

Kentucky Commission On Human Rights

ALL DOORS ARE OPEN IN KENTUCKY

Newsletter

Statewide radio campaign promotes 'All Doors Are Open In Kentucky' Fair Housing Program

In April, U.S. and Kentucky Fair Housing Month, the Kentucky Commission on Human Rights launched a radio campaign to promote its current education and outreach fair housing program, 'All Doors Are Open In Kentucky.'

The advertisements inform the public about the right to fair housing and the commission role as state authority that enforces the law. The announcements are airing in all 120 counties of the state over 89 stations throughout the remainder of the year.



Gov. Steve Beshear speaks in radio advertisements and TV public service announcements for the Kentucky Commission on Human Rights about the right to fair housing in Kentucky.

The commission fair housing education and outreach program and its public awareness promotion are provided by a partnership with the U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

Fair Housing program aims to increase knowledge of rights for vulnerable and increase law compliance for everyone

The 'All Doors Are Open In Kentucky' program is allowing the Kentucky Commission on Human Rights to provide education and outreach trainings, workshops and other projects designed to increase understanding and awareness about fair housing law.



At left is a newspaper advertisement to promote the Kentucky Commission on Human Rights 'All Doors Are Open In Kentucky' Fair Housing Program.

According to the U.S. and Kentucky Fair Housing acts, people have the right to choose the housing they want and can afford, without being discriminated against based on race, color, religion, national origin, sex, disability and familial status.

The familial status class protects people who have children under age 18 in the household and women who are pregnant. It is also against fair housing law for newspapers and other advertisers to say in a housing rental or sale advertisement, "No children allowed."

It is illegal to retaliate against anyone who files a discrimination complaint with the Kentucky Commission on Human Rights.

The commission throughout the spring has held a number of fair housing workshops and training.

Continued next page

Kentucky Civil Rights Hall of Fame nomination deadline extended to July 16 — Hurry!

Please nominate one of your favorite Kentucky human rights advocates for the Kentucky Civil Rights Hall of Fame 2012 Inductions. The deadline for nominations has been extended to July 16. Visit www.kchr.ky.gov to download a nomination form or contact the commission to help you make your nomination at 1.800.292.5566. The induction event will take place in the Fall of 2012.

The commission held one such event on May 15 with the Hopkinsville Commission on Human Rights at the Pennyrile Area Development District Office in Hopkinsville, Ky. The free public workshop agenda included topics such as: Why Fair Housing Still Matters, Hopkinsville Housing Update, the Basics of Immigrant Housing Rights and Responsibilities, and Overcoming Cultural Barriers in Housing.

The state commission and the Lexington Fair Housing Council conducted a free training on the Kentucky Fair Housing Act on April 4 in London, Ky. The training took place at the Cumberland Valley Area Development District. It was attended by real estate licensees, landlords, social service providers and government employees.

The commission conducted fair housing law training during this period to respondents of housing discrimination complaints who, as part of their conciliation agreements with the complainants and the commission, took fair housing law compliance training to learn how to keep from violating the law.

The program is focused on helping various state populations:

People found to be vulnerable to housing discrimination

- Immigrants and refugees protected by the class of national origin, many of whom may be unaware of the law or need information in their own languages;
- People with disabilities who can benefit from learning details of fair housing rights and protections concerning service

animals, equal access and reasonable accommodations;

- Members of minority groups who continue to face housing discrimination.

People who need information about required compliance and how to comply:

- Housing professionals such as realtors, landlords, property managers, bankers, and mortgage company employers and employees;
- Advertisers, newspaper and web company employers and employees that list housing property for sale or rent.

Groups vulnerable to housing discrimination who do not currently have civil rights protections:

The commission is working with HUD to reach lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) people and their families who are interested in housing and other discrimination.

Also encouraged to attend discussion forums are interested members of the public, advocates, support groups, government officials, and housing officials.

The commission is working to provide information about HUD's new rule that provides equal opportunity and treatment for LGBT people who utilize HUD-funded housing and financing (See story about the rule in this newsletter).

The public is invited to all of the fair housing activities.

Help the commission gather LGBT housing discrimination information

The Kentucky Commission on Human Rights is preparing a website link to help gather information on alleged

lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender-related housing discrimination.

The commission will issue a press release and other web and email announcements when the website data tracking site is available. Watch www.kchr.ky.gov for details.

Help the commission with the project by sharing this information and by entering any alleged incidents of housing discrimination against members of LGBT groups and their families as incidents come to light. Encourage people who believe they are victims of this type of discrimination to visit the site once it is established and share the experience by filling out the online form.

The commission aims to assist the state and the U.S. HUD determine issues surrounding housing discrimination against these groups who do not currently have identified civil rights protections in many states including in Kentucky. Nor do the U.S. Civil Rights and Fair Housing acts cover these groups. In Kentucky, some people who are LGBT have civil rights protections through their city governments, which have local city ordinances that include sexual orientation and gender identity as protected classes. These cities in Kentucky include Louisville, Lexington and Covington.

Upcoming Fair Housing Events

Following are events scheduled in the 'All Doors Are Open In Kentucky' series. More will be announced as details become available. Watch the www.kchr.ky.com newsroom and the commission Facebook and Twitter internet pages. Or, call the Kentucky Commission on Human Rights at 1.800.292.5566, Monday through Friday from 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. (Eastern Daylight Time).



Kentucky Commission on Human Rights

John J. Johnson, Executive Director

332 W Broadway, Suite 700, Louisville, Kentucky 40202 . Phone: 502.595.4024 . Toll-free: 800.292.5566 . TDD: 502.595.4084 .

Fax: 502.595.4801 . E-mail: kchr.mail@ky.gov

VISIT US ONLINE AT www.kchr.ky.gov

LGBT Fair Housing Workshop Schedule:

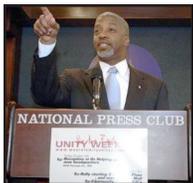
These will be held in three areas of Kentucky. They will provide stakeholders and all members of the public an opportunity to learn about the recent HUD rule that provides certain discrimination protections for HUD housing and financing program applicants and residents who are lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender, and their families. The workshops will offer helpful guidance to housing communities on how to follow the rule. The workshops will be held:

June 20, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. (Central Daylight Time), at Murray State University in its Alexander Hall, which is located on 16th St., between Calloway Avenue and Olive Street (There is no physical street address.), in Murray, Ky., 40271;

June 21, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. (Eastern Daylight Time), at Centre College on the second floor of the Student Center located at 600 W. Walnut St., in Danville, Ky., 40422;

June 22, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. (Eastern Daylight Time), at Morehead State University on the third floor of the Adron Doran University Center located at 150 University Blvd., in Morehead, Ky., 40351.

