THE 2007 (OMPREHENSIVE PLAN

Lexington - Fayette County, Kentucky

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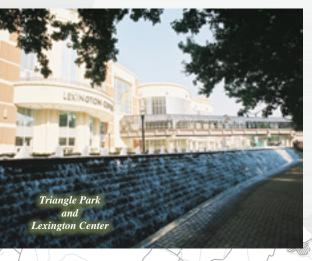


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COMMUNITY FACILITIES





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COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Introduction

The Community Facilities Chapter of the 2007 Comprehensive Plan summarizes existing conditions and conveys proposals for the most desirable, appropriate, economic, and feasible pattern for the general location, character, and the extent of public and semipublic buildings, land, and facilities. While the list of existing and needed Community Facilities is extensive, the 2007 Comprehensive Plan provides information on the critical facilities, such as sanitary sewers, public safety, and other public facilities could be considered essential for any community, especially one that aspires to attract and retain citizens that contribute to a vibrant and healthy society.

Some of these Community Facilities are provided and directed by other divisions within LFUCG. In most cases, these divisions have their own long-range or master plans from which the reports in the 2007 Comprehensive Plan are derived. Approved plans should be consulted for more information about these facilities. The Division of Planning and LFUCG work closely with organizations outside the government, such as Fayette County Public Schools and Kentucky Utilities to ensure their analyses and plans are incorporated into the 2007 Plan and the day-to-day development review process.

Information related to these community facilities and their services, the demands upon them, and their capacity for expansion, when combined with population projection data, can provide a solid base for initiating discussion related to the type, location, and intensity of future land use patterns in Fayette County. This Chapter provides an overview of the current status and capacity of many of the essential community facilities in Fayette County.

PARKS AND RECREATION

Recreation Trends

The demand for quality recreational opportunities continues to intensify at both the local and national levels, and is found among every age group. Recreational opportunities desired by the public are diverse, ranging from improved facilities and sports complexes to passive open space and nature preserves. As organized sports have grown, with extensive facility demands, so too has environmental awareness, with an associated need for large areas that preserve valued natural features while accommodating at least some public access for hiking and passive activities. Planning for the location and size of various parks and recreation facilities, therefore, involves a combined planning methodology that examines local population demand and needs, nationally accepted park standards, and taking into account local environmental concerns and parameters. Responding positively to these needs and demands is a major challenge that requires focused attention and commitment by local government to ensure that the facilities, as well as the recreational programs and services, are provided. COMMUNITY Facilities are essential to attract and retain citizens and contribute to a vibrant and healthy society.

MOST LFUCG divisions tasked with the oversight of Community Facilities have independent long range or comprehensive plans.

THE recreational opportunities in the community are diverse, including:

Swimming Hiking Nature preserves Sports complexes Passive open space

IN 2006, 257 acres were added to Raven Run Nature Sanctuary. FAYETTE County has over 5,600 acres of parks, including The Kentucky Horse Park.

PLANNED enhancements include:

Greenways Connectors Open space Protection of wildlife habitat

ATIONAL standards are used to determine the sufficiency of facilities and to estimate future needs.

A new Parks Master Plan process is scheduled to begin in 2008 Overall, Fayette County is responding well to the challenge of meeting recreational needs with 101 government-owned parks, three state-owned parks, and six leased parks, which when combined total 5,678 acres, a figure that includes the state owned and operated Kentucky Horse Park (1,185 acres), which meets the regional park needs for Fayette County. During the visioning sessions for the 2007 Comprehensive Plan, comments were collected from residents that reported insufficient and inadequate parks in the north side of Lexington. Other general comments noted the lack of parks in new developments, particularly in the Expansion Areas. To better assess park needs throughout the community, a new Park Master Plan should be created.

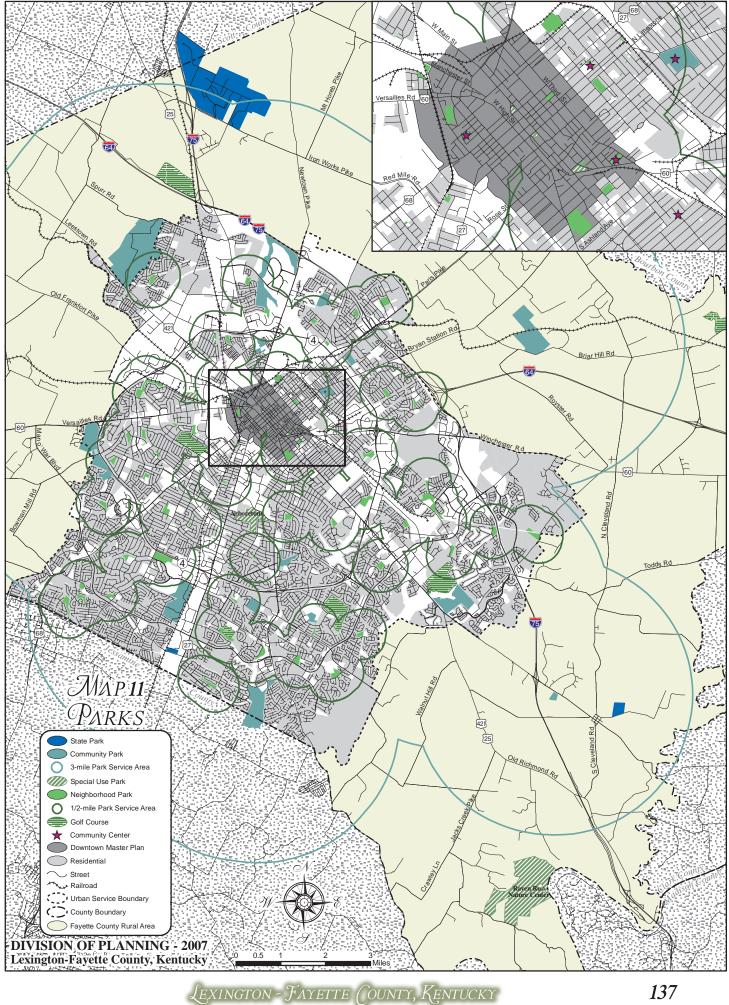
The last master plan, the 1998 *Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Master Plan*, called for widespread enhancements to existing parks through a system of greenway connectors to provide increased recreational opportunities, preserve additional open space, and protect wildlife habitat and water quality. This is a priority that is expressed in the Environmental and Green Infrastructure Chapter of the *2007 Plan*. As Fayette County continues to grow, addressing current neighborhood and community park deficiencies, while continuing to keep pace with new demands, will be an ongoing challenge.

National standards for park acreage and service area were reported in the 1998 *Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Master Plan.* These standards are used to determine whether sufficient park facilities exist and to estimate future needs to meet population demand. This information is balanced with local environmental concerns and the location of valued natural features to determine where public funds can best be expended to meet local parks and recreation needs.

National Standards for Park Acreage and Service Areas

Park Type	Optimal Size	Service Area	Acres per 1,000 population
Neighborhood	10 acres	1⁄4 - 1⁄2 mile	1-2
Community	30-50 acres	1⁄2 -3 miles	5-8
Regional	Minimum 1,000 acres	1 hour drive	5-10
Nature Preserves			10-15

Note: Standards are used for park planning guidelines only Source: National Parks and Recreation Association



NATIONAL standards state all residents should be within ¹/2 mile of a park.

GAPS of service areas related to the need for neighborhood parks are met through an arrangement between Parks and Fayette County Public Schools.

GOOD planning and management can result in community parks fulfilling neighborhood park-type needs for adjoining residential areas.

FUNDING is necessary for a successful public parks and recreation program.

NEW Community Centers are recommended at:

Shillito Park Cardinal Run Park Coldstream Park Lakeview Park

Major Needs and Current Challenges

The 1998 *Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Master Plan* identified a number of critical needs, including renovations necessary to comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act, safety issues, installation of safety surfaces for playgrounds, repair to buildings and restroom facilities, and the renovation of several athletic fields. A detailed inventory of specific needs for particular parks can be found in the *Master Plan*. Overall, maintenance and renovation of parkland and facilities should be considered as a concern with critical funding needs. To this end the Division of Parks and Recreation is recommending the creation of a new Master Plan, which will begin in 2008.

Neighborhood parks have been identified in the *Master Plan* as the category of parks where a shortage exists throughout Fayette County. These parks generally serve a particular neighborhood, are typically between ten and 20 acres in size, and include both passive and active uses. Ideally, they are sited to serve the population within a ¹/₂-mile radius of the park, which allows convenient access by walking, jogging, or biking.

Existing neighborhood parks and the associated ¹/₂-mile service areas are shown on Map 11. There are a number of areas in Lexington-Fayette County that are not located within ¹/₂ mile of an existing or proposed neighborhood park. This deficiency appears to be most serious in the planning area outside New Circle Road between Bryan Station Road and Todds Road. The number of parks in this area will improve in the near future by the addition of a neighborhood park and school site along Liberty Road in the Hamburg development. Efforts to alleviate neighborhood park shortages throughout Fayette County should be continued.

Some of the gaps related to the need for neighborhood parks are met through a cooperative arrangement between LFUCG and Fayette County Public Schools. The Division of Parks works extensively with the schools to operate programs at some school facilities. Occasionally this results in cooperative physical improvements to the facilities as well. This cooperation is essential and should be improved to meet the needs of residents and neighborhoods beyond the half-mile radius.

Looking to the Future

An updated parks master plan will provide a clearer picture of the adequacy and need for park facilities. Funding for acquisition, construction, and maintenance will be critical for a successful public parks and recreation program. Neighborhood parks, in particular, will be critical issues as infill and redevelopment initiatives address growth and demand for housing. Creativity in park design and operation will be crucial components to safe and effective park development.

Acquiring new land for future parks and recreation needs must continue with determination and perseverance. Predicting where future demands will be greatest is a difficult task that has traditionally focused on projecting where population will be growing the fastest, yet this method alone can be misleading and may not

accurately portray areas where new parkland is or will be needed. Other factors to consider include the demographics of neighborhoods and location of other open space features. Good planning and management of community parks, with a balance provided between passive and active recreation, can result in those parks fulfilling neighborhood park-type needs for adjoining residential areas.

Establishing greenway connections is an excellent opportunity to not only protect environmentally sensitive areas and expand passive recreational opportunities, but also to increase accessibility to neighborhood and community parks that otherwise might not be accessible via walking or biking.

PROPOSALS AND ADVANCES

The *Parks Master Plan* states that as existing community parks are further developed, consideration should be given to establishing community centers at some of these parks. These centers should have meeting and program space, a gymnasium, arts space, health and fitness facilities, staff offices, and in some cases indoor and outdoor swimming pools and racquetball courts. The plan also recommends several locations for these community centers, including Shillito, Cardinal Run, Coldstream, and Lakeview Parks and recommends an assessment of the feasibility of coordinating community centers with high school complexes. Lexington's first Community School will be built as part of the redevelopment of Bluegrass-Aspendale. A community school is a set of partnerships between the Fayette County Public Schools and LFUCG, with an integrated focus on academics, health, social services, youth and community development, and community engagement. The school portion will be for elementary students while the community portion will be a center for neighborhood residents.

The 1996 Comprehensive Plan recommended that Raven Run be expanded along the Kentucky River to a minimum of 1,000 acres. In 2006, an additional 257 acres were purchased towards this recommendation. The 2002 adoption of the *Greenway Master Plan* will lead to greenway dedications and land acquisitions that will create a truly spectacular system of nature preserves and associated greenspace. The Environmental and Green Infrastructure Chapter of the 2007 Comprehensive Plan raises numerous issues related to parks and open space.

THE Greenway Master Plan will create a truly spectacular system of nature preserves and associated green space.

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Beaumont Greenway Trail

FAYETTE County drains to nine major watersheds.

IN 2005, the Phase I Downtown Sanitary Collector Sewer Study was begun. This study focuses on the rehabilitation of what is potentially Lexington's oldest infrastructure.

