Meade County Kentucky Comprehensive Plan 2021



Prepared for the Meade County Planning Commission Comprehensive Plan Adopted By: Meade County Planning Commission Adopted __August 5, 2021

Comprehensive Plan Goals and Objectives Adopted by: Meade County Fiscal Court Adopted __August 13, 2013



MEADE COUNTY PLANNING & ZONING OFFICE

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To: Meade County Fiscal Court

Thru: Planning & Zoning Administrator

Attn: Judge Executive Leslie Stith

August 5, 2021

As articulated in the Kentucky Revised Statute 100.197, the Planning & Zoning Commission adopted the Meade County 2021 Comprehensive Plan (Complan) during the regular scheduled meeting, with a unanimous vote.

After consulting with Steering Committee members, and the Committee Facilitator, it is the intent of the Planning Commission to schedule periodic In Progress Reviews of the Complan. In so doing, the Complan can be evaluated for its effectiveness, and updated as needed, to meet the changing dynamics of Meade County.

At this time the P&Z Administrator, and the Planning Commission, would like to acknowledge and heartily thank the Complan Steering Committee members, with special consideration to Mr. Tom Bridge, our Committee Facilitator. Their generous participation and Mr. Bridge's dedication, professionalism and sound leadership made the Complan possible.

Point of Contact for this action is the undersigned.

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** 1823 ***

MEADE COUNTY

UNITY and PROGRESS

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CHAPTER 1 – INTRODUCTION

This section consists of:

- Review of the Comprehensive Plan
- Framework of this Document
- How To Use This Document
- Definitions found in this Document
- Acknowledgements for Contributors and Sources
- History Meade County, Kentucky
- Local Dynamics

Since this comprehensive plan was last reviewed, Meade County's economy has been affected by the COVID-19 Pandemic of 2020. This economic situation has presented many challenges, but, in general, the vision and plan set in place 5 years ago has not diminished.

This comprehensive plan attempts to account for the changes occurring in Meade County today as well as the changes expected to occur over the next twenty years.

The Planning and Zoning Commission is the primary implementation tool for the comprehensive plan. It is the means of legislatively determining the location, quality, and quantity of new development. The zoning ordinance is legally enforceable. Meade County's current zoning ordinance was adopted in March 1, 1998. The ordinance established four residential districts, two commercial districts, two industrial districts, and two agricultural districts. The zoning map is an adopted part of the zoning ordinance. The zoning ordinance should be updated following the adoption of the comprehensive plan to ensure contiguity between the two documents and encourage implementation of the comprehensive plan.

The Kentucky Revised Statutes (KRS-State Law) defines the requirements for the comprehensive plan in KRS 100.183-197. Kentucky statutes establish the minimum requirements for a comprehensive plan. According to KRS-100.187, a comprehensive plan must contain at least:

- A statement of goals and objectives for future physical, economic, and social development;
- A land use plan element showing how the community should use its public and private land in the future:
- A transportation plan element showing transportation facilities for the circulation of persons and goods in the future:
- A community facilities plan element showing public and semi-public buildings, land, and facilities in the future:
- Provisions for accommodation of military facilities abutting the planning unit's boundaries.

This plan addresses the above requirements:

- Chapter 5 Land Use Element
- Chapter 6 Transportation Element
- Chapter 7 Community Facilities Plan Element
- Chapter 8 Action Plans for Goals and Objectives

Each chapter includes policy statements in the form of goals and objectives as well as corresponding maps.

Framework of this Document

The framework of this comprehensive plan is formed by four key questions that the plan both asks and attempts to answer. These questions are:

- Where are we now?
- Where are we going?

- Where do we want to go?
- How do we get there?

The question of **"Where are we now?"** is addressed in Chapters 1 and 2 which includes the history and setting of the county, local dynamics, a demographic and economic profile, physical analysis, and key issues. The responses to this question are descriptive and based on published data and observed characteristics.

"Where are we going?" is the question we must answer to determine the current path we are taking. This path is the likely outcome for the future of the county if no changes are made to current policy or programming. The size of the future population, the amount of new development that will be required to serve that population, and the location and quality of new development based on current trends are some indicators that determine the response to this question.

We ask, "Where do we want to go?" to identify the desired community characteristics for the future. Responses to this question are a result of input from the public, the plan's Steering Committee, focus groups, and key stakeholders. The response takes the form of land use scenarios, a vision statement, goals, objectives, and planning principles which verbally and graphically depict the desired future for Meade County.

Finally, responses to **"How do we get there?"** provide the county with tools to implement the comprehensive plan and shape the community in a way that is consistent with the desired vision of the future. They include action steps, time frames, potential funding sources, responsible parties, and other details that will assist the community with achieving its vision.

How to Use this Document

Community Characteristics – Describes the existing conditions of the community, both in terms of demographic and economic analysis through observation and input from the Steering Committee, general public and county staff (Chapter 2). This part answers the questions "Where are we now?" and "Where are we going?"

Public Participation – Summarizes the public participation responses that were received from the public, key person interviews, focus group meetings, and the Steering Committee throughout the planning process (Chapter 4).

Vision and Plan Elements: Land Use, Transportation, Community Facilities – Establishes the vision for the community (Chapter 3), and lays out goals for land use (Chapter 5), transportation (Chapter 6), and community facilities (Chapter 7). It poses and answers the question, "Where do we want to go?"

Plan Implementation – Provides a blueprint for implementing the plan including action steps, suggested revisions to ordinances, new and modified programs, potential funding sources, etc. (Chapter 8). This part answers the question, **"How do we get there?"**

Definitions found in this Document

There are some key terms used in this document that are important to understand in order to effectively use the plan.

Action plans:

Action Steps are specific steps to be taken to implement objectives and goals if the vision is to be achieved.

Goal:

A broad statement that supports the vision while adding a specific area of focus. Goals are lofty, but attainable within the planning horizon.

Key person/Stakeholder:

An individual who is in some way responsible for implementing the plan or has a vested interest in the outcome of the plan, whose input should be considered early in the planning process

Objective:

A statement that adds a level of specificity to the goal, without identifying the individual actions that must be taken for implementation. Objectives are generally measurable so that the community can monitor implementation progress.

Planning Horizon:

The period of time considered by the plan; a comprehensive plan generally considers a twenty-year period. According to KRS-100.197, "at least once every five (5) years, the commission shall amend or readopt the plan elements."

Policy:

A definite course or method of action to guide present and future decisions. Policies may be legislative or administrative in nature.

Steering Committee:

The group of people, assigned by the Planning Commission, to represent the community and guide the comprehensive planning process. The Steering Committee members serve as a liaison between the community and the consultant during the planning process. The Steering Committee may meet periodically to review and/or update the comprehensive plan and measure the progress of plan implementation.

Vision:

A broad statement describing the desired future of the county, as shared by members of the community.

Acknowledgements for Contributors and Sources for the Document

County Judge-Executive – Leslie Stith

Meade County Fiscal Court

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- Magistrate District 2 Eli Dix
- Magistrate District 3 Billy Sipes
- Magistrate District 4 Gary Chapman
- Magistrate District 5 Steve Wardrip
- Magistrate District 6 Randall Hardesty

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- Annie Hamilton, Meade County Area Chamber of Commerce
- Allison Willoughby, Brandenburg Telephone Company
- Jamie Barger, Meade County Farmer
- · Adam Benham, Meade County Farmer
- David Pace, Meade County Economic Development
- Leslie Stith, Meade County Judge Executive

<u>History – Meade County, Kentucky</u>

Meade County was formed as the 76th county in Kentucky in 1824; the county was carved from Hardin and Breckinridge counties. Meade County was named in honor of Captain James M. Meade, known for fighting in the Battle of Tippecanoe and the Battle of the River Raisin in 1813. Brandenburg is the county seat and is situated along the river about 40 miles from Louisville.



Meade County is in the Lincoln Trail region of Kentucky

bounded by the Ohio River on the north and west, Hardin County on the east, and Hardin and Breckinridge Counties on the south.

The county is known for its natural setting and breath-taking views. The bluffs, rolling hills, and river bottoms provide a scenic backdrop for residents and visitors year round. Meade County is also home to more river frontage than any other Kentucky county.

Meade County is also home to the Fort Knox Military Installation. The Fort Knox Military Installation was established in 1918 and occupies approximately 109,000 acres with about 15,000 acres in the eastern part of Meade County. Fort Knox is best known as the home of the nation's Bullion Depository operated by the U.S. Department of Treasury. It is currently home of the U.S Army Recruiting Command, the U.S Army Cadet Command, the U.S. Army Human Resources Command, the Army Reserve Aviation Command, the newly reestablished V Corps and many other strategic and tactical organizations. As of 2021, a new Veterans Administration Clinic was dedicated to serve the community. The Army Post also crosses into Bullitt and Hardin Counties.

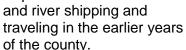
General John Hunt Morgan and "The Brandenburg Crossing" played an important role in Meade County's history. According to History of Morgan's Cavalry by Basil Duke, Morgan's brother-in-law, General Morgan and about 2,000 men used Brandenburg as a crossing point to Indiana during the Civil War. On July 7, 1863, Morgan and his men camped in Brandenburg and prepared for their crossing into Indiana. After Morgan and the Confederate troops captured two boats on the Ohio, the John T Combs mail-boat and the Alice Dean passenger boat, they attempt to cross the river. Union forces attacked the boats and the crossing took nearly 17 hours to complete.

The tornados of 1974 also left an indelible mark on Meade County today. On April 3, 1974, two dozen tornados struck the region; 31 people lost their lives, 150 people were injured and over half of the houses in Brandenburg were destroyed or significantly damaged. Historic Main Street and Meade County were permanently affected.

Local Dynamics

Meade County has three incorporated cities, Brandenburg, Ekron and Muldraugh, and 11 unincorporated communities, Battletown, Big Spring, Concordia, Doe Valley, Flaherty, Garrett, Guston, Midway, Payneville, Rhodelia, and Wolf Creek. Each community brings character to Meade County.

Many of the communities tell a story of Meade County's past. For example, Battletown was so named because two men engaged in a fist fight over the location of the post office in the late 1800s. Also, Flaherty, originally known as St. Martins, was renamed after Michael Flaherty. Michael was an original settler of the area. While the town applied for a post office under the name St. Martins, the post office ironically gave the area the name Flaherty. Some communities, such as Big Spring, Concordia, Ekron, Guston, played important roles in railroad



Other communities play an important role in telling Meade County's local folklore. Muldraugh is believed to get its name from a hunter named Muldrew; he used mules to "draw" wagons and supplies up the steep hill. Finally, Rhodelia was named after Elias Rhodes; he was a prominent Catholic settler who legend says was "noble bearing, of rare good sense and of conceded piety and worth."

Planning and zoning in Meade County started on March 1, 1998 with the adoption of the county's zoning ordinance.

Throughout this relatively short history, the county has been moving forward with planning. The update and adoption of this plan is one of many steps taken in this direction.



CHAPTER 2 – COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS

The physical data and public input are the basis of forming this plan and decision-making in the planning process. The information in this chapter attempts to answer the question "Where are we now?" and to a more limited extent, "Where are we going?"

This chapter consists of:

- General Economic and Demographic Characteristics
 - o Population Analysis -
 - Population Analysis 2010 to 2019
 - Population Analysis 1960 to 2019
 - Population Distribution of Incorporated Cities in Meade County
 - Population Distribution by Age
 - Housing Analysis
 - Housing Year Built
 - Building Permits
 - Building Permits Total County
 - <u>Building Permits Meade County Planning and Zoning</u>
 - Building Permits Occupied Housing
 - Building Permits Non-Occupied Housing
 - Electrical Permits and Inspections
 - o Economic Analysis
 - Employment and Unemployment
 - Labor Force Annual Average 2010 to 2019
 - Employment Annual Average 2010 to 2019
 - Unemployment Annual Average 2010 to 2019
 - Employment and Unemployment
 - Available Labor vs. Labor Market Area
 - Employment by Industry
 - Commuting Patterns of Workers
- Geographic Characteristics



General Economic and Demographic Characteristics

Population Analysis -

Population Analysis – 2010 to 2019

Historically, Meade County has been one of the fastest growing counties in the LTADD. But, from 2010 to 2019, Meade County experienced about a .1% percent decrease in population. Figure 2-1 shows Meade County's historical growth compared to the region and state.

Population for Counties in Lincoln Trail Area Development District. 2019 Population Estimates.												
	2010											
	Census										Increase	% Increase
State/County	Census	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2010 to 2019	2010 to 2019
Kentucky	4,339,367	4,369,821	4,386,346	4,404,659	4,414,349	4,425,976	4,438,182	4,452,268	4,461,153	4,467,673	128,306	3.0%
Breckinridge	20,059	20,272	20,074	20,042	19,883	19,979	19,982	20,131	20,309	20,477	418	2.1%
Grayson	25,746	25,752	25,792	25,948	26,066	26,138	26,093	26,286	26,293	26,427	681	2.6%
Hardin	105,543	107,497	108,198	108,969	108,483	106,272	106,964	108,161	110,279	110,958	5,415	5.1%
Larue	14,193	14,179	14,048	14,019	14,106	14,110	14,018	14,196	14,299	14,398	205	1.4%
Marion	19,820	20,001	19,918	19,928	19,079	19,212	19,135	19,276	19,326	19,273	-547	-2.8%
MEADE	28,602	29,643	29,255	29,240	29,086	27,725	27,959	28,033	28,623	28,572	-30	-0.1%
Nelson	43,437	44,062	44,401	44,540	44,858	45,114	45,497	45,591	45,813	46,233	2,796	6.4%
Washington	11,717	11,690	11,821	11,849	11,901	12,007	12,109	11,880	12,023	12,095	378	3.2%

Figure 2.1: Source: 2019 Population Estimates, U. S. Census Bureau/Kentucky State Data Center URL: http://ksdc.louisville.edu/data-downloads/estimates/

Notes: Data from the 2020 Census are not available yet. The most recent data are the 2019 Population Estimates.

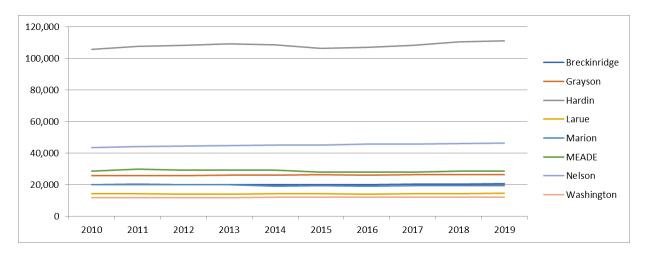


Figure 2.2: Source: 2019 Population Estimates, U. S. Census Bureau/Kentucky State Data Center URL: http://ksdc.louisville.edu/data-downloads/estimates/

Population Analysis - 1960 to 2019

Since 1960, Meade County has experienced the next to lowest percentage population growth in the Lincoln Trail Area Development District. See Figure 2-3.

								% Change
Population by								1960-
year 🔻	1960 🔻	1970 🔻	1980 🔻	1990 🔻	2001 🔻	2010 🔻	2019	2010 🔻
Breckinridge	14734	14789	16861	16312	18871	20130	20477	7.84%
Grayson	15834	16445	20854	21050	24203	25837	26427	8.42%
Hardin	67789	78421	88917	89240	95070	106666	110958	14.32%
Larue	10346	10672	11922	11679	13395	14241	14398	6.97%
Marion	16887	16714	17910	16499	18401	19874	19273	4.52%
MEADE	18938	18796	22854	24170	27008	28949	28572	5.47%
Nelson	22168	23477	27584	29710	38592	43662	46233	16.53%
Washington	11168	10728	10764	10441	11032	11777	12095	8.79%
Kentucky	3038156	3218706	3660777	3685296	4068816	4343207	4467673	8.93%

Figure 2.3: Source: 2019 Population Estimates, U. S. Census Bureau/Kentucky State Data Center URL: http://ksdc.louisville.edu/data-downloads/estimates/

Notes: Data from the 2020 Census are not available yet. The most recent data are the 2019 Population Estimates.