Among those speaking at the three workshops above are H. Alexander Robinson, who serves as executive director and CEO of the National Black



Justice Coalition, and is president of the NBJC Action Fund. NBJC is an LGBT advocacy civil rights organization.



Also speaking will be Jacqueline Miller, policy and litigation fellow of the National Center for Lesbian Rights.

Registration for the aforementioned workshops is free. Please notify the commission of your intention to attend so that we may properly plan for seating and luncheon arrangements. Reservation deadlines for these three events are June 15. Call the commission at 1.800.292.5566, extension 26.

The Kentucky Commission on Human Rights thanks for helping to organize this project, the National Center for Lesbian Rights, the National Black Justice Coalition, Lexington Fairness, Kentucky Fairness, the Fairness Campaign, the American Civil Liberties Union, Murray State University, Centre College, and Morehead State University.

General public Fair Housing Training Schedule

June 23, Fair Housing Training - Know Your Rights - will be held at the WLOU and WLLV Chickasaw Park musical Summerfest. The festival will be held from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. The commission walk-in Fair Housing Know Your Rights workshops will be held at 12 p.m., 2 p.m., and 4 p.m. (Eastern Daylight Time.), in the Kentucky Commission on Human Rights Fair Housing Center located in tent number 10. The park is located off Southwestern Parkway on Chickasaw Park Boulevard in Louisville, Ky., 40211.

Defender West Louisville Appreciation Event and the Kentucky Commission on Human Rights Fair Housing Center

Join the Kentucky Commission on Human Rights for the *Louisville Defender Newspaper* West Louisville Appreciation Celebration & Proud Family Reunion, Saturday, July 28 through Sunday, July 29, in Shawnee Park on the Great Lawn. The park is located at the end of West Broadway on Shawnee Park Road in Louisville, Ky., 40211.

Visit the commission Fair Housing Center at this fun event.

The West Louisville Appreciation Celebration Festival & Family Reunion emphasizes the positive aspect of the African American community. This community celebration started in 1980 and features activities for the entire family as well as arts, crafts and community agency exhibits.

Written information in more languages and in Braille

The commission is in the process of translating fair housing-related literature into additional languages. These include translations in English-Braille, Arabic, Burmese, Karen, Chin, French, Nepali, Kirundi, Tigrinya, and Swahili.

The commission already produces the materials in English, Bosnian, Karen, Russian, Somali, Spanish, and Vietnamese.

The additional languages have been selected with help from organizations that assist Kentucky residents of other national origins and from U.S. Census demographics concerning the makeup of Kentucky's population.

Why fair housing still matters in 2012

When referring to fair housing, one is usually talking about the Fair Housing Act amended in Title VIII of the United States Civil Rights Act of 1968. It was signed by President Lyndon B. Johnson.

Also applicable in Kentucky are fair housing laws amended in Kentucky Revised Statutes Chapter 344, the Kentucky Civil Rights Act, which was signed by Governor Edward Breathitt in 1968.

These laws prohibit discrimination in housing on the basis of color, disability, familial status (families with children under the age of 18),

Board of Commissioners

Chair George W. Stinson, Louisville . Henry Curtis, Frankfort . Robert Asseo, Florence . Timothy W. Thomas, Madisonville
Virginia L. Burton , Lexington . Samuel R. Coleman Jr., Middlesboro . Sandra Anez Powell, Lexington . Mildred Hudson Diehl , Fort Mitchell
Alma L. Randolph Patton, Owensboro . Duane Bonifer, Greensburg . Ann Newman, Ashland

national origin, race, religion, sex, and retaliation.

These classes are protected from discrimination in the sale and rental of housing, home improvement, mortgage lending, home insurance, and in other real estate-related transactions.

Pursuant to these laws, on the basis of any protected class, it is unlawful to refuse to sell, rent or lease a property, discriminate on the terms and condition, deny any services or facilities relating to housing, or refuse to make reasonable accommodations or modifications for qualified individuals with a disability.

It has been more than 40 years since the enactment of the Fair Housing Act, yet many Americans still experience discrimination in housing.

The National Fair Housing Alliance, a reputable national fair housing organization, states that about four million fair housing violations occur each year. Less than one percent of the violations are reported.

For 2010, The U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) reports that 10,155 housing discrimination complaints were filed across the United States.

Of these complaints, 4,839 were based on disability, 3,483 on race, 1,560 on familial status, 1,177 on national origin, 1139 on sex, 287 on religion, 219 on color, and 707 on retaliation.



Above is a billboard posted during the Kentucky Derby in Louisville to promote the right to fair housing.

In Kentucky, HUD reports that in 2010, 126 housing discrimination complaints were filed at the Kentucky Commission on Human Rights, Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government Human Rights Commission, Louisville Metro Human Relations Commission, and HUD, itself. The Lexington Fair Housing Council, a private nonprofit agency that handles fair housing complaints, received 103 housing discrimination inquiries in 2011. Of these inquiries, 47 were based on disability, 16 on race, 14 on familial status, eight on national origin, 16 on sex, one on religion, and one on sexual orientation. The Lexington Fair Housing Council reports that many of these inquiries were conciliated before a formal complaint was pursued. Conciliations are similar to settlements in civil suits.

The above statistics show that the basis of disability accounted for 48 percent of the complaints, 34 percent were based on race, and 15 percent were based on familial status. These trends represent a challenge for Kentucky taking into account the current state demography. The U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey reports that 711,057 Kentuckians have a disability. The 2010 U.S. Census shows the state is becoming

more diverse. It shows that living in Kentucky are 337,520 African Americans, 132,836 Hispanics, 48,930 Asians, 10,120 Native Americans, and over 55,551 people of other ethnicity.

The Kentucky Housing Corporation in 2009 published a report titled, *The Analysis and Impediments to Fair Housing*. The study shows that many “residents in Kentucky lack knowledge of their fair housing laws and rights.” In addition, it states that “the housing stock in Kentucky is not adequately accessible” and that Kentucky lacks an enforceable Uniform Residential Landlord and Tenant Act (URLTA). The URLTA provides balanced rights and responsibilities for tenants and landlords and provides for equal housing opportunity. Currently, the URLTA is a state law that gives local governments the authority to choose whether or not to adopt the provisions. About 18 cities and counties have adopted the law.