Sanitary Sewer and Storm Water Infrastructure

Throughout the visioning and public input process of the 2007 Comprehensive Plan, citizens commented on a variety of issues related to sanitary sewer and storm water infrastructure. Concerns about the adequacy of storm water systems in particular were raised after flooding occurred in September 2006. Anticipating the civil action against the LFUCG by the Environmental Protection Agency regarding alleged violations of the Clean Water Act, numerous citizens expressed concern about the adequacy of the sanitary and storm water systems. Many of these concerns were raised as reasons against proposals to expand the Urban Service Area. Citizens further contended that new sanitary and storm water systems should not be constructed until existing systems are repaired. In December 2006, the U.S. EPA and Kentucky Environmental and Public Protection Cabinet (KY EPPC) filed a civil action against the Urban County Government seeking injunctive relief and civil penalties for asserted violations of federal and state laws. The claims made by the EPA and KY EPPC questioned the operation of the Urban County Government's storm water and sanitary sewer systems, generally asserting a failure to adequately implement, monitor, and fund the management of the storm water and sanitary sewer systems and permitting unauthorized discharge of pollutants and cross-connections between the systems. In the complaint, the EPA and KY EPPC specifically request a court order directing the Urban County Government to undertake a program to achieve permanent and consistent compliance with federal and state law. The future implications of this pending litigation are unknown.

Sewerage System

The Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government operates the public sanitary sewer system in Fayette County serving much of the urbanized area of Lexington-Fayette County. A separate detailed wastewater facilities planning document entitled the *201 Facilities Plan Update* was adopted in 1999 and should be referred to for details regarding the LFUCG sanitary sewer service. Operating and maintaining the government-owned sanitary sewer system is the responsibility of the Department of Environmental Quality, Division of Water and Air Quality, formerly the Division of Sanitary Sewers. The system includes 79 pump stations, 1,300 miles of sewer line, over 33,900 manholes, and two large sewage treatment plants, Town Branch and West Hickman Wastewater Treatment Plants. Parts of the collection system date back to the 1930s and have reached the end of their design life cycle. Aggressive repair and replacement of the older piping network (clay pipe and brick manholes) will continue to receive greater attention in the coming years.

To provide orderly, logical, cost effective development of the public sewerage system, the facilities must be sized and sequentially constructed in the same orderly, logical, and economical manner as any other major public, or quasi-public, network. Therefore, as owner and operator of the sewerage system, the LFUCG functions like a utility company. LFUCG is responsible for design and construction of major trunk projects, which is accomplished under guidelines contained in the Engineering Manuals and the Land Subdivision Regulation. The government permits, and in some cases, requires developers to design and construct the facilities for which the LFUCG then assumes ownership, maintenance, and operation.

The Town Branch Wastewater Treatment Plant, located on the Town Branch north of Old Frankfort Pike approximately ½ mile inside New Circle Road, primarily serves the northern and western areas and downtown. It began operation in 1919 and was among the first sewage treatment plants in this section of the United States. This plant has been upgraded a number of times, most recently in 1987. The upgraded Town Branch wastewater treatment process is classified as a single-stage conventional nitrification activated sludge system. This treatment facility has a design capacity of 30 million gallons per day (mgd), but the plant can hydraulically treat a peak flow of 64 mgd. The average daily flow in 2005 was approximately 18.8 mgd.

The West Hickman Wastewater Treatment Plant, located on West Hickman Creek in northern Jessamine County on Ashgrove Pike, primarily serves southern and eastern Fayette County. This plant began operation in 1972 and has been upgraded or expanded three times, with the most recent upgrade in 2001. The upgraded West Hickman Wastewater Treatment Plant is now classified as a single-stage conventional nitrification activated sludge system with phosphorus removal treatment. It has a design capacity of 33.8 mgd, with a peak flow of 64 mgd. Average daily flow in 2005 was approximately 19.2 mgd.

Because Fayette County drains to nine major watersheds, pump stations are an integral part of the sewerage system, pumping sewage from other watersheds to the two existing treatment plants located in the West Hickman and Town Branch watersheds. Some of these pump stations, such as the Cane Run Pump Station, are significant in size. The Cane Run watershed drains much of northern and northeast Fayette County. Gravity lines and a series of smaller pump stations collect the sewage in this area, which then drains to the larger Cane Run Pump Station. This flow is pumped to the Town Branch Plant in the western part of the county. The pump station is located in the Coldstream Office Park and is designed to accommodate future growth on Lexington's north side. Current average flow is 4.4 mgd, with a daily capacity of up to 35 mgd.

In 2001, LFUCG began construction on 17 sanitary sewer rehabilitation projects that were funded by a bond initiative approved with a 20 percent sewer user fee rate increase. As of January 1, 2007, 16 of these projects have been completed at a total cost of \$17.6 million. LFUCG has continued repair work in the inflow and infiltration program, committing several million dollars over the past five years to repairing and replacing pipes and manholes within the Urban Service Area.

In 2005, Phase 1 of the Downtown Sanitary Collector Sewer Study was begun. Deliverables associated with this study include the physical assessment of pipe network serving the downtown area, in-pipe flow monitoring, and hydraulic modeling. The goal of the study is to obtain the information necessary to initiate rehabilitation of what is potentially Lexington's oldest infrastructure while at the same time considering potential future sewer capacity demands associated with a downtown redevelopment strategy.

LIMITED areas of the Urban Service Area are served by private wastewater treatment systems and package plants.

VERY low-density rural areas of the County are served primarily by private on-site wastewater treatment systems.

NEW development within the usa is allowed only in areas served by the public sewage treatment system.

IN 1996, for the first time, Fayette County began to accept and treat sewage from Jessamine County.

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LEXINGTON-Fayette County has a 50-year history of planning sanitary sewer collections systems in coordination with planned urban development.

COSTS of providing public services within the Expansion Area are covered as development occurs. First considered as part of the Urban Service Area expansion decisions for the *1996 Comprehensive Plan*, a new diversion line is planned for the northeastern portion of the Urban Service Area, which is in the North Elkhorn watershed. This line will collect sewage from an area roughly bounded by Todds Road and Bryan Station Road, outside of New Circle Road, and will divert it to the Town Branch Plant on the western edge of the urban area. Throughout the *2007 Comprehensive Plan* process, questions were raised by citizens whether LFUCG will need a third treatment plant. There are issues related to a third treatment plant that have not been fully explored.

Industrial Waste

The Division of Water and Air Quality also operates an approved Pretreatment Program, which is incorporated into the Kentucky Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (KPDES) permit issued to the Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government Town Branch Wastewater Treatment Plant. The Industrial Pretreatment Program regulates and controls discharges of industrial wastewater to LFUCG's two wastewater treatment plants. Currently, there are 61 permitted industrial users. Seven are regulated as federal categorical industries, 14 are significant non-categorical, and 40 are insignificant non-categorical industries. Permits are issued for a three-year period. The Division of Water and Air Quality conducts compliance monitoring on its categorical and significant industrial users at least once yearly and most are monitored monthly. Categorical and significant industrial users have self-monitoring requirements to sample and report twice per year. Inspections are performed by pretreatment staff on each industrial user once per year.

Development of Public Wastewater Service in Fayette County

Limited areas of the Urban Service Area continue to be served by private on-site wastewater treatment systems and private package plants. The very low-density rural areas of Fayette County are served primarily by private on-site wastewater treatment systems. The primary method of sewage disposal within the USA is the public wastewater system. Over the last 30 years, the Urban County Government has sought to provide septic tank users and private package plant users inside the USA with public treatment service. For the urban septic/drainage field users, the government adopted a plan designed to provide collector sewers to these areas in order of severity of need. In 1978, the 201 Facilities Plan for Wastewater Treatment Works incorporated the desire of the government to provide public treatment for the persons using private



package plants into a plan to meet mandated federal water quality standards. In the 1970s, the government began a process to acquire and eliminate existing package plants. At this time only four package plants are in use in Fayette County.

Another aspect of the 1978 201 Plan was the provision of future trunk and force mains to all unserved areas within the USA. To accomplish this expansion of the trunk system, the capacity of the existing plants on Town Branch and West Hickman Creek were increased to current levels of service. All new development within the USA is allowed only in areas served by the public sewage treatment system as capacity becomes available and as new trunk lines and force mains are constructed.

In the early 1980s federal funding for local wastewater systems was greatly reduced. As part of its efforts to meet the need for more sewer facilities in growth areas of the USA, the Urban County Government conducted a study in 1986 to develop an implementation plan to provide sanitary trunk sewers and pumping facilities serving essentially the entire area within the existing USA. This study is known as the *Implementation Plan for Construction of the Outer Perimeter Sewerage Systems* (*OPSS*). The current 201 Plan, updated in 1999, built upon those planning efforts.

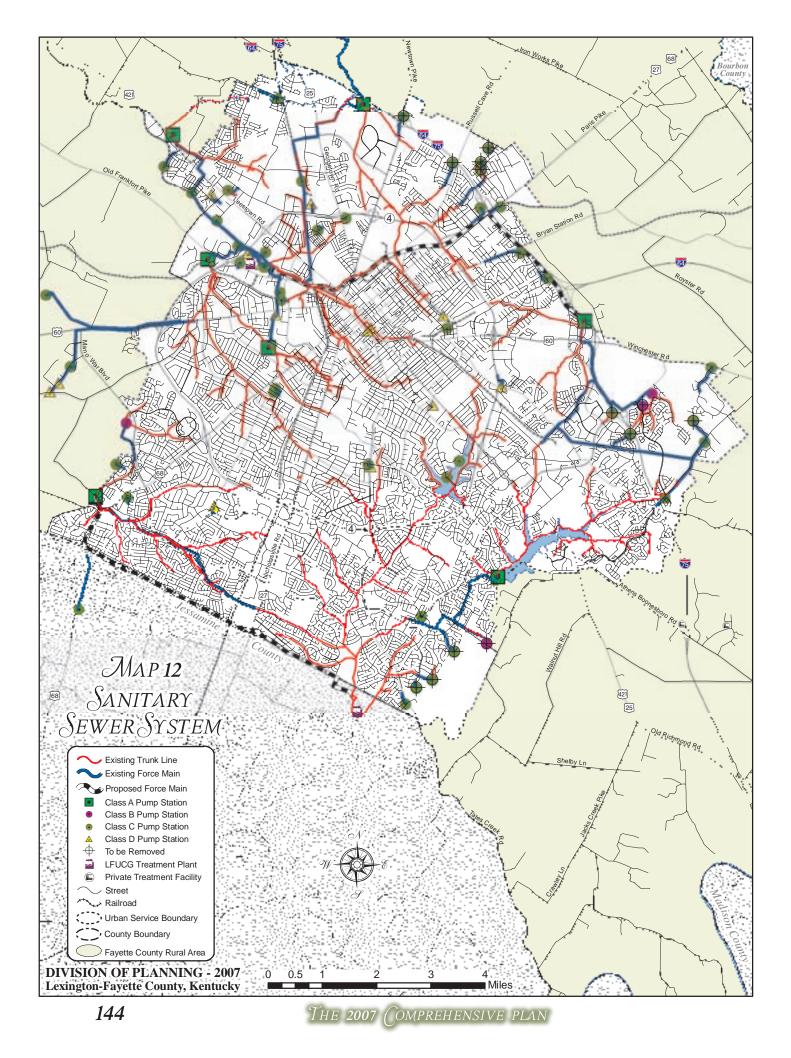
In 1996, for the first time, Fayette County began to accept and treat sewage from a development in another county. The site-specific agreement resulted from a request for a private package treatment plant just across the Jessamine County border, east of Harrodsburg Road, to serve a 27-acre retail and residential development in northern Jessamine County. A Master Service Agreement between LFUCG and the Jessamine South Elkhorn Water District (JSEWD) was approved by LFUCG in 2002. This Master Service Agreement allows property owners within a designated area of Northern Jessamine County to enter into sanitary sewer service agreements with LFUCG and JSEWD. LFUCG's obligation in the Master Service Agreement is to provide, under certain conditions, up to 2.0 mgd (12-month moving average) of treatment plant capacity at the West Hickman Plant. JSEWD's obligations include constructing both sanitary sewer collection/conveyance infrastructure and storm water management infrastructure in accordance with LFUCG design standards. Service is currently being provided in Jessamine County on Harrodsburg Road just south of the county line, to Southland Christian Church and the recently developed Brannon Crossing retail area on US 27.

The Commonwealth of Kentucky and the Urban County Government entered into a service agreement that allowed the state to extend a dedicated line to replace the private package plant that had been in operation at the Kentucky Horse Park. This plant, which was required to be closed by the Division of Water by December 2000, served the Horse Park, Spindletop Hall, the Council of State Governments, Energy Research/Institute, UK's Geological Laboratory, Asphalt Research Center, and two buildings owned by the Finance and Administration Cabinet. This rural line crosses land owned by the University of Kentucky and is intended to exclusively serve the current and future needs of state-owned and supported facilities. The pipeline was designed to accommodate the 20-year projected growth within state-owned property at the Horse Park and Spindletop. SEWERABILITY is a factor considered before land is deemed appropriate for development.

THE Rural Service Area Sanitary Sewer Capability Study was completed in 2006 and was used as a planning tool during the 2007 Comprehensive Plan process.

THE 1999 Rural Service Area Land Management Plan determined that only a small portion of the Rural Service Area is sewerable without major capital expenditure.

LFUCG'S approach to managing stormwater is to manage both water quantity and water quality.



FUTURE POLICY

Lexington-Fayette County has a 50-year history of planning sanitary sewer collections systems in coordination with planned urban development. Adequate sanitary sewers are essential for continued urban development in Lexington and for the maintenance of the Urban Service Area boundary. Since the *1988 Comprehensive Plan*, land designated for future urban development within the USA has been planned as appropriate for urban development, subject to the availability of sanitary sewers and other public services and facilities. The 1986 *OPSS* study addressed this policy in some detail. The 1996 *Comprehensive Plan* reaffirmed policies which tied development to the provision of sewers and developed new funding polices for the Expansion Area approved in 1996. Map 12 depicts existing and proposed sanitary sewer facilities for the Urban Service Area.

In 1996, the 5,400-acre Expansion Area was added to the Urban Service Area. Policy decisions were made that the costs of providing public services within the Expansion Area would be covered as development occurred. To that end, comprehensive development exactions have been put in place, which recover the cost for necessary capital improvements, including sanitary sewer transmission facilities. The comprehensive development exaction is allocated on a per Expansion Area, per land use category basis in order to ensure that the exactions are roughly proportional to the impact of new growth and development. Sewerability is just one factor considered before land in the USA is deemed appropriate for development. Other required infrastructure elements are roads, stormwater management, solid waste disposal, parks, libraries, public safety, general governmental services, and schools.

One of the rural developed areas that has experienced problems with an existing package treatment plant is the Blue Sky Rural Activity Center. Two package treatment plants (Boonesboro Manor, west of I-75, and Blue Sky, east of I-75) are located in this area, one of which serves the bulk of the non-rural development in the area. There were longstanding problems with this private treatment plant, resulting in the degradation of the water quality of Baughman's Fork and the unnamed tributary through Blue Sky. Due to the bankruptcy of the private treatment plant owner, LFUCG was granted interim operational control of the treatment plant in August 2003. While final transfer of ownership of the treatment plant is still unresolved, effluent discharge from the plant has vastly improved. The Division of Water and Air Quality has restored operation of all existing processes, but the facility's continued ability to meet existing and future discharge limits will be challenging. If the Blue Sky treatment plant continues to be a problem, LFUCG may need to consider ways in which the Government can assist in the provision of reliable and compliant sanitary sewer service for this area.

Land outside the USA is addressed in the 1999 Rural Service Area Land Management Plan. According to this Plan, very little of the Rural Service Area is sewerable by either public or private means, without major capital expenditures for plants, major trunk lines, and pump stations or force mains. New package plants in the RSA are technically feasible, but have the potential for problems of siting, scope of service

THE Urban County Government has a Sump Pump Redirection program to help identify and relocate groundwater flow to reduce the impact on the sanitary sewers.

THE government assists homeowners who are not located in floodplains or floodways with overland flows of stormwater.

AS of November 2006, 64 priority projects had been completed, and eight others were being designed.

THE Reforest the Bluegrass project has planted more than 155,000 seedlings in 160 acres of floodplain.

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area, and interference with agricultural activities. The 2007 Comprehensive Plan continues to endorse the long-standing policies not to allow new package treatment plants and to eliminate such plants whenever possible.

Current RSA policies do not call for provision of new sanitary sewers, nor do they allow new development at intensities requiring such facilities in rural areas. The *Rural Service Area Sanitary Sewer Study* proposed in the *1996 Comprehensive Plan* and in the *Rural Service Area Land Management Plan* was slated to identify potentially appropriate facilities, as well as the cost that may be required if new development were to occur. The *Sewer Capability Study* was completed in 2006 and was used as a planning document during the 2007 *Comprehensive Plan* process. The study presented technical feasibility information and cost projections for providing public sanitary sewer infrastructure in rural areas adjacent to the current USA.

STORMWATER

Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government's Division of Engineering's approach to managing stormwater is to manage both water quantity and water quality. In new development, developers are required to analyze peak flow, volume of runoff, and time distribution of flow in an effort to more accurately design new stormwater drainage facilities. New stormwater requirements have been included as part of the adopted Engineering Manuals, which outline procedures and criteria to be used for the design and construction of all future stormwater facilities. LFUCG is also developing computer simulations of urban watersheds to help predict effects of development and establish post-development floodplains. In addition to regulating the stormwater impact of new development, the Division of Engineering addresses stormwater issues in existing neighborhoods.

Historically, the sanitary sewer systems in the urban area have been impacted by groundwater infiltration and inflow. Often groundwater flowed into the sanitary sewer system by way of basement sump pumps. This additional water often overloads the sanitary sewer lines and causes overflows as well as backups into homes. To help address this problem, the Division of Engineering and the Division of Sanitary Sewers have collaborated on a Sump Pump Redirection Program to help identify and relocate problem generators of inflow. Participation in the program is currently voluntary and the Division of Engineering works with local homeowners to determine the appropriate action.

In a separate program, the Division of Engineering assists homeowners who are not located in floodplains or floodways with overland flows of stormwater that may be impacting houses or streets. The Division can provide some technical assistance in addressing alternatives for directing the flow of water away from the structure and ensuring that all streets are passable.

The Division of Engineering has compiled a list of proposed stormwater projects from a variety of sources. These projects are considered significant enough to try to solve through capital funding. The Division has established a methodology for prioritizing

this list of stormwater projects to allow for the better allocation of funding. The list includes projects where home flooding or severe street flooding has occurred. Additions to and deletions from the list occur as new potential projects arise or old problem areas are solved.

Proposed projects are rated with a severity score based on a 22-item scoring matrix. The scoring matrix is weighted to favor home flooding issues over street flooding and nuisance flooding. Cost estimates are also a part of the prioritization process. The cost estimate and severity score are used to calculate an efficiency value, which establishes the project's priority related to funding.

As of November 2006, 64 priority projects had been completed, and eight others were being designed. The Division continues to work closely with the Urban County Council in the project prioritization process to ensure the health, safety, and welfare of the residents of Fayette County.

Another program created to mitigate stormwater effects is the Reforest the Bluegrass project. This project intends to systematically restore as much riparian forests in floodplain areas as is feasible. Reforestation is an economically feasible way to use natural processes to slow the speed and volume of stormwater and to restore water quality and aquatic habitat. More than 155,000 seedlings have been planted in 160 acres of floodplain by 5,500 volunteers.

Waste Management

The Division of Waste Management provides once-a-week curbside residential service for refuse, recyclable materials, yard waste, and bulky items. Refuse is collected from 82,000 households and recyclables from over 52,000 households. Recycling is offered to all residents within the Urban Service Area at no additional charge. Nearly 3,900 businesses have refuse collection twice a week.

Residential customers receive a 95-gallon refuse roll cart called a Herbie. The 60and 95-gallon Rosie recycling carts are designed to make recycling easy by allowing all recyclable materials to be co-mingled in these carts, except for glass, for which a separate insert bin is provided.

There are two drop-off sites for people to dispose of recyclable materials: the LFUCG Recycling Center is located near Downtown at the corner of Thompson Road and Old Frankfort Pike; and the Haley Pike Landfill is off Route 60 on Hedger Lane. The Recycling Center is a multi-county facility owned and operated by the Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government. The Bluegrass Regional Recycling Corporation (BRRC) assists LFUCG by acting as a regional marketing agent for the participating municipal and county governments that recycle through LFUCG Recycling Center.

The Division of Waste Management also collects yard waste, which is turned into mulch. Residents can choose between sturdy 30-gallon paper yard waste bags or an aerated 95-gallon yard waste cart called Lenny. The cart and bags are free to residents with LFUCG garbage collection. Yard waste includes grass clippings, leaves, shrub

THE Division of Waste Management collects refuse from 82,000 households. 52,000 households participate in the recycling program.

THE Recycling Center allows citizens to dispose of recyclable materials.

YARD waste makes up 18 percent of all residential waste, which is turned into mulch and given to residents.

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BLUEGRASS Waste Alliance Transfer Station processes waste which is then trucked to landfills outside of Fayette County.

SINCE 1995, the 105-acre Haley Pike landfill has been operated by LFUCG as a construction and demolition debris facility.

A walking trail along Town Branch on the landfill is proposed. trimmings, and tree limbs. Yard waste makes up about 18 percent of residential waste and takes up valuable landfill space. Separating yard waste from garbage saves Lexington residents in landfill fees. Mulch from the yard waste program is given away to residents four times a year.

Bluegrass Waste Alliance Transfer Station

Republic Services, Inc. operates the Transfer Station located at 1405 Old Frankfort Pike, which is a public-private partnership between LFUCG and Republic Services, Inc. After processing at the Transfer Station, Fayette County's waste is transported to several landfills outside Fayette County, which are owned and operated by Republic.

(ONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION DEBRIS LANDFILL

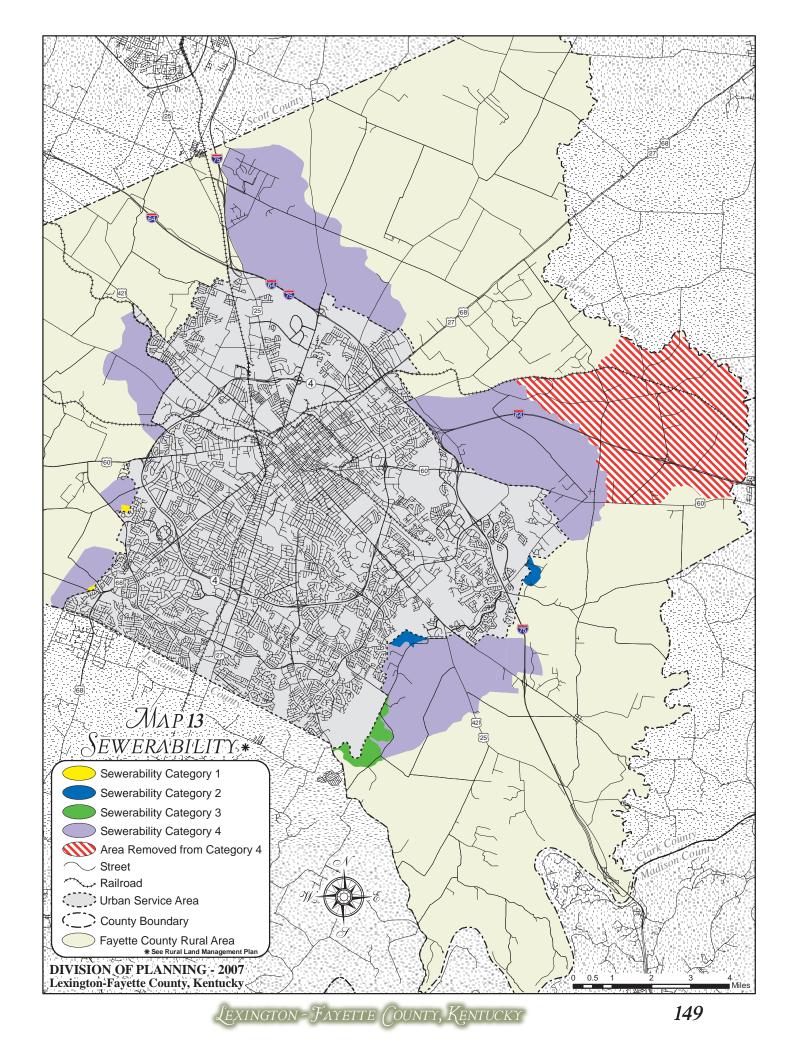
Since 1995, the 105-acre Haley Pike landfill has been operated by LFUCG as a Construction and Demolition Debris (CDD) facility. Approximately 35 acres of the site are used at a time. Prior to 1995, the Haley Pike landfill accepted the municipal solid waste from Lexington. Since then LFUCG has contracted with a private company to transport its refuse to landfills outside of Fayette County. The CDD landfill currently accepts bricks, concrete, furniture, roofing shingles, metals, paper products, insulation, and wood. Liquids, hazardous materials, garbage, and whole trees are not accepted.

The Haley Pike landfill area is also the site of LFUCG's contractor-operated compost operation. County residents can drop off acceptable yard waste there.

Old Frankfort Pike Landfill

Lexington's former landfill, located on Old Frankfort Pike, was in use from the 1940s to 1977. The landfill covers over 50 acres and is located adjacent to the Town Branch Wastewater Treatment Plant. The landfill has been capped and is officially closed. The reclaimed site includes a five-acre asphalt pad for driver safety training by the government. A walking trail along Town Branch on the landfill is proposed. Water leaching from the landfill is captured and pumped into the nearby Town Branch Waste Water Treatment Plant. Particular care has been taken to keep the leachate away from the Town Branch, which was impacted in the past by the landfill. There are nine wells for monitoring ground water around the landfill.





PUBLIC SAFETY

POLICE

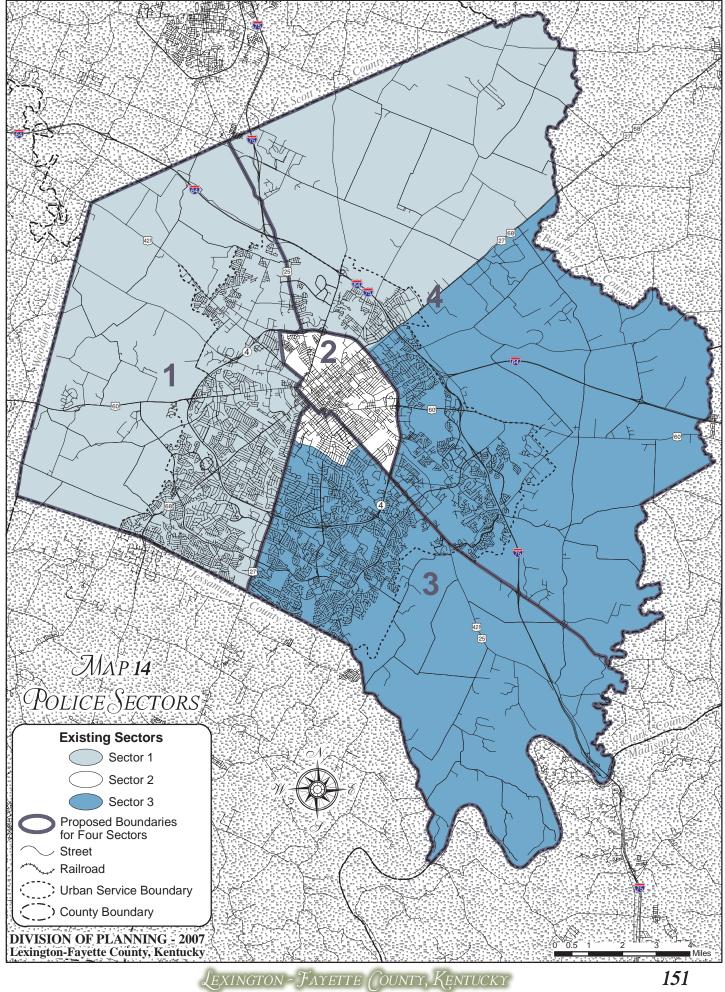
Public safety through police protection is a component of a community with both perceived and actual benefits. The very presence of uniformed officers at public events can contribute to feelings of security. The horses of the mounted patrol attract the attention of children and convey a positive and authoritative image of the police. Neighborhood patrols reassure residents that deterring crime is a community priority.

During the visioning process for the 2007 Comprehensive Plan, many residents noted low crime rates and good police protection as appealing attributes of Lexington. Those opinions, however, were different for residents of the north side of Lexington, who cited neighborhood crime and drug dealings as well as an inadequate supply of police as significant concerns. In meetings with the Central Sector, which is an area north of downtown inside New Circle Road, for which a small area plan has been recommended in the 2007 Comprehensive Plan, neighborhood representatives said crime and drugs are major issues. Police assigned to the Central Sector have been participating in neighborhood meetings.

The Division of Police is authorized 570 sworn personnel and 88 civilian employees (excluding part-time school crossing guards). At present, 528 sworn officers are available to serve the citizens in Fayette County. In order to assign geographical responsibility, Fayette County is divided into three sectors with one Captain responsible for each geographic area: West Sector, Central Sector, and East Sector. Patrol sectors are defined, as closely as possible, by establishing boundaries in which the need for services is evenly distributed. In addition to squads assigned to beats within the sectors, many neighborhoods have a Community Law Enforcement and Response (CLEAR) Unit officer assigned specifically to the geographic area to aid in the prevention and reduction of crime and efficient service to their designated neighborhood. One of the primary functions of the CLEAR Unit is placement of proactive officers in problem areas to concentrate their efforts on problems identified by the agency and community. CLEAR officers work with other government entities and neighborhood residents to address and correct issues in their assigned areas. Special Operations personnel, in addition to officers assigned to the Bureau of Operations Patrol, may provide assistance in a variety of ways.

The Division of Police has seven Segway transporters which allow officers to be in close contact with the public while still mobile to respond to nearby locations. The Division of Police has over 100 officers trained to ride bicycles. This capability not only contributes to a reduction in crime but also better relations with the community. These officers are assigned to a sector, including the downtown area. Segways, bicycles, and foot patrols are year round assignments in the downtown area and various neighborhoods.

The Mounted Patrol Unit began in 1982 with four officers to patrol the downtown area. At present, the Unit has nine members with a Sergeant patrolling downtown



AIR Support Unit began in 2006 and has provided assistance during disasters.

SPECIAL Operations Units: Canine Hazardous Devices Emergency Response School Liaison

THE horses of the mounted patrol attract attention and convey a positive image of the police.

SOME residents noted low crime rates and good police protection as appealing attributes of Lexington.

THE Division currently operates at a ratio of 2 officers per 1,000 citizens.

WITH an estimated population of 344,000 people by 2030, Fayette County will need 963 police officers. Lexington as well as other locations where services are needed. The Unit's nine horses are Quarter Horses, Thoroughbreds, and Percheron and are stabled at 575 West Short Street.

The newly established Air Support Unit and other assigned Special Operations personnel provide valuable assistance to citizens and officers from the air due to the Division's acquisition of a surplus military Bell Ranger Helicopter. Since beginning its operation in 2006, the Air Support Unit has provided assistance during disasters, such as the 2006 crash of Comair Flight 5191, narcotics investigations, and location of missing at-risk individuals. Anticipated uses by other Divisions include observation of road conditions following winter storms to direct the snow removal crews.

Additional special operations include the Division of Police Canine Unit, School Liaison Unit, and the Hazardous Devices Unit. The Division of Police Canine Unit is composed of one sergeant and eight officers. The Unit provides canine support services to all Bureaus of the Division of Police. One sergeant and five officers are assigned to the School Liaison Unit to assist Fayette County Public Schools Law Enforcement officers. These officers address the growing needs within the school system. The Hazardous Devices Unit is a part-time on-call team composed of two sergeants and five officers. If necessary, these highly trained officers can mitigate a potential explosive device and render it safe. This Unit has been deployed on many occasions both within and outside Fayette County as needed.

High risk situations may be handled by the Division's Emergency Response Unit. This award-winning, part-time team is composed of selected personnel throughout the Division with one full-time coordinator. The Unit may be deployed to address barricaded persons and hostage situations or conduct raids on drug assignments where weapons may be involved.

FUTURE PLANS

The Division of Police maintains a Multi-Year Plan, which outlines the agency's long-term planning goals. The agency's goals include plans for implementation of a fourth sector as shown on Map 14. A fourth sector would evenly distribute the work load and further reduce response time to calls for service. In order to adequately staff the fourth sector, the Division of Police has requested 49 more officers by 2009. The fourth sector would allow for much needed Division growth and move the Division closer to the national average of 2.8 officers per 1,000 people in cities over 250,000. With a current population estimate of 270,000 people, Fayette County's Division of Police is operating with about two officers per 1,000 people. With an estimated population of 344,000 people by 2030, Fayette County will need 963 police officers, an increase of over 82 percent.

In order to accommodate growth of the agency and its personnel, multiple capital projects have been requested in the Multi-Year Plan. The following facilities are requested to aid the Division with its expanding personnel and associated needs:

- COMMUNICATIONS TECHNICAL FACILITY needed immediately for storage of large emergency response vehicles. The facility will allow space for installation of technical equipment (i.e., radios, mobile data computers, radar units, emergency and safety equipment, etc.). It is recommended that the facility also contain classrooms, a document storage area, uniform/quartermaster space, and secure evidence/property storage. Funding has not been appropriated for this facility.
- *FOURTH* SECTOR patrol operations are needed prior to 2009. This is necessary and has been planned for several years in order to coincide with the Division's projected growth plan. Land has been designated for this facility in the Hamburg area. Capital funding must be appropriated for the design and construction of a roll call center. Please see Map 14.
- WEST SECTOR ROLL CALL BUILDING needed immediately. Ideally, this facility will be centrally located in the west sector. This roll call center should have additional classroom space with adequate parking to accommodate the agency's growth. It is recommended that the classroom space accommodate a minimum of 60 students and also serve as a community gathering room for neighborhood meetings or events.
- *TRAINING FACILITY* needed to allow enough space to accommodate future growth and required training. The Division also hosts many regional training opportunities for outside agencies. One of the features for this facility should be a large multi-purpose room that could be used for CompStat (crime analysis meeting), graduations, and other large functions.

THE Division of Police is authorized to have 570 sworn officers and 88 civilian employees.

FAYETTE County is divided into three patrol sectors, with plans for a fourth sector.

MANY neighborhoods have a Community Law Enforcement and Response (clear) Unit officer.

SEGWAYS, bicycles, and foot patrols are year round assignments in the downtown area and various neighborhoods.

THE Mounted Patrol Unit began in 1982 and now has nine horses and nine officers.

Lexington - Fayette County, Kentucky

Police Air Support Unit



FIRE protection is provided by 23 fire stations, 548 sworn personnel, and 23 civilian employees.

THE Division's equipment includes:

Two 95-foot elevated platform ladder units Two 105-foot ladder units Nine Emergency Care Units

URRENT growth trends indicate the need for seven new stations and the relocation of six existing stations.

FIRE PROTECTION

Fire protection is provided to the residents of Fayette County by 23 fire stations, which comprise the Division of Fire and Emergency Services. The Division is staffed by 548 sworn personnel and 23 civilian employees. Four of the 23 stations are located in the Rural Service Area while 19 serve the urban population. The newest stations are Veterans Park (Station 22) and Bluegrass Station (Station 23).

Different types of equipment and specially trained staff serve each of the 23 stations, with seven stations assigned ladder trucks. Of these seven, the 95-foot elevated platform ladder tower units are housed at Woodland Avenue (Station 5) and Clearwater Way (Station 22). Ladder units at East Third Street (Station 1) and Beaumont (Station 20) house 105-foot trucks, while the remaining ladder units house 75-foot trucks. All stations except Merino Street (Station 3) house Engine Companies. At present, nine of the existing stations also house Emergency Care units. The location of these units is based on analysis of run volume, response time, and development growth trends.

Besides faster response to emergencies, a sufficient supply of fire stations, equipment, and personnel may lead to reduced insurance costs for households and businesses. Service area standards for engine companies are 1.5 road miles from the station and 2.5 miles for ladder companies. Water availability is based on the distance to the closest fire hydrant, with 1,000 feet being the minimum standard for rural applications, and closer requirements for urban and commercial areas.

The LFUCG Division of Fire and Emergency Services presented a 10-year Comprehensive Plan to the Urban County Council on September 13, 2005 outlining objectives related to providing emergency response within Fayette County. Recommendations, based on current growth trends in the community and national response guidelines, include the construction of seven new fire stations and the relocation of six existing fire stations. The recommendations as presented allow strategic location of Division of Fire resources to minimize response times, provide the highest quality of service, and maximize property insurance savings for the rate payers.

To focus attention on the immediate needs of the Division of Fire and Emergency Services, a four-year plan for immediate implementation was developed. The fouryear plan includes new station construction in the areas of Ironworks Pike and Berea Road, Leestown Road and Bradley Lane, and Polo Club Boulevard and Hume Road. Facilities will also be relocated to Versailles Road and Rosalie Lane from Harrodsburg Road, to Eastland Drive from New Circle Road, and to Leestown Road and Opportunity Drive from Leestown Road and South Forbes Road.

The full 10-year plan, however, must be completed in order to provide the proposed coverage. Each station relocation or new station constructed has an immediate impact to both new and existing response areas and must be coordinated so that additional coverage gaps are not created.

The Division of Fire and Emergency Services works closely with Kentucky-American Water Company to ensure that an adequate water supply for fire suppression is available. KAWC regularly checks and makes system improvements to ensure adequate pressure and installs public fire hydrants to comply with the Division of Fire and Emergency Services requirements.

The location of future stations requires careful planning to ensure that appropriate property is acquired at a reasonable cost. The Division of Planning, Division of Fire and Emergency Services, and other LFUCG divisions work closely to maximize the benefit to local neighborhoods when locating a new facility. Using context sensitive design, fire stations can become an important part of a neighborhood's social structure. Context sensitive design takes into account the fire station's relationship to the developing neighborhoods. In addition to emergency responses, a new fire station can function as a community service facility that will provide for the needs of the neighborhood and create a sense of place for the community and the future.

&nhanced **9-1-1**

Lexington-Fayette County recently combined the 9-1-1 service centers previously under the Division of Fire and Emergency Services and the Division of Police into the Division of Enhanced 9-1-1 to eliminate duplication, improve communications among all public safety personnel, and to provide a better and more efficient service to callers requesting emergency services. The volume of calls has increased steadily each year and reflects the growth in the County along with the growth in methods that 9-1-1 can be accessed.

In 1998, 9-1-1 could only be called via a landline phone. Today, 9-1-1 is integrated into computers, automobile location services, satellite phones, text messaging, and all cell phones. This expansion has required the migration of the 9-1-1 service into new technologies such as GIS, VoIP (Voice over Internet Protocol) and wireless communications. Over 66 percent of all 9-1-1 calls originate from cell phones, which requires the use of computerized maps and full automation within the call centers.

The Division of Enhanced 9-1-1 maps every address within Fayette County to ensure proper dispatching and quick response to all calls, regardless of origin, which reduces the time required for emergency personnel to locate citizens. This effort will assist in all aspects of service delivery and will integrate with the new Emergency Notification System (ENS).

The ENS will reverse the current role of 9-1-1 and allow emergency personnel to contact citizens directly and advise them of hazards within close proximity of their home, office, or school. The service also automates the notification of responders to decrease notification, response, and setup time for special units during times of natural or manmade disasters or critical incidents.

9-1-1 is integrated into computers, automobile location services, satellite phones, text messaging, and all cell phones.

OVER 66 percent of all 9-1-1 calls originate from cell phones.

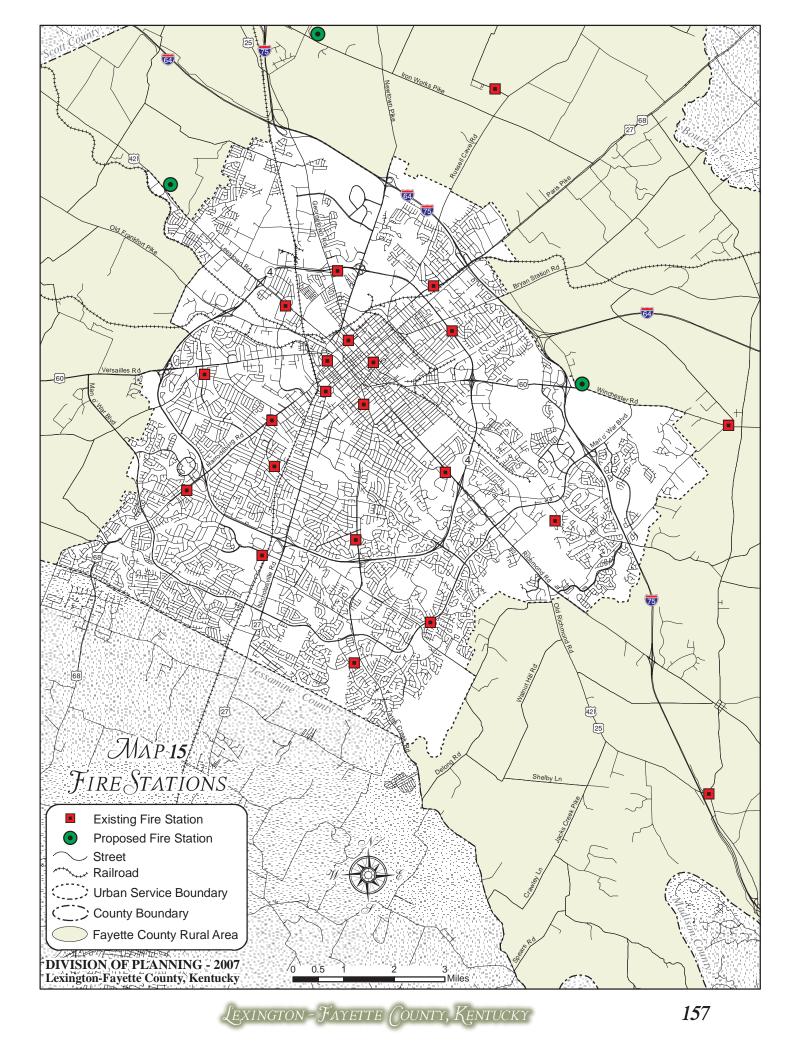
A new Emergency Notification System will allow emergency personnel to contact citizens directly and advise them of hazards.

PLANS are underway to build a new Regional Emergency Operations Center.

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Fire Station Addresses and Components

Station #	Address	Engine #	Ladder #	Emergency Care Unit #	HAZ-MAT Response/ Support Unit	Special Operation Support Unit	Paramedic Assigned ALS Capability
	Existing Facilities						
1	219 East Third St.	1,3	1	1,10			✓
2	415 E. New Circle Rd.	2	5	8	\checkmark		\checkmark
3	370 Merino St.					Rescue 1	✓
4	246 Jefferson St.	4					
5	300 Woodland Ave.	5	2				
6	501 S Limestone St.	6		7	\checkmark		\checkmark
7	3315 Tates Creek Rd	7		4			\checkmark
8	1725 N. Broadway	8		3		\checkmark	\checkmark
9	2234 Richmond Rd.	9		2		\checkmark	\checkmark
1() 1128 Finney Dr.	10	3	6	\checkmark		\checkmark
11	1626 Harrodsburg Rd.	11					
12	2 399 Southland Dr.	12		9		\checkmark	\checkmark
13	3 1432 Leestown Rd.	13				\checkmark	\checkmark
14	1530 Roanoke Rd.	14		5			\checkmark
15	5 3308 Shillito Park Rd.	15					\checkmark
16	5 3700 Man o' War Blvd.	16				_	\checkmark
17	4113 Winchester Rd.	17					\checkmark
18	3 7155 Richmond Rd.	18					\checkmark
19	3450 Huffman Mill Rd.	19					\checkmark
20) 3001 Arrowhead Dr.	20	4		HM3, ✓		\checkmark
21	3191 Mapleleaf Dr.	21	6		HM1		\checkmark
22	2 4393 Clearwater Way	22	7				\checkmark
23	Bluegrass Station	23					\checkmark
			Prop	oosed Facilities			
24	Future Ironworks Rd.	24					\checkmark
25	5 Future Leestown Rd.	25					\checkmark
26	5 Future Polo Club Dr.	26					\checkmark
			Sup	port Facilities			
	Fire Training Center	1375	Old	Frankfort Pike	HM2		
	Fire Investigation Fire Prevention	219	East 7	Third St.			
	Community Services	219	East 7	Third St.			



Finally, the acquisition of land has been completed to construct a new Regional Emergency Operations Center (REOC) and 9-1-1 service center to house all elements of the 9-1-1 infrastructure while integrating the technology with the REOC. This facility will ensure that Lexington can continue to provide 9-1-1 and emergency service into the future.

DEEM (Division of Environmental and Emergency Management)

The Division of Environmental and Emergency Management (DEEM) conducts a number of activities that enhance or ensure a better environment for the citizens of Fayette County. DEEM participates on the Commercial Building Inspection Review Committee through the Division of Building Inspection, where all new commercial building plans are submitted for review. Through this process, DEEM is assured precautions will be taken to properly store hazardous materials and minimize environmental issues, such as secondary containment for above ground storage tanks. Specific guidelines have been developed for retaining spills at retail gas stations to prevent entry into the storm water system. This process also affords the opportunity to carefully plan the types of businesses allowed to locate in the Royal Springs Wellhead Recharge Area or other sensitive areas and to require appropriate protective measures for these sensitive areas.

DEEM responds to citizen environmental complaints, especially those that relate to hazardous materials. DEEM also responds to hazardous materials released to streams, private property, and at extremely hazardous substance (EHS) storage sites and oversees all mitigation efforts associated with such releases. DEEM has the ability to issue Notices of Violation for releases of hazardous materials to the environment and, when necessary, to force compliance where mitigation is required. DEEM requires the reporting of the release to the environment of any petroleum substance over 10 gallons, or if it causes a sheen on water.

DEEM also participates in the Fayette Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) to help develop emergency plans for all Fayette EHS sites. DEEM is the repository of records for the Fayette LEPC. All Tier II hazardous materials reports are received and kept to heighten awareness of chemicals in the community.

Underground storage tanks are regulated by DEEM. No underground storage tanks are installed in Fayette County unless they meet the LFUCG underground tank installation regulations. These regulations require installers to use double-walled tanks and double-walled piping for petroleum storage facilities. Facilities with underground tanks must register with LFUCG through DEEM prior to operation and develop a Spill Prevention Control Plan. DEEM must also be notified of tank closures. DEEM acts as the State Fire Marshall's representative in Fayette County relative to underground tanks and inspects and certifies each phase of the installation process. DEEM conducts routine operational inspections at these facilities to ensure compliance and is notified if a release of product has occurred or is suspected.

DEEM assures precautions are taken to properly store hazardous materials and minimize environmental issues.

UNDERGROUND storage tanks are regulated by deem.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The Fayette County Public Schools proclaims "It's About Kids" as a way of focusing the beliefs and practices of the school system. With this declaration, FCPS intends to develop into a world class school system by 2020. Since 2001 the district has spent in excess of \$117 million on new construction and renovation projects, and over \$23 million in site improvements and deferred maintenance. In May 2005, the district held the first of numerous public input sessions to design the school of the future and in November 2005, the board voted to adopt the 2020 Vision of the Fayette County Public Schools created by the community.

Many of the proposals made by the community will affect school facilities. The addition of spaces for a richer educational approach to the arts, world languages, and science and technology have created an opportunity for the district to review its current spaces and consider the renovation and retooling of all of its current facilities.

The Local Planning Committee, a standing committee created by the Board of Education, meets regularly to review and plan the facility needs of the district. Members of the committee, which include teachers, parents, school administrators, and community members assess both current and future needs and formulate a fouryear plan to meet the ever-changing needs of the district. A Division of Planning representative is a member of the Local Planning Committee. The next District Facilities Plan is scheduled for completion in late 2008.

Chief among the concerns of the Local Planning Committee is providing safe, comfortable, and aesthetically pleasing state-of-the-art facilities for students. They also study current building trends that will assist students in maximizing their intellectual potential and allow for the inclusion of facility needs proposed by the community.

The FCPS has responded to changes in demographics in a number of both traditional and innovative ways, especially in the construction of new schools. New facilities include the Edythe J. Hayes Middle School in 2005 and Athens-Chilesburg Elementary School in 2006. In January 2007, students at Bryan Station High School returned from winter break to a new \$40 million facility.