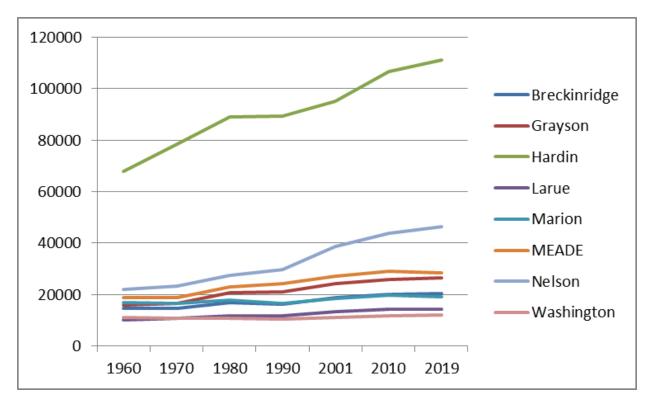


Figure 2.4: Source: 2019 Population Estimates, U. S. Census Bureau/Kentucky State Data Center URL: http://ksdc.louisville.edu/data-downloads/estimates/ Notes: Data from the 2020 Census are not available yet. The most recent data are the 2019 Population Estimates.

2019 Population Distribution of Incorporated Cities in Meade County

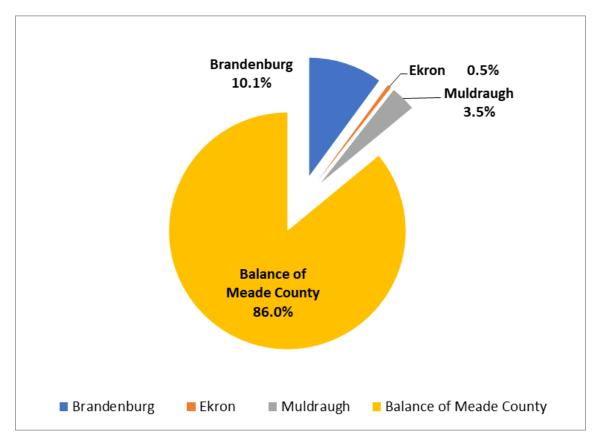


Figure 2.5: Source: 2019 Population Estimates, U. S. Census Bureau/Kentucky State Data Center URL: http://ksdc.louisville.edu/data-downloads/estimates/

Notes: Data from the 2020 Census are not available yet. The most recent data are the 2019 Population Estimates.

In addition to the county increasing in population, the population trends are shifting slightly towards development in the incorporated areas of the county. In 2000, about 87 percent of residents were living in the unincorporated county. In 2010, 86% of the residents were living in unincorporated areas of the County.

		Population by County and Place. Meade County, Kentucky. 2019 Population Estimates.								
County / Place	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Meade County	28,602	29,643	29,255	29,240	29,086	27,725	27,959	28,033	28,623	28,572
Brandenburg	2,643	2,805	2,823	2,869	2,899	2,814	2,835	2,832	2,881	2,877
Ekron	135	159	156	155	155	147	147	147	151	150
Muldraugh (pt.)	947	1,075	1,053	1,046	1,034	978	983	979	994	986
Balance of Meade County	24,877	25,604	25,223	25,170	24,998	23,786	23,994	24,075	24,597	24,559

Figure 2.6: Source: 2019 Population Estimates, U. S. Census Bureau/Kentucky State Data Center URL: http://ksdc.louisville.edu/data-downloads/estimates/

Notes: Data from the 2020 Census are not available yet. The most recent data are the 2019 Population Estimates.

From 2010 to 2019, the population of Ekron increased by 11%; the population of Muldraugh increased by 4% and the population of Brandenburg increased by 9%.

Population Distribution by Age

The population of Meade County is growing older in the age segments of 45-64 and 65-84. The age segment of 45-64 increased from 26% to 28% from 2010 to 2019. The age segment of 65-84 increased from 9% to 13% from 2010 to 2019.

Population by Age Group for Meade County, Kentucky. 2019 Population Estimates.

	2000	2010	Population Estimates (as of July 1)								
Age Group Census*	Census*	Census	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total Population	26,349	28,602	29,643	29,255	29,240	29,086	27,725	27,959	28,033	28,623	28,572
19 and under	8,517	8,535	8,665	8,233	8,042	7,809	7,221	7,108	7,017	7,097	6,959
20-44	10,352	9,606	10,216	10,015	10,075	9,978	8,955	9,059	9,114	9,443	9,428
45-64	5,341	7,486	7,670	7,733	7,711	7,742	7,857	8,005	8,022	8,101	7,998
65-84	1,971	2,701	2,802	2,972	3,096	3,220	3,362	3,449	3,518	3,612	3,830
85+	168	274	290	302	316	337	330	338	362	370	357

Figure 2.7: Source: 2019 Population Estimates, 2010 Census, and 2000 Census 2010 Census and 2019 population Estimates are from U.S. Census Bureau/Kentucky State Data Center 2000 Census data are from Census Bureau at data.census.gov

URL: Kentucky State Data Center; http://ksdc.louisville.edu/data-downloads/estimates

Census Bureau 2000 Census: https://data.census.gov/; Data from the 2020 Census are not available yet.

The most recent data are the 2019 Population Estimates.

Population Distribution by Age (Percentage)

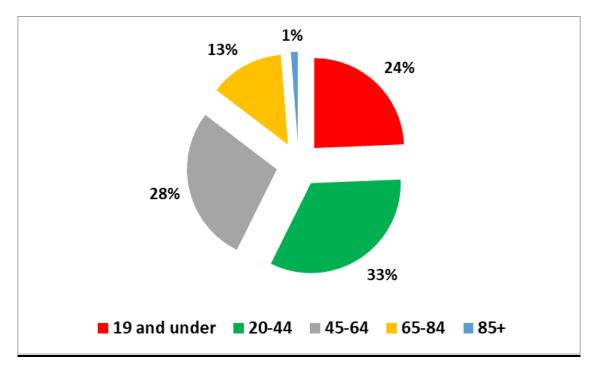


Figure 2.8: Source: 2019 Population Estimates, 2010 Census, and 2000 Census 2010 Census and 2019 population Estimates are from U.S. Census Bureau/Kentucky State Data Center 2000 Census data are from Census Bureau at data.census.gov

URL: Kentucky State Data Center; http://ksdc.louisville.edu/data-downloads/estimates

Census Bureau 2000 Census: https://data.census.gov/; Data from the 2020 Census are not available yet. The most recent data are the 2019 Population Estimates.

Housing Analysis -

Housing Occupancy. Meade County, KY. 2010 vs 2019									
Label 2010 2020 Increase %									
HOUSING OCCUPANCY									
Total housing units	11,762	12,442	680	5.8%					
Occupied housing units	10,471	10,685	214	2%					
Vacant housing units	1,291	1,757	466	36%					

Meade County has experienced about a 5.8% percent increase in the number of housing units from 2010 to 2019. During this time, the population decreased about .1 %.

Figure 2.9: Source: 2019 American Community Survey 5-year estimates (2015-2019). Table DP04 U.S. Census Bureau URL: https://data.census.gov/Notes:The most recent data are from the American Community Survey; Direct link to the table for Meade County:

https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?g=0500000US21163&y=2019&d=ACS%205-Year%20Estimates%20Data%20Profiles&tid=ACSDP5Y2019.DP04&hidePreview=false

This indicates that the number of housing units being built has outpaced the population growth; a possible cause for this is the decrease in household size. Of all housing units, 89% of Meade County's units are occupied and 11% are vacant.

Housing Occupancy. Meade County, KY. 2019 American Community Survey (2014-2019).										
Labal	2010	2010	2019	Margin of	2019	Margin of				
Label	2010	Percent	Estimate	Error	Percent	Error				
HOUSING OCCUPANCY										
Total housing units	11,762		12,442	+/- 61						
Occupied housing units	10,471	89%	10,685	+/- 311	85.9%	+/- 2.4%				
Vacant housing units	1,291	11%	1,757	+/- 300	14.1%	+/- 2.4%				

Figure 2.10: Source: 2019 American Community Survey 5-year estimates (2015-2019). Table DP04U.S. Census Bureau URL: https://data.census.gov/ Notes: The most recent data are from the American Community Survey; Direct link to the table for Meade County:

 $\frac{https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?g=0500000US21163\&y=2019\&d=ACS\%205-year\%20Estimates\%20Data\%20Profiles\&tid=ACSDP5Y2019.DP04\&hidePreview=false$

Housing Structure. Meade County, KY. 2019 American Community Survey (2014-2019).									
Label	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error					
Total housing units	12,442	+/- 61							
1-unit, detached	7,983	+/- 313	64.2%	+/- 2.5%					
1-unit, attached	763	+/- 141	6.1%	+/- 1.1%					
2 units	452	+/- 153	3.6%	+/- 1.2%					
3 or 4 units	318	+/- 117	2.6%	+/- 0.9%					
5 to 9 units	352	+/- 123	2.8%	+/- 1%					
10 to 19 units	265	+/- 81	2.1%	+/- 0.7%					
20 or more units	111	+/- 56	0.9%	+/- 0.4%					
Mobile home	2,198	+/- 271	17.7%	+/- 2.2%					
Boat, RV, van, etc.	0	+/- 21	0.0%	+/- 0.2%					

Figure 2.11: Source: 2019 American Community Survey 5 year estimates (2015-2019). Table DP04, U.S. Census Bureau; URL: https://data.census.gov/. The most recent data are from the American Community Survey; Direct link to the table for Meade County:

https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?g=0500000US21163&y=2019&d=ACS%205-Year%20Estimates%20Data%20Profiles&tid=ACSDP5Y2019.DP04&hidePreview=false

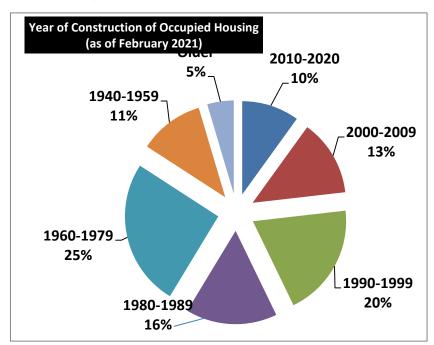
Housing – Year Built

Year Housing Built. Meade County, KY. 2019 American Community Survey (2014-2019)									
Label	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error					
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
Total housing units	12,442	+/- 61							
Built 2014 or later	212	+/- 93	1.7%	+/- 0.7					
Built 2010 to 2013	790	+/- 143	6.3%	+/- 1.1					
Built 2000 to 2009	2,450	+/- 283	19.7%	+/- 2.3					
Built 1990 to 1999	2,289	+/- 279	18.4%	+/- 2.2					
Built 1980 to 1989	1,672	+/- 269	13.4%	+/- 2.2					
Built 1970 to 1979	2,157	+/- 310	17.3%	+/- 2.5					
Built 1960 to 1969	1,068	+/- 230	8.6%	+/- 1.8					
Built 1950 to 1959	838	+/- 205	6.7%	+/- 1.6					
Built 1940 to 1949	432	+/- 147	3.5%	+/- 1.2					
Built 1939 or earlier	534	+/- 168	4.3%	+/- 1.4					

Figure 2.12: Source: 2019 American Community Survey 5 year estimates (2015-2019). Table DP04, U.S. Census Bureau; URL: https://data.census.gov/. The most recent data are from the American Community Survey. Direct link to the table for Meade County:

https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?g=0500000US21163&y=2019&d=ACS%205-Year%20Estimates%20Data%20Profiles&tid=ACSDP5Y2019.DP04&hidePreview=false

Approximately 54% of the homes in Meade County are over 30 years old and were constructed prior to home inspections.



This would mean that approximately 46% of the homes in Meade County have been constructed since Planning and Zoning implemented a program for home inspections.

Figure 2.13: Source: 2019 American Community Survey 5 year estimates (2015-2019). Table DP04, U.S. Census Bureau; URL: https://data.census.gov/. The

nttps://data.census.gov/. The most recent data are from the American Community Survey https://data.census.gov/

Building Permits

Building Permits Total Issued in Meade County

In 2020, 94.6% of the building permits issued for housing was for the unincorporated portion of the county. Brandenburg issued 4.9% of the total housing permits and Muldraugh issued .5% of the total.

Building Perm	its for Occup	ied Housing	2020	
	Unincorporated Meade County	Brandenburg	Muldraugh	Totals
SFD	129	6	1	136
Duplex	0	2	0	2
Multi-family (3+ units)	4	1	0	5
Manufactured Housing (SW, DW, Mo-	42	0	0	42
Total	175	9	1	185
% of Total	94.6%	4.9%	0.5%	

Figure 2.14: Building Permits Issued For Meade County 2013 through 2020. Source: Meade County Planning & Zoning

Building Permits issued by for Occupied and Non-Occupied Structures

Building Permit Percentages	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total Permits	202	210	208	209	201	235	304
SFD (Single Family Dwelling)	27.2%	26.2%	38.9%	31.1%	33.8%	44.7%	42.4%
Duplex	2.5%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Multi-Unit	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%
Manufactured Housing	17.8%	16.2%	12.0%	13.4%	14.9%	11.1%	13.8%
Other (Non-Housing)	52.5%	57.1%	49.0%	53.6%	50.7%	44.3%	42.4%

Figure 2.15: Building Permits Issued For Meade County 2013 through 2020. Source: Meade County Planning & Zoning

Building Permits for Occupied Housing

Building Permits for Occupied Housing by Type of Housing								
Occupied Housing	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
SFD (Single Family Dwelling)	55	55	81	65	68	105	129	558
Duplex	5	1	0		1			7
Multi-Unit (3+unit)			0	4			4	8
Manufactured Housing (Single/Double Wide)(Modular)	36	34	25	28	30	26	42	221
Total Permits for Occupied Housing	96	90	106	97	99	131	175	794

Figure 2.16: Building Permits Issued For Meade County 2013 through 2020. Source: Meade County Planning & Zoning

Meade County issued 794 building permits for housing from 2013 through 2020.

