

ANDERSON COUNTY
AND
LAWRENCEBURG



2017
COMPREHENSIVE
PLAN



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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Anderson County and the City of Lawrenceburg continue to grow both in population as well as economically. As the communities continue to grow it becomes increasingly more important to plan for the future through specific and attainable goals, objectives, and direct policy statements. These goals and objectives should be used by the appointed bodies in their decision-making process for residential and non-residential growth within the County and City. Criteria, goals and policies should be reviewed for any zone map amendments as well as in the design of development plans. Further, the goals and objectives, and policy statements outlined within this document should be used by economic development to help in their efforts to attract industry and commerce as well as a population that has the skills to fill such employment opportunities.

Identifying and focusing on key aspects of Anderson County and the City of Lawrenceburg will help to map out the vision of the citizens of these communities and will be included in this Comprehensive Plan.

1.1 CONTEXT

Anderson County is located within the Bluegrass Region of Kentucky and is approximately 204 square miles in area (2.4 square miles of which is water). Adjacent to Anderson County are seven (7) other Kentucky Counties, including Franklin to the north, Woodford to the east, Mercer to the southeast, Washington to the south, Nelson to the southwest, Spencer to the west and Shelby to the northwest. Anderson County has one major city, Lawrenceburg within its boundary, which also happens to be the County seat.

Lawrenceburg is strategically spaced between Frankfort (the State Capitol of Kentucky) and Lexington. Each of those larger cities is between 30 and 40 miles to their respective downtowns. Other major communities within the surrounding Counties are also within 15 (Versailles) to 60 (Louisville) miles away from Lawrenceburg. This type of spaces should play a major role in the future to attract employees from each of the counties. Historically a majority of workers for industry and commerce have typically lived within a 30-minute commute.

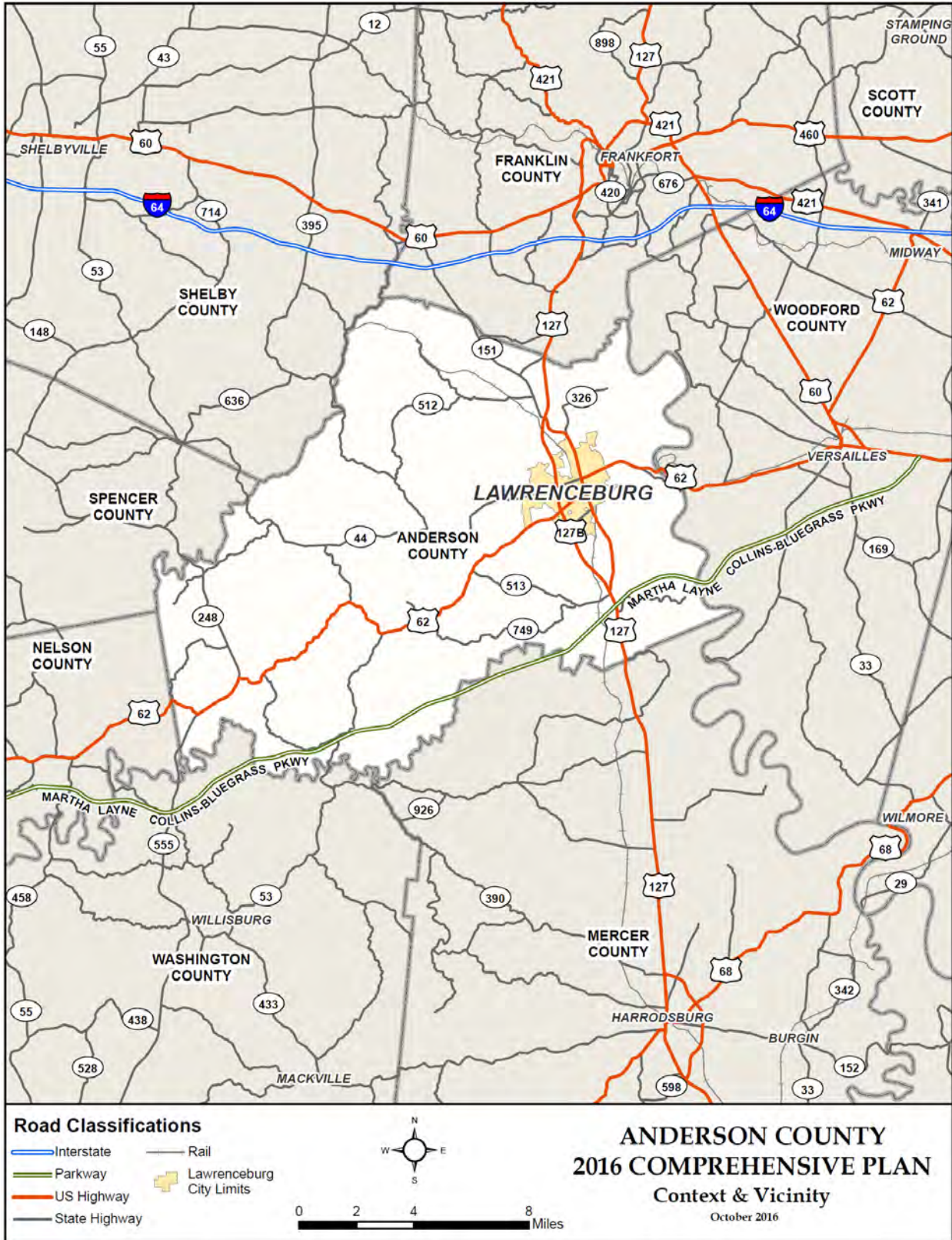
The County is comprised mostly of agriculture type uses with some outlying commercial businesses, while Lawrenceburg has a mix of residential and non-residential uses within its boundaries.

Major roadways that are near or bisect the County and are in close proximity to Lawrenceburg include Interstate 64 to the north, US 127, KY 62, and the Bluegrass Parkway (KY 9002).

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Context

1-1 Vicinity Map



1.2 COUNTY AND CITY ORGANIZATION

Anderson County is led by a Judge Executive and Fiscal Court. These elected officials make the decisions for the County. Such decision affect the quality of life for residents, as well as provide for all the necessary services and infrastructure including water, streets, fire, sheriff, and emergency.

The City of Lawrenceburg is led by a Mayor and City Commissioners, each elected by the public. These individuals are, to the same extent as the Fiscal Court, responsible for the overall quality of life of the residents of the community. Decisions of the board affect necessary services within the community including water, sewer, storm drainage, street infrastructure and design, fire, police, and emergency services.

As development continues in the future the need for these services shall increase both in the City as well as in the County. This plan needs to help direct growth through the discussion within each element.

1.3 WHAT IS A COMPREHENSIVE PLAN?

A Comprehensive Plan represents the community’s vision and needs to reflect that vision both in its goals, objectives and policies, as well as illustrated within the included maps.

Regular updates to the Comprehensive Plan are required by the State of Kentucky. This update to the Comprehensive Plan will include updating the Goals and Objectives, improving the readability of the document in general, and improving the policies used to accomplish the goals outlined herein.

It is important that the document be usable by the boards and commissions, but also by residents and developers as well.

1.4 STATEMENT OF THE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The Goals and Objectives document, as adopted by both the Anderson County Fiscal Court as well as the City of Lawrenceburg City Commission, have been included in their entirety within the Appendices. In addition, the Goals and Objectives have then been copied from the adopted document and placed in their respective elements; Land Use Goals and Objectives have been placed at the beginning of the Land Use Element for ease of reference and so forth. This same format has then been followed for all subsequent Elements.

1.2 COUNTY AND CITY ORGANIZATION

1.3 WHAT IS A COMPREHENSIVE PLAN?

1.4 STATEMENT OF THE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

1.5 THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN DRAFT PROCESS

Statement of Goals and Objectives

Updating the Goals and Objectives began with the Bluegrass Area Development District staff reviewing the existing goals and objectives from the previous plan and updating, modifying, and reorganizing them to improve readability, and usability. These changes were discussed with the Zoning Administrator and further modified and then presented to the Planning Commission. After the Planning Commission’s review they were provided to both the Lawrenceburg City Commission and the Anderson County both of which voted to adopt the Goals and Objectives.

Research and drafting the Elements

All Comprehensive Plans are required to contain, at a minimum, Goals and Objectives, a base study, Land Use Element, Community Facilities Element, and a Transportation Element. The Lawrenceburg/Anderson County Joint Comprehensive Plan also included a Housing Element, Business and Industry Element, a Natural and Historic Resources Element, and an Implementation section.

This new plan includes an update and discussion of each of these elements.

1.6 LEGAL FRAMEWORK

The State of Kentucky has adopted a set of enabling legislation for land use planning and plan implementation at the local government level, which is contained within the Kentucky Revised Statutes Chapter 100 (KRS100). In addition to sections regarding zoning, subdivision regulation and capital improvements programming, KRS100 defines the comprehensive plan process and its required elements.

KRS 100.183 Comprehensive plan required: Planning Commissions are required to prepare a plan “which shall serve as a guide for the physical development and economic and social well-being of the planning unit.”

KRS 100.187 Contents of comprehensive plan: The Plan shall contain, at a minimum (1) a statement of goals and objectives; (2) a land use plan element; (3) a transportation plan element; and (4) a community facilities plan element. The Plan may also include additional elements such as housing, flood control, conservation or historic preservation that are of special interest to the community.

KRS 100.191 Research requirements: The Plan must also include research on distribution and general characteristics of the population and an economic survey.

1.5 THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN DRAFT PROCESS

1.6 LEGAL FRAMEWORK

KRS 100.193 Statement of goals and objectives: The Planning Commission must develop and adopt a Statement of Goals and Objectives to “act as a guide for the preparation of the remaining elements and the aids to implementing the plans.” The statement must also be adopted by all legislative bodies within the Plan’s jurisdiction. Both the general public within the planning unit and public officials of all adjacent cities and counties must be given the opportunity to review and comment on the statement before its adoption.

All elements of the Comprehensive Plan are to be prepared with a view toward carrying out the Statement of Goals and Objectives. Plans are to be reviewed at least once every five years, at which time they may either be amended or readopted. In either case, a public hearing before the Planning Commission must be held. If any changes are made to the Goals and Objectives, they must be presented for consideration, amendment and adoption to the jurisdiction’s legislative bodies. Any or all elements of an existing Plan may simply be readopted as is by the Planning Commission if no changes are required.

Much of the statistical information included within this Plan was gathered from the US Census Bureau as well as from many state and local sources, both public and private. Although the 2010 Census had been completed at the publication of this document, the available data was limited to overall population figures and would not permit the level of in-depth analysis required to develop this Plan. American Community Survey (ACS) Three-Year Estimate (2006-2008) from the US Census Bureau was the single most important data source. This data is the best and most accurate available for populations of the size of those found in both Lawrenceburg and Anderson County. Unless specifically stated otherwise, it can be assumed that all demographic data was obtained from this source.

1.7. COMPREHENSIVE PLAN AMENDMENT PROCESS

During the five years between updates or a full rewrite it is important to provide a means to update or amend the Comprehensive Plan based on new information, requests from residents or developers when new opportunities or information is presented that could show the future land use designations in areas are either incorrect or should be changed to reflect changes in growth patterns. As such, amending of the Comprehensive Plan Future Land Use Map should be required prior to the Planning Commission, City Commission, or Fiscal Court approving a Zone Map Amendment for property that would create a situation where the zoning of a property does not reflect the future vision of an area.

This section provides an option for amending the Future Land Use Map prior to changing a properties zoning. The following criteria shall be applied to all such requests to change the Future Land Use Map.

1.7 COMPREHENSIVE PLAN AMENDMENT PROCESS

1.7.1 Amendment Guidelines

- A. That the amendment constitutes an overall improvement to the Comprehensive Plan and will not solely benefit a particular landowner or owners at any particular point in time but will be of benefit to the City in general.

- B. The amendment will not adversely impact in any portion or the entirety of the community, by:
 - 1. Significantly altering acceptable existing and planned land use patterns,
 - 2. Requiring additional and more expensive infrastructure improvements to roads, sewer, or water delivery systems than are needed to support the prevailing land uses.
 - 3. Impacting developments in other areas, unless otherwise negotiated through a development agreement, or other mitigation plan, and demonstrated to be of benefit to the City,
 - 4. Adversely impacting existing or previously planned uses through an unreasonable increase in traffic generated on existing systems by the proposed use, or
 - 5. Adversely affecting the livability of an area within the City or the health and safety of the residents.

- C. That the amendment is consistent with the Comprehensive Plan’s overall intent and other adopted plans, codes, and ordinances.

- D. It shall be the burden of the party requesting the Comprehensive Plan Amendment to prove that the change constitutes an improvement to the Comprehensive Plan and satisfies all review guidelines above. It shall not be the burden of the City to provide a reason that an amendment should be approved or denied.

- E. That the City has not provided adequate designated land uses that would allow for the proposed use to be sited as proposed.

1.7.1 Amendment Guidelines

2.0 LAND USE ELEMENT

2.1 GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

A. General Development

Goal A: Designate adequate and appropriate sites for all primary land use types: agricultural, residential, commercial and industrial.

Goal B: Encourage growth in a concentrated and logical manner that makes efficient use of existing and planned public facilities, services and utilities.

Goal C: Require developers to extend or construct water, sewer, adequate transportation facilities and other infrastructure as required to serve new residential and non-residential developments.

Goal D: Encourage the preservation of prime farm and agricultural lands and protect these areas from encroachment by commercial, industrial and non-agriculture residential development, except at specific nodes at identified intersections on the Future Land Use Map.

Objectives:

- 1. Support the continuing operation of working farms and protect them from negative impacts of non-agricultural land uses.
- 2. Allow value-added agriculture production and retail sales on agriculture zoned land for agriculture products produced on site.

Goal E: Require developers to mitigate negative impacts created by developments on surrounding properties.

Goal F: Encourage industrial facilities to locate on sites served by National Truck Network (NTN) roadways as defined by the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet.

B. Central Historic District (CHD) Development

Goal A: Promote the Lawrenceburg Central Historic District (CHD) as a core retail, residential and civic center of Anderson County specifically through old-town mixed use development ideas (i.e. live-work residences, commercial retail with apartments above, reduced parking requirements, etc.).

Objectives:

- 1. Encourage innovative adaptive re-use and infill development, including the combination of residential and commercial uses within a single structure or development plan within the CHD.

2.0 LAND USE ELEMENT

- 2. Ensure compatibility of new development within the CHD with its surroundings while meeting modern business needs through the use of design standards and regulations.
- 3. Discourage strip-style commercial/retail development.
- 4. Increase activity within the CHD by encouraging and supporting home occupations, specialty retail, entertainment, professional and governmental offices and other small businesses within the CHD.
- 5. Preserve, protect and rehabilitate historic buildings within the CHD.

C. Residential Development

- Goal A:** Create a diverse mix of quality, affordable housing for residents of income levels and needs.
- Goal B:** Encourage flexible residential development strategies such as density credits and averaged densities to produce a wider range of housing types able to accommodate the needs of a variety of residents.
- Goal C:** Create nodes at major intersections within the County that would allow for neighborhood type commercial developments that would serve the needs of the community and neighborhoods within the area.

2.2 PURPOSE

The overarching purpose of the Land Use Element is to show the interconnectivity of land uses within both the City of Lawrenceburg and Anderson County. All future land uses on the map are there to show the community’s vision of how the city and county should grow and development over time. Nothing on the future land use map was placed there to draw attention to existing land uses. If a property is currently being used in conformance with the future land use then Staff would point out that that portion of the map currently satisfies the development vision for that area at this time.

2.3 EXISTING CHARACTER

Anderson County’s, and by extension Lawrenceburg’s, location between three burgeoning cities (Louisville, Lexington, and Frankfort) has been one of the reasons for the growth and development within the County over the past five to ten years. In fact if one looks at the population growth over the past seventeen years there has been an astonishing twelve-percent growth rate. The County is mainly rural residential and agricultural uses with some small pockets of commercial scattered at main intersections.

2.2 PURPOSE

2.3 EXISTING CHARACTER

Lawrenceburg on the other hand has a wide range of residential and non-residential uses within the City limits. An Urban Service Boundary has been established which shows the areas that should be annexed into the City at some point in the future as development, and by extension, the market dictates.

Architecturally, Lawrenceburg contains a wide range of housing styles (colonial to modern) in design; many of which are historic. Homes within the community, as discussed in the Housing Element are of varying ages and conditions. Structures that are in a state of deterioration may present the community and developers with infill and redevelopment opportunities.

In addition to the residential component of the community there is also the non-residential component which includes a wide range of commercial and industrial uses, civic and public uses, and open space. Many of these may act as attractors for tourists and visitors to the community.

2.4 LAND USE DISCUSSION

This Comprehensive Plan provides a list of land use designations that the County and City believe will account for most if not all anticipated development and growth in the future. Specifically, these various land use types will provide a general direction for land owners, developers, and residents on what types or classes of uses may be developed on their properties. The goal of the Land Use Element is to encourage focused, innovative, and quality development according to the vision of the community.

As the County and City continue to grow, residents will have increased need for goods and services. These goods and services may include a variety of housing types with a range of sizes and costs, and a mix of commercial retail, office and industry. The Comprehensive Plan map defines the areas where the community as a whole would like each of these goods and services to locate. Guidelines and general criteria that may be helpful for Staff when considering future development proposals above the target densities of each residential designation may include:

- A. Adjacency to existing infrastructure and public services,
- B. Functional and aesthetic use of the development site,
- C. Variation of residential product, type, location, and lot sizes,
- D. Incorporation of additional recreation and open space amenities,
- E. Mitigation of development related impacts.
- F. Sensitive resources on development site that may include biology, geology, topography, archeology, and other categories.

2.4 LAND USE DISCUSSION

2.5 LAND USE COMPARISON

The city limits of the City of Lawrenceburg has remained relatively the same since 2002. The discrepancy in acreage is not statistically significant and can be explained by the improvement in mapping technology. It is important to note that staff is using the map from 2002 to compare with the anticipated 2017 future land use map. The data from the 2011 map makes this necessary as the 2011 map combined both future and existing land uses.

2.5 LAND USE COMPARISON

Table 2.5-1: 2002 Future Land Use

Old Land Use	Lawrenceburg	Anderson County
	Acres	Acres
AG	1,121.38	123,297.07
Low Density Residential	694.95	970.20
Medium Density Residential	1,137.80	-
High Density Residential	41.16	30.16
Mobile Home	24.36	
Small Community	7.99	399.24
Neighborhood Business	168.92	121.90
Community Business	121.93	-
Regional Business	13.04	464.56
Light Industrial	104.25	859.05
Heavy Industry	224.96	30.69
PSP	226.24	371.46
Total	3,886.97	126,544.33

Table 2.5-2: 2017 Future Land Use

Land Use Type	Lawrenceburg	Anderson County
	Acres	Acres
A-1 (Agricultural)	19.64	116,827.18
A-2 (Agricultural)	-	598.14
Low Density Residential	1,163.72	5,162.65
Medium Density Residential	1,315.09	310.80
High Density Residential	161.39	94.50
Mobile Home	17.07	-
Neighborhood Business	244.23	239.13
Community Business	66.56	-
Regional Business	170.81	504.33
Light Industrial	68.65	743.10
Heavy Industrial	224.22	30.68
Interstate Commerce Area	-	1,346.07
PSP	430.04	467.99
Total	3,881.43	126,828.1

Jurisdiction	Flood Area (Sq. Mi.)	Flood Area (Acres)
City (Lawrenceburg)	0.20	126.63
County	8.71	5575.71

Future LU	Flood Area (Sq Mi)	Flood Area (Acres)
AGR	0.02	11.70
IND	0.03	20.27
RES	0.01	3.45

The following acreage changes have occurred within the last fifteen years to the following future land use designations (all numbers listed below are approximations and have been rounded):

- Agricultural (AG) land designation has dropped from approximately 1,100 acres within the City limits to almost 20 acres. Agriculturally designated land within the county has been reduced by nearly 5,000 acres.
- Low Density Residential (LDR) designated land has doubled from nearly 700 acres to approximately 1,200 acres within the City, and from 1,200 acres to nearly 5,200 acres in the County.
- Medium Density Residential (MDR) shows a minor increase within the City from approximately 1,100 to 1,300 acres. The County, in 2002, did not have a MDR. The 2017 Future Land Use map shows that there are approximately 310 acres designated for MDR development.
- High Density Residential (HDR) has increased in both the City and County; from 41 to 161 acres in the City and from 30 to 310 acres in the County.
- Mobile home acreage has diminished within the City from 24 to 17 acres.
- The Small Community designation has disappeared from the City completely and has decreased within the County by a marginal ten (10) acres from 399 to 389 acres.
- Future Land Use Commercial designations in the City include Neighborhood Business (NB), Community Business (CB), and Regional Business (RB). All of these designations totaled 303 acres in 2002, and this has increased to approximately 482 acres.

- Future Land Use Commercial designations in the County include Neighborhood Business (NB), and Regional Business (RB). Business acreage in the County, in contrast to the City, has diminished slightly from 586 to 520 acres.
- Overall industrial land has diminished by approximately 30 acres in the City and 110 acres in the County.
- Public / Semi-public land has doubled from 226 acres to 430 acres.

Table 2.5-5: Maximum Population at Buildout

<u>LAND USE</u>	<u>Gross Acres</u>	<u>Net Acres</u>	<u>Maximum Density*</u>	<u>Dwelling Units**</u>	<u>Reduce by 50-percent</u>	<u>Person /DU***</u>	<u>Buildout Pop</u>
AG	116,847	81,793	0.5 - 2	40896	20448	2.64	53,983
A-2	598	419	7	2930	1465	2.64	3,868
LDR	6,326	4,429	4	17,714	8,857	2.64	23,382
MDR	1,626	1,138	8	9,105	4,553	2.64	12,019
HDR	256	179	19	3,403	1,702	2.64	4,493
MH	17	12	4	48	24	2.64	63
TOTAL	125,670	87,969		74,097	37,049		97,808
*Dwelling Units per Acre							
**Dwelling Unit total has been rounded to the nearest full dwelling unit.							
***The number used for the Persons per Dwelling Unit multiplier was obtained from the 2010 Census Bureau.							

While it is unrealistic to expect that the City of Lawrenceburg, and Anderson County, will develop at maximum possible density, it is safe to assume that the City and County will both continue to grow and develop. If these two communities continue to grow additional services will be needed. These services, spoken in more detail in the transportation, community facilities, and housing elements, will increase costs to government and by extension the tax-payer. It will be important for both the City and County to evaluate service provision now, and then draft a service plan for how additional service will be provided to new areas, and the existing infrastructure would be upgraded, expanded and maintained.

2.6 LAND USE DESIGNATIONS

A direct correlation can be drawn from each future land use designation and the zoning districts listed within the Zoning Ordinance. Each future land use designation corresponds directly with one, or more, zoning districts. A comparison and review has been made to show correlated and expected density ranges that may be anticipated as development occurs within each zone. Calculations for maximum densities for the future land use designations have been made using the minimum lot size of each zoning district. Aggregate acreages assumes a conservative 25-percent of total acreage would be used for infrastructure and therefore net acres were used for the calculations.

2.6 LAND USE DESIGNATIONS

2.6.1 Residential Land Uses

Agriculture

Density Range: 0.5 - 2
Permitted Zoning: A-1 and A-2

The Agriculture land use designation would accommodate uses such as farming, agri-businesses, orchards, ranches, and various other uses that would protect and preserve the agricultural land, and provide open and recreational space.

Small Community

Density Range: 2 to 4 dwelling units per acre
Permitted Zoning: Mixture of R-1 and B-1

This land use was established specifically to support and protect the historic and existing rural settlement developed areas throughout the County. Land uses allowed within this designation for new development within a quarter-mile radius of the existing boundary of each Small Community would include a mixture of single residential and neighborhood commercial type uses.

Low Density Residential

Density Range: 4
Permitted Zoning: R-1

Low Density Residential uses would, for the most part, include single family detached residences with a moderate to large lot. Development potential of properties within this designation would be determined by location and access to infrastructure (water, sewer, streets, etc.).

Medium Density Residential

Density Range: 8
Permitted Zoning: R-2 and R-2A

This land use designation should act as a transition from strictly single family detached dwellings of the R-1 zone to a mixture of single and two-family dwellings, as well as the higher density of the downtown area. As is the case with development in other designations, development in this area will depend on accessibility to infrastructure and the ability to comply with other applicable codes and ordinances. A closer look at the possibility to allow small scale commercial (convenience stores, and markets as possibilities) on corners near subdivisions and developments proposed within this land use designation should be considered. These small scale commercial stores can be developed such that negative impacts may be mitigated for surrounding neighborhoods.

2.6.1 Residential Land Uses

High Density Residential

Density Range: 19

Permitted Zoning: R-3

The High Density Residential land use designation would accommodate the R-3 zoning district, specifically apartments, and other multifamily-type dwellings. This designation would also include the Townhouse Residential zoning district as the allowable density within the R-1T district appears to be near thirty (30) dwelling units per acre. However, it should be noted that once the acreage of each development that would be used for right-of-way, landscaping, parking, etc. is deducted from the total gross acreage (leaving net acreage) the total number of dwelling units per acre would drop to approximately twenty-two (22). Flexibility to increase density using the PUD option should be commensurate with the level of amenities provided by the developer as part of the PUD application.

Also, as with the Medium Density Residential land use designation, some small scale commercial markets, like convenience stores may be considered as a possibility on corners to help meet retail needs for the area. Further, this area may be a good transition zone between residential and commercial and could accommodate a mix of uses, including “live-work” arrangements. Collector streets shall be required as a minimum design standard for all High Density Residential developments.

Manufactured Home Park

Density Range: 7

Permitted Zoning: MH

This land use designation is provided within the Comprehensive Plan to lay out the city’s vision of where mobiles and manufactured homes can and should locate as development proposals are submitted for mobile/manufactured home parks/communities.

2.6.2 Non-Residential Land Uses

Neighborhood Business

Permitted Zoning: B-1

The Neighborhood Commercial land use designation is planned to accommodate small neighborhood commercial uses. This is the most restrictive of business designations.

Community Business

Permitted Zoning: B-1 and B-2

The Community Business land use designation accommodates both small neighborhood commercial type uses along with general type retail business uses. This designation is also used for the central business area of the City of Lawrenceburg.

Regional Business

Permitted Zoning: B-1, B-2, and B-3

The Regional Business land use designation is the least restrictive designation and is meant to accommodate all commercial and retail opportunities.

2.6.2 Non-Residential Land Uses

Negative Commercial impacts throughout the City may be mitigated by adopting design and architectural criteria or requirements. These may include architectural standards, additional landscaping, uniform building materials, consistent colors, lighting mitigation when adjacent to residential neighborhoods, and consistent signage materials throughout developments.

Commercial Development Guidelines

Providing development guidelines for commercial development may help mitigate some of the negative impacts created by commercial development.

- A. Evaluate impact of proposals on adjacent intersections and overall traffic that could be generated by total aggregate of anticipated uses within commercial centers.
- B. Consider placing a maximum size on individual developments depending on location and character of surrounding land uses.
- C. Consider requiring traffic impact studies to be submitted for commercial developments.
- D. Adopt architectural design standards requiring 360-degree or four-sided architectural variation on the facades, windows, roof, doors, and trimmings, etc.
- E. Consider the adoption of additional landscaping requirements for commercial centers to create buffers in an effort to shield adjacent residential land uses from noise and/or light glare.

Light Industrial

Permitted Zoning: I-1

The Light Industrial land use designation is meant for those industrial businesses that are clean, quiet, and free from hazardous or objectionable levels of noise, odor, dust, smoke, or glare. This designation is the most restrictive for industrial type uses.

Industrial uses within a community are typically a sign of economic growth or sustainability. Manufacturing, offices, and other various “producers” help create and maintain stability in a community. These sites either employ residents, or bring in employees who then frequent other commercial sites for food and shopping. As such, it is important for a community to provide for and anticipate industrial development within the community.

Heavy Industrial

Permitted Zoning: I-1 and I-2

The Heavy Industrial land use designation is for those industrial uses that do not fall under the Light Industrial category due to noise, odor, dust, smoke, glare or hazardous materials.

All industrial type uses can bring a host of negative impacts. However, most, if not all of these negative impacts can be mitigated. Some negative impacts might include, noise, odor, excessive lighting (security purposes, delivery trucks at night, etc.), and various other potential problems largely dependent on the type of industrial use. Due to the level of traffic these types of uses generate, collector streets shall be required as a minimum design standard for all industrial developments.

Interchange Commerce Area (ICA)

Permitted Zoning: Mix of business and industrial uses from B-1, B-3, I-1.

The Interchange Commerce Area (ICA) is an economic growth node that allows for a mixture of commercial and industrial type development along the southern portion of the County at the Bluegrass Parkway interchange. The current area depicted on the map is roughly a half mile radius around the interchange that follows certain property lines. Staff has modified this boundary based on rezoning and development in that area and expanded the boundary to include a one-mile radius circle. This will provide some flexibility for surrounding property owners who may not be in the boundary to still be included

To set the initial boundary of the ICA staff reviewed the Lawrenceburg sewer system. It had been extended to just south of the US127/Bluegrass Parkway interchange in 2008 to attract commercial and/or industrial development. This infrastructure expansion has created an environment that, while outside of the established USB, is nonetheless exceptionally appropriate for these specific types of uses.

In combination with the Bluegrass Parkway, the limited-access US127 corridor through Anderson County is in a singular position to provide an alternative connection between I-65 and I-64 that avoids the congestion of existing routes through Fayette and Woodford Counties. The existence of a rail line is one more element making the area uniquely suitable for both industrial and business uses that will provide employment to the area and for commercial uses that will support residents, area employees and other through-traffic.

The boundary for the ICA was widened based on land rezoning and development applications received during the previous five (5) years. Staff believes that expanding the ICA area better meets the vision of the community for future development patterns. Staff has therefore updated the future land use map to show a mile-radius area for the ICA, which is increased from the half-mile boundary in the 2011 plan.

Development Guidelines

Mitigating negative impacts created by industrial type developments is important to the quality of life of the residents of a community. For this reason, several general guidelines have been included and may warrant additional study.

- A. Evaluate impact of proposals on adjacent intersections and overall traffic that could be generated by total aggregate of anticipated uses within commercial centers.
- B. Consider requiring traffic impact studies to be submitted for commercial developments.
- C. Adopt architectural design standards to require some aesthetic articulation.
- D. Consider the adoption of additional landscaping or opaque wall requirements for industrial parks to create buffers in an effort to shield adjacent land uses and streets from noise, odor, and/or light glare.

Public/Semi-Public

Permitted Zoning:

This land use designation is used for land and/or facilities that are owned by a city, county, state, or federal public or quasi-public institutional entity. The land uses allowed shall provide governmental, educational, cultural, infrastructural needs (water, sewer, and storm drain) services within the City. These essential land uses shall be constructed and developed in such a manner as to enhance the overall community’s land use pattern and set an example for private development to follow by providing visual aesthetics while minimizing negative impacts, perceived and real. It is important to note that underlying zoning is not important when dealing with government type uses.

2.7 SPECIAL DISTRICTS

2.7 SPECIAL DISTRICTS

Other Commercial Nodes

A second specific area outside of the USB which may be suitable for non-residential development is located in the southwestern area of Anderson County. As a result of recent roadway improvements near the intersection of SR 555, SR 248, and US 62, limited neighborhood commercial may be appropriate.

Urban Service Boundary

While technically the Urban Service Boundary is not a special district or an overlay it has a specific purpose. The main goal of the USB is to provide the outer boundary for all near-term annexations over the next five (5) to ten (10) years. Once the City of Lawrenceburg begins to grow to the point that the land within the USB has been absorbed then the boundaries will need to be revisited. At this point in time there appears to be sufficient land within the USB to accommodate potential future expansion over the next five (5) to ten (10) years.

Another aspect of the USB is to restrict non-urban type development and to curb farm type use. Once a property in this area seeks rezoning to a city or urban classification (i.e. single family, multifamily, commercial, or industrial) then going back to a farm or agricultural land use designation should be restricted or avoided.

The USB was based on the Lawrenceburg Water and Sewer Department’s most recent 201 Facilities Plan, required by the Kentucky Division of Water. In addition to the utility’s existing service area, this Plan shows a projected 20-year service expansion area and is due for its next update in 2019. Based on an analysis of topographical conditions, the extent of the existing system and expected population growth of approximately 35%, it shows the most economically feasible and environmentally safe areas for near-term expansion of the sewer system

Downtown Core District

Historic downtowns within each community are unique in scope and design. Anderson County's and Lawrenceburg's historical structures vary in size, location, style, and condition.

Downtown Lawrenceburg defines the heart and character of Anderson County and has a unique potential to set it apart from other communities like it throughout central Kentucky. In order to encourage continued viability and vitality in downtown Lawrenceburg this Plan establishes a Downtown Core District (DCD), with the intent of preserving the city's historic character and promoting Lawrenceburg's downtown core as a civic, business and community center (Exhibit 9.4).

The key focus of the DCD is to enable and encourage future development that meets the needs of contemporary residents and businesses while respecting the distinctive historic character of downtown Lawrenceburg. The DCD boundary is intended to define the specific area within Lawrenceburg that merits additional review and development standards in order to preserve and enhance existing development patterns. Information from the National Register of Historic Places and Lawrenceburg's Historic District Commission was also considered for the purposes of identifying structures of historic significance. Implementation of these development recommendations will require the creation of a historic downtown district overlay within the zoning ordinance which outlines the types of architectural changes that would warrant requiring approval from a Historic Design Board or the Planning Commission.

US 127 Corridor

Anderson County's US 127 acts as a multi-lane bypass roadway intended to provide an alternative route to the congested downtown. US 127 through Anderson County is a major traffic corridor. It is an east-west connector between I-65 to I-64 (via the Bluegrass Parkway). Careful planning of both the number and placement of points of direct access to US127 should continue through the implementation of the County's Subdivision Regulations in terms of roadway design and intersection spacing. A well-planned system of local roads in the immediate area can also provide important alternate routes, and has been identified in the Transportation Element.

It should be noted that local jurisdictions are not obligated to grant access to a state-maintained roadway simply because it has been authorized by KYTC. The Anderson County Planning Commission can and should consider local impacts and exercise its fullest authority to control access based on its more detailed knowledge of the community. This Plan recommends the development of a US127 Corridor Management Plan to deal with the important planning issues in this area specifically and in more detail.

Conservation Areas

Anderson County has several areas that could be considered conservation areas, including flood plains, source water protection areas, and wildlife management areas.

FEMA Flood Plains

Flood plains, while generally small in scale, are scattered widely throughout Anderson County. Most are located along creek beds, most notably along the entire length of Salt River from Taylorsville Lake to the Anderson/Mercer County line.

Other areas of floodplain are located within the USB, and in highly developed areas within the incorporated city limits of Lawrenceburg.

Source Water Protection Area (SWPA)

Anderson County’s source water protection area lies along the Kentucky River at the Anderson/Woodford County line, a distance of about 17 miles. Due to terrain and soil types prevalent in the area, runoff from surface activities and development may create a risk of contaminants entering the water supply.

Wildlife Management Area (WMA)

The Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE) owns and maintains a 9,418 acre wildlife management area (WMA) at Taylorsville Lake in Spencer, Anderson and Nelson Counties. 2,380 acres of the WMA is situated in Anderson County along the shores of Taylorsville Lake and about 5.5 miles upstream along the Salt River. These areas are set aside to provide food, cover and water for a wide variety of plant and animal species. Development of any kind is currently prohibited by the ACOE.

2.8 LAND USE POLICY

Agriculture

- A. Preserve agricultural lands from encroachment by non-agricultural lands to protect prime soil areas.
- B. Endorse the continuation of working farms in agriculture areas.
- C. Support value-added agriculture business and agri-tourism development in agricultural areas of Anderson County.
- D. Promote compatibility between agriculture and other land uses.

2.7 LAND USE POLICY

Small Communities

- A. Residential development is permitted at slightly greater densities than that of surrounding agricultural areas.
- B. Small-scale, consumer-oriented retail business is permitted.
- C. New development, other than agricultural, is permitted only on sites directly adjacent to existing Small Community development.

Residential

- A. Support safe and quality housing.
- B. Create a diverse mix of housing to accommodate a variety of needs.
- C. Provide affordable housing options.
- D. Ensure compatibility in areas mixing residential and non-residential land uses.

Non-Residential

- A. Identify and pursue economic growth opportunities.
- B. Determine the best sites for future commercial and economic development use.
- C. Make regulations reasonable, understandable and enforceable.
- D. Ensure compatibility between commercial and non-commercial land uses.

Urban Service Boundary

- A. All residential, commercial and industrial uses are permitted within the USB where shown on the future land use map.
- B. All future development within the USB must tie into existing public sewer system or concurrently with utility expansion; no septic systems, private treatments plants or private disposal facilities are permitted.
- C. Street connectivity and property interconnectivity through cross-access easements to adjacent existing and future development is required.
- D. Appropriate buffering is required between residential and non-residential development.

