

# **INTERIM JOINT COMMITTEE ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

## **Minutes of the Fourth Meeting of the 2026 Interim**

**September 15, 2026**

### **Call to Order and Roll Call**

The fourth meeting of the Interim Joint Committee on Local Government was held on September 15, 2026, at 9:00 AM ET/ 8:00 AM CT in Room 149 of the Capitol Annex. Representative Patrick Flannery, Chair, called the meeting to order, and the secretary called the roll.

### **Present were:**

Members: Representative Patrick Flannery, Co-Chair; Senator Michael J. Nemes, Co-Chair; Senators Greg Elkins, Scott Madon, Amanda Mays Bledsoe, Robby Mills, and Lindsey Tichenor; and Representatives Jared Bauman, Steven Doan, Ken Fleming, Chris Freeland, Tony Hampton, Mark Hart, Mary Beth Imes, Chris Lewis, Michael Meredith, Amy Neighbors, Rebecca Raymer, Rachel Roarx, Sarah Stalker, and Susan Witten.

Guests: William Hensley, Jailer, Boyd County; Joyce Johnson, Clinical Director of Outpatient Services, Stepworks; Logan Hanes, Executive Director, Kentucky Manufactured Housing Institute; and Shanna Chamblee, Regional Director, U.S. Term Limits.

LRC Staff: Mark Mitchell, Christopher Jacovitch, and Faithe Wheatley.

### **Approval of Minutes from August 18, 2026 Meeting**

A motion was made by Senator Elkins and seconded by Senator Nemes to approve the minutes of the August 18, 2026, meeting. Minutes were approved by voice vote without objection.

### **Discussion of the State of the Manufactured and Mobile Home Industry and Update on Implementation of 2025 RS HB 160**

Logan Hanes, Executive Director, Kentucky Manufactured Housing Institute (KMHI), spoke at length regarding the state of the manufactured home industry and the effect of the implementation of 2025 RS HB 160. Mr. Hanes provided the current definition of manufactured homes, noted the continuing addition of more stringent safety and quality regulations at federal and state levels, and Kentucky's need to update several statutory and regulatory definitions to comply with the federal definition. Mr. Hanes

stated manufactured homes are bound to titling by the Uniform Commercial Code and are under the umbrella of the Fair Housing Act, and he urged caution as potential changes are considered.

In response to Representative Roarx, Mr. Hanes stated that KMHI does not have a firm stance on whether the sheriff's office or the county clerk's office should collect property taxes on manufactured housing.

In response to Senator Tichenor, Mr. Hanes stated the main differences between the closing processes of manufactured homes versus site-built homes is in terms of financing.

### **Discussion of Opioid Use Disorder Treatment in County Jails**

William Hensley, Jailer, Boyd County, and Joyce Johnson, Clinical Director of Outpatient Services, Stepworks, discussed the use of buprenorphine long-acting injectables as an opioid use disorder treatment in jails and detention centers.

Ms. Johnson stated buprenorphine, available in both oral and injectable formulations, is one of the 3 FDA approved medications for the treatment of opioid use disorders that work by both blocking and activating certain brain receptors responsive to opiates. Benefits from the use of the long-acting injectables include cost savings in staffing, elimination of contraband, improved recidivism rates, and lower rates of post-release overdose.

Jailer Hensley discussed the use of the long-acting injectables in the Boyd County jail over the past two years, including improved safety and security in the jail, positive experiences for the inmates receiving the injections, and the cost savings in terms of staff. Opioid abatement money has been used to cover the cost of the long-acting injectables used at the jail.

In response to Chair Flannery, Jailer Hensley stated the Boyd County jail has 206 beds and typically has around 300 inmates. Both county and state inmates participate in the program. The price of the long-acting injectable is the main hesitation for other jails to use the program. Personnel cost savings and avoidance of diversion issues make the injectable attractive.

In response to Senator Madon, Mr. Hensley stated other jails are using this program with the long-acting injectables, but was unable to give all the specifics. There is a peer support program both in the jail and for those that have been released. The jail does not

yet have data on the number of inmates post-release that have been able to stay drug free.

In response to Representative Witten, Ms. Johnson clarified the recidivism rate percentages came specifically from the StepWorks program and were through the 90-day follow-ups.

In response to Senator Elkins, Jailer Hensley stated the program is open to county and state inmates. Medical professionals examine the inmates' individual cases and determine which inmates and what treatment is received and how long the treatment will continue. Money is not taken from the general fund for this program, it is all taken from the opioid abatement monies.

In response to Representative Stalker, Ms. Johnson stated the oral formulation and the injectable were the same medication administered in different ways, so the main challenge with the injectable is a reaction at the injection site. Post release, Stepworks' peer support connects people to housing and other needs.

### **Discussion of Congressional Term Limits**

Shanna Chamblee, Regional Director, U.S. Term Limits, discussed the organization's efforts at establishing congressional term limits. Ms. Chamblee stated a 1995 Supreme Court decision determined the use of congressional term limits must be made through a U.S. constitutional amendment.

In response to Chair Flannery, Ms. Chamblee said that amongst the constitutional convention requests, which can open the constitution to many changes, Congress has responded to amendments on a one-by-one basis.

In response to Representative Hart, Ms. Chamblee stated there is a set number of terms for the proposal in Congress.

Senator Mays Bledsoe commented that Lexington has term limits at the district level—12 years for mayor, at-large council member, and regular member, making for a cumulative total of 36 years. The average congressional term limit is 6 years, and the average for those serving at present is 8 years.

Co-Chair Nemes stated his opposition to term limits and said that a convention with topics could be done by slate. With term limits, a voter cannot keep a lawmaker in office who is doing a great job. In response to Co-Chair Nemes, Ms. Chamblee stated her group is using both methods to try to impose limits.

Chair Flannery announced the next meeting of the committee will be October 20, 2026, at 9:00 AM ET/ 8:00 AM CT in Room 149 of the Capitol Annex.

**Adjournment**

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned.