

KEEPING **OLDHAM COUNTY** ON TRACK



OLDHAM COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN 2025

BALLARDSVILLE | BUCKNER | CRESTWOOD | GOSHEN
LA GRANGE | PEWEE VALLEY | WESTPORT

INTRODUCTION

On February 26, 2002, *Outlook 2020: The Oldham County Comprehensive Plan* was adopted to serve as the blueprint for guiding the community's growth and development in the new century. The eighty-eight goals and objectives which were included as part of *Outlook 2020* provided guidance to meet the vision statement which reads:

“Oldham County is a highly desirable place to live in the year 2020. Our county contains all the facilities and public services necessary to maintain a vibrant community today and in the future. The county's excellent infrastructure, parks, community facilities, and well-run government services are optimized for citizens, schools, services, business, and light industry. Our leadership respects and adheres to the values of the community and has the political will to implement these values.

The people of Oldham County are connected through the preservation and promotion of historic areas along safe transportation corridors. Oldham County preserved its rural character and natural environment by maintaining vistas and green spaces. Needed commercial or industrial development has been located in commercial corridors, business parks, and area of least impact to residences and the environment.”

The Oldham County Comprehensive Plan was last updated in 2019. It was approved by the Oldham County Planning Commission on November 24, 2020, by approving a resolution to adopt the Comprehensive Plan: Plan Elements by a unanimous vote (PZ-20-020). Growth in the county continues and this collective plan will serve as a guide for development and policy implementation over the course of the next five years. Our successes and our future are dependent upon collaboration between local and state government, economic development staff, private developers, and the public. In the five years since the adoption of the 2019 Oldham County Comprehensive Plan, we have seen growth and infrastructure / policy improvements in the county in the following areas:

- **Revised school capacity standards to include a cumulative phasing chart for multi-family attached developments (2023).**
- **Revision of Short-Term Rental Regulations to address citizen concerns to the growing number of outside entities buying property in the county and solely using it for short term rental purposes. (2023)**

- **Exit 20 (Ernie Harris Parkway) off Interstate 71 which will direct traffic to Ernie Harris Parkway, provide access to the Oldham Reserve Business Park, and reduce congestion on Highway 53 and Highway 393. The \$16 million project began in the fall of 2022. (2024)**
- **The Oldham County Major Thoroughfare Plan (2003) and Update (2010) provide a transportation plan for the implementation of recommended improvements and include recommendations for highway improvements, funding opportunities, transit, bicycle and pedestrian facilities, facility design standards and access management guidelines.**
- **Construction of Eden Parkway and East Peak Road within the Oldham Reserve Business Park. (2021)**
- **Construction of the Commerce Parkway Extension from KY 393 to Mattingly Road (2023)**
- **Approval of the Clore Station mixed use development Master Plan. The 500-acre property is located off Exit 14 in Crestwood. Construction is slated to begin in 2026 and will be phased out over the course of 30 years. (2023)**
- **Became the first county in Kentucky to provide fiber-optic, high speed internet access to the entire community through a \$33 million public-private partnership with AT&T. (2024)**
- **Created the Oldham County Waste Wizard to improve communications regarding solid waste and recycling with the public. (2022)**
- **Kentucky Highway 22 Transportation Planning Study analyzed existing conditions along Kentucky Highway 22 from the Haunz Lane intersection to KY 329 in Crestwood. It aimed to identify potential future projects, improve safety, and reduce congestion along the corridor. (2022).**
- **Development of the Oldham County Bike, Pedestrian, and Greenway Trails Master Plan (2008) to serve as a guide to link parks, schools, neighborhoods and commercial areas throughout the county by reducing**

the public's dependency on automobiles, encourage healthy lifestyles and improve the quality of life in Oldham County.

- **Adoption of the Crestwood Master Plan, which was created to provide guidance and direction for future growth in Crestwood (2024).**
- **The Curry's Fork Watershed Plan (2012) and Darby Creek Watershed Plan (2016) identify existing and potential water quality issues and establish guidelines to help improve and protect water quality, promote a safe, healthy and accessible watershed, utilize programs and practices to decrease potential flooding impacts and develop and implement a cost-effective watershed plan that economically utilizes funds.**
- **New community facilities:**
 - **John W. Black Aquatic Center \$4 million renovation (2024)**
 - **Oldham County Public Library Goshen Branch (2024)**
 - **North Oldham Skylight Fire Station (2025)**
 - **Oldham County Courthouse Renovation and Addition (2025)**
 - **Oldham County Animal Services Building (2025)**
 - **Springs Park in La Grange (2022)**
 - **Fiscal Court Reception Center**

It continues to be important to evaluate where the county has come from, where it stands, and reevaluate its course to not only achieve this vision statement in 2025 but also look beyond.

PLANNING PROCESS

Work began on the Oldham County Comprehensive Plan Update in late December 2024. This effort has been a joint initiative between county and city officials, community stakeholders, and residents. Over the course of this process, Oldham County Planning & Development Services staff attended over **20** meetings/hearings, worked with several Focus Groups, the Study Review Committee, and **21** public and private agencies, numerous local officials, a Steering Committee of "**Community Champions**", and many engaged citizens to craft the language contained within these two documents, the Goals & Objectives and the Plan Elements, which comprise the Oldham County Comprehensive Plan Update. This plan represents the county's ideas and vision for the next five years and beyond and one that is...**KEEPING OLDHAM COUNTY ON TRACK!**



Oldham County Planning & Development Services Staff:

Ryan Fischer, Director
 Anna Barge, Senior Planner
 John Hine, Planner I
 Sandie Rugroden, Planner I
 Matt Tolar, GIS Manager

Oldham County Planning & Zoning Commission:

Greg King, Chairperson*	Katie Nasser, Vice-Chairperson*	Wayne Allen
James Allison	Iva Davis	William Douglas
Tom Elder*	Sam Finney*	Deborah Graham
Berry Hampton	Sue Ann Jones	Bob Klingenfus*
Debra Kraus	Thomas Marsh*	Skip Miller

*** Study Review Committee members**

Local Officials:

David Voegele, Oldham County Judge Executive
 Jim Kramer, Mayor, City of Crestwood
 John Black, Mayor, City of La Grange
 Bob Rogers, Mayor, City of Pewee Valley

Steering Committee:

Joni Bottorff, Attorney
 Dennis Deibel, Mayor Emeritus, City of Crestwood
 Tad Douglas
 Kevin Nuss, Oldham County Deputy Judge Executive
 Dr. Blake Haselton
 Kim Hydes, Oldham County Tourism
 Matt Jacobson, Oldham County Public Schools
 Alex Nauert

FOCUS GROUPS

Economic Development:

David Bizianes, Oldham County Chamber & Economic Development
Sandy Hamilton, Oldham County Chamber & Economic Development
Sandie Rugroden, Oldham County Planning & Development

Public Safety:

Chief Greg Smith, Oldham County Police
Sheriff Tim Wakefield, Oldham County Sheriff's Office
Major Scott Wolf, Oldham County Police
Chief Stephen Fante, Ballardsville Fire Department

Parks / Libraries:

Gary Parsons, Oldham County Parks Department Director
John Hine, Oldham County Planning & Development
Julie Wilson, Oldham County Public Library Director
Stephen Hall, City of La Grange Parks & Recreation Director

Transportation:

Jim Silliman, Oldham County Engineer
Corey Rusnak, City of La Grange Public Works Director
Jamie McCleese, Director of Track (CSX Louisville)
Anna Barge, Oldham County Planning & Development

Utilities:

Russ Rose, Oldham County Water
Charlie Ward, Oldham County Health Department
Scot Treece, La Grange Utilities
David Mulloy, Louisville Water

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OLDHAM COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN PHASES



Phase 1 – FRAMEWORK PHASE (January – April)

- 1.) Focus Groups
- 2.) Create Working Drafts

Phase 2 – PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT PHASE (May -June)

- 1.) Public Stakeholder Meetings
- 2.) Additional Stakeholder Feedback Online
- 3.) Follow Up Engagement

Phase 3 – REFINEMENT AND REVIEW PHASE (June - August)

- 1.) Incorporate stakeholder feedback
- 2.) Create Revised Input
- 3.) Additional Public Input Online
- 4.) Begin Study Review Committee Process

Phase 4 – FINALIZE AND ADOPT PHASE (September – November)

- 1.) Create Final Draft
- 2.) Study Review Committee approval
- 3.) Planning Commission and Legislative Bodies

PUBLIC STAKEHOLDER MEETINGS

**Monday, May 5, 2025- La Grange
Fiscal Court Reception Center**
100 W. Jefferson St.
La Grange, KY 40031
5:00-7:00PM

**Tuesday, May 6, 2025-
Goshen/Prospect
Goshen Library**
3000 Paramount Commons
Prospect, KY 40059
5:00-7:00PM



**Thursday, May 15, 2025- Ballardsville/Crestwood
Ballardsville Fire Department**
4604 KY-53
Crestwood, KY 40014
5:00-7:00PM

**Thursday, May 8, 2025-
Crestwood/Pewee Valley
South Oldham Fire Department**
6310 Old La Grange Rd.
Crestwood, KY 40014
5:00-7:00PM



**Tuesday, May 13, 2025- Westport
Westport Baptist Church**
6415 Washington St.
Westport, KY 40077
5:00-7:00PM

"If progress is going to happen - happen right."

3,429

**Comp Plan
Website Visits**



"Please improve traffic flow through school zones."

Steering Committee Meetings

4

"We need more green, open spaces."

6

Focus Group Meetings

"Would love for Crestwood to have a downtown center feel."

5

Public Meetings

12

Photo Contest Entries

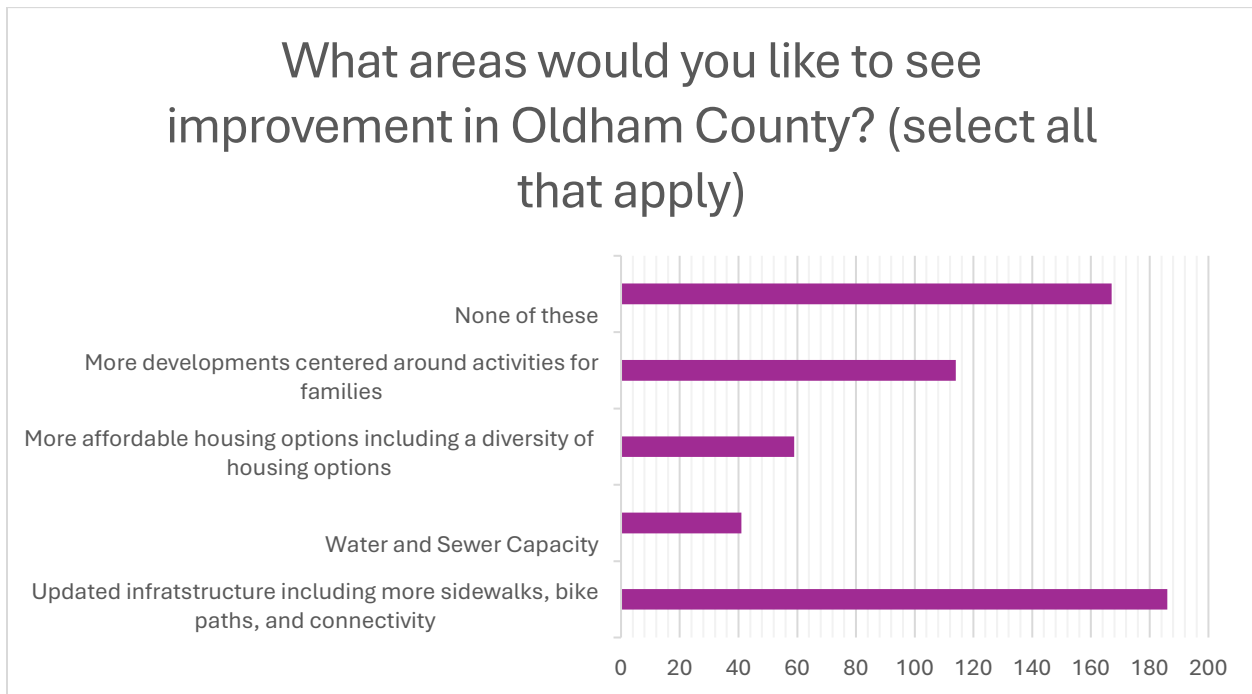
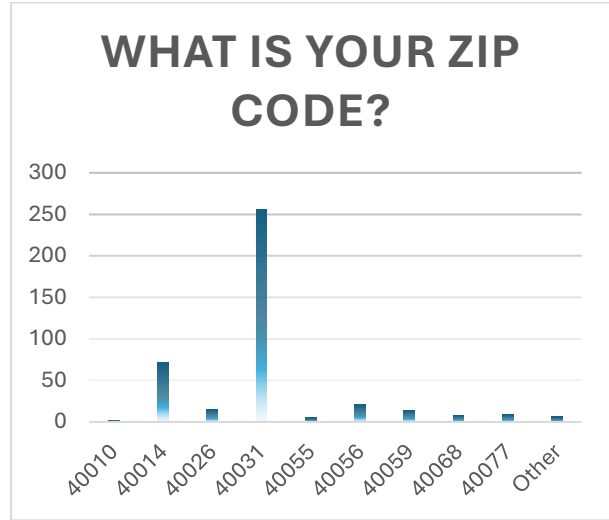
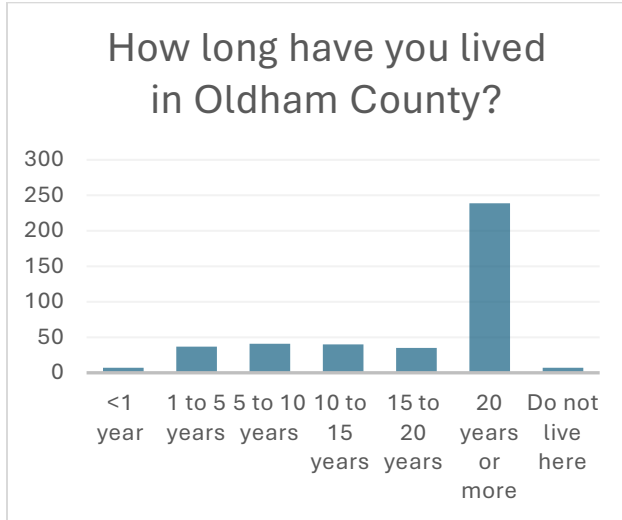
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Online Public Comments

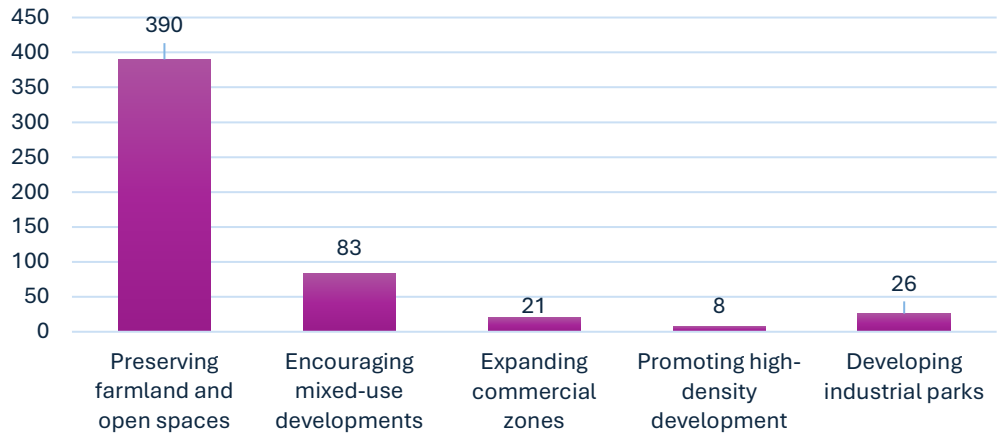
407

Surveys Submitted

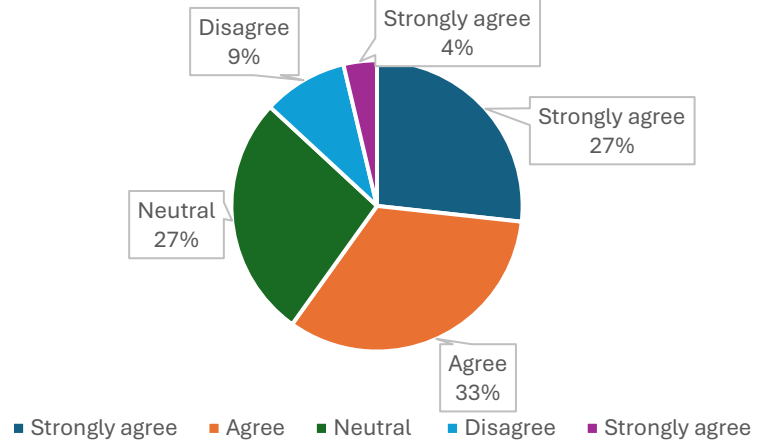
COMPREHENSIVE PLAN SURVEY RESULTS (407 TOTAL RESPONSES)



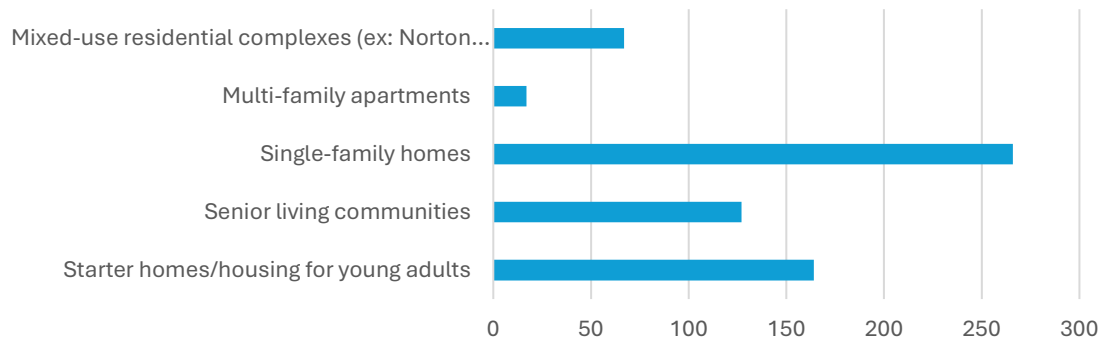
What land use priorities should Oldham County focus on? (Select up to 3)



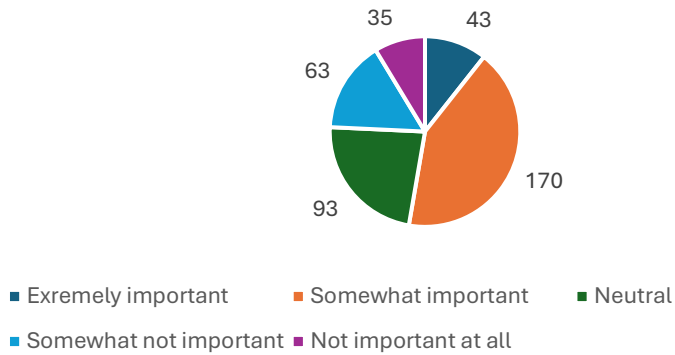
Do you believe there is a sufficient variety of housing options in Oldham County?



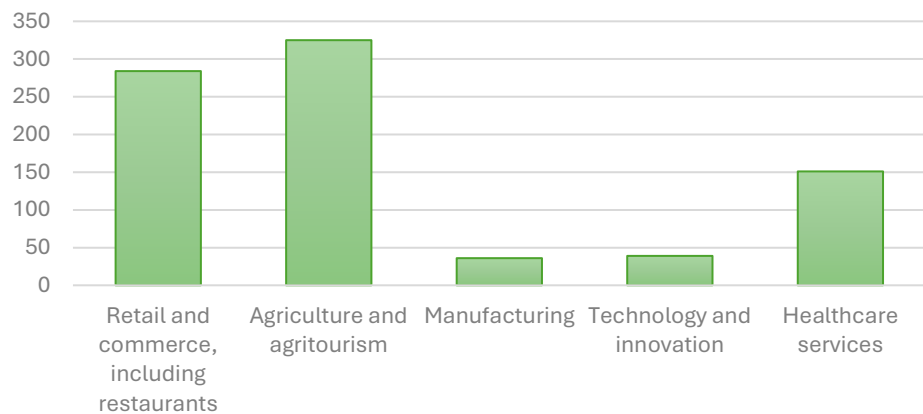
Which housing developments should be prioritized? (Select all that apply)



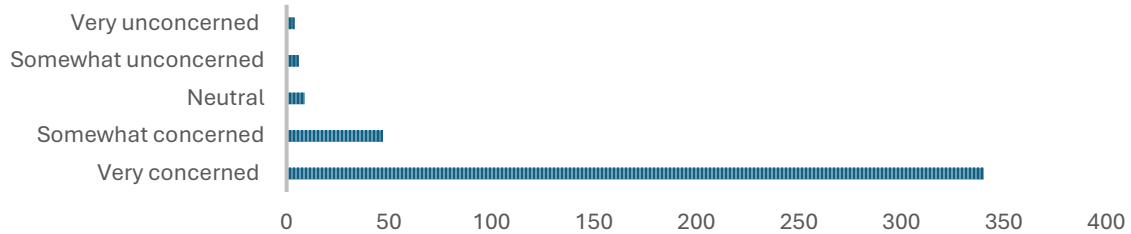
How important is it to attract new business to Oldham County?



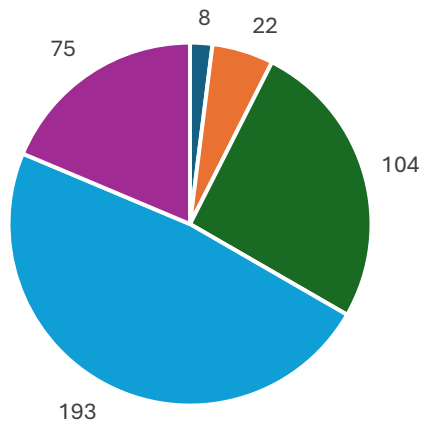
Which sectors should Oldham County focus on for economic growth? (Select up to 3)



HOW CONCERNED ARE YOU ABOUT ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY IN OLDHAM COUNTY?

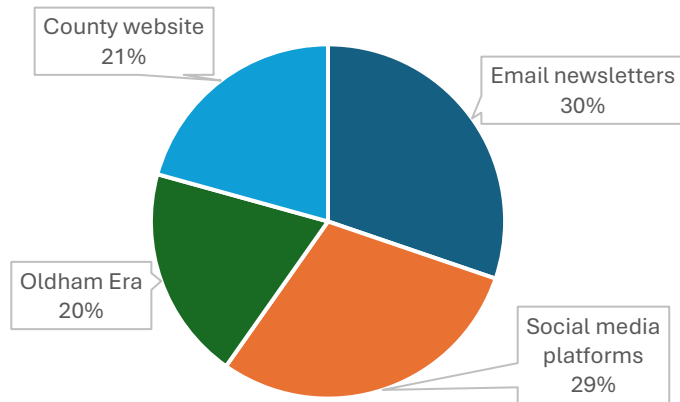


Do you feel adequately informed about local government initiatives and plans?



■ Always ■ Often ■ Sometimes ■ Rarely ■ Never

How would you prefer to receive updates about county developments? (Select all that apply)



■ Email newsletters ■ Social media platforms ■ Oldham Era ■ County website

Photo Contest

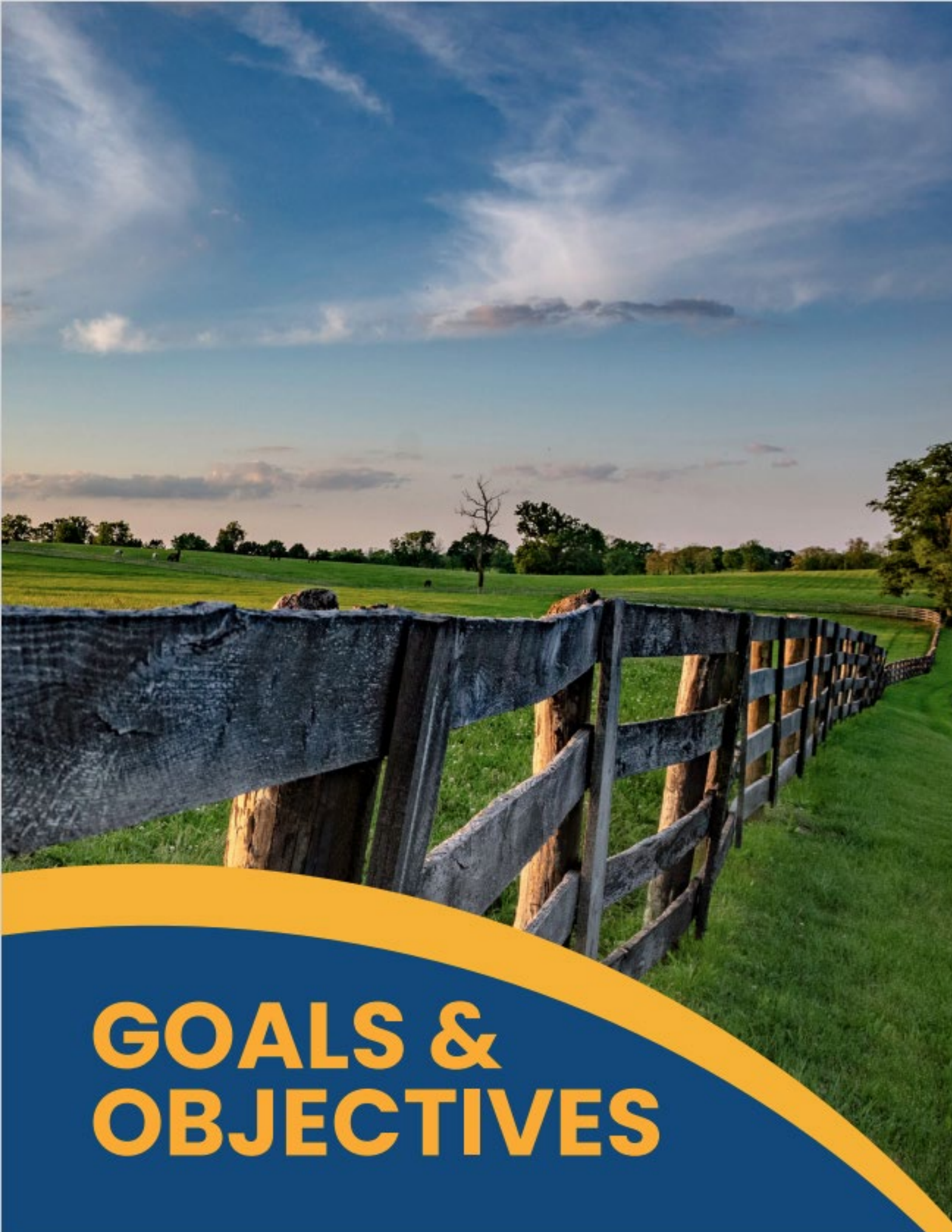
Oldham County

Comprehensive Plan Update

This year staff accepted entries for the cover photo of the Oldham County Comprehensive Plan. There were twelve total entries and voting took place at the five public meetings as well in our office lobby. There were 60 total votes submitted and the winning photo took almost 70% of the vote.



This year's winning photo was submitted by Oldham County resident Joni Bottorff. Joni was born and raised in Oldham County and is proud to raise her children, David and Anna here as well. She operates a local law firm, Bottorff Law Group and Title Company, Your Land & Title, LLC, which specializes in real estate law, elder law, estate planning, wills, and trusts. Joni has lived in some amazing places including Washington D.C., Virginia, New Mexico, and Prague, Czech Republic. Even though she has traveled all around the world, Oldham County will always be home, and she is happy to show everyone the beauty it offers from her favorite spot.



GOALS & OBJECTIVES

OLDHAM COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN UPDATE: GOALS & OBJECTIVES

On _____, the Oldham County Planning & Zoning Commission approved a motion to recommend adoption of the Oldham County Comprehensive Plan: Goals and Objectives by a vote of _____ (Docket No. _____).

On _____, the Oldham County Fiscal Court approved an ordinance to adopt the Oldham County Comprehensive Plan: Goals and Objectives by a vote of _____ (KOC No. _____).

On _____, the La Grange City Council approved an ordinance to adopt the Oldham County Comprehensive Plan: Goals and Objectives by a vote of _____ (Ordinance No. _____, Series _____).