- E. All development outside the USB must adhere to Kentucky state on-site sewage disposal regulations.
- F. Non-residential uses outside the USB are encouraged to return to agricultural uses, including agricultural residential use.
- G. The preferred site for industrial zoning outside the USB is in the Interchange Commerce Area (ICA) as defined by the Comprehensive Plan.
- H. Any development within conservation areas must conform to local regulations and ordinances.
- I. All agriculture land that is rezoned to a more restrictive zone in conformance with the future land use map of the comprehensive plan may not be rezoned back to agriculture.

Interchange Commerce Area (ICA)

- A. The area is particularly appropriate for non-residential development.
- B. A mixture of non-residential development, to include industrial and professional office as well as incidental supporting commercial uses, is encouraged.
- C. Commercial development is to consist of businesses intended to serve ICA employees and/or the traveling public.
- D. All development must include connections for vehicles and pedestrians to surrounding developed and undeveloped parcels.
- E. Coordination with public and private business organizations such as the Anderson County Economic Development Authority is encouraged.
- F. Direct access to US127 and other public roadways is to be carefully controlled through the use of access roads and connectivity between and within development sites.
- G. Existing land uses, as well as historic and scenic areas, are to be protected from potential negative impacts of new development through the use of buffering, landscaping and other techniques.
- H. The capacity of existing infrastructure -- including roadways, water and sewer service, public and private utility capabilities -- and any public expense required for its expansion is to be considered in the evaluation of development plans.

- I. Any development within conservation areas must conform to local regulations and ordinances.

Downtown Core District

- A. Mixed residential and commercial uses within a single structure are permitted.
- B. Strip center-style development is not permitted.
- C. Home occupations are permitted.
- D. Pedestrian and cyclist accommodations are encouraged.
- E. Shared parking and relaxed parking requirements are encouraged.
- F. Site plans for infill development must conform to DCD ordinances and regulations.
- G. Preservation/restoration/re-use of historic structures is encouraged.
- H. Any development within conservation areas must conform to local regulations and ordinances.

US 127 Corridor

- A. Commercial development is to be limited to major intersections and other areas as specifically defined by the Comprehensive Plan.
- B. Frontage and service roads, connectivity and other access management techniques are to be used to control direct access for all development, both residential and non-residential.
- C. All development should include fully developed vehicular and pedestrian connections to surrounding developed and undeveloped parcels.
- D. Any development within conservation areas must conform to local regulations and ordinances.
- E. Development of interconnected roadways parallel to and intersecting with US127 is encouraged.

Conservation Areas

FEMA Policies

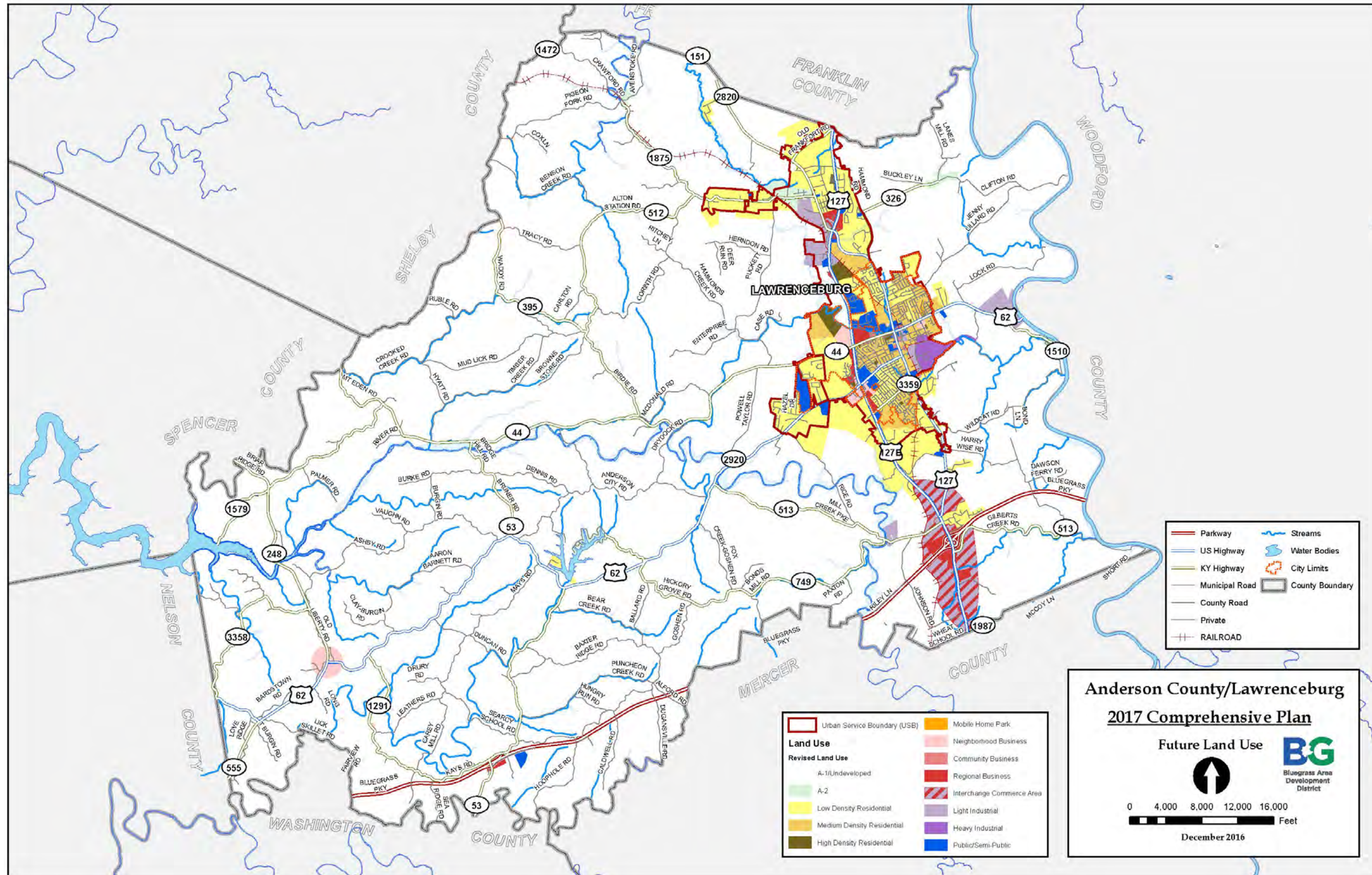
- A. Development of any kind within the flood plain is discouraged.
- B. Septic service is prohibited for future development.

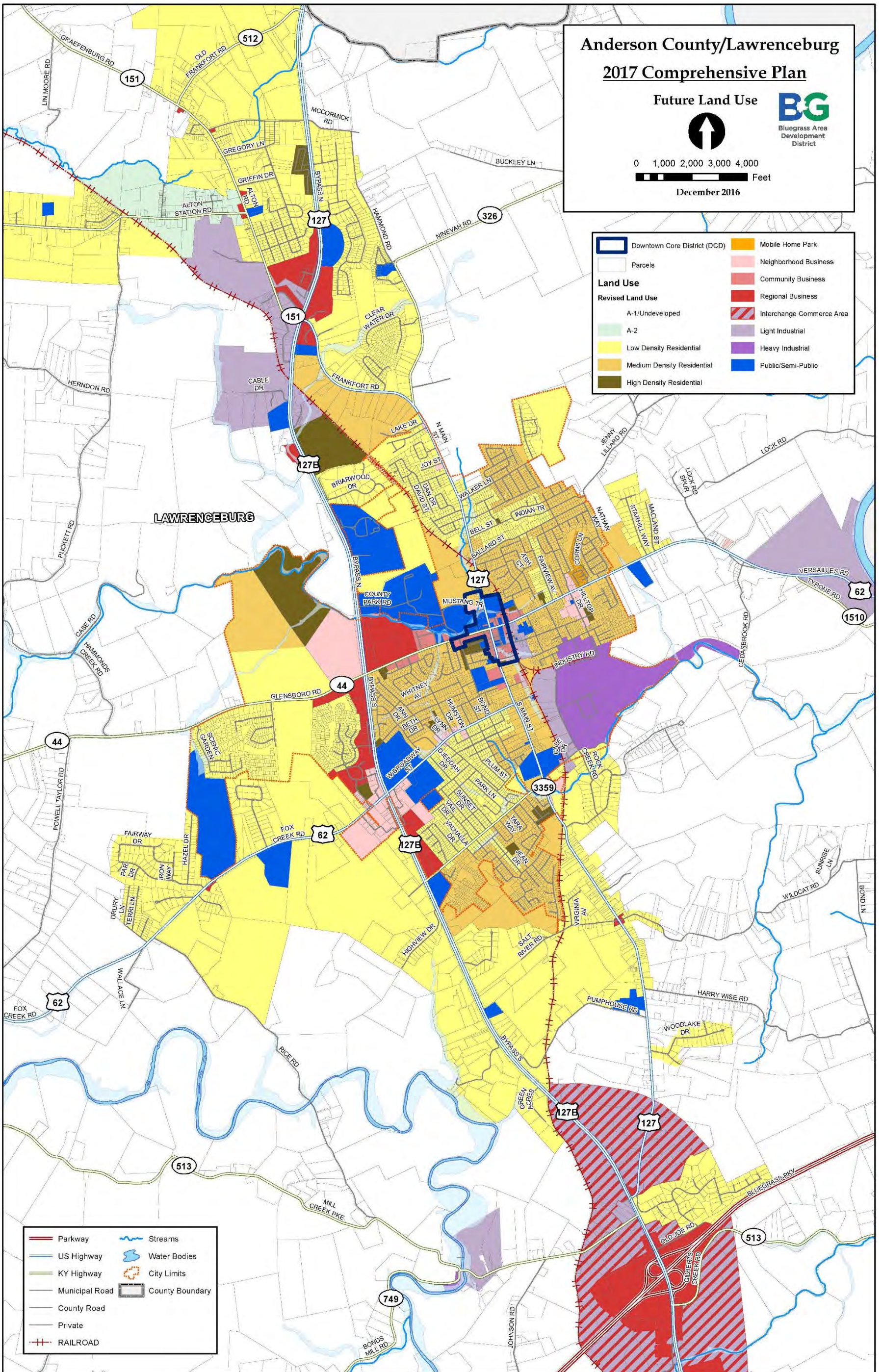
Source Water Protection Area (SWPA)

- A. Industrial and commercial development is prohibited.
- B. Residential density is not to exceed one unit per two acres.
- C. Erosion and sediment control measures are to be strictly enforced.
- D. Future development in areas of the existing industrial park included within the protection area should be carefully considered as to their potential environmental impact.
- E. Waste treatment, storage or disposal (TSD) activities are prohibited.

Wildlife Management Area (WMA)

- A. Partnership with ACOE is encouraged to capitalize on opportunities for future residential and/or tourism-related development.
- B. Future non-agricultural development may only occur where and when sewer service is available.





3.0 TRANSPORTATION ELEMENT

3.1 GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Goal A: Improve roadway quality, safety, accessibility and interconnectivity within Anderson County, and adjacent counties.

Objectives:

1. Participate in transportation planning efforts.
2. Actively pursue all transportation project funding opportunities.

Goal B: Provide a safe and efficient transportation system that includes Interstates, Kentucky State Routes, County Roads, Arterials, Collectors and Local roadways, as well as facilities and infrastructure for pedestrians and cyclists.

Objectives:

1. Ensure that new or expanded development occurs concurrently with the construction of necessary infrastructure.
2. Require new and expanding development to fund additions, alterations and/or improvements to the public roadway and other transportation infrastructure to accommodate the increase burden to the infrastructure and utility systems.
3. Limit direct access to US 127 for all new and expanding development.
4. Require all private streets meet or exceed construction standards as set by current Anderson County Subdivision Regulations.
5. Require all private streets provide adequate levels of service, emergency vehicle access, connectivity to future adjacent development and safe circulation patterns.
6. Develop a countywide Trails and Bicycle Lane Master Plan for pedestrians and cyclists.
7. Develop Corridor Plans for US 127 and US 62.
8. Require sight visibility triangle distances and other safety factors for the placement of access points along all public roads.

3.0 TRANSPORTATION ELEMENT

3.1 GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Goal C: Provide bicycle lanes and sidewalks throughout the CHD for pedestrians and cyclists.

Goal D: Require all new non-agricultural development to include accommodations for pedestrians and cyclists.

3.2 PURPOSE

A community’s circulation system affects nearly every aspect of activity that occurs within its borders. Travel time to work can fluctuate depending on the design, layout, and amount of infrastructure. Quality of life is affected by how quickly residents and visiting non-residents can travel the roadway system.

Communities over time grow, expand, and age. Street infrastructure ages with use and requires repairs and expansion. Inventorying existing roadways is an important step to cataloguing and planning for future expansion and repair. Maintaining a high level of service on the roadways is paramount to maximizing circulation in and through the community.

3.3 EXISTING TRANSPORTATION CONDITIONS

Anderson County and the City of Lawrenceburg have a curvilinear and variable width street system. Within the County one finds all of the usual street systems including local, collector, arterial, and parkway streets and roadways. The roadways within Anderson County also contain many state routes that are maintained by Kentucky Transportation Cabinet. On a State classification level the roadways are also classified as Primary, Secondary, and Supplemental Routes.

In the past, the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet (KYTC) has developed a six-year plan for roadway, pedestrian and bicycle transportation projects throughout the Commonwealth, which is revisited and revised as necessary by the state legislature every two years.

Rail lines are also prevalent within the County and City and have major impact on industrial uses. There are, within the County more than 17 miles of track and four (4) miles of yard track within Lawrenceburg. This line is part of a main rail artery connecting Knoxville, Tennessee and Louisville, Kentucky.

3.2 PURPOSE

3.3 EXISTING TRANSPORTATION CONDITIONS

3.3.1 Roadways – Expressways (Parkways)

Bluegrass Parkway: Also called the Martha Layne Collins Bluegrass Parkway was constructed in 1965 as a toll road. The construction bonds were paid off in 1991 and the toll was removed. The parkway extends from US Route 60 in Woodford County near Versailles, approximately 72 miles southwest where it terminates at I-65 south of Louisville. Infrastructure improvements along this roadway include four (4) total lanes, two (2) in each direction and a wide grass median area approximately 30-feet in width.

US 127B (Bypass): Infrastructure improvements for US 127 within Anderson County and through Lawrenceburg include four (4) total travel lanes, two (2) for northbound traffic and two for southbound traffic. US 127 bisects Anderson County completely, and continues in both a Northerly and southerly direction to both the Tennessee and Ohio Borders, approximately 208 miles. This roadway also splits with US 127 going through Lawrenceburg’s downtown area. From the point it splits from 127B it becomes a two (2) lane road until it connects back up with US 127B north of Lawrenceburg.

3.3.2 Roadways – Arterials and Collectors

Glensboro Road (KY 44): Glensboro Road travels in a generally east-to-west direction. It extends westward beyond the County’s borders and terminates on the east at the US 127 Bypass. Its current infrastructure improvements include two travel lanes (one in each direction) with minimal shoulder width. Total width of pavement is approximately 22-feet in width. This roadway is classified as an **Arterial** roadway, and is substandard for County/City arterials based on design standards found within the Subdivision Regulations.

West Woodford Street: This roadway has its beginning point at the US 127 Bypass and is a continuation of Glensboro Road. It runs approximately 2.1 miles where it becomes Versailles Road. It varies in width from 40-feet to 50-feet. There are two (2) travel lanes, one in each direction, along with curb, gutter, and sidewalks separated from the curb by a small landscape strip. This street is classified as an **Arterial** roadway. It is considered substandard with its current infrastructure improvements.

Versailles Road, East (US 62): Begins at the terminus of Woodford Street and extends eastward into Woodford County. This street, from the Woodford Street terminus to the County line, extends approximately two (2) miles. Current infrastructure improvements include two (2) travel lanes and a width of approximately 35- to 40-feet. It is classified as an **Arterial** roadway. Current improvements do not meet required arterial standards within the Subdivision Regulations.

3.3.1 Roadways – Expressways (Parkways)

3.3.2 Roadways – Arterials and Collectors

West Broadway Street: Extends approximately one (1) mile in a generally east-to-west direction. Current infrastructure at the US 127, Broadway Street intersection includes two (2) travel lanes along with westbound right and left turn lanes. As the road extends eastward there are two (2) travel lanes and a center turn lane until Johnson Street where it narrows down to two (2) travel lanes. This roadway also has curb, gutter, and sidewalks for its entire length. It terminates on the east at Main Street. This street is considered an **Arterial** and is approximately 50-feet wide west of Johnson Street, and 40-feet wide from Johnson Street to Main Street. Currently infrastructure improvements are substandard according to the arterial street standards adopted in the Subdivision Regulations.

Fox Creek Road, West (US 62): Fox Creek Road is an east-to-west bound roadway that is also called Bardstown Road, which then turns into Terrell Ridge Road, and finally Lawrenceburg Road as it travels further west to the County border. All told US 62 from the US 127 Bypass west has an approximate length of 18 miles. Road improvements at the intersection of US 127 Bypass and Fox Creek Road include two (2) travel lanes (one in each direction), and right and left turn lanes for eastbound traffic. Further west road improvements include two (2) travel lanes. The right-of-way width varies from approximately 80-feet at the US 127 Bypass / Fox Creek Road intersection down to 32-feet. This roadway is considered an **Arterial** and is currently substandard according to the Subdivision Regulations.

Terrell Ridge Road (HWY 555): Terrell Ridge Road shares its designation with US 62 for two (2) miles in a southwest direction from the Bardstown Road / Terrell Ridge Road intersection at which point US 62 splits northwest while Terrell Ridge Road continues southwest for approximately one (1) more mile to the County Border. This short section of roadway includes two travel lanes (one in each direction) along with an eight-foot (8') shoulder on each side of the roadway. Total right-of-way is approximately 45-feet. This street is considered an **Arterial**. Future improvements will be required to bring this roadway up to adopted standards.

Fairmount Road (KY 3358): This roadway is a county **Collector** and links US 62 (Lawrenceburg Road) on the southwest side to New Liberty Road (Terrell Ridge Road) to the northeast. Roadway infrastructure include 18-feet of paved improvements with no lane striping that extends for approximately four (4) miles. Current roadway improvements do not meet collector road standards.

Bruner and Willisburg Roads (KY 53): Multiple segments of KY 53 exist within the County. The first segment extends northward from Bardstown Road to Glensboro Road for approximately two and one-half miles (2.5) and is called Bruner Road (Bridge Hill Road). This segment has an approximate right-of-way of 20-feet. The second segment is located to the south and east and extends from Bardstown Road passed the county boundary. This segment is called Willisburg Road and has approximately 20-feet of improvement right-of-way and extends for approximately six (6) miles to the county border and continues into Washington County. This roadway is considered an **Arterial**.

Kays Road (KY 1291): Kays Road is a County **Collector** road located in the south western area of the county. It connects Fairview Road (US 62) on the west and extends east where it runs parallel with the Bluegrass Parkway and connects to Willisburg Road. Current infrastructure improvements include approximately 18-feet of paved right-of-way which extends a little less than three (3) miles (2.8).

Fairview Road (CR 1214): The northern portion of Fairview road is a continuation of KY 1291, while the western portion of the road is KY 1387. The western portion of Fairview Road appears to be a local county road. That tee's into KY 1291. The norther portion of KY 1291 is called Fairview Road and extends northward to Bardstown Road. It is considered a county **Collector** road. Current infrastructure improvements include approximately 20-feet of paved right-of-way that extends two and one-half miles (2.5) northward.

Pleasant Grove Ridge Road (KY 1579): This roadway is considered a county **Collector**. It runs west- to-east and connects Briar Ridge Road and MT. Eden Road. Currently infrastructure improvements include two (2) travel lanes (one in each direction), and approximately 25-feet of paved surface that extends for a little more than three (3) miles.

Briar Ridge Road / Taylorsville Road / New Liberty Road (KY 248): Along this route as it heads south from the County boundary to where it tee's into US 62 it carries three different names. Each portion accounts for about a third of the total length of the road within the County. This county **Collector** roadway currently has two (2) travel lanes, approximately 33-feet of paved right-of-way and extends five (5) miles.

Waddy Road / Birdie Road (KY 395): KY 395 is another roadway that carries multiple names. It extends from the County boundary to the northwest and connects to Glensboro Road to the southeast. This roadway is considered a county **Collector** with two travels lanes, extends approximately six (6) miles and has a paved right-of-way of approximately 20-feet.

Alton Station Road (KY 512): This roadway is a county **Collector** that extends from Birdie / Waddy Roads in a southwest to northeast direction. It has a paved right-of-way of approximately 20-feet and extends for eight (8) miles with two lanes of travel.

Old Frankfort Road (KY 512): This is the northern extension of KY 512 and extends from Graeffenburg Road on the west, eastward to the US 127 Bypass, which at this point is also the County Boundary. Old Frankfort Road is considered a county **Collector**. Its current infrastructure improvements include two (2) travel lanes, approximately 25-feet of right-of-way, and extends for a little more than one (1) mile.

3.0 TRANSPORTATION ELEMENT

Avenstoke Road (KY 1875): Avenstoke Road is considered a county **Collector** and extends from Alton Station Road on the south beyond the county boundary on the north. It is roughly four and one-half (4.5) miles in length. This roadway has two travel lanes (one in each direction) and has a current right-of-way of 18-feet.

Graeffenburg Road / Alton Road (KY 151): This roadway extends approximately four (4) miles from US 127 Bypass in the northwesterly direction beyond the county boundary into Franklin County. It is considered an **Arterial** roadway. Current infrastructure improvements include two (2) travel lanes (one in each direction) with a wider shoulder. There is a right-turn lane at the Alton Road and US 127 Bypass intersection.

Frankfort Road / Main Street / Harrodsburg Road (US 127 Business): This roadway extends nearly seven (7) miles from just north of the Bluegrass Parkway and travels north through the downtown of Lawrenceburg. Its current infrastructure improvements include two travel lanes, except at the Frankfort Road and US 127 Bypass intersection where there are right turn lanes for both directional travel. Frankfort Road is considered an **Arterial** roadway.

Ninevah Road (KY 326): Ninevah Road extends northward from Frankfort Road / Main Street approximately one (1) mile and then makes a ninety-degree change in direction to the east, where it extends an additional one and three-quarters mile (1.75). This roadway is considered a county **Collector**. Its currently infrastructure improvement includes two travel lanes (one in each direction) with a paved right-of-way of approximately 26-feet.

Tyrone Road / Wildcat Road (KY 1510): Tyrone Road extends southward from Versailles Road (US 62) approximately two (2) miles. The roadway then becomes Wildcat Road which runs in a westerly direction and connects to Harrodsburg Road (US 127 Business). This roadway is considered a **Collector**. Current infrastructure improvements include two travel lanes with a variable right-of-way from 25- to 35-feet.

Gilbert Creek Road (KY 513): Gilbert Creek Road is the only major east-west roadway south of the Bluegrass Parkway within the County. It extends from Harrodsburg Road and runs parallel with the Bluegrass Parkway eastward for approximately five (5) miles to the county boundary in the southeast corner. The current infrastructure improvements of this **Collector** include two (2) lanes of travel which narrows down to about one and one-half (1.5) lanes.

3.3.3 Alternate Transportation Networks

Airports

There are three airports within 30 miles of Lawrenceburg. Two are General Aviation airports: Capital City and Georgetown/Scott County Regional Airport. The third is the area's closest commercial airport, the Blue Grass Airport.

Capital City Airport (FFT) is located 10 miles north of the city in Frankfort. It includes a single 5,905 foot asphalt runway and offers fueling, hangar and maintenance facilities. Limousine and car rental facilities are available. The Georgetown/Scott County Regional Airport (27K), located 29 miles east of Lawrenceburg, has a single 5,500 foot asphalt runway and offers the same flight services, along with a taxi service and car rental.

Blue Grass Airport (LEX) is located 16 miles east of Lawrenceburg in Lexington. It offers two runways, one of grooved asphalt 7,003 feet in length and the other asphalt/concrete 3,500 feet long and all flight services. The facility includes two on-site restaurants, multiple taxi and car rental services and bus service. It is the nearest airport to Lawrenceburg with a US Customs freight office.

Additional airports operating within a 35 mile range of Lawrenceburg include the Georgetown/Scott County Regional Airport, about 29 miles away, the Stuart Powell Field Airport in Danville, about 32 miles away, and the Lebanon-Springfield Airport in Springfield, about 34 miles away. Each has on-site taxi and rental car services.

The two major commercial airports operate within the region: Louisville International-Standiford Field (SDF), 47 miles west in Louisville, and Cincinnati/Northern Kentucky International Airport (CVG), 104 miles north in Covington, Kentucky. Louisville International has three runways ranging from 7,250 to 10,000 feet; Cincinnati/Northern Kentucky has four runways ranging from 8,000 to 12,000 feet.

Interstates

Interstate 64 is located in close proximity, approximately 10 miles from the closest interchange to Lawrenceburg's downtown. While Anderson County and Lawrenceburg do not have direct access to the freeway these communities are still within a distance that can draw traffic and business from those travelling the interstate system.

Rail

Anderson County contains one Class I railroad line operated by Norfolk-Southern, which runs north from the Bluegrass Parkway to Lawrenceburg and northwest to the Anderson/Shelby County line. It includes 17 miles of main track and 4 miles of yard track at its Lawrenceburg railyard. This line is part of a main rail artery connecting Knoxville, Tennessee and Louisville, Kentucky.

3.3.3 Alternate Transportation Networks

Waterways

The Kentucky River forms the eastern boundary of Anderson County for approximately 17 miles, separating it from Woodford County. The river is currently suitable for recreational boating and water supply purposes only.

The nearest major inland water transportation facility is the Jefferson Riverport International in Louisville and the Port of Louisville, located approximately 56 miles east of Anderson County. The riverport includes public port facilities, intermodal transport facilities and industrial development sites, and is designated a Foreign Trade Zone (FTZ) with an on-site US Customs office.

Trails

Providing hiking and biking trails within a community is both important for residents' quality of life as well as for economic purposes to draw visitors and tourism revenue. A future trails master plan should be pursued by the Planning Commission as an economic step to help create growth.

3.4 FUTURE ROADWAYS

As the County and City continue to grow, expansion of existing, or new construction of roadways will be required in order for the community to maintain a viable level of service for traffic circulation. Following is a list of roadways that, at some future date will need to be expanded.

- A. Baxter Ridge Road / Goshen Road
- B. Edmonson Road / Duncan Road
- C. Ashby Road
- D. Anderson City Road
- E. Buntain School Road
- F. Tracy Road
- G. Hammonds Creek Road
- H. Puckett Road
- I. Hammond Road
- J. Harry Wise Road
- K. Bond Lane

3.5 ROADWAY DESIGN STANDARDS

The subdivision regulations provides all the required design specifications for each class of roadway. According to the adopted ordinance these roadway classifications include **Expressway** (i.e. Parkway), **Arterial**, **Collector**, **Minors** (Local), **Frontage**, and **Alleys**. For the purposes of this element we have only focused on Expressways, Arterials, and Collectors.

3.4 FUTURE ROADWAYS

3.5 ROADWAY DESIGN STANDARDS

3.0 TRANSPORTATION ELEMENT

Table 3.5-1: Expressway Design Standards	
Total Right-of-Way	120'
Maximum Grade	4.0%
Minimum Grade	0.5%

Table 3.5-2: Arterial Design Standards	
Total Right-of-Way	100'
Maximum Grade	6.0%
Minimum Grade	0.5%

Table 3.5-2: Collector Design Standards	
Total Right-of-Way	60'
Maximum Grade	8.0%
Minimum Grade	0.5%

3.6 STREET DESIGNATION LENGTHS

3.6 STREET DESIGNATION LENGTHS

Table 3.6-1: Expressway and Arterial Roadways within Anderson County				
Road Name	LRS ID	Road Length (Mi)	Road Length (Ft)	Classification
ALTON RD	KY-151	1.76	9,298.03	Arterial
BRUNER RD	KY-53	1.76	9,290.49	Arterial
BYPASS N	US-127	4.36	23,005.82	Arterial
BYPASS S	US-127B	3.25	17,133.82	Arterial
FOX CREEK RD	US-62	4.59	24,243.39	Arterial
FRANKFORT RD	US-127	1.15	6,078.10	Arterial
GLENSBORO RD	KY-44	8.28	43,707.40	Arterial
GRAEFENBURG RD	KY-151	2.89	15,264.22	Arterial
HARRODSBURG RD	US-127	5.36	28,307.04	Arterial
U S HIGHWAY 62	US-62	2.07	10,928.34	Arterial
VERSAILLES RD	US-62	2.06	10,892.18	Arterial
WILLISBURG RD	KY-53	5.96	31,490.87	Arterial
Total Length		43.5	229,639.68	

3.0 TRANSPORTATION ELEMENT

Table 3.6-2: Expressway and Arterial Roadways within Lawrenceburg

Road Name	LRS ID	Road Length (Mi)	Road Length (Ft)	Classification
BYPASS N	US-127B	0.37	1,974.14	Arterial
BYPASS S	US-127B	0.86	4,526.23	Arterial
FOX CREEK RD	US-62	0.12	628.99	Arterial
GLENSBORO RD	KY-44	1.55	8,169.79	Arterial
HARRODSBURG RD	US-127	0.09	455.21	Arterial
N MAIN ST	US-127	1.57	8,265.26	Arterial
S MAIN ST	US-127	1.26	6,636.99	Arterial
VERSAILLES RD	US-62	0.29	1,522.54	Arterial
W BROADWAY ST	US-62	1.08	5,726.19	Arterial
W WOODFORD ST	KY-44	0.22	1,181.98	Arterial
Total Length		7.4	39,087.30	

Table 3.6-3: Collector Roadways within Anderson County

Road Name	LRS ID	Road Length (Mi)	Road Length (Ft)	Classification
ALTON STATION RD	KY-512	7.89	41,659.75	Collector
AVENSTOKE RD	CR-1027	4.44	23,443.89	Collector
BIRDIE RD	KY-395	2.51	13,236.15	Collector
BRIAR RIDGE RD	KY-248	1.84	9,735.62	Collector
FAIRMOUNT RD	KY-3358	3.82	20,170.91	Collector
FAIRVIEW RD	CR-1214	4.19	22,119.96	Collector
GILBERTS CREEK RD	CR-1121	5.49	28,960.81	Collector
KAYS RD	KY-1291	2.50	13,180.60	Collector
NEW LIBERTY RD	CR-1232	2.01	10,621.12	Collector
NINEVAH RD	KY-326	2.76	14,589.91	Collector
OLD FRANKFORT RD	KY-512	1.12	5,906.05	Collector
PLEASANT GROVE RIDGE RD	KY-1579	3.35	17,670.75	Collector
TAYLORSVILLE RD	KY-248	1.97	10,382.72	Collector
TYRONE RD	KY-1510	1.30	6,886.59	Collector
WADDY RD	KY-395	3.85	20,317.69	Collector
WILDCAT RD	CR-1008	3.54	18,693.09	Collector
Total Length		52.57	277,575.60	

3.0 TRANSPORTATION ELEMENT

Road Name	LRS ID	Road Length (Mi)	Road Length (Ft)	Classification
ANDERSON CITY RD	CR-1100	4.52	23,855.47	Future Collector
ASHBY RD	CR-1233	5.41	28,569.95	Future Collector
DENNIS RD	CR-1202	1.92	10,151.04	Future Collector
HAMMONDS CREEK RD	CR-1032	4.67	24,663.80	Future Collector
POWELL TAYLOR RD	CR-1002	2.13	11,267.63	Future Collector
PUCKETT RD	CR-1034	3.20	16,896.55	Future Collector
Total Length		21.86	115,404.44	

Road Name	LRS ID	Road Length (Mi)	Road Length (Ft)	Classification
BALLARD ST	CS-1025	0.355	1,872.72	Collector
BOND & LILLARD RD	CR-1006	0.751	3,967.09	Collector
FAIRVIEW AVE	CS-1033	0.505	2,667.43	Collector
INDUSTRIAL PARK RD	CS-1062	1.100	5,808.00	Collector
Total Length		2.71	14,315.24	

Road Name	LRS ID	Road Length (Mi)	Road Length (Ft)	Classification
BELL ST	CS-1022	0.331	1,748.10	Future Collector
BLUEBIRD CT	CS-1034	0.508	2,682.69	Future Collector
CARLTON DR	KY-3359	0.930	4,911.84	Future Collector
DJEDDAH DR	CS-1149	0.640	3,379.29	Future Collector
E COURT ST	CS-1185	0.700	3,694.84	Future Collector
GAILANE ST	CS-1109	0.670	3,537.89	Future Collector
HILLTOP DR	CS-1062	0.294	1,550.66	Future Collector
HUMSTON DR	CS-1131	0.913	4,821.70	Future Collector
JENNY LILLARD RD	CS-1024	0.557	2,942.88	Future Collector
SAFFELL ST	CS-1080	0.575	3,038.01	Future Collector
SECRETARIAT DR	CS-1031	0.565	2,984.07	Future Collector
WALKER LN	CS-1032	0.578	3,052.71	Future Collector
Total Length		7.26	38,344.68	

3.0 TRANSPORTATION ELEMENT

3.7 KYTC SIX YEAR PLAN

Table 3.7-1: Anticipated Future Roadway Projects

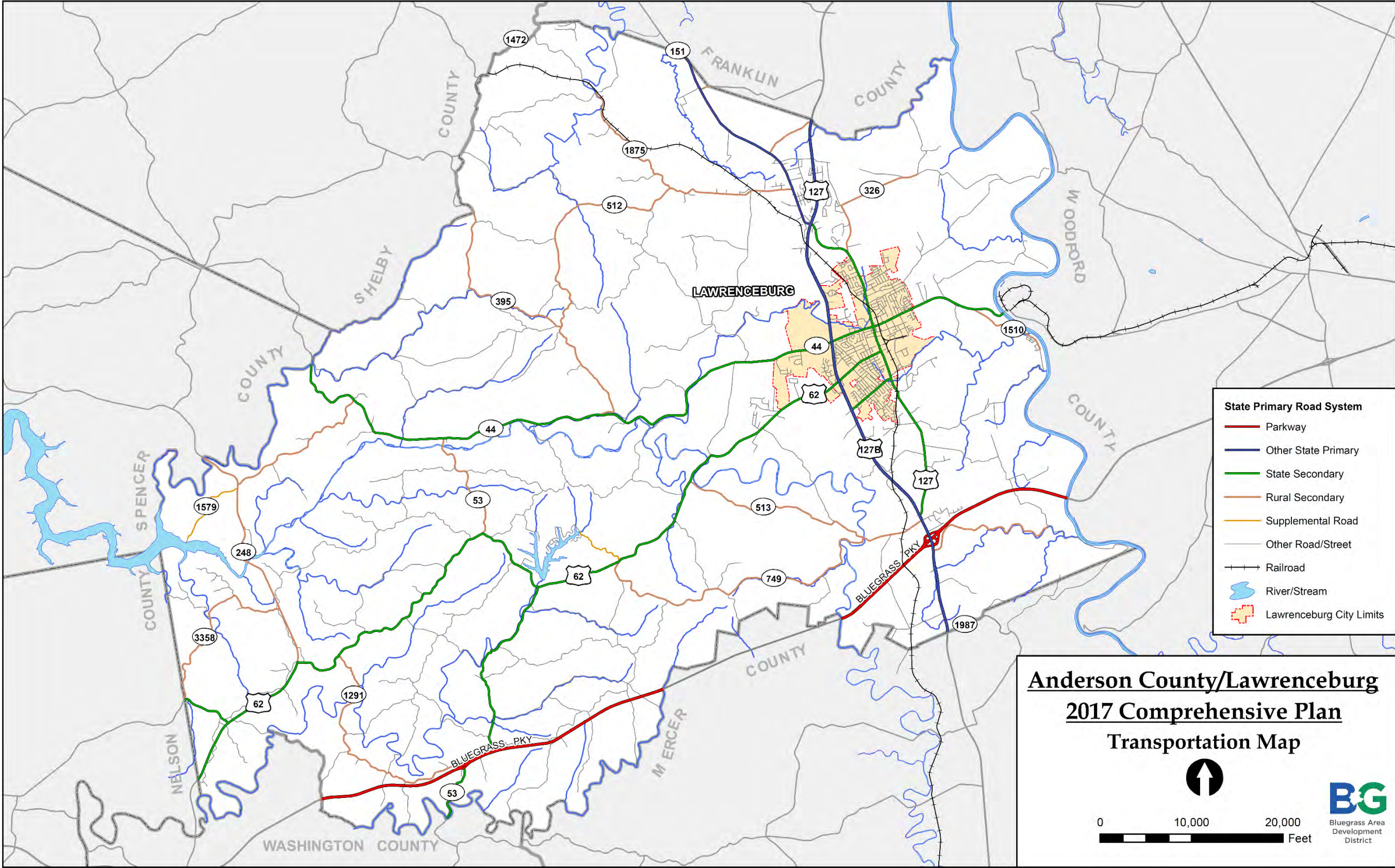
Control Number	Description	BMP	EMP	Miles	Estimated Cost
07 003 B0062 1.00	Widening and improvements on US-62 from 0.103 mile west of the new school entrance/ Westwood Estates to 0.095 mile east of US-127B (Lawrenceburg Bypass).	17.3	18.3	1.1	\$5,452,000
07 003 B0062 1458.0	Widening and improvements on US-62 from 0.103 mile west of the new school entrance/ Westwood Estates to 0.095 mile east of US-127B (Lawrenceburg Bypass).	17.3	18.4	1.1	\$7,450,000
07 003 B0062 2.00	Improve access on US 62 from KY 1510 in Anderson County to Milner Road in Woodford County, including the bridge over the Kentucky River at Tyrone.	22.2	22.9	0.6	\$30,375,000
07 003 B0062 3.00	Improve US 62 (Versailles Rd) from Hilltop Dr to west end of bridge over Kentucky River at Tyrone.	20.5	22.8	2.3	\$11,500,000
07 003 B0127 207.00	Replace guardrail end treatments on various routes in Anderson County.	0	11.1	11.1	N/A
07 003 D0044 11.00	Construct a left turn lane on KY 44 to Scenic Gardens Drive in Lawrenceburg.	11.7	11.8	0.1	\$395,000
07 003 D0151 1.00	Reconstruct KY 151 from US 127 in Anderson County to I-64 in Franklin County.	0	4.587	4.587	\$31,750,000

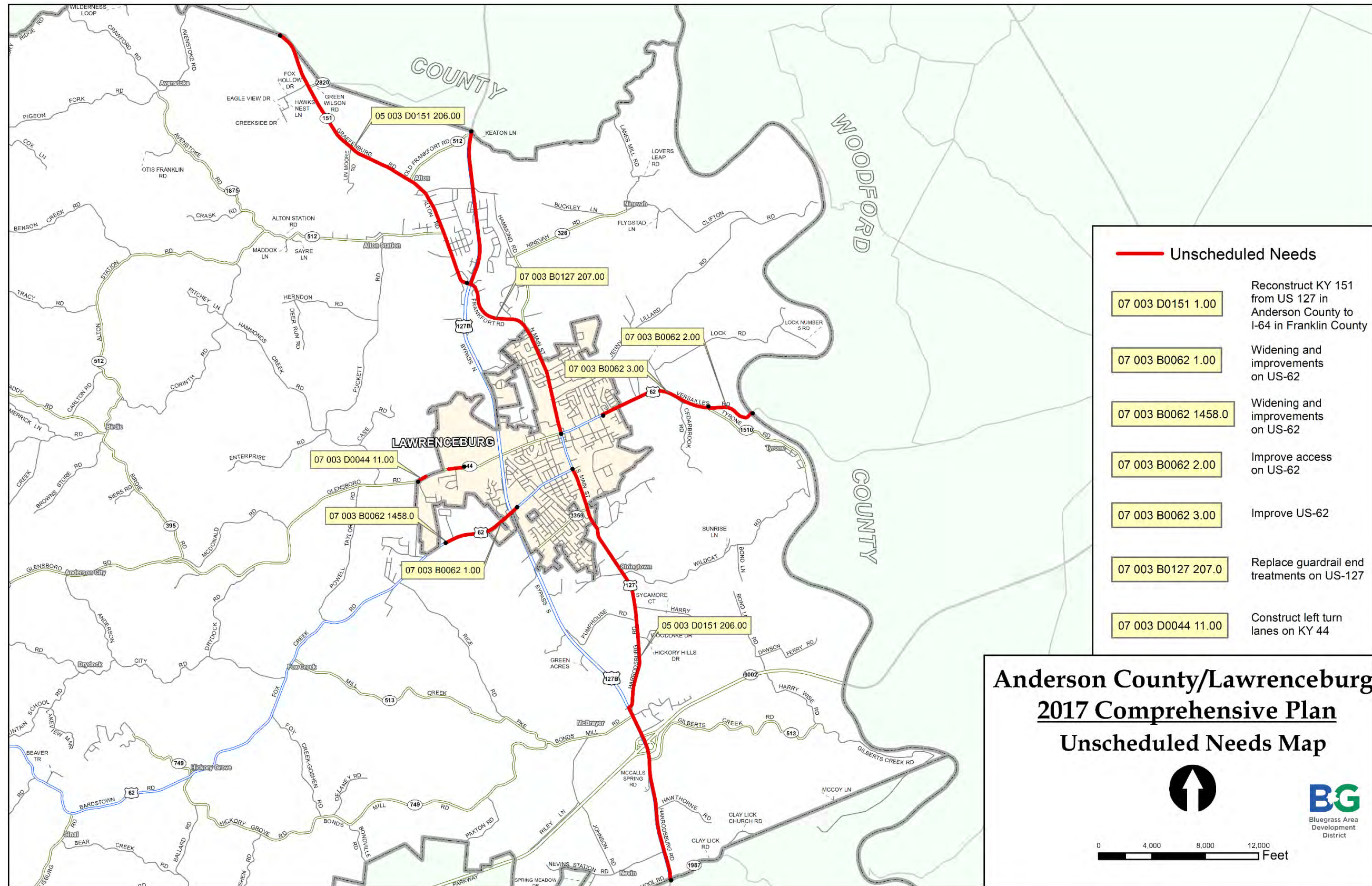
3.8 TRANSPORTATION POLICY

- A. Review and update the zoning ordinance and subdivision regulations parking, lighting, access, and construction standards.
- B. Review design specifications for roadways in both the County and City and update the specifications for future development.