It is evident that inequality in housing is still pervasive. Housing discriminatory practices hurt many Kentucky families. The need to increase public awareness about fair housing is as important as it was when the fair housing laws were passed in 1968.

The public is challenged with the question, “What can I do to eradicate housing discrimination so that every Kentuckian will have the opportunity to prosper regardless of one’s disability, race, color, sex, religion, national origin, or familial status?”

To learn more about fair housing laws, every person’s right to fair housing, and how to comply with fair housing laws, please contact the Kentucky Commission on Human Rights at 1.800.292.5566.

New rule gives equal access to housing in HUD programs regardless of sexual orientation or gender identity

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) posted on Feb. 3, 2012, a Rule and Regulation titled, "Equal Access to Housing in HUD Programs Regardless of Sexual Orientation or Gender Identity, Final Order. The rule became effective on March 5, 2012.

According to the Feministing.com website, U.S. Housing and Urban Development Secretary Shaun Donovan at a January event for people who are lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender, said this about the new rule:

"First and foremost, this rule includes a new equal access provision that prohibits owners and operators of HUD-funded housing, or housing whose financing we insure, from inquiring about an applicant's sexual orientation or gender identity or denying housing on that basis. If you are denying HUD housing to people on the basis of sexual orientation or gender identity—actual or perceived—you're discriminating, you're breaking the law – and you will be held accountable. That's what equal access means – and that's what this rule is going to do.

"Secondly, this rule makes clear that LGBT families...are eligible for HUD's public housing and Housing Choice Voucher programs that collectively serve 5.5 million people. Third, the rule also makes clear that sexual orientation and gender identity should not and cannot be part of any lending decision when it comes to getting a mortgage insured by the FHA – part of HUD."

In a Nutshell*

- HUD has published a rule called, "Equal Access to Housing in HUD Programs Regardless of Sexual Orientation or Gender Identity"
- Eligibility determinations for HUD-assisted or -insured housing must be made "without regard to actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity, or marital status."
- The rule prohibits inquiries about an applicant's sexual orientation or gender identity for purposes of eligibility.
- Inquiries related to a person's sex must be restricted to purposes of placing applicants in temporary, emergency shelters, or assessing the number of bedrooms necessary to accommodate a household.
- Sexual orientation and gender identity, or that perceived, cannot be part of a lending decision to getting a mortgage that is FHA-insured.

**The majority of the 'Nutshell' section was published by the "Florida Public Interest Journal Spring 2012 Edition".*

EEOC rules it can process employment transgender complaint and base it on existing protected class of "sex"

The U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) has recently taken the position that it has the right to investigate a transgender employee discrimination case within the already existing protected class of sex under Title VII of the U.S. Civil Rights Act.

In an order signed on April 20, 2012, by EEOC Acting Executive Officer and Executive Secretariat Bernadette B. Wilson, the EEOC found that a federal employee's complaint of discrimination based on gender identity, change

of sex, and/or transgender status is cognizable under the federal law and remanded the complaint to the EEOC agency for processing.

EEOC representatives have said the EEOC is currently training federal employees on what this will mean relative to employment complaints and that specific guidelines will be issued by the EEOC in the future.

To summarize the complaint that precipitated the EEOC determination, the complainant, a transgender woman, was a police detective in Phoenix, Ariz. In December 2010, she said she decided to relocate to San Francisco, Calif., for family reasons. According to her formal complaint, the complainant was still known as a male at that time. The complainant alleged that while still presenting as a male, she participated in a telephone interview and was then told by a representative of the prospective federal employer near the new location that the job would be hers if a background check was approved. Later, after the employer learned that the complainant was trans-gendering from male to female, the complainant was emailed that the job was no longer available due to federal budget restrictions. The complainant then filed a complaint with the EEOC.

Fair Housing history tour in Northern KY

About 95 people took a free bus tour on April 25 to visit sites significant to Kentucky's segregated history. The tour took place in the Northern Kentucky cities of Elsmere, Covington and Newport.

The event was held to celebrate U.S. Fair Housing Month and the 44th Anniversary of the Federal Fair Housing Act of 1968.

Stops included period African American schools, churches, and homes of Kentucky African Americans who endured segregation and fought along with others to gain civil rights.

The tourists enjoyed a free walking tour of the National Underground Railroad Freedom Center in nearby Cincinnati, Ohio, just across the bridge from the cities.

The Get on the Bus Tour was a joint effort by Kentucky fair housing partners. It was sponsored by the City of Covington, Ky., the Covington Human Rights Commission, the Covington Center for Great Neighborhoods, Covington Independent Schools, the City of Elsmere, Ky., the City of Newport, Ky., the Lexington, Ky., Fair Housing Council, the Kentucky Housing Corporation, the National Underground Railroad Freedom Center of Cincinnati, Ohio, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, and the Kentucky Commission on Human Rights.

Kentucky Commission on Human Rights Northern Kentucky Regional Field Supervisor John C.K. Fisher played a key role in organizing this successful event.

Greeting from new managing attorney and general counsel Keith Duerr



"Let me begin by once again expressing my deep appreciation and sincere gratitude to the Kentucky Commission on Human Rights Board of Commissioners,

the executive director, and the amazingly dedicated and tireless staff of the Kentucky Commission on Human Rights for allowing me the opportunity to serve as managing attorney and general counsel. Each person has welcomed me with exceeding kindness and patience during my continuing transition to this challenging position.

I am also grateful to my

predecessors, Mark Cambron and Morgan Ransdell, both of whom have been, and continue to be, invaluable resources, liberally sharing their wealth of experience and knowledge.

For more than 20 years, I've been privileged to engage in the general private practice of law throughout Kentucky. As a result, I have had the opportunity to appear before all levels of state and federal trial and appellate courts. At this stage of my career, I couldn't be more honored and enthusiastic to have the opportunity to contribute to the vital and essential work of this commission. Toward this end, I am committed to serving to the utmost of my personal and professional ability. I look forward to working with the commission, its partners, and the people of Kentucky to accomplish this challenging and exciting goal."

Mr. Duerr began his position in April. The commission is delighted to welcome him.

Former managing attorney Mark Cambron accepted a position in the early spring at the University of Louisville as assistant dean for External and Faculty Affairs in the College of Education and Human Development. He served the commission for approximately two years and became managing attorney in 2011. The commission thanks Mr. Cambron for his excellent service and wishes him well on his future endeavors.