On _____, the Crestwood City Council approved an ordinance to adopt the Oldham County Comprehensive Plan: Goals and Objectives by a vote of _____ (Ordinance No. _____, Series _____).

On _____, the Pewee Valley City Council approved an ordinance to adopt the Oldham County Comprehensive Plan: Goals and Objectives by a vote of _____ (Ordinance No. _____, Series _____).

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES TABLE OF CONTENTS

Land Use.....

Transportation

Community Facilities and Services

Environment

Government.....

Business and Industry

Tourism.....

**OLDHAM COUNTY
COMPREHENSIVE
PLAN GOALS AND
OBJECTIVES**



GOALS AND OBJECTIVES



Future Land Use



Transportation



Community
Facilities and
Services



Environment



Housing



Economic
Development



Tourism





Mission Statement

Our mission aims to foster a vibrant and sustainable community that honors our heritage and rural roots while embracing progress, creating a balance between responsible growth and economic vitality while ensuring that the county remains a desirable place to live and work.

Vision

The vision describes the overall direction of the Comprehensive Plan.

Goals

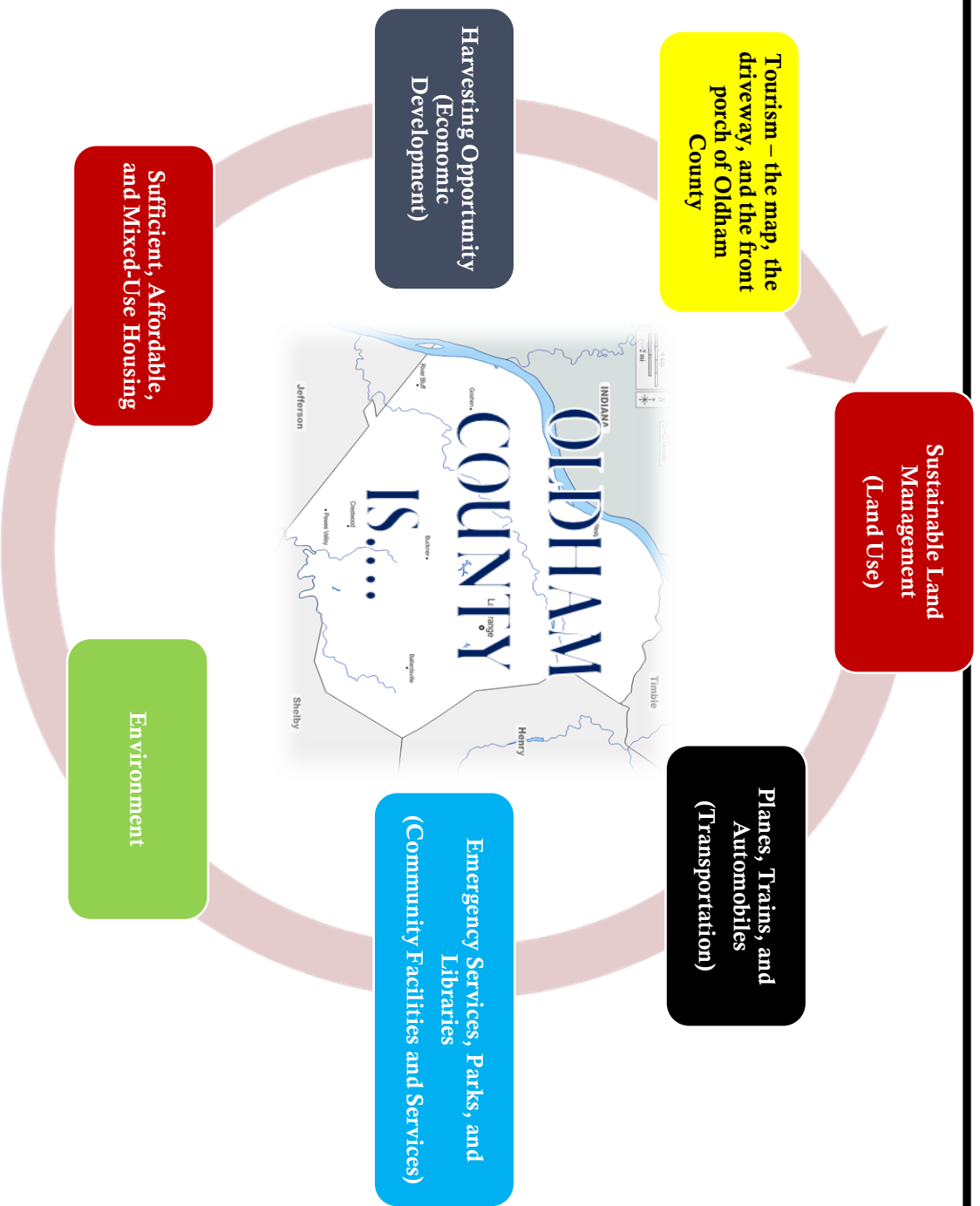
These statements establish broad, desired outcomes for the vision statement.

Objectives

Each goal is supported by objectives which help to define the meaning of the goal, specify strategies to achieve the goal, and provide a greater sense of direction.

Action Items

These are the recommendations used to guide the County and its Staff to accomplish goals and objectives and implement the vision.



The Vision



LAND USE GOALS & OBJECTIVES

1. Provide for planned and orderly growth to protect land from premature or unsuitable development.
 2. Promote a diverse range of housing opportunities.
 3. Strengthen our local community by expanding employment opportunities that diversify tax revenues, support community facilities and services, and provide job opportunities for Oldham County residents.
 4. Protect the character of historic and culturally important structures and neighborhoods through the creation and use of historic districts and architectural design standards.
-

Goal LU-1: Provide for planned and orderly growth to protect land from premature or unsuitable development.

Obj. LU-1-1: New development should be compatible with surrounding land uses, community, and local infrastructure.

1. The Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance and Subdivision Regulations will implement the principles of the Comprehensive Plan.
 2. The Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance and Subdivision Regulations will reflect level of service / capacity standards developed in conjunction with community agencies having jurisdiction.
 3. New developments should meet or exceed level of service / capacity standards or mitigate deficiencies to ensure services, infrastructure, and agencies are not strained beyond adequate capacity.
 4. Promote adequate transitions of land use, intensity, and scale and ensure buffers between incompatible land are used to ensure the character and function of each land use type.
-

Goal LU-1: Provide for planned and orderly growth to protect land from premature or unsuitable development.

Obj. LU-1-2: Preserve areas of environmental concern including soil, topographical, flood prone areas, wetlands, and nearby wildlife habitat.

1. Encourage alternative on-site sewage disposal systems while continuing the development of county-wide wastewater treatment plants.
 2. Encourage development to follow natural topography and retain natural topographic and wetland features.
 3. Encourage infill developments where practical to reduce economic costs while addressing environmental concerns.
-

Goal LU-1: Provide for planned and orderly growth to protect land from premature or unsuitable development.

Obj. LU-1-3: Find ways to preserve the county's rural character and agricultural land that enable such activities to co-exist and compliment one another and adjoining land uses.

1. The Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance and Subdivision Regulations should provide flexibility in zoning to encourage subdivisions which compliment the rural character of Oldham County.
 2. Encourage the support of agricultural businesses and tourism to create jobs, revenue, and preserve agricultural land within Oldham County.
 3. Encourage preservation of land for agricultural use when it does not infringe on the development rights of property owners.
-

Goal LU-1: Provide for planned and orderly growth to protect land from premature or unsuitable development.

Obj. LU-1-4: Encourage development in areas with existing capacity, infrastructure, and services before moving into less developed areas of the county.

1. Prioritizing development facilitates the efficient use of resources and provides an effective means to use vacant, bypassed, and underutilized land.
 2. Staff should identify and recommend development priority areas, ensuring consistency with the Comprehensive Plan, and the Future Land Use Map.
 3. Address impacts to surrounding areas, existing homes and neighborhoods, and ensure compatibility with surrounding density, housing type, property values, and historic districts/properties.
-

Goal LU-2: Promote a diverse range of housing opportunities.

Obj. LU-2-1: Encourage a balanced mix of housing types, including single-family, multi-family, and mixed-use options to expand affordability and lifestyle choices.

1. Housing supply and accessibility should include efforts to provide an appropriate mix of housing types and opportunities to meet the needs of all people.
 2. Promote mixed use developments and designate areas for such development in Future Land Use.
 3. Mixed use developments should be encouraged to accommodate a variety of complimentary and integrated uses which can help reduce traffic, encourage walkability, and locate homes, retail, and employment opportunities within easy commuting distance.
-

Goal LU-2: Promote a diverse range of housing opportunities.

Obj. LU-2-2: Promote connectivity between neighborhoods and encourage the integration of community and civic facilities in neighborhood design.

1. Neighborhood connectivity enhances the quality of life by enhancing walkability and pedestrian access, promoting pathways that connect residential areas, improving mobility and access, and enhancing social interaction.
 2. Connectivity improves emergency response and provides pathways for ingress and egress in the event of an emergency.
-

Goal LU-2: Promote a diverse range of housing opportunities.

Obj. LU-2-3: Address affordable housing within all areas of Oldham County.

1. Take advantage of federal and state programs for the rehabilitation of substandard housing units.
 2. Encourage private sector rehabilitation projects of existing substandard homes which create opportunities for housing and strengthens and revitalizes existing communities and neighborhoods.
 3. Collaborate regionally to expand access to affordable housing throughout Oldham County.
-

Goal LU-3: Strengthen our local community by expanding employment opportunities that diversify tax revenues, support community facilities and services, and provide job opportunities for Oldham County residents.

Obj. LU-3-1: Support the retention of existing businesses within Oldham County while ensuring growth is compatible with adjacent land uses and the availability of community facilities and services.

1. Ensure the Comprehensive Zoning Ordinances are current to avoid delay in approval processes.
 2. Coordinate with local public and private groups to ensure that projects support Economic Development goals and objectives.
 3. Create incentives that encourage businesses to partner with public, private and civic organizations to cultivate a positive public image, enhance networking opportunities, and foster unity through shared goals.
-

Goal LU-3: Strengthen our local community, expand employment opportunities that increase tax revenues, support community facilities and services, and provide job opportunities for current and future Oldham County residents.

Obj. LU-3-2: Ensure adequate commercial and industrial land uses are available and ensure that these sites are identified so that the surrounding community impact is reduced.

1. Locate areas for commercial and industrial opportunities and designate areas for such development in the Future Land Use Maps.
 2. Promote development in existing areas of the county designated for this type of use. Examples include Oldham Reserve, Commerce Parkway, commercial corridors, and zoned Industrial Park Districts.
-

Goal LU-4: Protect the character of historic and culturally important structures and neighborhoods through the creation and use of historic districts and architectural design standards.

Obj. LU-4-1: Develop design guidelines to ensure that future development is compatible with existing community historic and cultural character.

1. Overlay districts provide for additional protections that are not specifically dealt with in the underlying zoning district.
 2. Ensure that special features such as signage, design, architecture, and setbacks are addressed in the Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance and Subdivision Regulations.
 3. Collaborate with public and private entities as well as local legislative bodies to identify and address cultural and historical resources to assist the community in protecting and marketing historical properties and resources around Oldham County while protecting landowners' interests.
-



TRANSPORTATION GOALS & OBJECTIVES

1. Facilitate a safe, efficient, and connected transportation network that supports growth, mobility, and economic development.
 2. Support multi-modal connectivity by promoting pedestrian, bicycle, and roadway linkages between neighborhoods, workplaces, and amenities.
 3. Protect and preserve scenic or culturally important transportation corridors and resources
-

Goal T-1: Facilitate a safe, efficient, and connected transportation network that supports growth, mobility, and economic development.

Obj. T-1-1: Encourage improvements to existing transportation corridors to enhance safety, reduce congestion, and accommodate planned development.

1. Develop and assign access classifications for roadway segments based on the current condition of the roadway and any planned improvements. Standards should address driveway and curb cut spacing, median spacing, and signal spacing.
 2. Develop corner clearance, joint and cross access easement, connection and median opening, driveway design, and unified access and circulation standards.
 3. Limit residential access on arterial roadways to prevent safety hazards.
-

Goal T-1: Facilitate a safe, efficient, and connected transportation network that supports growth, mobility, and economic development.

Obj. T-1-2: Develop and maintain a major thoroughfare plan that depicts existing and proposed thoroughfares and provides minimum right-of-way and typical cross-section standards. Utilize standards to determine right-of-way dedication requirements for all development proposals.

1. Conduct, update or review studies to ensure that current and future transportation-related problems and ensure needs in all areas of Oldham County are identified and addressed.
 2. Encourage phasing developments when road improvements are necessary to accommodate proposed project impacts.
-

Goal T-1: Facilitate a safe, efficient, and connected transportation network that supports growth, mobility, and economic development.

Obj. T-1-3: Establish minimum right-of-way, design, and construction standards for collectors and local roads to accommodate safe emergency vehicle access, respond to environmental constraints and ensure compatibility with the character of proposed development.

1. Address and promote the need for internal connections and alternative access between adjacent land uses such as residential subdivisions or commercial developments.
 2. Develop roadway design standards for new roads that are safe, efficient, and minimize the adverse impacts upon the community. Standards should address:
-

Goal T-1: Facilitate a safe, efficient, and connected transportation network that supports growth, mobility, and economic development.

Obj. T-1-4: Coordinate improvements to the transportation system with land use decisions to ensure maintenance of an adequate level of service.

1. Road improvement projects and other transportation recommendations that are found to be consistent with the Comprehensive Plan should be included as supplemental resources to the Comprehensive Plan.



Goal T-1: Facilitate a safe, efficient, and connected transportation network that supports growth, mobility, and economic development.

Obj. T-1-5: Utilize traffic impact analyses to project, describe and suggest ways of off-setting the effects of development when appropriate.

1. Require traffic impact analysis for all developments that will generate 100 or more new inbound or outbound trips during the peak hours. Proposals should be transmitted for review and comment in a timely manner prior to Planning Commission decision or recommendation to allow adequate time for review.
 2. Although the development may generate less than the above defined threshold of new trips, it may still be necessary to require an analysis of site access for reasons such as the following:
 1. High traffic volumes on the adjacent roadway that may affect movement into or out of the site;
 2. Lack of existing left-turn lane(s) on the adjacent roadway at the proposed access drive(s);
 3. Inadequate horizontal or vertical sight distance at access points;
 4. The proximity of the proposed access points to other existing drives or intersections;
 5. The proposed use is a special or conditional use zoning classification or involves a drive-through operation.
-

Goal T-1: Facilitate a safe, efficient, and connected transportation network that supports growth, mobility, and economic development.

Obj. T-1-6: Utilize traffic calming techniques for collector and local roads to produce safer and more livable streets for motorists and pedestrians.

1. Street design standards should include technical drawings that address pedestrian safety and traffic flow and volumes in neighborhoods and other areas where livability is affected by motor vehicle traffic.
 2. Utilize the Safe Streets and Roads for All Safety Action Plan to determine priority areas for safety improvements.
-

Goal T-2: Support multi-modal connectivity by promoting pedestrian, bicycle, and roadway linkages between neighborhoods, workplaces, and amenities.

Obj. T-2-1: Work with the Kentuckiana Regional Planning and Development Agency (KIPDA) to modify the Regional Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan to incorporate existing and planned bicycle and pedestrian routes within Oldham County.

1. Develop long-term, countywide bicycle and pedestrian recommendations in the Major Thoroughfare Plan and applicable Master Plans.
 2. Promote the inclusion of bicycle and pedestrian facility connections between nearby developments and community facilities or workplaces.
 3. Promote pedestrian and bicycle pathways as part of the subdivision and site plan approval process.
-

Goal T-2: Support multi-modal connectivity by promoting pedestrian, bicycle, and roadway linkages between neighborhoods, workplaces, and amenities.

Obj. T-2-3: Enhance opportunities for transit use by working with major employers and retail centers to provide park and ride facilities or to participate in ride-sharing programs designed to reduce the number of single occupant vehicular trips.

1. Address road facilities, public transportation, ride sharing programs, bicycle and pedestrian facilities in the public participation process.
-

Goal T-2: Support multi-modal connectivity by promoting pedestrian, bicycle, and roadway linkages between neighborhoods, workplaces, and amenities.

Obj. T-2-4: Coordinate pedestrian and bicycle facility planning with multi-objective greenway strategies by taking advantage of Oldham County's rich heritage of natural resources and scenic vistas.

1. Address pedestrian and bicycle facilities in the Greenways Master Plan.
-

Goal T-3: Protect and preserve scenic or culturally important transportation corridors and resources.

Obj. T-3-1: Identify and designate scenic and culturally important transportation corridors and resources.

1. Preserve historic and scenic resources along transportation corridors within Oldham County using local, state and federal guidelines.
 2. The design of developments, including signs abutting designating scenic corridors are to be in keeping with the aesthetic character of the corridor.
-

ENVIRONMENT GOALS & OBJECTIVES

1. Preserve and improve the quality of Oldham County's natural resources, including water, air and soil, while protecting the health, safety and welfare of its citizens through a watershed-based approach to environmental planning and stormwater management.
 2. Allow site development that does not adversely impact environmental features and resources or air quality and minimizes noise and lighting impacts to and from adjacent and nearby uses.
 3. Protect and enhance the Ohio River Corridor, and its tributaries, as a valuable county natural resource.
-



Goal E-1: Preserve and improve the quality of Oldham County's natural resources, including water, air and soil, while protecting the health, safety and welfare of its citizens through a watershed-based approach to environmental planning and stormwater management.

Obj. E-1-1: Best management practices should be used on individual development sites to control soil erosion into lakes and streams, prevent hazardous materials from degrading surface or groundwater resources, and protect water from other types of environmental threats.

1. Review and update the Soil and Erosion Control Ordinance periodically to ensure that the most current Best Management Practices are being employed in the ordinance.
 2. Require secondary containment, treatment and emergency response plans for activities that propose pollution sources such as storing and dispensing of petroleum products, chemical storage and sale or transfer of potential contaminants.
-

Goal E-1: Preserve and improve the quality of Oldham County's natural resources, including water, air and soil, while protecting the health, safety and welfare of its citizens through a watershed-based approach to environmental planning and stormwater management.

Obj. E-1-2: Work toward implementation of fully developed watershed master plans.

1. Oldham County Planning & Development will assist in the preparation of multi-jurisdictional watershed planning and watershed management within and adjacent to the County.



Goal E-1: Preserve and improve the quality of Oldham County's natural resources, including water, air and soil, while protecting the health, safety and welfare of its citizens through a watershed-based approach to environmental planning and stormwater management.

Obj. E-1-3: On individual development sites, blue-line streams should be retained in their natural locations and conditions and those already disturbed should be preserved from further degradation.

1. Protect blue-line streams from channelization, stripping, relocation, erosion or other alteration.
 2. Establish minimum vegetative buffers for the banks of blue-line streams for all development proposals to protect the functional integrity of the channel.
-

Goal E-1: Preserve and improve the quality of Oldham County's natural resources, including water, air and soil, while protecting the health, safety and welfare of its citizens through a watershed-based approach to environmental planning and stormwater management.

Obj. E-1-4: On individual development sites, limit the use of septic tanks in designated conservation zones and floodplains and encourage their use in areas with appropriate soil and groundwater conditions based on the recommendations of the appropriate agencies.

1. Refer to state standards for on-site septic systems in the zoning ordinance.
-

Goal E-2: Allow site development that does not adversely impact environmental features and resources or air quality and minimizes noise and lighting impacts to and from adjacent and nearby uses.

Obj. E-2-1: Areas with sensitive slopes should be used only in cases where sufficient long-term safeguards can be implemented to minimize erosion and eliminate the potential for slippage of structural elements.

1. Develop guidelines to identify areas where testing and engineering studies should be required prior to consideration of a development approval. Guidelines for requiring analysis and engineering studies should be based upon the limitations of certain soil associations as outlined in the Oldham County Soil Survey.
 2. Encourage the use of planning, design and development practices that:
 - a. Take advantage of the best use of the natural terrain for building sites and roads.
 - b. Employ advanced and up-to-date Best Management Practices.
-

Goal E-2: Allow site development that does not adversely impact environmental features and resources or air quality and minimizes noise and lighting impacts to and from adjacent and nearby uses.

Obj. E-2-2: Encourage the preservation of natural topographic contours in site development and restrict site grading to the minimum necessary to effectively manage stormwater.

Goal E-3: Protect and enhance the Ohio River Corridor, and its tributaries, as a valuable county natural resource.

Obj. E-3-1: Develop strategies and programs designed to focus community attention on the preservation and use of the Ohio River Corridor. Coordinate these strategies and programs with the appropriate plans.

1. Encourage public and private entities to acquire land along the riverfront for public access and protection of natural areas.
 2. Encourage the development of land uses that are complimentary to river access points and provide venues for community events and festivals. Make sure these developments respect and protect sensitive riparian corridor habitat and soils.
-

COMMUNITY FACILITIES GOALS & OBJECTIVES

1. Provide for needed public / community facilities and services through planned and equitable use of the community's financial, physical, and human resources.
 2. Plan, establish guidelines, and coordinate efforts with community services organizations for the appropriate levels of capacity and service for sewage disposal, potable water, schools, fire protection, and solid waste disposal within Oldham County.
 3. Expand county-wide learning opportunities for all ages by encouraging opportunities for public / private partnerships with local schools, universities, colleges, and technical campuses to promote lifelong learning opportunities and create pathways for success..
 4. Provide for exceptional public parks, recreational facilities, open spaces, and trails which support the preservation of the county's natural and scenic resources, wildlife habitats, residential amenities, and visitor attractions.
-

Goal CF-1: Provide for needed public / community facilities and services through planned and equitable use of the community's financial, physical, and human resources.

Obj. CF-1-1: Maintain and use existing community facilities when appropriate.

1. Encourage departments and agencies to prepare facility plans that include the following:
 - a. Inventory of facilities
 - b. Evaluation of their condition
 - c. Desirable levels of service
 - d. Repair and replacement schedule
 - e. The need for new or expanded facilities



Goal CF-1: Provide for needed public / community facilities and services through planned and equitable use of the community's financial, physical, and human resources.

Obj. CF-1-2: Give consideration to growth and development priority areas when considering expansion or new construction of community facilities and services.

1. Staff should identify development priority areas, ensure consistency with the Comprehensive Plan, and the Future Land Use Map.
 2. Review community facility and service plans to ensure that development priority areas are consistent with these plans.
 3. Specific recommendations for each development priority area may need to address the timing of development with respect to the provision of critical community facilities and services.
 4. Address any community facilities and services deficiencies immediately.
-

Goal CF-2: Plan, establish guidelines, and coordinate efforts with community services organizations for the appropriate levels of capacity and service for sewage disposal, potable water, schools, fire protection, and solid waste disposal within Oldham County.

Obj. CF-2-1: Maintain and update capacity standards in Subdivision Regulations to ensure adequate community facilities and services are maintained.

1. Establish agreements to facilitate the coordination of land use planning and development review to ensure community agencies with jurisdiction can adequately provide services.



Goal CF-2: Plan, establish guidelines, and coordinate efforts with community services organizations for the appropriate levels of capacity and service for sewage disposal, potable water, schools, fire protection, and solid waste disposal within Oldham County.

Obj. CF-2-2: Maintain Oldham County's high level of educational and enrichment opportunities through continued investment in the human and physical resources necessary to meet educational and informational needs of a growing population.

1. Coordinate with Oldham County Public Schools and other entities to coordinate population projections with long range facility planning and the development review process.
 2. Work with Oldham County Public Schools to facilitate coordination and planning regarding land use, site design and infrastructure for new school facilities and/or expansions.
 3. Consider opportunities that encourage the co-location of school facilities with libraries, parks, or other recreational opportunities.
 4. Utilize or create pedestrian and bike pathways to existing or planned school facilities from surrounding developments to reduce congestion and provide a safe way for students to walk or ride their bicycles to school.
-

Goal CF-3: Expand county-wide learning opportunities for all ages by encouraging opportunities for public / private partnerships with local schools, universities, colleges, and technical campuses to promote lifelong learning opportunities and create pathways for success.

Obj. CF-3-1: Encourage commercial developments and businesses to create partnerships with our community to create and enhance educational opportunities through direct involvement with local schools or through scholarship and investment programs in the youth and young adults of Oldham County.

1. Support education and training for employment opportunities and/or personal growth.
 2. Increase the involvement of university and college resources within the community.
 3. Encourage the development of our youth and young adults in career pathways.
-

Goal CF-4: Provide for exceptional public parks, recreational facilities, open spaces, and trails which support the preservation of the county's natural and scenic resources, wildlife habitats, residential amenities, and visitor attractions.

Obj. CF-4-1: Assist community service agencies in creating and updating master plans that plan for the future.

1. Coordinate with agencies to ensure plans are updated every five years.





ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT GOALS & OBJECTIVES

1. Expand Oldham County's economy through business growth and job creation.
 2. Encourage business development that enhances Oldham County's quality of life.
 3. Pursue expanded infrastructure for the benefit of residents and a growing business community.
-

Goal ED-1: Expand Oldham County's economy through business growth and job creation.

Obj. ED-1-1: Diversify the property tax base by attracting office, commercial, agricultural, and industrial development in appropriately determined areas.

1. Promote development in existing areas of the county designated, for office, commercial, agricultural, and industrial uses. Examples include Oldham Reserve, Commerce Parkway, commercial corridors and zoned development districts.
 2. Connect the business community with governmental, non-profit, and private sector services / resources that promote business growth and expansion.
-

Goal ED-2: Encourage business development that enhances Oldham County's quality of life.

Obj. ED-2-1: Enhance Oldham County's quality of life by expanding investment in projects and programs that promote health, wellness, beauty, history, and conservation of natural resources.

1. Cultivate relationships with existing and prospective businesses to support their future needs related to expansion, relocation, or workforce development.
 2. Connect businesses with Federal, State, Local, non-profit, and private sector services/resources which promote business growth and expansion.
-

Goal ED-3: Pursue expanded infrastructure for the benefit of residents and a growing business community.

Obj. ED-3-1: Grow governmental and private sector infrastructure investment.

1. Encourage developers to embrace enhanced infrastructure standards.
 2. Pursue grants and programs to appropriate funds that support the expansion of roads and utilities.
 3. Advocate for continuous re-investment in existing infrastructure.
-



TOURISM GOALS & OBJECTIVES

1. Enhance Oldham County's brand as a unique, high-value destination while preserving and celebrating the character of its towns and landscapes and supporting vibrant new experiences.
 2. Position Oldham County as a place where people are drawn to visit, proud to call home, and inspired to build community by promoting experiences that celebrate its rural beauty, cultural richness, and welcoming spirit.
-

Goal TO-1: Enhance Oldham County's brand as a unique, high-value destination while preserving and celebrating the character of its towns and landscapes and supporting vibrant new experiences.

Obj. TO-1-1: Promote immersive, hands-on activities rooted in education, wellness, history, and creativity.

1. Support the development of new accommodations.
 2. Grow wellness tourism offerings rooted in outdoor recreation, food, grades, spa, unique event spaces, and spiritual retreat centers which promote quality of life.
 3. Develop new military and veteran tourism programs.
 4. Continue to promote and develop new creative, heritage, an agritourism experiences that set Oldham County apart and worth the drive.
-

Goal TO-1: Enhance Oldham County's brand as a unique, high-value destination while preserving and celebrating the character of its towns and landscapes and supporting vibrant new experiences.

Obj. TO-1-2: Promote and elevate Oldham County's appeal by protecting greenspaces, supporting small business, and building a countywide sense of place.

1. Expand tourism programming in under-promoted towns.
 2. Reinforce the unique identity of each community while building a consistent, countywide brand.
 3. Continue beautification and tourism efforts in Westport, emphasizing riverfront assets and quaint, small-town charm.
-

Goal TO-2: Position Oldham County as a place where people are drawn to visit, proud to call home, and inspired to build community by promoting experiences that celebrate its rural beauty, cultural richness, and welcoming spirit.

Obj. TO-2-1: Position Oldham County as a uniquely authentic and desirable destination for visitors while preserving its identity and landscape.

1. Highlight Oldham County's distinct rural charm, natural beauty, community characters, and genuine authenticity in all branding efforts.
 2. Promote experiences that cannot be duplicated in surrounding counties or metro areas.
 3. Avoid overuse of generic descriptors like "small-town" and instead focus on place-based storytelling that captures each town's individuality as it fits into the overall character of the county.
 4. Incorporate into all marketing materials, high-level educational components through outdoor recreation, equine heritage, family hands-on experiences, and one-of-a-kind agritourism experiences, including bourbon and beer production.
-

Goal TO-2: Position Oldham County as a place where people are drawn to visit, proud to call home, and inspired to build community—by promoting experiences that celebrate its rural beauty, cultural richness, and welcoming spirit.