3.7 KYTC SIX YEAR PLAN

3.8 TRANSPORTATION POLICY





- Unscheduled Needs**
- 07 003 D0151 1.00** Reconstruct KY 151 from US 127 in Anderson County to I-64 in Franklin County
 - 07 003 B0062 1.00** Widening and improvements on US-62
 - 07 003 B0062 1458.0** Widening and improvements on US-62
 - 07 003 B0062 2.00** Improve access on US-62
 - 07 003 B0062 3.00** Improve US-62
 - 07 003 B0127 207.0** Replace guardrail end treatments on US-127
 - 07 003 D0044 11.00** Construct left turn lanes on KY 44

**Anderson County/Lawrenceburg
2017 Comprehensive Plan
Unscheduled Needs Map**



4.0 COMMUNITY FACILITIES ELEMENT

4.1 GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Goal A: Provide adequate infrastructure and community facilities to support a high quality of life for Anderson County residents.

Objectives:

1. Plan for suitable school sites to meet projected population growth rates.
2. Anticipate the need for expanded police, fire, emergency, and E911 by planning for additional stations and personnel.
3. Plan for increased local health care services as the population continues to grow by designating adequate land to accommodate future medical developments.
4. Create and adopt a parks and open space master plan that addresses the location of parks, recreational facilities, and facilities for pedestrians and cyclists.

Goal B: Provide adequate water, sewer, wireless internet service and solid waste, recycling and other services in an efficient and safe manner.

Objectives:

1. Support recycling efforts.
2. Require new and expanding developments to connect to public utility services when those services are within 500 feet of the property line.
3. Extend sewer service with public funds when available. Adopt standards to require new developments to pay their “fare-share” of the cost for sewer and water line extensions.

4.2 PURPOSE

The Community Facilities Element provides an inventory of existing city structures, services, and utilities provided by the City, the County, and private suppliers. A discussion of existing conditions and future needs is important when planning for the future growth and expansion of a community. Services provided by the County and City set the framework for future development and population growth in the area.

4.0 COMMUNITY FACILITIES ELEMENT

4.1 GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

4.2 PURPOSE

4.3 EXISTING CONDITIONS & FUTURE NEEDS

Anderson County and the City of Lawrenceburg are both responsible for provide an expected level of service to its citizens, as well as visitors. Services provided by the communities directly affects quality of life and include, fire, police, emergency, health, libraries, parks and open space, water, sewer, electricity, garbage, recycling, and other privately owned utilities (i.e. gas, cable, and phone).

4.3.1 Police

Lawrenceburg Police Department

The city police department consists of sixteen officers including a Chief of Police, a Lieutenant, a detective, two additional sergeants and ten full-time officers, as well as a single administrative person. A dedicated School Resource Officer (SRO) works full-time with the Anderson County School District. The department also oversees the countywide E911 dispatch service for fire, police and ambulance services with an additional staff of seven telecommunicators and a supervisor. The department provides full-time 24-hour service within the city of Lawrenceburg.

Anderson County Sheriff

A 2005 merger with the Anderson County Police Department has enabled the sheriff’s office to provide 24-hour service throughout the county. The department’s current staff of 15 full-time deputies, a detective, and an accident reconstructionist. In addition, the department employs two (2) School Resource Officers (SRO), who work full-time within the Anderson County public school system, as well as eight (8) to ten (10) full-time Court Security Officers (as a result of AOC turning the courthouse into a justice center). The department also includes two full-time administrative staff members and a volunteer chaplain. It maintains a fleet of vehicles consisting of sedans and SUVs, and every full-time officer has a take-home vehicle. The office answers an average of 468 service calls each month. Additional personnel and equipment will be needed as budgets allow.

Ongoing special programs and services offered by the department include DARE, Neighborhood Watch, and Project Safe Streets. Rape Aggression Defense (RAD) training classes are offered at no charge to women throughout Anderson County and as an elective option for all female high school freshmen attending Anderson County public schools.

4.3.2 Fire

Lawrenceburg Fire Department

The city fire department maintains a staff of 27 volunteer firefighters including the Chief, Deputy Chief, two assistant chiefs, two captains, two lieutenants, and additional staff, answering about 100 calls annually. The department fleet includes three pumper trucks including one with aerial capabilities, a light rescue truck, an additional utility/equipment truck, and a bush truck for wild land fires. The city department participates in a mutual aid agreement with the Anderson County Fire Department. The City of Lawrenceburg has an ISO rating of 4. A new fire truck and equipment will be needed within five years.

4.3 EXISTING CONDITIONS & FUTURE NEEDS

4.3.1 Police

4.3.2 Fire

Anderson County Fire Department

The Department staffs five fire stations throughout the county, each with a Captain and /or two Lieutenants. A total of 72 firefighters, recruits and cadets serve the county, making 343 runs in 2016. The county department participates in a mutual aid agreement with the Lawrenceburg Fire Department, the Woodford and the Mercer County Fire Departments.

The ISO (Insurance Service Offices) evaluates fire protection capabilities of local fire departments nationwide, assigning ratings which are used by insurers as a basis for setting fire insurance rates. The service levels are classified from 1 to 10, with one being the best rating possible. Two numbers may be assigned, especially common in rural areas; the first number is a rating for properties within 1,000 feet of a hydrant and five miles of an approved fire station; the second refers to properties located more than 1,000 feet from a hydrant but still within 5 miles of a station. The City of Lawrenceburg has a current rating of 5, while properties outside incorporated city limits are rated 5/10.

The County's goal in the next five years is to replace 2 - 1992 Fire Engines (Eng. 54 & 55) at a cost of about \$450,000 each and Rescue 5 (1989) at about \$350,000. Further, the County is also working on purchasing property to replace Station 5 (Beaver Lake Rd.), and have torn the old school house down at Station 3 (Glensboro) and plan to expand the garage and add office space at that station. Finally the County plans on constructing a sixth station in the Ninevah Road area to help reduce that areas ISO rating.

Anderson County EMS

The county's EMS employs 40 personnel, including eighteen (18) full-time EMT/paramedics. The command staff includes a director, three (3) majors or shift commanders, one (1) part-time administration staff, and one (1) part-time IT. Its fourteen-vehicle fleet includes seven (7) ambulances with three (3) on duty 24/7. There are three (3) command vehicles (Truck 1, Truck 2, and EMS 1), two (2) mobile hospital trailers (1 ESF 8, and 1 Convalescent), one (1) command post trailer, one (1) EM/hazmat truck (EM 1), and two (2) ATVs. On average the County's EMS personnel respond to approximately 400 calls per month.

4.3.3 Health Care

Anderson County Health Department

This agency, established over 75 years ago, offers health services for all Anderson County residents. Clinical services include well-child exams, WIC (Women, Infants & Children) nutrition counseling and food vouchers, adult and child immunizations, family planning, STD and HIV/AIDS testing, counseling, treatment and referral, cancer screenings for women and TB testing and treatment. Educational and support programs are offered on a variety of health issues including children's health, exercise, tobacco prevention and cessation, sitter education and a diabetes support group. The Health Department also provides nutrition resources on topics ranging from diabetes, breastfeeding, high cholesterol, weight loss, medical nutritional therapy and services for the elderly. School

4.3.3 Health Care

4.0 COMMUNITY FACILITIES ELEMENT

health services include many of the above clinic services as well as OTC medication, general health assessment and education and Emergency Action Plans (EAP) for students with special medical conditions. The department's HANDS (Health, Access, Nurturing and Development Services) program offers first-time pregnancy and parenting education and assistance. The department also provides health inspection services, classes for food handlers, mosquito and rodent control, rabies clinics and development plan review of public buildings.

4.3.4 Libraries

Anderson Public Library

The original Anderson County Library was established in 1908 with the help of a \$5,000 grant from Andrew Carnegie and the establishment of a library tax to provide for its upkeep. In 1974, the Library moved to new, larger quarters at its present location on Main Street in Lawrenceburg.

In addition to books and magazines for all ages, an interlibrary loan service and reference and research assistance, the Library loans cassettes and CDs, talking books and videos and DVDs. The Family Resources section includes videos, music, books and audio books geared toward parenting, and a genealogical section can assist in research. The facility maintains computers with internet service, fax services and a community room available by reservation. Bookmobile services are also available to serve homebound library patrons.

4.3.5 Schools

All schools within the County are operating at a minimum of 61-percent capacity. The one school that is closest to full capacity is Anderson County Middle School. Future expansion of that facility may be necessary in the short term to accommodate future development and population growth within Anderson County and the City of Lawrenceburg. All other schools have room to accommodate significant growth before their facilities would need to be expanded.

4.3.4 Libraries

4.3.5 Schools

Anderson County and Lawrenceburg Schools	Students		Percentage of Capacity	Student Grade Levels
	Enroll	Capacity		
020 – Anderson County High School	1101	1800	61%	9 - 12
025 – Anderson County Middle School	879	900	98%	6 – 8
030 – APEX Academy	28	-	-	6 - 12
022 – Robert B. Turner Elementary School	555	600	93%	1 - 5
050 – Saffell Street Elementary School	466	650	72%	1 - 5
110 – Emma B. Ward Elementary School	481	700	69%	1 - 5
120 – Ezra Sparrow Early Childhood Center	333	400	83%	Pre-K
Total	3,843	5,050		

*Data received from the states SAAR16Enrollment report as well as from Anderson County School District's Superintendent.

Anderson County Public School District

The District operates six public schools throughout Anderson County, including an Early Childhood Center, three elementary schools, a middle school and a high school. District-wide, annual spending per student (\$8,961) is 13% below state levels of \$10,301 while the student/teacher ration is identical at 16:1. Although computers available to students are generally newer than elsewhere in the state, the number of students per internet-connected computer is one-third higher. 20% of District teachers have obtained bachelors' degrees, 44% have masters' degrees and 36% have achieved Rank I status, indicating at least 30 credit hours of university experience beyond a masters' degree. They have an average of ten years of teaching experience compared to twelve years statewide.

Anderson County Early Childhood Center (ECC)

The Center provides morning and afternoon preschool and full-day kindergarten to children ages three through six. Staff includes math and reading intervention teachers to assist in attaining achievement goals.

In addition to class sessions, ECC operates a Wrap-Around Daycare Program which provides child care for children enrolled in the preschool program, and an After-School Program for enrolled kindergarteners. These programs run year-round from 7:00am through 6:00pm, excepting holidays and spring break. The ECC Family Resource Center provides family outreach resources intended to develop a strong partnership between home, school and the community. ECC also houses a Regional Training Center teacher which provides professional training opportunities for teachers at all levels of public school education.

Saffel Street Elementary School

This school provides education for students in Grades 1 through 5. *Extracurricular activities include Academic and Archery Teams, Drama Club, 4-H, the Saffell Singers and the All-State Children's Choir.*

Robert B. Turner Elementary School

This seven-year-old facility teaches Grades 1 through 5 with four teachers at each grade level. Turner Elementary staff includes specialists in math and reading as well as a psychologist and a curriculum resource specialist. Extracurricular activities include Academic and Archery Teams. The facility also houses a library and a computer lab.

Emma B. Ward Elementary School

Ward Elementary enrolls students in Grades 1 through 5. The school offers Academic, Archery, Cross Country and Recycling Teams, a Student Technology Leadership Program, 5th Grade Book Club, Conservation Club and 4-H.

Anderson County Middle School

The county's only Middle School enrolls students in Grades 6 through 8. Sports teams include football, basketball, softball, cross country, golf, baseball, wrestling, track and archery. The Academic Team, Band, Chorus, Drama Club, Cheerleading, Chess Club and other extracurricular activities are also offered.

Anderson County High School

ACHS operates on a trimester schedule and offers advanced placement, vocational, college prep and school-to-work programs. Students at this school are in grades 9 through 12. Students may participate in academic organizations and other clubs including the Commonwealth Academic League, cheerleading, art, French and Spanish clubs and the Student Council. Athletic programs include archery, baseball, basketball, cross country, football, golf, soccer, softball, tennis, track, wrestling and volleyball.

Phoenix Academy

This alternative school, with an enrollment generally at about 30 students, offers smaller classes and more individual attention to students in grades 6 through 12. In addition to standard academic requirements, the students participate in the Discover Program, which trains them in social skills, problem solving and anger management.

Christian Academy of Lawrenceburg (CAL)

This interdenominational school teaches students from preschool through high school levels. It consists of a pre-school and extended care program housed at the Alton Baptist Church, an elementary school campus and administrative offices at Anderson Christian Church and a middle and high school at the Lawrenceburg United Methodist Church. CAL is a member of the Association of Christian Schools International (ACSI) and has been accredited by the Kentucky Non-Public Schools Commission (KNPSC) and the Kentucky State Department of Education.

POST-SECONDARY AND ADULT EDUCATION

Bluegrass Community and Technical College (BCTC)

BCTC is one of sixteen two-year colleges in the Kentucky Community and Technical College System (KCTCS). It was formed in 2005 through the consolidation of Lexington Community College and the Central Kentucky Technical College, and operates six campuses throughout the Bluegrass region including one in Lawrenceburg. BCTC students are roughly equally divided between full and part time and are 58% female and 42% male.

BCTC offers two-year and technical degree programs through daytime, evening and weekend as well as online classes. Programs offered at the Lawrenceburg campus include associate of arts and associate of science, business management, construction technology, fire science, nursing, social work, emergency medical technician, office systems technician and early childhood education.

Anderson Community Education/Adult Learning Center

This facility offers Community Education courses on a wide range of subjects and interests including youth performing arts, personal development, foreign language studies, physical fitness, personal finances and business. The Adult Learning Center offers GED and college preparation courses to adults 16 years and older.

4.3.6 Parks & Open Space

4.3.6 Parks & Open Space

The National Recreation and Parks Association (NRPA) has established recommended standards for parks and recreation areas in the US based on the number of residents served. It offers a classification system of four types: neighborhood, community, regional or nature preserve. The classification of a park is generally based on the size of the facility, but is also influenced by the number and type of amenities on the site. Neighborhood parks are intended to serve small segments of a community in more developed and/or urbanized areas, usually within easy walking distance. Community parks serve the wider community and usually have more extensive amenities. As implied by the service area standard, regional parks often draw patrons from outside their home communities. Nature preserves often have fewer amenities and are more concerned with greenspace and wildlife conservation.

Table 4.3-2: Recommended Park and Open Space in Anderson County

Park Type	Optimal Size (ac)	Service Area Radius (miles)	Recommended Maximum Acreage			Existing Park Acres
			Per 1000	2017	2030	
Neighborhood	10	0.25 - 0.5	1 - 2	44	52	1.3
Community	30 - 50	0.5 - 3	5 - 8	176	208	118
Regional	1000+	60 miles	5 - 10	220	260	2,382
Nature Preserve	-	60 miles	10 -15	330	525	1,650
Totals				770	1045	4151.3

The Anderson County community is fortunate to have an abundance of regional parks and nature preserves within reach of its residents. Existing community park acreage is adequate for the county’s current population but should be increased as the population continues to grow, while neighborhood parks within Lawrenceburg are well below recommended levels.

Neighborhood Parks

Lincoln Street Park

This 0.7 acre city park has a ball field, basketball courts, a picnic shelter with a grill and a playground.

Lawrenceburg Green

This 0.6 acre city park is often used for community concerts and has a stage with electrical service.

Community Parks

American Legion Park

This park is on a long-term lease to the City of Lawrenceburg and is maintained by the city. The 35 acre facility includes three ball fields, one of which is ADA accessible, a disc golf course, a picnic shelter, a gazebo with electrical service, a walking trail, a playground, a concession stand and restrooms.

Ruritan Field

This 4.6 acre park is privately owned by the Alton Ruritan Club and includes a baseball field and a clubhouse.

Anderson Community Park

Anderson County's largest public park is owned and operated by county government. The 78 acre facility includes facilities for volleyball, baseball and softball, a nine-hole disc golf course, a playground and a skate park. There are four picnic pavilions, three with restrooms, a walking trail, facilities for truck and tractor pulls and a small stocked fishing lake. The County Cooperative Extension Service and Parks Department offices are located on site, and a community room is available.

Regional Parks/Recreation Parks

Lincoln Homestead State Park

Springfield, Washington County

Approximate Mileage: 41

Size: 208 acres

My Old Kentucky Home State Park

Bardstown, Nelson County

Approximate Mileage: 47

Size: 240 acres

Old Fort Harrod State Park

Harrodsburg, Mercer County

Approximate Mileage: 26

Size: 22 acres

Taylorsville Lake State Park

Taylorsville, Spencer County

Approximate Mileage: 33

Size: 1,200 acres

Historic Sites

Boone Station State Historic Site

Lexington, Fayette County
Approximate Mileage: 31
Size: 46 acres

Constitution Square State Historic Site

Danville, Boyle County
Approximate Mileage: 38
Size: 2 acres

Perryville Battlefield State Historic Site

Perryville, Boyle County
Approximate Mileage: 36
Size: 604 acres

Waveland State Historic Site Lexington,

Fayette County
Approximate Mileage: 31
Size: 14 acres

William Whitley House State Historic Site

Stanford, Lincoln County
Approximate Mileage: 50
Size: 47 acres

Nature Preserves

Taylorsville Lake Wildlife Management Area (WMA)

This 9,418 acre WMA runs through Spencer, Anderson and Nelson counties, with approximately 1,650 acres contained within Anderson County. Owned by the Army Corps of Engineers and managed by the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife, it runs through Anderson County along the banks of Salt River from a point west of Glensboro to Taylorsville Lake at the western county boundary. Elevation of the WMA ranges from 479 to 804 feet and is over 90% forest, with the remainder open land, open water and wetlands. The overall terrain is generally hilly to gently sloping with open ridge tops, with flat river bottoms and steep hillsides along the Salt River.

There are six access points to the WMA within Anderson County, including the Van Buren boat ramp at the end of SR 1579. Others are located both north and south of the lake along SR 248, at Palmer Road, New Liberty Road and Watts Run, and at Glensboro off SR 44.

Public Golf Facilities

Wild Turkey Trace is an 18-hole Par 71 public course that includes eleven sand bunkers and water hazards in the form of creeks, ponds, and lakes. Five sets of tee markers make the course appropriate for golfers of all levels. From the tips the course plays 6,400 yards, and from the ladies' tees, 4,800 yards. The course is open year round.

4.3.7 Existing Water

Water Supply Services

Water utility service (both supply and treatment) within Anderson County is provided by two public utilities: Lawrenceburg Water and Sewer Department, and South Anderson Water. As of July 2015, Lawrenceburg Water served 4,312 residential customers inside the City, and 1,515 residential customers outside the City. Additionally, 340 commercial, and 12 industrial users were provided service. Total customers served are 6,179 (households and businesses). The Lawrenceburg Water system still has a current treatment capacity of 4.0 MGD (millions of gallons daily), and from 2009 to 2015 operated at average at 52% of capacity with a historic peak of 3.3 MGD in 2007.

South Anderson Water served a total of 2,806 customers (2,745 residential, 60 commercial, one industrial) in the same period throughout most of the remainder of Anderson County. The utility purchases all its water, the majority 0.385 MGD from Lawrenceburg Water, and the remainder 0.21 MGD from Frankfort.

There are four (4) other water districts that provide minor services to a few County residents, including, US 60 Water District, Farmdale Water District, the Frankfort Water Plant, and the North Mercer Water District.

Lawrenceburg Water service rates within incorporated Lawrenceburg generally run higher than the BGADD average by up to 11%, while areas in the remainder of the district are as much as 18% below average. South Anderson Water rates range from 14% below to 6% above the regional average.

4.3.7 Existing Water

4.0 COMMUNITY FACILITIES ELEMENT

Table 4.3-3: Water Service Rates (compared to region average)

	Minimum (2000 gal)	Average Residential (4000 gal)	Average Family (6000 gal)	Commercial (30,000 gal)	Industrial (300,000 gal)
Lawrenceburg Water (City)					
Average	\$ 14.36	\$ 23.20	\$ 32.04	\$ 138.12	\$ 1,291.52
Municipal Regional Average	\$ 12.96	\$ 22.48	\$ 31.73	\$ 137.41	\$ 1,211.77
Percentage Difference	+11%	+3%	+1	+1%	+7%
Lawrenceburg Water (non-city)					
Average	\$ 14.36	\$ 23.20	\$ 32.04	\$ 138.12	\$ 1,291.52
Municipal Regional Average	\$ 16.04	\$ 27.58	\$ 38.98	\$ 165.00	\$ 1,412.39
Percentage Difference	-10%	-16%	-18%	-16%	-9%
South Anderson Water					
Average	\$ 19.47	\$ 38.59	\$ 55.46	\$ 200.85	--
Non-Municipal Regional Average	\$ 22.60	\$ 37.52	\$ 52.11	\$ 210.57	
Percentage Difference	-14%	+3%	+6%	-5%	--

Source: BGADD Rate Book, 2016

Table 4.3-4: Lawrenceburg Water Line Data

Line Size	Year Constructed	Material	Total Length (feet)
2-inch	1957 - 2007	PVC and Other	47,645.39
3-inch	1963 - 2008	PVC and AC	34,195.03
4-inch	1957 - 2008	PVC, AC, Other	217,718.60
6-inch	1957 - 2008	PVC, AC, Cast Iron	461,264.30
8-inch	1957 - 2005	Cast Iron, PVC	48,057.91
10-inch	1957 - 1998	Cast Iron, AC	2,559.51
12-inch	1957 - 2005	Ductile Iron, PVC	53,184.97
16-inch	2003	Ductile Iron	5,804.60
20-inch	2004	Ductile Iron	9,211.97
Total			879,642.28

Line Size	Year Constructed	Material	Total Length (feet)
2-inch	1976 - 2008	PVC	11,634.10
3-inch	1976 - 2015	PVC	57,525.33
4-inch	1976 - 2012	PVC	715,158.61
6-inch	1976 - 2012	PVC	327,828.20
8-inch	1976 - 2006	PVC	63,620.76
Total			1,175,767.00

Line Size	Year Constructed	Material	Total Length (feet)
4-inch	1991 - 2007	PVC	44,985.11
6-inch	1991 - 1994	PVC	7,623.31
8-inch	2009	PVC	1,194.67
Total			53,803.09

Line Size	Year Constructed	Material	Total Length (feet)
3-inch	1973	PVC	7,311.80
4-inch	1973 - 2007	PVC	38,803.44
6-inch	1978	PVC	433.55
Total			46,548.79

Line Size	Year Constructed	Material	Total Length (feet)
8-inch	1990	PVC	589.69
Total			589.69

4.3.8 Existing Sewer

Wastewater Treatment Services

Lawrenceburg Sewer serves 6,922 customers in Anderson County, concentrated within Lawrenceburg itself and north and south of the city along US 27. The system is rated for a daily treatment cap of 3.3 MGD. In the past it has handled an average daily treatment of 1.98 MGD (60% of capacity) from 2009 through 2015, with an historic peak of 2.2 MGD in 2009. Service fees are lower overall than regional averages.

4.3.8 Existing Sewer

4.0 COMMUNITY FACILITIES ELEMENT

Table 4.3-9: Wastewater Service Rates (compared to region average)

	Minimum (2000 gal)	Average Residential (4000 gal)	Average Family (6000 gal)	Commercial (30,000 gal)	Industrial (300,000 gal)
Lawrenceburg Sewer					
Average	\$ 14.75	\$ 29.51	\$ 44.27	\$ 221.39	\$ 2,213.99
Municipal Regional Average	\$ 19.17	\$ 35.48	\$ 52.12	\$ 237.73	\$ 2,263.39
Percentage Difference	-23%	-17%	-15%	-7%	-2%

Source: BGADD Rate Book, 2016

Table 4.3-10: Lawrenceburg Sewer Line Data

Line Size	Year Constructed	Material	Total Length (feet)
2-inch	1972	PVC	1,784.87
3-inch	1972 - 2006	PVC	20,482.97
4-inch	1972 - 2007	PVC	47,832.07
6-inch	1970 - 2008	VCP and PVC	115,358.77
8-inch	1945 - 2009	VCP and PVC	316,608.81
10-inch	1945 - 2000	VCP and PVC	9,762.75
12-inch	1982 - 2007	PVC, Ductile Iron	30,926.35
15-inch	1999 - 2001	PVC	7,685.16
18-inch	1945 - 1999	VCP and PVC	8,540.89
24-inch	1982	PVC	8,110.96
Total			567,093.60

Wastewater treatment utilities in Kentucky must periodically submit a 201 Facilities Plan to the Kentucky Division of Water showing the utility's 20-year projected service plan. These plans are generally based on an analysis of topographical conditions, the extent of the currently existing system and expected population growth in the service area. Anderson County's current 201 Plan, most recently updated in April 1999, shows a projected expansion area running generally north and south along US 27 from about two miles west of the roadway eastward to the county line.

4.3.9 Future Water and Sewer Needs

As infrastructure ages, repairs will need to be made, sometimes at great expense. Further, as additional development continues to locate to Lawrenceburg and Anderson County some lines will need to be “upsized” to accommodate that growth and to maintain an acceptable quality of life for the residents of the County. As such Annual or Bi-Annual review of systems should be prioritized and an inventory of all existing infrastructure should be maintained by public works. This inventory will provide a framework and timetable for when certain areas or portions of infrastructure should be updated, repaired, or replaced.

4.3.9 Future Water and Sewer Needs

4.3.10 Landfill

Anderson County and the City of Lawrenceburg handle trash/recycling service through a private contractor, Republic Waste, and have signed a ten (10) year franchise agreement to guarantee that they will be the only hauler allowed during that time, and for a specified price for residents. The last contract was signed in 2016. The Benson Valley landfill is in Franklin County.

4.3.11 Other Private Utilities

Blue Grass Energy and Kentucky Utilities supply electric service; natural gas is available through Atmos Energy and Spectrum offers cable television services. Internet service, especially wireless, is not consistently available at this time.

4.4 COMMUNITY FACILITIES POLICY

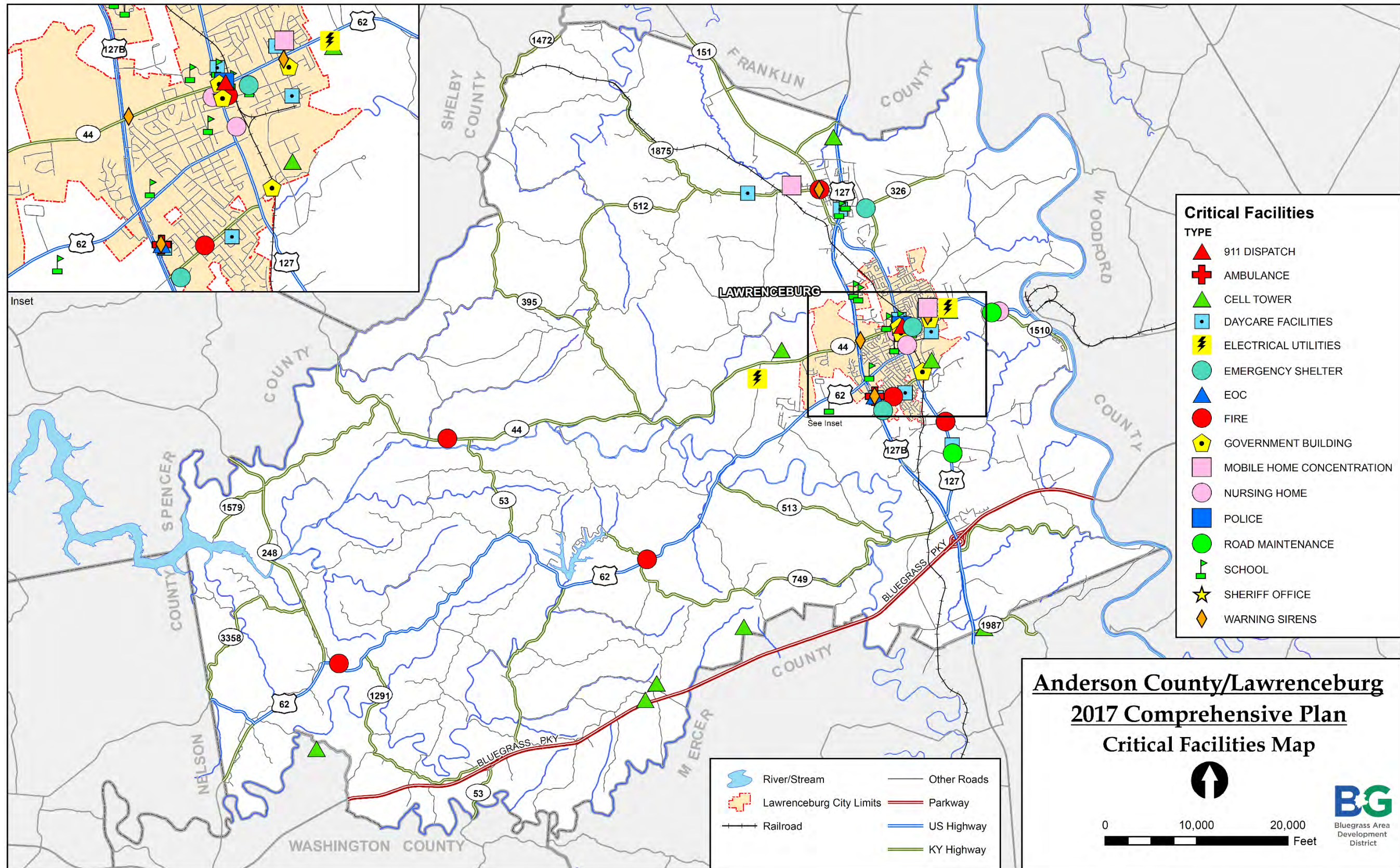
The following statements should be viewed as policy implementation strategies in order for Anderson County and the City of Lawrenceburg to realize their joint Goals and Objectives listed above.