Future plans call for the construction of three new elementary schools scheduled to open in 2008 in the northern portion of the county. Linlee Elementary School, built in 1927, will be replaced with a new facility in the Masterson Station area. Russell and Johnson Elementary Schools will be replaced by a Community School, a cooperative venture between LFUCG and FCPS, in the Bluegrass-Aspendale area. A community school has an integrated focus on academics, health, social services, youth and community development, and community engagement. The academic portion will be for elementary students while the community portion will be a center for neighborhood residents. A third new elementary school will be located on Liberty Road at Star Shoot Parkway in the Hamburg area. This school will replace Julia R. Ewan Elementary, which was built in 1937.

FAYETTE County Public Schools intend to develop into a world class school system by 2020.

THE 2020 Vision for FCPS was created by the community and adopted in 2005.

THE next District Facilities Plan is scheduled for completion in late 2008.

CPROVIDING safe, comfortable, and aesthetically pleasing state-of-the-art facilities for students is a chief concern of the Fayette County Public School Planning Committee.

FUTURE plans call for the construction of three new elementary schools to open in 2008.

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Lexington - Fayette County, Kentuck

FAYETTE County Public Schools experienced an unprecedented sixth straight year of growth with the 2006 enrollment.

PLANS are underway for complete renovations at:

Arlington Elementary Cassidy Elementary Leestown Middle School Bryan Station Middle School In addition to the three new elementary school facilities opening in 2008, plans are underway for complete renovations of Arlington and Cassidy Elementary and Leestown and Bryan Station Middle Schools.

In 2006 the Board adopted the *Student Continuation Plan* to further relieve elementary school crowding without redistricting. This *Plan* was developed to assure that every student who began in an elementary school would complete their elementary education without having to change schools due to redistricting.

With 2006 enrollment, FCPS experienced an unprecedented sixth straight year of public school enrollment growth. Even with redistricting, several high schools and elementary schools are full.

At the high school level, five high schools currently serve over 9,400 students at close to full capacity, an increase of 700 over the number of students enrolled in 2001. Replacement of the old Bryan Station High School has improved Fayette County Public School's ability to properly serve high school students, but it did not significantly increase the overall capacity. The Local Planning Committee is closely monitoring the need for new facilities in this and other areas.

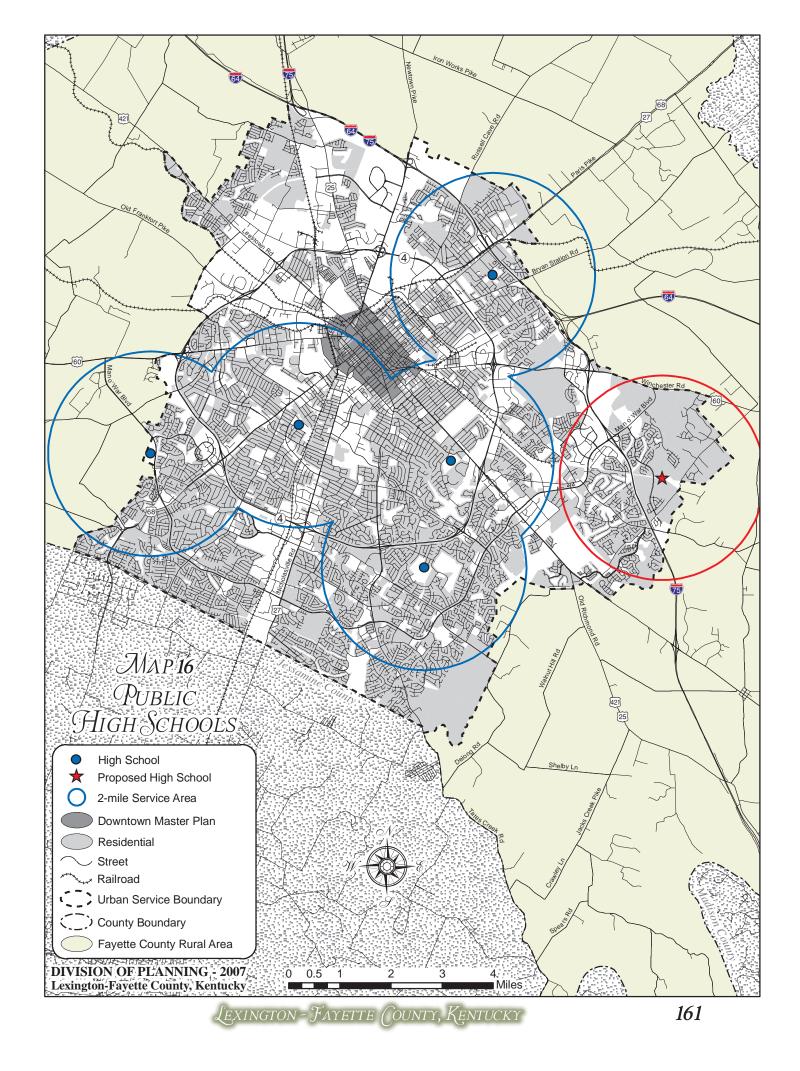
Existing High School Facilities Planning Conditions

Schools	Building Condition	Enrollment	Utilization/ Crowding
		Large >1,900	Overcrowded > 100% capacity
Bryan Station	New		
Henry Clay		Large	Overcrowded
Lafayette		Large	
Paul Laurence Dunbar	Fair/Good	Large	Overcrowded
Tates Creek	Fair/Good		

Source: Fayette County Public Schools



The 2007 (OMPREHENSIVE PLAN



At the middle school level, enrollment is steady at approximately 7,700 students, the same as in 2001. Renovations of several existing middle schools are needed, as stated in the district's Facility Plan. Any major Urban Service Area boundary expansion in the next five to 10 years may trigger the potential relocation of a middle school or construction of a new middle school.

School	Building Condition	Enrollment	Utilization/Crowding
		Large > 750	Overcrowded >100 % Capacity
Beaumont		Large	Overcrowded
Bryan Station	Poor/Fair		
Crawford			
Edythe J. Hayes	New	Large	
Jessie Clark		Large	
Leestown	Poor/Fair		
LTMS			
Morton			
SCAPA			
Southern			
Tates Creek	Fair		
Winburn			

Edythe J. Hayes Middle School

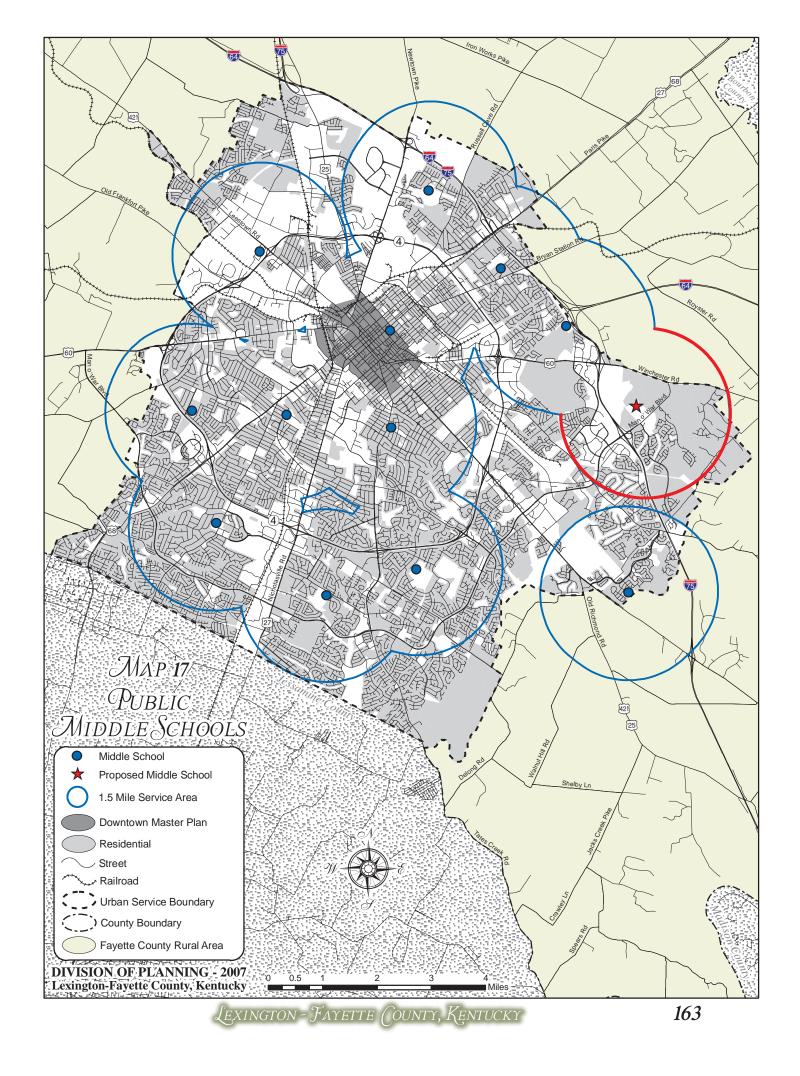
EXISTING MIDDLE SCHOOL FACILITIES PLANNING CONDITIONS

Source: Fayette County Public Schools

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The 2007 Comprehensive plan

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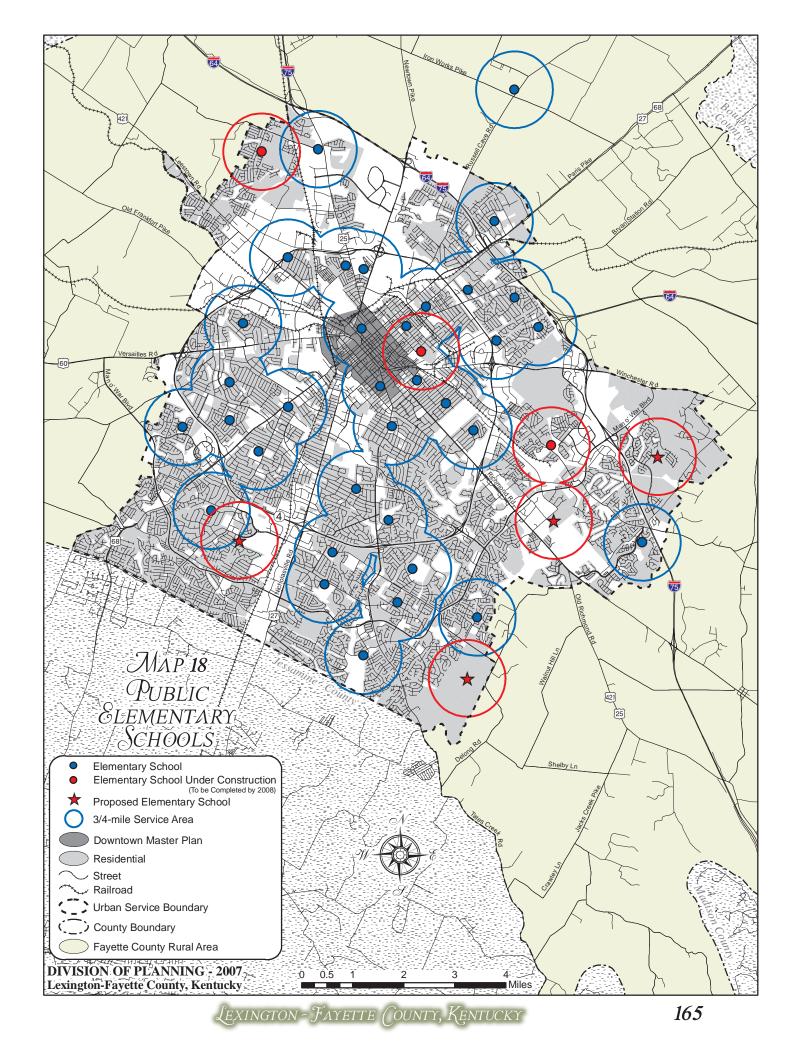
At the elementary school level, there are 34 schools accommodating over 16,500 students. This is a decrease of one school and an increase of 500 students since 2001. New 10-year projections under development are expected to show a continued increase in elementary students. Over the last 20 years there have been major increases in kindergarten enrollment, pre-school enrollment, and immigrants to Fayette County. If these trends continue for more pre-school students and immigrants, Fayette County is likely to need additional elementary schools. This will be particularly true if there is a significant Urban Service Area expansion, but may even be true with major pre-school changes and no boundary expansion. The Division of Planning works closely with FCPS to assess and consider its needs.