Obj. TO-2-2: Leverage Oldham County’s proximity to Louisville as a competitive advantage while reinforcing experiences found ‘Only in Oldham.’

1. Create marketing campaigns that appeal to visitors seeking unique, one-of-a-kind nearby getaways and experiences within 30 minutes of Louisville that can’t be replicated by surrounding cities.
 2. Encourage day-trippers to extend their stay with overnight lodging by promoting curated countywide themed itineraries, outdoor events, and lush greenspaces such as trails, parks, and farm tours.
 3. Differentiate Oldham County from nearby destinations (Louisville, Shelby County, etc.) through curated experiences and brand identity, focusing on experiences not found, and not easily reproduced elsewhere.
-

Goal TO-2: Position Oldham County as a place where people are drawn to visit, proud to call home, and inspired to build community—by promoting experiences that celebrate its rural beauty, cultural richness, and welcoming spirit.

Obj. TO-2-3: Support and develop high-quality tourism experiences that enhance quality of life for residents and visitors alike.

1. Collaborate with local attractions to develop experiences that align with community values, reflect resident and visitor interests, and strengthen Oldham County's tourism appeal.
 2. Encourage the development of tourism assets that double as amenities for residents (e.g., parks, festivals, trails, outdoor adventures, etc.).
 3. Host, support, and promote events and experiences that build community pride while attracting new audiences.
-

Goal TO-2: Position Oldham County as a place where people are drawn to visit, proud to call home, and inspired to build community—by promoting experiences that celebrate its rural beauty, cultural richness, and welcoming spirit.

Obj. TO-2-4: Promote tourism’s role in supporting a healthy local economy through economic impact of small business vitality, tourism industry job creation, and responsible growth.

1. Expand and develop tourism marketing programs that drive foot traffic to local travel and visitor-service merchants, all lodging, restaurants, and agritourism attractions.
 2. Collaborate with business owners and new entrepreneurs to build tourist-specific businesses.
 3. Offer networking, training, and recognition opportunities for local tourism partners to grow their business in the community.
 4. Promote tourism’s role in creating low-impact, high-value jobs that enhance community vitality without overburdening local services. Visitors don’t require county services.
-

Goal TO-2: Position Oldham County as a place where people are drawn to visit, proud to call home, and inspired to build community—by promoting experiences that celebrate its rural beauty, cultural richness, and welcoming spirit.

Obj. TO-2-5: Foster regional and local collaboration where possible to ensure unified, countywide promotion and growth.

1. Establish partnerships with other tourism organizations.
 2. Continue promoting all seven communities under the unified Oldham County brand allowing for stronger, more cohesive marketing at a higher level.
 3. Continue to coordinate with regional and state tourism partners to ensure Oldham County's inclusion in larger marketing efforts.
 4. Collaborate with local agencies who wish to include Tourism, and who have an interest in promoting the county in a way that makes sense for attracting visitors and encourages reasons for them to stay in Oldham County.
-

Goal TO-2: Position Oldham County as a place where people are drawn to visit, proud to call home, and inspired to build community—by promoting experiences that celebrate its rural beauty, cultural richness, and welcoming spirit.

Obj. TO-2-6: Develop, maintain and leverage place-based storytelling to promote Oldham County’s unique identity.

1. Use authentic stories rooted in Oldham County’s history, people, and landscapes to guide all tourism marketing and product/program development.
 2. Highlight specific community-based experiences that distinguish Oldham County from surrounding destinations.
 3. Collaborate with cities about their history, local artists, and storytellers to preserve and elevate the stories of each town.
 4. Ensure that all messaging reinforces a sense of place, pride, and cultural connection for both visitors and residents.
-



PLAN ELEMENTS

OLDHAM COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN UPDATE: PLAN ELEMENTS

On _____, the Oldham County Planning & Zoning Commission approved a motion to recommend adoption of the Oldham County Comprehensive Plan: Plan Elements by a vote of _____ (Docket No. _____).

On _____, the Oldham County Fiscal Court approved an ordinance to adopt the Oldham County Comprehensive Plan: Plan Elements by a vote of _____ (KOC No. _____).

On _____, the La Grange City Council approved an ordinance to adopt the Oldham County Comprehensive Plan: Plan Elements by a vote of _____ (Ordinance No. _____, Series _____).

On _____, the Crestwood City Council approved an ordinance to adopt the Oldham County Comprehensive Plan: Plan Elements by a vote of _____ (Ordinance No. _____, Series _____).

On _____, the Pewee Valley City Council approved an ordinance to adopt the Oldham County Comprehensive Plan: Plan Elements by a vote of _____ (Ordinance No. _____, Series _____).

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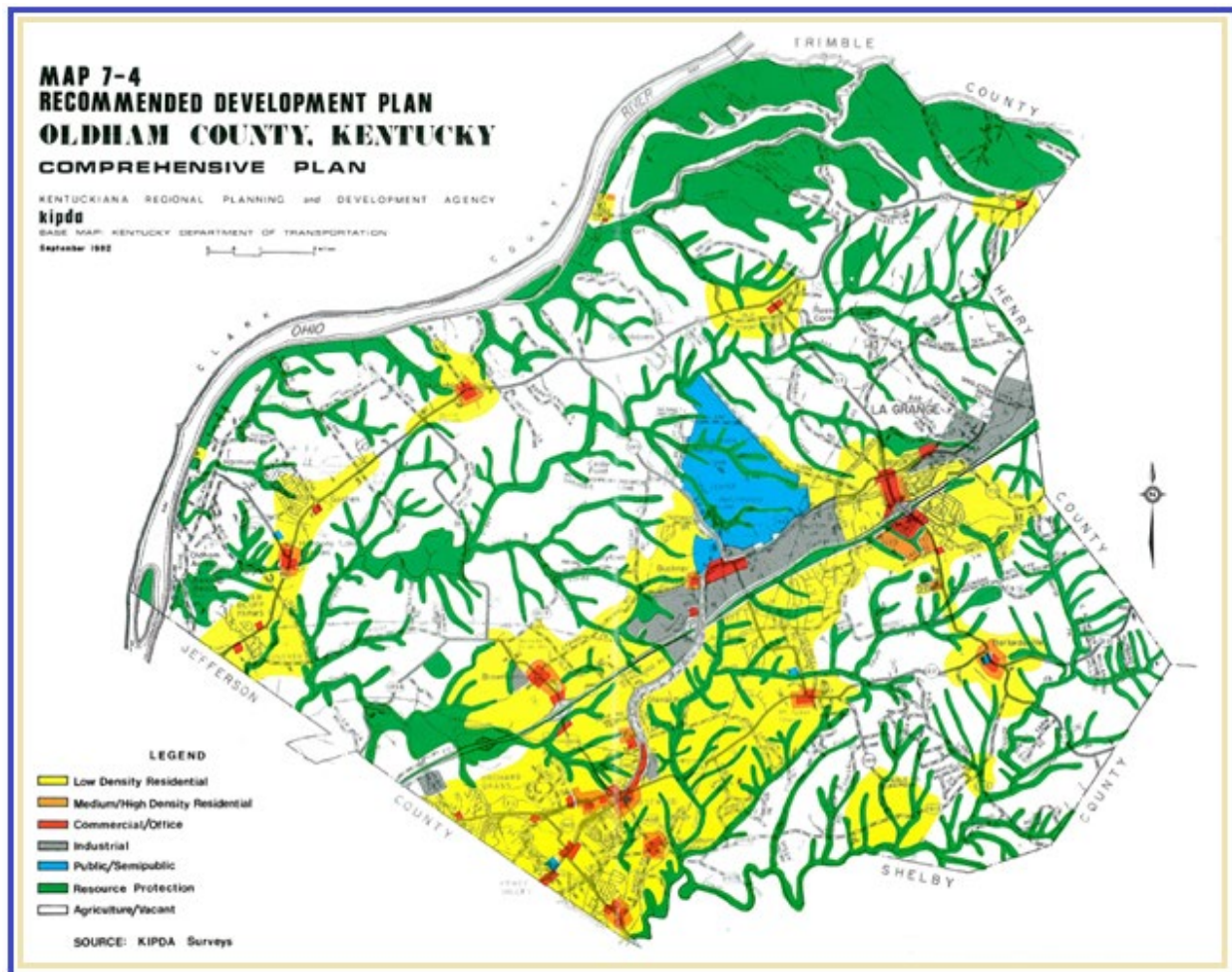
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Section 1 FUTURE LAND USE



The Future Land Use Map is intended to be a planning tool that can be used by local officials, citizens, developers and other interested parties to help guide development in Oldham County. A future land use map is not a new concept to the Oldham County Comprehensive Plan; in fact, every comprehensive plan prior to the adoption of *Outlook 2020* included a future land use component.

Figure 1.1
Recommended Development Plan Map, September 1982



Previous future land use maps contained very general categories of proposed use over general areas of the county without much detail. These categories were placed on maps

using both manmade and natural features as boundaries which sometimes overlooked how tracts may have been developing on the ground. This lack of detail at the tract level sometimes led to misinterpretation of or even misuse of these future land use maps.

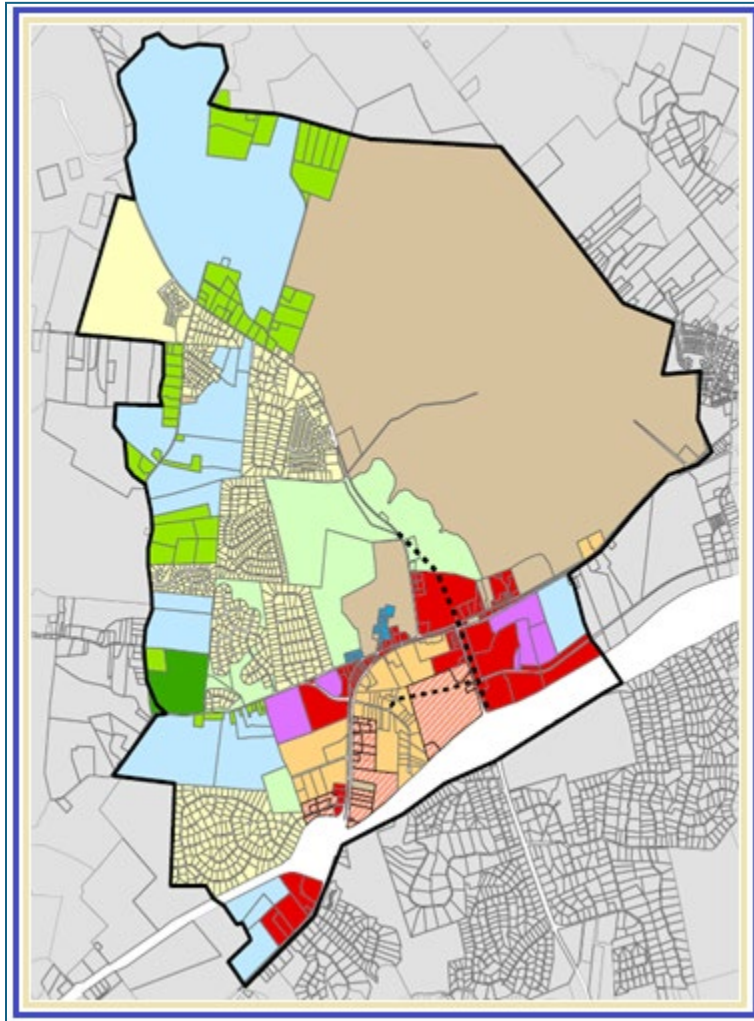
Thanks to today's geographic information system (GIS) technology, planners can take a much closer look at areas of the county to make much more efficient maps for predicting future land use patterns. Accurate stream and floodplain information, topography, parcel boundaries, aerial photos and other information help to provide a much more complete snapshot of what is happening and how different areas could be developed. This technology, along with shared information with various local agencies regarding future utility expansion and availability, has paved the way for the most detailed future land use map ever created for Oldham County.

Development of the Future Land Use Map

The development of the Future Land Use Map began with a review of similar future land use maps that are being used by other jurisdictions from around the state. Staff looked at several examples, all of which varied in the types and number of categories used, the amount of detail given to the boundaries between areas, and how the map would be used in the decision-making process. At the end of the review, staff and the Study Review Committee decided to use the Owensboro Metropolitan Planning Commission's Land Use Plan Map as an example of a format which could be easy to use and implement in Oldham County.

The next step was for staff to create a draft Future Land Use Map of a test area within Oldham County to help develop potential future land use categories and show how such a map could be implemented in the review process. Staff chose the Buckner area as a suitable test case for the following reasons; 1.) there are a number of different types of uses within a compact area, 2.) the Buckner area is a dynamic area in that there is potential for change based on infrastructure and utility availability, and 3.) it was a "neutral area" because it is not an officially incorporated city.

Figure 1.2
Buckner Test Future Land Use Map

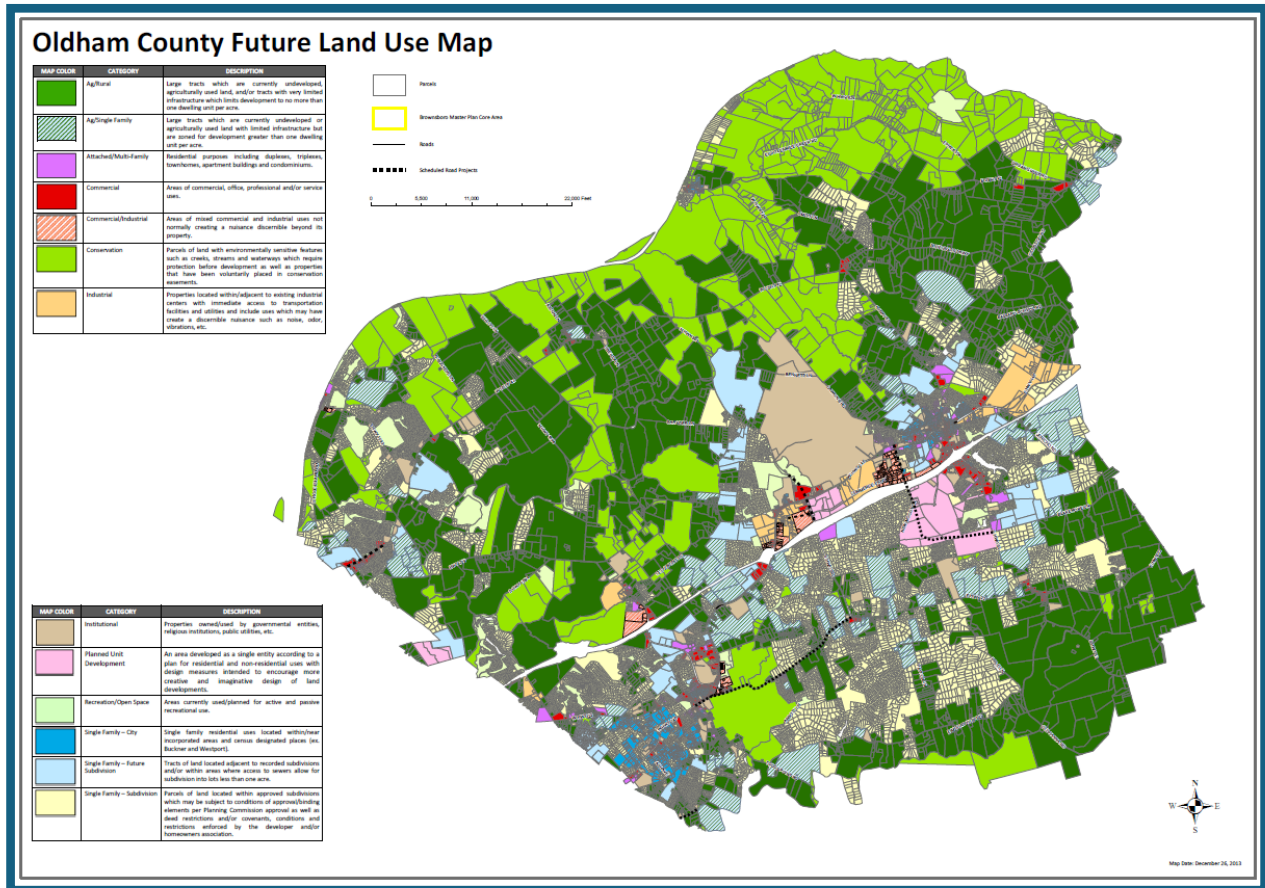


The Buckner Test Future Land Use Map was created by staff and presented to the Study Review Committee for review in December 2011. After the Study Review Committee approved the concept, the Buckner Test Future Land Use Map was then presented at a public meeting held on January 11, 2012, and to the members of the Technical Review Committee on February 15, 2012.

Once staff received feedback on the Buckner Test Future Land Use Map, the concept was expanded to every parcel of land in Oldham County. The countywide Future Land Use Map was distributed to members of the Study Review Committee for review as well as representatives from each of the legislative bodies with zoning authority. Input was also sought out from the members of the Technical Review Committee in regard to infrastructure expansion plans, capacity availability and other information to help with the assignment of

Future Land Use Categories. Recommendations and suggestions were welcomed and amendments were made to the Draft Future Land Use Map, which was made public in August 2012.

Figure 1.3
2019 Future Land Use Map



Future Land Use Categories

Staff are recommending changes to the future land use map to streamline land use categories and eliminate redundancy. Currently there are multiple land uses for single-family residential subdivisions as well as agricultural and rural land use which have the same requirements in zoning regulations. The following Future Land Use Categories have been created to help classify the predicted use for every parcel of land in Oldham County.

Ag / Rural – Large tracts which are currently undeveloped, agriculturally used land, and/or tracts with very limited infrastructure which limits development to no more than one dwelling unit per acre (*Objective LU-1-1, Objective LU-1-2, Objective LU-1-3, and Objective LU-1-4*).

Ag / Single Family – Large tracts which are currently undeveloped or agriculturally used land with limited infrastructure but are zoned for development greater than one dwelling unit per acre. These parcels are currently undeveloped and do not have access to sanitary sewers, but they are zoned a classification (R-2 Residential) which would allow development of smaller tracts than one acre if sanitary sewers were accessible (*Objective LU-1-1 and Objective LU-1-4*).

Attached/Multi-Family – Residential purposes including duplexes, triplexes, townhomes, apartment buildings and condominiums (*Objective LU-2-1 and Objective LU-2-3*).

Commercial – Areas of commercial, office, professional and/or service uses (*Objective LU-3-1, Objective LU-3-2, Objective ED-1-1, and Objective ED-2-1*).

Commercial / Industrial – Areas of mixed commercial and industrial uses not normally creating a nuisance discernible beyond its property. (*Objective LU-3-1, Objective LU-3-2, Objective ED-1-1, and Objective ED-2-1*).

Conservation - Tracts that are recorded and documented conservation easements in the county. Staff utilized the National Conservation Easement Database to map out conservation easements in the county. Conservation easements permanently limit the use of the land. (*Objective LU-1-3, Objective T-3-2, Objective TO-1-2, Objective TO-2-1*)

Industrial – Properties located within and adjacent to existing industrial centers with immediate access to transportation facilities and utilities and include uses which may have create a discernible nuisance such as noise, odor, vibrations, etc. (*Objective LU-3-1, Objective LU-3-2, Objective ED-1-1, and Objective ED-2-1*).

Institutional – Properties owned/used by governmental entities, religious institutions, public utilities, etc. (*Objective CF-1-1, Objective CF-1-2, and Objective CF-3-1*).

Mixed Use – An area to be developed as a single entity according to a plan for residential and non-residential uses. Usually include provisions for the clustering of buildings, a mixture of land uses and building types, preservation of natural resources and promotion of common open space to encourage and allow more creative and imaginative design of land developments. (*Objective LU-2-1, Objective LU-2-3, and Objective ED-1-1*)

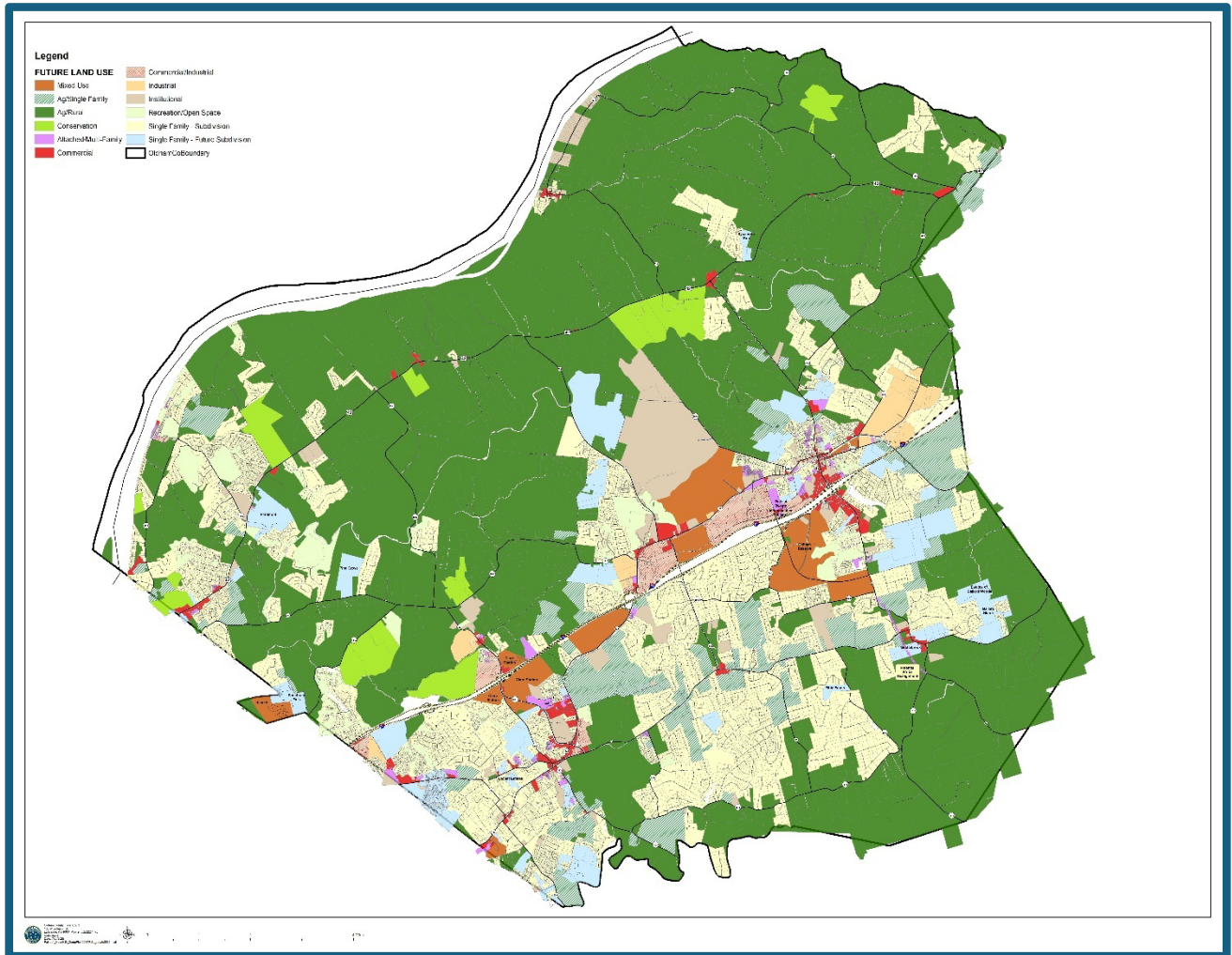
Recreation / Open Space – Areas currently used/planned for active and passive recreational use. This category includes both publicly owned and operated areas as well as open space and conservation areas within platted subdivisions.

Single Family – Future Subdivision – Tracts of land located adjacent to recorded subdivisions and / or within areas where access to sewers allow for subdivision into lots less than one acre. These include previously approved subdivisions which have not started construction or are not fully completed.


Single Family – Subdivision – Parcels of land located within approved subdivisions which may be subject to conditions of approval / binding elements per Planning Commission approval as well as deed restrictions and / or covenants, conditions and restrictions enforced by the developer and/or homeowners association.




**Figure 1.4
2025 Future Land Use Map**




**Table 1.1
Agricultural/Rural
Future Land Use Category**

Map Color	Category	Description
	Agricultural/Rural	Large tracts which are currently undeveloped, agriculturally used land, and/or tracts with very limited infrastructure which limits development to no more than one dwelling unit per acre. This land use category includes land with environmentally sensitive features such as creeks, streams and waterways which require protection before development as well as properties that have been voluntarily placed in conservation easements.


**Table 1.2
Conservation
Future Land Use Category**

Map Color	Category	Description
	Conservation	Tracts that are recorded and documented conservation easements in the county. Staff utilized the National Conservation Easement Database to map out conservation easements in the county. Conservation easements permanently limit the use of the land.

**Table 1.3
Ag/Single Family
Future Land Use Category**

Map Color	Category	Description
	Agricultural /Single Family	Large tracts which are currently undeveloped or agriculturally used land with limited infrastructure but are zoned for development greater than one dwelling unit per acre.

**Table 1.4
Attached/Multi-Family
Future Land Use Category**

Map Color	Category	Description
	Attached/Multi-Family	Residential purposes including duplexes, triplexes, townhomes, apartment buildings and condominiums.

**Table 1.5
Commercial
Future Land Use Category**


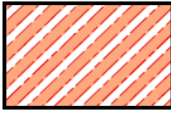

Map Color	Category	Description
	Commercial	Areas of commercial, office, professional and/or service uses.

Table 1.6


**Commercial / Industrial
Future Land Use Category**

Map Color	Category	Description
	Commercial/Industrial	Areas of mixed commercial and industrial uses not normally creating a nuisance discernible beyond its property.


**Table 1.7
Industrial
Future Land Use Category**

Map Color	Category	Description
	Industrial	Properties located within/adjacent to existing industrial centers with immediate access to transportation facilities and utilities and include uses which may have created a discernible nuisance such as noise, odor, vibrations, etc.


**Table 1.8
Institutional
Future Land Use Category**

Map Color	Category	Description
	Institutional	Properties owned/used by governmental entities, religious institutions, public utilities, etc.

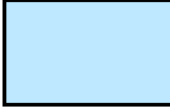
**Table 1.9
Mixed Use Development
Future Land Use Category**

Map Color	Category	Description
	Mixed Use Development	An area developed as a single entity according to a plan for residential and non-residential uses with design measures intended to encourage more creative and imaginative design of land developments.


**Table 1.10
Recreation/Open Space
Future Land Use Category**

Map Color	Category	Description
	Recreation/Open Space	Areas currently used/planned for active and passive recreational use.

**Table 1.11
Single Family – Future Subdivision
Future Land Use Category**

Map Color	Category	Description
	Single Family – Future Subdivision	Tracts of land located adjacent to recorded subdivisions and/or within areas where access to sewers allow for subdivision into lots less than one acre.

**Table 1.12
Single Family - Subdivision
Future Land Use Category**

Map Color	Category	Description
	Single Family – Subdivision	Parcels of land located within approved subdivisions which may be subject to conditions of approval/binding elements per Planning Commission approval as well as deed restrictions and/or covenants, conditions and restrictions enforced by the developer and/or homeowners association.

Potential Land Uses

Each Future Land Use Category has a variety of potential land uses to give landowners different options should they choose to develop a parcel. This variety offers flexibility and allows potential development to change as development patterns and demands within the community change. The potential uses that may be allowed in the Future Land Use Categories are as follows:

Agricultural / Rural – Uses which support and encourage agriculture for the purpose of recognizing the cultural heritage of the community and agricultural contribution to the economic base or which promote and protect natural resources, water quality, steep slopes, floodplains, etc.

Single Family Residential – Detached single-family units and neighborhoods.

Two-Family Residential – Residential use consisting of a structure containing two living units with a common wall.

Multi-Family Residential – Higher density residential uses containing multiple attached units either on the same tract or on separate tracts with property lines going through a common wall.

Office – Low to medium intensity professional offices in relative proximity to residential uses, which may serve as a reasonable transition between commercial and residential areas.

Commercial Neighborhood – Less intense commercial uses located in urban areas or where a mixture of commercial and residential use is prevalent.

Local Business – Retail shopping and personal service uses to be developed either as a unit or in individual parcels to serve the needs of nearby residential neighborhoods.