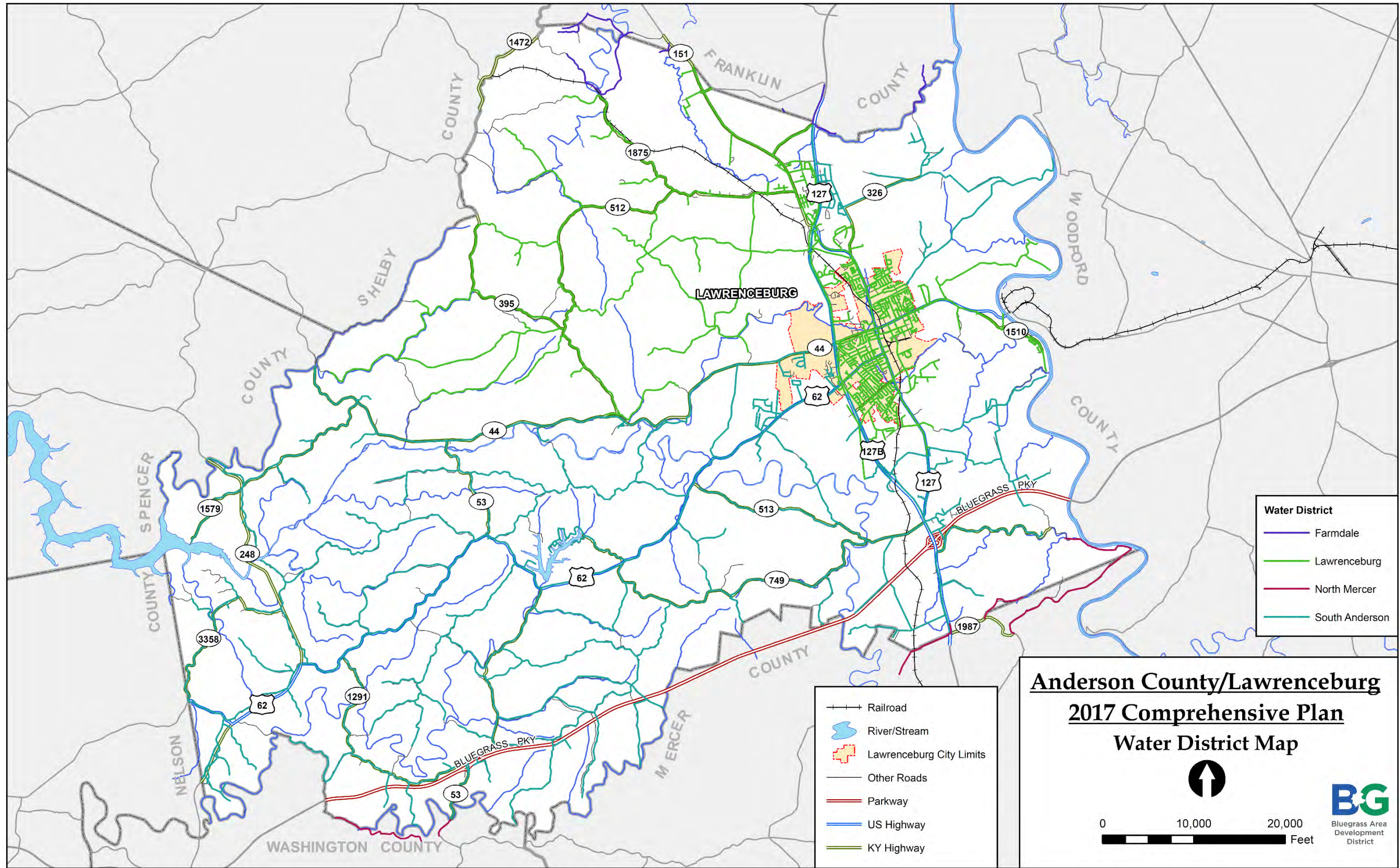
1. Amend the adopted Subdivision Regulations to match Street constructed street standards. Adopt additional regulations that fully define Engineering Design details.
2. Evaluate current needs and future anticipated growth regarding street and utility infrastructure.
3. Adopt an infrastructure master plan.

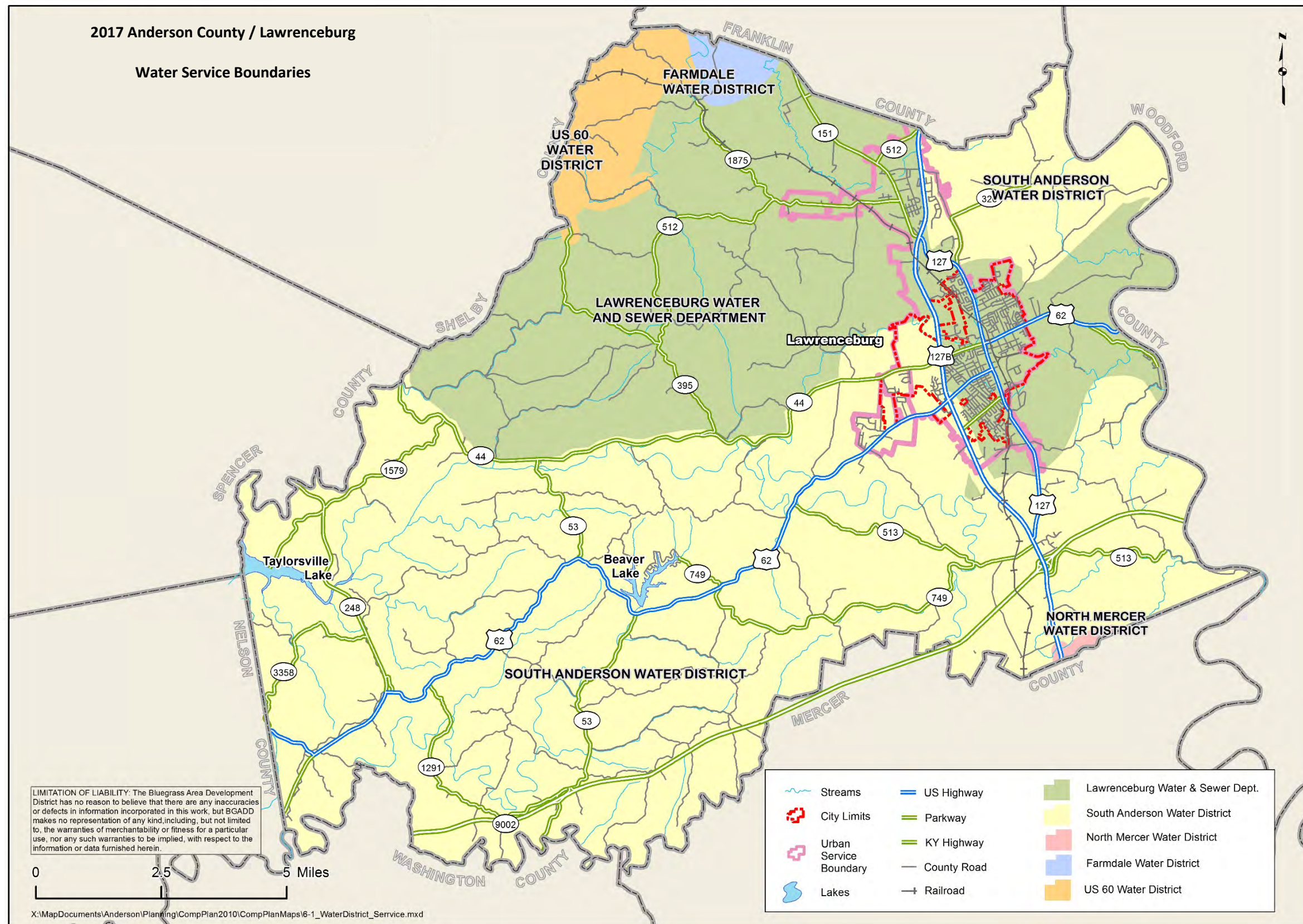
4.3.10 Landfill

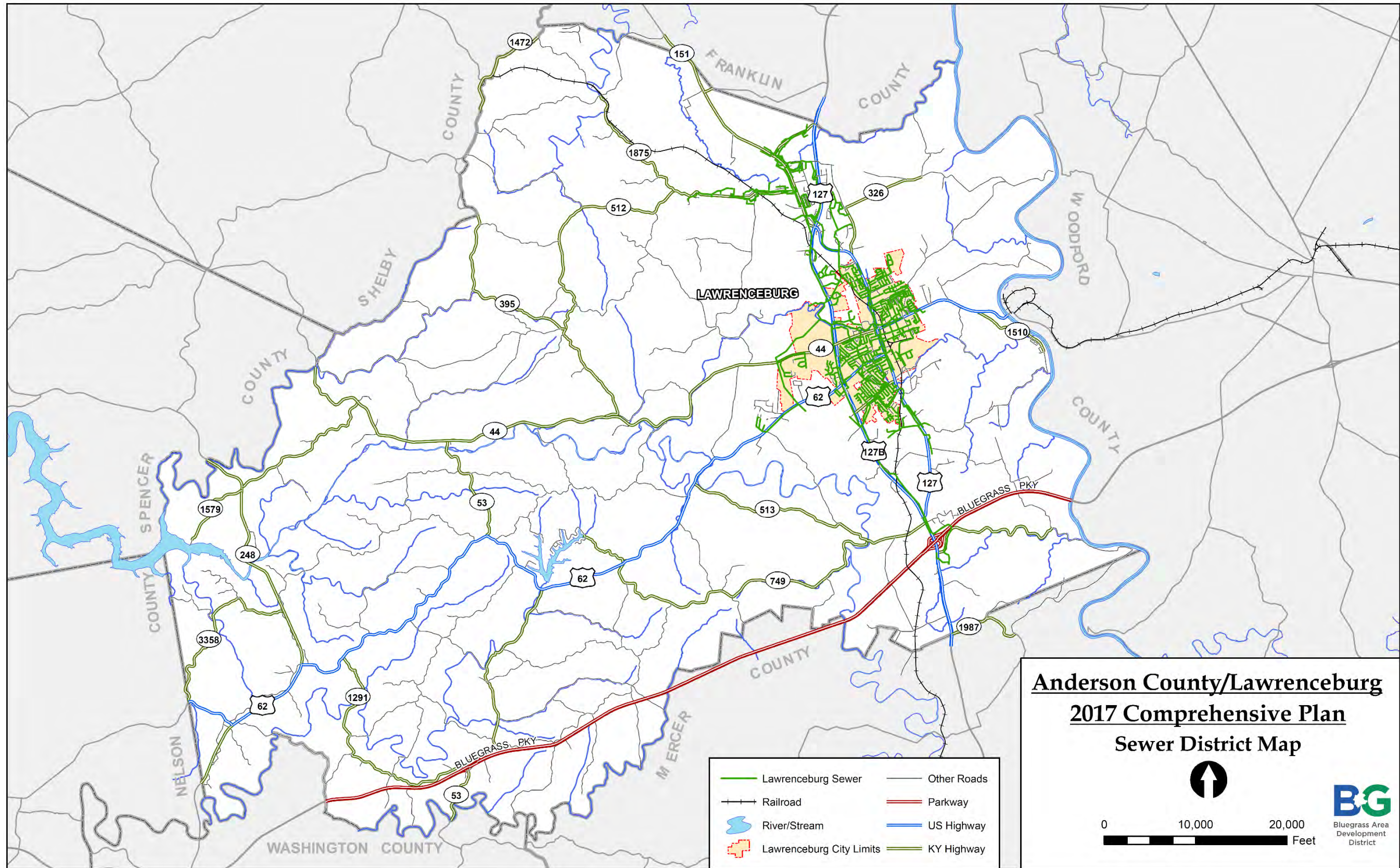
4.3.11 Other Private Utilities

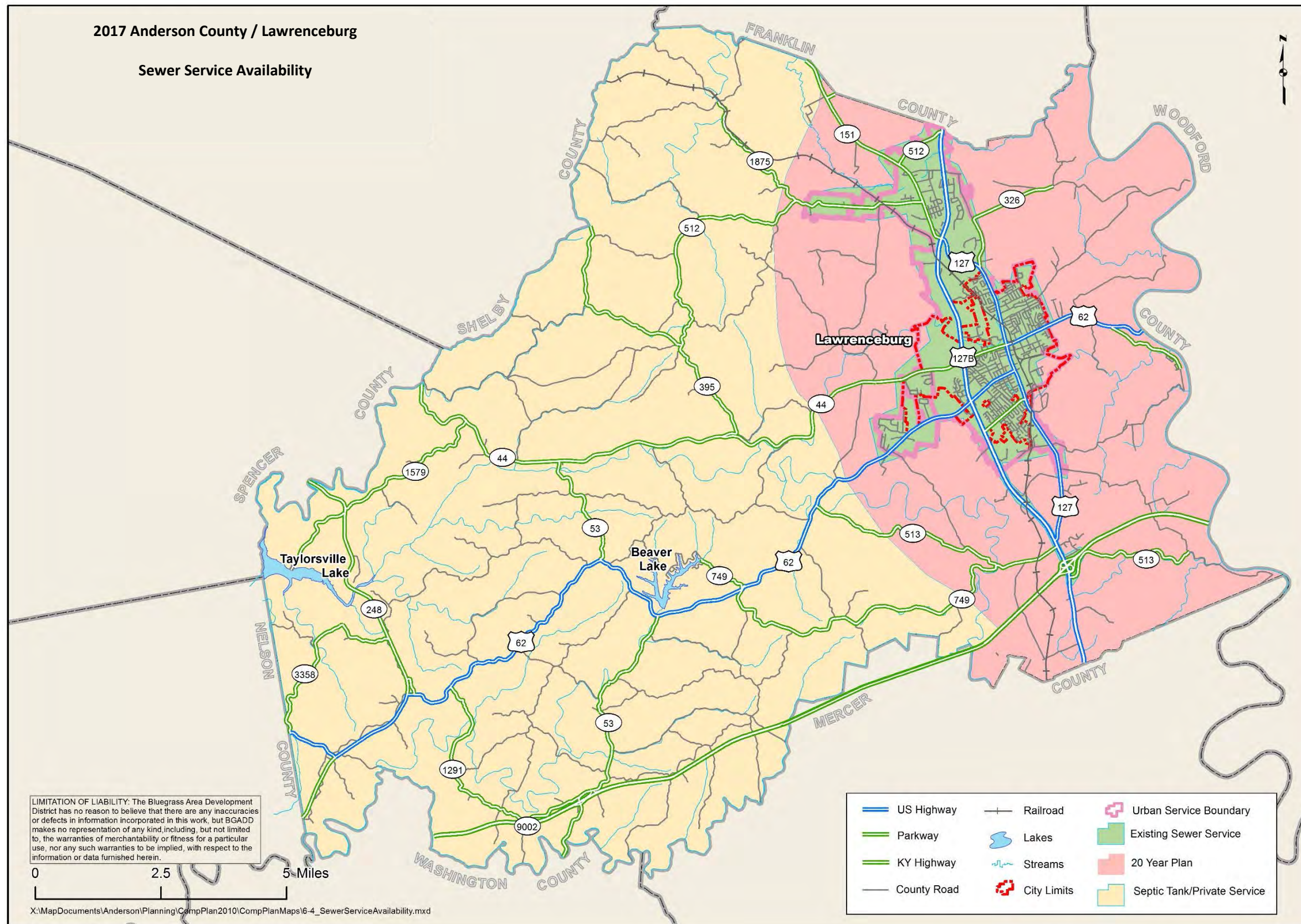
4.4. COMMUNITY FACILITIES POLICY











5.0 HOUSING ELEMENT

5.1 GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Goal A: Plan for and encourage the provision a variety of housing styles, types, sizes to accommodate all income levels of residents of both the City and County.

Goal B: Work to eliminate substandard housing conditions and improve structural conditions such that all housing within the City and County meet minimum building code standards.

Goal C: Promote the availability of housing sites within the City and County for all income levels.

5.2 PURPOSE

As a community grows available housing decreases. During the course of a communities growth cycle new homes are constructed, existing homes are maintained or demolished. Population growth provides the basis for all new homes or apartments constructed within the jurisdictions’ boundaries. Each new resident places an added burden on the existing services provided by the jurisdictions. The Housing Element is needed to study the existing conditions of the community’s housing stock (owner-occupied or rental), increases in population, and then to anticipate how many new dwelling units will be needed within the coming years. This analysis will help the elected officials provide for the needs of the residents of the City of Lawrenceburg and Anderson County.

5.3 EXISTING CHARACTER

Housing within Anderson County and the City of Lawrenceburg is made up of a variety of styles, sizes, and value. These units provide for the current population needs of the communities.

Table 5.3-1: Total Housing Units and Status	
Anderson County	Quantity
Total Housing Units	9,186
Occupied Housing	8,353
Vacant Housing Units	833
City of Lawrenceburg	
	Quantity
Total Housing Units	5,009
Occupied Housing	4,511
Vacant Housing Units	498

5.0 HOUSING ELEMENT

5.1 GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

5.2 PURPOSE

5.3 EXISTING CHARACTER

Bedrooms	Anderson County	Percent	Lawrenceburg	Percent
No bedroom	20	0.2%	20	0.4%
1 bedroom	272	3.0%	144	2.9%
2 bedrooms	1,795	19.5%	1,051	21.0%
3 bedrooms	5,831	63.5%	3,418	68.2%
4 bedrooms	1,084	11.8%	376	7.5%
5 or more bedrooms	184	2.0%	0	0.0%
Total housing units	9,186	100%	5,009	100%

However, Anderson County and the City of Lawrenceburg have housing that is aging. A majority of the homes constructed within the City and County are more than twenty years old.

Year Unit Built	Anderson County	Percent	Lawrenceburg	Percent
Built 2010 or later	11	0.1%	0	0%
Built 2000 to 2009	1,930	21%	974	19%
Built 1990 to 1999	2,473	15%	1,351	14%
Built 1980 to 1989	1,409	15%	688	14%
Built 1970 to 1979	1,364	15%	923	18%
Built 1960 to 1969	559	6%	337	7%
Built 1950 to 1959	458	5%	186	4%
Built 1940 to 1949	286	3%	124	2%
Built 1939 or earlier	696	8%	426	9%
Total housing units	9,186	100%	5,009	100%

According to the U.S. Census data from 2010 as well as superseding years only twenty-one percent (21%) of all housing within the County was constructed after 2000, with fifty-one percent (51%) of all housing constructed after 1980. As housing units age repairs become necessary. The cost of some of these repairs are high, which some owners are not able to pay. These units may become dilapidated. Costs for these homes drop, which affects the communities housing market and may create a barrier to buyers purchasing these homes and moving into the community.

5.4 SUBSTANDARD HOUSING

Another problem faced by communities other than dilapidation is substandard housing. Some housing units may not be in disrepair but lack basic facilities or services due to the age of the structure. As can be seen in the table below there are potentially 228 units in the County and 93 units in the City that lack some or more basic services. What is not clear in the data however, is whether those units in the City were accounted in the County or if some of those units that lack plumbing facilities also lack kitchen facilities.

5.4 SUBSTANDARD HOUSING

	Anderson County	Percent	Lawrenceburg	Percent
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	39	0.5%	0	0.0%
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	15	0.2%	0	0.0%
No telephone service available	174	2.1%	93	2.1%
Total Occupied Housing Units	8,353	2.80%	4,511	2.10%

5.5 OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING

Owner-occupied housing within Anderson County accounts for 75% of all occupied housing. While in Anderson County owner-occupied housing accounts for 67% of the city's occupied housing.

	Anderson County	Percent	Lawrenceburg	Percent
Owner-occupied units	6,282	75%*	3,038	67%*
Housing units with a mortgage	4,476	71.3%	2,293	75.5%
Housing units without a mortgage	1,806	28.7%	745	24.5%

*Percent calculated by dividing total owner occupied housing unit by total occupied housing within the County and within the City.

There also appears to be a large spread of housing valuations as illustrated within the table below. For instance, thirty-four percent (34%) of all units in the County and approximately forty-nine (49%) of all units in the City are valued between \$100k and \$149.9k. Housing units costing less than this account for twenty-four percent (24%) of all units in the County and approximately twenty-eight percent (28%) of all units in the City. This means that roughly forty percent (40%) of all housing in both the City and the County exceed \$150,000 in value. It is important to note that if housing prices are too high for the pay received by the local work force then these needed employees will be priced out of the market and will locate elsewhere. As such, either needed workers will not be available or they will travel from another surrounding county which will result in a loss of revenue to the City and/or the County.

	Anderson County	Percent	Lawrenceburg	Percent
Owner-occupied units	6,282		3,038	
Less than \$50,000	405	6.4%	193	6.4%
\$50,000 to \$99,999	1,187	18.9%	650	21.4%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	2,162	34.4%	1,483	48.8%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	1,172	18.7%	508	16.7%
\$200,000 to \$299,999	892	14.2%	102	3.4%
\$300,000 to \$499,999	293	4.7%	20	0.7%
\$500,000 to \$999,999	119	1.9%	30	1.0%
\$1,000,000 or more	52	0.8%	52	1.7%
Median (dollars)	133,500		120,300	

5.5 OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING

5.6 RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING

Rental units account for approximately twenty-two percent (22%) of all units within the County and approximately thirty percent (30%) of all units within the City. The median rent paid by renters is more than \$700 per month, with approximately fourteen percent (14%) in both the City and County paying more than \$1,000 for the unit. This cost exceeds many mortgages.

Table 5.6-1: Rentals and Gross Rent

	Anderson County	Percent	Lawrenceburg	Percent
Occupied Rentals	2,071		1,473	
Less than \$200	17	0.9%	0	0.0%
\$200 to \$299	16	0.8%	16	1.1%
\$300 to \$499	110	5.7%	106	7.4%
\$500 to \$749	902	46.9%	738	51.8%
\$750 to \$999	610	31.7%	382	26.8%
\$1,000 to \$1,499	245	12.7%	184	12.9%
\$1,500 or more	24	1.2%	0	0.0%
No rent paid	147		47	
Median (Dollars)	\$733		\$713	

It is important to note that if an individual is paying more than thirty percent (30%) of their total income to rent then they are in a unit or house that they technically cannot afford.

According to HUD, “Families who pay more than 30 percent of their income for housing are considered cost burdened and may have difficulty affording necessities such as food, clothing, transportation and medical care. An estimated 12 million renter and homeowner households now pay more than 50 percent of their annual incomes for housing. A family with one full-time worker earning the minimum wage cannot afford the local fair-market rent for a two-bedroom apartment anywhere in the United States,” (http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/comm_planning/affordabilityhousing).

Aside from the fact that families are being priced out of the market this situation can have lasting negative impacts on the economic viability of a community.

5.7 FUTURE HOUSING NEEDS

Calculating future housing needs, both owner-occupied as well as rental, is important for a community. Calculating these housing needs will help a community plan for anticipated growth rates and necessary quality-of-life services, such as water, sewer, and other pertinent infrastructure. When estimating the future need, a review of past population per year and a calculated growth rate will be used to project the population forward.

5.6 RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING

5.7 FUTURE HOUSING NEEDS

Table 5.7-1: Historic Population

Year	Population		Percent Growth	
	Anderson County	Lawrenceburg	Anderson County	Lawrenceburg
2000	19,151	8,669	-	-
2001	19,382	8,856	1.2%	2.2%
2002	19,315	8,908	-0.1%	0.6%
2003	19,504	9,074	1.0%	1.9%
2004	19,714	9,251	1.1%	2.0%
2005	19,987	9,457	1.1%	2.2%
2006	20,519	10,092	2.7%	6.7%
2007	20,999	10,403	2.3%	3.1%
2008	21,088	10,505	0.4%	1.0%
2009	21,328	10,526	1.1%	0.2%
2010	21,458	10,927	0.6%	3.8%
2011	21,560	10,970	0.5%	0.4%
2012	21,663	11,012	0.5%	0.4%
2013	21,752	11,038	0.4%	0.2%
2014	21,888	11,093	0.6%	0.5%
2015	21,979	11,103	0.4%	0.1%
Average Growth Rate			0.90%	1.7%

Table 5.7-2: Estimated Population

Year	Population	
	Anderson County	Lawrenceburg
2016	22,328	11,473
2017	22,551	11,668
2018	22,777	11,867
2019	23,005	12,069
2020	23,235	12,274
2021	23,467	12,482
2022	23,702	12,695
2023	23,939	12,910
2024	24,178	13,130
2025	24,420	13,353
2026	24,664	13,580
2027	24,911	13,811
2028	25,160	14,046
2029	25,411	14,284
2030	25,665	14,527
AGRM	1%	1.7%

The historic population table above was used to calculate the average growth rate over the past sixteen (16) years. This average growth rate was then used as a multiplier to generate the estimated population through the year 2030. Staff rounded up the average growth rate from 0.9% to a flat 1.0% growth rate for purposes of the multiplier.

The current number of vacant housing units, according to the U.S. Census is 833 units. If we then use the average household size we can calculate an estimated number of households will move into the Anderson County/Lawrenceburg area by the year 2030.

The following table shows how many estimated additional dwelling units will need to be constructed by the year 2030. It can be seen by the above table that a majority of the future population growth is most likely to occur within the City limits of Lawrenceburg. This is reflected in the following table.

	Population Growth	Household Size	Total Households	Current Vacancies	Future Need
Anderson County	262	2.58	102	335	-233
Lawrenceburg	3,424	2.58	1,327	498	829

The number of units within the County but outside the City that are vacant is approximately 335 units. The City of Lawrenceburg has 498 vacant units. Based on the calculations for 2030 an additional 829 units will be needed within the City limits, while the vacancies within the County should be enough to accommodate the estimated future growth. This is not to say new homes will not be constructed and other currently occupied homes will not become vacant in either the County or the City. This table is to illustrate that within a short fifteen (15) years there will be additional burden placed on the services and infrastructure of the community from residential development. Add to this all commercial and industrial development that could occur over the next fifteen years will also increase that burden.

5.8 GROWTH AND FUTURE SUBSTANDARD HOUSING

As time moves forward the existing housing stock will continue to age. There are currently between 228 and 321 housing units that are substandard in facilities and/or amenities. This number will continue to increase as the age housing increases. Goals and objectives, as well as implementation strategies should be included to identify how the City will help improve these dwelling units as well as account for how to handle housing that deteriorates and becomes substandard in the future.

5.9 HOUSING POLICY

The following statements should be viewed as policy implementation strategies in order for Anderson County and the City of Lawrenceburg to realize their joint Goals and Objectives listed above.

1. Consider updating the Zoning Ordinance to allow for Density Averaging to help create a diverse mix of quality, affordable housing for residents of all income levels and needs.
2. Consider updating the Zoning Ordinance to include landscape standards and amenities for non-residential development.

5.8 GROWTH AND FUTURE SUBSTANDARD HOUSING

5.9 HOUSING POLICY

6.0 HISTORICAL RESOURCES ELEMENT

6.1 GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

IV A. HISTORIC AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Goals: Protect the historic and visual character of Lawrenceburg and Anderson County.

Objectives:

1. Actively seek technical assistance and funding for preservation and reuse of historic structures within Anderson County.
2. Improve the historic downtown streetscapes through both public and private means. Create a Downtown Master Plan to address sidewalks, pedestrian and bicycle facilities, lighting, landscaping, street furniture and other elements.
3. Promote the historic and economic development potential of Anderson County's distillery heritage.
4. Create and maintain an inventory of historically significant structures, building sites and archeological sites in Anderson County. Adopt historic preservation guidelines and requirements for historic structures.

6.2 PURPOSE

The purpose of this element is to discuss the history of both Anderson County and the City of Lawrenceburg, as well as to provide a list of locations of important historic sites, and provide some policy guidelines to be followed as development, redevelopment, infill, or rehabilitation of structures within the historic locations within the County occurs. Further, the Goals and Objectives above help provide the framework for all policies that are included to help protect and preserve the identified areas.

6.3 HISTORY OF ANDERSON COUNTY AND LAWRENCEBURG

Anderson County was formed in 1827 and has entered its' 190th year. During its 190 years there have been two courthouse disasters. The first occurred in 1859, and the second in 1915. Each of these disasters resulted in the loss of vital records, specifically, the loss of Order Book D and Mortgage Book B. The county was formed from portions of three other counties (Mercer, Franklin, and Washington Counties). The county seat is the City of Lawrenceburg. The County's offices and courthouse are in Lawrenceburg's historic downtown. The county was named for Richard Clough Anderson, a Kentucky Legislator, U.S. Congressman and minister to Colombia.

6.0 HISTORICAL RESOURCES ELEMENT

6.1 GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

6.2 PURPOSE

6.3 HISTORY OF ANDERSON COUNTY AND LAWRENCEBURG

Anderson County is located in the heart of the Kentucky Bluegrass Region along the Kentucky River. From its beginning days in the early 1800s, its heritage is preserved today and includes Civil War scrimmages, the gravesite of the late great-grandparents of department store founder J.C. Penney, the story of African American Anna Mac Clarke, and the evolution of bourbon. (<http://andersoncounty.ky.gov/Pages/default.aspx>)

Lawrenceburg was established at the site of Kaufman’s Station, the crossroads of a network of early settlement trails, which was located at the intersection of today’s Main and Woodford Streets. It was named the Anderson County seat in 1818. Fires in 1873, 1892, 1894 and 1898 damaged most of the city’s original buildings. The current Courthouse building was erected in 1915, after two previous structures were destroyed by fire in 1859 and 1915. With the completion of Young’s High Bridge over the Kentucky River, the Cincinnati Southern Railroad reached downtown Lawrenceburg in 1888. The city became a regional shipping center for grain, livestock and whiskey, and a hotel and opera house were built near the rail line in the early 1900s.

6.4 LOCAL HISTORICAL SITES

Historic Sites

Lawrenceburg has 55 separate properties registered with the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) as the Lawrenceburg Commercial Historic District. Registered in 1994, the NRHP district includes all or part of ten downtown blocks along both sides of North and South Main Street and East Court Street. Most of the structures are two or three story brick commercial buildings set on the sidewalk and sharing side walls, with commercial uses on the ground floor. Second and third floors of the buildings historically contained residential uses. Ten additional sites outside the Commercial Historic District are also registered with the NRH, including the Old Prentice Distillery, currently the home of Four Roses Distillery, on SR 513 at the southern end of the county. Further details can be found at the US Department of the Interior National Parks Service website at nps.gov.

Anderson County contains eleven historical markers placed by the Kentucky Historical Society.

6.4 LOCAL HISTORICAL SITES

6.0 HISTORICAL RESOURCES ELEMENT

TABLE 6.4-1: HISTORIC SITES AND MARKERS		
Marker Title	Location	Significance
1862 in Lawrenceburg	Woodford Street, Lawrenceburg	Recognition of cavalry raid by Confederate General J.H. Morgan on July 14 and Perryville battle defeat of Union forces by Confederate General E. Kirby Smith on October 8.
Anna Mac Clarke (1919-1944)	Courthouse Lawn, Lawrenceburg	Lawrenceburg native was first black woman to enlist in WWII; became Platoon Commander of the 4th Company, 3rd Regiment, US Army. Graduate of Lawrenceburg's Colored High School and Kentucky State College.
County Named, 1827	N. Main Street, Lawrenceburg	Named for Richard Clough Anderson, Jr. Elected to Kentucky legislature and US Congress, where he served as Speaker in 1822. Served as Minister to Columbia under President James Monroe.
Day of Perryville	US 62 west of Lawrenceburg	Recognition of defeat of Union forces by CSA Army near Fox Creek on October 8, 1862.
Kavanaugh School	Woodford Street, Lawrenceburg	Kavanaugh Academy, 1904-09, Anderson County High School, 1909-1920, Kavanaugh High School, 1920-1949. Rhoda C. Kavanaugh, founder and Principal for 41 years.
Distinguished Naval and Army Officers and Alumni of Kavanaugh School	Woodford Street, Lawrenceburg	Commemoration of Kavanaugh School, founded in 1914 by Rhoda C. Kavanaugh, known as "Little Annapolis". Educated 150 future Navy and 15 Army officers. Recognition of distinguished Navy and Army graduates.
Hebron Church	US 127 south of Bluegrass Parkway	Cumberland Presbyterian Church organized in 1827.
Mccall's Spring	US 127 south of Bluegrass Parkway	Encampment of troops of CSA General E. Kirby Smith after defeat of US forces on October 9, 1862.

Marker Title	Location	Significance
Renowned Congressman	US 127, Lawrenceburg	Birth site of James Beauchamp. Anderson County schoolteacher, Marshall College President and Missouri Congressman for 24 years, US Presidential candidate, 1912.
Salt River Church	Old US 127 south of Lawrenceburg	First Pastor, John Penney, 1798-1833. Great-grandfather of J.C. Penney.
William H. Townsend 1890-1964	Anderson County High School, US 127	Graduate of UK School of Law, 1912, renowned Abraham Lincoln scholar, founder of the Civil War Round Table, 1953.

Data Source: <http://migration.kentucky.gov/kyhs>

Distilleries and Wineries

Several regional and statewide efforts are underway to take advantage of the tourism potential of bourbon, whiskey and wine production facilities throughout the Bluegrass Region. The *Wine and Spirits Circle Tour of the Bluegrass* is a joint effort between the Tourism Commissions of Anderson, Woodford and Franklin Counties to promote these attractions. It includes Four Roses and Wild Turkey distilleries, Lover’s Leap Vineyard, Rising Sons’ Winery, and Rebecca Ruth Candy in Anderson County. The three-day tour is comprised of nine sites, including two historic sites in Frankfort.

The *Kentucky Bourbon Trail* is a tourism effort of the Kentucky Distillers Association in cooperation with the Kentucky Department of Travel. It includes six Kentucky distilleries, two of which – Wild Turkey and Four Roses – are located in Anderson County. These two, along with Woodford Reserve in Woodford County, form a cluster near I-64, while the other three are more easily accessed via I-65. The Bluegrass Parkway is the easiest and most convenient route between the two clusters. It can be accessed in southern Anderson County just over one mile from the Four Roses Distillery.

Trails

Kentucky Riverkeeper, a project of the Eastern Kentucky University Center for Appalachian Studies, has begun leading an effort to develop a water trail for Kentucky River boaters, anglers and outdoor enthusiasts. The group hopes to provide amenities such as eco-friendly outhouses, picnic facilities, trash/recycling cans and signage. The Riverkeeper is currently working with government agencies at the local, state and national level in the area of Pool 9, which extends 19 miles through Madison, Clark, Jessamine and Fayette Counties. If the group’s efforts in this initial area are successful, Pool 8, which includes the Anderson County length of the river, would be a logical next step in the trail development process.

A 2010 study by the University of Kentucky, Department of Landscape Architecture, *Beyond the Legacy*, includes a bike/pedestrian trail connecting Lawrenceburg with Versailles and Midway in neighboring Woodford County. The project outlines a trail that follows rail lines, most of which are abandoned, and proposes renovating Young’s High Bridge over the Kentucky River as the connector route to Lawrenceburg. The bridge, constructed in 1889, is currently under private ownership and, according to the study, may require extensive rehabilitation before it can be considered suitable for public use.

Outdoor Recreation

The Taylorsville Lake WMA supports a wide variety of wildlife. Whitetail deer, opossum, raccoon, striped skunk, red fox, eastern chipmunk and woodchuck are common. Birds, including great blue herons, red tailed hawks, bluejays and woodpeckers, are also abundant, and bald eagles can be found in the winter months. Sport fish found in the lake include channel catfish, bluegill, bass and white crappie. Wild turkeys were reintroduced in the late 1980s and river otter in 1991; both species are now thriving. Public hunting and fishing are permitted.

Beaver Lake in south-central Anderson County was created in 1963 and is owned by the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife. A private marina offers a camping area, boat ramp and an ADA-accessible fishing pier. Boats, motors, bait, and refreshments are also available. A fee is charged for boat launching. Sport fish include largemouth bass, black crappie, channel catfish, bluegill, sunfish and black bullhead.

6.5 POTENTIAL TOURISM AREAS

Anderson County and the City of Lawrenceburg have many areas that could draw tourism to the area including the historic downtown, civil war battle reenactments (and other significant war sites), the bourbon businesses, vineyards, multiple outdoor recreation areas, rivers and streams, camping, boating, fishing, and areas for hiking.

Anderson County has an interesting history centered on the distillery trade. There is a connection to several large and appealing mansions on Lawrenceburg’s Main Street that could be exploited for the purposes of both drawing tourism and creating an attractive downtown entertainment site for local residents. The recommendations of this Plan promoting mixed uses in a walkable environment would support this type of reuse and infill development.

In order to fully capitalize on the tourism potential the county and city need to inventory the assets located in the area and then create a plan that will include rehabilitation of downtown historic structures, designating and marking trails, camping areas, fishing spots, and then marketing these assets.

**6.5 POTENTIAL
TOURISM AREAS**

6.6 HISTORIC DOWNTOWN POLICY

As communities grow it is important to set down policy to guide future development and growth that will help preserve the communities' structures and sites, especially a community with a long and rich history. As such this section contains policies and points of focus for the County and City to be taken into account over the next five (5) to ten (10) years:

- A. Create and adopt Downtown Overlay Zone to include variable setbacks and density, relaxed parking standards, landscaping requirements, mixed use allowances, and design guidelines to be used only in the downtown area.
- B. Create a community identity which visitors and businesses will identify with the City.
- C. Adopt an incentive program that would include financial options (either through fee waivers or bonuses) to property owners to help in land assembly, maintenance, and rehabilitation.
- D. Adopt design review criteria, guidelines and standards to be used in review of new construction, and for the maintenance, upkeep, repair and preservation of existing (historic and otherwise) buildings.
- E. Research viable options for the City to purchase land, develop, update, rehabilitate the property then lease to private businesses.