Alternative high school diploma for students with disabilities

Condensed from release by Kentucky Governor's Communications Office

Governor Steve Beshear on April 30 in Cecilia, Ky., signed a bill to benefit students with disabilities by allowing them to earn an alternative high

school diploma. Previously, such students could earn only a certificate of attainment if they were considered ineligible for statewide assessments.

The new legislation allows for an alternative high school diploma for students with disabilities whose individualized education program indicates the student cannot participate in the regular statewide assessments. The Kentucky Board of Education will develop regulations outlining the requirements for the alternative high school diplomas.

"We know how important it is that every student receives an education, and how important it is to high school students that they be rewarded with a diploma for their hard work when they successfully complete their studies," Gov. Beshear said. "This new legislation recognizes that students with disabilities have the same desire to earn a high school diploma as their peers do. This makes that possible for them," he said.

Sen. Dennis Parrett of Elizabethtown, the bill's sponsor and parent to a student who will benefit from the bill, joined Gov. Beshear, school officials and students for the signing held at Central Hardin High School in Cecilia.



Commission announces 3 Great Black Kentuckians at African American History Month Celebration in capitol

The Kentucky Commission on Human Rights on February 8 announced three inductees into its Gallery of Great Black Kentuckians. The inductees were Kentucky State Senator Gerald Neal, the late Arthur Walters and the late William Blakey.

The inductions and accompanying Gallery of Great Black Kentuckians

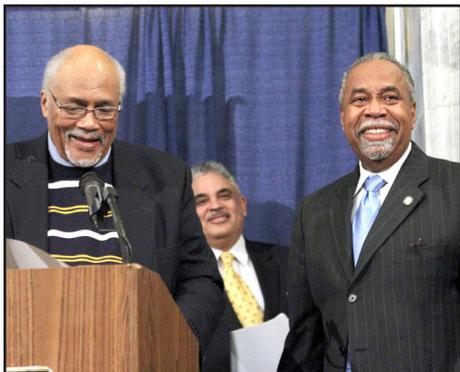
Poster unveiling took place at the 2012 Kentucky Black History Month Celebration, sponsored by the Kentucky Black Legislative Caucus.

Below, Gov. Steve Beshear (far left) helps the commission unveil the Great Black Kentuckian posters.



Over 200 people attended the celebration held in the Capitol Rotunda in Frankfort, Ky. Gov. Steve Beshear participated as did several legislators and the Kentucky Commission on Human Rights

Commission Chair George W. Stinson of Louisville, Ky., Commissioners Alma Randolph Patton of Owensboro, Ky., Duane Bonifer of Greensburg, Ky., and Henry Curtis of Frankfort, along with Executive Director John J. Johnson, announced the new inductees.



Above, Kentucky Human Rights Commissioner Henry Curtis and Executive Director John J. Johnson surprised Kentucky State Senator Gerald Neal with the announcement that he was selected this year as a Great Black Kentuckian.

Gerald A. Neal, the state senator who currently represents District 33 in Jefferson County, was the first African American man elected to the Kentucky State Senate. First

elected in 1989, he has since been consecutively re-elected the last 22 years. This represents the second to the longest service of any African American member of the Kentucky General Assembly. He has been a strong voice for senior citizens, youth, the disadvantaged and minorities and a staunch supporter of education, healthcare and penal code reform. Neal, who organizes the Kentucky Legislative Black Caucus Annual Black History Month Celebration in the capitol, was surprised by the announcement of his induction. His family, colleagues and staff managed to keep the secret from him during the months leading up to the ceremony. They were in attendance for the unveiling of his poster. Neal is also an inductee of the Kentucky Civil Rights Hall of Fame.



William Arthur "Buddy" Blakey (1943-2010), a native of Louisville, Ky., made a national impact by devoting his life's work to

advocating for educational opportunities on behalf of minority and disadvantaged students. As a prominent Washington D.C. attorney, he led the lobbying efforts that resulted in passage of the Historically Black College and University (HBCU) Act as well as the Thurgood Marshall Legal Education Opportunity Program Act funded by the U.S. Congress. He served as legal counsel to the United Negro College Fund for more than 15 years. In recognition of his advocacy for historically black colleges and universities throughout the nation, Blakey was inducted into the National Black College Hall of Fame in 2001.



Arthur Meredith Walters (1918-2010), was a social service administrator who is most recognized for his role as the Louisville Urban

League executive director from 1970 to 1987. Known as a "bridge-builder" and one of Louisville, Kentucky's most effective leaders for justice and opportunity, he was among the inaugural inductees of the Kentucky Human Rights Commission Hall of Fame in 2000.



Above, Kentucky Human Rights Commissioners Alma Randolph Patton, Chair George Stinson, Henry Curtis and Duane Bonifer were among those who participated in the celebration.

The Kentucky Commission on Human Rights in 1970 introduced the Gallery of Great Black Kentuckians. The educational program recognizes achievements of Kentucky African Americans who may not be highlighted in traditional histories and who have made remarkable achievements. Others have made a mark in the history of Kentucky and the nation. The gallery now has 54 members. The biographical-style posters are used by schools and libraries as tools to bring Kentucky African American role models or history into classrooms and to the public.

Martin Luther King Jr. Holiday events

The Kentucky Commission on Human Rights participated in special events throughout the state to recognize the National Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. Holiday.

Kentucky Commission on Human Rights State-At-Large Commissioner



Samuel Coleman told school students in his city of Middlesboro, Ky., about his personal experiences in the push for civil rights and about how he has been inspired by the work of the late Dr. King.



Kentucky Human Rights Commissioner of the 1st Supreme Court District Timothy Thomas chaired the Hopkins County, Ky., 28th annual celebration of the

Martin Luther King Jr. National Holiday. The event was held on Jan. 14. Kentucky Commission on Human Rights Executive Director John Johnson introduced Naomi Barber King, the keynote speaker at the Hopkins County event. She is widow of the late Rev. A.D. Williams King, younger brother of Dr. Martin King Jr. She and her husband served with his brother in the 1950s and 60s, a turbulent period of the Civil Rights Movement.