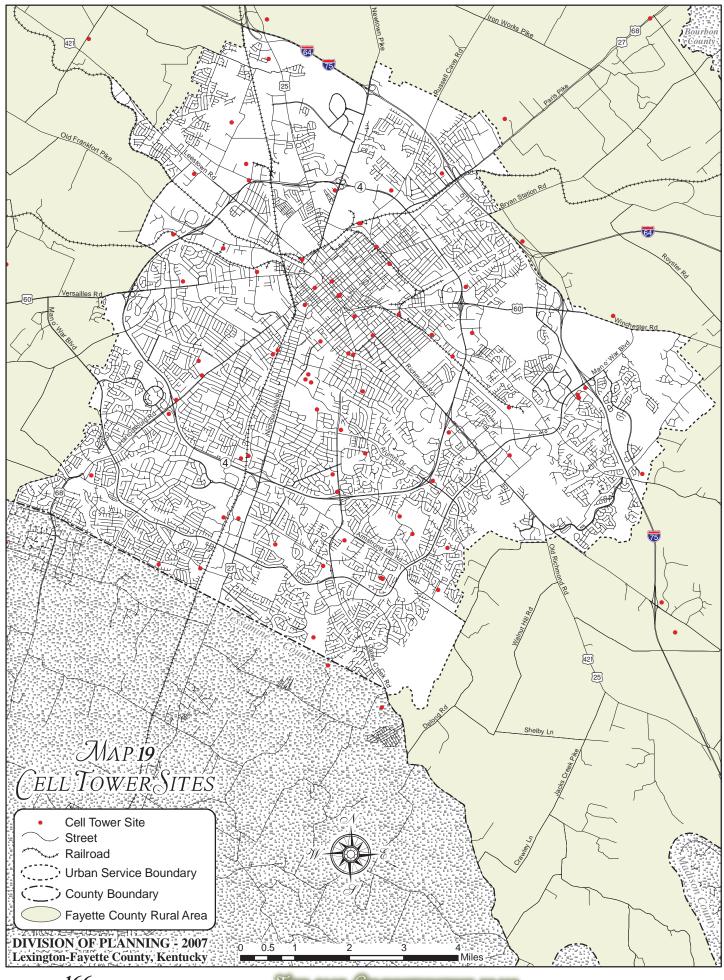
School	Building Condition	Enrollment	Utilization/Crowding
		Small < 300	Underutilized < 65%
		Large > 650	Overcrowded > 100%
Academy	Combined with B.T. Washington		
Arlington	Poor/Fair		
Ashland		Small	
Athens	No longer a school		
Athens-Chilesburg	New		
Booker T. Washington			
Breckinridge	Fair		
Cardinal Valley	Fair		
Cassidy	Poor/Fair		
Clays Mill	Fair		
Deep Springs			
Dixie			
Garden Springs	Fair		
Glendover			
Harrison			
James Lane Allen			
Johnson	Poor/Fair (To be replaced in 2008)	Small	
Julia R. Ewan	Poor/Fair (To be replaced in 2008)		
Julius Marks			
Lansdowne		Large	
Linlee	Poor/Fair (To be replaced in 2008)		Overcrowded
Mary Todd	Fair		Underutilized
Maxwell			
Meadowthorpe	Fair		Overcrowded
Millcreek	Fair		
Northern			
Picadome			Overcrowded
Rosa Parks		Large	Overcrowded
Russell	No longer a school		
Russell Cave	Poor/Fair	Small	
Southern		Large	Overcrowded
Squires			
Stonewall		Large	
Tates Creek			Underutilized
Veterans		Large	
Yates	Fair		

Existing Elementary School Facilities Planning Conditions

Source: Fayette County Schools

Note: This exhibit is based upon capacities and enrollment in 2006-2007 school year. The results shown should be used only as general indicators; they would differ somewhat in other years. The building conditions are preliminary indications of buildings requiring attention.





The 2007 (OMPREHENSIVE PLAN

Wireless Communication

Wireless Telecommunications and other forms of information technology, including Wireless Internet (WiFi) and cellular towers play an important role in employment, economic development, and quality of life in Lexington.

The 2007 Comprehensive Plan and the Zoning Ordinance influence the long-term impacts of local land use and policy decisions regarding provisions for new forms of IT infrastructure. In addition, the ability to provide universal access to technology by the average consumer should be examined in light of the capacity of existing and proposed facilities, technology, and other IT needs. The need for this technology should be balanced with the needs of individuals and businesses, as well as aesthetic issues.

LFUCG is looking to provide free WiFi service in the downtown area where infrastructure from a previous private provider already exists. Other free connections include Lexington Public Libraries, the University of Kentucky, Blue Grass Airport and various private businesses. LFUCG plans to pursue wireless connectivity for the entire county.

In 2002, KRS 100 was amended to give Planning Commissions and local governments the authority to regulate the location of cell towers. Before that, the Public Service Commission had final approval of cell tower applications, sometimes upholding and sometimes overturning the Planning Commission's recommendations.

In order to minimize negative visual effects of cell towers, co-location of antenna should be encouraged for each site. Where possible, existing structures and facilities which meet the requirements of the proposed installation should be used (e.g., water towers, church steeples, radio and televisions towers, tall buildings, commercial signs, etc.) Cell towers should not be sited in a location that might have an adverse effect on public health, safety, and welfare, or might alter the essential character of an adjoining area. Map 19 depicts the location of all existing cell towers (excluding building antennas) in Fayette County. The Planning Commission, when asked to consider the potential location of a new cell tower site, should review this information.

To the largest extent possible, cellular service providers are encouraged to site their facilities on government-owned properties, if these properties are appropriate in light of surrounding land uses. Whenever possible, cell towers should be sited at locations that minimize their adverse effect on residential uses in the immediate area. Only when no other adequate site is available should a cell tower be permitted in a residential zone. Cell towers should not be sited on environmentally sensitive lands, historic areas, or along scenic byways, unless the applicant proves that no other reasonable site is available and the tower is designed to minimize impact. Review of the proposals submitted to the Planning Commission should include consideration of the impact of the proposed tower on the surrounding land uses. Adequate and appropriately designed fencing and landscaping should be provided. More intrusive types of towers may be confined to office, warehouse, industrial, and agricultural zones. THE Planning Commission has the authority to address a variety of issues that affect the area surrounding cell towers, such as impact on:

neighborhoods traffic circulation storm drainage access aesthetics and similar issues.

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THE Kentucky River forms the southeastern boundary of Fayette County and is the primary source of water for the County.

PUBLIC water suppliers serve 97 percent of Fayette County residents.

THE Kentucky-American Water Company is the primary water service provider for Fayette County.

80 percent of the recharge area for Royal Spring Aquifer lies in Fayette County.

FAYETTE County's public water supply system started in 1885 with 222 customers and 15 miles of pipeline.

Utilities

Water Supply - Service Providers

Fayette County has nine major watersheds that drain to the Kentucky River. The urban area of the County is located on a topographic high that results in all tributary streams draining away from the center of downtown Lexington. The Kentucky River forms the southeastern boundary of the County and is the primary source of water for the County. Public water suppliers serve 97 percent of Fayette County residents. Of the few residents not served by public water, 60 percent rely on private domestic wells and 40 percent rely on other sources.

The Kentucky-American Water Company (KAWC) is the primary water service provider for Fayette County. The company provides over 1,800 miles of pipeline to serve approximately 290,000 people in Fayette County, as well as parts of Scott, Bourbon, Jessamine, Woodford, Clark, Harrison, Owen, Grant, and Gallatin Counties. A small number of customers in west Fayette County are served by South Woodford Water District, which purchases treated water in bulk from the city of Versailles. Portions of southern Fayette County are served by the city of Nicholasville in Jessamine County. In addition, KAWC maintains and manages the water system at Avon (Bluegrass Station), which purchases water from KAWC.

The primary public water supply for the Georgetown Municipal Water and Sewer Service (GMWSS) is the Royal Spring Aquifer. Eighty percent of the recharge area for Royal Spring Aquifer lies in Fayette County, but Fayette County currently is not served by this water supply. A few houses in Fayette County are served by GMWSS in Fayette County due to the geographic location of loops of pipelines. The Royal Spring Aquifer does provide water through private wells and springs to a number of locations in the aquifer in Fayette County. Fayette County also participates in a joint aquifer planning effort with Scott County to ensure the water quality for Scott County residents who rely on the Royal Spring Wellhead Protection Plan adopted by the Planning Commissions in both communities in 2001.

Fayette County's public water supply system started in 1885 with 222 customers and 15 miles of pipeline. The community water needs were met by Jacobson Reservoir and Lake Ellerslie, built on East and West Hickman Creeks. Today Jacobson Reservoir still provides approximately 20 percent of the County's water supply needs during non-drought times. For short periods, it can be used for up to 60 percent of the average day demand. Lake Ellerslie can supplement the water supply for an additional three million gallons for a short period of time. KAWC has two water treatment facilities with a total treatment capacity of 70 million gallons per day. The Richmond Road Station has a treatment capacity of 25 mgd and the Kentucky River Station has a treatment capacity of 45 mgd. The average daily water production in 2006 was 67.2 million gallons. Its historical maximum day demand was 71.8 million gallons in 2002. The average day water demands are projected to be 40.6 mgd in 2010, 42.5 mgd in 2015 and 44.3 mgd in 2020.

WATER SUPPLY -- ISSUES

The drought of 1988 illuminated the need to have better water supply planning throughout the state. This minor drought created awareness that analysis of drought demand for water and existing water supplies in various communities would require comprehensive water supply planning. In 1988, many communities experienced water shortages either through inadequate pumping facilities, piping infrastructure, or dwindling water supply source needs. In 1988 the Kentucky Division of Water identified 13 cities with advisory conditions, six with voluntary conservation conditions, five with alert conditions, and two with emergency conditions. Fayette County required conservation efforts both in 1988 and 1999.

The droughts of 1930 and 1953 are used as benchmarks to measure drought conditions. In 1930, there was no measurable rain after April. The drought of 1988 more closely approximated the lesser 1953 drought, lasting for about three months. During the 1988 drought, Kentucky Division of Natural Resources and the Legislature realized that if a 1930-type drought were to occur again, the state could be facing severe water shortage. After the 1988 drought, the Legislature passed State Regulation 401 KAR 4:220 to provide for water supply planning in the Commonwealth. All counties, including Fayette, were required to develop a comprehensive 20-year water supply plan that would be updated every five years. The purpose of the Plan is to address all aspects of water supply. It is intended to be a realistic plan for future water demand, water use, and how to obtain water.

LFUCG created the Water Supply Planning Council in July 1997, which developed and adopted the Fayette County 20-Year Comprehensive Water Supply Plan. The *Plan* was accepted by the Kentucky Division of Water in July 1999.

Water supply is an issue throughout Central Kentucky. In a severe drought situation, all Central Kentucky counties, except for Franklin County, find water demand exceeds water supply. Since the 1999 drought, an informal regional association of water suppliers, Bluegrass Water Supply Commission, has been looking at regional water supply needs and ways to augment the Bluegrass Region's water supply systems in a drought situation. Kentucky-American Water Company participates in this effort, along with Fayette County representatives.

FAYETTE COUNTY WATER SUPPLY PLAN

The 1999 Fayette County 20-Year Comprehensive Water Supply Plan found that the Kentucky River would, under normal conditions, supply all of the water needs of the Kentucky-American Water Company service area (including more than just Fayette County) from its intake in pool #9. If drought conditions similar to those of 1930 return, however, the Kentucky River may not be able to supply the full needs of the Kentucky-American Water Company service area during the summer and fall months. Water conservation measures discussed in the Water Supply Plan appendix can allow the supply to meet demand for a longer period of time. The Water Supply Plan indicates that even by making optimum use of the existing water release valves in the dams above pool #9 and drawing those pools down as far as reasonably possible, there

THE average daily water production for kawc in 2006 was 45.2 million gallons.

THE droughts of 1930 and 1953 are used as benchmarks to measure drought conditions.

LFUCG created the Water Supply Planning Council in July 1997.

THE Fayette County 20-Year Comprehensive Water Supply Plan was accepted by the Kentucky Division of Water in July 1999. are still limits on the available water from the Kentucky River during the summer and fall months of a severe drought period. To meet community water demand needs during a severe 1930-type drought, additional water supplies would be needed.