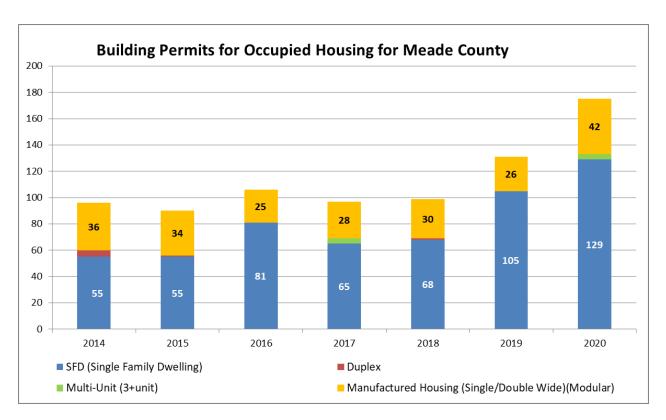


Figure 2.17: Building Permits Issued For Meade County 2013 through 2020. Source: Meade County Planning & Zoning

Building Permits for Non-Occupied Housing

Non-Occupied Housing	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
Room Additions	29	24	16	17	28	12	8	134
Accessory Buildings	53	61	59	65	55	60	99	452
Other (decks, carports, sheds)	15	20	17	23	11	29	18	133
Commercial	9	15	10	7	8	3	4	56
Total Permits for Non- Occupied Housing	106	120	102	112	102	104	129	775

Figure 2.18: Building Permits Issued For Meade County 2013 through 2020. Source: Meade County Planning & Zoning

775 of these permits were issued for the construction or installation of non-occupied housing. (Room additions and accessory buildings)

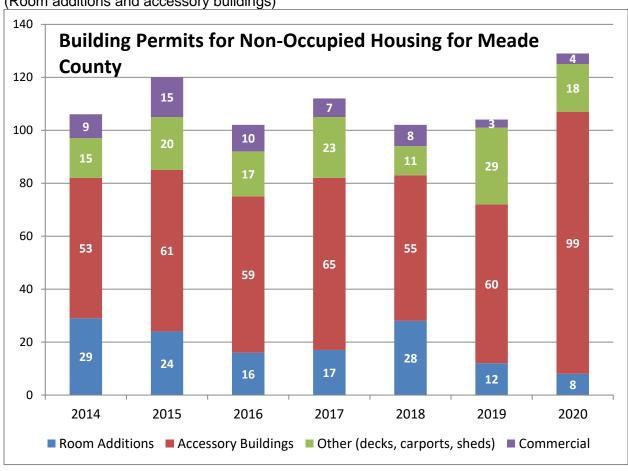


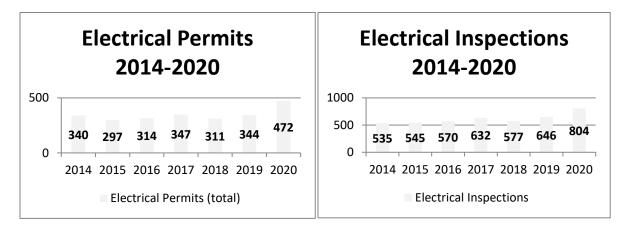
Figure 2.19: Building Permits Issued For Meade County 2013 through 2020. Source: Meade County Planning & **Zoning**

548 total building permits were issued for Meade County in 2011 and 2012. 60% of these permits were for non-housing and 40% of the building permits were issued for housing. A breakdown of this data is displayed in figure 2.18 and graphically in figure 2.19

Electrical Permits

Electrical Permits 2014-2020								
	2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 20							
Electrical Permits (total)	340	297	314	347	311	344	472	
Electrical Inspections	535	545	570	632	577	646	804	
Temporary Pole Inspections	42	42	54	69	51	79	102	
Rough Inspections	94	100	100	116	104	119	166	
Temp on Main Inspections	70	59	78	93	69	90	126	
Final Inspections	327	295	305	335	312	325	385	
Re-inspections	36	49	33	19	41	33	29	

Figure 2.20: Electrical Permits Issued For Meade County 2013 through 2020. Source: Meade County Planning & Zoning



Figures 2.21 & 2.22: Electrical Permits & Inspections Issued For Meade County 2013 through 2020. Source: Meade County Planning & Zoning

Electrical Inspections 2014-2020								
2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 202								
Electrical Inspections	535	545	570	632	577	646	804	
Temporary Pole Inspections	42	42	54	69	51	79	102	
Rough Inspections	94	100	100	116	104	119	166	
Temp on Main Inspections	70	59	78	93	69	90	126	
Final Inspections	327	295	305	335	312	325	385	
Re-inspections	36	49	33	19	41	33	29	

Figure 2.23: Electrical Inspections Issued For Meade County 2013 through 2020. Source: Meade County Planning & Zoning

Economic Analysis

Economic analysis of Meade County examines:

- Employment and Unemployment
- Meade County Available Labor vs. Labor Market Area
- Employment by Industry
- Commuting Patterns of Workers
- Household Income

Employment and Unemployment

There are 22,530 persons in Meade County that are 16 years of age or older.

Of those 22, 530 persons:

- Labor Force 13,609 (60.4%) are in the labor force
 - o <u>Civilians</u> -12,802 persons (56.8%) are Civilians in the labor force
 - <u>Civilians Employed</u> 12,001 (53.3%) are <u>employed</u> in the labor force
 - Civilians Unemployed 801 (3.6%) are unemployed
 - o Armed Forces 807 persons (3.6%) are in the Armed Forces in the labor force
- Not In Labor Force 8,921 persons (39.6%) are not in the labor force.

		Employme	nt - Annua	Average						
		Labor Market Area								
Year	Meade	Breckinridge	Bullitt	Hardin	Floyd	Harrison				
		breckiiiiuge	Dullitt	Пагип	County, IN	County, IN				
2010	10,882	7,202	34,671	42,359	34,505	17,118				
2011	11,370	7,323	35,079	43,077	34,752	17,095				
2012	11,398	7,482	36,099	43,682	35,095	17,124				
2013	11,409	7,487	36,740	44,154	36,061	17,398				
2014	11,269	7,503	36,948	43,727	37,062	17,963				
2015	11,139	7,187	37,662	44,322	38,143	18,489				
2016	11,461	7,246	38,822	45,627	39,303	19,116				
2017	11,600	7,537	40,053	46,498	39,517	19,227				
2018	11,687	7,525	41,040	46,960	40,407	19,699				
2019	11,775	7,523	41,294	47,280	40,476	19,727				

Figure 2.24: Source: Local Area Unemployment Statistics; Bureau of Labor Statistics. URL: https://www.bls.gov/lau/

The website "Think Kentucky" has been replaced with http://selectkentucky.com

	Unemployment - Annual Average									
			Labo	r Market A	rea					
Year	Meade	Breckinridge	Bullitt	Hardin	Floyd	Harrison				
		breckiiiiuge	Dullitt	Пагип	County, IN	County, IN				
2010	1,456	1,071	4,132	4,542	3,353	1,871				
2011	1,445	957	3,875	4,366	3,014	1,678				
2012	1,233	800	3,166	3,894	2,689	1,433				
2013	1,125	756	2,931	3,665	2,441	1,305				
2014	856	583	2,274	2,897	1,985	1,065				
2015	656	473	1,789	2,309	1,715	891				
2016	627	491	1,695	2,156	1,678	839				
2017	634	482	1,776	2,243	1,378	700				
2018	573	429	1,729	2,004	1,398	714				
2019	570	423	1,774	2,025	1,321	659				

Figure 2.25: Source: Local Area Unemployment Statistics; Bureau of Labor Statistics. URL: $\underline{\text{https://www.bls.gov/lau/}}$

The website "Think Kentucky" has been replaced with http://selectkentucky.com

Employment Status. Meade County, KY. 2019 American Community Survey (2014-2019).								
Label	Estimate Margin of Error		Percent	Margin of Error				
EMPLOYMENT STATUS								
Population 16 years and over	22,530	+/- 149						
In labor force	13,609	+/- 373	60.4%	+/- 1.8%				
Civilian labor force	12,802	+/- 388	56.8%	+/- 1.8%				
Employed	12,001	+/- 416	53.3%	+/- 1.9%				
Unemployed	801	+/- 181	3.6%	+/- 0.8%				
Armed Forces	807	+/- 162	3.6%	+/- 0.7%				
Not in labor force	8,921	+/- 419	39.6%	+/- 1.8%				

Figure 2.26: Source: 2019 American Community Survey 5-year estimates (2015-2019), Table DP03, U.S. Census Bureau; https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?g=0500000US21163&d=ACS%205-

Meade County Available Labor vs. Labor Market Area:

Labor market counties are composed of counties which significantly exist within the sixty (60) minute drive range of the originating county's seat. A county will be included within the radius if the centroid point of a county (a point representing the center of the geographic area of a county) falls within the drive zone. Additionally, all contiguous counties will be classified as part of the labor market with the exception of non-Kentucky contiguous counties which have been excluded by the above mentioned 60-minute drive range and have a border with the Mississippi and/or Ohio Rivers. °US Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Kentucky Cabinet for Economic Development (KCED), US Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, Think Kentucky.

Brandenburg
Brandenburg
Breckinridge Hardin

Labor Market Area (LMA) 60 Mile Radius from Brandenburg

An image of this area is displayed in figure 2.27.

From 2007 through 2019, Meade County's unemployment rate has been higher than the labor market area, of the Commonwealth of Kentucky and the United States. Figure 2.28 displays the unemployment rates; Figure 2.29 graphically illustrates the unemployment rates.

	Labor Force - Annual Average									
		Labor Market Area								
Year	Meade	Breckinridge	Bullitt	Hardin	Floyd	Harrison				
					County, IN	County, IN				
2010	12,338	8,273	38,803	46,901	37,858	18,989				
2011	12,815	8,280	38,954	47,443	37,766	18,773				
2012	12,631	8,282	39,265	47,576	37,784	18,557				
2013	12,534	8,243	39,671	47,819	38,502	18,703				
2014	12,125	8,086	39,222	46,624	39,047	19,028				
2015	11,795	7,660	39,451	46,631	39,858	19,380				
2016	12,088	7,737	40,517	47,783	40,981	19,955				
2017	12,234	8,019	41,829	48,741	40,895	19,927				
2018	12,260	7,954	42,769	48,964	41,805	20,413				
2019	12,345	7,946	43,068	49,305	41,797	20,386				

Figure 2.28 Source: Local Area Unemployment Statistics; Bureau of Labor Statistics. URL: https://www.bls.gov/lau/ The website "Think Kentucky" has been replaced with http://selectkentucky.com

	Average Annual Unemployment Rates (not seasonally adjusted)										
					Labor	Market Area C	ounties				
Year	Meade	Kentucky	United States	Breckinridge	Bullitt	Hardin	Floyd County, IN	Harrison County, IN			
2007	6.0	5.4	4.6	6.0	5.6	5.1	4.1	4.5			
2008	7.7	6.4	5.8	7.5	7.0	6.2	5.1	5.9			
2009	12.9	10.3	9.3	11.8	10.8	10.3	8.5	9.2			
2010	11.8	10.2	9.6	12.9	10.6	9.7	8.9	9.9			
2011	11.3	9.4	8.9	11.6	9.9	9.2	8.0	8.9			
2012	9.8	8.2	8.1	9.7	8.1	8.2	7.1	7.7			
2013	9.0	8.0	7.4	9.2	7.4	7.7	6.3	7.0			
2014	7.1	6.5	6.2	7.2	5.8	6.2	5.1	5.6			
2015	5.6	5.3	5.3	6.2	4.5	5.0	4.3	4.6			
2016	5.2	5.1	4.9	6.3	4.2	4.5	4.1	4.2			
2017	5.2	4.9	4.4	6.0	4.2	4.6	3.4	3.5			
2018	4.7	4.3	3.9	5.4	4.0	4.1	3.3	3.5			
2019	4.6	4.3	3.7	5.3	4.1	4.1	3.2	3.2			

Figure 2.29 Source: Local Area Unemployment Statistics; Bureau of Labor Statistics. URL: https://www.bls.gov/lau/

Employment by Industry:

The three largest manufacturing employers in Meade County are located in Brandenburg and consist of:

- Monument Chemical (formerly Lonza/Arch Chemicals Inc.) employs 243 people and was established in 1952;
- Powers Paper Company Inc. employs 28 people and was established in 1990;
- IMI Materials employs ten people and was established in 1959.

Annual Average Emp	Annual Average Employment, 2019. Private (not incuding Local or Federal Government)									
		Labor Market Area								
NAICS Sector	Meade	Breckinridge	Bullitt	Hardin	Floyd County, IN	Harrison County, IN	Total			
10 Total, all industries	3,267	2,572	22,905	34,953	27,195	8,173	99,065			
102 Service-providing	2,369	2,026	17,920	26,474	19,469	5,998	74,256			
101 Goods-producing	898	546	4,985	8,479	7,727	2,174	24,809			
1011 Natural resources and mining	156	35	86	91	32	141	541			
1012 Construction	406	215	1,593	1,193	1,789	454	5,650			
1013 Manufacturing	337	297	3,306	7,196	5,906	1,580	18,622			
1021 Trade, transportation, and utilities	799	819	11,087	8,034	4,045	1,932	26,716			
1022 Information	94	data not disclosed	60	845	135	60	1,194			
1023 Financial activities	232	171	556	1,963	891	334	4,147			
1024 Professional and business services	183	105	1,513	4,810	2,743	308	9,662			
1025 Education and health services	334	537	1,386	4,207	7,512	827	14,803			
1026 Leisure and hospitality	531	297	2,197	5,275	3,203	2,272	13,775			
1027 Other services	196	data not disclosed	1,116	1,336	940	264	3,852			
Total	9,802									

Figure~2.30~Source: Local~Area~Unemployment~Statistics;~Bureau~of~Labor~Statistics.~URL:~https://www.bls.gov/lau/

Commuting Patterns of Workers:

The commuting patterns in Meade County can help to define the economic status of the county. Of the total workforce in the county, 66.5 percent of workers live in Meade County but commute to another county for work. This is significant in terms of disposable income being spent outside of Meade County. Figure 2.31 shows the commuting patterns of Meade County.

Commuting Patterns*	Commuters	Percentage		
Worked Inside Meade County		4,189	33.5%	
Worked Outside Meade County		7,389	59.1%	
Worked Outside the State		925	7.4%	

^{*}US Census based on 2008-2010 ACS of 12,503 commuters

Figure 2.31 – Commuting Patterns of Meade County Workers

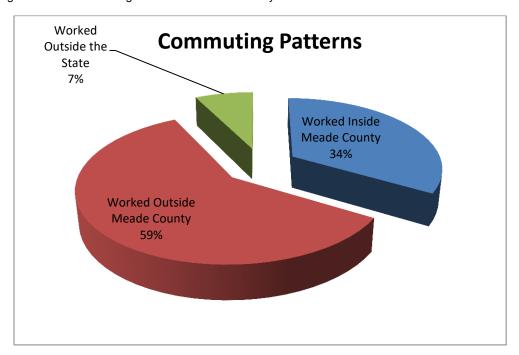


Figure 2.32 – Graphical Representation of Meade County Workers Community Patterns

Household Income:

In 2019, the average household income was \$81,511 in Meade County. This is about 2% lower than the state average household income of \$83,043.

	Meade County	Kentucky
Average Household Income	\$81,511	\$83,043

Figure 2.33 -Source: 2019 American Community Survey 5-year estimates (2015-2019). Table DP03

Geographic Characteristics

Prepared by HNTB Corporation

In addition to the economic and demographic information summarized above, it is important in the comprehensive planning process to consider the physical conditions of the county. The following presents information on the natural features. Information regarding existing land use, existing transportation systems and existing community facilities can be found in Chapters 5, 6 and 7 respectively.

Natural Features

Meade County was bestowed many magnificent environmental and physical assets (see Figure 2.35).

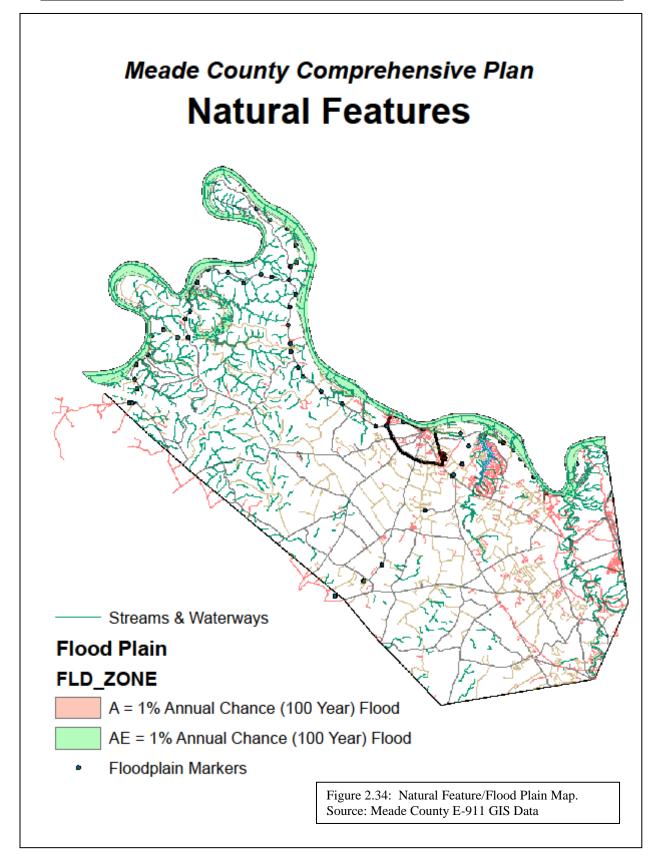
The most prominent natural feature is the Ohio River. Meade County has more river frontage than any other county in Kentucky; this provides amazing views of the river and rural Indiana landscapes, as well as the ability to interact with nature.