6.6 HISTORIC DOWNTOWN POLICY

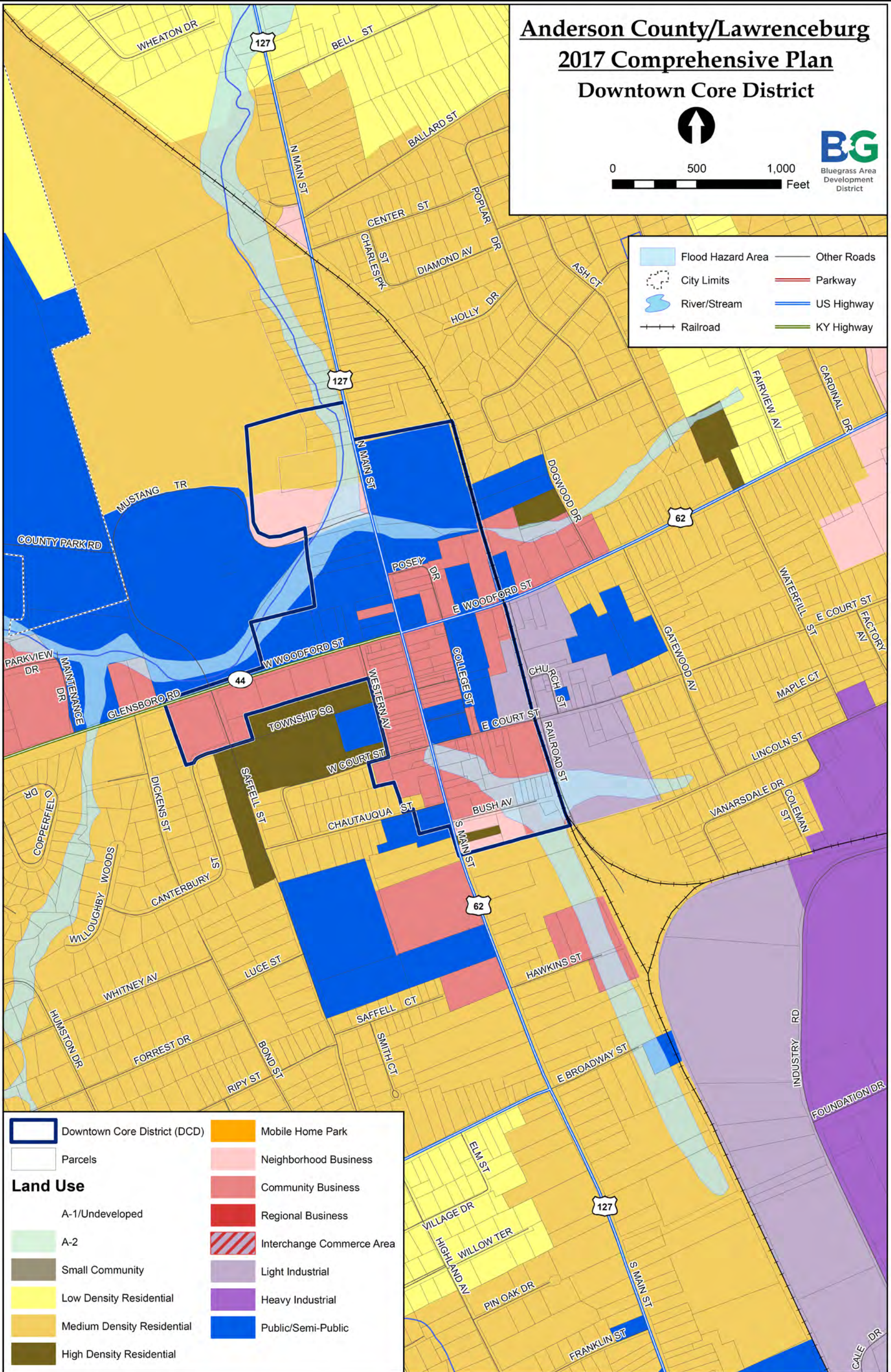
Anderson County/Lawrenceburg
2017 Comprehensive Plan
Downtown Core District



0 500 1,000 Feet



- Flood Hazard Area
- City Limits
- River/Stream
- Railroad
- Other Roads
- Parkway
- US Highway
- KY Highway



- Downtown Core District (DCD)
- Parcels
- Land Use**
- A-1/Undeveloped
- A-2
- Small Community
- Low Density Residential
- Medium Density Residential
- High Density Residential
- Mobile Home Park
- Neighborhood Business
- Community Business
- Regional Business
- Interchange Commerce Area
- Light Industrial
- Heavy Industrial
- Public/Semi-Public

7.0 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ELEMENT

7.1 GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

V. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Goal A: Create and adopt policies and regulations that support a stable and diversified economic base for Lawrenceburg and Anderson County.

Objectives:

1. Update the Zoning Ordinance and Subdivision regulations to address additional commercial and industrial standards, including architectural design standards and landscaping.
2. Ensure that existing public policy supports and encourages economic development while protecting the health, safety and general welfare of residents.
3. Develop and adopt an economic strategy that serves the best interests of both residents and business owners throughout Anderson County.
4. Identify and pursue new commercial and industrial opportunities related to the County's existing economic base.

Goal B: Promote fiscally responsible economic growth.

Objectives:

1. Mitigate the public cost and impact of economic growth by requiring developers to pay their “fair-share” of infrastructure and utility costs.
2. Locate new and expanded industrial and commercial development in areas with adequate existing utility services, transportation facilities and fire and police protection, or within the Lawrenceburg urban services area.

Goal C: Promote economic development that is appropriate for the site and compatible with its surroundings.

Objectives:

1. Encourage commercial and industrial development at appropriate sites with access to US 127, I 64 and the Bluegrass Parkway.
2. Concentrate major commercial development outside the CHD at identified nodes on the Future Land Use Map.
3. Restrict direct commercial and industrial access to US 127 through traffic management methods such as frontage and service roads.

7.0 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ELEMENT

7.1 GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

7.2 PURPOSE

The main goal of economic development within a community is to draw commerce and industry to a community. This is accomplished through setting goals, providing policies that direct incentives, inventorying a community’s assets, weaknesses, strengths, and opportunities. Economic development can foster competition between companies, improve the livability and appeal of a community, and help sustain residents’ quality of life. The ultimate goal for any City and County is to create a sustainable economy that acts as an attractor to high income jobs to help generate income and investment opportunities.

Economic activity helps generate the revenue necessary to provide public services and future infrastructure. No single entity—public or private— can implement these strategies alone. Implementation of the economic goals and objectives included above will require the City’s organizations to work closely with private organizations and developers to ensure a flourishing and vibrant economy. Diversification of economic services is key to a thriving economy within a community.

7.3 EXISTING CHARACTER

Currently the County and City are experiencing low to moderate levels of economic growth and development. New commercial and industrial development seems to be at a standstill, with some commercial areas containing vacant buildings. Currently, the bulk of commercially designated property is located along US 127, within the historic downtown area, along Glensboro Road/Woodford Street, at the US 127/Bluegrass Parkway Interchange, and scatter along Broadway Street. Major areas of industrially designated land are located east of Main Street and in northern Lawrenceburg off the 127.

Within these areas are numerous businesses that provide employment opportunities to those within the County and the surrounding labor market area. The largest employer within the County is General Cable employing 238 individuals, followed by Florida Tile with 220 employees. It is important to note that a Labor Market Area includes a 60-mile radius. As such, Anderson County’s Labor Market Area includes Louisville and Lexington, and many other smaller cities and towns, and has a total labor population nearing 800,000 people.

7.3.1 Relevant Data

As part of the economic analysis of Anderson County, and by extension Lawrenceburg, data has been pulled from the U.S. Census Bureau as well as other sources, and evaluated as part of the drafting of this document. Relevant data included in the economic section should show top employers currently in the area, total workforce, unemployment, median income, commercial properties, and the distance between the community and higher education facilities.

7.2 PURPOSE

7.3 EXISTING CHARACTER

7.3.1 Relevant Data

Top Employers

Anderson County (and Lawrenceburg by extension) have nearly 1,500 firms or businesses currently in operation. These businesses range in employees from one (1) employee to more than 238 employees. The following table lists the top twenty of these businesses.

Table 7.3-1: Top 20 by Employment (Manufacturing & Service & Technology Firms Only)			
Firm	Product(s)/Service(s)	Emp.	Year
			Est.
Lawrenceburg			
Kapstone Container Corporation	Corrugated boxes	4	1985
Lovers Leap Vineyards & Winery	Winery and vineyards	4	N/A
Maynard Studios, Inc.	Manufacturer of hand-forged custom stair rails, furniture, etc.	5	2010
Embedded Data Systems LLC	Host adapters, sensors, IO devices mfgs complete lines of iButton, Thermochron, 1-Wire interface products. Provides custom-engineered solutions, custom designs of electronic sensors & ethernet servers. Local controller can also be made to spec.	6	2003
Dlubak Glass Company	Glass recycling for automotive & window fabricators. Recycling of laminated windshields, backlites, side lights automotive headlamps, fluorescent tubes & insulated window glass	10	1995
Kentucky Welding Tool & Die Inc	Precision tool and die, machining, fabrication, and maintenance.	10	1996
Kentucky Nutrition Service Inc	Livestock vitamins & minerals	11	1980
Bauer's Candies Inc	Modjeskas (homemade caramel covered marshmallows)	12	1889
Glo-Marr Pet Products, Inc	Animal healthcare products & vitamin supplements	15	1988
Hanson Aggregates Tyrone Quarry	Crushed limestone	18	1936
Diade USA Inc	Produce and design mosaic tile	34	2010
Custom Tool & Manufacturing Co	Wiring harnesses, machine shop; welding	35	1989

7.0 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ELEMENT

Firm	Product(s)/Service(s)	Emp.	Year
			Est.
Lawrenceburg			
Algood Food Company	Jellies, jams, preserves	37	1993
Four Roses Distillery LLC	Manufacture distilled spirits, primarily bourbon	60	1946
YKK USA	Automatic attaching machines, metal buttons, snaps, fasteners, hooks & eyes	122	1955
Wild Turkey Bourbon	Distilled spirits and visitor center	151	1855
Florida Tile Inc	Produce ceramic and porcelain tile. Import and distribute ceramic, porcelain, and stone.	220	1969
General Cable	Telephone cable, datacom cable	238	1974
Top 20 Total		992	

Source: Kentucky Cabinet for Economic Development (1/13/2017).

Workforce

	Anderson		Lawrenceburg	
	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent
Population 16 years and over	17,055	-	8,529	-
In labor force	11,438	67.1%	6,027	70.7%
Not in labor force	5,617	32.9%	2,502	29.3%
Employed	10,646	62.4%	5,622	65.9%
Unemployed	789	4.6%	405	4.7%
Armed Forces	3	0.0%	0	0.0%

Anderson County has a total population of 21,979 people, while 11,103 of those individuals reside with Lawrenceburg. Of the County's total population 17,055 are of employable age (16 years or older), exactly half of these people are in Lawrenceburg (8,529 people). Of those that could be employed 11,438 in the County (6,027 of which are in the City) are in the work force while 5,617 in the County (2,502 within Lawrenceburg) are not in the labor force. Those still considered "within the labor force" account for 10,646 (5,622 in the City) who are currently employed with 789 (405 in the City) individuals listed as unemployed. This statistic, while skewed, shows a 4.6-percent unemployment.

This number does not reflect those workers who have been out of work for greater than a year and are no longer searching. Many of those individuals are listed in the "Not in Labor Force" statistic thus making the actual unemployment percentage higher and difficult to track.

Topic	Anderson County	Lawrenceburg
High school graduate or higher of persons age 25 years+	88.10%	87.90%
Bachelor's degree or higher of persons age 25 years+	18.90%	18.20%
Mean travel time to work (minutes), workers age 16 years+	25.9	24.2
Median household income (dollars)	53,410	51,303
Per capita income (dollars)	24,353	23,143
Persons in Poverty	10.70%	11.80%

Education plays a large role in the types of businesses that locate in a community. Many higher paying careers or jobs require a higher educated work force. These types of businesses locate in communities where either the residents have the education levels necessary or where individuals who have the qualifications necessary live within the labor market area. Currently, Anderson County has a population where 88.1% have a high school diploma. However, only 18.9% of that 88.1% have a bachelors or higher degree. This may affect the types of industry and commerce type businesses that choose to locate within Anderson County. Increasing the hiring pool of qualified individuals could help increase the economic desirability of the community.

In order to turn this situation around and begin drawing new commercial and industrial users to the area, both the City and County will need to look at potential incentives including limited sales tax refunds, reduced property taxes for limited timeframes, corporate tax breaks and shared infrastructure costs. While these are but a few examples of incentives that could be used it may be important for the community to create a 'checklist' of requirements a business or employer must satisfy in order to receive an incentives package; the more items met on the checklist could then translate into a larger available incentive package.

Schools of Higher Education

Research into school resources and facilities within a sixty mile radius of Anderson County has revealed a striking number of educational school options for students and adults. With the number of educational facilities available there should be a way to draw industry to the County and capitalize on the education and skill pool of those who attend these facilities. All told there are 38 four-year schools (colleges and universities), 26 two-year schools (colleges, and technical campuses), and 20 technical schools

7.0 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ELEMENT

The following table illustrate the major industrial workforce sectors that employ the greatest number of employees within Anderson County, and Lawrenceburg. As can be seen in the table manufacturing, educational services, public administration, and retail services are the highest job sectors within the County and City respectively. For economic development purposes it is important to note that Anderson County appears to be “top heavy” with government jobs. As government jobs are paid through tax revenue this is more of a negative situation.

INDUSTRY	Anderson		Lawrenceburg	
	Persons	Percent	Persons	Percent
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	117	1.10%	44	0.80%
Construction	670	6.30%	309	5.50%
Manufacturing	2,140	20.10%	1,248	22.20%
Wholesale trade	166	1.60%	112	2.00%
Retail trade	1,065	10.00%	460	8.20%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	368	3.50%	159	2.80%
Information	208	2.00%	140	2.50%
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	489	4.60%	211	3.80%
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	544	5.10%	317	5.60%
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	2,059	19.30%	1,084	19.30%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	673	6.30%	420	7.50%
Other services, except public administration	603	5.70%	244	4.30%
Public administration	1,544	14.50%	874	15.50%

7.4 DISCUSSION

For the near term, Anderson County and Lawrenceburg will need to contend with its rural setting and limited size of its labor force. Over time as the community grows, these conditions will change. In the interim, economic development opportunities will likely be limited to those industries that are attracted to its assets of good transportation access, low labor costs, and low land costs. Opportunities will expand to the extent that the community can piggyback on efforts in the broader sub region.

Larger municipalities and state sponsored programs typically have an employment count or wage level requirement to their incentive structures. Smaller communities on the front end of the growth curve are limited in this aspect and typically rely on simple items such as speedy response times for administrative processing and having shovel ready dirt. In these cases it is especially important to model the impact of potential businesses on the community and do not provide incentives in excess of these benefits.

7.4 DISCUSSION

7.0 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ELEMENT

Inventoring vacant industrial and commercial land, and unused industrial and commercial buildings is important for economic development purposes as it provides a layout of all available land and helps with the analysis if additional land is needed. The following tables show the current inventory of industrial land and buildings. No inventory has been completed regarding commercial need and availability.

Site ID	Site Name	Total Ac.	Largest Possible Tract	Rail Access	Min. Distance To	
					Interstate/ Parkway	Airport
005-015	Parkway Economic Development Center	115.37	115.37	No	0.1	17
005-016	Lawrenceburg -- Site 005-016	29.84	29.84	Possible	0.1	17
Total		145.21				

Bldg. ID	Building Name	Square Feet	Ac.	Min. Ceiling Ht.	Rail Access
005-008	Kapstone Paper & Packaging Bldg	69,115	N/A	14.0' minimum	No
005-007	1187 Alton Road Lawrenceburg	40,000	3	14.0' minimum	No
005-006	1006 Eagle Lake Drive Building # 1	31,500	14	16.0' minimum	No
Total		140,615			

7.5 S.W.O.T. ANALYSIS

7.5.1 Strengths

- A. Close Proximity to I-64.
- B. Community directly fronting on US 127 and Bluegrass Parkway.
- C. Industrial users have direct access to rail.
- D. Existing marketable industrial and commercial property and land.
- E. Low unemployment rate.

7.5 S.W.O.T. ANALYSIS

7.5.1 Strengths

7.0 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ELEMENT

7.5.2 Weaknesses

- A. Multiple areas with high commercial vacancies.
- B. Conversion of commercial to residential.
- C. Low percentage of skilled laborers staying in the area.
- D. Low percentages of college graduates and the businesses or firms to increase retention.

7.5.3 Opportunities

- A. Large Pool of potential higher skilled workers within the Labor Force Area (60-mile radius from Lawrenceburg).
- B. Surplus of Commercial and Industrial land and building space.

7.5.4 Threats

- A. Inability to capitalize on higher educated students, employees, and residents staying within Anderson County to work and commuting elsewhere.
- B. Competing with larger communities (Louisville, Lexington, and Frankfort) for the same professional job base.
- C. Further decline of commercial businesses along US 127, as well as continued vacancies of commercially zoned land.
- D. Continued loss of commercially zoned land converted to residential.

7.5.2 Weaknesses

7.5.3 Opportunities

7.5.4 Threats

7.6 ECONOMIC POLICY

Many characteristics of Anderson County create a high quality of life for its residents. Economic opportunities, however, are limited at the present time. As a result, Anderson County residents are both earning and spending their incomes elsewhere. A lack of employment options, both industrially and professionally, force residents into long daily commutes which consume personal time, increase vehicle operation and maintenance costs, and have potentially negative environmental effects. A shortage of locally available commercial businesses, including entertainment and retail, results in an opportunity cost for Anderson County and Lawrenceburg as resident will spend their money elsewhere, instead of within the community.

The communities' goals and objectives have been adopted in order to provide a framework to move forward and attract new growth to the community. The following policies have been drafted to help guide the community and help meet each of the goals found at the beginning of this element.

- A. Review and evaluate Anderson County's and Lawrenceburg's incentive policies and update to help draw additional businesses and industry to the community.
- B. Research potential education and training seminars that can be provided by the Economic Development Department for residents.
- C. Review and update policy to promote local investment strategies.
- D. Update the Zoning Ordinance to restrict the use of industrial land for commercial purposes.
- E. Focus economic development/expansion to areas identified on the future land use map as commercial and industrial nodes.

7.6 ECONOMIC POLICY

8.0 ENVIRONMENTAL ELEMENT

8.1 GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

IV. B. NATURAL RESOURCES

Goal A: Protect the environment and natural resources of Anderson County.

Objectives:

1. Identify environmentally sensitive areas within Anderson County, including karst (sinkhole) topography, floodplains, steep slopes, wetlands, aquifers, fault lines, source water protection areas, and wildlife management areas.
2. Adopt regulations and policies as necessary to protect environmentally sensitive areas from the negative impacts.
3. Require soil erosion control measures and revegetation in areas of new development.

8.2 PURPOSE

Evaluating the natural environment within the boundaries of a jurisdiction is important in order to assess the conditions that will affect future growth, expansion, and development. This element should provide a framework for the preservation of important natural resources and a policy guide for development in areas that may have environmental sensitivity that should be protected and preserved in relation to the adopted goals and objectives.

8.3 EXISTING CONDITIONS

Anderson County has a variable natural environment. Within the boundaries of the County are two major watersheds, elevation changes of more than 600-feet from the lowest elevation to the highest elevation, several waterways, and wildlife management areas. The climate within the County usually provides warm summers, and cold winters with copious levels of precipitation (rain and snow).

8.4 DISCUSSION

The following sections will identify major environmental conditions, hazards, and resources that should be protected or accounted for during potential development. Assessment of the environment conditions within the County is important to determine sensitivity. The main intent of this section is to identify key features within the County that may require additional County and City policies to maintain a healthy environment as the County and city grow from residential, commercial and industrial development.

8.0 ENVIRONMENTAL ELEMENT

8.1 GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

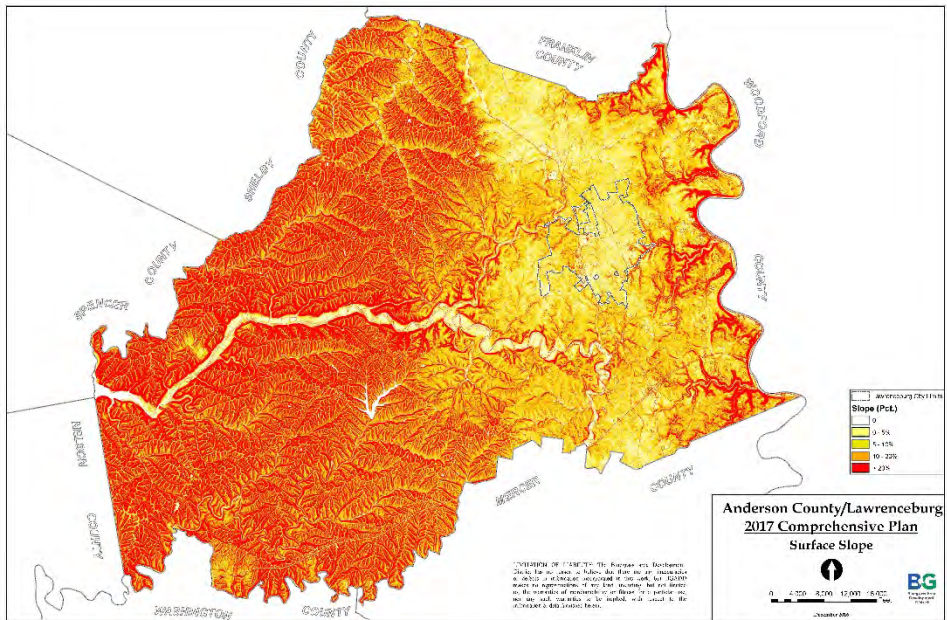
8.2 PURPOSE

8.3 EXISTING CONDITIONS

8.4 DISCUSSIONS

8.4.1 Slope and Topography

Slope conditions have significance in land use and development for several reasons. Slopes of 5% to 10% are widely scattered throughout the western part of Anderson County. There are also areas concentrated along the Salt River, Gilberts Creek, Wildcat Creek and other creeks and streams feeding directly into the Kentucky River on the county’s eastern border. These slopes may be problematic for industrial and commercial development and for higher density residential uses, and development plans for these areas should play special attention to potential water quality hazards related to runoff from roadways, parking lots and high-intensity agricultural uses. In many cases and for many uses, development of this type may in fact prove to be economically impractical.



8.4.1 Slope and Topography

8.4.2 Soils

According to the US Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service, the primary soil types found in Anderson County are Eden, Faywood-Lowell and Fairmount-Rock Outcrop-McAfee. Each of these can have significant impacts on land development throughout the county.

Eden soils comprise about 64% of soils in Anderson County. They occur on strongly sloping hillsides, ridgetops and valleys, mainly in the western two-thirds of the county. The USDA soil survey states that most of this acreage is well suited for trees but poorly suited for urban uses and farming due to steep slopes. This soil type is by far the most prevalent throughout western Anderson County, beginning just west of the US 127 Bypass and extending to the county’s western boundaries.

8.4.2 Soils

Faywood-Lowell soils cover 28% of the county. They are found on gently sloping ridgetops and strongly sloping hillsides. They are suitable for cultivated crops, with proper consideration for potential erosion control, as well as pasture, hay and woodlands. The more gently sloping areas are suitable for urban uses, with allowances for the soil's clay texture, slow permeability and shallow depth. Steeper areas are not appropriate for urban level development. This soil type is prevalent along the US 127/127 Bypass corridor and includes the incorporated boundary of Lawrenceburg.

Areas along the Kentucky River generally consist of Fairmount-Rock Outcrop-McAfee soils. They are well drained and include significant limestone beds and rock outcrops. Most of this acreage, which accounts for about 9% of county soils, is poorly suited for any kind of development or agricultural use. It is concentrated along Anderson County's eastern border, and is the prevalent soil type within the Source Water Protection Area (SWPA).

SOILS	DESCRIPTION	ACRES
AsA	Ashton silt loam	285.61
Bo	Boonesboro silt loam	2,008.22
Du	Dunning silty clay loam	2.79
EdC	Eden silty clay loam,	6652.57
EfE	Eden flaggy silty clay	52,652.09
ErC	Elk silt loam	4,069.82
FaC	Fairmount flaggy silty clay	857.2
FcF	Fairmount-Rock outcrop complex	7,327.86
FdD	Faywood silt loam	27,647.79
FeC3	Faywood silty clay	567.12
Hu	Huntington silt loam, 0 to 4 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	26.59
Lc	Lawrence silt loam, rarely flooded	554.39
Ld	Lindside silt loam, occasionally flooded	1,126.38
McD	McAfee silt loam	1,733.97
MdD	McAfee-Rock outcrop complex	91.85
Me	Melvin silt loam	44.11
Ne	Newark silt loam	488.74
NhB	Nicholson silt loam	1,964.79
No	Nolin silt loam	2,591.84
OtA	Otwood silt loam	82.1
OtB	Otwell silt loam	385.58

Table 8.4-1: Soils within Anderson County (Continued)

SOILS	DESCRIPTION	ACRES
uBlmB	Bluegrass-Maury silt loams	345.04
uLbiB	Lowell-Bluegrass silt loams	344.51
uLfc	Lowell-Faywood silt loams	12,026.85
uLsoB	Lowell-Sandview silt loams	5,261.34
uMImC	Maury-Bluegrass silt loams	186.43
W	Water	1,408.11
Total		130,733.7

8.4.3 Environmental Hazards

Fault Lines: Several small segments of fault lines are located in the far southeastern part of Anderson County. Although seismic activity could influence slope stability and groundwater flow in the immediate area of the faults, none has occurred in recorded history.

Karst/Subsidence: Karst refers to a type of topography formed in limestone, dolomite, or gypsum created by the dissolution of rock by the filtration of rain and underground water. It is characterized by closed depressions or sinkholes, and underground drainage. Karst landscapes and aquifers form when water dissolves limestone, gypsum, and other rocks. The surface expression of Karst includes sinkholes, sinking streams and springs. Kentucky is one of the world’s most famous Karst areas. About 38 percent of the state has sinkholes that are recognizable on topographic maps, and 25 percent have obvious and well-developed Karst features.

Karst areas, which frequently include sinkholes, are common along the Woodford County border at the County’s eastern edge. There is an additional small concentration located along SR151 and SR1875 in the north central part of the County, and about 20 have been identified within the USB. Natural springs are concentrated along the Kentucky River and widely scattered throughout Anderson County. Both of these conditions present obvious obstacles for any type of large-scale or concentrated development.

Limestone is the primary geologic characteristic throughout the County, especially eastward from the Alton Station and Lawrenceburg areas to the Kentucky River. This is excellent foundation material but can result in severe limitations for some types of development. Seepage problems, which can create faulty foundations, flooding, wet basements and septic system failure, are also a characteristic of this type of bedrock. Contaminated water can travel quickly underground and pollute both surface and groundwater. The vast majority of the County from Lawrenceburg west consists of limestone mixed with higher

8.4.3 Environmental Hazards

concentrations of shale, which results in the rolling hills typical of this area. While this makes very good foundation material, it can create moderate to severe limitations for the below-grade excavation required for septic systems and underground utilities.

Anderson County and the City of Lawrenceburg in the most recent Hazard Mitigation Plan ranked Karst probability as well as potential impact as LOW.

Landslides/Mudslides: Landslides are the down-slope movement of rock, soil, or both under the influence of gravity. They can occur in landscapes ranging from gentle slopes to steep cliffs. The velocity of landslide movement can also vary from slow to very rapid. In Kentucky landslides are not isolated to a particular region, as all that is required is gravity to exceed the strength of the materials that compose a slope. Landslides can be triggered or facilitated by intense rainfall, earthquakes, water level change, human activities, and geology. Areas that are generally prone to landslide hazards include existing old landslides; the bases of steep slopes; the bases of drainage channels; and developed hillsides where leach-field septic systems are used.

Landslides and Mudslides were ranked as Moderate with the potential of a high impact cost in the 2016 hazard Mitigation Plan.

Severe Storms: Thunder storms are caused by rapid upward movement of warm, moist air. As the air uplifts it cools and condenses until it reaches the dew point, at which point raindrops form and fall, colliding with other rain drops and moisture. This downdraft moves cool/cold air downward which collides with the rising warm, moist air. This collision of warm and cold fronts creates thunderstorms. It is important to note that there are multiple kinds of storms including, Single Cell, Multicell Cluster, Multicell Line, and Supercell. The Supercell is the rarest and most dangerous form of thunderstorm. Additional dangers that arise from thunderstorms include flash floods, hail, out flow, high winds, tornadoes, most of which have caused damage to property and loss of life.

Anderson County Ranked the potential for Severe Storms and Tornadoes to occur as High with a potential for a High cost impact.

Flooding: A flood is a natural event for rivers and streams. It is defined by the National Flood Insurance program (NFIP) as a general or temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of two or more acres of normally dry land area or of two or more properties from an overflow of inland/tidal waters, unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source, a mudflow, or a collapse or subsidence of land as a result of erosion or undermining cause by waves or currents of water exceeding anticipated cyclical levels. Several factors determine the severity of a flood. These may include rainfall intensity, duration, topography, ground cover, and frequency of inundation (climate, soil, and channel slope).

Anderson County and Lawrenceburg are located in a “wet” climate zone and have multiple rivers and streams that course through the community. However, it is important to note that many of the steep slopes found within the City limits correspond directly with the banks of these rivers and streams which would minimize flooding potential. Further, soil types within the community allow for water filtration which also reduces flood potential. The county has a low threat level for flooding. While flooding potential within the county is low, it is important to remember that floods have caused loss of life in the past. Within the last sixty years, ten-percent of flooding events resulted in a death within Madison County.

Flooding was one of the highest ranking potential hazards within the entire Bluegrass Region. Anderson County and Lawrenceburg also ranked it with a High potential for occurring each year and a High potential cost impact.

Winter Storms: These storms vary in their severity and condition and can provide moderate snow coverage over a few hours to blizzard conditions with blinding wind-driven snow, sleet, or ice that continues for several days. Some winter storms may be large enough to affect several states while others may affect single communities. Regardless of extent and severity, all winter storms are followed by low temperatures, blowing snow, and reduced visibility. The damage caused by winter storms can have long last impacts for a community. The types of severe winter storms that may occur include blizzards, heavy snow storms, and ice storms. Power outages, extreme cold, flooding, snow and ice accumulation have occurred after a winter storm has passed through the community.

The threat of winter storms within Anderson County and Lawrenceburg was ranked as Moderate and a potential High impact cost.

Wildfires: Kentucky has approximately 25,288,300 acres of land. Roughly 12,000,000 of those acres are forested areas with another approximate 10,000,000 acres used for crops and pasture land. Wildfires have occurred and burned roughly 10,000 acres of land since 2000. The term wildfire may include grass, forest, and scrub fires that are either manmade or of natural origin. These are unplanned fires and fall within three general categories, Surface, Ground, and Crown. The inherent moisture within the State of Kentucky mitigates much of the damage potential of wildfires, and those that do occur are generally minor in size. In dryer states it is not uncommon for a single wildfire to burn tens of thousands of acres from a single “event” or even a few fires that have exceeded hundreds of thousands of acres. The threat of wildfire within Anderson County was ranked Moderate.

Drought: This hazard is defined as a prolonged period of abnormally low rainfall or a shortage of water resulting from low rainfall. According to the NOAA Kentucky is in a state of drought due to low levels of rainfall when compared to historical levels. Anderson County and Lawrenceburg ranked the potential for this hazard to occur and the impact cost as Moderate.

8.4.4 Vegetation and Wildlife

Wildlife: According to the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife there are over 336 different species of animals that inhabit that land within Anderson County’s borders. This incredible variety of animals includes hawks, frogs, snakes, ducks, fish, sparrows, eagles, turtles, rodents, owls, coyote, beaver, and various other mammals, reptiles, fish, and birds.

Vegetation: Anderson County also has many types of plant life as well and is located in an incredibly verdant area. The county sits within or near the boundaries of the Bluegrass and Knobs regions.

- A. Bluegrass Region: Ecology was open woodland savanna that included grassland and large single tree or copses including the coffee tree, black walnut, bur oak, and blue ash. However, today most of the wooded savanna is gone and what remains are numerous large trees on individual parcels and pasture land.
- B. Knobs Region: This region surrounds the Bluegrass where the mountains begin to rise as small hills. The vegetation in this region includes maple, oak, hornbeam, willow, birch, cypress, and bechtulip poplar trees.

8.4.5 Local Wildlife Management Areas

Taylorsville Lake WMA: The 9,418 acre Taylorsville Lake WMA includes 2,380 acres within Anderson County, located along the Taylorsville Lake shoreline and upstream along the Salt River to just west of Mt. Eden Road. This land is owned by the Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE), which prohibits development of any kind and manages access for waterfowl hunting, boating and other recreational purposes. The intent is to manage and protect the area’s wildlife habitat, including both plant and animal species.

8.4.6 Rivers and Streams

Anderson County has more than forty streams and rivers within its boundaries. These water ways have a total length exceeding 235 miles in aggregate length. Anderson County and the City of Lawrenceburg should provide policies to protect these areas as each has the potential for future recreational opportunities for both residents and visitors. Tourism provides additional revenue to the recipient communities and should be explored as a viable economic opportunity.

8.4.4 Vegetation and Wildlife

8.4.5 Local Wildlife Management Areas

8.4.6 Rivers and Streams

Table 8.4-2: Streams and Mile Length within Anderson County			
Stream Name	Length (mi)	Stream Name	Length (mi)
Bailey Run	4.41	Little Beaver Creek	4.72
Bear Branch	2.10	Little Benson Creek	5.57
Bear Creek	3.50	Little Willow Creek	5.55
Beaver Creek	26.99	Mud Lick	2.22
Beechroot Branch	1.89	Pigeon Creek	2.78
Benson Creek	9.98	Puncheon Creek	4.53
Buchanan Creek	2.00	Raccoon Branch	1.68
Cedar Brook	3.73	Raise Branch	1.80
Cheese Lick	7.27	Salt Lick	0.86
Clay Lick Creek	2.49	Salt River	31.83
Crooked Creek	14.21	Sharps Branch	3.69
East Prong Crooked Creek	7.51	Short Creek	1.07
Fox Creek	4.34	South Benson Creek	5.86
Gilbert Creek	6.61	Stevens Run	3.09
Goose Branch	0.87	Sulphur Creek	6.04
Hammond Creek	8.98	Timber Creek	4.60
Hickorynut Creek	3.12	Tucker Branch	1.34
Indian Creek	5.00	Turkey Run	0.69
Johnson Branch	2.51	Watts Run	3.81
Kentucky River	17.60	Wildcat Creek	2.25
Levy Creek	1.15	Willow Creek	5.62
Total River/Stream Miles			235.85

Watersheds: Two major watersheds of the Kentucky River Basin are partially located in Anderson County: the Kentucky River Palisades Watershed and the Benson Creek Watershed. The Kentucky River Palisades Watershed covers 164 square miles in Jessamine, Garrard, Mercer, Woodford, Anderson and Franklin Counties, providing drinking water for the cities of Harrodsburg, Wilmore, Versailles, Lawrenceburg and Frankfort. The surrounding landscape is characterized by undulating terrain and moderate surface runoff and groundwater drainage rates. Among the Anderson County creeks that feed it are Cedar Brook, Gilbert Creek, Clay Lick Creek, Bear Branch, Cedar Brook, Bailey Run, Sharps Run, Benson Creek and Little Benson Creek.

Benson Creek is a tributary of the Kentucky River that empties into the river at Frankfort. The Benson Creek Watershed covers southwest Franklin County, western Shelby County and northern Anderson County. Among the creeks that feed Benson Creek are North and South Benson Creek, Goose Branch and Pigeon Creek. The land is characterized by hilly terrain, very rapid rates of surface runoff and slow rates of groundwater drainage.

Waterways: Taylorsville Lake was created by an Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE) project damming the Salt River in the early 1980s. A 9,418 acre Wildlife Management Area (WMA) owned by the ACOE includes 269 acres of Taylorsville Lake and nearly nine miles of shoreline in southwestern Anderson County. While most of the WMA's recreational facilities are located in the Taylorsville Lake State Park in neighboring Spencer County, the Van Buren Boat Ramp, managed by the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife, is located in Anderson County at the end of SR1579/Van Buren Road. The 148 acre Beaver Lake is located along US 62 in south-central Anderson County. It includes approximately nine miles of shoreline, and is partially developed under private ownership.

The Kentucky River forms Anderson County's eastern boundary with Woodford County, and is the county's primary water source. Gorges of up to 300 feet create bluffs and palisades along the river with steep slopes common along the shoreline. This deeply entrenched gorge, with its nearly vertical limestone walls, is the most spectacular topographic feature of the central Bluegrass Region. Two bridges currently in use span the river, one on US 62 that connects Versailles, the Woodford County seat, with Lawrenceburg and the other a crossing for the Bluegrass Parkway, located at the southern end of Anderson County. Young's High Bridge, an abandoned rail bridge just south of and parallel to the US 62 bridge, is not in use but has historic implications. A ramp located near Tyrone provides public access to the river for boaters. Lock & Dam 5, built of timber and stone in 1842, is located just north of US 62.

The Salt River runs for approximately 26 miles through central Anderson County, from Taylorsville Lake east toward the US 127 Bypass, then turning south toward Mercer County. It was dammed in the early 1980s by the ACOE to form Taylorsville Lake, we extends eastward from Anderson County into Spencer County. While the Salt River is its largest interior riverway, Anderson County contains numerous other creeks, streams and rivers of all sizes.

Water Quality: The 2010 305b Report, a periodic water quality report required by the US Congress, included segments of four Anderson County streams: Bailey Run, Benson Creek, Gilberts Creek and the Kentucky River. While no serious water quality impairments were detected in these streams, the lower reach of Bailey Run, was found to have conditions that could interfere with its ability to support a healthy community of aquatic life. The pollutants believed to have

caused this condition were silt and dissolved solids entering the waterway from post-development erosion and urban stormwater runoff. Bailey Run is sourced near the Woodlake subdivision in southeast Anderson County, emptying into the Kentucky River at Tyrone.