Kentucky Human Rights Commissioner of the 7th Supreme Court District Ann Newman is also chair of the NAACP Chapter of Boyd and Greenup counties in

Kentucky. She participated in King

holiday events in her hometown of Ashland, Ky., including a Jan. 15 community service sponsored by the Ashland Area Ministerial Association and a Jan. 16 annual Martin Luther King Jr. Day Service at the historic St. James AME Church. Commissioner Newman helped organize the service, which was sponsored by the Boyd & Greenup NAACP chapter.

Executive Director Johnson spoke at the 10th annual King service in Hartford, Ky., on Jan. 16, at Harvest House Church, which sponsored the event. Hartford and surrounding towns in Ohio County lie in Kentucky's 2nd Supreme Court District, which is represented by Kentucky Human Rights Commissioner Alma Randolph Patton, who participated in the service and assisted with its promotion.



Commissioner Randolph Patton also gave greetings for the commission at the Owensboro Human Relations Commission King Commemorative March on Jan. 17.

Franklin-Simpson names award for John J. Johnson

The Franklin-Simpson County Human Rights Commission during its King holiday event presented its first John J. Johnson Civil Rights Award, named for the Kentucky Commission on Human Rights executive director, who is a native of Franklin, Ky. The award was presented on Jan. 16 to two recipients, Larry Nolan and Larry Dixon, for their contributions to civil rights.

Nolan was elected in May of 1975 as the seventh president of the Franklin-Simpson County Chapter of the NAACP. He encouraged African Americans to run for the school board, join the police force,

and seek membership on the city zoning committee. He pushed for employment opportunities for African Americans in local industries and confronted the *Franklin Favorite* newspaper for omitting NAACP news.

Dixon was an original member of the Franklin-Simpson County Human Rights Commission and worked for the equality of all people. "Both men still work, today, for the betterment of the citizens of the Franklin-Simpson County Community," said Wanda Tuck the local commission's chair.

Freedom Fund Gala sponsored by Boyd-Greenup County NAACP

Kentucky Human Rights Commissioner Ann Newman of Ashland, Ky., in her capacity as president of the Boyd and Greenup County NAACP chapter, led the group's Freedom Fund Gala held on Saturday, May 12.

The NAACP chapter presented its Community Service Award to one of Ashland's model citizens and a community volunteer who dedicates her life to fighting hunger, Alfreda Moore. She is executive director of the Community Kitchen in Ashland since 2008. The nonprofit Community Kitchen provides hot meals to all comers five days a week.

"We are blessed to have you in our community," Newman said. "We want you to continue. The journey is not over; you still have a lot of fight to fight and we're right behind you as a community," she said.

Kentucky Commission on Human Rights John J. Johnson was keynote speaker at the gala. He spoke to attendees about the importance of voting. The NAACP, he said, "is not in business to deal only with the problems of African Americans, but with building a whole community

where everybody is equal in society.”

He said Americans have the opportunity to influence their communities through voting. He said the right to vote was hard-earned and must be used to shape policies to address issues ranging from poverty, education and healthcare to racial discrimination through criminal profiling and voter identification requirements.

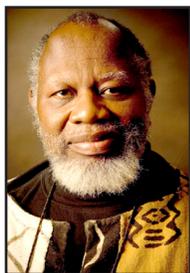
“My vote should reflect my concern for programs and policies that reflect a more equal society, and you have the power; it is your decision,” he said.

KY Human Rights Commission mourns death of former employee

Arthur Buchanan, who died in April, in Louisville, Ky., served as an employee of the Kentucky Commission on Human Rights from 1979 to 1990 as a community outreach specialist. He traveled the state with other civil rights professionals to help form local human rights commissions and to build strength within civil rights advocacy organizations such as women’s rights groups, disability groups and NAACP chapters. He worked alongside Kentucky Commission on Human Rights Executive Director John J. Johnson who headed the Outreach Division of the commission during Buchanan’s tenure. Buchanan worked with housing authorities statewide to eradicate discrimination related to racial steering, and he worked in housing testing projects throughout the commonwealth.

“Mr. Buchanan was a friend to the commission and a friend of mine,” said Executive Director Johnson. “Arthur was a dedicated worker for the cause of equality and positive change, and he was a warm and gracious human being who will be greatly missed,” Johnson said.

Gore receives Carter Woodson award



Jerry Gore, a native of Maysville, Ky., is the recipient of the National Education Association 2012 Carter G. Woodson Memorial Award. Each year, the NEA presents the award to

an individual whose activities in black affairs significantly impact education and the achievement of equal opportunity. He will receive the award on July 1 in the Washington D.C. Convention Center. Gore retired from Morehead State University in 1999 as the Minority Student Affairs director. He is an historian and the great-great grandson of Addison White who has been called Ohio’s most famous fugitive of the Underground Railroad. Gore teams with scholar Peggy Overly to deliver a dynamic presentation on slavery and the Underground Railroad movement. Gore is one of the founders of the National Underground Railroad Museum Inc., located in historic Maysville. He and Overly traveled the U.S. and Canada researching and sharing histories of enslaved Africans and the Underground Railroad. Currently, the retired educator is CEO of Freedom Time.

Seeking local human rights commissions

The Kentucky Commission on Human Rights has been vigilant this year in encouraging city and county governments to form local human rights commissions. There are presently 24 such commissions in the state. A very few have authority to enforce civil rights through local civil rights ordinances. All of the local commissions conduct education and outreach and act as advisory groups to help communities solve civil rights issues. All of the local commissions act as partners to the Kentucky Human Rights Commission. The local commissions provide a community

presence for the state commission, conveying the message that regardless of where people live, their human and civil rights are cared about and the community and Commonwealth of Kentucky exist to help and enforce those rights.

State commission representatives have met with several local governments this year to encourage the establishment of more local commissions. The commission has met with the mayors of Hazard, Manchester and London, Ky., to share information about the state commission and to propose that they create new local human rights commissions. The city of Hazard already has a human rights board. The Mayor of Hazard, Nan Gorman, has agreed to appoint additional members to the human rights board.



Regional Field Supervisor Juan Peña and Hazard Mayor Nan Gorman in her office Hazard, Ky.

Executive Director John J. Johnson and Regional Field Supervisor Glenda Green in April met with the City of Frankfort and the Franklin Fiscal Court to urge reactivation of their local commission, which became defunct in the 1970s.

Louisville NAACP President Cunningham receives Lifetime Achievement Award



Louisville NAACP President Raul Cunningham (seated at right) received the

Louisville Metro Human Relations Commission Lifetime Achievement

Award during the Louisville commission 50th anniversary luncheon on Jan. 24. (To his left is former Kentucky Human Rights Commission Chair Priscilla Johnson.) Cunningham has been a civil rights leader since he was a teenager and has made countless contributions to causes of equality.