In addition to the river, Meade County is set within many hillsides and bluffs that provide a scenic, rural and picturesque setting for residents and visitors. The county is also home to numerous farm cultivated fields and pastures that can be seen throughout the county. These natural features create the visual identity of Meade County and are priceless assets.

Meade County also has many smaller wetland areas that are scattered throughout the county. In addition, portions of the county, mainly along the river and creeks, are considered Flood Hazard Areas.

The county has a Karst topography, which is typified by numerous sink holes and intricate cave systems. The cave systems are carved by ground water and sink holes are formed when the cave roof can no longer support the ground above. Sink holes provide easy, if not direct, access to the ground water supply during storm water runoff. Sink holes have traditionally been used as dumps in some areas and can contain household waste, chemicals, appliances, vehicles, and other dangerous pollutants. When storm water interacts with this waste it carries those pollutants into the ground water system. Another cause for concern in a Karst region is the use of septic systems to dispose of human waste. Like the trash in sink holes, the waste water leaching from a septic system does not have the time or rock material found in non Karst areas that is required for proper filtration, so unsanitary water ends up in the ground water system. In fact, the black walls visible in several of the explored caves in the region are located beneath, and are a direct result of, septic systems above the cave.

Karst areas are dynamic because of the ever changing effects of water flow on the limestone structure. Sink holes form constantly and without warning, so caution must be exercised in Karst areas when developments are sited. Every attempt should be made to avoid losing structures to sink holes or creating additional pollution of the drinking water supply.



CHAPTER 3 - VISION FOR MEADE COUNTY

Meade County Vision Statement -

Meade County will continue to evolve throughout the next twenty years while maintaining the quality of life our citizen's value. We will embrace our rural and agricultural heritage through preservation of prime farmland, water ways and built environments to showcase the natural beauty of the county.

We will also strategically seek out needed industry to provide and sustain growth and progress. Our aging infrastructure will be updated to meet new demands and our quality of life will be enhanced through diverse housing structures, food systems and quality water. Our citizens will have expanded educational opportunities to be equipped with needed skills for new opportunities and growth.

The Meade County Comprehensive Plan is intended as a working community document. A combination of long and short-term goals, this document is intended to serve as a guide for future development decisions so that the county may realize its vision for the future. The following goals and objectives are deliberately broad in nature, relate to the vision statement and answer the question, "Where do we want to go?" The objectives are further discussed in Chapters 5, 6 and 7. The action steps provided in Chapter 8 are intended to guide the day-to-day decision-making concerning more specific actions. These short-term action steps say, "given our long-term goals and changing community conditions, these are the projects and programs that we want to complete in the short-term, and this is how we plan to accomplish them."

Land Use Goals

- Goal #1: Maintain the small town and rural character of Meade County while managing growth within the community.
- Goal #2: Allow for the creation of a range of quality housing choices.
- Goal #3: Allow quality development along the riverfront.
- Goal #4: Attract quality shopping and restaurants.
- Goal #5: Encourage industrial and commercial development and recruitment that supports the community's growth by paying a living wage.
- Goal #6: Support agriculture as a major industry.

Transportation Goal

Goal #1: Provide an adequate transportation system that accommodates a variety of users and meets the needs of residents and visitors.

Community Facilities Goals

- Goal #1: Provide adequate county-wide infrastructure to existing development and future growth areas.
- Goal #2: Expand and enhance the county-wide parks and recreation system, library, and other community related facilities.
- Goal #3: Encourage quality education.
- Goal #4: Promote lifelong learning.

CHAPTER 4 – PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The Meade County Comprehensive Plan Update included a significant amount of public input and participation. This plan belongs to the people of Meade County; as such public participation is critical to create a plan that can be implemented for Meade County's future. This plan is intended to serve as a guide for the future development of the county.

Input took multiple forms, through both a steering committee and public meetings. Various exercises and discussions were used to gather opinions and determine issues.

Steering Committee Meetings

A Steering Committee of 12 members, representing a cross-section of county residents, businesses, government, and organizations was created to oversee the planning process. This committee met with the Meade County planning staff and to discuss and guide the development of the plan.

Comments, discussion and edits from the Steering Committee were then incorporated into a draft plan presented to the Meade County Planning Commission on August 5, 2021.

CHAPTER 5 – LAND USE ELEMENT

Goals and Objectives:

Planning for how and where a community will grow is one of the primary objectives of a comprehensive plan. It is important to establish goals, objectives and policies for decision makers on the Plan Commission and Fiscal Court to use as a guide for future development. The land use goals and objectives for Meade County are as follows:

Goal 1:

Maintain the small town and rural character of Meade County while managing growth within the community.

Objectives:

- 1. Protect significant agricultural and rural views along roadways.
- 2. Protect significant views of the Ohio River.
- 3. Encourage cluster development to provide appropriate rural housing.
- 4. Minimize visibility of industrial areas by screening and/or buffering the development from major highways.
- 5. Preserve historic structures and landscapes in Meade County.

Goal 2:

Allow for the creation of a range of quality housing choices.

Objectives:

- 1. Minimize land use conflicts between intensive agricultural uses and residential uses through appropriate site location and design.
- 2. Encourage neighborhood design that plans for walkability with pedestrian amenities, such as sidewalks, trails and bike paths.
- 3. In more urban areas, provide connectivity between neighborhoods and public spaces.
- 4. Encourage integration of parks, open spaces, and natural areas in housing developments.
- 5. Allow neighborhood commercial uses to be integrated into residential developments with appropriate standards.
- 6. Provide multiple housing types, such as single-family, multifamily, low-income and senior living options.
- 7. Encourage clustering housing units and avoid "strip" type development.

Goal 3:

Allow quality development along the riverfront.

Objectives:

- 1. Designate ports of entry for riverfront development.
- 2. Encourage a variety of uses such as retail, restaurants, and recreation along riverfront at ports of entry.
- 3. Designate areas for riverfront preservation.
- 4. Encourage recreational uses, open space and environmental feature protection along the river and in floodplains.
- 5. Develop design guidelines for riverfront development to protect the character and views of the river.
- 6. Provide adequate public facilities and boat access to the Ohio River at appropriate locations.

Goal 4:

Attract quality shopping and restaurants.

Objectives:

- 1. Encourage shopping developments and restaurants in designated areas throughout the county.
- 2. Encourage locally owned and operated stores and restaurants.
- 3. Use architectural and sign design guidelines to maintain community identity and discourage "Anywhere USA" style development.

Goal 5:

Encourage industrial and commercial development and recruitment that supports the community's growth by paying a living wage.

Objectives:

- 1. Encourage new industrial and commercial development to occur in designated areas.
- 2. Encourage the development of telecommunications facilities required by existing local businesses and to attract new businesses to the county.
- 3. Support and enhance the business marketing plan for Meade County.

Goal 6:

Support agriculture as a major industry.

Objectives:

- 1. Define and identify prime farmland in Meade County and protect it from residential and commercial development.
- 2. Develop a right to farm ordinance to protect agriculture as an industry in Meade County.
- 3. Expand farmers markets and roadside stands.
- 4. Promote agri-tourism.

Existing Land Use

The major land uses in Meade County consist of:

- Fort Knox on the eastern edge of the county;
- Large amounts of agricultural uses;
- Residential uses near Brandenburg and Fort Knox;
- Commercial uses scattered mainly on eastern portion of the county;
- Large rock quarries along the river;

The majority of Meade County is in agricultural uses. Although residential construction is scattered throughout the county, most of the residential growth is occurring east of Brandenburg along the Highway 313 and the Highway 60 corridor. Some recent growth has occurred near Fort Knox.

The total number of acres in Meade County is 201,076 acres.

This acreage can be broken down into the following categories:

Land Use:	Percentage of total acres:	Land use per person:
Agricultural	74%	6.4 acres per person
Residential	15%	0.8 acres per person
Commercial	6%	0.2 acres per person
Industrial	3%	0.1 acres per person
Public (Parks & Gov't Buildings)	2%	0.1 acres per person

The existing land use map was created by the Meade County E-911 Center. The existing land uses are shown in Figure 5.1.

After analyzing the existing land use in Meade County, 3 future land use scenarios were developed in the 2008 review of the Comprehensive Plan. Using the current population, the 2030 projected population and current land use areas, projections were made for the amount of land needed to support future residents.

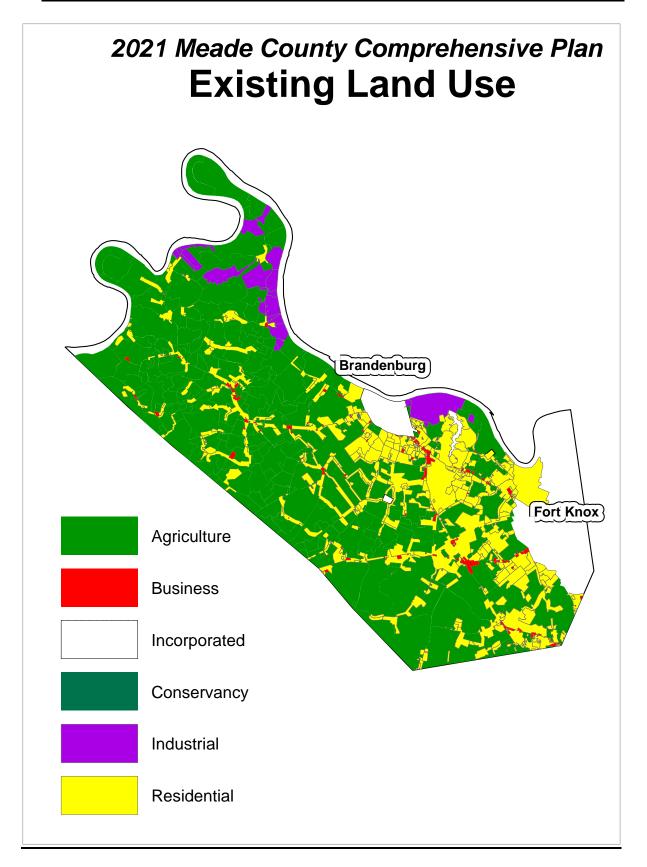


Figure 5.1 – Existing Land Use Map

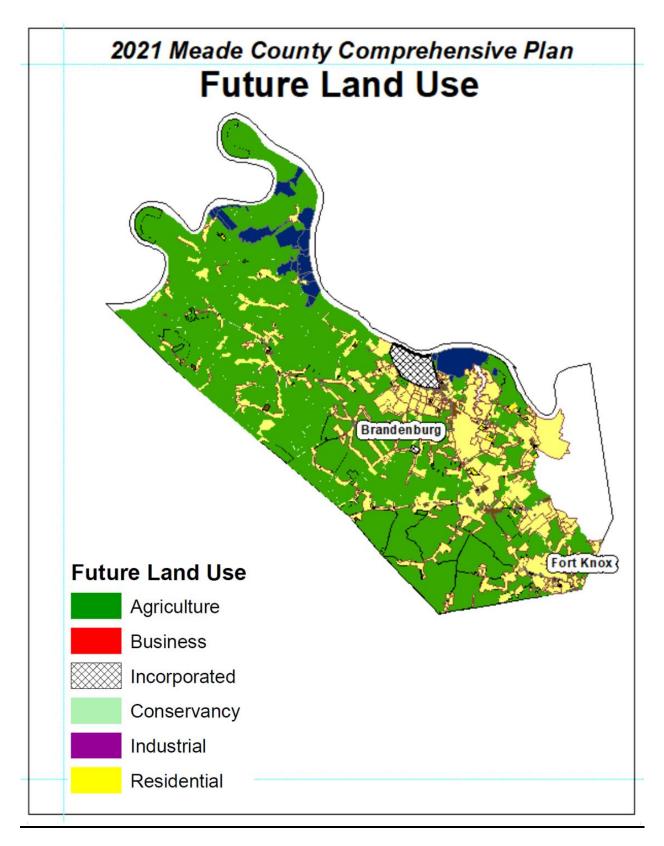


Figure 5.2 - Future Land Use Map. Source: Meade County E911 GIS Data

Future Land Use Plan

The Future Land Use Plan (including a map, Figure 5.2, and accompanying text) developed by the Steering Committee in 2021, provides a guide to the Plan Commission and Fiscal Court for the location, quality and quantity of future growth in Meade County.

Meade County has experienced a significant growth in industrial and commercial development in the past 5 years. The expectation is that industry and related companies in their supply chain will continue to expand.

It is with excitement and a sense of urgency that the County anticipates its future.

How the Land Use Plan Was Developed

This section explains the process used to develop the Future Land Use Plan.

Based on discussions of the Steering Committee, the Future Land Use Plan was created. The 2030 projected population of 32,481 was used in determining future needs; the following presents the basic concept as well as positive and negative implication of each scenario.

General

- New development should be located where utilities and services already exist
- If utilities and services do not exist, development should be reviewed by Planning and Zoning and coordinated with the representatives from appropriate utilities
- Involve utility providers early in the planning phase as appropriate
- Advise the school system of new residential subdivisions

The transportation routes of KY 313 and US 60 serve as a gateway into the county and provide a first impression to visitors and new residents. The majority of commercial growth is planned along these major corridors and in the Flaherty area and should encourage proper design and traffic flow. The overall vision should encourage commercial and residential development while maintaining the rural character of Meade County, and protecting prime agricultural farm land where possible.

Additional development is expected in all communities in the county and should reflect small-scale, neighborhood commercial expansion.

The largest amount of residential development is shown near Fort Knox and Brandenburg. This includes two areas near Fort Knox; along US 60 and KY 313 corridor. Development in these locations will continue to provide easy and convenient access to Fort Knox and will accommodate increased activity of the military base. Residential development near Brandenburg, mainly south of the bypass and near Doe Valley, will accommodate growth near the county seat. Residential growth closer to Fort Knox and Brandenburg should be more compact and urban in nature while other areas of residential growth should be more rural.

Meade County values the relationship with Fort Knox. Many Meade County citizens work on the military installation and many members of the military make their homes in our various communities.

Meade County will continue to be a good neighbor to the Fort Knox military reservation and support mutual developmental goals. (See Action Step 2.A)

Implications of the future land use plan include:

- Need to continue to expand water in the county to serve new and existing residential and commercial development.
- Commercial and residential development along the KY 313, Hwy 60 and KY 933
 corridors is likely to impact future land use more than other areas. KY 313 has
 become a primary connector of the county seat of Brandenburg and Fort Knox, as
 well as other locations to the south (Hardin County) and north (Harrison County,
 Indiana). These areas and arterial connectors should be managed for future growth.
- KY 933 will likely be the focus of industrial and commercial growth.

Type, Quantity, and Quality of Development

Type of Growth

Agriculture is the prevailing land use and is expected to continue to heavily outweigh other land uses in the future in terms of land area. Farming will continue to play the important roles of heritage, culture and economic influence. With growing concerns about food quality and safety, the appeal of locally grown food products could make a positive economic impact on farming. (Action step 3.C)(Farmers Markets, Kentucky Proud, Farm to Fork)

New residential growth needs to avoid conflicts with prime farmland and complement and balance the rural character established in the county. (Action Step 2.A & 2.B)

Also, in order to be competitive in attracting quality residential, commercial and industrial growth, continued future investments will need to be made in public and institutional uses such as parks, schools, and community facilities. (Action Steps 4.A, 5.A & 5.B)

Residential development will encompass all zoning classifications for single-family, multi-family and manufactured homes. Residential development near towns and cities should maximize population density. Rural development should be more reflective of surrounding farmland densities and lot sizes. (Action Step 1.G)

Quantity of Growth

The total number of acres in Meade County is 201,076 acres. Using the current population of 28,572, this acreage can be broken down into the following categories:

	2020 Population of 28,572			2030 Population of 32,858			
Land Use:	% of total acres:	2020 Total Acres	Land use per person:	% of total acres:	2030 Total Acres	Acres Needed	
Agricultural	74%	148,796	6.4 acres	71.5%	143,496	-5,300	
Residential	15%	30,161	0.8 acres	16%	31,561	2,500	
Commercial	6%	12,064	0.2 acres	7%	13,464	1,400	
Industrial	3%	6,032	0.1 acres	3.3%	6,682	650	
Public	2%	4,021	0.1 acres	2.2%	4,471	750	

The projected population for 2030 is 32,858. If the current land use ratios were applied in 2030, Meade County would require an additional:

- 2,500 acres of residential
- 1,400 acres of commercial

- 650 acres of industrial
- 750 acres of public uses

This growth would reduce the agricultural land by 5,300 acres. (See Action Step 2.B)

Quality of Growth

Since Meade County is projected to experience accelerated growth over the planning period, ordinances should be in place to ensure the quality of growth. This will serve to improve the character of the community.

