPS /Electronic Monitoring	6,010
Curfew Checks	1,480
Home Detention	413
School Visits	166
Office Visits	455
Phone calls/Emails/Collateral contacts	12,243

Council Districts Served



Parent and Guardian Empowerment (PAGE)

Office Composition:

- o 1 clinical program administrator
 - licensed clinical social worker supervisor
- o 1 staff assistant
- o 1 social services worker
- o 1 social worker senior
- o 2 certified social workers
 - 1 bilingual staff member

Mission:

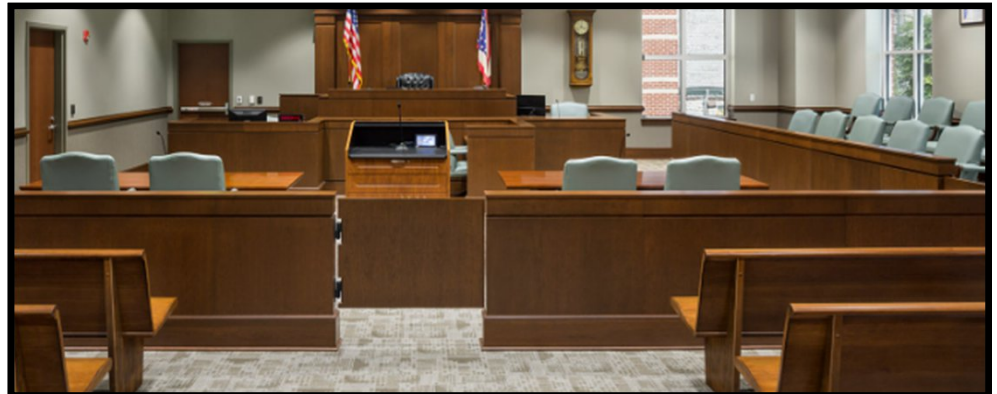
To offer specialized case management services to youth under the age of 18 in Fayette County, along with their families, as they navigate the challenges of adolescence.



Parent and Guardian Empowerment (PAGE)

Operates within the Family Courts

- Youth are court-appointed through Truancy Court
 - 1 elected and/or appointed judge in Fayette County
- Appointments and job duties as described in:
 - KRS 630
- City ordinance Sections 22-49 through 21-42



A Word from Truancy Court: Judge Tiffany Yahr



Parent and Guardian Empowerment (PAGE)

Community-based support

- Services
 - Court Case Management
 - Substance Use & Mental Health Outpatient Services
 - Youth Empowerment Workshops
 - Parent & Guardian Support Services
 - After Care Services

- Our workshops are also used in the community as part of the programs' delinquency prevention and recidivism reduction initiatives.

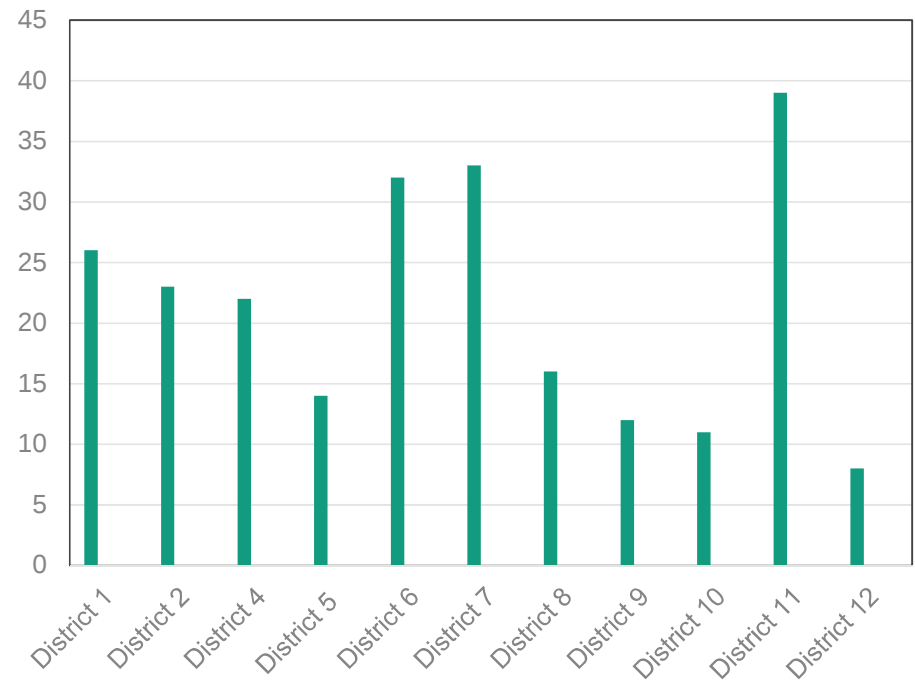


Cases for Fiscal Year 2025: 266

Success Rates

- A notable **63%** of families successfully achieved all objectives outlined in their individualized service plans.
- Parent and Guardian Empowerment Program provided **80** detention alternative prevention services to reduce/prevent juvenile detention rates.
- Total number of School Graduates for the 2024-2025 school year: **6**
 - Total High School Graduates from Truancy Court for the 2024-2025 school Year: **4**
 - Total students to graduate from a program successfully and return to their home school for the following school year or a less restrictive school setting: **2**

Council Districts Served



Questions?