Community Business – Retail shopping and personal service uses, shopping goods and household services for a population considerably larger than that served by local business districts.

General Business – A wide variety of business, commercial, mass merchant and miscellaneous service activities, but does not include land uses characterized by extensive warehousing or frequent heavy trucking activity.

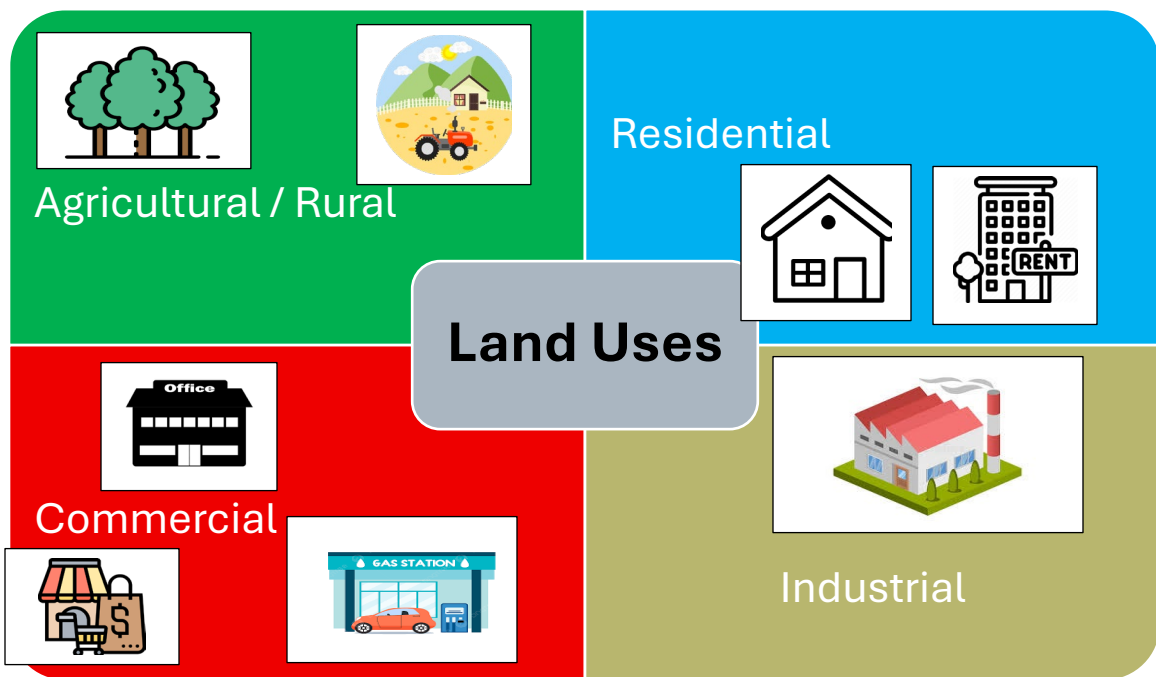
Highway Service – General commercial and businesses that require heavy infrastructure.

Light Industrial – Any operation which does not create a noticeable amount of noise, dust, odor, smoke, glare or vibration outside of the building in which the activity takes place, which does not require outside storage of goods or materials.

Heavy Industrial – Any operation which by its nature might be considered a nuisance because of noise, dust, odor, smoke, glare or vibration outside the building and which might require outside storage of raw material or finished products.

Industrial Park – A mixture of compatible industrial, commercial and office operations within a planned industrial park.

Solid Waste Facility – Any use where solid waste or domestic septage is managed, processed or disposed including but not limited to recycling facilities, transfer facilities, commercial composting, vehicle wrecking and salvage operations and landfills.





A Census Update

Population and employment are important factors underlying the comprehensive planning process. Understanding the impacts of future development on existing populations can help guide decision making processes.

From its formation in 1823 and lasting some 150 years, Oldham County was a rural and agricultural community. The population base was stable and exhibited slow growth. However, this trend changed in the mid-1970’s as people fled the Jefferson County Public School system’s busing policy, and Oldham County’s identity shifted from a rural community to a residential suburban community.

Table 2.1
Oldham County Population: 1830 to 2020

YEAR	POPULATION	YEAR	POPULATION
1830	9,588	1930	7,402
1840	7,380	1940	10,716
1850	7,629	1950	11,018
1860	7,283	1960	13,388
1870	9,027	1970	14,687
1880	7,667	1980	27,787
1890	6,754	1990	33,263
1900	7,078	2000	46,178
1910	7,248	2010	60,316
1920	7,689	2020	67,607

Source: United States Department of Commerce, Census Bureau

Oldham County continues to be one of the fastest growing counties in Kentucky. Oldham’s population increased between the 2010 and 2020 Census (7,291) and was the ninth largest increase in total number of new residents amongst Kentucky counties. This increase of 12.1 percent ranked seventh regarding the percentage change. According to estimates, the population of Oldham County was 69,431 in 2022.

Table 2.2
Population Growth 2010 to 2020
Top Five Kentucky Counties

TOTAL NUMBER		PERCENT CHANGE	
Jefferson	41,873	Scott	21.2
Fayette	26,767	Warren	18.2
Warren	20,762	Boone	14.4
Boone	17,157	Shelby	14.2
Scott	9,982	Spencer	14.2
Madison	9,785	Simpson	13.1
Kenton	9,344	Oldham	12.1
Bullitt	7,898	Madison	11.8
Oldham	7,291	Anderson	11.3

Source: University of Louisville, Kentucky State Data Center

La Grange, Oldham County’s seat, continues to grow with an increase from 8,082 residents in 2010 to 10,067 residents in 2020, an increase of 24.6 percent. The title of the fastest growing city in Oldham County belongs to the City of Crestwood. Crestwood’s population increased by 36.5 percent, going from 4,531 residents in 2010 to 6,183 residents in 2020. The growth is slowing overall in the state of Kentucky but also in Oldham County. The southern and western parts of Oldham County continue to be a quickly growing area due to the expansion of housing availability and the convenient location to the Metro Louisville area.



Oldham County Judicial Center rendering

Figure 2.1
Oldham County Population Growth (1830-2000)

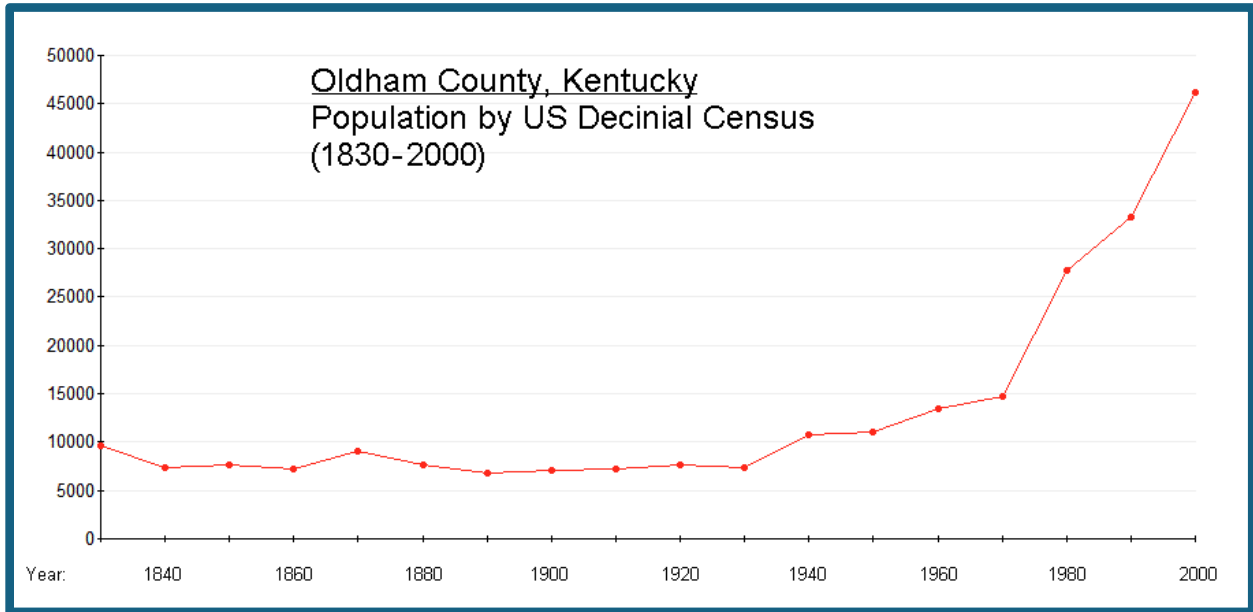


Figure 2.2
Oldham County Population Growth (2000-2022)

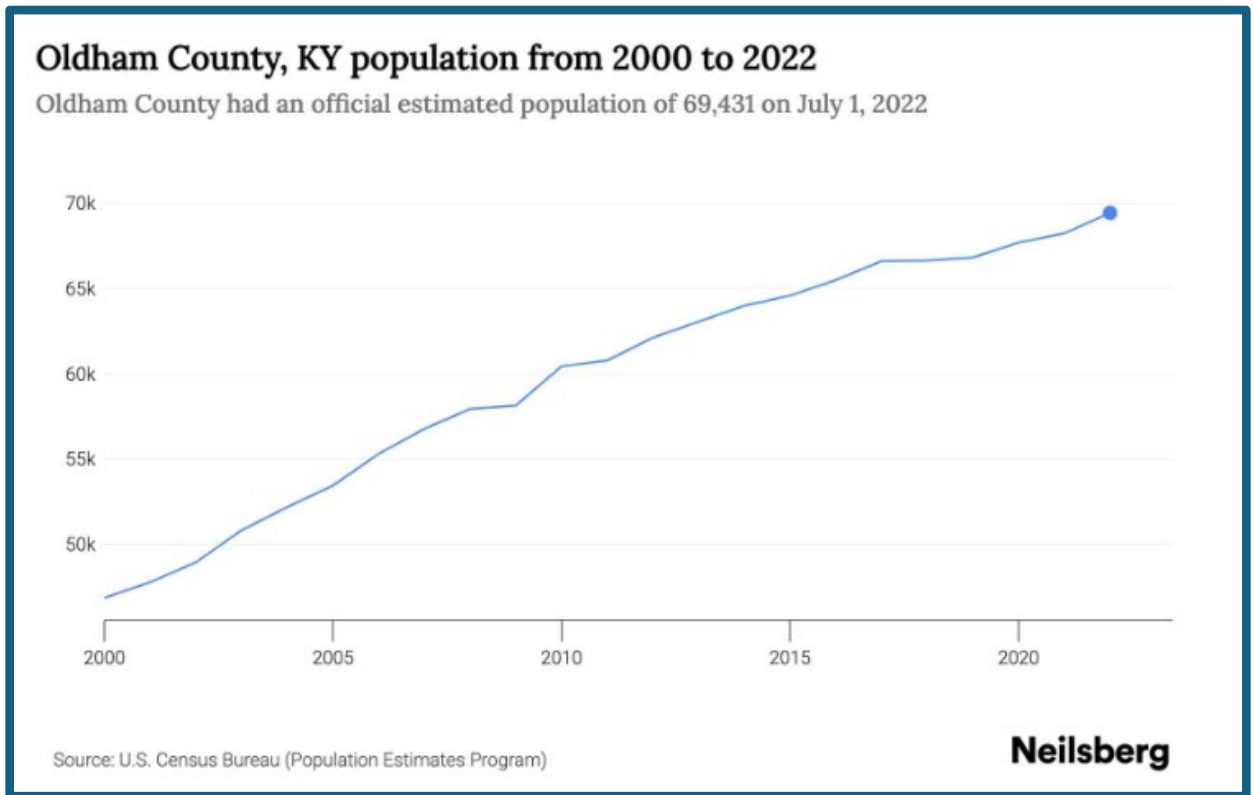


Table 2.3
Oldham County Incorporated Cities Populations: 1960 to 2010

CITY	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020	% Change from 2010 to 2020
Crestwood	531	1,601	1,999	4,531	6,183	36.5%
Goshen	*	860	907	909	892	-1.9%
La Grange	2,871	4,010	5,676	8,082	10,067	24.6%
Orchard Grass Hills	1,047	1,054	1,031	1,595	1,536	-3.7%
Park Lake	*	263	537	**	**	**
Pewee Valley	982	1,363	1,436	1,456	1,588	9.1%
River Bluff	*	448	402	403	436	8.2%
Balance of Oldham County	22,356	23,664	34,190	43,340	46,905	8.2%
Oldham County Total	27,787	33,263	46,178	60,316	67,607	12.1%

* Not incorporated at time of census

** Park Lake was annexed by Crestwood in May 2006.

Source: United States Department of Commerce, Census Bureau

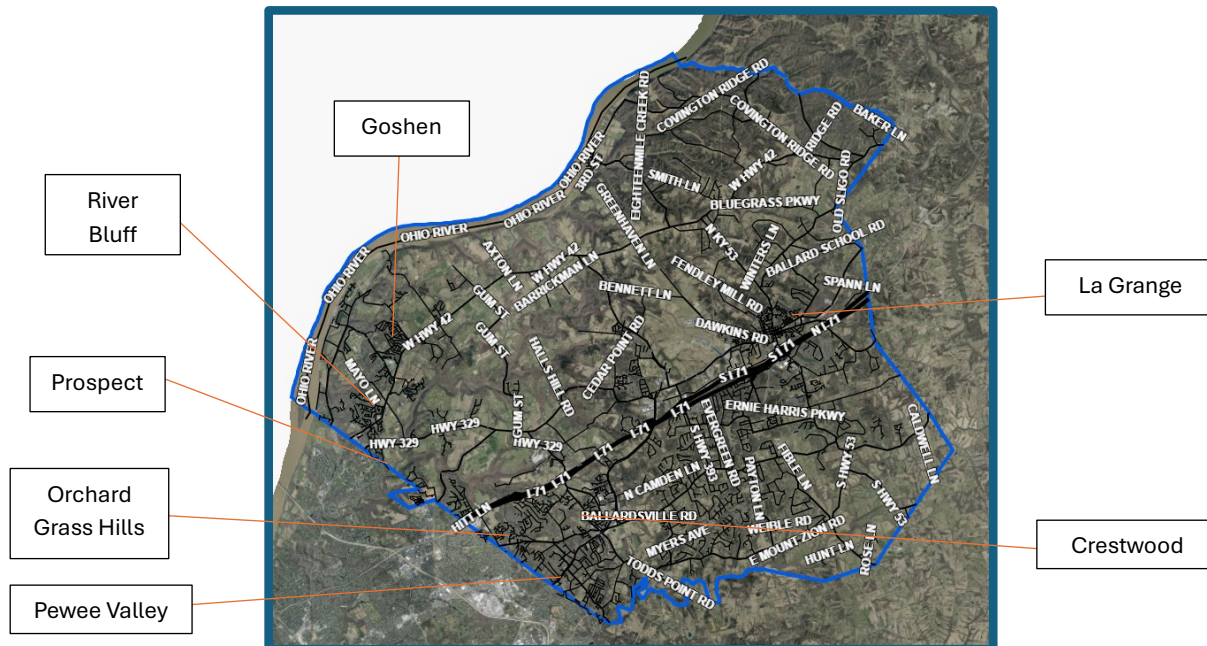


Table 2.4
Oldham County Population Characteristics: 1980 to 2020

	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020	
Total Population	27,787	33,263	46,178	60,316	67,607	
Male	14,960	17,320	24,595	31,737	35,494	
Female	12,835	15,943	21,583	28,579	32,113	
Population Median Age	28.2	33.0	36.7	39.0	40.6	
Percent Population Under 18	35.5%	28.6%	26.9%	27.8%	24.2%	
Percent Population Over 65	5.7%	6.8%	6.8%	9.2%	15.1%	
Racial Origin						
White	94.5%	95.7%	93.6%	91.0%	91.1%	
Black	5.0%	3.6%	4.2%	4.3%	4.4%	
American Indian or Eskimo	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.5%	
Asian or Pacific Islander	*	0.1%	0.4%	0.4%	1.3%	2.0%
Other	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%	*	*	*
Hispanic or Latino	*	*	*	1.3%	3.5%	5.1%

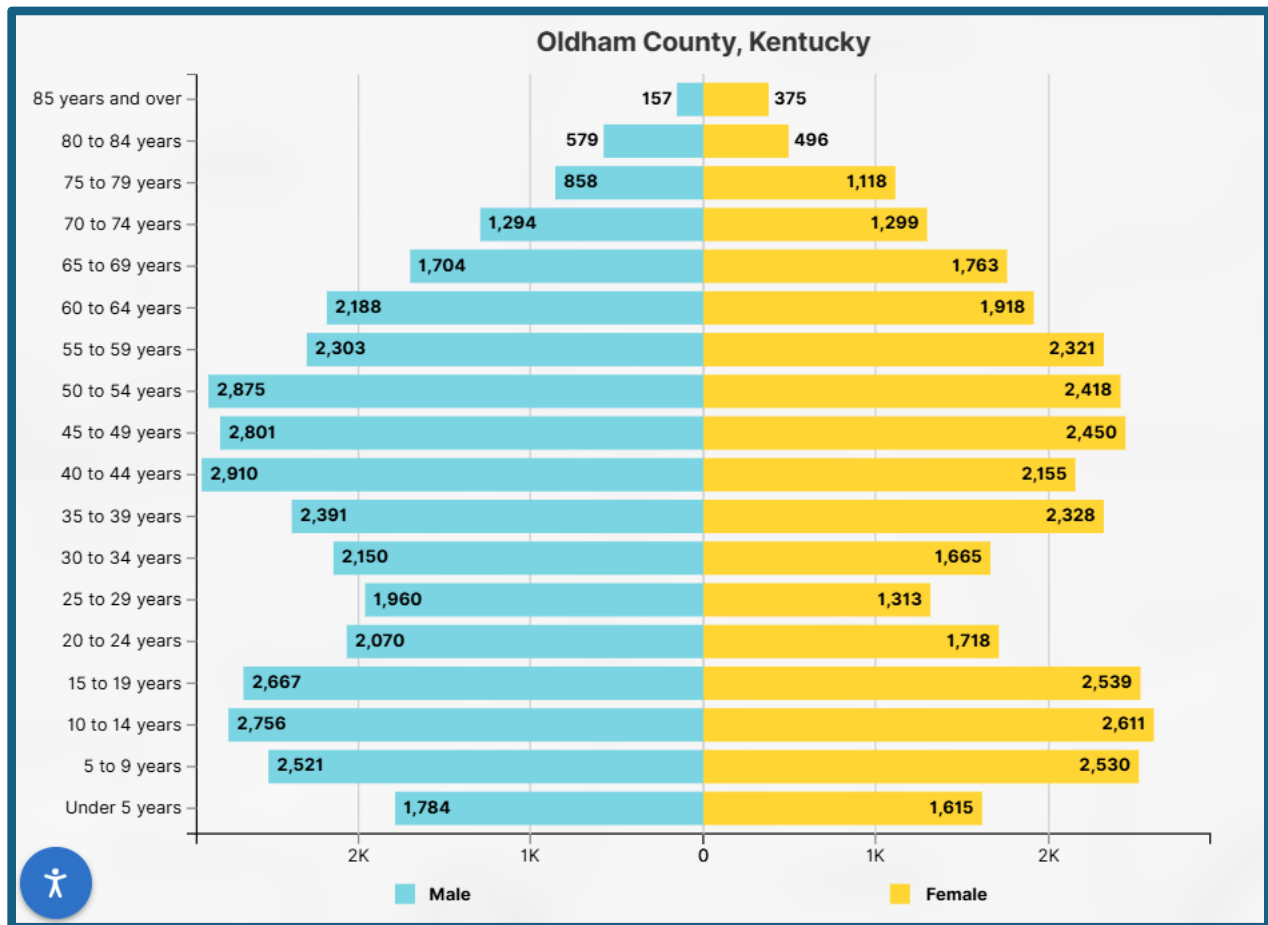
Source: Unites States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census

One particular aspect of Oldham County’s population is striking. The number of males in the county (35,494) outnumbers the number of females (32,113), which is not typical in most counties in the United States. Over the years, there has been a disparity between the number of males and females in Oldham County. This can be contributed to the incarcerated populations at the Kentucky State Reformatory located in La Grange. The state has designated the property for closure with no formal end date, due to the expansion of prisons in the eastern part of Kentucky and the aging infrastructure of the Kentucky State Reformatory, which opened in 1939.

Another interesting characteristic of the Oldham County population is the age of the county’s residents. In 2020, Oldham County’s percent of population over 65 was 15.1 percent, which was an increase from the 2010 Census (9.2 percent) but still considerably

below the state percentage (17.8 percent). However, even with a smaller percentage of residents currently over 65 the median age of Oldham County was greater than that of Kentucky, 39.0 for Oldham County compared to 38.1 for Kentucky. This statistic shows that Oldham County will soon see a significant increase in the number of residents over the age of 65 and will likely catch or possibly surpass the state median age.

Figure 2.3
Oldham County Population Pyramid



Source: United States Census Bureau, Oldham County Profile

Oldham County’s percentage of owner-occupied housing was approximately 86% in 2022. According to a 2016 housing needs assessment completed by the Kentucky Housing Corporation, Oldham County has the highest rate of homeownership at 80%. The assessment also found that Oldham County has the lowest rate of renters in the state with a rate of 15.3%. Oldham County had the highest percentage of Married Couple-Family

Households across the state with 68% of households being Married-Couple Family. When reviewing the change of housing characteristics by county, the Kentucky Housing

Corporation found that between 2010 and 2017, Oldham County housing units increased by 6.36%, ranked 8th in the state.

According to the Census Bureau, Oldham County’s median housing unit value in 2022 was \$375,000. This value is almost double the state median (\$192,300). The Kentucky Housing Corporation found that Oldham County has the highest median home value of \$250,500 in 2016 and the highest median monthly homeowner costs at \$1,313.

Table 2.5
Oldham County Housing Characteristics: 1980 to 2022

	1980	1990	2000	2010	2022
Total Housing Units	8,694	11,202	14,856	20,688	22,225
Owner Occupied	83.2%	83.1%	86.9%	85.6%	86%
Renter Occupied	16.8%	16.9%	13.1%	14.4%	14%
Housing Unit Type					
Single Unit	88.4%	86.8	90.3%	89.5%	92%
2 to 9 Units	5.5%	5.1%	4.5%	5.2%	5%
Over 10 Units	1.2%	1.9%	1.7%	2.3%	2%
Other Housing Units	4.9%	6.2%	3.5%	3.1%	2%
Median Housing Unit Value	\$54,600* (\$197,303**)	\$86,500* (\$190,899**)	\$158,600* (\$264,159**)	\$239,558* (\$310,588)	\$375,000

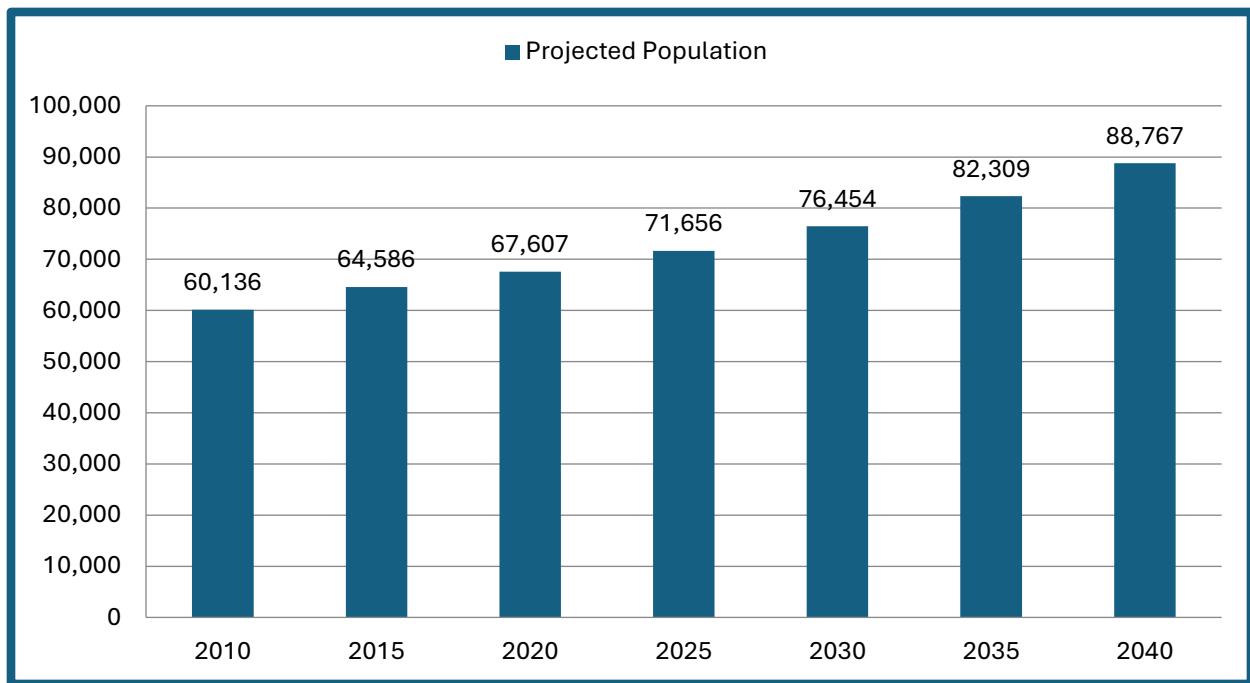
* Not in Constant Dollars.

** CPI Inflation Adjusted Value for 2020 Dollars

Source: Kentucky State Data Center, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

The Kentucky State Data Center has county projections through 2050 for all 120 Kentucky counties. **Oldham County is projected to continue to experience steady growth through the year 2040, with the county population projected to surpass 85,000 between 2035 and 2040.** The projected growth reflects Oldham County’s standing as a bedroom community for Metro Louisville with a flourishing school system. The area’s most likely to experience continued growth will likely be Crestwood and the Brownsboro community, which are located closest to Metro Louisville and in location to a large, mixed use multi-phase development known as Clore Station. Buckner will also likely see increases due to their direct access to Interstate 71 and is primed for commercial, mixed use and industrial development.

Figure 2.4
Oldham County Population Projections: 2015 to 2050



Source: University of Louisville, Kentucky State Data Center

Per Capita Income is defined by the U.S. Census Bureau as “Per capita income is the average income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. The Census Bureau derived per capita income by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group (excluding patients or inmates in institutional quarters). Note -- income is not collected for people under 15 years old even though those people are included in the denominator of per capita income. This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.” Per Capita Income is often used to measure an area’s income level or economic output.

Table 2.6 below shows the annual per capita income for Oldham County, the Louisville Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) and the state of Kentucky. Oldham County’s per capita income has historically been amongst the top in the state and was even the highest in the state from 2008 to 2010. In 2010, the per capita income was approximately \$5,000 higher than the Louisville MSA and \$9,500 than the overall Kentucky per capita income value.

Table 2.6
Comparison of Per Capita Income: 2021 to 2023

Year	Oldham County (State Rank)	Jefferson County (State Rank)	Kentucky
2021	76,306 (1)	62,666	51,769
2022	78,161 (1)	64,198	52,705
2023	82,531 (1)	67,663	55,360

Source: US Bureau of Economic Analysis

Another commonly used indicator of an area’s economic status is the Median Household Income value. Some economists prefer to use Median Household Income because when the median income of a group is calculated, it compensates for extreme values that are at the furthest ends of the income distribution. By doing this, data calculated based on Median Household Income can yield a more accurate representation of the area being surveyed.

The U.S. Census Bureau defines Median Household Income as:

Income of Households – This includes the income of the householder and all other individuals 15 years old and over in the household, whether they are related to the householder or not. The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median income and one-half above the median. For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of households and families including those with no income. The median income for individuals is based on individuals 15 years old and over with income. Median income for households, families, and individuals is computed on the basis of a standard distribution.

For the 2019 to 2023 reporting period, the Median Household Income for Oldham County was \$121,491, the highest such value for any county in Kentucky. For comparison, the Jefferson County Median Household Income was \$67,849 and Kentucky’s Median Household Income for the same reporting period was \$62,417.

The final household statistic to be evaluated will be the percentage of population living below the poverty level. Poverty status is determined by comparing annual income to a set of dollar values called poverty thresholds that vary by family size, number of children and age of householder. If a family's before tax money income is less than the dollar value of their threshold, then that family and every individual in it are in poverty. For people who are not living in families, poverty status is determined by comparing the individual's income to his or her poverty threshold.