The Kentucky River Watershed Watch (KRWV) also samples multiple stream sites within Anderson County along Sharps Branch, Gilbert Creek, Bear Branch, Wildcat Branch and Bailey Run. The water samples are analyzed for herbicides, pathogens (E.coli), nutrients (nitrogen, phosphorus and sulfate), chemicals and metals. High pathogen levels were found at sites up to one-half mile upstream of the Kentucky River at Bear Branch, Wildcat Branch and Bailey Run. These streams are all located in the southeast portion of Anderson County.

Source Water Protection Area (SWPA): Source Water Protection Areas are established by the Kentucky Division of Water to protect drinking water sources across the Commonwealth, with the intention of reducing the potential for harmful contaminants to enter the water supply. SWPAs are divided into three categories. Zone I is the Critical Zone, beginning 1/4 mile below an intake site and extending five miles upstream; this area also includes a 1/4 mile area along each side of streams feeding into the water source. Zone II, the Zone of Responsibility, extends an additional ten miles above the intake and includes a 1/2 mile zone along all feeder streams. Zone III, the Zone of Potential Impact, extends a total of 25 miles above the intake. The SWPA in Anderson County protects Kentucky River Pool 5.

This Plan’s Land Use map depicts SWPA Zone I. In addition to restricting pesticide use and conserving existing tree cover, recommendations include confining development to low-impact uses, restricting or prohibiting septic systems, landfills and dumps, and permitting only low-impact recreational uses.

8.4.7 Floodplain Areas

Flood damage has costs for the community as a whole as well as for individual property owners. The Zoning Ordinance for Lawrenceburg and Anderson County currently includes regulations regarding a Flood Plain District (F), with the intent of restricting uses within flood plains to those not greatly damaged by floods or moving waters as well as those uses that will not impede floodwater flow. Permanent structures can only be placed within the flood plain after demonstrating that provisions have been made to protect them from flood damage. All structures must meet state and federal flood insurance requirements.

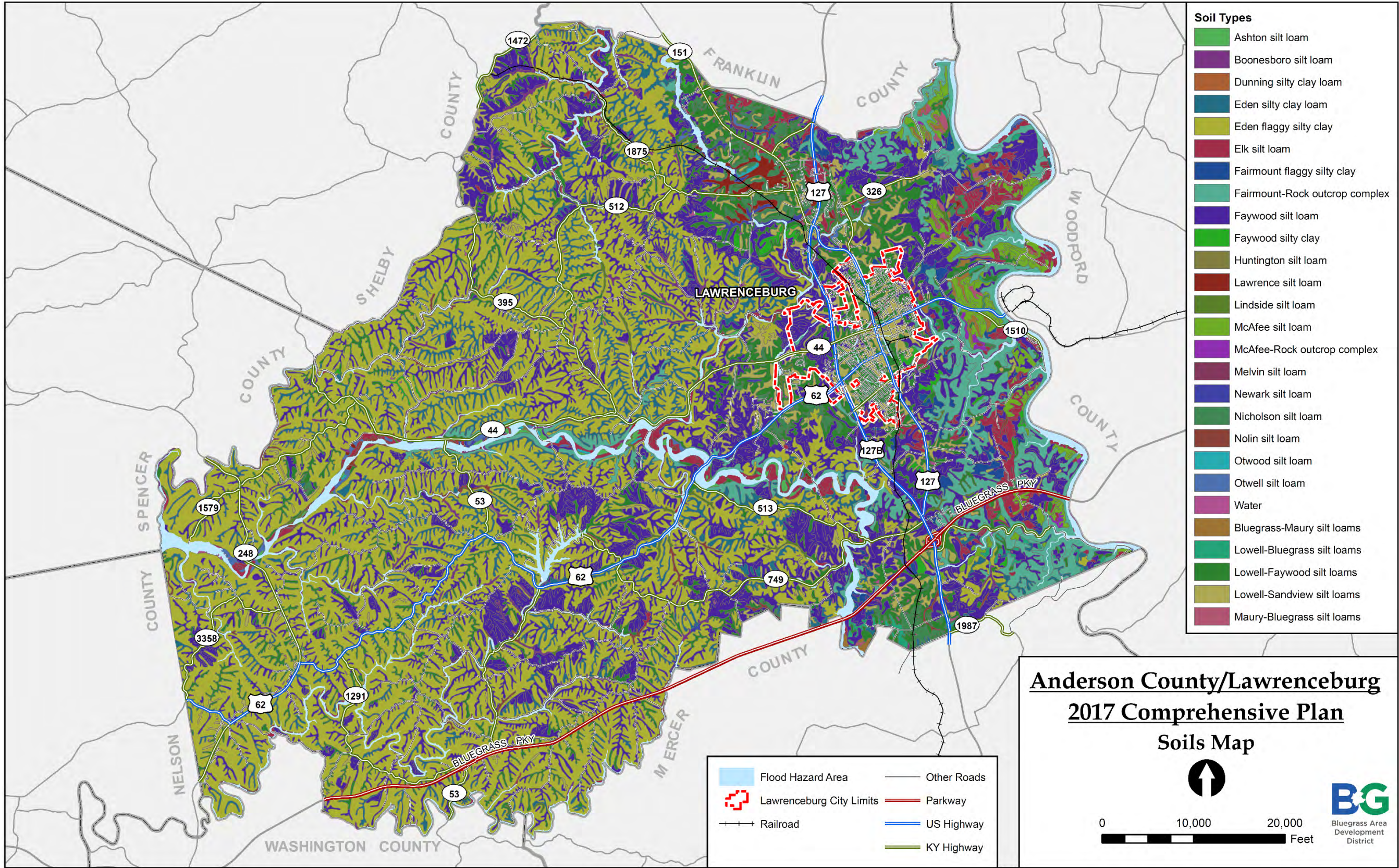
8.4.7 Floodplain Areas

Table 8.4-3: FEMA Flood Zone Areas in Anderson County			
Flood Zone	Description	Area (Sq Mi)	Acres
A	1.0% or 100-Year Flood	7.72	4,940.8
AE	River Floodway	0.82	524.8
AE	1.0% or 100-Year Flood with BFE	0.37	236.8
X (Shaded)	0.2% or 500-Year Flood	0.09	57.6
Totals		9.0	5,760.0

8.5 ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

- A. Protect prime agricultural soils within the County.
- B. Negative environmental impacts are to be mitigated, especially with regard to wastewater treatment, solid waste management and water quality issues.
- C. Encourage stable, diverse and environmentally responsible business and industry.

8.5 ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY



9.0 IMPLEMENTATION

TABLE 9-1: IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES						
LAND USE - Goals & Objectives						
General Development		Short	Mid	Long	On-Going	Policy for Implementation
A	Designate adequate and appropriate sites for all primary land use types: agricultural, residential, commercial and industrial.					Promote compatibility between agriculture and other land uses. Ensure compatibility in areas mixing residential and non-residential land uses.
B	Encourage growth in a concentrated and logical manner that makes efficient use of existing and planned public facilities, services and utilities.					All future development within the USB must tie into existing public sewer system or concurrently with utility expansion; no septic systems, private treatments plants or private disposal facilities are permitted.
C	Require developers to extend or construct water, sewer, adequate transportation facilities and other infrastructure as required					Street connectivity and property interconnectivity through cross-access easements to adjacent existing and future development is required.
D	Encourage the preservation of prime farm and agricultural lands and protect these areas from encroachment by commercial, industrial and non-agriculture residential development, except at specific nodes at identified intersections on the Future Land Use Map.					New development, other than agricultural, is permitted only on sites directly adjacent to existing Small Community development.
1	Support the continuing operation of working farms and protect them from negative impacts of non-agricultural land uses.					Support value-added agriculture business and agri-tourism development in agricultural areas of Anderson County.
2	Allow value-added agriculture production and retail sales on agriculture zoned land for agriculture products produced on site.					
E	Require developers mitigate negative impacts created by developments on surrounding properties.					Adopt standards (landscape, amenity, buffer) to help with mitigating negative impacts
F	Encourage industrial facilities to locate on sites served by National Truck Network (NTN) roadways as defined by the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet.					Catalogue and inventory properties that qualify and provide this information to prospective developers.

Central Historic District (CHD) Development		Short	Mid	Long	On-Going	Policy for Implementation	
A		Promote the Lawrenceburg Central Historic District (CHD) as a core retail, residential and civic center of Anderson County specifically through old-town mixed use development ideas (i.e. live-work residences, commercial retail with apartments above, reduced parking requirements, etc.).					Create a historic downtown committee and adopt preservation guidelines and standards for the protection of historic structures and the historic integrity of the downtown.
	1	Encourage innovative adaptive re-use and infill development, including the combination of residential and commercial uses within a single structure or development plan within the CHD.					
	2	Ensure compatibility of new development within the CHD with its surroundings while meeting modern business needs through the use of design standards and regulations.					
	3	Discourage strip-style commercial/retail development.					
	4	Increase activity within the CHD by encouraging and supporting home occupations, specialty retail, entertainment, professional and governmental offices and other small businesses within the CHD.					
	5	Preserve, protect and rehabilitate historic buildings within the CHD.					

Residential Development		Short	Mid	Long	On-Going	Policy for Implementation
A	Create a diverse mix of quality, affordable housing for residents of income levels and needs.					Update the residential chapters of the Zoning Ordinance to improve flexible design, architectural standards, and widen the area for small community development.
B	Encourage flexible residential development strategies such as density credits and averaged densities to produce a wider range of housing types able to accommodate the needs of a variety of residents.					
C	Create nodes at major intersections within the County that would allow for neighborhood type commercial developments that would serve the needs of the community and neighborhoods within the area.					

9.0 IMPLEMENTATION

TABLE 9-2: IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES							
Transportation - Goals & Objectives			Short	Mid	Long	On-Going	Policy for Implementation
A		Improve roadway quality, safety, accessibility and interconnectivity within Anderson County, and adjacent counties.					Review and update the zoning ordinance and subdivision regulations parking, lighting, access, and construction standards.
	1	Participate in transportation planning efforts.					Review design specifications for roadways in both the County and City and update the specifications for future development.
	2	Actively pursue all transportation project funding opportunities.					
B		Provide a safe and efficient transportation system that includes Interstates, Kentucky State Routes, County Roads, Arterials, Collectors and local roadways, as well as facilities and infrastructure for pedestrians and cyclists.					Update street design standards within the Subdivision Regulations for both the County and City to meet these objectives.
	1	Ensure that new or expanded development occurs concurrently with the construction of necessary infrastructure.					
	2	Require new and expanding development to fund additions, alterations and/or improvements to the public roadway and other transportation infrastructure to accommodate the increase burden to the infrastructure and utility systems.					
	3	Limit direct access to US 127 for all new and expanding development.					
	4	Require all private streets meet or exceed construction standards as set by current Anderson County Subdivision Regulations.					
	5	Require all private streets provide adequate levels of service, emergency vehicle access, connectivity to future adjacent development and safe circulation patterns.					
	6	Develop a countywide Trails and Bicycle Lane Master Plan for pedestrians and cyclists.					
	7	Develop Corridor Plans for US 127 and US 62.					
	8	Require sight visibility triangle distances and other safety factors for the placement of access points along all public roads.					
C		Provide bicycle lanes and sidewalks throughout the CHD for pedestrians and cyclists.					Update the Zoning Ordinance and Subdivision regulations with bicycle lane and pedestrian amenity requirements and standards for all new subdivisions.
D		Require all new non-agricultural development to include accommodations for pedestrians and cyclists.					

TABLE 9-3: IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES							
Community Facilities - Goals & Objectives			Short	Mid	Long	On-Going	Policy for Implementation
A		Provide adequate infrastructure and community facilities to support a high quality of life for Anderson County residents.					Evaluate current needs and future anticipated growth for schools, Emergency Services (Fire, Police, EMS, E911), and parks and open space and adopt policies to address these needs in the near term. Adoption of an infrastructure and service Master Plan may be necessary.
	1	Plan for suitable school sites to meet projected population growth rates.					
	2	Anticipate the need for expanded police, fire, emergency, and E911 by planning for additional stations and personnel.					
	3	Plan for increased local health care services as the population continues to grow by designating adequate land to accommodate future medical developments.					
	4	Create and adopt of parks and open space master plan that addresses the location of parks, recreational facilities, and facilities for pedestrians and cyclists.					
B		Provide adequate water, sewer, wireless internet service and solid waste, recycling and other services in an efficient and safe manner.					Amend the Subdivision Regulations standards relating to fee schedules for water and sewer hook-ups, meter costs to help pay for the increase to water and sewer service demands created by new development. This should also apply to commercial and industrial users.
	1	Support recycling efforts.					
	2	Require new and expanding developments to connect to public utility services when those services are within 500 feet of the property line.					
	3	Extend sewer service with public funds when available. Adopt standards to require new developments to pay their "fare-share" of the cost for sewer and water line extensions.					

TABLE 9-4: IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES							
Housing - Goals & Objectives			Short	Mid	Long	On-Going	Policy for Implementation
A		Plan for and encourage the provision a variety of housing styles, types, sizes to accommodate all income levels of residents of both the City and County.					Update the Zoning Ordinance to include options for greater flexibility in subdivision lot design, (i.e. allow density averaging within subdivisions). Adopt additional buffering requirements between different residential developments (i.e. single family to multifamily) and between residential and non-residential.
B		Work to eliminate substandard housing conditions and improve structural conditions such that all housing within the City and County meet minimum building code standards.					
C		Promote the availability of housing sites within the City and County for all income levels.					

TABLE 9-5: IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES							
Historical Resources - Goals & Objectives			Short	Mid	Long	On-Going	Policy for Implementation
A		Protect the historic and visual character of Lawrenceburg and Anderson County.					Create and adopt Downtown Overlay Zone to include variable setbacks and density, relaxed parking standards, landscaping requirements, mixed use allowances, and design guidelines to be used only in the downtown area.
	1	Actively seek technical assistance and funding for preservation and reuse of historic structures within Anderson County.					Research viable options for the City to purchase land, develop, update, rehabilitate the property then lease to private businesses.
	2	Improve the historic downtown streetscapes through both public and private means. Create a Downtown Master Plan to address sidewalks, pedestrian and bicycle facilities, lighting, landscaping, street furniture and other elements.					Adopt an incentive program that would include financial options (either through fee waivers or bonuses) to property owners to help in land assembly, maintenance, and rehabilitation.
	3	Promote the historic and economic development potential of Anderson County's distillery heritage.					Create a community identity which visitors and businesses will identify with the City.
	4	Create and maintain an inventory of historically significant structures, building sites and archeological sites in Anderson County. Adopt historic preservation guidelines and requirements for historic structures.					Adopt design review criteria, guidelines and standards to be used in review of new construction, and for the maintenance, upkeep, repair and preservation of existing (historic and otherwise) buildings.

TABLE 9-6a: IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES							
Economic Development - Goals & Objectives			Short	Mid	Long	On-Going	Policy for Implementation
A		Create and adopt policies and regulations that support a stable and diversified economic base for Lawrenceburg and Anderson County.					Review and evaluate Anderson County's and Lawrenceburg's incentive policies and update to help draw additional businesses and industry to the community.
	1	Update the Zoning Ordinance and Subdivision regulations to address additional commercial and industrial standards, including architectural design standards and landscaping.					
	2	Ensure that existing public policy supports and encourages economic development while protecting the health, safety and general welfare of residents.					
	3	Develop and adopt an economic strategy that serves the best interests of both residents and business owners throughout Anderson County.					
	4	Identify and pursue new commercial and industrial opportunities related to the County's existing economic base.					

TABLE 9-6b: IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES							
Economic Development - Goals & Objectives (Continued)			Short	Mid	Long	On-Going	Policy for Implementation
B		Promote fiscally responsible economic growth.					Research potential education and training seminars that can be provided by the Economic Development Department for residents.
	1	Mitigate the public cost and impact of economic growth by requiring developers to pay their “fair-share” of infrastructure and utility costs.					
	2	Locate new and expanded industrial and commercial development in areas with adequate existing utility services, transportation facilities and fire and police protection, or within the Lawrenceburg urban services area.					
C		Promote economic development that is appropriate for the site and compatible with its surroundings.					
	1	Encourage commercial and industrial development at appropriate sites with access to US 127, I 64 and the Bluegrass Parkway.					
	2	Concentrate major commercial development outside the CHD at identified nodes on the Future Land Use Map.					
	3	Restrict direct commercial and industrial access to US 127 through traffic management methods such as frontage and service roads.					

TABLE 9-7: IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES							
Environmental Resources - Goals & Objectives			Short	Mid	Long	On-Going	Policy for Implementation
A		Protect the environment and natural resources of Anderson County.					Protect prime agricultural soils within the County.
	1	Identify environmentally sensitive areas within Anderson County, including karst (sinkhole) topography, floodplains, steep slopes, wetlands, aquifers, fault lines, source water protection areas, and wildlife management areas.					Negative environmental impacts are to be mitigated, especially with regard to wastewater treatment, solid waste management and water quality issues.
	2	Adopt regulations and policies as necessary to protect environmentally sensitive areas from the negative impacts.					
	3	Require soil erosion control measures and revegetation in areas of new development.					Update the Zoning Ordinance and Subdivision Regulations to strengthen erosion control measures throughout the City and County.

Appendices A

The following maps are included with this Comprehensive Plan in 24" x 26" format along with the 11" X 17" maps included in each of their respective elements. Adobe PDF copies of all maps shall be provided as well.

- Future Land Use – Anderson County
- Future Land Use – Lawrenceburg

Appendices B

This appendices includes all of the raw statistical data that was researched for this Comprehensive Plan rewrite. All data included within the text of the Comprehensive Plan was pulled from this data.

People	Anderson County, Kentucky
Population	
Population estimates, July 1, 2015, (V2015)	21979
Population estimates base, April 1, 2010, (V2015)	21421
Population, percent change - April 1, 2010 (estimates base) to July 1, 2015, (V2015)	2.6
Population, Census, April 1, 2010	21421
Age and Sex	
Persons under 5 years, percent, July 1, 2015, (V2015)	5.9
Persons under 5 years, percent, April 1, 2010	6.7
Persons under 18 years, percent, July 1, 2015, (V2015)	23.9
Persons under 18 years, percent, April 1, 2010	25.4
Persons 65 years and over, percent, July 1, 2015, (V2015)	14.8
Persons 65 years and over, percent, April 1, 2010	12.0
Female persons, percent, July 1, 2015, (V2015)	51.1
Female persons, percent, April 1, 2010	51.1
Race and Hispanic Origin	
White alone, percent, July 1, 2015, (V2015) (a)	95.5
White alone, percent, April 1, 2010 (a)	95.5
Black or African American alone, percent, July 1, 2015, (V2015) (a)	2.2
Black or African American alone, percent, April 1, 2010 (a)	2.0
American Indian and Alaska Native alone, percent, July 1, 2015, (V2015) (a)	0.2
American Indian and Alaska Native alone, percent, April 1, 2010 (a)	0.1
Asian alone, percent, July 1, 2015, (V2015) (a)	0.6
Asian alone, percent, April 1, 2010 (a)	0.5
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone, percent, July 1, 2015, (V2015) (a)	0.1
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone, percent, April 1, 2010 (a)	Z
Two or More Races, percent, July 1, 2015, (V2015)	1.4
Two or More Races, percent, April 1, 2010	1.2
Hispanic or Latino, percent, July 1, 2015, (V2015) (b)	1.6
Hispanic or Latino, percent, April 1, 2010 (b)	1.3
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino, percent, July 1, 2015, (V2015)	94.2
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino, percent, April 1, 2010	94.8
Population Characteristics	
Veterans, 2010-2014	1566

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Foreign born persons, percent, 2010-2014	0.9
Housing	
Housing units, July 1, 2015, (V2015)	9278
Housing units, April 1, 2010	9127
Owner-occupied housing unit rate, 2010-2014	75.2
Median value of owner-occupied housing units, 2010-2014	133500
Median selected monthly owner costs -with a mortgage, 2010-2014	1167
Median selected monthly owner costs -without a mortgage, 2010-2014	336
Median gross rent, 2010-2014	732
Building permits, 2015	50
Families and Living Arrangements	
Households, 2010-2014	8353
Persons per household, 2010-2014	2.58
Living in same house 1 year ago, percent of persons age 1 year+, 2010-2014	87.9
Language other than English spoken at home, percent of persons age 5 years+, 2010-2014	2.8
Education	
High school graduate or higher, percent of persons age 25 years+, 2010-2014	87.4
Bachelor's degree or higher, percent of persons age 25 years+, 2010-2014	18.4
Health	
With a disability, under age 65 years, percent, 2010-2014	10.5
Persons without health insurance, under age 65 years, percent	8.3
Economy	
In civilian labor force, total, percent of population age 16 years+, 2010-2014	66.1
In civilian labor force, female, percent of population age 16 years+, 2010-2014	61.7
Total accommodation and food services sales, 2012 (\$1,000) (c)	20408
Total health care and social assistance receipts/revenue, 2012 (\$1,000) (c)	19114
Total manufacturers shipments, 2012 (\$1,000) (c)	746489
Total merchant wholesaler sales, 2012 (\$1,000) (c)	10095
Total retail sales, 2012 (\$1,000) (c)	188884
Total retail sales per capita, 2012 (c)	8693
Transportation	
Mean travel time to work (minutes), workers age 16 years+, 2010-2014	26.8
Income and Poverty	
Median household income (in 2014 dollars), 2010-2014	53410
Per capita income in past 12 months (in 2014 dollars), 2010-2014	23566
Persons in poverty, percent	11.3
Businesses	Anderson County, Kentucky
Total employer establishments, 2014	324
Total employment, 2014	3327
Total annual payroll, 2014	108793

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Total employment, percent change, 2013-2014	1.2
Total nonemployer establishments, 2014	1378
All firms, 2012	1461
Men-owned firms, 2012	685
Women-owned firms, 2012	446
Minority-owned firms, 2012	71
Nonminority-owned firms, 2012	1331
Veteran-owned firms, 2012	214
Nonveteran-owned firms, 2012	1160
Geography	Anderson County, Kentucky
Population per square mile, 2010	106.1
Land area in square miles, 2010	201.83
FIPS Code	"21005"
This geographic level of poverty and health estimates are not comparable to other geographic levels of these estimates	
Some estimates presented here come from sample data, and thus have sampling errors that may render some apparent differences between geographies statistically indistinguishable. Click the Quick Info icon to the left of each row in TABLE view to learn about sampling error.	
The vintage year (e.g., V2015) refers to the final year of the series (2010 thru 2015). Different vintage years of estimates are not comparable.	
(a) Includes persons reporting only one race	
(b) Hispanics may be of any race, so also are included in applicable race categories	
(c) Economic Census - Puerto Rico data are not comparable to U.S. Economic Census data	
D: Suppressed to avoid disclosure of confidential information	
F: Fewer than 25 firms	
FN: Footnote on this item in place of data	
NA: Not available	
S: Suppressed; does not meet publication standards	
X: Not applicable	
Z: Value greater than zero but less than half unit of measure shown	
QuickFacts data are derived from: Population Estimates, American Community Survey, Census of Population and Housing, Current Population Survey, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, State and County Housing Unit Estimates, County Business Patterns, Nonemployer Statistics, Economic Census, Survey of Business Owners, Building Permits.	

DP03: SELECTED ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Supporting documentation on code lists, subject definitions, data accuracy, and statistical testing can be found on the American Community Survey website in the Data and Documentation section.

Sample size and data quality measures (including coverage rates, allocation rates, and response rates) can be found on the American Community Survey website in the Methodology section.

Although the American Community Survey (ACS) produces population, demographic and housing unit estimates, it is the Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program that produces and disseminates the official estimates of the population for the nation, states, counties, cities and towns and estimates of housing units for states and counties.

Subject	United States				Anderson County, Kentucky			
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Percent Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Percent Margin of Error
EMPLOYMENT STATUS								
Population 16 years and over	248,775,628	+/- 15,776	248,775,628	(X)	16,894	+/-184	16,894	(X)
In labor force	158,965,511	+/- 117,726	63.9%	+/-0.1	11,167	+/-394	66.1%	+/-2.0
Civilian labor force	157,940,014	+/- 110,988	63.5%	+/-0.1	11,163	+/-394	66.1%	+/-2.0
Employed	143,435,233	+/- 129,103	57.7%	+/-0.1	10,318	+/-404	61.1%	+/-2.1
Unemployed	14,504,781	+/- 37,028	5.8%	+/-0.1	845	+/-182	5.0%	+/-1.1
Armed Forces	1,025,497	+/- 9,742	0.4%	+/-0.1	4	+/-6	0.0%	+/-0.1
Not in labor force	89,810,117	+/- 109,246	36.1%	+/-0.1	5,727	+/-332	33.9%	+/-2.0
Civilian labor force	157,940,014	+/- 110,988	157,940,014	(X)	11,163	+/-394	11,163	(X)
Percent Unemployed	(X)	(X)	9.2%	+/-0.1	(X)	(X)	7.6%	+/-1.6
Females 16 years and over	127,647,895	+/- 9,941	127,647,895	(X)	8,842	+/-140	8,842	(X)
In labor force	75,050,511	+/- 59,787	58.8%	+/-0.1	5,460	+/-286	61.8%	+/-3.1
Civilian labor force	74,914,270	+/- 59,187	58.7%	+/-0.1	5,456	+/-286	61.7%	+/-3.1
Employed	68,306,233	+/- 64,587	53.5%	+/-0.1	5,172	+/-290	58.5%	+/-3.1
Own children under 6 years	23,202,576	+/- 16,486	23,202,576	(X)	1,669	+/-197	1,669	(X)

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All parents in family in labor force	15,031,649	+/- 29,483	64.8%	+/-0.1	1,162	+/-240	69.6%	+/-10.1
Own children 6 to 17 years	47,016,227	+/- 19,315	47,016,227	(X)	3,472	+/-226	3,472	(X)
All parents in family in labor force	33,247,914	+/- 46,366	70.7%	+/-0.1	2,632	+/-283	75.8%	+/-7.1
COMMUTING TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	141,337,148	+/- 142,073	141,337,148	(X)	10,192	+/-402	10,192	(X)
Car, truck, or van -- drove alone	107,990,698	+/- 109,172	76.4%	+/-0.1	8,337	+/-472	81.8%	+/-3.3
Car, truck, or van -- carpooled	13,554,363	+/- 61,669	9.6%	+/-0.1	1,628	+/-335	16.0%	+/-3.2
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	7,157,671	+/- 18,697	5.1%	+/-0.1	0	+/-21	0.0%	+/-0.3
Walked	3,932,118	+/- 17,452	2.8%	+/-0.1	25	+/-33	0.2%	+/-0.3
Other means	2,530,707	+/- 13,746	1.8%	+/-0.1	58	+/-62	0.6%	+/-0.6
Worked at home	6,171,591	+/- 19,620	4.4%	+/-0.1	144	+/-70	1.4%	+/-0.7
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	25.7	+/-0.1	(X)	(X)	26.8	+/-1.7	(X)	(X)
OCCUPATION								
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	143,435,233	+/- 129,103	143,435,233	(X)	10,318	+/-404	10,318	(X)
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	52,234,574	+/- 222,202	36.4%	+/-0.1	2,772	+/-329	26.9%	+/-3.0
Service occupations	26,053,338	+/- 78,359	18.2%	+/-0.1	1,648	+/-291	16.0%	+/-2.7
Sales and office occupations	34,935,133	+/- 51,275	24.4%	+/-0.1	2,678	+/-317	26.0%	+/-3.1
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	12,875,934	+/- 40,885	9.0%	+/-0.1	1,129	+/-233	10.9%	+/-2.2
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	17,336,254	+/- 41,287	12.1%	+/-0.1	2,091	+/-345	20.3%	+/-3.2
INDUSTRY								
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	143,435,233	+/- 129,103	143,435,233	(X)	10,318	+/-404	10,318	(X)
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	2,807,292	+/- 13,831	2.0%	+/-0.1	129	+/-79	1.3%	+/-0.8
Construction	8,843,718	+/- 33,734	6.2%	+/-0.1	782	+/-225	7.6%	+/-2.1

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Manufacturing	14,955,235	+/- 38,544	10.4%	+/-0.1	2,020	+/-395	19.6%	+/-3.8
Wholesale trade	3,937,598	+/- 14,904	2.7%	+/-0.1	158	+/-78	1.5%	+/-0.8
Retail trade	16,598,718	+/- 30,313	11.6%	+/-0.1	1,029	+/-240	10.0%	+/-2.3
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	7,066,666	+/- 17,821	4.9%	+/-0.1	334	+/-121	3.2%	+/-1.2
Information	3,064,078	+/- 15,803	2.1%	+/-0.1	173	+/-106	1.7%	+/-1.0
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	9,467,555	+/- 30,900	6.6%	+/-0.1	363	+/-143	3.5%	+/-1.4
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	15,618,627	+/- 35,692	10.9%	+/-0.1	463	+/-168	4.5%	+/-1.6
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	33,297,237	+/- 115,894	23.2%	+/-0.1	2,063	+/-294	20.0%	+/-2.8
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	13,610,162	+/- 54,578	9.5%	+/-0.1	699	+/-194	6.8%	+/-1.8
Other services, except public administration	7,112,579	+/- 21,997	5.0%	+/-0.1	574	+/-160	5.6%	+/-1.5
Public administration	7,055,768	+/- 32,660	4.9%	+/-0.1	1,531	+/-270	14.8%	+/-2.6
CLASS OF WORKER								
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	143,435,233	+/- 129,103	143,435,233	(X)	10,318	+/-404	10,318	(X)
Private wage and salary workers	113,462,093	+/- 54,430	79.1%	+/-0.1	6,978	+/-528	67.6%	+/-3.8
Government workers	21,003,247	+/- 107,261	14.6%	+/-0.1	2,689	+/-355	26.1%	+/-3.4
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers	8,750,749	+/- 19,248	6.1%	+/-0.1	613	+/-173	5.9%	+/-1.7
Unpaid family workers	219,144	+/- 3,031	0.2%	+/-0.1	38	+/-53	0.4%	+/-0.5
INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2014 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)								
Total households	116,211,092	+/- 230,463	116,211,092	(X)	8,353	+/-261	8,353	(X)
Less than \$10,000	8,395,338	+/- 16,627	7.2%	+/-0.1	584	+/-155	7.0%	+/-1.8
\$10,000 to \$14,999	6,189,386	+/- 15,777	5.3%	+/-0.1	354	+/-137	4.2%	+/-1.6
\$15,000 to \$24,999	12,402,928	+/- 22,954	10.7%	+/-0.1	704	+/-172	8.4%	+/-2.0

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\$25,000 to \$34,999	11,870,709	+/- 21,528	10.2%	+/-0.1	1,053	+/-245	12.6%	+/-2.9
\$35,000 to \$49,999	15,681,133	+/- 26,467	13.5%	+/-0.1	1,231	+/-249	14.7%	+/-3.0
\$50,000 to \$74,999	20,719,319	+/- 43,241	17.8%	+/-0.1	1,795	+/-264	21.5%	+/-3.2
\$75,000 to \$99,999	14,125,429	+/- 47,784	12.2%	+/-0.1	1,386	+/-236	16.6%	+/-2.7
\$100,000 to \$149,999	15,123,755	+/- 73,400	13.0%	+/-0.1	1,020	+/-190	12.2%	+/-2.3
\$150,000 to \$199,999	5,857,717	+/- 33,034	5.0%	+/-0.1	161	+/-84	1.9%	+/-1.0
\$200,000 or more	5,845,378	+/- 32,351	5.0%	+/-0.1	65	+/-51	0.8%	+/-0.6
Median household income (dollars)	53,482	+/-95	(X)	(X)	53,410	+/- 4,336	(X)	(X)
Mean household income (dollars)	74,596	+/-124	(X)	(X)	59,872	+/- 2,860	(X)	(X)
With earnings	90,513,367	+/- 178,954	77.9%	+/-0.1	6,624	+/-282	79.3%	+/-2.1
Mean earnings (dollars)	76,303	+/-140	(X)	(X)	57,352	+/- 3,466	(X)	(X)
With Social Security	34,082,501	+/- 93,344	29.3%	+/-0.1	2,492	+/-193	29.8%	+/-2.3
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	17,636	+/-17	(X)	(X)	16,832	+/- 1,114	(X)	(X)
With retirement income	20,738,512	+/- 91,138	17.8%	+/-0.1	1,937	+/-238	23.2%	+/-3.0
Mean retirement income (dollars)	24,095	+/-46	(X)	(X)	23,690	+/- 2,783	(X)	(X)
With Supplemental Security Income	6,160,788	+/- 18,157	5.3%	+/-0.1	343	+/-106	4.1%	+/-1.3
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	9,400	+/-18	(X)	(X)	10,520	+/- 2,354	(X)	(X)
With cash public assistance income	3,274,407	+/- 16,544	2.8%	+/-0.1	123	+/-65	1.5%	+/-0.8
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	3,720	+/-19	(X)	(X)	4,754	+/- 1,708	(X)	(X)
With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits in the past 12 months	15,089,358	+/- 23,175	13.0%	+/-0.1	917	+/-204	11.0%	+/-2.4
Families	76,958,064	+/- 211,732	76,958,064	(X)	6,008	+/-260	6,008	(X)
Less than \$10,000	3,644,405	+/- 13,598	4.7%	+/-0.1	276	+/-114	4.6%	+/-1.9
\$10,000 to \$14,999	2,430,822	+/- 10,749	3.2%	+/-0.1	145	+/-78	2.4%	+/-1.3
\$15,000 to \$24,999	6,140,253	+/- 19,101	8.0%	+/-0.1	328	+/-129	5.5%	+/-2.1

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\$25,000 to \$34,999	6,873,343	+/- 17,491	8.9%	+/-0.1	625	+/-186	10.4%	+/-3.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999	9,958,747	+/- 22,707	12.9%	+/-0.1	850	+/-174	14.1%	+/-2.9
\$50,000 to \$74,999	14,521,380	+/- 43,064	18.9%	+/-0.1	1,507	+/-233	25.1%	+/-3.8
\$75,000 to \$99,999	10,893,333	+/- 54,009	14.2%	+/-0.1	1,116	+/-200	18.6%	+/-3.2
\$100,000 to \$149,999	12,450,779	+/- 81,109	16.2%	+/-0.1	954	+/-187	15.9%	+/-3.0
\$150,000 to \$199,999	5,002,090	+/- 35,316	6.5%	+/-0.1	156	+/-84	2.6%	+/-1.4
\$200,000 or more	5,042,912	+/- 34,645	6.6%	+/-0.1	51	+/-45	0.8%	+/-0.7
Median family income (dollars)	65,443	+/-188	(X)	(X)	64,634	+/- 3,163	(X)	(X)
Mean family income (dollars)	86,963	+/-202	(X)	(X)	68,138	+/- 3,743	(X)	(X)
Per capita income (dollars)	28,555	+/-77	(X)	(X)	23,566	+/-999	(X)	(X)
Nonfamily households	39,253,028	+/- 36,269	39,253,028	(X)	2,345	+/-296	2,345	(X)
Median nonfamily income (dollars)	32,191	+/-59	(X)	(X)	30,534	+/- 3,616	(X)	(X)
Mean nonfamily income (dollars)	47,235	+/-90	(X)	(X)	36,950	+/- 4,078	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for workers (dollars)	30,815	+/-43	(X)	(X)	30,509	+/- 2,133	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for male full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	49,400	+/-162	(X)	(X)	39,435	+/- 2,992	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for female full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	39,087	+/-87	(X)	(X)	37,555	+/- 2,558	(X)	(X)
HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE								
Civilian noninstitutionalized population	309,082,258	+/- 9,583	309,082,258	(X)	21,550	+/-93	21,550	(X)
With health insurance coverage	265,204,127	+/- 324,052	85.8%	+/-0.1	19,116	+/-453	88.7%	+/-2.0
With private health insurance	203,328,517	+/- 599,671	65.8%	+/-0.2	15,945	+/-703	74.0%	+/-3.3
With public coverage	96,075,708	+/- 187,651	31.1%	+/-0.1	5,950	+/-525	27.6%	+/-2.4
No health insurance coverage	43,878,131	+/- 331,627	14.2%	+/-0.1	2,434	+/-440	11.3%	+/-2.0

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Civilian noninstitutionalized population under 18 years	73,636,556	+/- 7,355	73,636,556	(X)	5,485	+/-114	5,485	(X)
No health insurance coverage	5,217,055	+/- 45,373	7.1%	+/-0.1	211	+/-116	3.8%	+/-2.1
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 18 to 64 years	193,574,369	+/- 9,411	193,574,369	(X)	13,334	+/-119	13,334	(X)
In labor force:	148,743,241	+/- 101,412	148,743,241	(X)	10,434	+/-307	10,434	(X)
Employed:	135,293,448	+/- 119,194	135,293,448	(X)	9,634	+/-326	9,634	(X)
With health insurance coverage	112,355,403	+/- 290,643	83.0%	+/-0.1	8,351	+/-421	86.7%	+/-3.5
With private health insurance	105,588,393	+/- 303,065	78.0%	+/-0.2	8,093	+/-428	84.0%	+/-3.7
With public coverage	9,513,270	+/- 23,151	7.0%	+/-0.1	488	+/-162	5.1%	+/-1.7
No health insurance coverage	22,938,045	+/- 178,352	17.0%	+/-0.1	1,283	+/-342	13.3%	+/-3.5
Unemployed:	13,449,793	+/- 36,423	13,449,793	(X)	800	+/-181	800	(X)
With health insurance coverage	7,545,555	+/- 23,902	56.1%	+/-0.2	378	+/-130	47.3%	+/-12.0
With private health insurance	4,765,590	+/- 22,733	35.4%	+/-0.2	269	+/-103	33.6%	+/-10.9
With public coverage	3,096,482	+/- 12,859	23.0%	+/-0.1	109	+/-79	13.6%	+/-9.3
No health insurance coverage	5,904,238	+/- 41,171	43.9%	+/-0.2	422	+/-136	52.8%	+/-12.0
Not in labor force:	44,831,128	+/- 105,155	44,831,128	(X)	2,900	+/-276	2,900	(X)
With health insurance coverage	35,424,397	+/- 42,920	79.0%	+/-0.1	2,382	+/-270	82.1%	+/-5.2
With private health insurance	22,902,122	+/- 59,657	51.1%	+/-0.2	1,706	+/-259	58.8%	+/-6.7
With public coverage	15,462,307	+/- 68,800	34.5%	+/-0.1	1,007	+/-188	34.7%	+/-6.2
No health insurance coverage	9,406,731	+/- 77,619	21.0%	+/-0.1	518	+/-160	17.9%	+/-5.2
PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES AND PEOPLE WHOSE INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS IS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL								
All families	(X)	(X)	11.5%	+/-0.1	(X)	(X)	8.6%	+/-2.6
With related children under 18 years	(X)	(X)	18.1%	+/-0.1	(X)	(X)	9.9%	+/-3.7
With related children under 5 years only	(X)	(X)	18.6%	+/-0.1	(X)	(X)	13.7%	+/-11.3

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Married couple families	(X)	(X)	5.7%	+/-0.1	(X)	(X)	4.6%	+/-2.0
With related children under 18 years	(X)	(X)	8.4%	+/-0.1	(X)	(X)	4.9%	+/-2.5
With related children under 5 years only	(X)	(X)	7.0%	+/-0.1	(X)	(X)	6.5%	+/-8.3
Families with female householder, no husband present	(X)	(X)	30.9%	+/-0.1	(X)	(X)	28.7%	+/-11.2
With related children under 18 years	(X)	(X)	40.5%	+/-0.1	(X)	(X)	30.4%	+/-13.5
With related children under 5 years only	(X)	(X)	47.0%	+/-0.3	(X)	(X)	64.6%	+/-34.2
All people	(X)	(X)	15.6%	+/-0.1	(X)	(X)	12.3%	+/-2.7
Under 18 years	(X)	(X)	21.9%	+/-0.2	(X)	(X)	17.3%	+/-6.2
Related children under 18 years	(X)	(X)	21.6%	+/-0.2	(X)	(X)	17.3%	+/-6.3
Related children under 5 years	(X)	(X)	24.9%	+/-0.2	(X)	(X)	27.8%	+/-12.8
Related children 5 to 17 years	(X)	(X)	20.3%	+/-0.2	(X)	(X)	13.7%	+/-6.3
18 years and over	(X)	(X)	13.6%	+/-0.1	(X)	(X)	10.7%	+/-2.2
18 to 64 years	(X)	(X)	14.6%	+/-0.1	(X)	(X)	10.5%	+/-2.5
65 years and over	(X)	(X)	9.4%	+/-0.1	(X)	(X)	11.4%	+/-3.9
People in families	(X)	(X)	13.0%	+/-0.1	(X)	(X)	10.4%	+/-3.0
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	(X)	(X)	26.9%	+/-0.1	(X)	(X)	23.6%	+/-5.3

Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. The degree of uncertainty for an estimate arising from sampling variability is represented through the use of a margin of error. The value shown here is the 90 percent margin of error. The margin of error can be interpreted roughly as providing a 90 percent probability that the interval defined by the estimate minus the margin of error and the estimate plus the margin of error (the lower and upper confidence bounds) contains the true value. In addition to sampling variability, the ACS estimates are subject to nonsampling error (for a discussion of nonsampling variability, see Accuracy of the Data). The effect of nonsampling error is not represented in these tables.