Denim Day - Sexual Assault Awareness



At left are three of the Kentucky Commission on Human Rights staff members who wore denim on March 28 to recognize Denim Day in Kentucky. They are

Enforcement Officer LiAndrea Goatley, Regional Field Supervisor Glenda Green and Enforcement Officer Aneeka Ferrell.

Denim Day is a campaign to raise awareness and educate the public about rape and sexual assault. This movement arose from the outrage that followed an Italian Supreme Court decision in 1998 to overturn a rape conviction because the victim wore tight jeans. The court ruled that because a woman's jeans were very tight, her driving instructor could not have removed them without her help. Therefore, she must have consented to having sex with him.

The ruling sparked widespread protest. The day after the decision, women in the Italian legislature protested by wearing jeans and holding placards that read, "Jeans: An Alibi for Rape." Wearing jeans has become an international symbol of protest against erroneous and destructive attitudes about sexual assault. As of 2011, at least 20 U.S. states officially recognize Denim Day.

On March 28, the Kentucky Commission on Human Rights observed the day, and many staff members wore denim. Throughout

the year, the commission gives sexual harassment training to employers and employees all over the state and teaches people about the Kentucky and U.S. Civil Rights acts, which protect people from sexual harassment and different treatment based on sex in the areas of housing, employment, public accommodations, and financial transactions.

Women's Commission adds three to 'Kentucky Women Remembered'

During Women's History Month in March, the Kentucky Commission on Women honored three Kentucky women for their illustrious careers and significant contributions to the state.

Willa Beatrice Brown (who is also a member of the Kentucky Commission on Human Rights Gallery of Great Black Kentuckians), Crit Luallen and Joan Riehm were inducted into the "Kentucky Women Remembered" exhibit. As part of the honor, their portraits are now displayed alongside past inductees in the state capitol in Frankfort.

"Kentucky Women Remembered," overseen by the Kentucky Commission on Women, began in 1978 and consists of portraits depicting outstanding women in Kentucky's history. With this year's three inductees, the exhibit has 65 portraits of outstanding women in Kentucky.



Willa Beatrice Brown

(Barren County, 1906-1992) Willa Beatrice Brown began flight lessons in 1934 at Chicago's

Aeronautical University. In 1937, she received both a master's degree from Northwestern University and her pilot's license – making her the first African American woman to be licensed to fly in the United States. In 1939, she received her commercial pilot's license, making her the first African American woman to make a career of aviation and the person most responsible for preparing blacks for World War II. Brown became the first African

American officer in the Civil Air Patrol in 1941, and the U.S. government named her federal coordinator of the Chicago Unit. She was the first woman in the U.S. to have both a mechanic's license and a commercial pilot's license. In 1942, she became a training coordinator for the Civil Aeronautics Administration and a teacher in the Civilian Pilot Training Program. Brown trained more than 2,000 black pilots, nearly 200 of whom became the squadron at Tuskegee Institute, better known as the legendary "Tuskegee Airmen." In 2002, she was named one of the Women in Aviation's 100 Most Influential Women in Aviation and Aerospace. In 2003, Brown was inducted into the Hall of Fame in Kentucky's Aviation Museum.



Crit Luallen

(Franklin County, 1952-) Descended from two Kentucky governors, Crit Luallen

places public service in the highest regard. She has served Kentucky with distinction, honor and integrity as a public servant for more than two decades. Her career encompasses the positions of state budget director, secretary of the Finance and Administration Cabinet, secretary of the Tourism Cabinet, commissioner of the Kentucky Department of the Arts, and special assistant to Kentucky Gov. Martha Layne Collins. She was elected twice as Kentucky auditor of public accounts.



Joan Riehm

(Jefferson County, 1945-2008) Joan Riehm's distinguished career in

communications, public service and civic affairs spanned more than three decades – beginning as a journalist at *The Courier-Journal* in Louisville and culminating in her 15 years of service as deputy mayor of the City of Louisville. She was the first woman to serve in that position. Riehm was particularly passionate about women's issues, education, the environment

and the beautification of Louisville. She recognized that advancing the quality of life for women was crucial to Louisville's future. Riehm was one of the driving forces behind Benchmark 2000, a community-wide effort to document the status of women and girls in Jefferson County at the millennium. Her efforts led to the creation of the nationally acclaimed Women 4 Women organization in Louisville. Riehm cofounded the Leadership Kentucky program, and her legacy of acting as a mentor led to the creation of the Joan Riehm Women's Leadership Fund. She was recognized nationally as an expert on local government reorganization.

Commission Rulings on Discrimination Complaints

The Kentucky Commission on Human Rights is the state government authority that enforces the Kentucky Civil Rights Act and, as a partner of the U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development and the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, the state human rights commission enforces the U.S. Civil Rights Act. The Kentucky Human Rights Board of Commissioners meets on a monthly basis to rule on discrimination complaints made by people alleging acts of discrimination in Kentucky.

The Kentucky Civil Rights Act prohibits discrimination based on race, color, religion, national origin, sex, age, disability, familial status and tobacco-smoking status. These classes are protected with varying stipulations in the areas of public accommodations, employment, housing, and financial transactions. It is illegal to retaliate against anyone who files a complaint with the commission. Recent commission rulings are as follows:

Since January, the board has ruled to accept 15 conciliation agreements, dismiss 115 complaints with findings of no probable cause to believe discrimination occurred, accept 24 case withdrawals with private settlements, and accept 26 complaint withdrawals without settlement and giving the complainants the right to file private suits.

The commission has also mediated cases for various complainants.

Mediation is an informal and confidential process through which opposing parties meet to negotiate a voluntary resolution of the complaint. Settlement is voluntary and mediation results in closure of the case. The sessions are mediated by a commission attorney who works to help parties resolve the complaint. Mediations offer the complainant the opportunity for quick resolution. Mediations can lead to changes in practices, policies and to monetary settlements for complainants.

Conciliation agreements are similar to settlements and are negotiated by commission complaint investigators and attorneys. The agreements do not constitute admission by respondents of any violation of the law. All respondents affirm they comply with civil rights law.