From 2019 to 2023, the percentage of Oldham County residents living below poverty level was 8.4%, the lowest of any county in Kentucky (for comparison, the Kentucky county with the highest percentage of residents living below poverty level is Wolfe County with 54.9%. This number is considerably lower than the percentage of Kentuckians living below the poverty level, which is approximately 16.4% as well as the Jefferson County's value of 16.2%.

Table 2.7
Median Household Income and Poverty Level Data for
Oldham County, Louisville MSA and Kentucky: 2019 to 2023 Period

	Oldham County	Jefferson County	Kentucky
Median Household Income	\$121,491	\$67,849	\$62,417
Percent Below Poverty Level	8.4%	22.7%	25.6%

Source: United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census

*Persons in poverty, percent, are not comparable to other geographic areas

Since the Covid-19 pandemic became widespread in Kentucky in 2020, the unemployment rate has been volatile. In January 2025, the Oldham County unemployment rate was 4.4% slightly up from December 2024 with 4.1% unemployment. At the state level, the January 2025 unemployment rate was 5.3% marginally up from December 2024 with 5.2%.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES & SERVICES



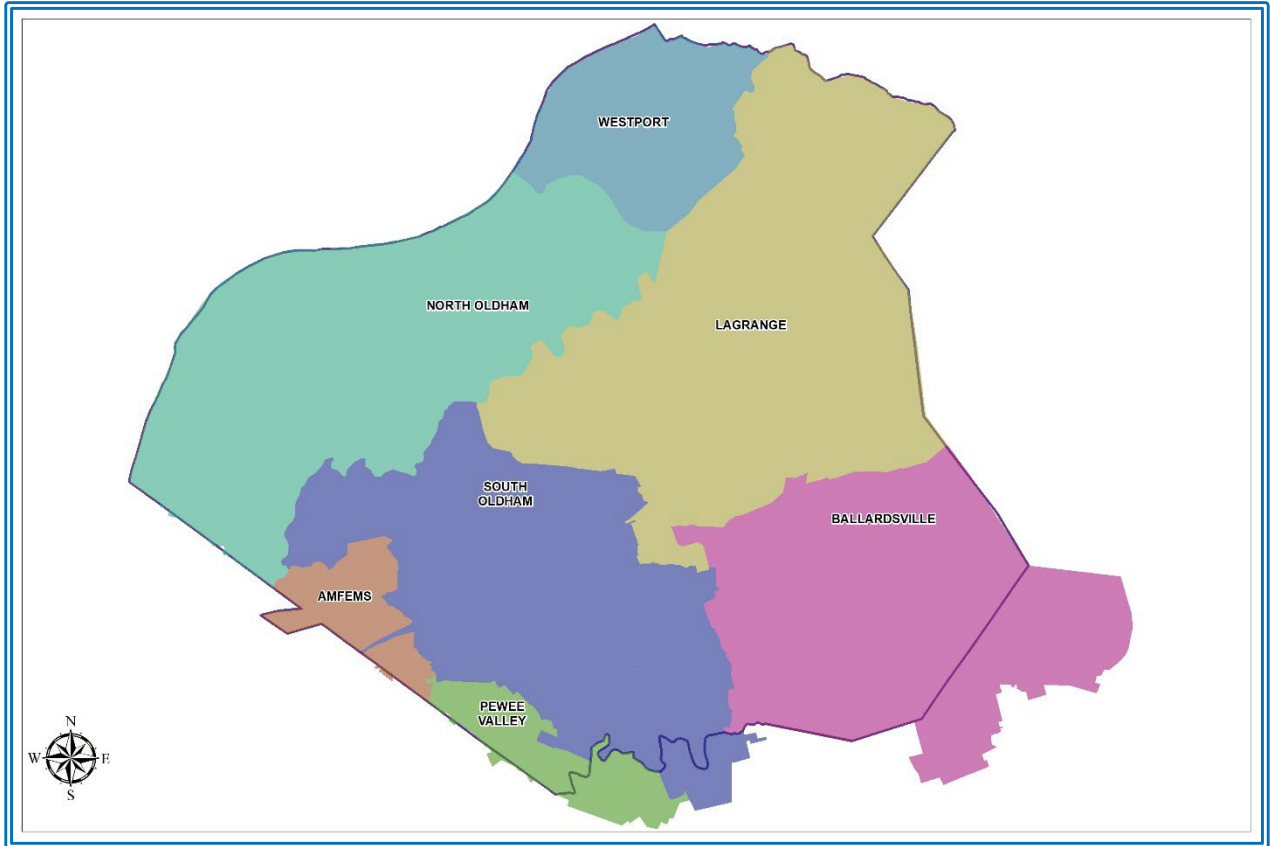
The location and improvement of community facilities has been a high priority in Oldham County. Maintaining and improving existing public facilities and services at cost-effective and adequate levels of service is an important community need. In the last decade, Oldham County has seen construction of a new Oldham County Courthouse (estimated completion in 2025), new Detention Center (2018), new fire stations opened at Ballardsville (2015) and North Oldham (2025), new Radio Tower installed at Ballardsville Fire Station 1 (2024), state-of-the-art Animal Services Building (2025), and a beautiful, new Oldham County library branch in Goshen (2024). When community facilities are provided at appropriate levels of service, negative impacts resulting from new developments are minimized. It makes Oldham County a desirable place to live, work, and play. The community facilities element describes existing conditions, current trends and future considerations.

Fire Protection

Fire protection is provided by seven different departments across the county. Six of these departments are located entirely within Oldham County, while the other, Anchorage Middletown Fire & EMS is located in Metro Louisville, but provides services to some areas within Oldham County. In addition to fire protection services, these districts provide first response emergency medical services to the citizens of Oldham County. The six departments within Oldham County, utilizing members within each department provide additional resources to the citizens of Oldham County, having formed an Oldham County Task Force, providing members to the OC Hazmat team, SAR (Search and rescue), OCART (Oldham County Aerial response team), and Technical rescue which consists of Confined space, Swiftwater rescue, and rope rescue disciplines. In addition to this, all departments have now been trained in RTF (Rescue Task Force), to assist police in mass shooting incidents.

The fire districts are made up of full-time, part-time, and volunteer members who respond from strategically placed stations to comply with ISO rating and reduce response times. meaning staying within 5 miles of all residences based off population, and coverage. Departments train together at least once per month, typically more, as well as hold monthly Fire Instructor meetings and bi-monthly Chiefs meetings. Automatic aid between departments has been set up to provide the members with adequate coverage in the instance of a substantial incident.

Figure 3.1
Oldham County Fire Districts Map



Source: Oldham County GIS

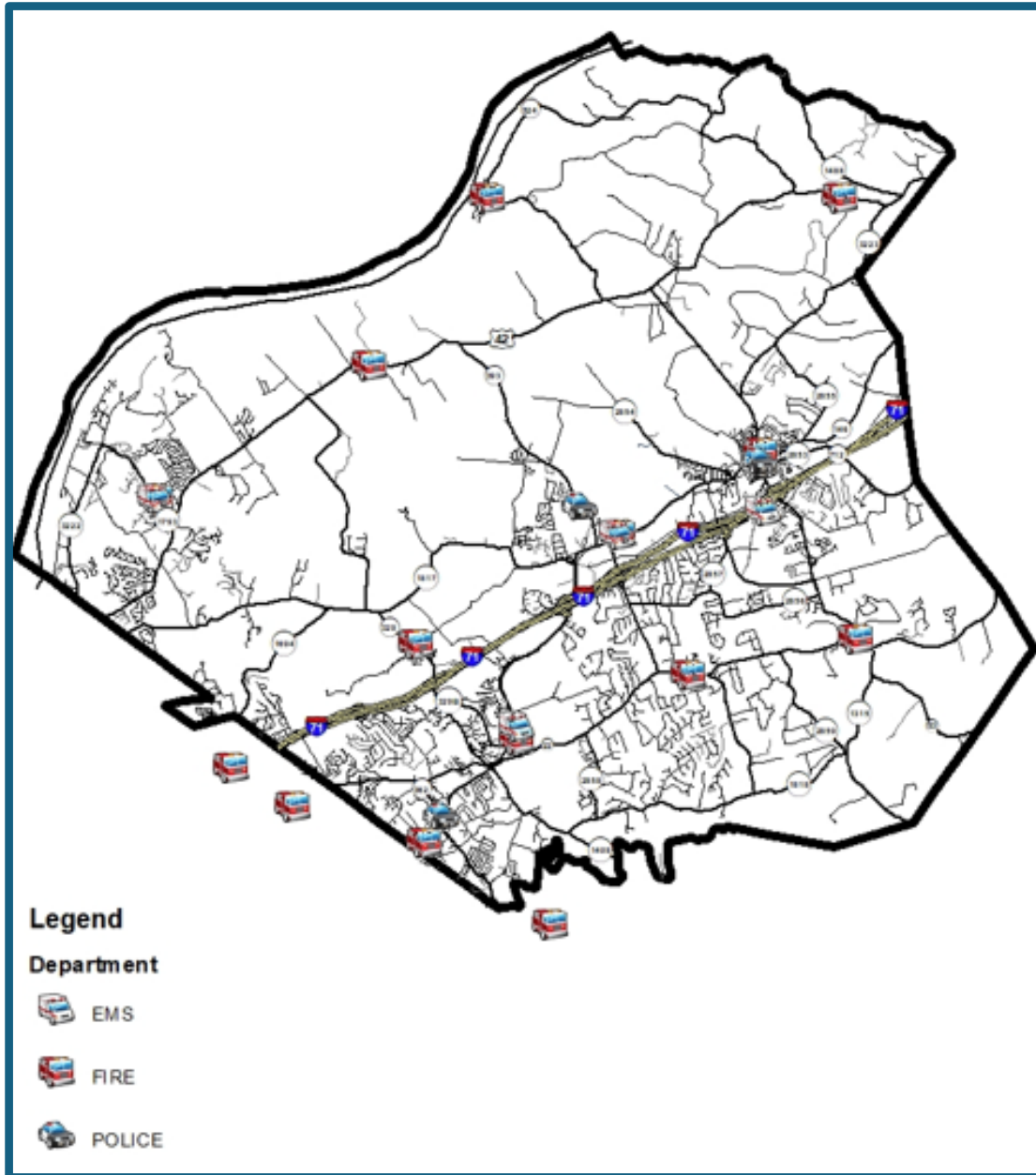
Map Disclaimer: This map is for informational purposes and may not have been prepared for, or be suitable for legal, engineering, or surveying purposes. Users of this information should review or consult the primary data and information sources to ascertain the usability of the information.



**Table 3.1
Oldham County Fire Districts Information**

DISTRICT	Stations	Staffing Levels	2024 Run Volume
Anchorage Middletown Fire & EMS	Station 33 - 1012 Factory Ln. Station 38 - 9514 Featherbell Station 39 - 4700 Murphy Ln Station 40 - 8905 US 42 Station 41 - 4400 Brownsboro	255 Full Time	26,500
Ballardsville Fire & Rescue Department	Station 1 - 4604 S. HWY 53 Station 2 - 2414 W. HWY 22	1 Full time 20 Part time 30 Volunteer	440
La Grange Fire & Rescue Department	Station 1 - 309 N. First St Station 2 - 2716 W HWY 146 Station 3 - 2800 E. HWY 42	75 Members 3 Full Time 22 Part Time	1,044
North Oldham Fire Department	Goshen Station - 1660 US 42 Skylight Station - 8615 US 42	49 Employees 3 Full time 46 Part Time	600
Pewee Valley Fire Department	Station1 - 8610 Foley Ave Station 2 - 2677 Ash Ave	1 Full Time 30 Volunteers	332
South Oldham Fire Department	Station 1 - 6310 Old Lagrange Rd. Station 2 - 7715 Old Zaring Rd.	Career-15 Volunteer-24 Part Time-2	1,060
Westport Fire Department	6301 3 rd . Street	16 Volunteers	80

Figure 3.2
Oldham County Emergency Services Locations



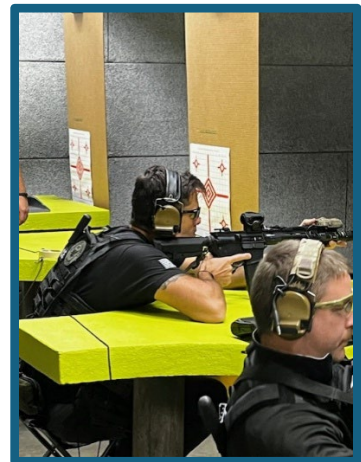
Law Enforcement

There are four law enforcement agencies which help protect the citizens of Oldham County: Oldham County Police Department, Oldham County Sheriff’s Office, LaGrange Police Department and Pewee Valley Police Department.

[Oldham County Police Department](#)



The mission of the Oldham County Police Department is to provide professional law enforcement and community services to the residents and visitors of Oldham County and is based on the premise of developing respectful partnerships with the community to enhance a safe and peaceful community. OCPD is currently authorized for 47 sworn positions, 4 civilians, and a chaplain. This authorized strength includes 24 patrol officers (which includes one K9 officer and K9 Fanta), 11 school resource officers, 4 detectives, 5 sergeants, 2 majors, and 1 chief. Civilian staff include 3 administrative assistants and 1 range manager. OCPD patrols and responds 24/7 within the county and assists the city departments within their city limits. Each school campus has an assigned school resource officer. OCPD maintains a Special Response Team, Collision Reconstruction Team, Crisis and Hostage Negotiators, and various specialized instructors.



[Oldham County Sheriff's Office](#)



The Oldham County Sheriff's Office is comprised of 37 employees. This includes thirteen full-time deputies who transport prisoners, serve warrants, subpoenas, evictions, criminal and civil summons, protective orders, writs, and numerous other services for the courts. When not engaged in these activities, these deputies stay busy assisting other law enforcement agencies in the county, patrolling neighborhoods, and providing security at high school athletic events. Fourteen additional full and part-time court and building security deputies/officers are tasked with protecting the Oldham County Judicial Center and the Oldham County Fiscal Court Building. Six individuals serve the office as reserve deputies, assisting with special details and functions throughout the year. Finally, the office maintains a staff of four full-time administrative employees. This highly trained group is the "central nervous system" of the organization, receiving and routing all court related correspondence throughout the agency, and returning this correspondence back to the court when executed and processed. Additionally, the administrative staff handles all property tax collection for the county, processes and renews Carry Concealed Permits, inspects vehicles applying for a Kentucky title, collects the fees related to all the previously mentioned services, and manages all the agencies finances.

[LaGrange Police Department](#)

The La Grange Police Department, founded in 1840, provides law enforcement within the city limits of LaGrange, KY. As a professional agency, our mission is to provide public safety for our citizens, merchants, and visitors, through high-visibility patrols and crime prevention efforts. The department is currently staffed by 13 sworn officers, two civilian administrative staff members and a volunteer chaplain. In addition to our patrol officer division, criminal investigations may be furthered by our detectives, the School Resource Officer, or our narcotics detection K-9 and officer.

[Pewee Valley Police](#)

Pewee Valley Police provides public safety and law enforcement efforts within the city limits of Pewee Valley. The efforts include house watches, traffic control and response to nuisances and disturbances.

Oldham County Dispatch

Oldham County Dispatch (OCD) operates 24 hours a day / 7 days a week and is responsible for receiving, processing, and dispatching both emergency 911 and non-emergency calls from residents and visitors throughout Oldham County. Accurate geographic maps outlining specific boundaries of the county are maintained within OCD.

As the Primary Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) for Oldham County, OCD is tasked with dispatching and monitoring the safety of the following agencies:

- Oldham County Police Department
- Oldham County Sheriff's Department
- LaGrange Police Department
- Pewee Valley Police Department
- Oldham County EMS
- Ballardsville Fire Department
- LaGrange Fire Department
- North Oldham Fire Department
- Pewee Valley Fire Department
- South Oldham Fire Department
- Westport Fire Department
- Anchorage/Middletown Fire and Rescue (in applicable districts)



OCD also handles after-hours service notifications for the Coroner's Office, Animal Control, Oldham County Road Department, State Highway Department, LaGrange Public Works, and Countryside Industries (Conboy).

OCD operates on two 12-hour shifts: 0600–1800 and 1800–0600, with a minimum of two Telecommunicators on duty per shift.

In an emergency, the first notification is made to OCD by dialing 911. Dispatchers must quickly but thoroughly obtain all pertinent information from the caller and then dispatch the appropriate first responders. Dispatchers are responsible for obtaining, documenting, disseminating, and tracking the activities and information for all police, fire and EMS departments in Oldham County.

OCD in conjunction with Oldham County Emergency Management personnel are responsible for the maintenance and sending emergency alerts to the residents of Oldham County. Smart911 is Oldham County's mass notification system. The system alerts residents of weather events, traffic disruptions, emergency notifications, and other threats to life or property. The county officially adopted this system in 2016. According to our

records, with all publicly available data and residents who have signed up, we have over 23,000+ subscribers who will receive a message during an emergency.

Sign up at
Smart911.com or
text “OCALERT”
to 67283

OLDHAM COUNTY'S EMERGENCY WARNING SYSTEM

OLDHAM COUNTY KENTUCKY Established 1824

Smart911™
Plan Ahead For Any Emergency

Give 9-1-1 the information they need to help you fast.

SIGN UP TODAY

Receive information about severe weather activities, and how your community plans to prepare and act.

Don't be late for that meeting again! Stay on top of traffic incidents anywhere you plan to go.

Find out when there is an emergency in your area, such as AMBER Alerts, or other incidents that impact safety.

The Oldham County Health Department (OCHD) is responsible for a wide variety of public health related programs in the county.

The OCHD Clinic provides many services. Some examples are childhood and adult immunizations, pregnancy tests, well-child exams, physical exams and screenings for HIV, sexually transmitted diseases, tuberculosis, family planning services and childhood lead. Breast and cervical cancer screenings are offered through Kentucky Women's Cancer Screening Program (KWCSPP). The OCHD clinic also partners with programs such as WIC (Women's, Infants and Children), a parent/guardian assistance nutritional supplement program.

The OCHD Environmental Division ensures that public health regulations are in place to keep the community safe and healthy. Some responsibilities handled by the OCHD Environmental Division are the inspection of restaurants, retail food establishments, schools, public swimming pools, hotels and the permitting and inspection of on-site septic systems.

The OCHD Community Wellness Division coordinates the Coalition for a Healthy Oldham County and the Mental Health Task Force. Both community groups work to complete a Community Health Assessment (CHA) and Community Health Improvement Plan (CHIP) every three years. The OCHD Community Wellness Division also coordinates disaster preparedness, smoking cessation education and harm reduction programs.

The OCHD Maternal Child Health Division provides guidance for first time parents with HANDS programming and early childhood guidance with Ages and Stages Questionnaire screenings.

The OCHD coordinates reportable disease surveillance. More information on programs and public health data supported by OCHD can be found at oldhamcountyhealthdepartment.org.

Parks and Recreation

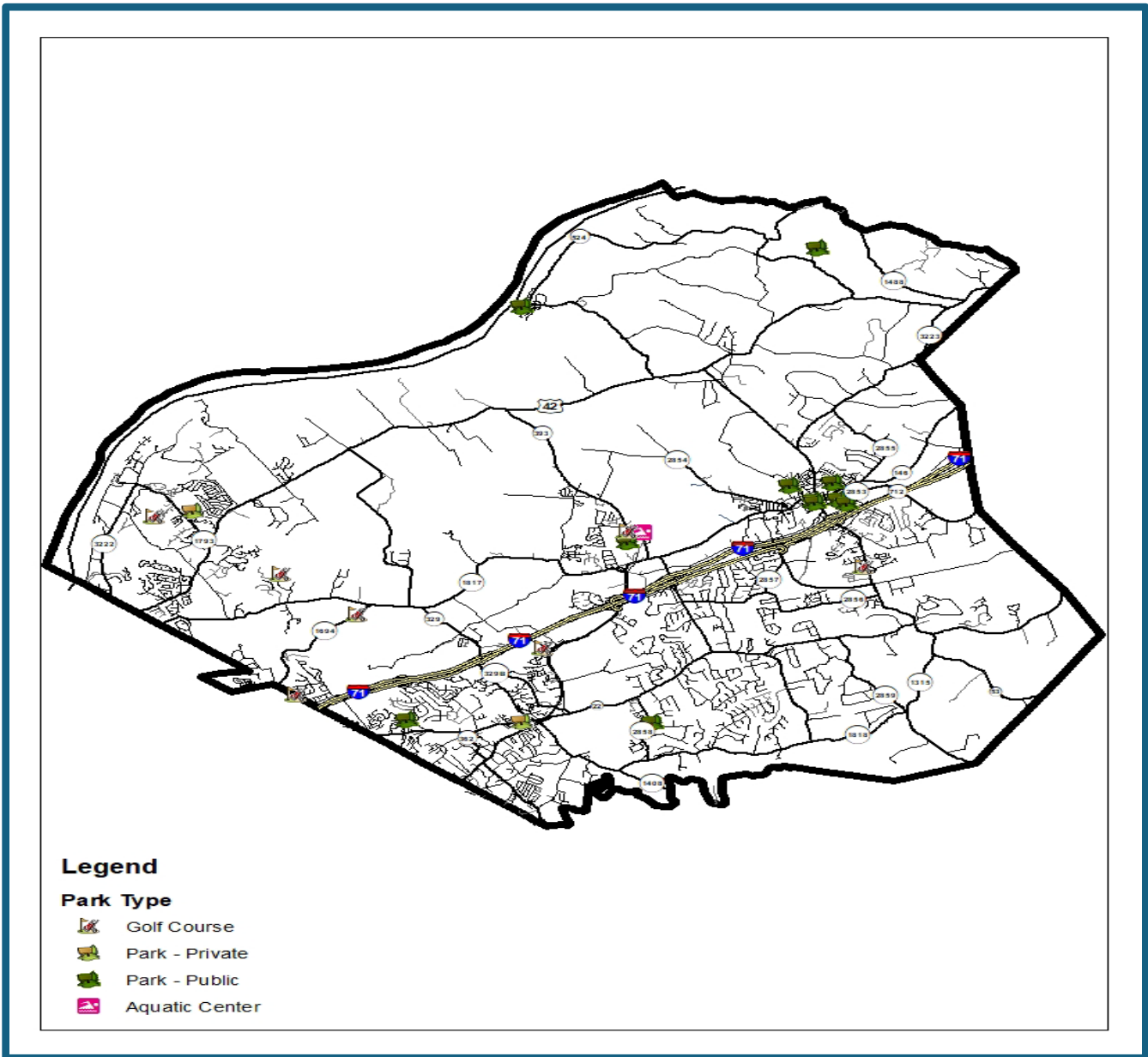
The 2008 *Parks and Recreation Master Plan* guides development of Oldham County's parks system. Many recommendations for that plan have been carried out, while other projects are currently programmed for implementation. The *Parks and Recreation Master Plan* calls for additional trails and playground upgrades, further development of the Morgan Conservation Park, the planning of a new sports complex and additional aquatic facilities including a spray ground and a natatorium. The plan also identifies the need for the acquisition of additional land for parks and green space.

[Oldham County Parks and Recreation](#)

The Oldham County Parks and Recreation Department currently manages six parks ranging in size from a 5-acre park to a 217-acre park, with a total of 461 acres. In addition, the parks department operates a community/convention center and an aquatic center. The parks department also runs a variety of recreational programs that provide activities for all age groups that include softball leagues, archery lessons, tennis lessons, pickleball leagues, kids' camps, painting classes, mystery dinners, and fitness programs. The department also offers several special events throughout the year including:

- A July 4th celebration,
- Father/daughter and Mother/son dances
- Sprint triathlon
- 5K run/walk series
- Breakfast with Santa
- Spooktacular Kids Halloween Festival
- Live music events

Figure 3.3
Oldham County Parks Locations



Below is a description of the park and recreation facilities operated by Oldham County Parks and Recreation:

Briar Hill Park

7400 East Orchard Grass Boulevard

Crestwood (Neighborhood Park)

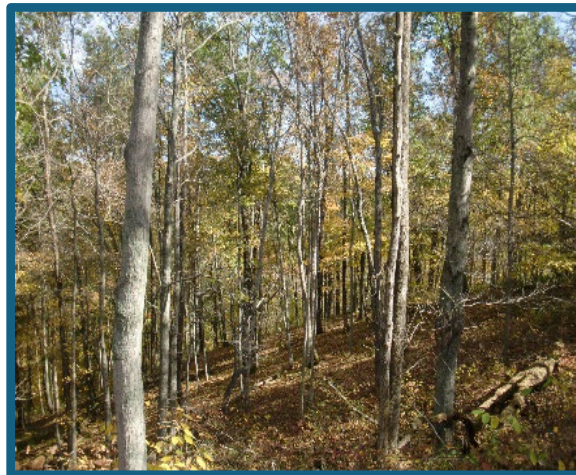
- 52 acres
- Picnic shelters (rentable)
- Restroom facilities (seasonal)
- Playground
- Basketball court
- Bike trails
- Gaga ball pit
- Paved Walking trail
- Sand volleyball courts
- Tennis Courts
- Pickleball courts
- Nature trails
- Little library

Morgan Conservation Park

1200 East Highway 524

La Grange (Regional Park)

- 217 acres
- Hiking trails (4.5 miles of nature trails)
- Shelter house
- Restroom facilities



Wendell Moore Park
1551 N. Hwy 393
La Grange (Regional Park)



- 108 acres
- Softball/baseball fields
- Picnic shelters (rentable)
- Restrooms facilities (seasonal)
- Basketball courts
- 18-hole disc golf course
- Site of the John W. Black Community/Convention Center
- Site of the John W. Black Aquatic Center
- Hammock stand
- 65-acre fishing lake w/ fishing pier
- 2 mile running/walking fitness trail
- 3 Pickleball courts
- Archery range
- 2 Tennis courts w/ 4 lined pickleball courts
- Playground
- Elizabeth Cleland Cauley Dog Park
- Boy Scout Orienteering Course
- Outdoor fitness stations
- Home of the Oldham County Youth Football League (2 fields & concessions)

Schamback Park
6617 Main Street
Westport (Special Use Park)



- 5 acres
- Picnic shelter (rentable)
- Pavillion (rentable)
- Boat dock
- Restroom facilities (seasonal)
- Fishing dock
- Basketball court

Peggy Baker Park
6887 Abbott Lane
Crestwood (Community Park)



Located on the west side of Crestwood, this park is a haven for baseball fanatics and the home of South Oldham Little League. With lighted baseball fields and ample parking, this park is popular on summer evenings.

- 25 acres
- Picnic Shelter (rentable)
- Restroom facilities (seasonal)
- Little library
- Basketball court
- Playground
- Baker Dog Park
- Paved walking trail

54 Acre Multi-Use Park
Highway 146 & N. Highway 393
La Grange (Community Park)

- 2 Soccer fields
- Cross Country course
- Multi use field
- Nature trail

[City of La Grange Parks and Recreation](#)

The City of LaGrange Parks and Recreation operate out of the LaGrange City Hall. The city's parks department is responsible for maintaining the upkeep and maintenance of 5 city parks, James Beaumont Community Center, LaGrange Train Museum, 18-hole golf course, and 309 W Main St Event Center. The parks department is also responsible for recreational planning throughout the year that includes sports

leagues, outdoor events, community center classes, and more. Below is a description of the park and recreation facilities for the City of LaGrange:

The Springs Park
110 South 2nd Avenue
La Grange



- 9 acres
- Basketball Court
- Pavillion (rentable)
- Bill Lamleinn Splash Park
- Playground
- Restroom facilities (year-round)
- Elsie Carter Skatepark
- Home of the farmers market

Wilborn Park

- 30-acre fishing pond
- Picnic shelter (rentable)
- Playground
- Fishing dock
- Walking trail
- Restroom facilities (seasonal)

Eddie Mundo, Jr Park

- Playground
- Basketball court
- Picnic areas

The Glen

- 11 acres
- Walking trails
- Outdoor classrooms

John T. Walsh Park

- 15 acres
- Walking Trail
- Home of North Oldham Little League
- Restroom facilities (seasonal)
- 7 baseball fields
- Picnic shelters (rentable)
- Playground

Crestwood Parks

Below is a description of the park and recreation facilities for Crestwood Parks and Recreation:

Maples Park

6826 Highway 22

Crestwood (Fee Park)

The Maples Park is the very first park owned and managed by the City of Crestwood. The 22 beautiful acres were purchased in 2005 with strict stipulations that future property use should only be for creating opportunities for recreation, environmental exploration, and entertainment for the community.