Workers include members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work last week.

Occupation codes are 4-digit codes and are based on Standard Occupational Classification 2010.

Industry codes are 4-digit codes and are based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). The Census industry codes for 2013 and later years are based on the 2012 revision of the NAICS. To allow for the creation of 2010-2014 tables, industry data in the multiyear files (2010-2014) were recoded to 2013 Census industry codes. We recommend using caution when comparing data coded using 2013 Census industry codes with data coded using Census industry codes prior to 2013. For more information on the Census industry code changes, please visit our website at <http://www.census.gov/people/io/methodology/>.

Logical coverage edits applying a rules-based assignment of Medicaid, Medicare and military health coverage were added as of 2009 -- please see http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/hlthins/publications/coverage_edits_final.pdf for more details. The corresponding 2008 data table in American FactFinder does not incorporate these edits and is therefore not comparable to this table in 2009, 2010, 2011, or 2012. Select geographies of 2008 data comparable to the 2009, 2010, 2011, and 2012 tables are accessible at <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/hlthins/data/acs/2008/re-run.html>.

The health insurance coverage category names were modified in 2010. See ACS Health Insurance Definitions for a list of the insurance type definitions.

While the 2010-2014 American Community Survey (ACS) data generally reflect the February 2013 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) definitions of metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas; in certain instances the names, codes, and boundaries of the principal cities shown in ACS tables may differ from the OMB definitions due to differences in the effective dates of the geographic entities.

Estimates of urban and rural population, housing units, and characteristics reflect boundaries of urban areas defined based on Census 2010 data. As a result, data for urban and rural areas from the ACS do not necessarily reflect the results of ongoing urbanization.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Explanation of Symbols:

1. An '**' entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.
2. An '-' entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
3. An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.
4. An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
5. An '***' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.
6. An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.
7. An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.
8. An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

DP02: SELECTED SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS IN THE UNITED STATES

2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Supporting documentation on code lists, subject definitions, data accuracy, and statistical testing can be found on the American Community Survey website in the Data and Documentation section.

Sample size and data quality measures (including coverage rates, allocation rates, and response rates) can be found on the American Community Survey website in the Methodology section.

Although the American Community Survey (ACS) produces population, demographic and housing unit estimates, it is the Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program that produces and disseminates the official estimates of the population for the nation, states, counties, cities and towns and estimates of housing units for states and counties.

Subject	United States				Anderson County, Kentucky			
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Percent Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Percent Margin of Error
HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE								
Total households	116,211,092	+/- 230,463	116,211,092	(X)	8,353	+/-261	8,353	(X)
Family households (families)	76,958,064	+/- 211,732	66.2%	+/-0.1	6,008	+/-260	71.9%	+/-3.1
With own children under 18 years	33,917,911	+/- 174,912	29.2%	+/-0.1	2,674	+/-216	32.0%	+/-2.6
Married-couple family	56,270,862	+/- 267,981	48.4%	+/-0.1	4,757	+/-266	56.9%	+/-3.4
With own children under 18 years	22,823,632	+/- 202,088	19.6%	+/-0.1	1,950	+/-207	23.3%	+/-2.5
Male householder, no wife present, family	5,543,754	+/- 33,627	4.8%	+/-0.1	327	+/-120	3.9%	+/-1.4
With own children under 18 years	2,662,944	+/- 17,956	2.3%	+/-0.1	214	+/-96	2.6%	+/-1.2
Female householder, no husband present, family	15,143,448	+/- 37,330	13.0%	+/-0.1	924	+/-185	11.1%	+/-2.2
With own children under 18 years	8,431,335	+/- 23,990	7.3%	+/-0.1	510	+/-140	6.1%	+/-1.7
Nonfamily households	39,253,028	+/- 36,269	33.8%	+/-0.1	2,345	+/-296	28.1%	+/-3.1
Householder living alone	32,036,772	+/- 62,486	27.6%	+/-0.1	1,873	+/-248	22.4%	+/-2.8
65 years and over	11,569,876	+/- 105,689	10.0%	+/-0.1	855	+/-169	10.2%	+/-1.9
Households with one or more people under 18 years	37,895,810	+/- 173,812	32.6%	+/-0.1	3,107	+/-239	37.2%	+/-2.8
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	30,294,116	+/- 97,770	26.1%	+/-0.1	2,038	+/-122	24.4%	+/-1.4
Average household size	2.63	+/-0.01	(X)	(X)	2.58	+/-0.08	(X)	(X)

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Average family size	3.23	+/-0.01	(X)	(X)	3.04	+/-0.11	(X)	(X)
RELATIONSHIP								
Population in households	306,058,480	*****	306,058,480	(X)	21,548	+/-94	21,548	(X)
Householder	116,211,092	+/- 230,463	38.0%	+/-0.1	8,353	+/-261	38.8%	+/-1.2
Spouse	56,242,970	+/- 263,850	18.4%	+/-0.1	4,726	+/-266	21.9%	+/-1.2
Child	93,459,419	+/- 80,254	30.5%	+/-0.1	6,219	+/-378	28.9%	+/-1.8
Other relatives	22,147,046	+/- 234,312	7.2%	+/-0.1	1,311	+/-279	6.1%	+/-1.3
Nonrelatives	17,997,953	+/- 199,112	5.9%	+/-0.1	939	+/-263	4.4%	+/-1.2
Unmarried partner	6,958,557	+/- 21,317	2.3%	+/-0.1	664	+/-212	3.1%	+/-1.0
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	123,281,364	+/- 5,539	123,281,364	(X)	8,202	+/-127	8,202	(X)
Never married	44,100,702	+/- 153,363	35.8%	+/-0.1	1,673	+/-172	20.4%	+/-2.1
Now married, except separated	61,902,351	+/- 236,153	50.2%	+/-0.2	5,001	+/-289	61.0%	+/-3.5
Separated	2,254,810	+/- 19,669	1.8%	+/-0.1	236	+/-139	2.9%	+/-1.7
Widowed	3,166,898	+/- 12,103	2.6%	+/-0.1	276	+/-111	3.4%	+/-1.4
Divorced	11,856,603	+/- 73,244	9.6%	+/-0.1	1,016	+/-231	12.4%	+/-2.8
Females 15 years and over								
Never married	38,239,034	+/- 118,969	29.5%	+/-0.1	1,819	+/-208	20.3%	+/-2.2
Now married, except separated	60,570,863	+/- 188,629	46.7%	+/-0.1	4,920	+/-298	54.8%	+/-3.3
Separated	3,231,201	+/- 23,039	2.5%	+/-0.1	120	+/-64	1.3%	+/-0.7
Widowed	11,878,014	+/- 23,036	9.2%	+/-0.1	920	+/-142	10.2%	+/-1.6
Divorced	15,773,659	+/- 67,139	12.2%	+/-0.1	1,197	+/-232	13.3%	+/-2.6
FERTILITY								
Number of women 15 to 50 years old who had a birth in the past 12 months	4,087,727	+/- 21,241	4,087,727	(X)	298	+/-108	298	(X)
Unmarried women (widowed, divorced, and never married)	1,454,477	+/- 10,764	35.6%	+/-0.3	67	+/-52	22.5%	+/-14.2
Per 1,000 unmarried women	35	+/-1	(X)	(X)	27	+/-22	(X)	(X)

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Per 1,000 women 15 to 50 years old	54	+/-1	(X)	(X)	57	+/-21	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 19 years old	21	+/-1	(X)	(X)	7	+/-13	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 20 to 34 years old	95	+/-1	(X)	(X)	142	+/-55	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 35 to 50 years old	25	+/-1	(X)	(X)	9	+/-12	(X)	(X)
GRANDPARENTS								
Number of grandparents living with own grandchildren under 18 years	7,138,514	+/-30,722	7,138,514	(X)	690	+/-214	690	(X)
Responsible for grandchildren	2,715,879	+/-13,742	38.0%	+/-0.2	410	+/-171	59.4%	+/-16.1
Years responsible for grandchildren								
Less than 1 year	570,800	+/-7,052	8.0%	+/-0.1	141	+/-120	20.4%	+/-16.1
1 or 2 years	629,263	+/-6,426	8.8%	+/-0.1	48	+/-46	7.0%	+/-6.6
3 or 4 years	452,218	+/-5,553	6.3%	+/-0.1	77	+/-78	11.2%	+/-10.4
5 or more years	1,063,598	+/-8,376	14.9%	+/-0.1	144	+/-105	20.9%	+/-14.0
Number of grandparents responsible for own grandchildren under 18 years	2,715,879	+/-13,742	2,715,879	(X)	410	+/-171	410	(X)
Who are female	1,698,718	+/-9,634	62.5%	+/-0.1	244	+/-114	59.5%	+/-9.7
Who are married	1,910,399	+/-11,641	70.3%	+/-0.2	329	+/-148	80.2%	+/-18.3
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT								
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	82,735,509	+/-87,519	82,735,509	(X)	5,224	+/-186	5,224	(X)
Nursery school, preschool	4,996,054	+/-27,650	6.0%	+/-0.1	297	+/-115	5.7%	+/-2.2
Kindergarten	4,214,718	+/-14,032	5.1%	+/-0.1	336	+/-154	6.4%	+/-3.0
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	32,842,376	+/-23,040	39.7%	+/-0.1	2,431	+/-212	46.5%	+/-3.9
High school (grades 9-12)	17,053,876	+/-18,768	20.6%	+/-0.1	1,364	+/-132	26.1%	+/-2.6
College or graduate school	23,628,485	+/-63,835	28.6%	+/-0.1	796	+/-151	15.2%	+/-2.6
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Population 25 years and over	209,056,129	+/-15,007	209,056,129	(X)	14,588	+/-99	14,588	(X)
Less than 9th grade	12,193,679	+/-57,871	5.8%	+/-0.1	712	+/-198	4.9%	+/-1.4

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9th to 12th grade, no diploma	16,394,069	+/- 64,212	7.8%	+/-0.1	1,120	+/-244	7.7%	+/-1.7
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	58,440,600	+/- 169,925	28.0%	+/-0.1	5,940	+/-467	40.7%	+/-3.2
Some college, no degree	44,241,558	+/- 44,658	21.2%	+/-0.1	3,216	+/-350	22.0%	+/-2.4
Associate's degree	16,580,076	+/- 40,664	7.9%	+/-0.1	923	+/-179	6.3%	+/-1.2
Bachelor's degree	38,184,668	+/- 128,746	18.3%	+/-0.1	1,634	+/-257	11.2%	+/-1.8
Graduate or professional degree	23,021,479	+/- 141,984	11.0%	+/-0.1	1,043	+/-231	7.1%	+/-1.6
Percent high school graduate or higher	(X)	(X)	86.3%	+/-0.1	(X)	(X)	87.4%	+/-1.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	(X)	(X)	29.3%	+/-0.1	(X)	(X)	18.4%	+/-2.3
VETERAN STATUS								
Civilian population 18 years and over	239,305,217	+/- 6,208	239,305,217	(X)	16,175	+/-115	16,175	(X)
Civilian veterans	20,700,711	+/- 29,223	8.7%	+/-0.1	1,566	+/-306	9.7%	+/-1.9
DISABILITY STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION								
Total Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population	309,082,258	+/- 9,583	309,082,258	(X)	21,550	+/-93	21,550	(X)
With a disability	37,874,571	+/- 63,635	12.3%	+/-0.1	3,017	+/-314	14.0%	+/-1.5
Under 18 years	73,636,556	+/- 7,355	73,636,556	(X)	5,485	+/-114	5,485	(X)
With a disability	2,991,373	+/- 12,923	4.1%	+/-0.1	184	+/-97	3.4%	+/-1.8
18 to 64 years	193,574,369	+/- 9,411	193,574,369	(X)	13,334	+/-119	13,334	(X)
With a disability	19,703,061	+/- 48,583	10.2%	+/-0.1	1,791	+/-270	13.4%	+/-2.0
65 years and over	41,871,333	+/- 6,252	41,871,333	(X)	2,731	+/-96	2,731	(X)
With a disability	15,180,137	+/- 20,594	36.3%	+/-0.1	1,042	+/-154	38.2%	+/-5.8
RESIDENCE 1 YEAR AGO								
Population 1 year and over	310,385,254	+/- 12,380	310,385,254	(X)	21,335	+/-106	21,335	(X)
Same house	263,728,846	+/- 254,680	85.0%	+/-0.1	18,762	+/-512	87.9%	+/-2.4

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Different house in the U.S.	44,776,562	+/- 251,479	14.4%	+/-0.1	2,568	+/-521	12.0%	+/-2.4
Same county	27,847,091	+/- 187,619	9.0%	+/-0.1	1,435	+/-355	6.7%	+/-1.7
Different county	16,929,471	+/- 73,852	5.5%	+/-0.1	1,133	+/-375	5.3%	+/-1.8
Same state	9,869,448	+/- 51,564	3.2%	+/-0.1	1,036	+/-359	4.9%	+/-1.7
Different state	7,060,023	+/- 34,775	2.3%	+/-0.1	97	+/-82	0.5%	+/-0.4
Abroad	1,879,846	+/- 15,518	0.6%	+/-0.1	5	+/-7	0.0%	+/-0.1
PLACE OF BIRTH								
Total population	314,107,084	*****	314,107,084	(X)	21,664	*****	21,664	(X)
Native	273,050,199	+/- 102,724	86.9%	+/-0.1	21,463	+/-138	99.1%	+/-0.6
Born in United States	268,582,421	+/- 98,294	85.5%	+/-0.1	21,308	+/-154	98.4%	+/-0.7
State of residence	184,459,992	+/- 63,221	58.7%	+/-0.1	17,922	+/-378	82.7%	+/-1.7
Different state	84,122,429	+/- 87,173	26.8%	+/-0.1	3,386	+/-362	15.6%	+/-1.7
Born in Puerto Rico, U.S. Island areas, or born abroad to American parent(s)	4,467,778	+/- 18,594	1.4%	+/-0.1	155	+/-95	0.7%	+/-0.4
Foreign born	41,056,885	+/- 102,798	13.1%	+/-0.1	201	+/-138	0.9%	+/-0.6
U.S. CITIZENSHIP STATUS								
Foreign-born population	41,056,885	+/- 102,798	41,056,885	(X)	201	+/-138	201	(X)
Naturalized U.S. citizen	18,800,048	+/- 32,586	45.8%	+/-0.2	86	+/-71	42.8%	+/-27.8
Not a U.S. citizen	22,256,837	+/- 114,754	54.2%	+/-0.2	115	+/-107	57.2%	+/-27.8
YEAR OF ENTRY								
Population born outside the United States	45,524,663	+/- 98,367	45,524,663	(X)	356	+/-154	356	(X)
Native	4,467,778	+/- 18,594	4,467,778	(X)	155	+/-95	155	(X)
Entered 2010 or later	294,915	+/- 5,745	6.6%	+/-0.1	63	+/-67	40.6%	+/-32.2
Entered before 2010	4,172,863	+/- 17,191	93.4%	+/-0.1	92	+/-59	59.4%	+/-32.2
Foreign born	41,056,885	+/- 102,798	41,056,885	(X)	201	+/-138	201	(X)
Entered 2010 or later	2,906,697	+/- 20,994	7.1%	+/-0.1	0	+/-21	0.0%	+/-13.8
Entered before 2010	38,150,188	+/- 91,009	92.9%	+/-0.1	201	+/-138	100.0%	+/-13.8

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WORLD REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN BORN								
Foreign-born population, excluding population born at sea	41,056,445	+/- 102,782	41,056,445	(X)	201	+/-138	201	(X)
Europe	4,813,466	+/- 18,712	11.7%	+/-0.1	79	+/-70	39.3%	+/-27.6
Asia	11,999,010	+/- 32,420	29.2%	+/-0.1	33	+/-22	16.4%	+/-17.8
Africa	1,742,620	+/- 15,763	4.2%	+/-0.1	0	+/-21	0.0%	+/-13.8
Oceania	232,632	+/- 4,258	0.6%	+/-0.1	0	+/-21	0.0%	+/-13.8
Latin America	21,448,989	+/- 67,927	52.2%	+/-0.1	89	+/-110	44.3%	+/-33.3
Northern America	819,728	+/- 8,088	2.0%	+/-0.1	0	+/-21	0.0%	+/-13.8
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME								
Population 5 years and over	294,133,373	+/- 3,687	294,133,373	(X)	20,249	+/-139	20,249	(X)
English only	232,724,203	+/- 121,279	79.1%	+/-0.1	19,688	+/-263	97.2%	+/-1.3
Language other than English	61,409,170	+/- 119,977	20.9%	+/-0.1	561	+/-269	2.8%	+/-1.3
Speak English less than "very well"	25,305,202	+/- 68,810	8.6%	+/-0.1	184	+/-121	0.9%	+/-0.6
Spanish	38,098,698	+/- 72,339	13.0%	+/-0.1	223	+/-122	1.1%	+/-0.6
Speak English less than "very well"	16,346,401	+/- 44,757	5.6%	+/-0.1	117	+/-106	0.6%	+/-0.5
Other Indo-European languages	10,806,493	+/- 40,815	3.7%	+/-0.1	231	+/-232	1.1%	+/-1.1
Speak English less than "very well"	3,436,072	+/- 22,879	1.2%	+/-0.1	61	+/-63	0.3%	+/-0.3
Asian and Pacific Islander languages	9,776,631	+/- 23,415	3.3%	+/-0.1	102	+/-77	0.5%	+/-0.4
Speak English less than "very well"	4,673,798	+/- 16,658	1.6%	+/-0.1	6	+/-9	0.0%	+/-0.1
Other languages	2,727,348	+/- 20,477	0.9%	+/-0.1	5	+/-9	0.0%	+/-0.1
Speak English less than "very well"	848,931	+/- 11,472	0.3%	+/-0.1	0	+/-21	0.0%	+/-0.1
ANCESTRY								
Total population	314,107,084	*****	314,107,084	(X)	21,664	*****	21,664	(X)
American	22,365,250	+/- 53,443	7.1%	+/-0.1	5,218	+/-734	24.1%	+/-3.4
Arab	1,769,645	+/- 20,573	0.6%	+/-0.1	0	+/-21	0.0%	+/-0.1
Czech	1,479,588	+/- 11,823	0.5%	+/-0.1	20	+/-24	0.1%	+/-0.1

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Danish	1,323,182	+/- 10,809	0.4%	+/-0.1	116	+/-141	0.5%	+/-0.7
Dutch	4,387,814	+/- 18,649	1.4%	+/-0.1	133	+/-67	0.6%	+/-0.3
English	25,181,294	+/- 59,031	8.0%	+/-0.1	2,455	+/-488	11.3%	+/-2.3
French (except Basque)	8,431,568	+/- 25,741	2.7%	+/-0.1	564	+/-297	2.6%	+/-1.4
French Canadian	2,052,979	+/- 17,133	0.7%	+/-0.1	66	+/-93	0.3%	+/-0.4
German	46,874,293	+/- 66,695	14.9%	+/-0.1	3,089	+/-519	14.3%	+/-2.4
Greek	1,285,866	+/- 11,557	0.4%	+/-0.1	39	+/-41	0.2%	+/-0.2
Hungarian	1,440,762	+/- 10,155	0.5%	+/-0.1	59	+/-53	0.3%	+/-0.2
Irish	33,918,058	+/- 70,417	10.8%	+/-0.1	3,587	+/-536	16.6%	+/-2.5
Italian	17,330,315	+/- 42,108	5.5%	+/-0.1	367	+/-186	1.7%	+/-0.9
Lithuanian	659,664	+/- 6,877	0.2%	+/-0.1	0	+/-21	0.0%	+/-0.1
Norwegian	4,451,906	+/- 23,641	1.4%	+/-0.1	56	+/-49	0.3%	+/-0.2
Polish	9,452,375	+/- 35,837	3.0%	+/-0.1	172	+/-121	0.8%	+/-0.6
Portuguese	1,380,904	+/- 13,586	0.4%	+/-0.1	0	+/-21	0.0%	+/-0.1
Russian	2,895,600	+/- 15,298	0.9%	+/-0.1	22	+/-23	0.1%	+/-0.1
Scotch-Irish	3,102,082	+/- 16,451	1.0%	+/-0.1	428	+/-193	2.0%	+/-0.9
Scottish	5,401,397	+/- 19,634	1.7%	+/-0.1	698	+/-284	3.2%	+/-1.3
Slovak	735,757	+/- 8,591	0.2%	+/-0.1	0	+/-21	0.0%	+/-0.1
Subsaharan African	2,987,143	+/- 24,900	1.0%	+/-0.1	0	+/-21	0.0%	+/-0.1
Swedish	3,984,136	+/- 19,899	1.3%	+/-0.1	43	+/-39	0.2%	+/-0.2
Swiss	936,806	+/- 8,897	0.3%	+/-0.1	14	+/-22	0.1%	+/-0.1
Ukrainian	963,549	+/- 9,939	0.3%	+/-0.1	247	+/-321	1.1%	+/-1.5
Welsh	1,779,664	+/- 12,570	0.6%	+/-0.1	386	+/-303	1.8%	+/-1.4
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	2,756,752	+/- 20,472	0.9%	+/-0.1	31	+/-55	0.1%	+/-0.3
COMPUTERS AND INTERNET USE								
Total Households	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With a computer	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

With a broadband Internet subscription	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
<p>Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. The degree of uncertainty for an estimate arising from sampling variability is represented through the use of a margin of error. The value shown here is the 90 percent margin of error. The margin of error can be interpreted roughly as providing a 90 percent probability that the interval defined by the estimate minus the margin of error and the estimate plus the margin of error (the lower and upper confidence bounds) contains the true value. In addition to sampling variability, the ACS estimates are subject to nonsampling error (for a discussion of nonsampling variability, see Accuracy of the Data). The effect of nonsampling error is not represented in these tables.</p>								
<p>Fertility data are not available for certain geographic areas due to problems with data collection. See Errata Note #92 for details.</p>								
<p>Methodological changes to data collection in 2013 may have affected language data for 2013. Users should be aware of these changes when using multi-year data containing data from 2013.</p>								
<p>The Census Bureau introduced a new set of disability questions in the 2008 ACS questionnaire. Accordingly, comparisons of disability data from 2008 or later with data from prior years are not recommended. For more information on these questions and their evaluation in the 2006 ACS Content Test, see the Evaluation Report Covering Disability.</p>								
<p>While the 2010-2014 American Community Survey (ACS) data generally reflect the February 2013 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) definitions of metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas; in certain instances the names, codes, and boundaries of the principal cities shown in ACS tables may differ from the OMB definitions due to differences in the effective dates of the geographic entities.</p>								
<p>Estimates of urban and rural population, housing units, and characteristics reflect boundaries of urban areas defined based on Census 2010 data. As a result, data for urban and rural areas from the ACS do not necessarily reflect the results of ongoing urbanization.</p>								
<p>Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates</p>								
<p>Explanation of Symbols:</p>								
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An '***' entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate. 2. An '-' entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. 3. An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution. 4. An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution. 5. An '***' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate. 6. An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate. 7. An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small. 8. An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available. 								

**DP-1-Geography-Anderson County,
Kentucky: Profile of General Population
and Housing Characteristics: 2010**

2010 Demographic Profile Data

NOTE: For more information on confidentiality protection,
nonsampling error, and definitions, see
<http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/dpsf.pdf>.

Subject	Number	Percent
SEX AND AGE		
Total population	21,421	100.0
Under 5 years	1,433	6.7
5 to 9 years	1,451	6.8
10 to 14 years	1,591	7.4
15 to 19 years	1,469	6.9
20 to 24 years	1,065	5.0
25 to 29 years	1,221	5.7
30 to 34 years	1,404	6.6
35 to 39 years	1,628	7.6
40 to 44 years	1,587	7.4
45 to 49 years	1,776	8.3
50 to 54 years	1,538	7.2
55 to 59 years	1,462	6.8
60 to 64 years	1,217	5.7
65 to 69 years	866	4.0
70 to 74 years	635	3.0
75 to 79 years	432	2.0
80 to 84 years	340	1.6
85 years and over	306	1.4
Median age (years)	38.4	(X)
16 years and over	16,631	77.6
18 years and over	15,975	74.6
21 years and over	15,272	71.3
62 years and over	3,284	15.3
65 years and over	2,579	12.0
Male population	10,468	48.9
Under 5 years	747	3.5
5 to 9 years	734	3.4
10 to 14 years	832	3.9
15 to 19 years	759	3.5
20 to 24 years	522	2.4
25 to 29 years	545	2.5
30 to 34 years	693	3.2
35 to 39 years	808	3.8
40 to 44 years	798	3.7
45 to 49 years	850	4.0
50 to 54 years	764	3.6
55 to 59 years	724	3.4

60 to 64 years	566	2.6
65 to 69 years	431	2.0
70 to 74 years	297	1.4
75 to 79 years	182	0.8
80 to 84 years	138	0.6
85 years and over	78	0.4
Median age (years)	37.5	(X)
16 years and over	7,997	37.3
18 years and over	7,653	35.7
21 years and over	7,290	34.0
62 years and over	1,457	6.8
65 years and over	1,126	5.3
Female population	10,953	51.1
Under 5 years	686	3.2
5 to 9 years	717	3.3
10 to 14 years	759	3.5
15 to 19 years	710	3.3
20 to 24 years	543	2.5
25 to 29 years	676	3.2
30 to 34 years	711	3.3
35 to 39 years	820	3.8
40 to 44 years	789	3.7
45 to 49 years	926	4.3
50 to 54 years	774	3.6
55 to 59 years	738	3.4
60 to 64 years	651	3.0
65 to 69 years	435	2.0
70 to 74 years	338	1.6
75 to 79 years	250	1.2
80 to 84 years	202	0.9
85 years and over	228	1.1
Median age (years)	39.2	(X)
16 years and over	8,634	40.3
18 years and over	8,322	38.8
21 years and over	7,982	37.3
62 years and over	1,827	8.5
65 years and over	1,453	6.8
RACE		
Total population	21,421	100.0
One Race	21,157	98.8
White	20,458	95.5
Black or African American	433	2.0
American Indian and Alaska Native	31	0.1
Asian	105	0.5
Asian Indian	32	0.1

Chinese	22	0.1
Filipino	16	0.1
Japanese	8	0.0
Korean	11	0.1
Vietnamese	4	0.0
Other Asian [1]	12	0.1
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	5	0.0
Native Hawaiian	1	0.0
Guamanian or Chamorro	2	0.0
Samoan	0	0.0
Other Pacific Islander [2]	2	0.0
Some Other Race	125	0.6
Two or More Races	264	1.2
White; American Indian and Alaska Native [3]	88	0.4
White; Asian [3]	41	0.2
White; Black or African American [3]	92	0.4
White; Some Other Race [3]	23	0.1
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races: [4]		
White	20,711	96.7
Black or African American	537	2.5
American Indian and Alaska Native	129	0.6
Asian	156	0.7
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	10	0.0
Some Other Race	151	0.7
HISPANIC OR LATINO		
Total population	21,421	100.0
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	288	1.3
Mexican	188	0.9
Puerto Rican	19	0.1
Cuban	12	0.1
Other Hispanic or Latino [5]	69	0.3
Not Hispanic or Latino	21,133	98.7
HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE		
Total population	21,421	100.0
Hispanic or Latino	288	1.3
White alone	144	0.7
Black or African American alone	6	0.0
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	2	0.0
Asian alone	1	0.0
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	2	0.0
Some Other Race alone	111	0.5
Two or More Races	22	0.1
Not Hispanic or Latino	21,133	98.7

White alone	20,314	94.8
Black or African American alone	427	2.0
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	29	0.1
Asian alone	104	0.5
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	3	0.0
Some Other Race alone	14	0.1
Two or More Races	242	1.1
RELATIONSHIP		
Total population	21,421	100.0
In households	21,313	99.5
Householder	8,369	39.1
Spouse [6]	4,749	22.2
Child	6,262	29.2
Own child under 18 years	4,819	22.5
Other relatives	962	4.5
Under 18 years	478	2.2
65 years and over	112	0.5
Nonrelatives	971	4.5
Under 18 years	147	0.7
65 years and over	41	0.2
Unmarried partner	567	2.6
In group quarters	108	0.5
Institutionalized population	108	0.5
Male	19	0.1
Female	89	0.4
Noninstitutionalized population	0	0.0
Male	0	0.0
Female	0	0.0
HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE		
Total households	8,369	100.0
Family households (families) [7]	6,112	73.0
With own children under 18 years	2,795	33.4
Husband-wife family	4,749	56.7
With own children under 18 years	1,989	23.8
Male householder, no wife present	406	4.9
With own children under 18 years	240	2.9
Female householder, no husband present	957	11.4
With own children under 18 years	566	6.8
Nonfamily households [7]	2,257	27.0
Householder living alone	1,863	22.3
Male	817	9.8
65 years and over	184	2.2
Female	1,046	12.5
65 years and over	504	6.0

Households with individuals under 18 years	3,133	37.4
Households with individuals 65 years and over	1,837	22.0
Average household size	2.55	(X)
Average family size [7]	2.96	(X)
HOUSING OCCUPANCY		
Total housing units	9,127	100.0
Occupied housing units	8,369	91.7
Vacant housing units	758	8.3
For rent	193	2.1
Rented, not occupied	11	0.1
For sale only	171	1.9
Sold, not occupied	45	0.5
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	83	0.9
All other vacants	255	2.8
Homeowner vacancy rate (percent) [8]	2.6	(X)
Rental vacancy rate (percent) [9]	8.5	(X)
HOUSING TENURE		
Occupied housing units	8,369	100.0
Owner-occupied housing units	6,302	75.3
Population in owner-occupied housing units	16,075	(X)
Average household size of owner-occupied units	2.55	(X)
Renter-occupied housing units	2,067	24.7
Population in renter-occupied housing units	5,238	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied units	2.53	(X)

X Not applicable.

[1] Other Asian alone, or two or more Asian categories.

[2] Other Pacific Islander alone, or two or more Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander categories.

[3] One of the four most commonly reported multiple-race combinations nationwide in Census 2000.

[4] In combination with one or more of the other races listed. The six numbers may add to more than the total population, and the six percentages may add to more than 100 percent because individuals may report more than one race.

[5] This category is composed of people whose origins are from the Dominican Republic, Spain, and Spanish-speaking Central or South American countries. It also includes general origin responses such as "Latino" or "Hispanic."

[6] "Spouse" represents spouse of the householder. It does not reflect all spouses in a household. Responses of "same-sex spouse" were edited during processing to "unmarried partner."

[7] "Family households" consist of a householder and one or more other people related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. They do not include same-sex married couples even if the marriage was performed in a state issuing marriage certificates for same-sex couples. Same-sex couple households are included in the family households category if there is at least one additional person related to the householder by birth or adoption. Same-sex couple households with no relatives of the householder

present are tabulated in nonfamily households. "Nonfamily households" consist of people living alone and households which do not have any members related to the householder.

[8] The homeowner vacancy rate is the proportion of the homeowner inventory that is vacant "for sale." It is computed by dividing the total number of vacant units "for sale only" by the sum of owner-occupied units, vacant units that are "for sale only," and vacant units that have been sold but not yet occupied; and then multiplying by 100.

[9] The rental vacancy rate is the proportion of the rental inventory that is vacant "for rent." It is computed by dividing the total number of vacant units "for rent" by the sum of the renter-occupied units, vacant units that are "for rent," and vacant units that have been rented but not yet occupied; and then multiplying by 100.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

DP04: SELECTED HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Supporting documentation on code lists, subject definitions, data accuracy, and statistical testing can be found on the American Community Survey website in the Data and Documentation section.

Sample size and data quality measures (including coverage rates, allocation rates, and response rates) can be found on the American Community Survey website in the Methodology section.

Although the American Community Survey (ACS) produces population, demographic and housing unit estimates, it is the Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program that produces and disseminates the official estimates of the population for the nation, states, counties, cities and towns and estimates of housing units for states and counties.