The following recommendations provide direction for those quality standards:

- Instituting or enhancing landscape requirements for commercial and industrial development
- Promote sidewalks in residential, commercial, and industrial areas if appropriate (Action Step 2.A)
- Promote open space in residential subdivisions with a recommended density level greater than 2.5 units per acre
- Establishing basic commercial and industrial architectural standards (such as the location of loading areas relative to the public street) along key corridors
- Requiring residential subdivisions to use frontage roads and not have the backs of houses facing public streets.
- Subdivisions and new developments should provide roadway connections that maximize safe traffic flow.
- Construction of roadways and access ways that meet applicable county road standards.

Location Criteria

The following section illustrates the reasoning behind the location of the various land use categories in the future land use plan. This criteria was a result of discussions with the Steering Committee, public and County staff.

Future Land Use

Future land use scenarios were formed from the input of steering committee members, community stakeholders and community members. The Steering Committee and public believe Meade County is on the threshold of accelerated growth. Based on this input, scenarios were drafted for:

- Industrial Growth and Development
- Commercial/Business Growth and Development
- Residential Development
- Recreational
- Transportation

In each of these five scenarios, prime farmland should be protected from uncontrolled or unmanaged growth. In many areas Industrial, Commercial and Residential development continue to expand and will co-exist.

Industrial Growth and Development

- The majority of Industrial development is encouraged along KY 933 and adjoining roadways in support of existing manufacturing facilities.
- A smaller industrial area could also be located along the new KY 313 and north of US 60.
- Industrial development needs to be served by adequate infrastructure, including water, sewer, and roadways, that can accommodate the type and quantity of future development.
- Industrial development should gain access from an arterial roadway.

Commercial/Business Growth and Development

- Commercial growth occurs along the bypass and river adjacent to Brandenburg City limits.
- Commercial development should continue along the river just east of Brandenburg.
 This area is intended to allow interaction with the Ohio River/Main Street renovation and foster potential for restaurants, shops and cafes with outdoor dining.
- Commercial development around the bypass forms a gateway to Brandenburg and needs to be managed for:
 - Parking Maximum standards for parking should be utilized instead of minimum standards.
 - Traffic control
 - Buffering to adjacent residential communities.
 - Coordinate placement of commercial businesses located in the county that adjoin property in the jurisdiction of incorporated cities
- Commercial development is also located at the intersection of KY 313 and US 60.
- Commercial sites could be configured as stand-alone facilities or as industrial park developments.
- Commercial development should be managed by appropriate access management techniques, such as curb cuts and shared driveways.
- Neighborhood commercial businesses should be encouraged to provide daily needs to residential areas.
- Commercial development should be served by public water.
- Commercial development should gain access from a collector or arterial roadway.

Residential Development

- Residential development should maximize housing density:
 - Higher density residential areas will enable more efficient access to public services
 - The feasibility of sewer systems for higher density residential areas should be studied and pursued
- Location of residential growth is projected to take place throughout the county, but will likely be concentrated in the areas of:
 - Adjacent to the bypass
 - Old Mill Road (Hwy 1638)
 - Doe Valley
 - Hwy 313/Joe Prather Hwy
- Expand water and sewer (where feasible) to the new and existing housing and industrial developments.
- Investigate increasing housing density by studying the feasibility of simple, affordable rental complexes. (See Action Step 2.A)
- Individual residences should not gain access directly from a collector or arterial roadways; access should be gained from frontage roads & subdivision streets
- New residential subdivision should provide for connections to future development with subbed-out streets/cul-de-sacs or granting right-of-way.
- New residential subdivision should also provide appropriate access for emergency vehicles; two points of ingress/egress are also encouraged for emergency access.
- Residential subdivisions and development should be buffered when located adjacent to non-residential areas.
- New development should protect existing natural areas such as streams, wooded areas, etc.

Recreational Development

- Recreational land uses have expanded significantly in the past 5 years. Parks and walking trails that are currently in place provide for a variety of users and groups, including active and passive recreation.
 - Not all parks are owned and maintained by the county.
 - Plans should be in place to provide for ongoing maintenance and improvement. (See Action Step 4.A)
- Coordination with Brandenburg is important to ensure development is synchronized with the planned improvement for Main Street.
- Riverfront property could be difficult to acquire for future parkland projects. However, a small marina would provide fuel and supplies for various water activities.
- Parks or recreational facilities should be located near each community
- Parks and open space would also be encouraged in all new residential development.
 Each community could begin to develop an independent character and become a destination within the community.
- Expansion of sporting activities such as competitive tournaments (i.e. baseball, softball, soccer, fishing, etc.) would increase the usage of the parks. This would also provide an opportunity for income from concessions and fees to offset the cost of maintenance.

Transportation Development

- Monitor the KYTOC Transportation Plan (Unified Planning Work Program) and voice the needs of Meade County for transportation improvements based on the increased industrial development and vehicular traffic. (See chart on page 46)
- Dependence on the KY 313 and KY 1638 will continue to be extremely important to link new development.
- Transportation needs will be spread throughout the community and adequate connections need to be made and maintained to Brandenburg, Hardin County, Fort Knox and Louisville.
- Roadway improvements should be made to accommodate farm vehicle traffic, such as hard shoulders or paved "blisters" to allow passing.
- The on-call bus service (TACK) should be promoted to provide this service to an increasing population requiring transportation assistance.

<u>CHAPTER 6 – TRANSPORTATION ELEMENT</u>

Goals and Objectives

The transportation system forms the backbone of a community and should complement and support land uses within the county. For example, an industrial land use which generates high volumes of traffic should be planned along an arterial that can support the traffic volumes. In Meade County, Hwy 313, US 60 and US 31W serve as the principal arterials connecting the county to Louisville, Hardin County, and Breckinridge County. Many of the county's minor arterials, such as KY 1051, KY 79 and KY 1638, aid in connecting local destinations within the county. Finally, the connectors and local roads link with the arterials and form an effective regional transportation system.

As the county grows, it is important to coordinate growth with improvements to the transportation network as well. With these enhancements, it is becoming more important to design roadways to accommodate a variety of users, including bicycles, pedestrians, and farm equipment. The transportation goal and objectives are as follows:

Goal I:

Provide an adequate transportation system that accommodates a variety of users and meets the needs of residents and visitors.

Objectives:

- 1. Engage all communities and county officials in creating a Capital Improvements Plan for the county that will identify needed road repairs and reconstruction, with timelines and funding levels.
- 2. Encourage roadways that allow for the safe movement of agricultural machinery and minimize conflicts with other vehicles.
- 3. Use corridor planning and access management to create an efficient and attractive transportation network.
- 4. Encourage the use and expansion of on-call bus service.
- 5. Integrate a county-wide trail system into the transportation system for alternative transportation purposes.

Thoroughfare Plan

The thoroughfare plan in Figure 6-1 incorporates the classification of roadways and the state transportation projects in Meade County and is explained below.

Functional Classification

Functional Classification refers to the grouping of roadways into systems, or classes, reflecting their role within a larger network of roadways. The process of defining functional classification requires an understanding of the primary purpose served by roadways with respect to mobility (through travel, long-distance travel) and access (service to properties, driveways, parking lots). Following are definitions of functional classifications that are typically used in rural settings:

Principal (or Major) Arterial - Roadways in this category are those that serve long-distance and/or interstate trips, connect urban areas with populations of at least 50,000, and provide an integrated nationwide highway network.

Minor Arterial - Roadways in this category are those that link cities and large towns to provide an inter-county and interstate roadway network, and are spaced at intervals such that all areas of the state are within reasonable distance of an arterial highway. Minor arterials are intended to serve medium-to-long distance travel and usually have relatively high travel speeds.

Collector - Roadways in this category serve primarily intra-county travel, and serve as a link between local roadways and arterials. Collectors are intended to connect towns and other important sites, such as schools, parks, shipping points, and important mining or agricultural areas. Collectors are generally spaced at intervals such that all developed areas have reasonable access to the system.

Local Road - Roadways in this category have the primary purpose of providing access to adjacent development. Travel distances on these roads are generally short, and travel speeds are generally low. All roads that are not classified as collectors or arterials are classified as local roads.

The Federal Highway Administration provides a recommended method for classifying a proposed roadway network (FHWA Functional Classification Guidelines, 1989). The method involves a state-level identification of arterial facilities, followed by a local-level identification of collector and local facilities. Over time, as urban areas grow or as roadway improvements cause shifts in traffic patterns, the functional classification of roadways can change. The future transportation map presented in this plan takes this into account - several planned improvements in Meade County have been incorporated into this map.

The Federal Highway Administration provides guidelines on the typical balance of mileage and travel volumes within each functional class, which are shown in Figure 6-1.

Figure 6-1

Roadway Classification	% of Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT)	% of Roadway Mileage	
Principal Arterial	30% - 55%	2% - 4%	
Principal Arterial and Minor Arterial	45% - 75%	6% - 12%	
Collector	20% - 35%	20% - 25%	
Local Road	5% - 20%	65% - 75%	

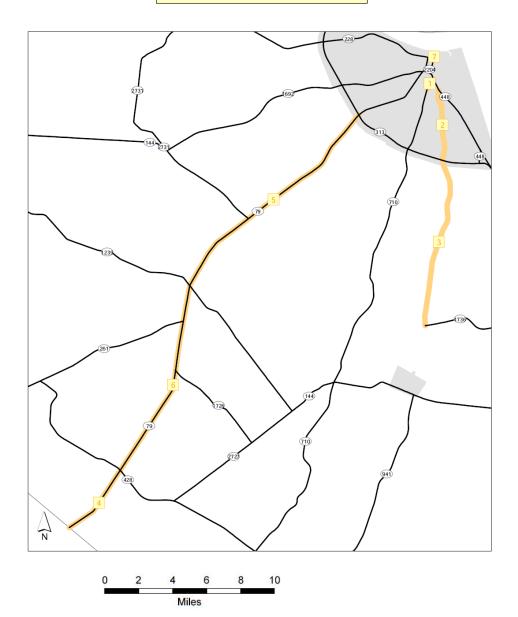
A careful review of this table shows that the roadways with a higher functional classification carry greater volumes of traffic despite having less mileage. This highlights the importance of planning for adequate capacity on the arterial network.

Kentucky Transportation Plan

KYTC publishes a plan for improvements across the state. In Meade County, there are a number of improvements and projects that will occur:

Route	Description	Phase	Fiscal Year
KY 79	Reconstruct KY 79 from KY 428 to KY 144	Design	2021
		Right of Way	2023
		Utilities	2024
		Construction	2024
KY 79	Reconstruct KY 79 from KY 144 to KY	Utilities	2021
	1051	Construction	2023
KY 710 Old State Rd	Construct a right turn lane on KY 710 at KY 448 in Brandenburg		2025-2030
CS-1004	Construct a roundabout at Northern end of Main Street in Brandenburg		2025-2030
CR-1002 Old Ekron Rd	Address safety and geometric deficiencies along Old Ekron Rd between KY 448 and KY 1051		2031-2035
KY-1600	Address safety and geometric deficiencies and maintenance issues along KY1600 from KY 1882 to KY 144 at Flaherty		2036-2040

MPO CHAF PROJECTS MEADE COUNTY Map #2



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This map is created for general planning purposes ONLY. This map is not legally recorded, suveyed, or intended to be used for purposes other than for generalized planning. Nor does it show all aspects or features of this particular area which may have changed over the years. For questions contact us at (270) 769-2393.

Prepared by: Lincoln Trail Area Development District, Community Development Department, 2020.







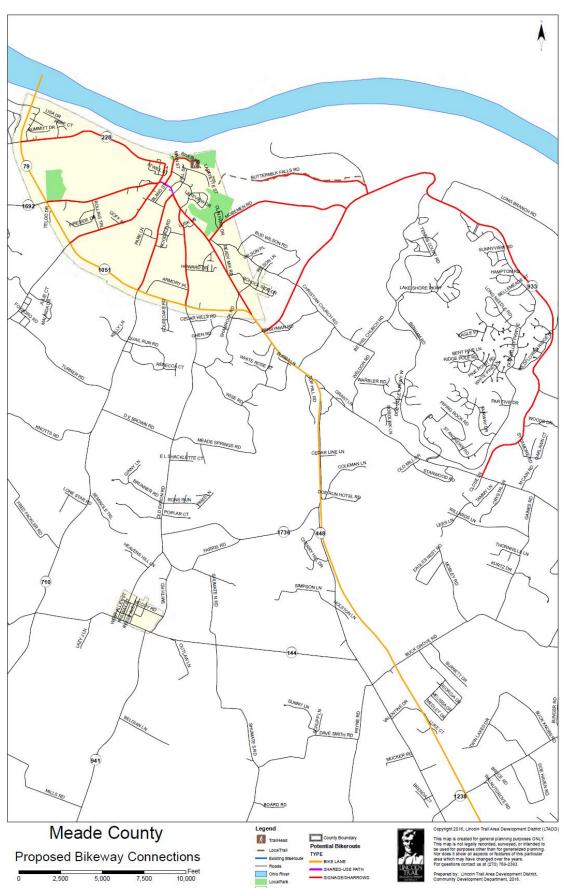
Bicycle/Pedestrian Improvements

Bicycle Improvements

Meade County has trails along the Ohio River and Buttermilk Falls. Otter Creek Park also has trails for hiking, horseback riding, and mountain biking. Otter Creek Park is a recreation area of the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife and a fee is required for entering the park. While the cities and counties have developed trail systems over the years, an on-road system of bicycle facilities has been lacking.

Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities have grown in interest among the citizens of the area over the past several years. In response to this interest, the MPO developed a Bicycle Facilities Plan in 2016 and Pedestrian Facilities Plan in 2019. These separate documents outline proposed improvements that will enhance on- and off-road bicycle facilities, improve connections of both bicycle and pedestrian facilities to local trail facilities, and new and improved sidewalks at various locations throughout the planning area.

Meade County Short-Term	Starting Point	End Point	Key Connection	Proposal Sharrows and/or Signage	
KY 710	E Broadway	KY 1051	Schools		
KY 448	W Broadway	KY 1051	Schools/Post Office	Sharrows and/or Signage	
KY 1692	Hillcrest Drive	KY 1051	Government Offices	Sharrows and/or Signage	
KY 228	High Street	KY 79	Residential	Sharrows and/or Signage	
East Broadway	KY 1051	Lakeview Drive	Business	Sharrows and/or Signage	
West Broadway	Lakeview Drive	High Street	Business	Sharrows and/or Signage	
Main Street	W Broadway	Lawrence St Riverfront Park		Sharrows and/or Signage	
Old Ekron Road	E Broadway	KY 1051	Library	Sharrows and/or Signage	
Olin Road	E Broadway	KY 933	Park	Sharrows and/or Signage	
Buttermilk Falls Road	Olin Rd	End	Trails	Sharrows and/or Signage	
Mid-Term					
KY 933	933 Entire>>>		Trails	Sharrows and/or Signage	
Long-Term					
KY 313	Entire>>>	<< <length< td=""><td>Connector/Business</td><td>Bike Lane</td></length<>	Connector/Business	Bike Lane	
KY 1051 Entire>>>		<< <length< td=""><td>Business</td><td>Bike Lane</td></length<>	Business	Bike Lane	

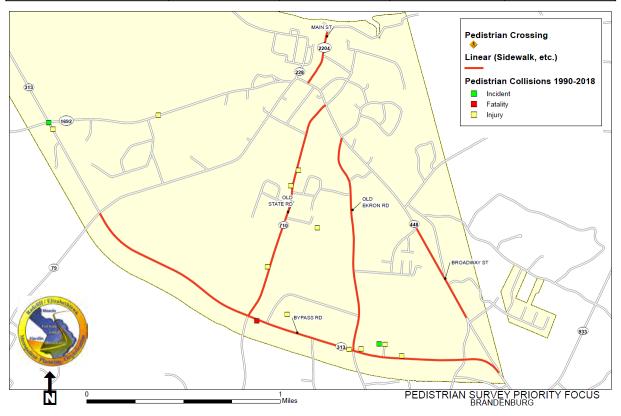


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Pedestrian Improvements

Pedestrian Facilities have grown in interest among the citizens of the area over the past several years. In response to this interest, the MPO developed a Pedestrian Facilities Plan in 2019. This document outlines proposed improvements that will enhance pedestrian facilities to local trail facilities, and new and improved sidewalks at various locations throughout the planning area.