- Jones Pavillion
- Restroom facilities
- Picnic areas
- Greenhouse shade structure
- ½ mile paved walking trail
- ¼ mulch walking/nature path
- Little library
- Dennis Deibel Barn (Rentable)
- Farm themed play ground and spray ground

In addition to the parks department, other entities operate and maintain recreational facilities in Oldham County, including the city of LaGrange; the Oldham County Board of Education; and the YMCA. Playgrounds, fields, and other facilities at schools managed by the board of education are used by the parks department and provide additional recreational opportunities for Oldham County residents.

Private, Semi-Public, and Public Golf Facilities

Harmony Landing Country Club

13201 Reading Road

Goshen (Private Golf Facility)

- 18 Holes
- Fitness/spa facilities
- Pool
- Dual enrollment with Big Springs Campus (Louisville)
- Membership only

Oldham County Country Club

1870 Country Club Lane

La Grange

- 18 Holes
- Open to the public (memberships available)
- Private swim facilities
- Public Restaurant/Bar

Nevel Meade Golf Course

3123 Nevel Meade Drive

Prospect

- 18 Hole Links-style Course
- Open to the Public (memberships available)

Eagle Creek Municipal Golf Course

2820 S Hwy 53

LaGrange (Public Facility)



- New clubhouse
- Restaurant
- Simulator
- 18-hole course

Glen Oaks Country Club

10601 Worthington Lane

Prospect

- 18 Holes
- Open to the public (memberships available)
- Private Pool
- Public Restaurant/ Bar

Sleepy Hollow Golf Course

4221 S. Hwy 1694

Prospect

- 18 Holes
- Open to the public

Libraries

The Library District's goal is to provide well-maintained, aesthetically pleasing, comfortable and easily accessible facilities that serve as community hubs. A major component of Oldham County's strong education system, The Oldham County Public Library District delivers high-quality public education for all ages through a curriculum of self-directed education, research assistance and instructive and enlightening experiences.

The library is currently wrapping up their current strategic plan (2022-2025), which is centered around four guiding principles under the term VAST: Veracity, Accessibility, Stewardship and Togetherness. Part of the principle of togetherness dictated that the library re-brand their three branches as "LaGrange Branch," "Goshen Branch" and the "Crestwood Branch," signifying that we are one library, serving one county with three locations. The library's goals determined by those principles were: 1. Facilities Growth; 2. Increasing Community Engagement; and 3. Leveling Up with Staffing.

Library Facilities:

LaGrange: Library facilities expanded significantly in 2009 with the construction of our main library branch. It continues to be our largest branch at 30,000 square feet. This location has become a center for community events in the last 16 years, serving as a place for organizations to come together. The property houses an extensive collection of materials, large meeting room for community use, study rooms, maker space, teen area, children's library and activity space, walking trail and a beautiful reading terrace. The LaGrange Library was the first in the county to have a drive-thru for patron convenience.

Crestwood: In January of 2023, the Library completed a three-month long renovation of the South Oldham Library branch and re-branded it as the Crestwood Library. While maintaining the same square footage, the design focused on creating a brighter, more engaging space for all ages. The branch has all new shelving, lighting and increased space for children's and adult programs.

Goshen: In April of 2023, OCPL broke ground on a new library in the Goshen area. This facility would replace the 3,000 square foot space on the Creasey-Mahan Nature Preserve that the Library had been using since 1983. The new Goshen Library is 17,000 square feet with 1,000 square feet devoted to the North Oldham branch of the County Clerk's office. Construction continued through the end of 2024. The

Library proudly unveiled the new Goshen Library on January 16, 2025! Features of the new branch include: a community room with a demonstration kitchen, a large children’s library with an activity room, reservable study and gathering spaces for meetings, and beautiful outdoor spaces that take advantage of the pastoral views in the Goshen area. The library also has a drive-thru for book return and pick-up.





Library Services:

Each branch offers a variety of services, including access to resources, community events, and educational programs for all ages. Some of the library’s big events include our summer reading kick-off parties at each branch, Pumpkin Palooza, and our new Valentine’s Dance. You can find the library participating in a host of community events throughout the county.

- Early Childhood Council’s Touch-a-Truck event
- Oldham County Day
- Maples Park’s Up, Up and Away event
- Fall and winter holiday events in every area of the county, October – December.



For more information on current events and programs, visit the OCPL website at www.oldhampl.org.

Next Up for the Library:

The Library will continue to serve as an educational and cultural hub for all ages, welcoming patrons into three inviting and cozy spaces. OCPL will move soon into its next strategic plan for 2030, which will focus on expanding library services in its newly renovated and expanded spaces and meeting Oldham County residents where they are in the community as well. The Library Board of Trustees will examine Oldham County demographics and population changes as they determine the next phase of growth for the Library. The Library's next capital improvement goal will be updates to the LaGrange branch. As the Crestwood community continues to grow, the Library looks forward to saving funds for a larger facility to keep pace with the growth in that area, as well.

Section 4

SCHOOLS



On April 27, 2004, the Oldham County Planning Commission recommended an amendment to the county's zoning and subdivision regulations, incorporating school capacity standards. The primary objective of this policy revision was to ensure that local schools possess adequate capacity to accommodate projected student populations generated by proposed residential developments. Under this framework, development proposals may be denied if existing school facilities are unable to support the anticipated enrollment.

The Oldham County Board of Education was designated as the authority responsible for estimating the student yield of proposed developments and determining whether current school infrastructure could accommodate the resulting increase. In instances where capacity shortfalls were identified, the ordinance permitted mitigation strategies, including land donations, land exchanges, or financial contributions toward school facility expansions.

Due to the construction of new educational facilities and the expansion of existing schools, district leadership can now shift focus from managing student overflow to enhancing academic programming and curricular offerings.

Since its inception, the regulation has been refined to introduce three distinct planning models tailored to various residential development types: single-family/subdivision developments, multi-family housing, and planned urban or mixed-use communities. These models are designed to facilitate sustainable residential growth while enabling the school district to proactively manage enrollment projections. The intent is not to restrict development, but to ensure growth aligns with the functional capacity of the school system.

Future capital improvement initiatives include the renovation and expansion of South Oldham High School, the replacement of LaGrange Elementary School, and the reconstruction of the district's Center for the Creative and Performing Arts (CAPA), and Buckner High School. Furthermore, a comprehensive plan for athletic and site enhancements is ongoing across all campuses within the county.

**Table 4.1
School Enrollment Projection Numbers**

SCHOOL	2024-25 (ACTUAL)	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28
Buckner	619	632	622	599
Camden	477	464	461	468
Centerfield	519	526	530	548
Crestwood	541	548	551	543
Goshen	627	627	621	622
Harmony	582	566	563	576
Kenwood	628	629	620	627
LaGrange	454	456	462	446
Locust Grove	593	592	581	585
Elementary Total	5040	5040	5011	5014
East Oldham MS	575	562	566	567
North Oldham MS	722	701	713	719
Oldham County MS	765	755	766	733
South Oldham MS	849	841	863	837
Middle Total	2911	2859	2908	2856
North Oldham HS	946	962	974	1001
Oldham County HS	1553	1544	1493	1479
South Oldham HS	1314	1299	1209	1209
Buckner Alternative	47	49	49	51
High Total	3860	3854	3725	3740
TOTAL ENROLLMENT	11,802	11,810	11,663	11,512

Source: Oldham County Public Schools

The school enrollment projection numbers above were produced in the fall of 2024. They are done annually in the fall and allow the district to predict potential growth and map out timelines to address the potential growth.



***East Oldham
Middle School***



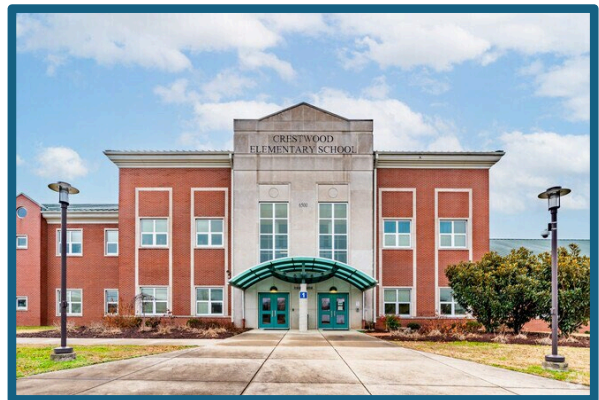
Oldham County High School



Buckner Elementary School



Arvin Education Center



Crestwood Elementary School



Environmental characteristics can significantly influence the development and redevelopment of Oldham County and can be described as physical and social in character. The physical characteristics are composed of naturally-occurring features that present unique and interesting development and conservation opportunities. The social characteristics are composed of features that affect the county's visual and perceptual quality of life. Future development and redevelopment in Oldham County should provide a balance between the physical and social environments and the demands that inevitable growth places on the county's environment.

This chapter outlines Oldham County's physical and social environments separately. Recognition must be given to the fact that many of these tangible social characteristics are a direct product of the manner in which the physical environment is treated. Therefore, the outline of the county's physical environmental characteristics often times overlaps into the less tangible social characteristics.

Physical Environment

The physical environment is composed of naturally occurring features (i.e. soils, watersheds and topography) found throughout Oldham County. These naturally occurring features can be outlined separately, however they are interrelated and should be considered cumulatively in addressing the physical environment. The identification of potential physical constraints can assist in outlining general guidelines that lessen the impacts development creates on the physical environment. Addressing the physical environment through thoughtful design and sound planning principles can significantly contribute to the creation of a well-balanced social environment.

Soils

One of Oldham County's most important natural resources is land. A primary component of the land's suitability for wildlife, agricultural, residential, or non-residential uses is the soil. The characteristics of the soil greatly influence the economic and ecological suitability of different land uses. The soils in Oldham County have been classified and mapped by the United States Soil Conservation Service (SCS). The Soil Conservation Service has published a book, *Soil Survey of Oldham County*, which details the natural characteristics of the numerous types of soils in the county. *Soil Survey of Oldham County* is an initial assessment tool that can be used to determine what type of studies may be necessary prior to the review and approval of a development. When used with an on-site evaluation, this survey is an invaluable tool in determining the impact that soil type may have on the development and redevelopment of Oldham County. The soil's suitability for supporting development has a potentially tremendous economic impact on public and private fiscal situations.

The most significant consideration in evaluation of a soil’s characteristics for development is its ability to support the necessary service infrastructure and building improvements. Service infrastructure and building improvements affected by soil type are roads, sanitary sewers, utility transmission lines, foundations, and basements. They are affected by the soil’s erodibility, permeability, corrosivity, shrink-swell potential, available water capacity, shear strength, compressibility, slope stability, and similar factors. The soil’s characteristics should be completely evaluated and strongly considered in the planning and engineering of these improvements. A majority of the residential and nonresidential uses in Oldham County rely upon on-site sewage disposal systems. These on-site systems include septic tank absorption fields, septic lagoons and wetlands, septic spray systems and septic holding tanks.

Table 5.1
Oldham County Soil Type Limitations
for Septic Tank Absorption Fields

	Percent of Total Land Area
<i>Soil Types with Slight Limitations</i>	
Crider Silt Loam, 0 to 2 Percent Slope	0.3
Crider Silt Loam, 2 to 6 Percent Slope	14.2
Elk Silt Loam, 2 to 6 Percent Slope	0.5
Wheeling Silt Loam, 0 to 2 Percent Slope	0.2
Wheeling Silt Loam, 2 to 6 Percent Slope	0.6
TOTAL	15.8
<i>Soil Types with Moderate Limitations</i>	
Crider Silt Loam, 6 to 12 Percent Slope	5.5
Hagerstown Silt Loam, 2 to 6 Percent Slope	0.3
Hagerstown Silt Loam, 6 to 12 Percent Slope	3.0
Hagerstown Silty Clay Loam, 6 to 10 Percent Slope	0.3
Wheeling Silt Loam, 6 to 12 Percent Slope	0.3
TOTAL	9.4

	Percent of Total Land Area
<i>Soil Types with Severe Limitations</i>	
Beasley Silt Loam, 2 to 6 Percent Slope	1.9
Beasley Silt Loam, 6 to 12 Percent Slope	14.4
Beasley Silt Loam, 12 to 20 Percent Slope	1.6
Beasley Silty Clay Loam, Silt Loam, 6 to 12 Percent Slope	4.6
Beasley Silty Clay Loam, Silt Loam, 12 to 20 Percent Slope	3.2
Beasley-Caneyville Rocky Silt Loam, 30 to 60 Percent Slope	4.3
Boonesboro Silt Loam	0.7
Brassfield-Beasley Silt Loam, 20 to 30 Percent Slope	3.5
Caneyville Silt Loam, 6 to 12 Percent Slope	0.2
Caneyville-Beasley Rocky Silt Loam, 12 to 30 Percent Slope	4.3
Cynthiana-Faywood-Beasley Complex, 30 to 60 Percent Slope	6.2
Faywood Silt Loam, 6 to 12 Percent Slope	0.2
Faywood Silt Loam, 12 to 30 Percent Slope	0.5
Faywood Silty Clay Loam, 12 to 30 Percent Slope	1.0
Huntington Silt Loam	0.7
Lawrence Silt Loam	0.9
Lindside Silt Loam	1.7
Lowell Silt Loam, 2 to 6 Percent Slope	2.1
Lowell Silt Loam, 6 to 12 Percent Slope	3.4
Lowell Silty Clay Loam, 6 to 12 Percent Slope	0.4
Newark Silt Loam	0.6
Nicholson Silt Loam, 2 to 6 Percent Slope	11.6
Nicholson Silt Loam, 6 to 12 Percent Slope	1.5
Nolin Silt Loam	2.3
Otwell Silt Loam, 2 to 6 Percent Slope	0.9
Pits	0.2

	Percent of Total Land Area
Weinbach Silt Loam	0.5
Wheeling Soils, 12 to 30 Percent Slope	0.3
Woolper Silty Clay Loam, 2 to 6 Percent Slope	0.2
Woolper Silty Clay Loam, 6 to 12 Percent Slope	0.2
Water	0.2
TOTAL	74.8

Source: United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service
1977 Soil Survey of Oldham County, Kentucky

The conventional drainage lateral field is the most widely utilized on-site sewage disposal system in Oldham County. The feasibility of a septic tank absorption field is dependent upon the soil’s permeability, depth to seasonal high-water table, depth to bedrock or fragipan, degree of slope, and susceptibility to flooding. Approximately 75 percent of the land area in Oldham County is comprised of soils that have severe limitations in adequately supporting septic tank absorption fields.

Areas where sewers are not available and soil is inadequate for supporting septic tank absorption fields create a limiting effect on development opportunities. When development is proposed in areas with soil limitations, guidelines that address those limitations should be considered. Implementation strategies to help overcome the soil limitations for septic tank absorption fields may include:

1. Encourage alternative on-site sewage disposal systems.

- Shared or multi-lot absorption fields should be encouraged when practical. These fields take advantage of a small, localized occurrence of soil type that is conducive to septic tank absorption fields.
- Alternative sewage disposal systems would include on-site and off-site systems, septic lagoons, septic spray systems, septic holding tanks and sewage treatment plants.

2. Continue the development of county-wide wastewater treatment plants.

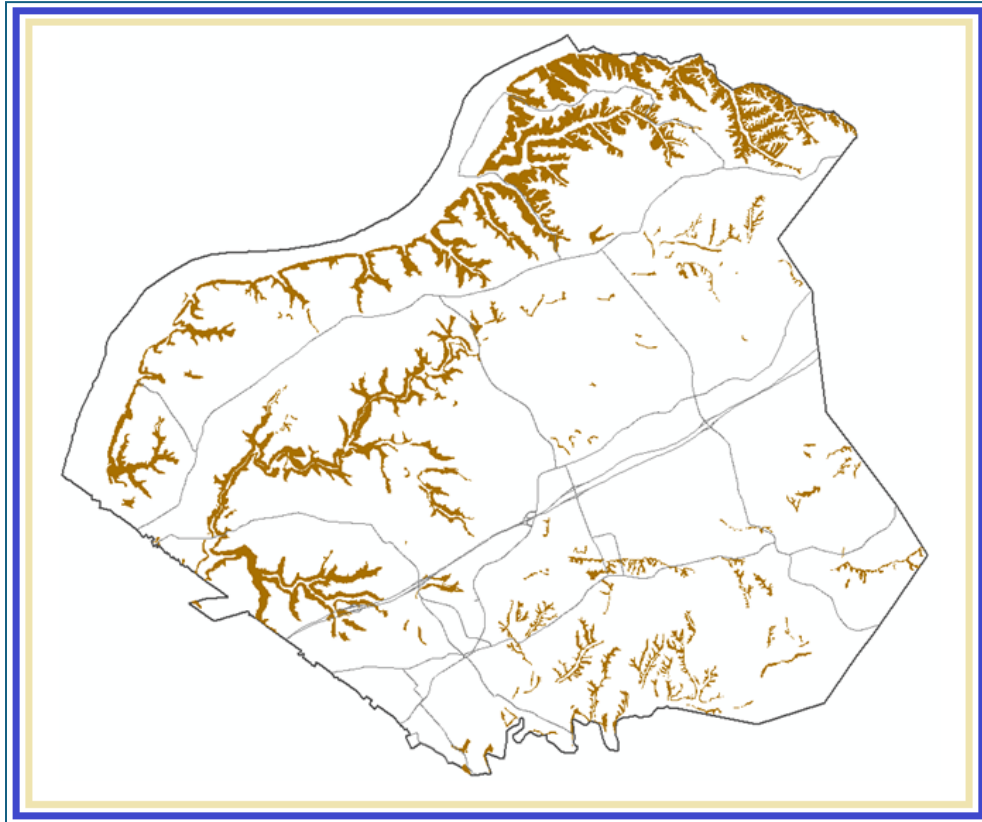
- MSD and La Grange Utilities currently oversee the creation, operation and maintenance of regional sewage treatment plants within Oldham County.

These implementation strategies should be encouraged only where approved by the Oldham County Health Department. They intend to reduce the long-term economic and ecological cost of development in Oldham County.

Topography

Another significant component of the land's suitability for supporting Oldham County's development is topography. Oldham County's topographic characteristics vary greatly. The primary topographic characteristic that determines the economic and ecological suitability of development is the degree of slope. Degree of slope should be considered when reviewing proposed developments.

Figure 5.1
Oldham County Slopes Greater than 30 Percent



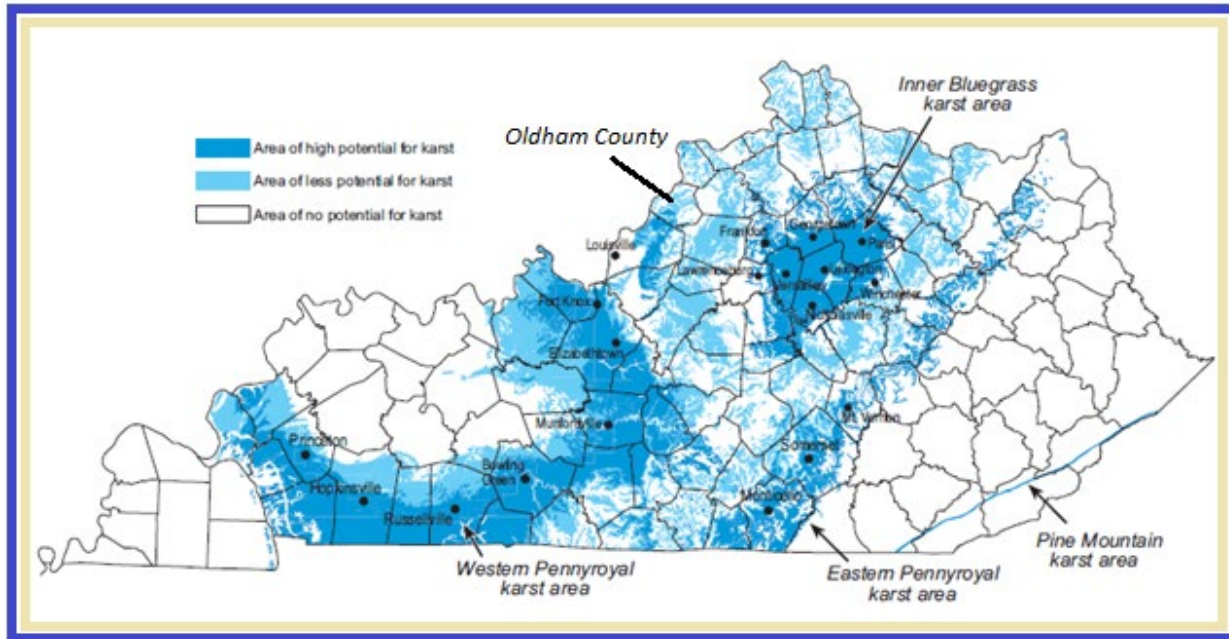
Source: United States Geological Survey

The degree of slope is a significant consideration in making decisions concerning appropriate land use for an area. Additionally, the design and engineering of service infrastructure and building improvements are greatly impacted by the degree of slope. Poor development design in areas with steep slopes and hillsides can potentially create a tremendous negative impact.

Karst is a special type of landscape that is technically defined by the U.S. Geological Society as “a terrain, generally underlain by limestone or dolomite, in which the topography is chiefly formed by dissolving of rock and which may be characterized by sinkholes, sinking streams, closed depressions, subterranean drainage and caves.” Kentucky is famous for the prevalence of karst landscape and known internationally

as the home of Mammoth Cave, the world’s largest cave system, and the International Center for Cave and Karst Studies at Western Kentucky University.

Figure 5.2
Karst Potential Areas in Kentucky



Source: Kentucky Geological Survey

Map Disclaimer: This map is for informational purposes and may not have been prepared for, or be suitable for legal, engineering, or surveying purposes. Users of this information should review or consult the primary data and information sources to ascertain the usability of the information.

Although not as high as some other Kentucky counties, Oldham County does have the potential for karst features and the potential risks associated with them. These risks include but are not limited to structural damage caused by building too close to an unstable feature, flood damage (flooding around karst features do not show up on FEMA flood maps) and groundwater contamination.

Implementation strategies that address development design for areas with steep slopes, hillsides and karst features may include:

1. Follow the natural topography.

- The road network and utility service lines should follow the natural topography to minimize the disturbance to slopes, hillsides and karst features.
- Encourage the placement of the service infrastructure to minimize unnecessary cutting, filling and grading. The minimization of earthwork reduces the economic cost of development and the impact on the physical environment. Additional public

economic benefits are realized by lessened expenditures for maintenance of the infrastructure.

2. Retain the natural topographic features.

- Natural topographic features such as slopes, drainage swales, streams, and rock outcroppings should be retained where possible. The retention of these natural topographic features reduces the economic costs of development and the impact on the physical environment. The terracing of steep slopes and hillsides and capping of sinkholes should be strongly discouraged due to the severe impact on the physical environment and potential future economic implications associated with erosion and slippage.

3. Cluster the development sites.

- The clustering of development sites should be encouraged as an alternative to the typical practices of development. Clustering development sites reduces the economic cost of development and the impact on the physical environment.
- Public economic benefits are realized by lessened expenditures for the maintenance of the service infrastructure.
- The benefits of clustering can be fully realized by the formulation of detailed and effective arrangements that address the preservation, maintenance, and control of open and recreational space created through clustering.

The enactment of the above and similar implementation strategies should be encouraged. Topographic characteristics should be completely evaluated and strongly considered in the planning and engineering of service infrastructure and building improvements.

Flood Prone Areas

Another significant component of the land's suitability for supporting development in Oldham County is flood probability. The probability of an area experiencing significant flooding is primarily a function of its location and topography. The probability of extensive flooding primarily occurs in areas adjacent to the Ohio River and major internal creeks. Significant flooding has a potentially tremendous economic impact on public and private fiscal situations.

The flood prone areas in Oldham County have been classified and mapped by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). The Federal Emergency Management Agency has published a book, *Flood Insurance Study of Oldham County* that details the probability of extensive flooding in the county. The

Flood Insurance Study includes a series of maps that identify areas that could experience significant flooding. The Flood Insurance Study is an invaluable tool for identifying these areas.

Table 5.2
Oldham County Flood Prone Areas

Severe Flood Potential	
Ohio River	
Moderate Flood Potential	
Ash Run	Ashers Run
Brush Creek	Caney Fork
Cedar Creek	Currys Fork
Darby Creek	East Fork Floyds Fork
Eighteen Mile Creek	Floyds Fork
Garret Branch	Harrods Creek
Hite Creek	North Fork Cedar Creek
North Fork Currys Fork	North Fork Floyds Fork
Organ Creek	Pattons Creek
Pond Creek	Sinking Fork
South Fork Currys Fork	South Fork Darby Creek
South Fork Harrods Creek	Sycamore Run

Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency
2006 Flood Insurance Study of Oldham County, Kentucky

The identified area of extensive flooding is referred to as the 1% (a.k.a one hundred (100) year flood hazard area (flood plain). Development in flood hazard areas can potentially create a tremendous negative impact on public and private fiscal situations. When development is proposed in these areas guidelines that address the potential flood hazard should be considered.

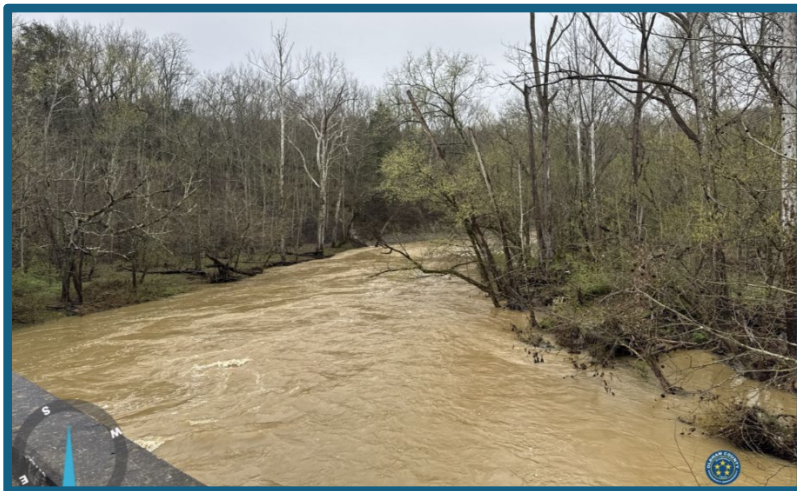
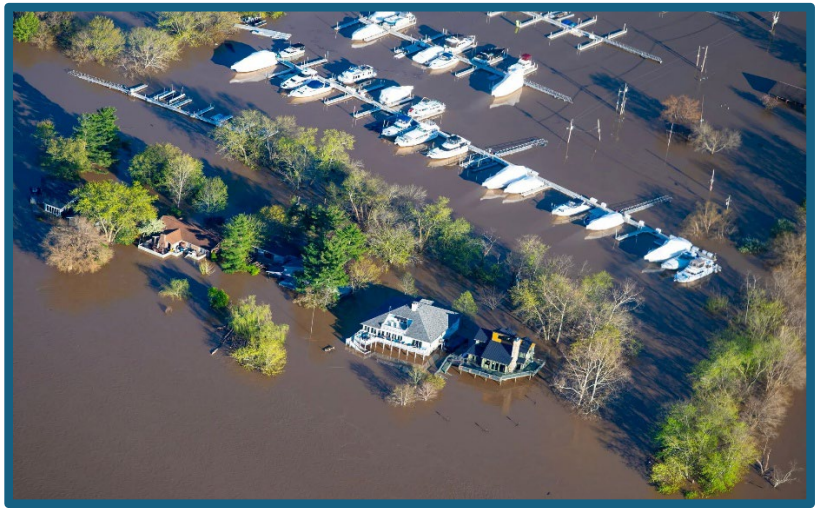


Figure 5.3
Oldham County Flood Hazard Areas



Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency

Map Disclaimer: This map is for informational purposes and may not have been prepared for, or be suitable for legal, engineering, or surveying purposes. Users of this information should review or consult the primary data and information sources to ascertain the usability of the information.

Implementation strategies that address the flood hazard are listed below:

1. Regulate development in the floodplain.

- Permit development in the floodplain only when it can be demonstrated that stormwater capacity will not be adversely affected or that compensatory storage is provided outside the existing floodplain.

2. Discourage the importation of fill material.

- The placement of additional fill material in the floodplain should be discouraged. The importation of fill reduces the floodplain's water carrying capacity and increases the heights and velocities of floodwaters. The importation of fill not only increases the flood hazard of the immediate area but also of the watershed.