Subject	Kentucky				Lawrenceburg city, Kentucky			
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Percent Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Percent Margin of Error
HOUSING OCCUPANCY								
Total housing units	1,938,836	+/-367	1,938,836	(X)	5,009	+/-216	5,009	(X)
Occupied housing units	1,702,235	+/-5,177	87.8%	+/-0.3	4,511	+/-225	90.1%	+/-3.8
Vacant housing units	236,601	+/-5,261	12.2%	+/-0.3	498	+/-199	9.9%	+/-3.8
Homeowner vacancy rate	2.2	+/-0.1	(X)	(X)	3.5	+/-3.2	(X)	(X)
Rental vacancy rate	6.6	+/-0.3	(X)	(X)	6.3	+/-7.0	(X)	(X)

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UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
Total housing units	1,938,836	+/-367	1,938,836	(X)	5,009	+/-216	5,009	(X)
1-unit, detached	1,303,129	+/-4,131	67.2%	+/-0.2	3,905	+/-279	78.0%	+/-4.4
1-unit, attached	47,448	+/-1,234	2.4%	+/-0.1	96	+/-63	1.9%	+/-1.3
2 units	59,155	+/-1,545	3.1%	+/-0.1	636	+/-194	12.7%	+/-3.9
3 or 4 units	77,727	+/-1,698	4.0%	+/-0.1	139	+/-89	2.8%	+/-1.8
5 to 9 units	90,253	+/-2,191	4.7%	+/-0.1	110	+/-76	2.2%	+/-1.5
10 to 19 units	63,312	+/-2,046	3.3%	+/-0.1	19	+/-33	0.4%	+/-0.7
20 or more units	60,651	+/-1,697	3.1%	+/-0.1	32	+/-37	0.6%	+/-0.7
Mobile home	236,165	+/-3,210	12.2%	+/-0.2	72	+/-73	1.4%	+/-1.5
Boat, RV, van, etc.	996	+/-191	0.1%	+/-0.1	0	+/-18	0.0%	+/-0.6
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
Total housing units	1,938,836	+/-367	1,938,836	(X)	5,009	+/-216	5,009	(X)
Built 2010 or later	21,791	+/-973	1.1%	+/-0.1	0	+/-18	0.0%	+/-0.6
Built 2000 to 2009	296,744	+/-3,178	15.3%	+/-0.2	974	+/-191	19.4%	+/-3.9
Built 1990 to 1999	336,206	+/-3,379	17.3%	+/-0.2	1,351	+/-238	27.0%	+/-4.6
Built 1980 to 1989	254,265	+/-3,064	13.1%	+/-0.2	688	+/-214	13.7%	+/-4.2
Built 1970 to 1979	326,600	+/-3,274	16.8%	+/-0.2	923	+/-224	18.4%	+/-4.4
Built 1960 to 1969	216,499	+/-2,786	11.2%	+/-0.1	337	+/-131	6.7%	+/-2.7
Built 1950 to 1959	186,493	+/-2,802	9.6%	+/-0.1	186	+/-84	3.7%	+/-1.7
Built 1940 to 1949	94,361	+/-1,726	4.9%	+/-0.1	124	+/-105	2.5%	+/-2.1
Built 1939 or earlier	205,877	+/-2,210	10.6%	+/-0.1	426	+/-169	8.5%	+/-3.3
ROOMS								
Total housing units	1,938,836	+/-367	1,938,836	(X)	5,009	+/-216	5,009	(X)
1 room	25,433	+/-1,354	1.3%	+/-0.1	20	+/-32	0.4%	+/-0.6
2 rooms	30,659	+/-1,282	1.6%	+/-0.1	43	+/-69	0.9%	+/-1.4
3 rooms	134,210	+/-2,682	6.9%	+/-0.1	109	+/-72	2.2%	+/-1.4
4 rooms	321,023	+/-4,110	16.6%	+/-0.2	789	+/-242	15.8%	+/-4.7
5 rooms	445,221	+/-4,219	23.0%	+/-0.2	1,412	+/-231	28.2%	+/-4.8
6 rooms	368,633	+/-3,218	19.0%	+/-0.2	1,333	+/-262	26.6%	+/-5.2

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7 rooms	242,659	+/- 3,088	12.5%	+/-0.2	855	+/-216	17.1%	+/-4.1
8 rooms	161,404	+/- 2,606	8.3%	+/-0.1	229	+/-92	4.6%	+/-1.8
9 rooms or more	209,594	+/- 3,127	10.8%	+/-0.2	219	+/-90	4.4%	+/-1.8
Median rooms	5.5	+/-0.1	(X)	(X)	5.6	+/-0.2	(X)	(X)
BEDROOMS								
Total housing units	1,938,836	+/-367	1,938,836	(X)	5,009	+/-216	5,009	(X)
No bedroom	27,574	+/- 1,355	1.4%	+/-0.1	20	+/-32	0.4%	+/-0.6
1 bedroom	163,701	+/- 2,761	8.4%	+/-0.1	144	+/-92	2.9%	+/-1.8
2 bedrooms	530,776	+/- 4,163	27.4%	+/-0.2	1,051	+/-225	21.0%	+/-4.4
3 bedrooms	871,464	+/- 4,289	44.9%	+/-0.2	3,418	+/-269	68.2%	+/-4.7
4 bedrooms	277,585	+/- 3,516	14.3%	+/-0.2	376	+/-133	7.5%	+/-2.6
5 or more bedrooms	67,736	+/- 1,684	3.5%	+/-0.1	0	+/-18	0.0%	+/-0.6
HOUSING TENURE								
Occupied housing units	1,702,235	+/- 5,177	1,702,235	(X)	4,511	+/-225	4,511	(X)
Owner-occupied	1,152,012	+/- 7,286	67.7%	+/-0.3	3,038	+/-266	67.3%	+/-4.9
Renter-occupied	550,223	+/- 4,576	32.3%	+/-0.3	1,473	+/-236	32.7%	+/-4.9
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	2.56	+/-0.01	(X)	(X)	2.52	+/-0.16	(X)	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	2.37	+/-0.02	(X)	(X)	2.21	+/-0.21	(X)	(X)
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Occupied housing units	1,702,235	+/- 5,177	1,702,235	(X)	4,511	+/-225	4,511	(X)
Moved in 2010 or later	403,566	+/- 3,853	23.7%	+/-0.2	1,075	+/-242	23.8%	+/-5.2
Moved in 2000 to 2009	691,510	+/- 5,067	40.6%	+/-0.2	1,954	+/-273	43.3%	+/-5.3
Moved in 1990 to 1999	294,403	+/- 2,948	17.3%	+/-0.2	854	+/-216	18.9%	+/-4.9
Moved in 1980 to 1989	136,260	+/- 2,094	8.0%	+/-0.1	323	+/-107	7.2%	+/-2.3
Moved in 1970 to 1979	101,053	+/- 1,556	5.9%	+/-0.1	204	+/-108	4.5%	+/-2.4
Moved in 1969 or earlier	75,443	+/- 1,328	4.4%	+/-0.1	101	+/-59	2.2%	+/-1.3
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								

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Occupied housing units	1,702,235	+/- 5,177	1,702,235	(X)	4,511	+/-225	4,511	(X)
No vehicles available	133,688	+/- 2,037	7.9%	+/-0.1	212	+/-95	4.7%	+/-2.1
1 vehicle available	570,094	+/- 4,449	33.5%	+/-0.2	1,332	+/-260	29.5%	+/-5.5
2 vehicles available	647,499	+/- 4,339	38.0%	+/-0.2	2,162	+/-327	47.9%	+/-6.7
3 or more vehicles available	350,954	+/- 3,668	20.6%	+/-0.2	805	+/-191	17.8%	+/-4.3
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Occupied housing units	1,702,235	+/- 5,177	1,702,235	(X)	4,511	+/-225	4,511	(X)
Utility gas	650,672	+/- 4,159	38.2%	+/-0.2	1,239	+/-222	27.5%	+/-4.8
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	110,465	+/- 1,859	6.5%	+/-0.1	49	+/-45	1.1%	+/-1.0
Electricity	859,587	+/- 4,309	50.5%	+/-0.2	3,201	+/-275	71.0%	+/-4.8
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	17,504	+/-714	1.0%	+/-0.1	0	+/-18	0.0%	+/-0.7
Coal or coke	4,317	+/-375	0.3%	+/-0.1	0	+/-18	0.0%	+/-0.7
Wood	50,270	+/- 1,411	3.0%	+/-0.1	22	+/-33	0.5%	+/-0.7
Solar energy	273	+/-101	0.0%	+/-0.1	0	+/-18	0.0%	+/-0.7
Other fuel	5,113	+/-474	0.3%	+/-0.1	0	+/-18	0.0%	+/-0.7
No fuel used	4,034	+/-363	0.2%	+/-0.1	0	+/-18	0.0%	+/-0.7
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
Occupied housing units	1,702,235	+/- 5,177	1,702,235	(X)	4,511	+/-225	4,511	(X)
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	9,117	+/-657	0.5%	+/-0.1	0	+/-18	0.0%	+/-0.7
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	13,296	+/-805	0.8%	+/-0.1	0	+/-18	0.0%	+/-0.7
No telephone service available	51,788	+/- 1,629	3.0%	+/-0.1	93	+/-66	2.1%	+/-1.5
OCCUPANTS PER ROOM								
Occupied housing units	1,702,235	+/- 5,177	1,702,235	(X)	4,511	+/-225	4,511	(X)
1.00 or less	1,671,604	+/- 5,331	98.2%	+/-0.1	4,447	+/-234	98.6%	+/-1.3
1.01 to 1.50	23,386	+/- 1,094	1.4%	+/-0.1	55	+/-57	1.2%	+/-1.3
1.51 or more	7,245	+/-561	0.4%	+/-0.1	9	+/-16	0.2%	+/-0.4
VALUE								
Owner-occupied units	1,152,012	+/- 7,286	1,152,012	(X)	3,038	+/-266	3,038	(X)
Less than \$50,000	182,010	+/- 2,458	15.8%	+/-0.2	193	+/-96	6.4%	+/-3.0

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\$50,000 to \$99,999	274,583	+/- 3,126	23.8%	+/-0.2	650	+/-168	21.4%	+/-5.3
\$100,000 to \$149,999	255,238	+/- 3,229	22.2%	+/-0.2	1,483	+/-253	48.8%	+/-6.6
\$150,000 to \$199,999	179,966	+/- 2,571	15.6%	+/-0.2	508	+/-132	16.7%	+/-4.1
\$200,000 to \$299,999	154,336	+/- 2,316	13.4%	+/-0.2	102	+/-69	3.4%	+/-2.2
\$300,000 to \$499,999	75,818	+/- 1,535	6.6%	+/-0.1	20	+/-30	0.7%	+/-1.0
\$500,000 to \$999,999	23,584	+/-877	2.0%	+/-0.1	30	+/-34	1.0%	+/-1.1
\$1,000,000 or more	6,477	+/-410	0.6%	+/-0.1	52	+/-47	1.7%	+/-1.5
Median (dollars)	121,600	+/-523	(X)	(X)	120,300	+/- 5,574	(X)	(X)
MORTGAGE STATUS								
Owner-occupied units	1,152,012	+/- 7,286	1,152,012	(X)	3,038	+/-266	3,038	(X)
Housing units with a mortgage	695,997	+/- 5,469	60.4%	+/-0.2	2,293	+/-253	75.5%	+/-4.9
Housing units without a mortgage	456,015	+/- 3,739	39.6%	+/-0.2	745	+/-162	24.5%	+/-4.9
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS (SMOC)								
Housing units with a mortgage	695,997	+/- 5,469	695,997	(X)	2,293	+/-253	2,293	(X)
Less than \$300	3,136	+/-404	0.5%	+/-0.1	0	+/-18	0.0%	+/-1.3
\$300 to \$499	27,806	+/- 1,013	4.0%	+/-0.1	62	+/-55	2.7%	+/-2.4
\$500 to \$699	74,110	+/- 1,649	10.6%	+/-0.2	227	+/-106	9.9%	+/-4.5
\$700 to \$999	172,529	+/- 2,631	24.8%	+/-0.3	639	+/-187	27.9%	+/-7.6
\$1,000 to \$1,499	240,696	+/- 3,063	34.6%	+/-0.4	1,053	+/-218	45.9%	+/-7.5
\$1,500 to \$1,999	103,443	+/- 1,952	14.9%	+/-0.3	170	+/-97	7.4%	+/-4.1
\$2,000 or more	74,277	+/- 1,705	10.7%	+/-0.2	142	+/-97	6.2%	+/-4.3
Median (dollars)	1,124	+/-4	(X)	(X)	1,090	+/-68	(X)	(X)
Housing units without a mortgage	456,015	+/- 3,739	456,015	(X)	745	+/-162	745	(X)
Less than \$100	9,075	+/-531	2.0%	+/-0.1	24	+/-31	3.2%	+/-4.0
\$100 to \$199	61,119	+/- 1,519	13.4%	+/-0.3	98	+/-63	13.2%	+/-8.4
\$200 to \$299	114,892	+/- 1,828	25.2%	+/-0.4	218	+/-92	29.3%	+/-11.2
\$300 to \$399	111,274	+/- 1,920	24.4%	+/-0.4	296	+/-123	39.7%	+/-13.2
\$400 or more	159,655	+/- 2,037	35.0%	+/-0.3	109	+/-72	14.6%	+/-8.9
Median (dollars)	336	+/-2	(X)	(X)	311	+/-30	(X)	(X)

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SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (SMOCAPI)								
Housing units with a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)	692,633	+/- 5,391	692,633	(X)	2,290	+/-253	2,290	(X)
Less than 20.0 percent	320,558	+/- 4,007	46.3%	+/-0.4	933	+/-208	40.7%	+/-8.4
20.0 to 24.9 percent	111,970	+/- 1,832	16.2%	+/-0.2	441	+/-150	19.3%	+/-6.0
25.0 to 29.9 percent	71,808	+/- 1,823	10.4%	+/-0.3	291	+/-135	12.7%	+/-5.7
30.0 to 34.9 percent	47,946	+/- 1,454	6.9%	+/-0.2	252	+/-123	11.0%	+/-5.1
35.0 percent or more	140,351	+/- 2,274	20.3%	+/-0.3	373	+/-155	16.3%	+/-6.3
Not computed	3,364	+/-353	(X)	(X)	3	+/-9	(X)	(X)
Housing unit without a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)	450,322	+/- 3,706	450,322	(X)	745	+/-162	745	(X)
Less than 10.0 percent	209,623	+/- 2,451	46.5%	+/-0.4	421	+/-128	56.5%	+/-12.5
10.0 to 14.9 percent	89,396	+/- 1,935	19.9%	+/-0.4	128	+/-67	17.2%	+/-8.5
15.0 to 19.9 percent	51,030	+/- 1,282	11.3%	+/-0.3	85	+/-65	11.4%	+/-8.8
20.0 to 24.9 percent	29,711	+/- 1,115	6.6%	+/-0.2	0	+/-18	0.0%	+/-3.9
25.0 to 29.9 percent	19,042	+/-824	4.2%	+/-0.2	17	+/-27	2.3%	+/-3.7
30.0 to 34.9 percent	12,028	+/-628	2.7%	+/-0.1	16	+/-26	2.1%	+/-3.5
35.0 percent or more	39,492	+/- 1,267	8.8%	+/-0.3	78	+/-79	10.5%	+/-9.6
Not computed	5,693	+/-446	(X)	(X)	0	+/-18	(X)	(X)
GROSS RENT								
Occupied units paying rent	496,536	+/- 4,517	496,536	(X)	1,426	+/-236	1,426	(X)
Less than \$200	14,941	+/-917	3.0%	+/-0.2	0	+/-18	0.0%	+/-2.1
\$200 to \$299	26,235	+/- 1,026	5.3%	+/-0.2	16	+/-26	1.1%	+/-1.8
\$300 to \$499	79,206	+/- 1,823	16.0%	+/-0.4	106	+/-91	7.4%	+/-6.2
\$500 to \$749	186,044	+/- 3,201	37.5%	+/-0.5	738	+/-198	51.8%	+/-12.8
\$750 to \$999	115,977	+/- 2,485	23.4%	+/-0.4	382	+/-179	26.8%	+/-11.2
\$1,000 to \$1,499	60,829	+/- 1,734	12.3%	+/-0.3	184	+/-120	12.9%	+/-8.2

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\$1,500 or more	13,304	+/-856	2.7%	+/-0.2	0	+/-18	0.0%	+/-2.1
Median (dollars)	667	+/-4	(X)	(X)	713	+/-42	(X)	(X)
No rent paid	53,687	+/-1,695	(X)	(X)	47	+/-39	(X)	(X)
GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (GRAPI)								
Occupied units paying rent (excluding units where GRAPI cannot be computed)	483,455	+/-4,575	483,455	(X)	1,351	+/-248	1,351	(X)
Less than 15.0 percent	70,336	+/-1,864	14.5%	+/-0.3	362	+/-163	26.8%	+/-11.6
15.0 to 19.9 percent	63,590	+/-1,548	13.2%	+/-0.3	182	+/-113	13.5%	+/-7.9
20.0 to 24.9 percent	60,289	+/-1,680	12.5%	+/-0.3	130	+/-99	9.6%	+/-7.7
25.0 to 29.9 percent	52,557	+/-1,824	10.9%	+/-0.3	189	+/-120	14.0%	+/-8.6
30.0 to 34.9 percent	42,738	+/-1,415	8.8%	+/-0.3	146	+/-78	10.8%	+/-5.6
35.0 percent or more	193,945	+/-3,120	40.1%	+/-0.5	342	+/-180	25.3%	+/-11.7
Not computed	66,768	+/-1,963	(X)	(X)	122	+/-63	(X)	(X)

Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. The degree of uncertainty for an estimate arising from sampling variability is represented through the use of a margin of error. The value shown here is the 90 percent margin of error. The margin of error can be interpreted roughly as providing a 90 percent probability that the interval defined by the estimate minus the margin of error and the estimate plus the margin of error (the lower and upper confidence bounds) contains the true value. In addition to sampling variability, the ACS estimates are subject to nonsampling error (for a discussion of nonsampling variability, see Accuracy of the Data). The effect of nonsampling error is not represented in these tables.

Households not paying cash rent are excluded from the calculation of median gross rent.

Telephone service data are not available for certain geographic areas due to problems with data collection. See Errata Note #93 for details.

While the 2010-2014 American Community Survey (ACS) data generally reflect the February 2013 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) definitions of metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas; in certain instances the names, codes, and boundaries of the principal cities shown in ACS tables may differ from the OMB definitions due to differences in the effective dates of the geographic entities.

Estimates of urban and rural population, housing units, and characteristics reflect boundaries of urban areas defined based on Census 2010 data. As a result, data for urban and rural areas from the ACS do not necessarily reflect the results of ongoing urbanization.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Explanation of Symbols:

1. An '**' entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.
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3. An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.
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5. An '**' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.
6. An '****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.
7. An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.
8. An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

DP04: SELECTED HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Supporting documentation on code lists, subject definitions, data accuracy, and statistical testing can be found on the American Community Survey website in the Data and Documentation section.

Sample size and data quality measures (including coverage rates, allocation rates, and response rates) can be found on the American Community Survey website in the Methodology section.

Although the American Community Survey (ACS) produces population, demographic and housing unit estimates, it is the Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program that produces and disseminates the official estimates of the population for the nation, states, counties, cities and towns and estimates of housing units for states and counties.

Subject	Anderson County, Kentucky			
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Percent Margin of Error
HOUSING OCCUPANCY				
Total housing units	9,186	+/-63	9,186	(X)
Occupied housing units	8,353	+/-261	90.9%	+/-2.7
Vacant housing units	833	+/-248	9.1%	+/-2.7
Homeowner vacancy rate	3.4	+/-2.3	(X)	(X)
Rental vacancy rate	6.5	+/-6.1	(X)	(X)
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
Total housing units	9,186	+/-63	9,186	(X)
1-unit, detached	7,377	+/-251	80.3%	+/-2.6
1-unit, attached	127	+/-68	1.4%	+/-0.7
2 units	733	+/-196	8.0%	+/-2.1

3 or 4 units	172	+/-104	1.9%	+/-1.1
5 to 9 units	110	+/-76	1.2%	+/-0.8
10 to 19 units	19	+/-33	0.2%	+/-0.4
20 or more units	32	+/-37	0.3%	+/-0.4
Mobile home	616	+/-139	6.7%	+/-1.5
Boat, RV, van, etc.	0	+/-21	0.0%	+/-0.3
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT				
Total housing units	9,186	+/-63	9,186	(X)
Built 2010 or later	11	+/-11	0.1%	+/-0.1
Built 2000 to 2009	1,930	+/-279	21.0%	+/-3.0
Built 1990 to 1999	2,473	+/-286	26.9%	+/-3.1
Built 1980 to 1989	1,409	+/-255	15.3%	+/-2.8
Built 1970 to 1979	1,364	+/-264	14.8%	+/-2.9
Built 1960 to 1969	559	+/-141	6.1%	+/-1.5
Built 1950 to 1959	458	+/-134	5.0%	+/-1.5
Built 1940 to 1949	286	+/-132	3.1%	+/-1.4
Built 1939 or earlier	696	+/-169	7.6%	+/-1.8
ROOMS				
Total housing units	9,186	+/-63	9,186	(X)
1 room	20	+/-32	0.2%	+/-0.4
2 rooms	43	+/-69	0.5%	+/-0.7
3 rooms	187	+/-77	2.0%	+/-0.8
4 rooms	1,248	+/-262	13.6%	+/-2.9
5 rooms	2,193	+/-295	23.9%	+/-3.2
6 rooms	2,362	+/-330	25.7%	+/-3.6
7 rooms	1,625	+/-278	17.7%	+/-3.0
8 rooms	738	+/-163	8.0%	+/-1.8
9 rooms or more	770	+/-149	8.4%	+/-1.6
Median rooms	5.9	+/-0.1	(X)	(X)
BEDROOMS				
Total housing units	9,186	+/-63	9,186	(X)
No bedroom	20	+/-32	0.2%	+/-0.4
1 bedroom	272	+/-99	3.0%	+/-1.1
2 bedrooms	1,795	+/-269	19.5%	+/-2.9
3 bedrooms	5,831	+/-324	63.5%	+/-3.5
4 bedrooms	1,084	+/-217	11.8%	+/-2.4
5 or more bedrooms	184	+/-69	2.0%	+/-0.8
HOUSING TENURE				
Occupied housing units	8,353	+/-261	8,353	(X)
Owner-occupied	6,282	+/-299	75.2%	+/-3.3
Renter-occupied	2,071	+/-294	24.8%	+/-3.3
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	2.62	+/-0.10	(X)	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	2.47	+/-0.20	(X)	(X)

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT				
Occupied housing units	8,353	+/-261	8,353	(X)
Moved in 2010 or later	1,585	+/-267	19.0%	+/-3.1
Moved in 2000 to 2009	3,619	+/-303	43.3%	+/-3.3
Moved in 1990 to 1999	1,835	+/-254	22.0%	+/-3.0
Moved in 1980 to 1989	674	+/-138	8.1%	+/-1.6
Moved in 1970 to 1979	381	+/-116	4.6%	+/-1.4
Moved in 1969 or earlier	259	+/-82	3.1%	+/-1.0
VEHICLES AVAILABLE				
Occupied housing units	8,353	+/-261	8,353	(X)
No vehicles available	295	+/-108	3.5%	+/-1.3
1 vehicle available	2,042	+/-280	24.4%	+/-3.3
2 vehicles available	3,748	+/-384	44.9%	+/-4.3
3 or more vehicles available	2,268	+/-256	27.2%	+/-3.0
HOUSE HEATING FUEL				
Occupied housing units	8,353	+/-261	8,353	(X)
Utility gas	1,819	+/-255	21.8%	+/-2.9
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	418	+/-101	5.0%	+/-1.2
Electricity	5,824	+/-319	69.7%	+/-3.1
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	18	+/-19	0.2%	+/-0.2
Coal or coke	0	+/-21	0.0%	+/-0.4
Wood	261	+/-91	3.1%	+/-1.1
Solar energy	0	+/-21	0.0%	+/-0.4
Other fuel	4	+/-6	0.0%	+/-0.1
No fuel used	9	+/-14	0.1%	+/-0.2
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS				
Occupied housing units	8,353	+/-261	8,353	(X)
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	39	+/-32	0.5%	+/-0.4
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	15	+/-19	0.2%	+/-0.2
No telephone service available	174	+/-81	2.1%	+/-1.0
OCCUPANTS PER ROOM				
Occupied housing units	8,353	+/-261	8,353	(X)
1.00 or less	8,212	+/-283	98.3%	+/-1.0
1.01 to 1.50	132	+/-85	1.6%	+/-1.0
1.51 or more	9	+/-16	0.1%	+/-0.2
VALUE				
Owner-occupied units	6,282	+/-299	6,282	(X)
Less than \$50,000	405	+/-132	6.4%	+/-2.1
\$50,000 to \$99,999	1,187	+/-210	18.9%	+/-3.2
\$100,000 to \$149,999	2,162	+/-306	34.4%	+/-4.2
\$150,000 to \$199,999	1,172	+/-196	18.7%	+/-3.1
\$200,000 to \$299,999	892	+/-151	14.2%	+/-2.3
\$300,000 to \$499,999	293	+/-85	4.7%	+/-1.4
\$500,000 to \$999,999	119	+/-64	1.9%	+/-1.0
\$1,000,000 or more	52	+/-47	0.8%	+/-0.7

Median (dollars)	133,500	+/-5,824	(X)	(X)
MORTGAGE STATUS				
Owner-occupied units	6,282	+/-299	6,282	(X)
Housing units with a mortgage	4,476	+/-297	71.3%	+/-3.0
Housing units without a mortgage	1,806	+/-200	28.7%	+/-3.0
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS (SMOC)				
Housing units with a mortgage	4,476	+/-297	4,476	(X)
Less than \$300	0	+/-21	0.0%	+/-0.7
\$300 to \$499	118	+/-73	2.6%	+/-1.6
\$500 to \$699	371	+/-125	8.3%	+/-2.8
\$700 to \$999	1,031	+/-202	23.0%	+/-4.3
\$1,000 to \$1,499	1,978	+/-299	44.2%	+/-5.5
\$1,500 to \$1,999	599	+/-161	13.4%	+/-3.4
\$2,000 or more	379	+/-137	8.5%	+/-3.1
Median (dollars)	1,167	+/-51	(X)	(X)
Housing units without a mortgage				
Less than \$100	48	+/-48	2.7%	+/-2.6
\$100 to \$199	185	+/-79	10.2%	+/-4.2
\$200 to \$299	472	+/-117	26.1%	+/-5.8
\$300 to \$399	596	+/-148	33.0%	+/-7.4
\$400 or more	505	+/-114	28.0%	+/-5.5
Median (dollars)	336	+/-21	(X)	(X)
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (SMOCAPI)				
Housing units with a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)	4,455	+/-296	4,455	(X)
Less than 20.0 percent	1,865	+/-244	41.9%	+/-5.1
20.0 to 24.9 percent	885	+/-180	19.9%	+/-3.6
25.0 to 29.9 percent	497	+/-154	11.2%	+/-3.3
30.0 to 34.9 percent	385	+/-147	8.6%	+/-3.2
35.0 percent or more	823	+/-199	18.5%	+/-4.3
Not computed				
21		+/-24	(X)	(X)
Housing unit without a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)				
Less than 10.0 percent	886	+/-166	49.3%	+/-6.9
10.0 to 14.9 percent	286	+/-85	15.9%	+/-4.8
15.0 to 19.9 percent	227	+/-91	12.6%	+/-5.0
20.0 to 24.9 percent	112	+/-57	6.2%	+/-3.2
25.0 to 29.9 percent	88	+/-57	4.9%	+/-3.1
30.0 to 34.9 percent	52	+/-42	2.9%	+/-2.3
35.0 percent or more	147	+/-88	8.2%	+/-4.6

Not computed	8	+/-11	(X)	(X)
GROSS RENT				
Occupied units paying rent	1,924	+/-277	1,924	(X)
Less than \$200	17	+/-27	0.9%	+/-1.4
\$200 to \$299	16	+/-26	0.8%	+/-1.3
\$300 to \$499	110	+/-91	5.7%	+/-4.7
\$500 to \$749	902	+/-202	46.9%	+/-9.8
\$750 to \$999	610	+/-218	31.7%	+/-9.4
\$1,000 to \$1,499	245	+/-126	12.7%	+/-6.5
\$1,500 or more	24	+/-26	1.2%	+/-1.4
Median (dollars)	732	+/-42	(X)	(X)
NO RENT PAID				
No rent paid	147	+/-84	(X)	(X)
GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (GRAPI)				
Occupied units paying rent (excluding units where GRAPI cannot be computed)	1,843	+/-286	1,843	(X)
Less than 15.0 percent	429	+/-163	23.3%	+/-8.7
15.0 to 19.9 percent	272	+/-132	14.8%	+/-6.7
20.0 to 24.9 percent	184	+/-110	10.0%	+/-6.2
25.0 to 29.9 percent	213	+/-120	11.6%	+/-6.3
30.0 to 34.9 percent	155	+/-79	8.4%	+/-4.1
35.0 percent or more	590	+/-218	32.0%	+/-9.9
Not computed	228	+/-100	(X)	(X)

Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. The degree of uncertainty for an estimate arising from sampling variability is represented through the use of a margin of error. The value shown here is the 90 percent margin of error. The margin of error can be interpreted roughly as providing a 90 percent probability that the interval defined by the estimate minus the margin of error and the estimate plus the margin of error (the lower and upper confidence bounds) contains the true value. In addition to sampling variability, the ACS estimates are subject to nonsampling error (for a discussion of nonsampling variability, see Accuracy of the Data). The effect of nonsampling error is not represented in these tables.

Households not paying cash rent are excluded from the calculation of median gross rent.

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Estimates of urban and rural population, housing units, and characteristics reflect boundaries of urban areas defined based on Census 2010 data. As a result, data for urban and rural areas from the ACS do not necessarily reflect the results of ongoing urbanization. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

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Industrial Statistics

Subject	Anderson County, Kentucky		Lawrenceburg city, Kentucky	
	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Population 16 years and over	17,055	17,055	8,529	8,529
In labor force	11,438	67.10%	6,027	70.70%
Civilian labor force	11,435	67.00%	6,027	70.70%
Employed	10,646	62.40%	5,622	65.90%
Unemployed	789	4.60%	405	4.70%
Armed Forces	3	0.00%	0	0.00%
Not in labor force	5,617	32.90%	2,502	29.30%
Civilian labor force	11,435	11,435	6,027	6,027
Unemployment Rate	(X)	6.90%	(X)	6.70%
Females 16 years and over	8,873	8,873	4,684	4,684
In labor force	5,612	63.20%	3,090	66.00%
Civilian labor force	5,609	63.20%	3,090	66.00%
Employed	5,295	59.70%	2,956	63.10%

Own children of the householder under 6 years	1,641	1,641	908	908
All parents in family in labor force	1,195	72.80%	659	72.60%
Own children of the householder 6 to 17 years	3,433	3,433	1,696	1,696
All parents in family in labor force	2,746	80.00%	1,435	84.60%
COMMUTING TO WORK				
Workers 16 years and over	10,542	10,542	5,604	5,604
Car, truck, or van -- drove alone	8,725	82.80%	4,412	78.70%
Car, truck, or van -- carpooled	1,602	15.20%	1,049	18.70%
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Walked	23	0.20%	19	0.30%
Other means	48	0.50%	22	0.40%
Worked at home	144	1.40%	102	1.80%
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	25.9	(X)	24.2	(X)
OCCUPATION				
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	10,646	10,646	5,622	5,622
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	3,092	29.00%	1,800	32.00%
Service occupations	1,698	15.90%	895	15.90%
Sales and office occupations	2,718	25.50%	1,346	23.90%
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	1,116	10.50%	424	7.50%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	2,022	19.00%	1,157	20.60%
INDUSTRY				
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	10,646	10,646	5,622	5,622
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	117	1.10%	44	0.80%
Construction	670	6.30%	309	5.50%
Manufacturing	2,140	20.10%	1,248	22.20%
Wholesale trade	166	1.60%	112	2.00%
Retail trade	1,065	10.00%	460	8.20%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	368	3.50%	159	2.80%
Information	208	2.00%	140	2.50%
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	489	4.60%	211	3.80%
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	544	5.10%	317	5.60%

Educational services, and health care and social assistance	2,059	19.30%	1,084	19.30%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	673	6.30%	420	7.50%
Other services, except public administration	603	5.70%	244	4.30%
Public administration	1,544	14.50%	874	15.50%
CLASS OF WORKER				
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	10,646	10,646	5,622	5,622
Private wage and salary workers	7,100	66.70%	3,816	67.90%
Government workers	2,817	26.50%	1,442	25.60%
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers	720	6.80%	364	6.50%
Unpaid family workers	9	0.10%	0	0.00%
INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2015 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)				
Total households	8,446	8,446	4,434	4,434
Less than \$10,000	478	5.70%	244	5.50%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	338	4.00%	228	5.10%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	735	8.70%	347	7.80%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	1,064	12.60%	687	15.50%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	1,273	15.10%	650	14.70%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	1,840	21.80%	1,167	26.30%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1,467	17.40%	731	16.50%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	1,012	12.00%	284	6.40%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	127	1.50%	56	1.30%
\$200,000 or more	112	1.30%	40	0.90%
Median household income (dollars)	53,974	(X)	51,303	(X)
Mean household income (dollars)	61,426	(X)	56,377	(X)
With earnings	6,639	78.60%	3,546	80.00%
Mean earnings (dollars)	60,163	(X)	56,668	(X)
With Social Security	2,526	29.90%	1,129	25.50%
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	16,829	(X)	15,604	(X)
With retirement income	2,030	24.00%	972	21.90%
Mean retirement income (dollars)	22,174	(X)	19,451	(X)
With Supplemental Security Income	386	4.60%	253	5.70%
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	10,350	(X)	8,497	(X)
With cash public assistance income	144	1.70%	44	1.00%
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	4,769	(X)	3,648	(X)
With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits in the past 12 months	765	9.10%	456	10.30%

Families	6,015	6,015	2,960	2,960
Less than \$10,000	185	3.10%	79	2.70%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	89	1.50%	82	2.80%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	431	7.20%	192	6.50%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	637	10.60%	418	14.10%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	828	13.80%	389	13.10%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	1,445	24.00%	906	30.60%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1,204	20.00%	540	18.20%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	977	16.20%	271	9.20%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	120	2.00%	56	1.90%
\$200,000 or more	99	1.60%	27	0.90%
Median family income (dollars)	65,895	(X)	62,554	(X)
Mean family income (dollars)	70,195	(X)	63,717	(X)
Per capita income (dollars)	24,353	(X)	23,143	(X)
Nonfamily households	2,431	2,431	1,474	1,474
Median nonfamily income (dollars)	31,734	(X)	32,388	(X)
Mean nonfamily income (dollars)	37,884	(X)	39,859	(X)
Median earnings for workers (dollars)	31,123	(X)	31,303	(X)
Median earnings for male full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	39,420	(X)	36,882	(X)
Median earnings for female full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	37,205	(X)	36,594	(X)
HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE				
Civilian noninstitutionalized population	21,651	21,651	10,931	10,931
With health insurance coverage	19,774	91.30%	9,841	90.00%
With private health insurance	16,667	77.00%	8,161	74.70%
With public coverage	6,132	28.30%	3,023	27.70%
No health insurance coverage	1,877	8.70%	1,090	10.00%
Civilian noninstitutionalized population under 18 years	5,424	5,424	2,782	2,782
No health insurance coverage	208	3.80%	109	3.90%
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 18 to 64 years	13,380	13,380	6,885	6,885
In labor force:	10,717	10,717	5,720	5,720
Employed:	9,978	9,978	5,329	5,329
With health insurance coverage	8,988	90.10%	4,727	88.70%
With private health insurance	8,628	86.50%	4,506	84.60%
With public coverage	652	6.50%	358	6.70%

No health insurance coverage	990	9.90%	602	11.30%
Unemployed:	739	739	391	391
With health insurance coverage	405	54.80%	233	59.60%
With private health insurance	221	29.90%	86	22.00%
With public coverage	184	24.90%	147	37.60%
No health insurance coverage	334	45.20%	158	40.40%
Not in labor force:	2,663	2,663	1,165	1,165
With health insurance coverage	2,318	87.00%	944	81.00%
With private health insurance	1,584	59.50%	620	53.20%
With public coverage	1,066	40.00%	521	44.70%
No health insurance coverage	345	13.00%	221	19.00%
PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES AND PEOPLE WHOSE INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS IS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL				
All families	(X)	6.70%	(X)	8.10%
With related children of the householder under 18 years	(X)	8.20%	(X)	10.00%
With related children of the householder under 5 years only	(X)	11.20%	(X)	16.80%
Married couple families	(X)	3.80%	(X)	4.30%
With related children of the householder under 18 years	(X)	3.70%	(X)	6.70%
With related children of the householder under 5 years only	(X)	8.70%	(X)	16.50%
Families with female householder, no husband present	(X)	24.50%	(X)	23.50%
With related children of the householder under 18 years	(X)	25.20%	(X)	19.00%
With related children of the householder under 5 years only	(X)	25.30%	(X)	18.20%
All people	(X)	10.30%	(X)	11.80%
Under 18 years	(X)	13.70%	(X)	16.20%
Related children of the householder under 18 years	(X)	12.90%	(X)	14.80%
Related children of the householder under 5 years	(X)	23.10%	(X)	30.00%
Related children of the householder 5 to 17 years	(X)	9.50%	(X)	8.90%
18 years and over	(X)	9.20%	(X)	10.40%
18 to 64 years	(X)	9.20%	(X)	10.20%
65 years and over	(X)	9.20%	(X)	11.10%
People in families	(X)	7.90%	(X)	9.60%
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	(X)	23.70%	(X)	21.60%