LEXINGTON



Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government

Master

200 E. Main St
Lexington, KY 40507

File Number: 0355-25

File ID: 0355-25

Type: Committee Item

Status: Agenda Ready

Version: 1

Contract #:

In Control: Social Services &
Public Safety
(SSPS) Committee

File Created: 04/10/2025

File Name: Items Referred to Committee

Final Action:

Title: Items Referred to Committee

Notes:

Sponsors:

Enactment Date:

Attachments: 2026 SSPS Referral List_08.11.26

Enactment Number:

Deed #:

Hearing Date:

Drafter:

Effective Date:

History of Legislative File

Ver- sion:	Acting Body:	Date:	Action:	Sent To:	Due Date:	Return Date:	Result:
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Text of Legislative File 0355-25

Title

Items Referred to Committee

2026 SOCIAL SERVICES AND PUBLIC SAFETY (SSPS) COMMITTEE REFERRAL LIST

ITEMS REFERRED		SPONSOR(S)	REFERRED	LAST HEARD
1)	Public Safety Technology	W. Baxter	September 21, 2021	May 2, 2023
2)	Eviction Diversion & Right to Counsel	D. Wu	January 24, 2023	May 5, 2026
3)	Comprehensive Review of Code Enforcement	S. Lynch	June 29, 2023	August 26, 2025
4)	Coordinated Victim Response Plan	L. Sheehan	May 2, 2023	
5)	A Caring Place (Villages Model Initiatives for Lexington)	S. Lynch	August 20, 2024	October 14, 2025
6)	Youth Council	A. Beasley	August 20, 2024	
7)	Homeless Encampment Response and Street Outreach Services for OHPI	J. Reynolds	September 17, 2024	January 13, 2026
8)	Mobile Market Update	J. Reynolds	March 4, 2025	April 14, 2026
9)	Strategic Growth Plan for Lexington Fire Department	J. Hale, T. Morton	March 18, 2025	August 26, 2025
10)	Emergency Winter Shelter Program	T. Morton	June 3, 2025	
11)	Audrey Grevious Center Update	J. Reynolds	June 26, 2025	January 13, 2026
12)	Animal Care and Control Ordinance Update	E. Curtis	October 23, 2025	June 9, 2026
13)	Cardiac Crusade	T. Morton	February 12, 2026	
14)	Division of Youth Services Update	J. Reynolds	March 10, 2026	
15)	STREEET Task Force: Drag Racing Ordinance	W. Baxter	March 24, 2026	
16)	Development of comprehensive expansion strategy for community paramedicine and crisis response services	T. Morton	May 26, 2026	
17)	Study of potential E-911 Shift Differential	A. Beasley	May 26, 2026	
18)	Review of Potential e-bike Ordinance	W. Baxter	June 16, 2026	
ANNUAL/PERIODIC ITEMS		SPONSOR(S)	REFERRED	LAST HEARD
19)	Review of Recovery Residences (Sober Living Homes) Ordinance	T. Morton	February 11, 2025	October 14, 2025
20)	Domestic and Sexual Violence Prevention Coalition	T. Morton	March 4, 2025	April 14, 2026
21)	Substance Use Disorder Intervention (SUDI) Program Update	J. Reynolds	January 12, 2022	June 3, 2025
22)	Office of Homelessness Prevention and Intervention (OHPI) Update	J. Reynolds	June 7, 2022	October 14, 2025
23)	National Alliance on Mental Illness (NAMI) Update	E. Curtis	February 20, 2018	February 17, 2026
24)	Office of Affordable Housing Initiatives and Projects Update	J. Reynolds	August 10, 2021	April 14, 2026
25)	Recruitment, Retirement, and Retention for Public Safety Update	J. Reynolds, W. Baxter	September 22, 2020	July 3, 2025
26)	Community Paramedicine Program Update	J. Reynolds	July 6, 2021	January 28, 2025
27)	Periodic Code Enforcement Update	J. Reynolds	October 8, 2019	May 5, 2026
28)	Lexington Global Engagement Center (Global Lex) Update	J. Reynolds	January 15, 2015	June 9, 2026
29)	ONE Lexington Programs Update	J. Reynolds	September 25, 2020	March 17, 2026
30)	Family Services Program Update	J. Reynolds	January 16, 2025	May 5, 2026
31)	Partners for Youth Program Update	J. Reynolds	January 16, 2025	March 17, 2026
Updated 06.16.26				

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