Brandenburg/Meade County	Starting Point	Starting Point End Point		<u>Proposal</u>
Broadway Street	Area of Brandenburg Primary School		Schools	Sidewalks
KY 1051 - Brandenburg Bypass	Broadway	High Street	Businesses	Sidewalks
Main Street	W. Broadway	Riverfront	Residential/Business	Sidewalks
W. Broadway		KY 1051 - Brandenburg Bypass	Schools/Businesses	Sidewalks
Old Ekron Road	W. Broadway	KY 1051 - Brandenburg Bypass	Schools/Library	Sidewalks



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CHAPTER 7 - COMMUNITY FACILITIES ELEMENT

Goals and Objectives

Community facilities are an important element that must be addressed in the comprehensive plan. They include amenities and services such as fire protection, police services, water and wastewater services, public schools, and parks and recreation as well as government owned properties such as the Court House and other community facilities. The goals and objectives for community facilities include the following:

Goal I:

Provide adequate county-wide infrastructure to existing development and future growth areas.

Objectives:

- 1. Encourage expansion of water and sewer systems in and near existing urbanized areas and promote new development within those areas.
- 2. Maximize infrastructure investment through compact development.
- 3. Encourage infill development and redevelopment of areas currently served by adequate community facilities.
- 4. Support development in locations that are served by existing adequate community facilities and infrastructure.
- 5. Develop a county-wide fire-rated water system.

Goal 2:

Expand and enhance the county-wide parks and recreation system, library, and other community related facilities.

Objectives:

- 1. Plan and develop a county-wide trail system for recreational and alternative transportation purposes (Connect trail system to Otter Creek Park).
- 2. Work with local developers to include green and open space into development plans.
- 3. Provide recreational opportunities throughout the county.
- 4. Build upon existing recreational and park resources within Meade County.
- 5. Provide for waterfront protection through open space, vistas and parks.

Goal 3:

Encourage quality education.

Objectives:

- 1. Determine current school capacity and future needs.
- 2. Coordinate new school development and expansions with the future land use plan to assure appropriate locations for delivery of educational services.

Goal 4:

Promote lifelong learning.

Objectives:

- 1. Support home based businesses and cottage industries through education and business planning assistance.
- 2. Allow for certain cottage industries and home-based businesses in existing neighborhoods and agricultural areas, provided such activity does not negatively impact the neighborhood.
- 3. Work with state community colleges and other regional universities to develop a satellite college campus in Meade County.
- 4. Identify educational needs of existing and future local and regional businesses.
- 5. Provide opportunities for skills development and ongoing education for workforce development.
- 6. Market available programs to assure all residents are aware of opportunities for skills

Community Facilities Plan

The community facilities plan incorporates various public services provided by the county including fire protection, law enforcement services, water and wastewater services, public schools, and parks and recreation.

These vital services are as follows:

- Fire Protection
- Emergency Medical Service
- Law Enforcement
- Meade County Government
- Meade County School System
- Parks and Recreation
- Water and Wastewater Services

Fire Protection

Meade County's fire services are all provided by volunteer fire departments. Currently, there are nine firehouses in the county; they consist of:

- Battletown Fire Department
- Meade County Fire Department
- Doe Valley/ Rock Haven Fire Department
- Ekron Fire & Rescue Department
- Flaherty Volunteer Fire Department
- Muldraugh Fire Department
- Payneville Fire Department
- Rhodelia Volunteer Fire Department
- Wolf Creek Fire Department

Emergency Medical Service

The Meade County Medical Emergency Service also employs 9 full-time EMTs, 18 part-time EMTs, 9 full-time paramedics and 10 part-time paramedics. There are 3 EMS stations in the county.

Law Enforcement Services

Law enforcement services in Meade County consist of the Meade County Sheriff's office located in Brandenburg, the Brandenburg Police Department and the Muldraugh Police Department. The Kentucky State Police, Elizabethtown Post, also provides road patrols and assistance as needed.

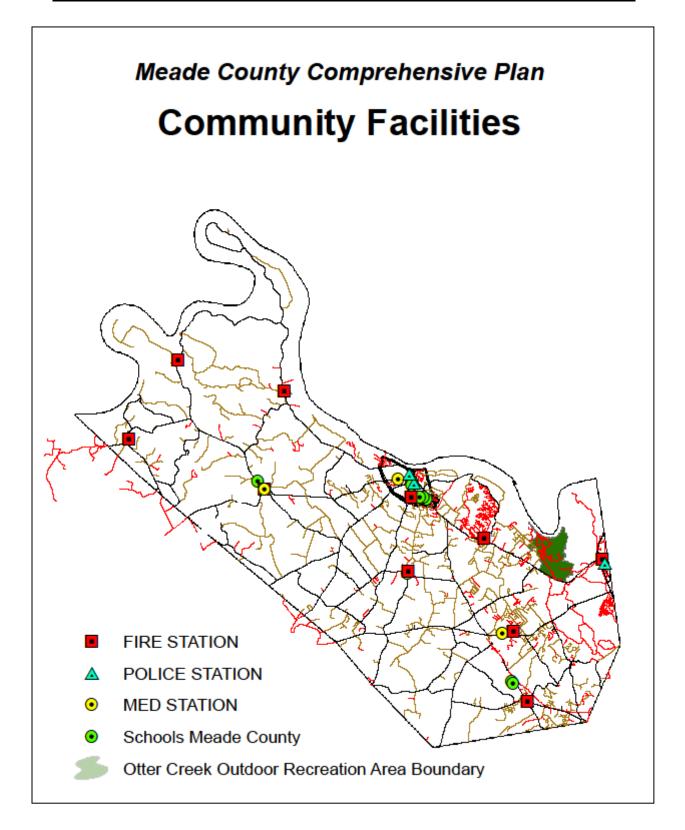


Figure 7.1 – Community Facilities Map

BRANDENBURG TELEPHONE COMPANY

Brandenburg Telephone Co. (Brandenburg Telephone) is a local exchange carrier that has been dedicated to bringing state of the art communication services to the Meade

1950's. Between 1979 and 1983, Brandenburg Telephone upgraded all its facilities to digital technology which is still state-of-the-art. This made Brandenburg Telephone the

County area since the early



first telephone company in the state of Kentucky to have a completely digital system. Brandenburg Telephone began providing dial up internet in 1997 and soon after began offering a low speed DSL internet in 1999. This new internet service started at speeds of 256K and went up to 768K. In 2004, Brandenburg Telephone upgraded its technology to a VDSL service, which extended fiber optics to the curb, but still used copper for the last segment to the home. Customers could receive up to 50 meg download and 5 meg upload if the customer was within 1,000 feet of the cabinet. In 2015, Brandenburg Telephone began its endeavor to construct fiber optic cabling to the home.

Meade County was the initial focus of construction and is virtually completely covered by fiber to the home technology today. As of July 2021, Brandenburg Telephone has built over 6,600 miles of fiber throughout its communities with fiber construction continuing daily. This fiber to the home technology will allow customers to have access to symmetrical broadband speeds up to one gigabyte. The fiber technology gives customers the entire one gigabyte of service regardless of the customer's location.

Brandenburg Telephone has approximately 120 employees throughout the organization with many employees living in Meade County. Brandenburg Telephone serves approximately 16,000 customers with telephone service in Meade, Breckinridge, Hardin, and Grayson counties. With the passage of the Telecommunications Act of 1996,

Brandenburg Telephone established a sister company in 2001, Brandenburg Telecom LLC (Brandenburg Telecom) in order to compete in areas outside of the local exchange areas of Brandenburg Telephone. Brandenburg Telecom is certified with the Kentucky State Public Service Commission as a competitive local exchange carrier and now serves approximately 6,000 customers with the same services provided by Brandenburg Telephone. Brandenburg Telecom is authorized to provide service to all areas in Kentucky and currently provides services in Elizabethtown, Hardinsburg, Muldraugh, Sonora, Upton, and some areas of Hardin County outside the city limits of Elizabethtown. Brandenburg also provides telephone systems, video service, security and surveillance systems.

Our goal at Brandenburg Telephone and Brandenburg Telecom is to provide state of the art technology and excellent customer service. Customers who need our assistance in any way can call and speak to a live person, who lives in the area, and cares about their needs. We are fortunate to be a part of this community and hope to continue providing reliable services to those we serve.

Allison Willoughby



MEADE COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE

Sheriff Wimpee had a vision when he decided to run for sheriff of Meade County, KY. His vision was to bring the passion of service to the people back to the residence and visitors of Meade County. Also to be available to the people at all times by instilling an open door policy that still holds true 2 ½ years later.

Since Jan. 1, 2019, the Meade County Sheriff's Office has increased personnel to include a full time case detective who has a 90% success rate in solving cases as well as returning stolen property back to the rightful owners, as well as, a major success rate in solving cases from previous sheriff's administrations. The sheriff's office has made paying taxes by means of credit card in the office available.



The Meade County Sheriff's Office has also added an additional 3 drug detectives. By doing this, the Meade County Sheriff's Office has had great success in major increased removal of illegal drugs, drug money, and drug traffickers from the communities in Meade County.

The Meade County Sheriff's Office has also instituted a Community Oriented Policing program. The sheriff and deputies go out into the communities of Meade County to visit and interact with the citizens to help address any concerns or issues they may have or to obtain feedback on the job the Meade County Sheriff's Office is providing to Meade County.

Through the Meade County Sheriff's Offices extremely close and very positive working relationship and the involvement with the Meade County School System, with an aggressive approach to illegal drugs, underage drinking, underage tobacco use, and student and staff personal safety, Meade County Schools are considered to be one of the safest school districts in the Commonwealth of KY.

Moving forward, the Meade County Sheriff's Office will have 2 dedicated sites throughout Meade County as Mobile Tax Collection Locations. The sheriff's office would also like to open a permanent satellite office out in the county to carry out all of the same day to day functions that the home office at the Meade County Court House currently handles. The sheriff's office will be making it possible to pay tax bills online. The Meade County Sheriff's office would eventually like to be able to add additional road deputies.

Meade County Rural Electric Cooperative Corporation (MCRECC)

Meade County Rural Electric
Cooperative Corporation
(MCRECC) provides electric
distribution service to over
30,000 homes and businesses
in six counties in central
Kentucky.



With over 3,200 miles of energized distribution lines, a record of safety success and some of the most affordable electric rates in the country, MCRECC is equipped to efficiently and reliably serve its consumers.



As an owner of generation and transmission assets (Big Rivers Electric), MCRECC along with Big Rivers Electric is a leader in cost-competitive power supply and delivery. We have recently made significant investments in our production and transmission infrastructure to resiliently serve Meade County, Kentucky.

Our local team of over 100 energy specialists is powered by deeprooted commitments to safety, reliability and long-term sustainability to help maintain our position as a leading electric distribution, generation and transmission cooperative.



Meade County School System

Meade County Schools - Children First. Team Always.

Mission

To provide an environment that honors our traditions, while cultivating character, pursuing excellence, and delivering comprehensive experiences that prepare students for life.

Guiding Values

As a district, our work and decisions are guided by

Continuous Improvement, Innovation, Equitable Access, Service.

- 1.) Every student will have access to vertically aligned equitable academic, co-curricular, extracurricular, and athletic opportunities.
- 2.) Every employee is an important part of the team and brings value to the success of our students.
- 3.) MCS will actively pursue collaboration with our community and business partners to ensure that stakeholders can positively influence the future of our school district. Our community is important to us and we value their voice.
- 4.) MCS will continue our pursuit of being a premier school district that enrolls an increased percentage of students.

Our teams pursue excellence with a servant's heart for children.

The Meade County Public School System provides public education to approximately 5,000 students within Meade County. This includes seven elementary schools, one middle school and one high school.

The schools are as follows:

- Elementary Schools: David T. Wilson Elementary, Ekron Elementary, Flaherty Elementary, Flaherty Primary, Berry Hahn Primary (formerly Brandenburg Primary), Payneville Elementary
- Middle School:
 - a) Stuart Pepper Middle School
- High School:
 - a) Meade County High School (including the Meade County High School Freshman Academy and Meade County Area Technology Center)

Construction Projects During The Past 5 Years

Meade County College Career Center

Stuart Pepper Middle School Renovation

Payneville Elementary Renovation

New Track & Football Stadium Renovation

New Tennis Courts



Potential Construction Projects For Next 5 Years

Flaherty Elementary Systems Upgrade

David T. Wilson System Upgrade

Meade County High School & James R. Allen Upgrade

New Band Suite

New Gymnasium

Athletic Facilities Upgrade

Meade County Schools has continued our tradition of excellence with much academic success in recent years. Meade County Schools consistently achieves in the top 5-10 percent of Kentucky in student achievement measures on statewide annual testing and consistently performs at the top of the region across assessment measures. Graduates of Meade County High School perform above the state average in grade point average, junior ACT scores (Math, Reading, English & Science), advanced placement courses enrollment, earning college credit, earning industry certificates, and graduating college and career ready.

Meade County School has received multiple awards in the past two years from the Kentucky Department of Education and Kentucky Board of Education in the areas of innovation for career pathways, a model area technology center, instructional innovation, professional development for employees, closing achievement gaps for at-risk populations, and developing the distinguished special education model in Kentucky.

Meade County Schools is committed to preparing students for a quality life by providing equitable opportunities for all students. Students will be positioned with vertically aligned academic and extra-curricular opportunities that will expose them to a comprehensive experience. Meade County Schools will accomplish our goals by engaging community members, strengthening partnerships with industry leaders, and promoting a culture of team where all employees are influential to student success and own their value.

Meade County Government

Meade County Judge | Executive

Magistrates: Thomas Goddard Donald Eli Dix, Jr. Gary Chapman Billy Sipes Steve Wardrip Randall Hardesty



Treasurer Tammy Graham

516 HILLCREST DRIVE Brandenburg, KY 40108 270-422-3967 Fax 270-422-3262

Meade County Addressing Tom Bridge

April 29th, 2021

Dear Mr. Bridge

The following information is provided to you as an overview of County Government direction for the next five years that you may want to use in the 2021 Comprehensive Plan.

The following projects are planned for growth in Meade County

- 1.To build a new Government/Judicial Center;
 - a. AOC has expressed interest in updating the Meade County Courthouse and facility therefore planning is in process
- 2.Re-locating and constructing a new Meade County Road Department site;
 - a. Several sites are being investigated and we expect to finalize a location in the future
- 3.Re-locating and constructing a new Meade County Animal Shelter/Control;
 - a. Several sites are being investigated and we expect to finalize a location in the near future
- 4.Renovating and adding on to the current Dispatch location at the courthouse to further expand the Meade County Dispatch Center along with merging the Emergency Management Department into the same building for more efficiency.
- 5.Potentially constructing a permanent county owned EMS Station located in Payneville whereas currently EMS Station 3 is being rented from the Payneville Fire Department.
- 6. With growth in the county we have the potential of adding another Ambulance to our county fleet.
- 7.Renovation of Solid Waste and Recycle with the addition of a storm shelter for the safety of the employees and updated building for an on-site waste control facility for more efficiency.
- 8.Detention Center renovations
- 9.Increasing our focus on the Parks and Recreation Department for the possibility of growth and amenities; with the possibility of partnering with the Meade County Board of Education on constructing a potential Aquatic Center for the water sports provided by the School System along with Community Services.
- 10. We are expecting more City and County partnerships for the expansion, updating and growth of the community.
- 11.We have high expectations on partnering with the Industrial Authority and Chamber of Commerce to recruit more merchants and businesses such as; Restaurants, Retail and Manufacturing as well as focusing on Infrastructure.
- 12. The five year goal will be to expanding the county water supply into rural areas throughout the county.
- 13. Meade County will be participating in a sustainable Green Energy project.
- 14. Renovating the Old State Garage site with partnership from the Meade County Sheriff's Department.
- 15. The county is also actively pursuing a location for a Grain Elevator.