3. Construct livable areas above the determined flood elevation.

- When development occurs in the floodplain, all construction should be placed above or outside of the determined flood elevation. Development is likely to occur in floodplain areas due to the positive aspects of proximity to waterways.
- When structures are constructed in the floodplain, all livable areas should be placed 2,418 inches above the determined flood elevation in order to minimize economic loss in the event of a flood. Additionally, the construction of fences, berms, walls, or any other impediment to the floodwaters should be discouraged unless approved by The Kentucky Division of Water.

4. Cluster the development sites.

- The clustering of developmental sites along the periphery of the floodplain should be encouraged as an alternative to the typical practices of development.
- Examples of these types of development are open space or conservation developments.
- Clustering buildings and built surfaces significantly decreases the flood hazard and allows developments to enjoy the positive aspects of proximity to waterways.
- The benefits of clustering can be fully realized by the formulation of detailed and effective arrangements that address the preservation, maintenance, and control of open and recreational space created through clustering.

These implementation strategies should be encouraged only where approved by The Kentucky Division of Water. Development in flood prone areas should seek to balance the economic gain from development against the resulting increase in flood hazard.

Wetlands

Wetlands function as a primary recharge/discharge area for groundwater, as a retention area for stormwater flow, and as a valuable wildlife habitat. The viability of wetlands can impact public and private economic situations due to degradations in the level and quality of groundwater, and the potential for flooding.



Wetlands in Oldham County may be identified by utilizing the *Federal Manual for Identifying and Delineating Jurisdictional Wetlands* published by the United States Army Corps of Engineers. The criteria used to identify wetlands are the presence of hydrophytic plants, hydric soils, and wetland hydrologic patterns. The criteria outlined in the federal manual are effective tools to designate wetlands in Oldham County. When development is proposed in areas that contain designated wetlands, federal law requires the developer must first try and avoid impact to a wetland, then minimize it, and as a last resort, compensate for wetland damage through mitigation. Implementation strategies that address the negative impacts on wetlands are listed below:

1. Discourage dredging and filling.

- The dredging and filling of wetlands eliminate the wetland’s functioning as a recharge/discharge area for groundwater, a stormwater retention area, and a wildlife habitat. Additionally, the potential long-term economic costs for the maintenance of service infrastructure and building improvements may be substantially increased in dredged or filled wetlands.

2. Minimize changes in the natural water flow.

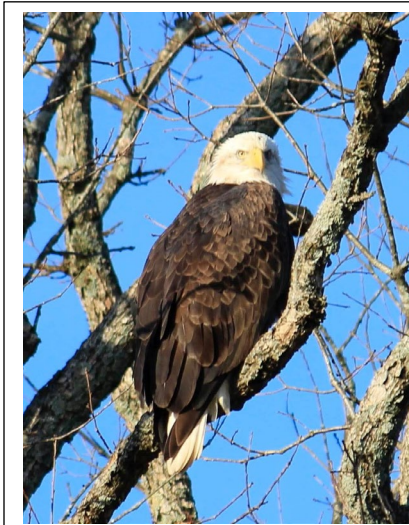
- This is particularly applicable during the construction of the service infrastructure and building improvements. Grading and denuding of land within the wetland’s watershed should be kept at a minimum, and effective erosion control measures should be fully utilized. Increased sediment flow and siltation associated with graded land diminishes the long-term viability of the wetland.
- The natural drainage patterns of the wetlands should not be substantially altered. The long-term ecological viability of the wetlands should be addressed to minimize the negative impacts of development on wetlands.

3. Cluster the development sites.

- Clustering developments significantly decrease the negative impact on wetlands and allows those developments to enjoy the aesthetics of proximity to wetlands.

The enactment of the above and similar general implementation strategies should be encouraged. Development in areas containing wetlands should seek to minimize the development's impact on the viability of the wetlands.

Wildlife Habitat



A bald eagle rests in a tree over Curry's Fork Bridge. (Photo by Jamie Costanzo and published in the Oldham Era on December 11, 2024.)

A less tangible component of the land's suitability for supporting Oldham County's development is the impact on wildlife habitats. Future development is inevitable and is anticipated to exert further pressures on the viability of wildlife habitats.

The ecological viability of wildlife habitats has been significantly altered due to development pressures. When development is proposed in areas that support wildlife habitats, guidelines that minimize the negative impacts should be observed. Implementation strategies that minimize the negative impacts on wildlife habitats are listed below:

1. Retain the natural features.

- Natural features such as mature stands of trees, steep slopes, drainage swales, and streams should be retained to the greatest extent possible in wildlife areas.
- Extensive grading and denuding of the land should be discouraged.
- Retention of natural features minimizes the impact of development on wildlife habitats.

2. Discourage perimeter fencing along waterways.

- Perimeter fencing should be discouraged in areas adjacent to waterways.
- Perimeter fencing poses a serious impediment to the viability of waterway areas as a wildlife habitat and migratory route.

3. Clustering the development sites.

- The clustering of development sites in wildlife areas significantly minimizes the impact of development on wildlife habitats and allows developments to enjoy the positive aspects of proximity to wildlife.

The enactment of the above and similar general implementation strategies should be encouraged. Development in wildlife habitat areas should seek to minimize the development's impact on the viability of the wildlife habitat.

Wastewater Treatment

Two entities provide wastewater treatment services to the residents of Oldham County: La Grange Utility Commission and Metropolitan Sewer District (MSD).



La Grange Utility Commission

The La Grange Utility Commission (LUC) provides water and wastewater services to approximately 4,000 customers within and adjacent to the LaGrange city limits. LUC operates one wastewater treatment facility (located on New Moody Lane) with a capacity of 1.9 million gallons per day, the plant capacity was increased in 2013. LUC also acquired the Lakewood Valley Treatment plant with construction underway to eliminate the plant in 2025.

LUC is currently updating the 201 Facilities Plan with the DOW and working to implement an additional WWTP by 2029 with a designed capacity of .9 MGD to serve the growth.



Metropolitan Sewer District

The Metropolitan Sewer District (MSD) has provided wastewater services to residents in the Crestwood area prior to 2019 and in 2020 acquired the wastewater facilities formerly operated by Oldham County Environmental Authority (OCEA). As such, MSD now operates

all sanitary sewer facilities within Oldham County with the exception of those operated by La Grange Utilities Commission and a few private systems (e.g. Paramount Estates). MSD's service area in Oldham County outside Crestwood equates to approximately 6,000 residential customers.

Stormwater Management

Congress passed the Clean Water Act in 1972. Enforcement of the Clean Water Act and the subsequent amendments is the responsibility of the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) at the national level and the Kentucky the Division of Water at the state level. Initial enforcement, called "Phase I", was limited to urban areas with populations of 100,000 or more. Nearly every urban community in the nation has some form of Stormwater Management.

The Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) permit program is the result of the 1987 amendments to the Clean Water Act (CWA), commonly referred to as the Water Quality Act of 1987. In these amendments, Congress mandated the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) address non-point source pollution in stormwater runoff. EPA was then required to develop a program to permit the discharge of the stormwater from the MS4, from specific industrial activities that it considered to be significant sources of pollution, and from construction site runoff. Oldham County reestablished the Storm Water District (SWD) by resolution in 2016 with current co-permittees as follows

- City of Crestwood
- City of LaGrange
- City of Orchard Grass Hills
- City of River Bluff

Note: The City of Pewee Valley was not a co-permittee within that original resolution and The City of Goshen exited in 2020. Both maintain a separate MS4 permit with the KY Division of of Water.

Responsibilities of the SWD Board include the following:

- Provide for the implementation of the EPA NPDES permit for the improvement of water quality through the MS4 Phase II program.

- Prevent and correct the pollution of streams.
- Provide for the general public health, safety, and welfare.
- Construct storm water facilities conducive to the public health, safety, comfort, convenience, and welfare.
- Implement the provisions of and carry out...the administration and funding of storm water management and the mitigation of surface water pollution.
- Provide for the collection and disposal of storm water; treat and dispose; build, maintain, operate and repair storm water improvements and related facilities.

As a Phase II community, Oldham County was required to apply for a 5-year permit under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) requirements. The focus of these requirements is Oldham County's Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System.

Oldham County currently operates within the requirements of the recurring 5-year KY Division of Water permit (2023-2028) with a focus on the following prescribed minimum control measures:

- Public Education and Outreach
- Public Participation and Involvement
- Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination
- Construction Site Runoff Control
- Post Construction Runoff Controls
- Good Housekeeping / Pollution Prevention

Oldham County Fiscal Court implements and enforces the MCMs by ordinances established to regulate construction site runoff and post-construction (i.e. new development) stormwater runoff including stormwater detention or retention and water quality requirements.

The Stormwater District Board has also initiated and completed mid to large scale capital improvement projects to address stormwater runoff concerns in areas developed prior to the implementation of current ordinances. Projects include but are not limited to Goshen Hills Phases 1 and 2 Drainage Improvements Projects (completed), Buckner Soccer Complex Detention Basin (completed), and Confederate Estates, Ashbrooke, and Clovercroft Drainage Improvements Project (in-design).

Through its Road Department Crews and small contracts, OCFC also maintains stormwater conveyances within public right-of-way and dedicated drainage easements. OCFC also provides assistance to residential property owners with drainage concerns on their property by providing preliminary inspections, reports of findings, and recommendations to address the concerns. Some of these recommendations may be eligible for cost-share assistance by the County established by ordinance.

OCFC is also currently engaged in a federally funded 319(h) grant to address issues within the Currys Fork watershed, an impaired watershed identified in the watershed plan (dated 2012, revised 2018). OCFC has partnered with the Oldham County Soil & Water Conservation District (OCSWCD) to manage and

implement the Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2022 grant and OCSWCD has been awarded and FFY2024 grant to continue progress. Educational resources and means of improvement (e.g. nature-based solutions) established are shared throughout the county.

Water Treatment

Water is an important part of everyone’s life. Not only is its consumption a necessity for all people to continue living, but it is also used for cleaning, fire protection, recreation, etc. The availability of potable water is an important and often overlooked amenity in society.

Oldham County households receive their drinking water from one of four providers: La Grange Utilities Commission, Louisville Water Company, Henry County Water District #2 or the Oldham County Water District. It is estimated that as much as 5 percent of Oldham County residents still rely on private domestic water supplies (wells, cisterns, etc.).

Figure 5.4
Oldham County Water Provider
Service Areas

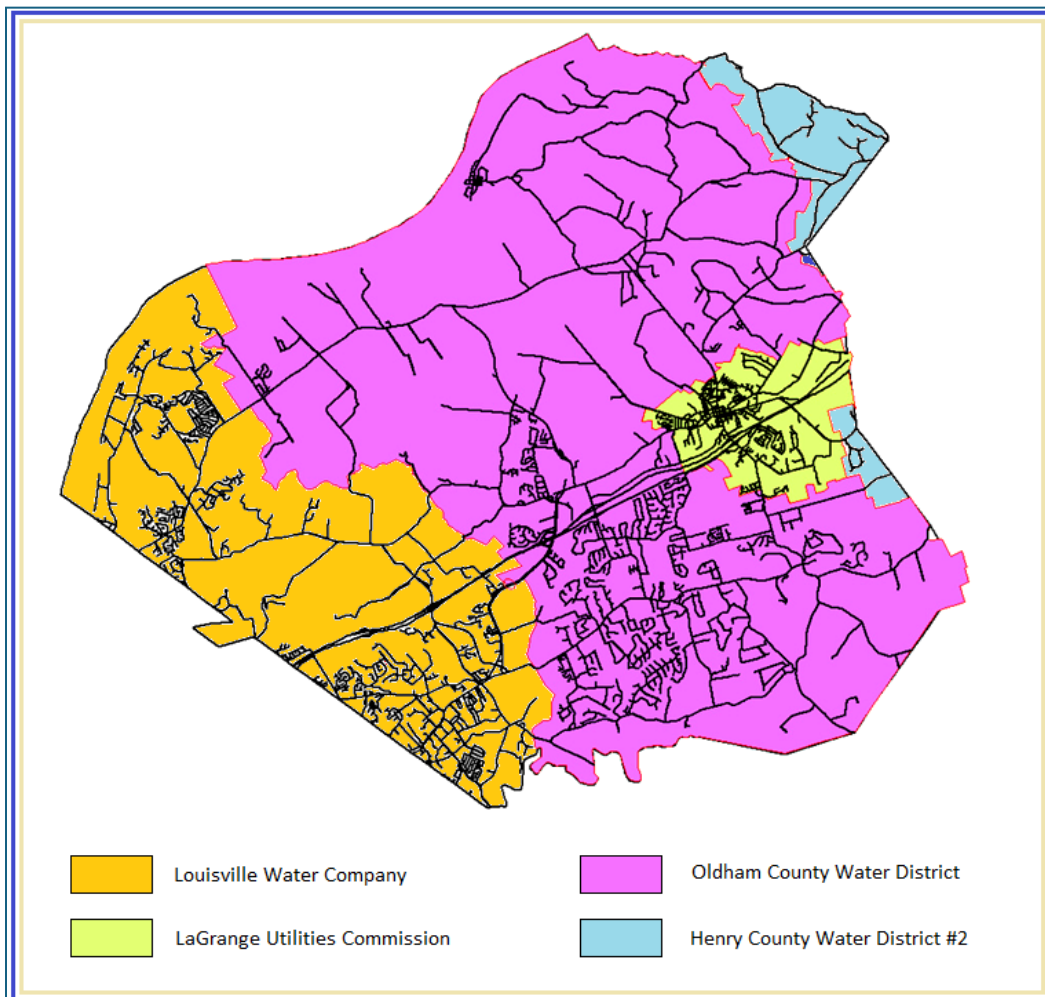
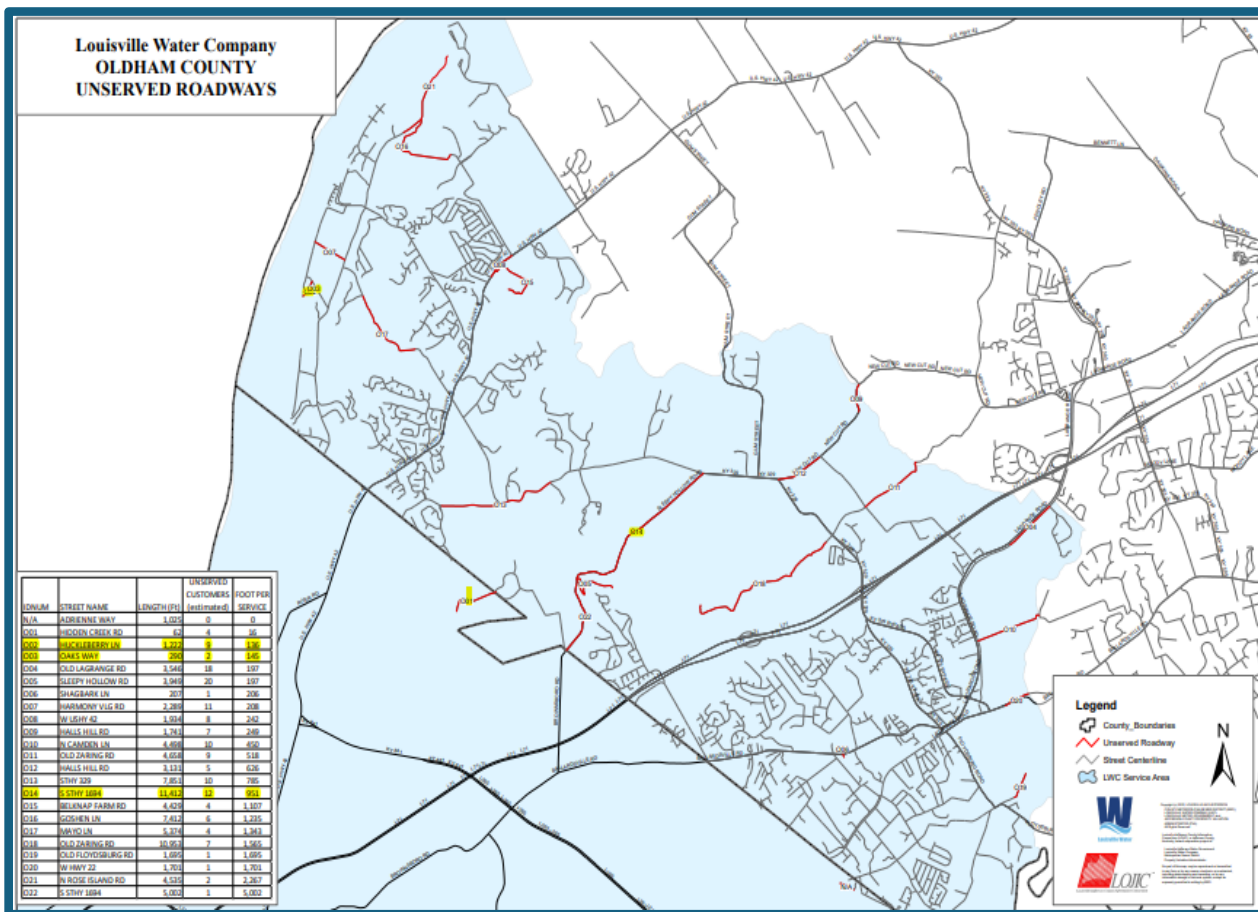




Figure 5.5
Louisville Water Company
Oldham County Unserviced Roadways



Source: Louisville Water Company

Unserviced Roads:

- Hwy 1694: Recently completed 6,500’ of 8” main that brought water and fire protection service to seven previously unserved customers. This project was 100% funded by the Kentucky Infrastructure Authority.

- Huckleberry Ln. and Oaks Way: Installation of ~1,000' of main along Huckleberry Lane and Oaks way to bring water and fire protection services to eight previously unserved customers. This project was 100% funded by the Kentucky Infrastructure Authority with leftover funds from Hwy 1694 (the grant funding is county specific)

Additionally, Louisville Water maintains a list of unserved roads in our Oldham County service area and works with the Judge Executive on funding opportunities and priority rankings (see attached map).

Main Replacement and Rehabilitation Projects (MRRP):

- Cherry Ln: Replacement of approximately 7,500' of existing main Bird Rd., Cardinal Blvd., Cherry Rd., Dove Rd., and Robin Rd. through the Main Replacement and Rehabilitation Program (MRRP). This work is currently under design and scheduled for construction in 2027 but could be accelerated as the capital budget allows.

Potential MRRP projects are reviewed annually based on a Net Present Value of continuing to repair a main vs. replacing it. Most of these projects are in Jefferson County (where our oldest mains are) but we do try to make sure our service areas in Bullitt and Oldham Counties receive a fair proportion of these projects.

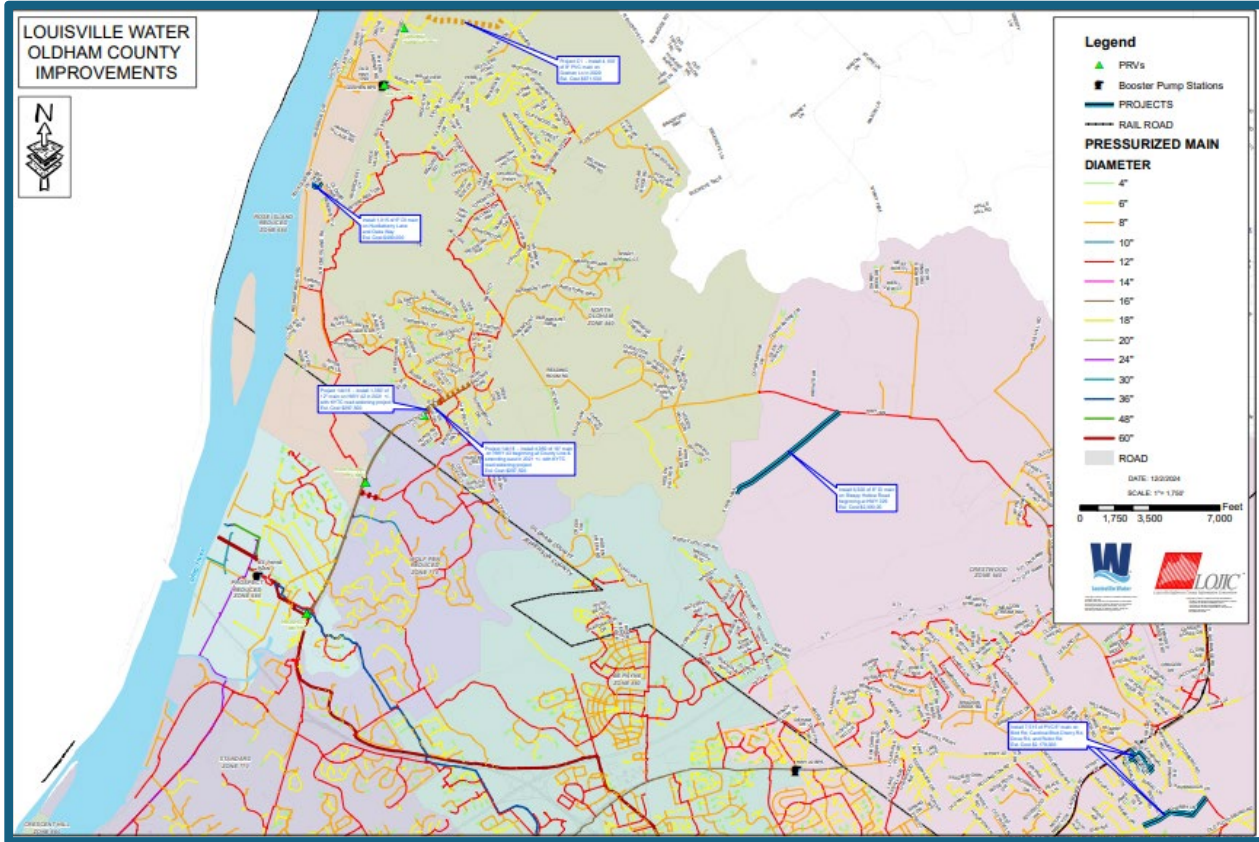
Other Projects:

- Moser Farm Rd. PRV: Installation of a Pressure Reducing Valve at the intersection of Moser Farm Rd, Hitt Ln. and Haunz Ln. This will act as an emergency supply to the majority of the Glen Oaks subdivision which is currently supplied by a single line along Worthington Ln. This project should be completed in early to mid-2026
- US Hwy 42 Relocation: Relocation and upsizing along US Hwy 42 in Goshen as a part of a KYTC project to widen the road. This project will help get additional supply to the North Oldham tank which is currently stressed on large irrigation demand days. Louisville Water is working with KYTC on plans and schedules. A demand study of this corridor is also being performed as a part of our 5-yr Comprehensive Facilities Plan.

Low Flow Hydrants:

- Louisville Water is aware of 13 hydrants that do not meet the current hydrant ordinance in Oldham County. A list of these hydrants is attached and are sent to the North Oldham Fire District annually. Louisville Water has identified a project to bring most of these hydrants up to standard via a 4,100' grid tie along Goshen Ln. Louisville Water continues to explore funding opportunities with the Oldham County Judge Executive for this grid tie. It is also hoped that development will contribute to the grid tie.

Figure 5.6
Louisville Water Company
Oldham County Improvements



Source: Louisville Water Company

Oldham County Water District



The Oldham County Water District (OCWD) is the only service provider that withdraws and treats water within the county boundary. The Oldham County Water Treatment Plant withdraws water from the Ohio River and is currently designed with a treatment capacity of 13.0 million gallons per day. The average daily production is approximately 3.54 million gallons per day. After treatment the water is transported throughout the district to OCWD's 7,700 customers as well as sold to the LaGrange Utilities Commission for distribution to their customers.



La Grange Utilities Commission

The LaGrange Utilities Commission (LUC) purchases water from the Oldham County Water District. LUC distributes water to 4,100 customers through its system of approximately 37 miles of water mains and elevated storage tanks.

Improvements to the system are ongoing with projects in design or under construction to rehabilitate aging areas of the distribution system and include the following projects: Fort Pickens Water Tank Rehab- a 300,000 gallon storage tank being reconditioned inside in 2025, The Courts Water Line Replacement- Updating old cast iron water main with new PVC in 2025, 1st Street Water Line Replacement- replacing aging cast iron main under CSX railroad in design and Pressure Reducing Vaults- 3 to be installed to establish continuing connection between two pressure zones.

Water service is not a development limitation since water lines usually follow development instead of preceding it. Typically, the problems that potential developments encounter are undersized water lines, inadequate water pressure rates, and flow rates that are improper for consumption and fire protection. Improvements in the county's water service should be encouraged to ensure adequate water pressure, availability and quality. The provision of water service should be routinely evaluated and improved to prevent obsolescence of the water service system.

Section 6

TRANSPORTATION



Oldham County's transportation system is composed of a highway system, residential street system, and a limited miscellaneous transit system. The Kentucky Transportation Cabinet, Oldham County Road Department, City of Crestwood, or the La Grange Public Works Department maintain the majority of streets and sidewalks in the county system. Through this maintenance, Oldham County maintains approximately 360 miles, La Grange maintains approximately 41 miles, Crestwood maintains approximately 20 miles of roadways.

The relationship between the county's transportation network and land use development is a close one. A transportation improvement may be necessitated by increased growth, yet upon its completion it may simultaneously stimulate additional growth. On the other hand, uncoordinated transportation improvements or deterioration of roads may limit additional growth. The functionality and appearance of the transportation network significantly contributes to Oldham County's development potential and its quality of life.

In May 2010 Oldham County Planning & Development created a document titled *Road Classification and Proposed Future Roads* designed to classify all current roads in the Oldham County transportation system. The classification system in the document only pertains to Oldham County roads and is separate from the functional classification system maintained by the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet. Roads were assigned one of the following designations: Interstate (1), Arterial (8), Collector (59) or Local (all other roads).

The document also lists five road improvement projects which were identified in the Outlook 2020 Comprehensive Plan as well as four projects which were not included in the original Outlook 2020 Comprehensive Plan which should be considered for inclusion in proposed developments.

Since the development of the *Road Classification and Proposed Future Roads* plan the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet has updated its Six Year Highway Plan for Fiscal Year 2012 to Fiscal Year 2018. Fourteen improvement projects are included in the new Six Year Highway Plan with an estimated cost of \$132,815,240. These projects are listed below along with each project's scheduled construction date and the estimated total amount of funds needed to complete each project.