Conciliation Agreements

Complaint Number 6520-E, Charlotte Fernandes v. Acme Construction Co. Inc., in Ashland, Ky.: Charlotte Fernandes alleged that Acme discriminated against her based on sex in the employment, a violation of the Kentucky and U.S. Civil Rights acts. Fernandes claimed the Acme rejected her for employment because she is female. The commission prepared to recommend a finding of probable cause to believe discrimination occurred. The parties chose to resolve the complaint with a conciliation agreement. Acme Construction compensated Fernandes with \$18,000. It agreed to actively seek women candidates who can perform the essential functions of available jobs, and it will bring policies into compliance with civil rights law. It is undergoing compliance training and three years of monitoring.

Complaint Number 1615-H, Toni Tate v. Edwin Luxon, in Richmond, Ky.: Toni Tate alleged that Edwin Luxon discriminated against her based on the protected class of familial status in housing, a violation of the Kentucky and U.S. Civil Rights acts including the Kentucky and U.S. Fair Housing acts. Tate claimed when she called Luxon to inquire about an apartment he owned, he asked her if she had children, and when he learned she had a son, he told her he did not rent to people with children. Civil rights law protects families with children under the age of 18 in the area of housing.

Luxon denied allegations of unlawful discrimination. Before the commission investigation was complete, the parties chose to resolve the complaint with a conciliation agreement. Luxon compensated Tate with \$750 and agreed to undergo compliance training and three years of compliance monitoring.

Complaint Number 1618-H, Gloria Pratt v. Longs Trailer Park, in Morehead, Ky.: Gloria Pratt alleged that Longs Trailer Park discriminated against her based on the protected class of disability in the area of housing, a violation of the Kentucky and U.S. Civil Rights acts including the Kentucky and U.S. Fair Housing acts. Pratt claimed that when she called the trailer park to inquire about a rental property, the representative said the company did not allow pets when Pratt said she had a service animal, which is not a pet. The company denied any allegation of unlawful discrimination. Before the commission investigation was complete, the parties chose to resolve the complaint with a conciliation agreement. Longs Trailer Park paid the Rowan County Dog Pound \$100 and agreed to fair housing compliance training and two years of commission compliance monitoring.

Complaint Number 849-PA, Timothy Owens v. Jewish Hospital, in Louisville, Ky.: Timothy Owens alleged that Jewish Hospital discriminated against him based on the protected class of disability in the area of public accommodations, a violation of the Kentucky and U.S. Civil Rights acts. Owens claimed while he was a patient being seen at Jewish Hospital, he asked for an American Sign Language Interpreter for his first visit. On subsequent visits, he claimed, he was not provided adequate communications while being treated with medicines and treatment. The hospital denied any allegation of unlawful discrimination and asserted that it attempted to provide Owens with a reasonable accommodation per his request. Before the commission completed its investigation, the parties chose to resolve the complaint with a conciliation agreement. Jewish Hospital paid Owens \$1,500 and agreed to compliance training and monitoring for three years.

Complaint Number 1597-H, Mary

Bargo v. Billy Caldwell, Complaint Number 1598-H, Penny Rasberry v. Billy Caldwell, and Complaint Number 1612-H, Leslie Lively v. Billy Caldwell, in Coldiron, Ky.:

Complainants Mary Bargo, Penny Rasberry, and Leslie Lively, in three separate complaints, alleged that Billy Caldwell discriminated against them based on sex in the area of housing. Specifically, the complainants alleged Caldwell, a property owner from whom they rented housing, sexually harassed them. This would be in violation of the Kentucky and U.S. Civil Rights acts including their Fair Housing acts. Caldwell denied all allegations of unlawful actions. Before the commission completed its investigations, the parties chose to conciliate the complaints in three conciliation agreements. The respondent affirmed he complies with civil rights law. He agreed not to discriminate on the basis of sex including committing any acts of sexual harassment. He paid \$4,000 to Bargo, \$4,000 to Rasberry, and \$4,000 to Lively as compensation. He is undergoing civil rights compliance training and monitoring for three years.

Complaint Number 1608-H, Jayd Crossley v. MOHAR Investments Inc., and Charlotte Moore, in Owensboro, Ky.:

Jayd Crossley alleged MOHAR Investments and Charlotte Moore discriminated against her based on familial status in housing, a violation of the Kentucky and U.S. Civil Rights acts including the Kentucky and U.S. Fair Housing acts. Crossley rented from the respondents under a one-year lease term. She claimed that after she became pregnant, the respondents informed her before her lease term was ended that they would not renew her lease because they do not allow children in their rental units. Crossley claimed she was then forced to vacate her apartment. After its investigation, the commission prepared to issue a finding of probable cause to believe that discrimination had taken place. Before the finding was issued, the parties chose to resolve the complaint with a conciliation agreement. The respondents denied violation of the law and affirmed

compliance with civil rights laws. The respondents paid \$8,000 to Crossley as compensation and will act as a reference in her future efforts to acquire housing. The respondents are undergoing compliance training and monitoring for three years.

Complaint Number 1622-H, Adam Conklin v. Hogg Rentals and Emogene Hogg, in Berea, Ky.:

Adam Conklin alleged that Hogg Rentals and Emogene Hogg discriminated against him on the basis of familial status in the area of housing, a violation of the Kentucky and U.S. Civil Rights acts including the Kentucky and U.S. Fair Housing acts. He claimed his housing provider required him to pay more in rent because he had children in his home under the age of 18. Hogg Rentals denied all allegations and asserted that it did not discriminate. Before the commission completed its investigation, the parties chose to resolve the complaint with a conciliation agreement. The respondent affirmed that it complies with fair housing law and that it does not discriminate. Hogg Rentals compensated the complainant with \$155.83, and modified Conklin's lease agreement to include a monthly rental amount that does not reflect an increase due to the presence of children in the home. The respondent is undergoing compliance training and monitoring by the commission for three years.

Complaint Number 7089, Becky Judson v. the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet, in Frankfort, Ky.:

Judson alleged her employer, the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet, discriminated against her on the basis of a perceived disability in the area of employment. This would be a violation of the Kentucky Civil Rights U.S. Civil Rights acts. Judson claimed her employer placed her on agency-directed sick leave for a three-month period and that she did not have a medical condition that required leave and she had not requested leave. As a result, she said, she was unable to apply for donated sick time to provide income. A hearing officer granted a motion for partial summary judgment, finding that the respondent was liable for discrimination. However, prior to

conducting a final hearing on the remaining issues, the parties chose conciliation. The cabinet denied allegations of unlawful conduct and affirms it complies with civil rights law. It paid Judson three months back pay and corresponding benefits, retirement back pay, and service credit covering the period she was off. The cabinet is undergoing civil rights compliance training and to monitoring by the commission for three years.