County leadership should always have a working plan for the future. Meade County is no exception with our growth opportunities and possibilities; we must be prepared and engaged for future progress in our county for the betterment of our community.

Respectfully,

Leslie Stith

Meade County Judge/Executive

Parks and Recreation

Parks located within Meade County:

Park Battletown Bark	Address	Owned/Maintained By:	Features:	Improvements since 2013:
Battletown Park	75 Lawson Park Rd	Meade County Parks	Baseball/Softball Field; Pavilion; Picnic	
D	Battletown, KY 40104	Department	Area	
Brandenburg Riverfront	399 River Rd	City of Brandenburg	Walking path; Pavilions, RV Park;	
Park	Brandenburg, KY 40108		Gazebo; Ampitheather;	
	24421 24		Flippin Run Boat Ramp to the Ohio	
Buttermilk Falls Walking	214 River Rd	Meade County Parks		
Trail	Brandenburg, KY 40108	Department		
Concordia Park	2575 Concordia Rd	Meade County Parks	Picnic Area; Boat Ramp to the Ohio	
	Payneville, KY 40157	Department	River	
Dianna's Park	535 Broadway St	Meade County Parks	Children's Playground	
	Brandenburg, KY 40108	Department		
Flaherty Community Park	278 Community Park Rd	Meade County Parks	Baseball/Softball field; Picnic Area	
	Vine Grove, KY 40175	Department		
Meade Olin Park	187 Moremen Rd	Meade County Parks	Bike Pump Track; Concession Stand;	Bike Park created;
	Brandenburg, KY 40108	Department	8 Baseball/Softball Fields (5 lighted);	Disc Golf Expanded from
			28 Hole Disc Golf Course;	12 holes to 28 holes;
			3 Pavilions (2 can be reserved);	High School baseball field
			Children's Playground	outfitted with artificial turf.
				Canopies installed over
Muldraugh Park Ridge Park	222 Park Pidgo Dr	City of Muldraugh	Picnic Area	bleachers.
Widial augil Falk Niuge Falk	Muldraugh, KY 40155	City of ividiar augit	Fichic Area	
Muldraugh Elm Street Park	_	City of Muldraugh		
Widial augil Ellii Street Park	Muldraugh, KY 40155	City of ividiar augit		
Muldraugh Wilson Ctroot	408 Wilson St	City of Muldraugh	Outdoor Poskothall Court	
Muldraugh Wilson Street Park		City of Muldraugh	Outdoor Basketball Court	
	Muldraugh, KY 40155	C'I CAALL I	Di C II	
Muldraugh Disc Golf Park	1240 S Main St	City of Muldraugh	Disc Golf park	
011 6 10 11	Muldraugh, KY 40155	.	2 264 5 11 (011 1 1	
Otter Creek Outdoor	850 Otter Creek Park Rd	Kentucky Department of	2,261 acres. 5 miles of Ottercreek and	
Recreation Area	Brandenburg, KY 40108	Fish & Wildlife Resources	frontage along the Ohio River.	
			Fishing, Hunting, Hiking, Horseback Riding, Wildlife Watching, Mountain	
			Bike Riding, Archery Range, Disc Golf,	
			Geocaching and Picnicing. Carry-down	
			launch ramp at Ohio River for Canoes,	
			Kayaks and small boats.	
			Campground for either primitive or	
			RV Camping.	
			Rifle range.	
Wolf Creek Boat Ramp	100 Rick Stansbury St	Meade County Parks	Boat Ramp to the Ohio River	
	Battletown, KY 40104	Department		
Ramsey Field	614 Bland St	Meade County Parks	Baseball/Softball Field	
	Brandenburg, KY 40108	Department		
Camp Piomingo	1950 Otter Creek Park Rd	Y.M.C.A.	Camping, Zipline, 3 turn waterslide,	
	Brandenburg, KY 40108		archery, horseback riding	
Brandenburg Soccer Fields	1340 Fairgrounds Rd	Meade County Parks	Soccer Fields	
	Brandenburg, KY 40108	Department		
River Trace Walking Trail		Meade Activitiy Center		
Payneville Community Park				
Ekron Community Park		City of Ekron	Picnic Area with Pavilion;	
			Pee Wee Reese Historical Marker	

Water and Wastewater Services

Water and sewer services are provided to portions of the county by three entities.

Brandenburg has water service throughout the city but has not extended their sewer service to all areas of the city yet. As of September 2007, Brandenburg's current water demand is on average 0.8 million gallons per day (MGD) and the peak demand is 0. 6 MGD; Brandenburg's water system was expanded in July of 2000 to expand the capacity to 1 MGD.

Muldraugh also offers water and sewer services to all areas within their city limits. Currently, they purchase water from Fort Knox and pump their wastewater to Hardin County.

Sewer service is concentrated in Brandenburg and Doe Valley. Figure 7.2 shows the current water and sewer service areas.

	Water Lines		Sewer Lines		Undronto	
	Feet	Miles	Feet	Miles	Hydrants	
City of Muldraugh	37,348	7	33,841	6	50	
City of Brandenburg	227,299	43	166,482	32	266	
Meade Co Water District	1,552,433	294	N/A	N/A	450	
Hardin Co Water District	53,238	10	N/A	N/A	43	
Doe Valley	153,119	29	234,264	44	71	

Meade County Water District -Operation and Management Plan

Section I - Systems Description - The Meade County Water District (MCWD) currently serves over 5,000 residential and commercial customers in Meade County, Kentucky. MCWD also has two wholesale customers, the City of Louisville (Otter Creek Park) and Doe Valley Inc. The service area includes areas west of the Fort Knox Military Reservation and outside the limits of the City of Brandenburg and City of Muldraugh. Communities currently served by MCWD include Flaherty, Ekron, Payneville, Battletown, Wolf Creek, Concordia, and Rhodelia.

Section II - Physical Make-up of the Systems - The MCWD currently purchases all of its water wholesale from Hardin County Water District #1. From HCWD #1, water is provided through interconnect located at the intersection of KY 313 and KY 1882.

The major components of MCWD's distribution system are three water storage tanks, one booster pump station, and 310 miles of water lines. The tanks and booster pump station in the system include:

- Garrett Elevated Tank 300,000 gallons
- Payneville Elevated Tank 300,000 gal.
- Flaherty Elevated Tank 500,000 gal.
- Flaherty Pump Station two VFD pumps rated at 1,000 GPM

The existing distribution system is comprised of the following:

- 0.3 miles of 1½-inch PVC
- 5.1 miles of 2-inch PVC
- 5.3 miles of 3-inch PVC
- 83.9 miles of 4-inch PVC

- 99.6 miles of 6-inch PVC/DI
- 93.3 miles of 8-inch PVC/DI
- 17.4 miles of 10-inch PVC/DI
- 5.38 miles of 12-inch PVC

The Meade County Water District is planning 84,000 feet of water main expansion and improvement.

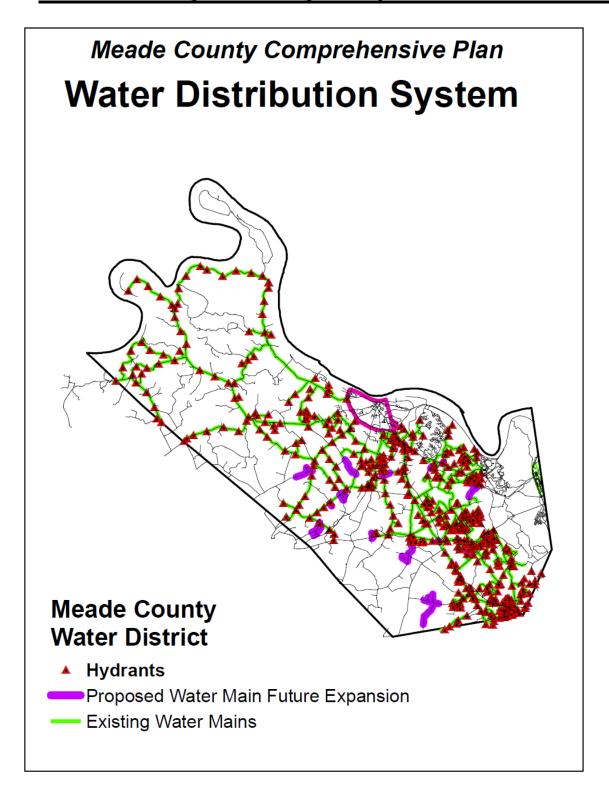


Figure 7.2 – Meade County Water District – Water Distribution Map

CHAPTER 8 – PLAN IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

Implementation is the process of achieving the goals set forth in the plan in order to reach the community's vision. Part of implementation is having an action plan that details steps that should be taken, identify responsible parties for the implementation of an action, and the timeline for completing the action. Potential funding sources are also suggested as a part of the action plans. The Programs and Tools section of this chapter provides an overview of the funding programs and tools as well as other means of implementing the plan. Meade County may already use some of these tools, but restating their uses and connecting them to the actions in the comprehensive plan is helpful to people who may not be familiar with all of the operations of the community.

Action Plan

An action plan details how the goals and objectives will be implemented to achieve the vision for the community. They include the action steps, responsible parties, timelines, and potential funding sources. The timelines recommended are general in nature.

Action Steps have been categorized as follows:

1. Infrastructure

- Transportation & Roads
- Sewer & Water
- Public Safety, Law, Fire, EMS
- Telecommunications
- Utilities, Electric

2. Land Use

- Agricultural
- Rural
- Residential
- Commercial
- Industrial

3. Business

- Economic Development
- Chamber of Commerce

4. Parks & Recreation

- Parks
- River Frontage
- Wildlife
- Trails
- Historical/Cultural

5. Education

- School Systems
- Lifelong Learning
- Vocational Schools
- Higher Education

ACTION STEPS: 1. INFRASTRUCTURE

Action Step 1.A.: Water & Sewer Extensions, Roadway

Engage in a capital improvements planning process to identify, prioritize and implement public projects including water and sewer extensions, roadway improvements.

Supports Goal(s): Land Use #2; Transportation #1; Community Facilities #1

Responsible Parties:

- Planning Commission
- Fiscal Court
- County Departments
- Utility Providers
- LTADD

Potential Funding Sources:

- Kentucky Small Cities
- Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program
- Area Development Fund
- General Fund

Timeline: Short-Term (complete by July 2026)

Action Step 1.B.: Roadway Routes for Farm Vehicles

Improve key roadway routes to provide better access and maneuverability for farm vehicles.

Supports Goal(s): Transportation #1

Responsible Parties:

- Planning Commission
- Fiscal Court
- Kentucky Transportation Cabinet
- LTADD

Potential Funding Sources:

Transportation Enhancement (TE) Funds – KYTC

Timeline: Short-Term (complete by 2026)

Action Step 1.C.: GIS Systems for County Government

Maintain and expand the use of a GIS system for use in multiple county departments, including fire, law enforcement, planning and zoning, and PVA; as well as online maps for public use.

- 1. Action Steps taken between July 2013 and July 2021:
 - a. Distribute online electronic map to applicable law enforcement, fire departments, emergency management, and EMS.
 - b. Distribute online electronic maps for general public use.
 - Periodically update local government map to the Meade County Sheriff's
 Department, the Meade County Road Department, and Meade County Planning and Zoning.
 - d. Submitted Standardized GIS Map data to comply with NENA NG911 Standard to Kentucky Homeland Security:
 - (1) PSAP (Public Service Answering Point) Agreements between Meade and Breckinridge Counties, Meade and Hardin Counties, Meade County and U.S. Army, Fort Knox. October 10, 2019.
 - (2) ESB (Emergency Service Boundaries) October 10, 2019.
 - (3) Road Centerlines (2,407 road segments) June 24, 2020.
 - (4) Structure Points (13,373 address points) October 14, 2020.
- 2. Action Steps to Prepare and Submit Standardized GIS Map data to comply with National Emergency Numbering Association (NENA) Next Generation (NG911) Standard to Kentucky Homeland Security:
 - a. Structure and Site Points for each addressed feature due July 1, 2022.
 - b. Sub-Addresses for applicable addressed units due July 1, 2023.
 - c. All data will need to be reformatted for the Next Generation 911 system

Supports Goal(s): Land Use Goal #1; Community Facilities #1

Responsible Parties:

- Planning Commission
- Fiscal Court
- 911 Dispatch Staff
- Lincoln Trail Area Development District
- Kentucky Office of Homeland Security

Action Step 1.D.: Telecommunication Needs

Identify telecommunication needs of current and future business: work with providers to meet needs.

Supports Goal(s): Land Use #5; Community Facilities Goal #1

Responsible Parties:

- Planning Commission
- Fiscal Court
- Chamber of Commerce
- Brandenburg Telecommunications

Potential Funding Sources:

- State Economic Development funds
- Chamber of Commerce
- Telecommunications companies

Timeline: Mid-Term (complete between 2021 and 2025)

Action Step 1.E.: Fire-Rated Water System

Encourage the development of a county-wide fire-rated water system.

- 1. Action Steps taken between July 2008 and July 2013:
 - a. State regulations will not allow the current county water system to be used as 'fire hydrants'. A separate system that meets the criteria to be used by Fire Departments is needed.

Supports Goal(s): Land Use #2; Community Facilities #1

Responsible Parties:

- Planning Commission
- Fiscal Court
- Water Districts
- Fire Departments
- LTADD Lincoln Trail Area Development District

Potential Funding Sources:

- Area Development Fund/ LTADD
- TIF Revenue
- General Fund
- Fire Departments

Action Step 1.F.: On-Call Bus Service

Promote and expand the on-call bus service (Transportation Authority of Central Kentucky -TACK) as needed as the population ages.

Supports Goal(s): Transportation #1

Responsible Parties:

- Planning Commission
- Judge Executive and Fiscal Court
- LTADD- Lincoln Trail Area Development District

Potential Funding Sources:

- Kentucky Small Cities Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program
- Federal transportation grants

Timeline: Mid-Term (complete between 2021 and 2025)

Action Step 1.G.: Water and Sewer Service

Extend water and sewer service to all developed areas.

- 1. Action Steps taken between 2013 and 2020:
 - a. Approximately 50+ miles of water service and over 1,000 customers have been added between July 2008 and May 2013 to the Meade County Water District.
 - b. The Meade County Water District currently provides water to approximately 5,200 customers. 310 miles of water mains are currently in place.
 - c. Approximately 141 miles of State and County roads are currently unable to receive water from the Meade County Water District.
- 2. Action Steps planned for 2021 thru 2025:
 - a. Approximately 18 miles of water main expansion and improvement are planned for 2021.
 - b. Study feasibility of sewer systems for subdivisions and areas with higher density population.