ELECTRIC

Fayette County is currently served by three electric companies. The majority of Fayette County is served by Kentucky Utilities Company, an electric utility serving more than 528,000 customers in 77 counties of Kentucky and five counties in southwestern Virginia. It is a subsidiary of E.ON - US of Louisville. In 2005, peak wintertime usage of 4,065 megawatts per hour was recorded on January 18 and peak summertime usage of 3,847 megawatts per hour was recorded on June 30. A smaller percentage of the County and the urban area are served by Bluegrass Energy Cooperative and the Clark Energy Cooperative. These non-profit consumer-owned electric distribution cooperatives are headquartered in Nicholasville and Winchester, respectively.

NATURAL GAS

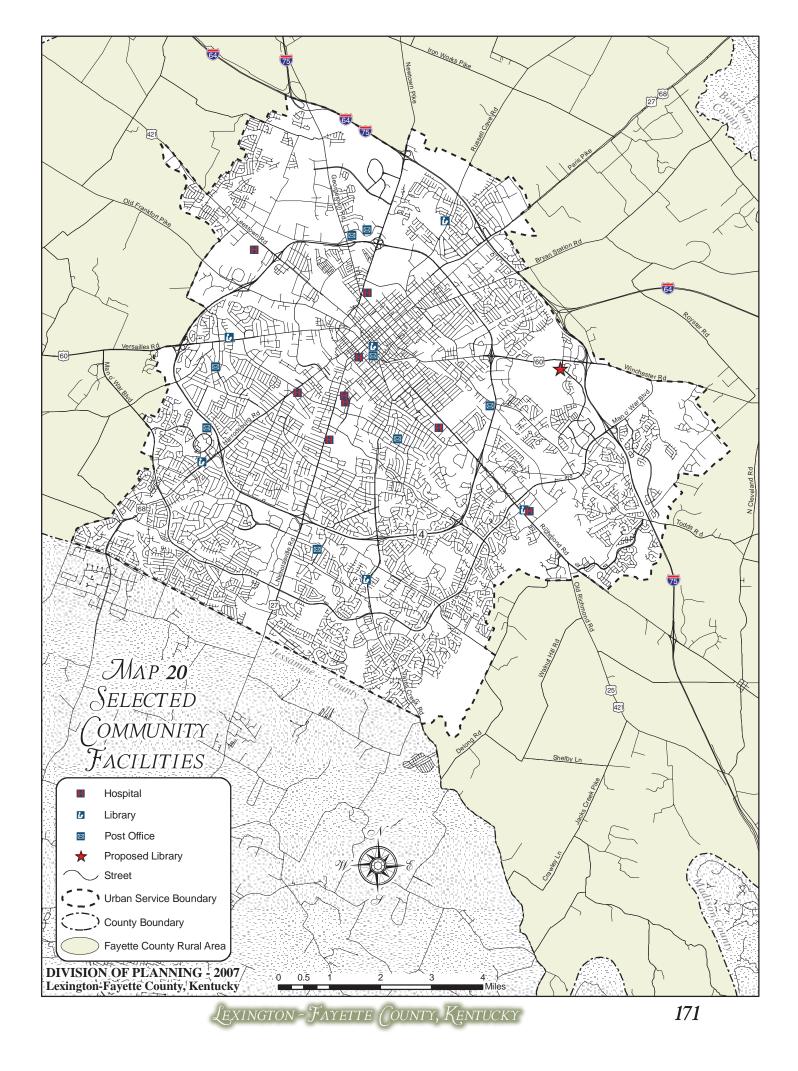
Natural gas is delivered to customers in Fayette County by Columbia Gas of Kentucky, a subsidiary of Columbia Energy Group. Columbia Gas serves over 140,000 customers in Central Kentucky, 75,000 located in Fayette County. Customers may choose a different natural gas supplier, which is then delivered by Columbia Gas.

Healthcare

As a regional healthcare provider, Lexington is home to numerous full-service hospitals and clinic facilities offering a variety of services. Public input for the 2007 *Comprehensive Plan* indicated that healthcare and access to medical facilities were significant assets to Lexington. Besides providing care, the health industry is a major employer in Lexington, with the University of Kentucky Medical Center, Central Baptist and St. Joseph Hospitals, and Veterans Medical Center in the top 10 employers and St. Joseph East and Lexington Clinic in the top 20.



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Most of the major healthcare facilities are inside New Circle Road. Recent changes to the Zoning Ordinance will enable the construction and operation of comprehensive medical facilities, including hospitals in the Expansion Area. The following chart summarizes the activities of Lexington's hospitals.

Lexington Hospitals					
Hospital Name	Number of Beds	Areas of Specialty	Service Area	Plans for Growth	
Cardinal Hill Rehabilitation 2050 Versailles Road	108	Physical rehab serving spinal cord, stroke, brain injury, pulmonary, and general rehabilitation	Kentucky, parts of West Virginia, Tennessee, and Ohio	50 additional beds	
Central Baptist 1740 Nicholasville Road	371	Obstetrics, cardiac, stroke, surgery, and women's care	Fayette, surrounding counties, and Eastern Kentucky counties	Finishing construction to expand beds and space in Emergency Department	
The Ridge 3050 Rio Dosa Drive	110	Psychiatric and chemical dependency ages 5 and up, both inpatient and outpatient	110 of Kentucky's 120 counties, and from all states contiguous to Kentucky	Renovating existing facility	
Samaritan 310 S Limestone	336	Orthopedics, urology, neurology, psychiatry, diabetic wound care clinic, sleep studies, general surgery	Central and Eastern Kentucky	In 2007, the University of Kentucky acquired Samaritan Hospital	
Shriners Hospitals for Children 1900 Richmond Road	50	Children's orthopedic hospital	Kentucky, Tennessee, West Virginia, Ohio, and Indiana	None at this time	
St. Joseph East 150 N. Eagle Creek Drive	166 + 16 in process of licensure	Obstetrics, women's services, cardiac care, bariatrics, and orthopedics, plus others	Fayette County, Central and Eastern Kentucky	An addition for obstetrics and maternity, renovation of Emergency Department and cardiac labs	
St. Joseph One Saint Joseph Drive	446 + 22 in process of licensure	Cardiology, digestive health, neurosurgery, and surgery, plus others	60-county area of Central and Eastern Kentucky, 75 percent from the 17- county Bluegrass Area Development District	New addition to existing facility for lab, mechanical, offices, services, renovation to Emergency Department, Heart Institute, radiology, and endoscopy	
University of Kentucky 800 Rose Street	473	Level 1 Trauma, Level 3 Newborn Intensive Care Unit, cancer, cardiology, neurosciences, and Kentucky Children's Hospital	Regional referral center	Building a new hospital facility, currently have multiple renovations for patient care and offices ongoing	
Veterans Administration 1101 Veterans Drive	99 hospital 30 residential 61 nursing home	Acute care in medicine, surgery, neurology and mental health, both inpatient and outpatient	Central, Eastern, and Southeastern Kentucky	No immediate plans to add more beds; ongoing updates of existing facilities	

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$\mathcal{P}OST \mathcal{O}FFICE$

For many people, the United States Postal Service continues to provide essential links to information and services. Access to Post Offices, therefore, can be an important amenity for a household. In addition, representatives of the USPS work with LFUCG's Addressing Committee to ensure reasonableness and accuracy in assigning addresses, which is an essential component of emergency response. The following chart lists the local USPS offices.

Postal Locations	Address	ZIP Codes Served
Main Post Office	1088 Nandino Boulevard	40511, 40508
Beaumont Station	1025 Majestic Drive	40503, 40513, 40514
Bluegrass Station	3525 Lansdowne Drive	40502, 40515, 40517
Gardenside Station	1729 Alexandria Drive	40504, 40510
Liberty Road Station	2041 Creative Drive, Ste.100	40505, 40509, 40516
Postrider Station	201 E High Street	40507
Finance Unit		
Henry Clay Finance Station	365 Duke Road	
Contract Postal Units		City-Wide
Meijer Store	2155 Paul Jones Way	
Meijer Store	351 Meijer Way	
Rite Aid	3120 Pimlico Parkway	

THE Mission of the Lexington Public Library is to connect with the diverse population of Fayette County.

THE Library provides 120 public computers with Internet access.

SIX library locations provide services to residents regardless of where they live.

CENTRAL LIBRARY 140 East Main Street

Beaumont Branch 3080 Fieldstone Way

Eagle Creek Branch

101 North Eagle Creek Drive

Northside Branch 1737 Russell Cave Road

Tates Creek Branch 3628 Walden Drive

VILLAGE BRANCH 2185 Versailles Road

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LIBRARIES

The Lexington Public Library – the community's connection to information, ideas, and imagination – transforms and enriches people's lives. As such, the Library is an essential part of the community, enhancing the quality of life by responding to the information needs of Lexington residents. The Lexington Public Library's six locations provide places where people can enjoy reading, view works of art, attend cultural events, and explore the Internet. These facilities also serve as locations to hold meetings and classes and to perform personal and professional research.

The Mission of the Lexington Public Library is to connect with the diverse population of Fayette County by providing excellent staff, resources, and services to ensure the Library is the center for information literacy, learning support, current topics, titles and issues, cultural awareness, and is the community's commons.

The Lexington Public Library's priorities include providing equal access to information in all available formats. In order to accomplish this, the Library provides 120 public computers with Internet access. These computers are used by over 250,000 patrons each year. The Library's Computer Center offers beginner basic, intermediate, and advanced computer training at all Library locations at no cost.

Lexington - Fayette County, Kentuck

THERE is more than one library card per household in Fayette County.

A replacement of the Northside branch, the oldest in the community, is planned to open in 2008.

THE Village Branch opened in 2004 to meet the special information needs of the growing Hispanic population in the Cardinal Valley neighborhood. The Lexington Public Library has more than 700,000 items in its collection, including books and audio-visuals such as audio books, videos, DVDs, cassettes, and CDs. Since 2002, annual circulation has exceeded two million items. In addition to circulating materials, each Library location has a non-circulating reference collection that may be used in-house. The Central Library on Main Street includes a Reference Department with four special service areas: 1) The Kentucky Room, 2) the Reference Collection, 3) Telephone Reference, and 4) Periodicals. The department also provides the Online Reference Room, which provides access to 23 full-text computer databases, the Kentucky Virtual Library and Interlibrary Loan, which provides patrons with access to books and periodicals not available in the Lexington Public Library's collection.

The Library's current emphasis in terms of meeting the community's library facility needs is the replacement of the Northside Branch. This branch is the Library's oldest and second-smallest facility. With new housing already planned for the area served by the branch, the Library has begun planning for a new building on the branch's existing property. This will be a larger facility that will provide much-needed meeting space for North Lexington plus additional public computers and literacy classrooms needed to meet the current demand. It also will provide space for the Library's cable channel staff and a new home for Central Kentucky Radio Eye, the volunteer reading service for the blind. The new Northside Library will open in 2008.

Population growth in Fayette County is expected to increase the need for branch library services. These needs are met by both additional branches strategically located in significant growth areas (e.g., the Village Branch, which opened in 2004 to meet the special information needs of the growing Hispanic population in the Cardinal Valley neighborhood) and by providing larger branch facilities to meet the growing demand at or near current branches (e.g., Northside).

Based on Lexington's projected population growth, the Division of Planning and library staffs have jointly evaluated the direction and elements of population growth and developed a recommendation for a new branch library in the Hamburg area. The Library Board and staff work closely with the Division of Planning to monitor changing needs in terms of library locations. In doing so, the Lexington Public Library will continue to respond to the community with easy access to information and public spaces.

CONCLUSION

A local community's quality of life is greatly influenced by the availability and convenience of its community facilities. The accessibility and quality of the services discussed in this section can provide a basis for orderly, high quality development. The essential services, such as recreation opportunities and a strong education system, indicate a community's commitment to excellence. The Planning Commission should continue to provide a vision for how the community wants the area to accommodate anticipated growth, as well as how to meet demands for facilities and services made necessary by growth. Decisions related to how to expend capital funds on such things as the potential provision of water and sewer service into the rural areas need to be tied with future land use plans. Careful coordination between the Departments and Divisions within the Government that provide these services, as well as with outside agencies can allow LFUCG to continue to accommodate high quality growth, preserve its rural areas and cultural heritage, and continue to be a desirable place to live and work.





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