Complaint Number 1574-H, Lydia Bird v. the Housing Authority of Bardstown, Ky.:

Bird alleged the Housing Authority of Bardstown discriminated against her based on disability in the area of housing, a violation the Kentucky and U.S. Civil Rights acts including the Kentucky and U.S. Fair Housing acts. Bird claimed Bardstown Housing Authority failed to provide a ramp for her during nearby construction, limiting her ability to enter and exit her home. The respondent denied all allegations of violation of law. After a full investigation by commission staff, the agency prepared to issue a probable cause finding to believe that discrimination occurred. Before the finding was issued, the parties chose to resolve the matter in conciliation. The Bardstown Housing Authority agreed to perform the repairs necessary at the property, which were set forth in the results of an inspection and estimate totaling \$26,070. The respondent agreed to perform these repairs by June 30, 2012. The respondent agreed to pay Bird \$12,500 as compensation. The respondent is undergoing compliance training and monitoring by the commission for three years.

Complaint Numbers 1520-H and 1521-H, Bruce and Maria Boerner v. Hamilton Housing Rental LLC, in Shelbyville, Ky.:

The Boerners alleged that Hamilton Housing Rental discriminated against them on the basis of national origin (Ms. Boerner is of Hispanic descent, she said.) in the area of housing, which would violate the Kentucky and U.S. Civil Rights acts including the Kentucky and U.S. Fair Housing acts. The couple claimed that Hamilton Housing falsely denied to them the availability of housing at one of its

properties and made discriminatory statements to the couple. The company denied any violation of the law. The commission issued a probable cause finding stating there was sufficient evidence to believe discrimination occurred. Afterward, the parties chose to resolve the matter with a conciliation agreement. Hamilton affirmed that it complies with civil rights laws including fair housing law and does not discriminate based on national origin or another protected class. The property company agreed to compensate \$700 to each complainant in exchange for resolution of the complaint. The company agreed to compliance training and monitoring for three years.

Complaint Number 1624-H, Jeanie Burbridge v. Hilltop Homeowners Association, in Owensboro, Ky.: Jeannie Burbridge alleged that Hilltop Homeowners Association of Owensboro discriminated against her on the basis of her children's race (biracial) in the area of housing, which would violate the Kentucky and U.S. Civil Rights acts including the Kentucky and U.S. Fair Housing acts. She claimed the homeowners association denied her biracial sons access to the swimming pool and common areas of the property treating them differently than non-biracial children of other residents. Hilltop denied any violation of the law and asserted it acted in accordance with its articles of incorporation. Before the commission investigation was complete, the parties chose to resolve the matter with a conciliation agreement. Hilltop Homeowners Association affirmed it complies with the Kentucky Civil Rights Act and the U.S. Fair Housing Act and does not discriminate against people based on any protected class. Hilltop agreed to compensate Burbridge with \$935 for resolution of the complaint.

Complaint Numbers 1630-H and 1631-H, Jonathan and Tiffany Ratliff v. Foxglove Management LLC, Becky Chenault, Allen Grant Sr., Molly Pingleton, Brook Means, and Randall Grant, in Richmond, Ky.: In two separate complaints, Jonathan and Tiffany Ratliff alleged that

Foxglove Mgt. et al discriminated against them based on disability in the area of housing, which would violate the Kentucky and U.S. Civil Rights acts including the Kentucky and U.S. Fair Housing acts. The couple claimed the respondents denied the Ratliffs housing after discovering that Tiffany Ratliff had a service dog in training and questioned whether the animal was a "true" service dog. Foxglove et al denied all violations of the law and asserted the complainants did not provide requested documentation to verify the dog is certified as a service animal and helps Ms. Ratliff's disability. Before a determination was made by the commission, the parties chose to resolve the matter with a conciliation agreement. The Ratliffs kept the service animal at the property with them with the option to renew their lease until they wish to move unless the respondents substantiate a reasonable cause not to renew a lease. The respondents were informed they will not be able to terminate the complainants' lease because of any incident related to the service animal unless the animal poses a direct threat. The respondents removed the \$300 pet fee they charged to the Ratliffs and were informed they will not be able to charge any other fees or deposits related to the animal.

Kentucky Commission on Human Rights Board of Commissioners Meeting Schedule

Meetings are open to the public and are usually held at the Louisville, Ky., headquarters at 332 West Broadway, in the Heyburn Building Second Floor Conference Room at 9:30 a.m., Eastern Time, unless otherwise noted. The board meets to rule on discrimination complaints for the people of Kentucky. Meeting dates for the remainder of 2012 are scheduled for the third Thursday of the month as follows:

June 21, in Danville, Ky., 8:30 a.m. (EDT) - Details will be announced; There is no meeting in July; August

3 in Bowling Green - Details will be announced; September 20; October 18; and, November 15; There is no meeting in December.

Call 1.800.292.5566 to confirm and for location and time of meetings held out of Louisville.

Kentucky Employees Charitable Campaign - Yes We Can-

The Kentucky Commission on Human Rights staff and officials are proud supporters of the Kentucky Employees Charitable Campaign.

The KECC is a partnership of state employees and six accredited statewide charities, working together to improve the lives of our families, friends and neighbors throughout the commonwealth. The campaign is run by state employees and provides the opportunity to make an investment in Kentucky's future through the state's payroll deduction process. The KECC charities represent more than 1,030 charitable programs that address the health and human service needs of all Kentuckians. The Kentucky Employees Charitable Campaign kicks off on July 17.

Gov. Steve Beshear named Lt. Gov. Jerry Abramson as chair of the 2012 Kentucky Employees Charitable Campaign. "I am truly honored that Gov. Beshear asked me to lead the KECC this year," said Lt. Gov. Abramson. "Early this spring, our Kentucky communities were touched by tragedy as deadly storms rolled through our state. As I visited the affected areas and walked through the devastation in the following days, even more than the damage, I was moved by how people were coming together and relying on each other for support. That's what we've always done in Kentucky," he said.

Employee contributions will go to aid a large number of efforts to help the lives of children and adults in our state.

Kentucky Commission On Human Rights

332 West Broadway, Suite 700

Louisville, Kentucky 40202

ALL DOORS ARE OPEN IN KENTUCKY