Supports Goal(s): Land Use #2; Community Facilities #1

Responsible Parties:

- Planning Commission
- Fiscal Court
- Water and Sewer Districts
- LTADD Lincoln Trail Area Development District

Potential Funding Sources:

- State water grants/ Area Development Fund/ LTADD
- General Fund

ACTION STEPS: 2. LAND USE

Action Step 2.A.: Review/Revise Zoning Code and Regulations

Review and revise as appropriate the zoning code and subdivision regulations to reflect the concepts presented in the comprehensive plan update including:

- 1. Encourage higher density residential and commercial development along County, State and US roadways to maximize available public utilities.
- 2. Identify and designate significant rural and river vistas that should be protected; develop standards to protect those views through zoning ordinance and subdivision regulations.
- 3. Require Planning Commission to review development of major industrial sites and minimize buffering along collector or arterial roadways.
- 4. Allow neighborhood or local business within residential developments.
- 5. Encourage sidewalks for residential developments and trails where appropriate.
- 6. Encourage new subdivision plans to connect to adjacent existing or future developments/public spaces.
- 7. Review current zoning for multifamily, mobile home and senior living to ensure proper quantity is available.
- 8. Encourage new residential developments to include open or park space.
- 9. Revise zoning regulations to allow development of a variety of commercial/retail uses near designated ports of entry on the riverfront.
- 10. Review and revise as appropriate guidelines for signage for new commercial development.
- 11. Create and enforce access management guidelines.
- 12. Establish clear guidelines for allowing home-based businesses and cottage industries in existing and future residential areas in order to minimize negative impacts.
- 13. Identify prime farmland and establish clear guidelines for rezoning of this land to non-agricultural uses.
- 14. Appoint a county military liaison officer to support communication, coordination and cooperation with the Fort Knox military reservation in regards to land use and mutual community support.

Supports Goal(s): Land Use #1, #2, #3, #4, #5, #6; Transportation #1; Community Facilities #1, #2, #4

Responsible Parties:

- Planning Commission
- Fiscal Court
- Water and Sewer Districts
- Kentucky Transportation Cabinet
- Agricultural Community

Potential Funding Sources:

- General Fund
- National Scenic Byways Funds Kentucky Transportation Cabinet

Timeline: Short-Term (complete by 2025)

Action Step 2.B.: Develop a Plan to Minimize Conflicts between Agricultural Uses and New Residential Development

Develop location and site plan criteria to minimize conflicts between agricultural uses and new residential development.

- 1. Action Steps taken between July 2021 and April 2022:
 - a. Review ordinances and State Regulatory Statutes by July 2022.
 - b. Right to Farm, Purchase of Agricultural Easements (PACE), etc.

Supports Goal(s): Land Use #1, #2, #5, #6

Responsible Parties:

- Planning Commission
- Fiscal Court
- Agricultural Community

Potential Funding Sources:

General Fund

Timeline: Short-Term (complete by 2030)

Reference Documents for this Action Step:

- 2017 Census of Agriculture County Profile
- PACE Purchase of Agricultural Conservation Easements Overview
- Right To Farm Publication Agricultural Engineering
- PACE Purchase of Agricultural Conservation Easements Farmland Forever

Action Step 2.C.: Create Planning Corridor Plans

Identify critical corridors and create planning corridor plans including access management guidelines and design guidelines.

1. Planning Commission will review zoning classification along new Joe Prather Hwy (Hwy 313), the new portion of Hwy 933, Hwy 60 and Hwy 79.

Supports Goal(s): Transportation #1

Responsible Parties:

- Planning Commission
- Fiscal Court
- Kentucky Transportation Cabinet
- LTADD-Lincoln Trail Area Development District

Potential Funding Sources:

General Fund

Timeline: Short-Term (complete by 2026)

Action Step 2.D.: Provide Low Cost Housing and Maximize Housing Density

Investigate increasing housing density by studying the feasibility of simple, affordable rental housing complexes.

- 1. Encourage the construction of affordable rental housing complexes that include common areas.
- 2. Investigate feasibility of community sewer systems/waste treatment systems to allow higher density of housing structures per footprint of land.

Supports Goal(s): Land Use #2; Community Facilities #1

Responsible Parties:

- Planning Commission
- Fiscal Court
- Water and Sewer Districts
- LTADD-Lincoln Trail Area Development District

Potential Funding Sources:

- General Fund
- State and Local Grants

ACTION STEPS: 3. BUSINESS – ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Action Step 3.A.: Recruit & Retain Industry throughout the County

Provide for planned and managed industrial growth along the Ohio River and throughout the county.

- 1. Analyze and identify ports of entry within the county.
 - a. Action Steps to be taken between July 2021 to 2026:
 - (1) Promote & develop facilities, transportation, river port facilities, and attract industrial and commercial operations.

Supports Goal(s): Land Use #3; Community Facilities #2

Responsible Parties:

- Meade County/Brandenburg Industrial Development Authority
- Planning Commission
- Fiscal Court
- Chamber of Commerce
- US Corp of Engineers

Potential Funding Sources:

- General Fund
- Kentucky Economic Development funds
- Recreational Trails Program (RTC) Kentucky Transportation Cabinet
- Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF)

Timeline: Short-Term (complete by 2026)

Action Step 3.B.: Planning Assistance for Small Business

Provide business planning assistance to local and small business owners, including cottage industries.

Supports Goal(s): Land Use #4, #5; Community Facilities #4

Responsible Parties:

- Chamber of Commerce
- Planning Commission
- Fiscal Court
- Local and State Universities
- LTADD

Potential Funding Sources:

- Kentucky economic development funds
- Lincoln Trail Area Development District LTADD

Action Step 3.C.: Expand the Availability of Retail Food Markets

Promote the establishment of markets to supply fresh foods.

- 1. Promote and expand the existing Farmers markets within the county.
- 2. Promote and expand the existing Meat markets within the county.
- 3. Promote additional full service groceries within the county.

Supports Goal(s): Land Use #4, #5

Responsible Parties:

- Meade County Cooperative Extension Service
- Chamber of Commerce
- Planning Commission

Potential Funding Sources:

- Kentucky economic development funds
- General Fund
- Infrastructure funding

ACTION STEPS: 4. PARKS & RECREATION

Action Step 4.A.: County-Wide Trails and Parks Master Plan

Expand the county-wide trails and parks master plan; include multi-modal forms of personal mobility.

- 1. Action Steps taken between July 2013 and April 2021
 - a. Work began in 2012 to modify the Buttermilk falls walking trail.
 - (1) Buttermilk Falls walking trail modified due to construction of NUCOR.
 - (2) The Gerry Lynn Memorial Park was created using private funding
 - b. County Government is utilizing grant money to improve Meade-Olin Park.
 - (1) Bike park created
 - (2) Disc Golf expanded from 12 holes to 28 holes
 - (3) High School baseball field outfitted with artificial turf
 - (4) Canopies installed over bleachers
 - 2. Refer to Park and Recreation section in Community Facilities section
 - a. Set priority of improvements/enhancements to each facility
 - b. Provide restrooms and fresh water (drinking/washing) as possible

Supports Goal(s): Land Use #2, Transportation #1, Community Facilities #2

Responsible Parties:

- Meade County Parks Board
- Planning Commission
- Fiscal Court
- Lincoln Trail Area Development District LTADD
- Buttermilk Falls Trail Committee

Potential Funding Sources:

- Recreation Trails Program (RTP)
- Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF)
- Private donations

Timeline: Mid-Term (complete by 2030)

Action Step 4.B.: Historical Society

Encourage and assist as appropriate historical organizations such as MCHAPS (Meade County Historical and Preservation Society) to identify and protect significant historic structures and places in the county, including rural landscape and riverfront areas, and encourage the rehabilitation and reuse of historic structures.

- 1. Action Step Status: The Meade County History Museum was established in 2018 and continues to expand with additional space and funding in 2021.
- 2. Action Step: Promote and preserve the history of the county through existing organizations and help with the creation of new organizations.

Supports Goal(s): Land Use #1, #2, #3; Community Facilities #1

Responsible Parties:

- Planning Commission
- Fiscal Court
- Meade County Historical and Preservation Society

Potential Funding Sources:

- Private Funding and Endowments
- State and Federal Grants

Timeline: Mid –Term (complete between 2021 and 2030)

Action Step 4.C.: Protect Natural Areas

Encourage and assist as appropriate, the establishment of a non-profit, quasi-public organization to protect hillsides and natural areas; the organization should seek out the donation of land and easements, rights-of-way, etc. to this entity.

Supports Goal(s): Transportation #1, Community Facilities #1, #2

Responsible Parties:

- Planning Commission
- Fiscal Court

Potential Funding Sources:

- Private donations and some public seed money
- State Wildlife Grants
- Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF)
- Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife

ACTION STEPS: 5. EDUCATION

Action Step 5.A.: Determine Future School Developmental Requirements

Create a plan that supports the developmental requirements/infrastructure.

- 1. Action Steps taken between July 2013 and July 2021:
 - a. Meade County College Career Center
 - b. Stuart Pepper Middle School Renovation
 - c. Payneville Elementary Renovation
 - d. New Track & Football Stadium Renovation
 - e. New Tennis Courts
- 2. Potential construction projects 2021 to 2026:
 - a. Flaherty Elementary Systems Upgrade
 - b. David T. Wilson System Upgrade
 - c. Meade County High School & James R. Allan Upgrade
 - d. New Band Suite
 - e. New Gymnasium
 - f. Athletic Facilities Upgrade
- 3. Goals from Strategic Plan approved July 2021:
 - a. Partner with local and regional industry entities to prepare a qualified workforce.
 - b. Implement a feedback cadence with community stakeholders.
 - c. Develop consistent expectations for instruction across the district.
 - d. Expand opportunities within existing pathways available to our students.
 - e. Expand vertically aligned opportunities below the secondary level.

Supports Goal(s): Land Use #2; Community Facilities #3

Responsible Party:

Meade County School Corporation

Potential Funding Sources:

- Meade County School Corporation General Fund
- State and Federal Education Support Grants

Timeline: Short-Term (complete by 2026)

Action Step 5.B.: Educational and Training Needs

Support future educational needs in Meade County.

- 1. Encourage the location and utilization of higher education facilities in Meade County.
- 2. Encourage training and skills development for trade specific careers for the work force in Meade County.
- 3. Create a promotion plan for advertising adult training and educational opportunities.
- 4. Coordinate with local employers to provide needed educational skills and training through adult education.
- 5. Explore educational opportunities for senior adults.

Supports Goal(s): Community Facilities #3, #4

Responsible Parties:

- Planning Commission
- Fiscal Court
- Meade County Cooperative Extension Service
- Local and State Universities
- Meade County School System
- Kentucky Community and Technical College System (KCTCS)
- Lincoln Trail Area Development District LTADD
- Kentucky Department of Education

Potential Funding Sources:

- Kentucky Department of Education
- State Universities
- Lincoln Trail Area Development District LTADD

Programs and Tools

The following is a partial list of resources available for responsible parties to utilize when accomplishing action steps.

Capital Improvement Planning

Capital Improvement Plans are a system of documenting the capital investments that a jurisdiction plans on making over the next five years. These plans identify projects, timelines, estimated costs, and funding sources and are linked to the budget process. They are a means of planning ahead for capital improvements and ensuring implementation of specific projects by connecting them more closely to the budget process.

Kentucky Department of Agriculture

It is the mission of the office of administrative services to provide quality services to the employees of the Kentucky department of agriculture (KDA). The office is responsible for administrative services, human resources and information technology. It also deals with budget preparation and administration, handles legislative tracking duties, and is responsible for interacting with government agencies.

The KDA office of agricultural marketing assists farmers, agricultural businesses, and commodity groups in promoting and marketing their products by expanding existing markets, as well as developing domestic and international markets.

The Kentucky agricultural development fund, in statute, is administered by the Kentucky agricultural development board. The mission of the board is to invest these funds in innovative proposals that increase net farm income and affect tobacco farmers, tobacco-impacted communities and agriculture across the state by stimulating markets for Kentucky agricultural products. This includes finding new ways to add value to Kentucky agricultural products and exploring new opportunities that will benefit Kentucky farms now and in the future.

Farm to Fork

The 2021 Kentucky Proud® Farm to Fork program will increase awareness of the local food movement by teaming up with organizations to benefit a charity in their community. These organizations can host an event that will highlight local farms, farmers, producers and Kentucky Proud® farm products.

Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources

The Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources' mission is to conserve, protect and enhance Kentucky's fish and wildlife resources and provide outstanding opportunities for hunting, fishing, trapping, boating, shooting sports, wildlife viewing, and related activities.

Fish and wildlife resources in Kentucky are public resources held in trust by the Commonwealth of Kentucky, for which Kentucky Fish and Wildlife serves as steward on behalf of the people. Each of us has opportunities to enjoy fish and wildlife in a variety of ways, and together we all share in the responsibility to conserve them, too.

Land & Water Conservation Fund (LWCF)

The Land & Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) provides funds to protect important natural areas, acquire land for outdoor recreation and to develop or renovate public outdoor recreation facilities such as campgrounds, picnic areas, sports and playfields, swimming facilities, boating facilities, fishing facilities, trails, natural areas and passive parks. The grants range from 35,000 to 575,000 and it is a 50 percent matching reimbursement fund.

Meade County Cooperative Extension Service

The vision of the Kentucky Cooperative Extension is to function as the educational resource for all Kentuckians and to serves as a catalyst to build better communities and improve quality of life.

The mission of the Kentucky Cooperative Extension is to be a link between the counties of the Commonwealth and the state's land grant universities to help people improve their lives through an educational process focusing on their issues and needs.

Meade County Planning and Zoning Commission and Associated Ordinances

Planning and Zoning is the primary implementation tool for the comprehensive plan. It is the means of legislatively determining the location, quality, and quantity of new development. The zoning ordinance is legally enforceable. Meade County's current zoning ordinance was adopted in March 1, 1998. The ordinance established four residential districts, two commercial districts, two industrial districts, and two agricultural districts. The zoning map is an adopted part of the zoning ordinance. The zoning ordinance should be updated following the adoption of the comprehensive plan to ensure contiguity between the two documents and encourage implementation of the comprehensive plan.

Meade County Subdivision Control Ordinance

Like zoning, the subdivision control ordinance is a legislatively adopted, enforceable means of implementing the comprehensive plan. The subdivision control ordinance establishes the circumstances under which the division of existing parcels may occur and establishes the process for creating new parcels. The subdivision control ordinance should also be updated when the zoning ordinance is updated.

Recreational Trails Program (RTP)

Recreational Trails Program (RTP) is funded through FHWA and provides assistance for acquisition of easements, development and/or maintenance of recreational trails and trailhead facilities for both motorized and non-motorized use. The grants range from \$5,000 to \$50,000 with a 50 percent match.

<u>Lincoln Trail Area Development District</u>

LTADD serves to bring those local, civic and governmental leaders together to accomplish those objectives that could not be achieved by the governments acting separately. The Lincoln Trail Area Development District was created as a non-profit corporation on March 23, 1968. The organization was designated as a public agency in 1972 through KRS 147A, with legislative action creating area development districts. LTADD includes the eight west-central Kentucky counties of Breckinridge, Grayson, Hardin, LaRue, Marion, Meade, Nelson and Washington. The Kentucky Area Development Districts are truly a federal/state/local partnership, a council of governments, a sub-state regional planning district, a regional clearinghouse for coordination of public/private investments, a regional technical assistance center to the public and private sectors, and a local/regional/statewide programming and services organizer and implementer.

Tax Increment Finance (TIF)

Tax increment finance is a tool for municipalities and counties to designate targeted areas for redevelopment or economic development. As stated in House Bill 549, those redevelopment or economic development areas can then be designated as allocation areas which trigger the TIF tool. When TIF is triggered, the property taxes generated from new construction in the area are set aside and reinvested in the area to promote development, rather than going to the normal taxing units (governments, schools, etc.). The taxing units do not lose revenue, they simply do not receive revenue from the additional assessed valuation that would not have occurred "but for" the reinvestment in the area through the TIF proceeds.

Trails and Open Space

Trails provide a transportation alternative as well as a recreational facility in many communities. Some trail systems are local to a specific community, while others contribute to a regional or national trail system. Many trails have been developed along abandoned rail corridors (rails-to-trails), but many local systems are being integrated into the design of new roadways and retrofitted into existing roadways to provide transportation alternatives. The Transportation Enhancements (TE) Program through the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet provides funding for multi-modal transportation enhancements.

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