Table 6.1
Oldham County Transportation Projects Included in
the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet Six Year Highway Plan
FY 2012 to FY 2018

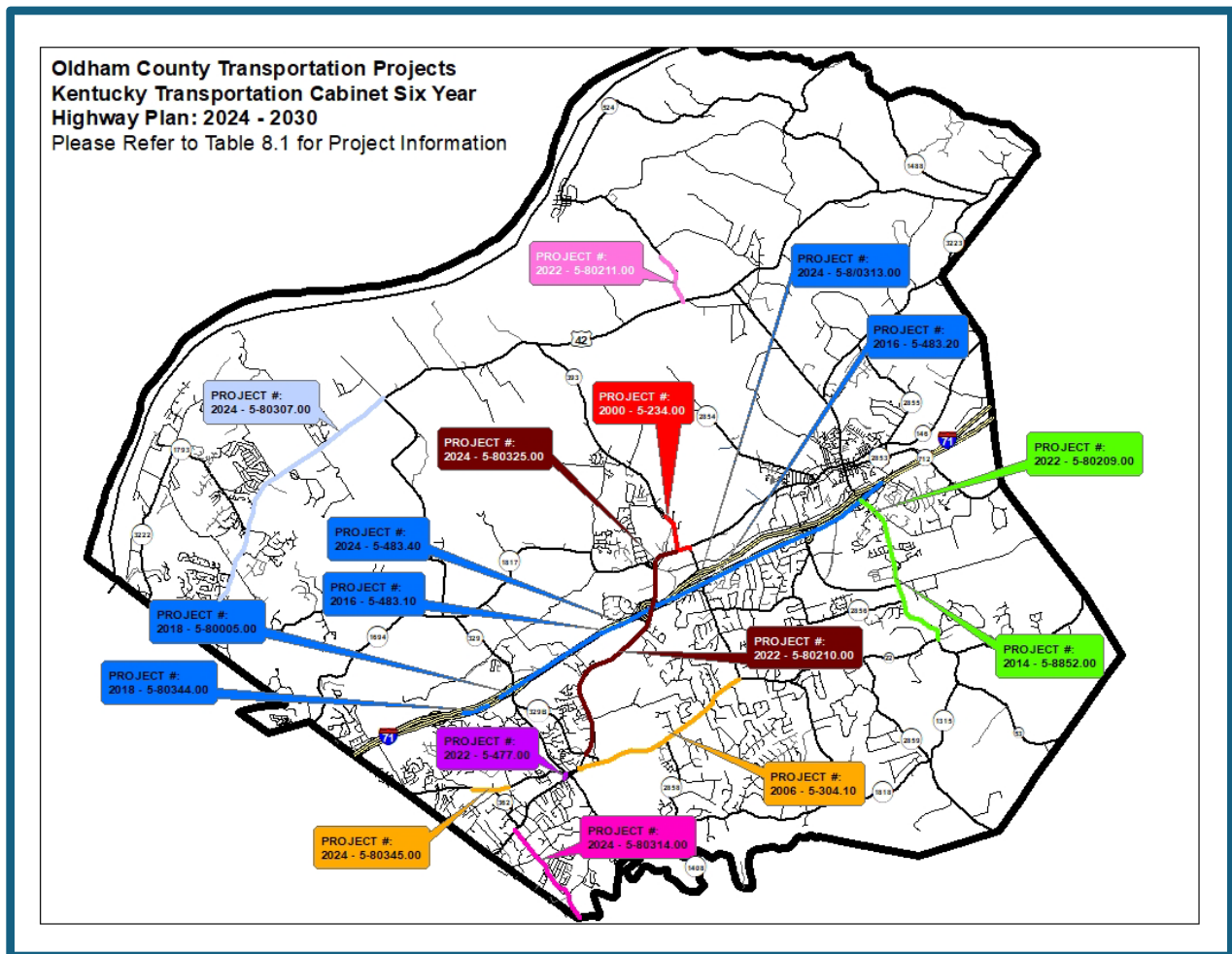
ITEM NO./ (PARENT NO.)*	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	PROJECTED CONSTRUCTION DATE	TOTAL AMOUNT
2000-05-234.00 (1996-05-230.00)	KY 393 Reconstruct from 140 Feet south of Railroad crossing (CSX) extending northwest towards KY 146, ending at station 12+00	FY 2025	\$21,320,000
2006-05-304.10 (1996-05-230.00)	Reconstruct KY 22 from KY 329 to Abbott Lane (Major Widening)	FY 2024	\$17,440,000
2022-05-477.00	Railroad Crossing Safety Project on KY 329 in Crestwood	FY 2024	\$1,230,000
2016-05-483.10	Widen I-71 from four to six lanes from KY-329 to KY-393.	FY 2025	\$73,700,000
2016-05-483.20	Widen I-71 from four to six lanes from KY-393 to KY-53	FY 2025	48,800,000
2024-05-483.40	Addition of a sound wall on I-71 SB along Darby Pointe Neighborhood	FY 2024	6,455,000
2014-5-8852.00	Design for Improving KY-53 from Zhale Smith Road to KY-22	FY 2025	\$37,400,000
2018-5-80005.00	Improve the interchange of I-71 and KY 329	FY 2025	\$10,430,000
2022-5-80209.00	Improve safety and reduce congestion on KY 53 from I-71 to Zhale Smith Road. Includes consideration of a five-lane widening and Bike/Ped accommodations.	FY 2025	\$20,170,000

ITEM NO./ (PARENT NO.)*	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	PROJECTED CONSTRUCTION DATE	TOTAL AMOUNT
2022-5- 80210.00	Improve safety and reduce congestion on KY 146 from KY 329B to KY 393. Includes consideration of a four lane widening and bike/ped accommodations.	FY 2024	\$240,000
2022- 5.80211.00	Landslide repair on Westport Rd (KY 524) from Junction US-42 West, North 1 mile	FY 2024	\$5,600,000
2024-5- 80307.00	Improve traffic flow, minimize congestion, and address safety issues on US 42 between Ridgmoor Dr and KY 1694 (Gum Street)	FY 2026	\$46,000,000
2024-05- 80313.00	Improve safety and reduce congestion at the I-71/KY-53 interchange. Includes consideration of an additional left-turn lane on NB KY 53 to the SB I-71 on-ramp. Requires minor widening of KY 53 bridge and ramp.	FY 2025	\$7,700,000
2024-5- 80314.00	Improve safety, access, and address geometric deficiencies along KY-362 from the Oldham/Shelby County line to KY 146.	FY 2025	\$27,900,000
2024-5- 80325.00	Reduce congestion, improve safety, and enhance mobility on KY 146 in Buckner from KY 1817 (New Cut Rd.) to KY 393	FY 2025	\$8,535,000
2024- 80344.00	Addition of soundwall on I-71 NB along Spring Hill Subdivision.	FY 2025	\$3,600,000

ITEM NO./ (PARENT NO.)*	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	PROJECTED CONSTRUCTION DATE	TOTAL AMOUNT
2024-80345.00	Improve safety and reduce congestion, along US 22 from Haunz Lane to KY 329	FY 2024	\$6,700,000
Total Number of Projects: 9			\$337,410,000

* A project's "Item Number" is the reference number for each individual project listed in the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet's Six Year Highway Plan. The Item Number is unique to a project. The "Parent Number" references a larger scale project which may include a number of smaller projects.

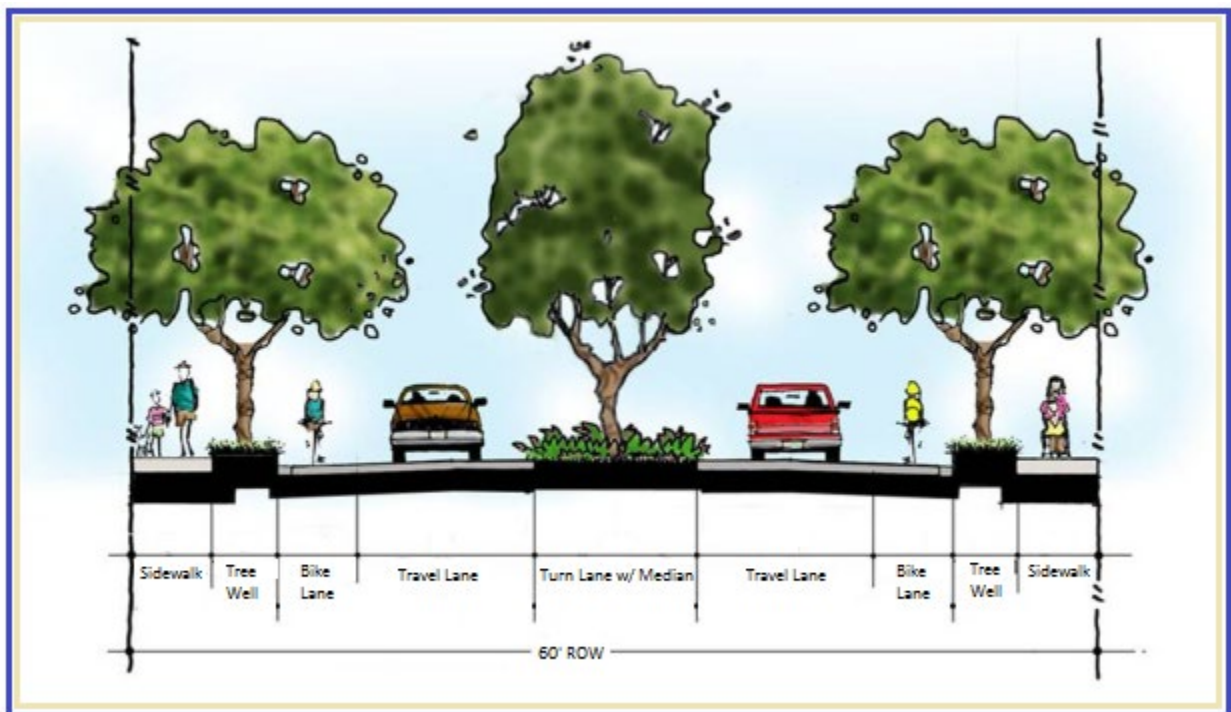
Source: Kentucky Transportation Cabinet



Complete Streets

When you think of a road or a road project, what exactly is it that you picture in your head? Do you think of a stretch of asphalt with a lane for cars to travel each direction, possibly even with turning lanes at busy intersections, or even a sidewalk along both sides of the road? Do you push the envelope even further and imagine a designated bike lane as part of the road?

“Complete Streets” are streets that are designed with everyone in mind. Complete Streets enable safe access for users of all ages and abilities to safely move along and across a street whether they are motorists, pedestrians, bicyclists or public transportation users.



Complete Street Diagram within a 60' Right-of-Way

One common misconception about Complete Streets is that they are only practical in large, urban areas. According to the National Complete Streets Coalition, rural communities and small towns tend to have higher concentrations of older adults and low-income citizens, two populations that are less likely to own cars or drive. Limited access to pedestrian and bicycle accommodations can leave these groups at risk of isolation from the community and the economy. Creating safe walking and bicycling options in rural and small town areas helps build a more livable, accessible community for people of all ages, abilities and income levels.

Complete Streets can look different in rural communities than they do in more urbanized areas. For example, roads surrounded by agricultural uses may be “complete” just by simply providing wide

shoulders to allow safe bicycling and walking and providing connections to regional trail and public transportation networks. Complete Streets are important in helping town centers and Main Streets thrive by improving street connectivity and allowing everyone, whether on foot, bike or public transportation, to reach community focal points.

Creating Complete Streets means transportation agencies must change their approach to community roads. By adopting a Complete Streets policy, communities direct their transportation planners and engineers to routinely design and operate the entire right of way to enable safe access for all users, regardless of age, ability, or mode of transportation. This means that every transportation project will make the street network better and safer for drivers, transit users, pedestrians, and bicyclists – making your town a better place to live.

Safe Streets and Roads for All

The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) established the Safe Streets and Roads for All (SS4A) discretionary program with \$5 billion in appropriated funds over 5 years, from 2022-2026. The SS4A program supports the goal of zero roadway deaths utilizing a Safe Systems Approach. In 2023, KIPDA (Kentuckiana Regional Planning and Development Agency) was awarded a \$600,000.00 grant paired with \$150,000 local match (approximately \$8,000.00 Oldham County contribution) to create Safety Action Plans for counties in their region. Oldham County developed a Safety Action Plan is expected to be completed in Summer 2025. This plan will outline the High Injury Network, identifies the most significant roadway concerns, and provide recommendations, including Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) proven low-cost safety countermeasures, to mitigate concerns.

Mass Transportation

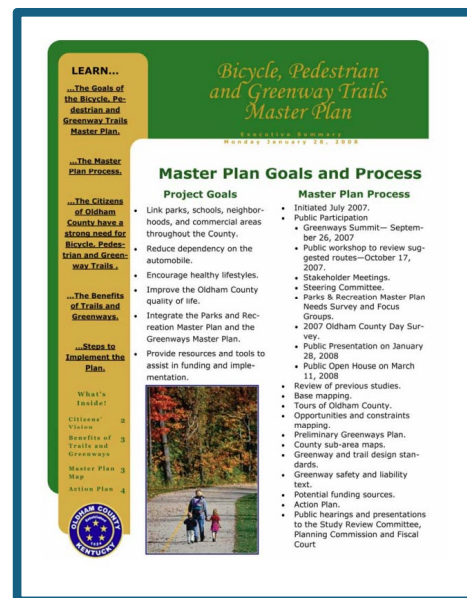
HDP Service Group Inc. is a 501(c)(3) charitable organization whose primary mission is to facilitate and organize services that improve the health and well-being of the elderly, people with disabilities and or those of low income. One of the services provided by HDP is the Oldham County Public Bus (known as Opie). The Opie has one fixed route (a second route was suspended in April 2012) which travels around La Grange throughout the week (Monday through Friday) from 8:00 a.m. to 4:44 p.m. Ridership is open to everyone and each bus is handicap accessible and equipped with lifts to facilitate wheelchairs. The service sees approximately 60 riders per day and approximately 15,000 passengers annually. The city of La Grange is currently working to take over the public bus service from HDP Service Group.

The Transit Authority of River City (TARC) offers transportation service around the Metro Louisville area. During the COVID-19 pandemic, TARC ceased operations in Oldham County. The termination of operations occurred shortly after the Park & Ride officially opened off Interstate 71 in Crestwood. Due to the facility being built utilizing federal funds, the Pillar (formerly known as Apple Patch) Park & Ride is required to be maintained in perpetuity. The facility consists of approximately 126 parking spaces on roughly 3.6 acres. The project includes walkways and a shelter.

Bike & Pedestrian

In 2008, Oldham County Fiscal Court adopted *The Oldham County Bike, Pedestrian and Greenway Trails Master Plan* to serve as a reflection of the community's strong desire to develop a series of bicycle, pedestrian and greenway trails throughout Oldham County. This plan was developed with the following project goals in mind:

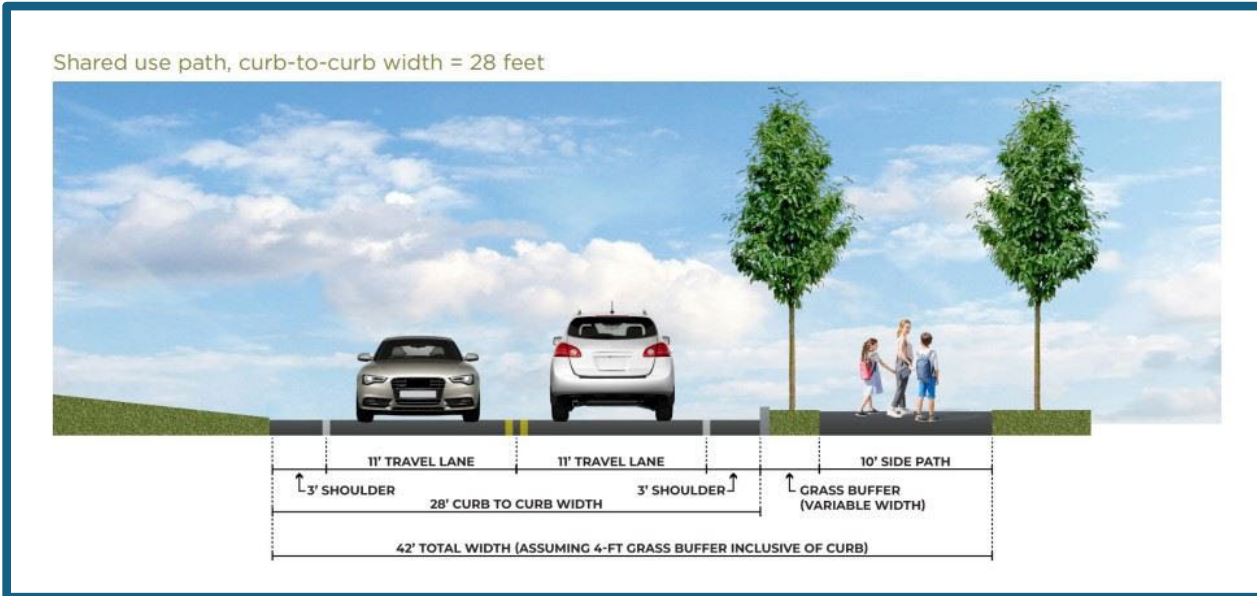
1. Link parks, schools, neighborhoods, and commercial areas throughout the County.
2. Reduce dependency on the automobile.
3. Encourage healthy lifestyles.
4. Improve the Oldham County quality of life.
5. Integrate the Parks and Recreation Master Plan with the recommendations of this plan.
6. Identify resources to assist in funding and implementation.



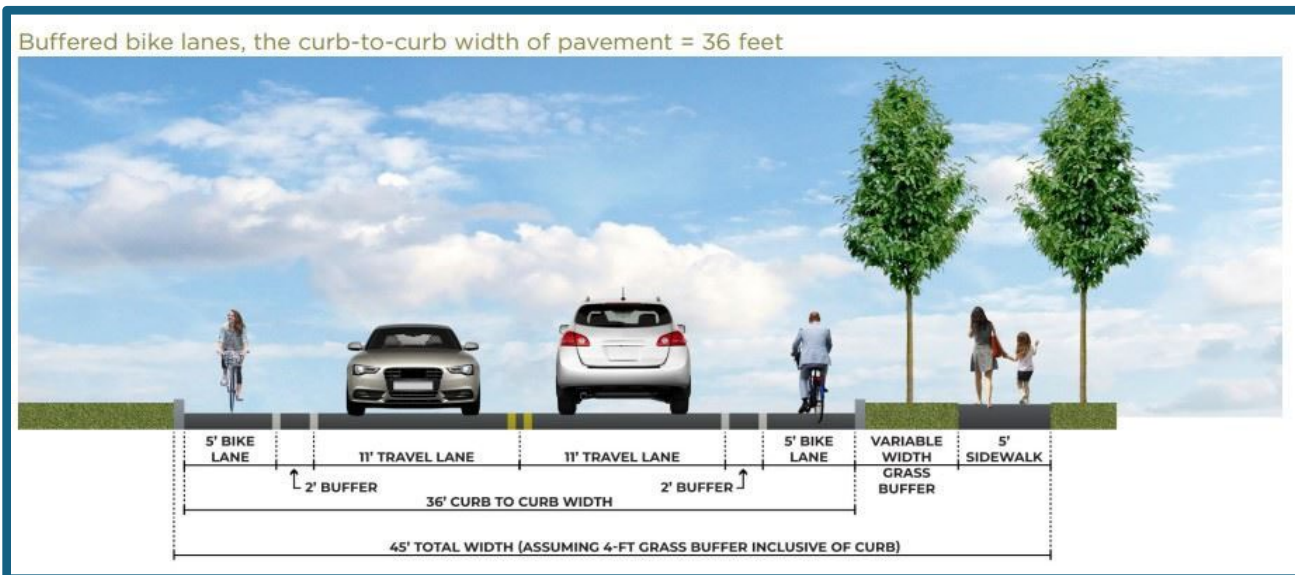
The Oldham County Bike, Pedestrian and Greenways Trails Master Plan includes a review of the benefits of having trails and greenways, potential trail design standards, an action plan as well as potential sources for funding such projects. The highlight of the document is Figure 7 – County-wide Proposed Greenways Plan, which summarizes the overall recommendations for trails, bike lanes, and greenways within the county. These recommended paths are divided into three categories:

Shared-Use Paths – Designated routes where a paved trail or path, wide enough to safely accommodate multiple uses, runs adjacent to the roadway, typically separated from the

roadway by a buffer strip. An example of a shared use path is the Commerce Parkway Trail located along the north side of Commerce Parkway from Parker Drive to KY 393.



Bike Lanes – Bike lanes are marked lanes on a roadway which are intended to delineate the right of way assigned to bicyclists and to provide for more predictable movements by bicyclists and motorists. There are currently no demarcated bike lanes in Oldham County.



Shared Roadways – Shared roadways are roads which are specifically designated for use by more experienced bike riders and there are no demarcated lanes specifically for bicycle use. KY 1694 from KY 329 to US Hwy 42 is an example of a designated shared roadway.



Rail
Rail transit in Oldham County is provided by the CSX railroad track that traverses the entire county. Rail service is a secondary component of the county’s transportation network and is primarily limited to providing service to a few industrial land uses. This rail service supplements the county’s transportation network and provides Oldham County with an additional economic tie to the Louisville metropolitan area.



Train going down Main Street, La Grange

However, the CSX railroad track creates a development constraint to numerous sites adjacent to the track, and it creates an impediment to automobile traffic throughout the county. According to CSX officials, there are approximately 10-12 trains per day on this line although that varies daily. There are currently two projects which include plans to eliminate at grade track crossings. The KY 393 realignment project includes plans to construct a new rail bridge, lower the elevation of the roadway and allow cars to go under the railroad tracks. There are similar plans being developed as part of the Allen Lane realignment project.

Section 7

SOLID WASTE



The Oldham County Solid Waste Management Plan Five Year Update for 2023-2027 was accepted by the Kentucky Division of Waste Management on January 4, 2023. The Update is a complete overview of the management of Oldham County ordinances and Kentucky statutes pertaining to solid waste. It includes information about and evaluation of: collection practices; disposal systems; recycling/reduction programs; litter and dumping abatement; facility siting; enforcement; public participation/education activities; and financial mechanisms. Solid Waste Management is governed under KOC-24-830-409 Comprehensive Solid Waste Ordinance adopted by the Oldham County Fiscal Court on May 21, 2024. Solid waste collection in Oldham County is universally available or optional to all residents and commercial establishments as stated in the Comprehensive Solid Waste Ordinance. Residential curbside collection is mandatory or not optional in the cities of LaGrange, Goshen, Pewee Valley, and River Bluff and in some communities governed by homeowner associations. Participation in curbside collection among Oldham County households is 89%. Franchising controls trash collection rates and service; reduces traffic, fuel consumption and the need for added road repairs; and generates revenue to fund County solid waste recycling/reduction activities.

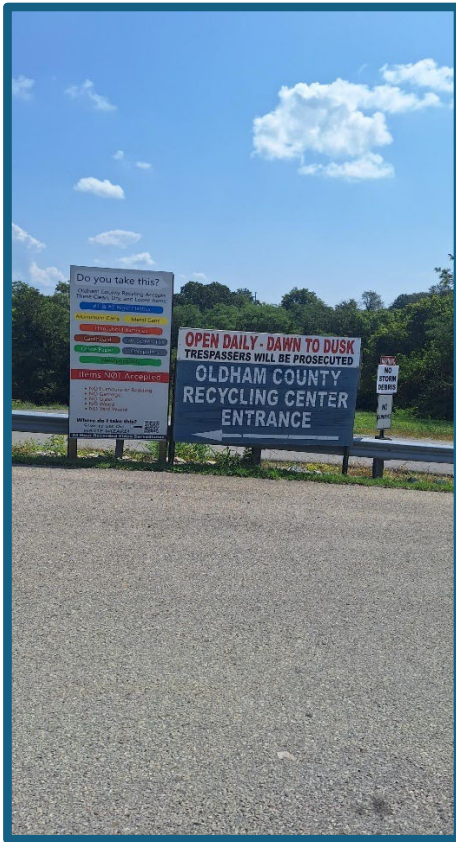
Solid waste disposal primarily occurs outside of Oldham County. Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) is hauled to Valley View Landfill in Trimble County, to Outer Loop Landfill in Jefferson County, or to Clark-Floyd Landfill in Seymour, IN. There is one permitted transfer station in Oldham County, Hedges Excavating, where construction and demolition debris is accepted. Other nearby transfer stations are Driveway Dumpsters in Henry County, Vogt TS, Poplar Level TS, and Rumpke TS in Jefferson County.

Recycling/Reduction activities undertaken in and around the County are as follows. Recyclable materials that are collected curbside by Republic Services, Rumpke, and Waste Management are taken to the Smurfit-WestRock Materials Recycling Facility or the Rumpke Transfer Station in Jefferson



County. Other facilities which accept specific waste materials for recycling in Oldham County are Hedges Excavating, Louisville Mulch and Stone, Family Metals and Oldham County Recycling Center. Hedges Excavating accepts metals. Louisville Mulch and Stone accepts tree and yard waste. Family Metals accepts some electronics and items made of metal. The Oldham County Recycling Center accepts cardboard, paper, plastics, metals, tires and electronics. An annual Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) and Electronics collection event is held at the Oldham County Road Department on the first Saturday in October. Permanent drug take-back locations are at the Oldham County Sheriff and

Police Departments and the City of LaGrange Police Department. Facilities in neighboring counties that recycle materials from Oldham County are Driveway Dumpsters (asphalt, cardboard, concrete, metal, shingles, compost), Innovative Crushing & Aggregate (asphalt & concrete), Mini Bini Dumpsters (cardboard, cloth, electronics, glass, metal, paper, plastic); Tire Shredding & Recycling (tires), Junkco North America (cardboard, cloth, concrete, glass, metal, paper, plastic).



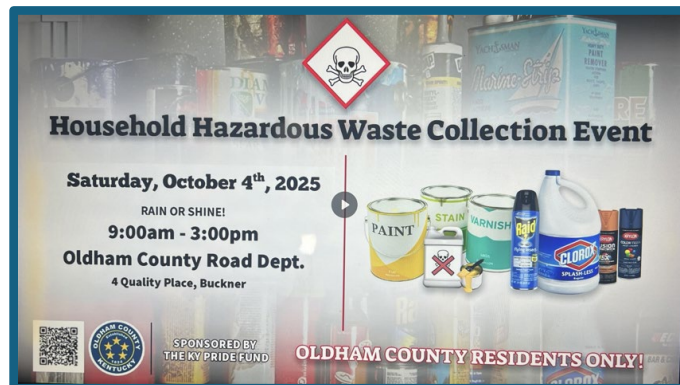
Recycling and litter abatement education methods are social media posts, OCTV, drive-in movie theater advertisements, local radio interviews, high school athletic events advertising and half-time interviews, free promotional merchandise, signs, print materials, and public appearances.

Litter abatement is implemented using a trash-for-cash incentive program. Volunteers of charitable groups pick up roadside litter in exchange for payment from the Litter Abatement grant funds. Additionally, the groups participate in an anti-litter initiative called Leaders Don't Litter (LDL). Completion of an LDL task is mandatory in order to receive a roadside assignment. The purpose of all litter abatement activities is to raise awareness about the problem of litter in order to reduce the amount. Most of the volunteers who clean Oldham County roadsides are students. Thus we are teaching a generation of young people the impact of littering.

Facility siting is addressed within the Comprehensive Solid Waste Ordinance which acts in accordance with the Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance.

Code enforcement is managed under the Nuisance Ordinance by the Planning & Development Department.

The financial mechanisms of the Solid Waste/Recycling Department are revenues from State grant funds, franchise fee, permit fees, and sale of recyclables. Expenditures are for personnel, litter cleanups, education activities, recycling costs/expenses, recycling equipment, HHW events, waste tire recycling, and miscellaneous.



Household Hazardous Waste Collection Event

Saturday, October 4th, 2025

RAIN OR SHINE!
9:00am - 3:00pm

Oldham County Road Dept.
4 Quality Place, Buckner

SPONSORED BY THE KY PRIDE FUND

OLDHAM COUNTY RESIDENTS ONLY!

The poster features a skull and crossbones hazard symbol at the top center. Below it, the event title is prominently displayed. The date and time are clearly stated, along with the location. A collection of household hazardous waste items, including paint cans, stain removers, and disinfectants, is shown on the right side. The bottom left corner includes a QR code and the Oldham County logo.



Section 8

TOURISM



Introduction & Context

Oldham County Tourism serves as the official countywide destination marketing organization/ conventions & visitors bureau (DMO/CVB). By promoting the entire county as one unified destination, Oldham County can elevate both its best-known assets and its countywide emerging experiences to take advantage of overlapping assets.

Visitors do not travel by jurisdictional boundaries — they travel by interest, and Oldham County Tourism’s goal is to ensure that every community has tourism-ready products to offer. While the presence of two La Grange-based tourism entities - La Grange Tourism and the Main Street Program solely promote their specific geography - this allows Oldham County Tourism to focus additional efforts on developing attractions and identity in cities such as Crestwood, Westport, Goshen, Buckner, Pewee Valley, and Prospect. With their untapped potential, these cities are ready to be discovered and developed with more focused attention, while coordination with La Grange’s organizations remains paramount to ensure La Grange is consistently represented in countywide promotions.

Tourism in Oldham County is uniquely positioned to support both quality of life and economic growth. It offers immediate return through visitor spending — without requiring the same level of services or infrastructure investment as residential or business development. In fact, tourism supports the county’s growth strategy by filling gaps in the short term: attracting visitors (future residents, employers, and employees), promoting countywide events and amenities, and creating demand for dining, lodging, and retail that will ultimately serve future residents and employers.

By showcasing Oldham County’s rural charm, cultural experiences, and visitor-ready attractions, tourism supports both the county’s economic make-up and its character. Oldham County’s strength lies in its proximity to Louisville — yet it offers experiences that are distinctly different (found only in Oldham County) and defined by hands-on learning, feelings of safety (as affirmed by parks and greenspace visitors), and community-oriented, small-town appeal of a different time or place.

Why Tourism Matters in Oldham County

Tourism is more than marketing—it is economic development, quality of life, and storytelling of those who make, and have made, the county what it is. Tourists contribute to the local economy by spending on food, lodging, retail, attractions, city, and county taxes—all without requiring the same infrastructure or long-term services as residential growth. They contribute to employment opportunities, preserve and promote cultural sites, and assist with public amenities through the Transient Room Tax, which is solely generated from overnight visitors. .

In this way, Oldham County Tourism fills a vital role - while business infrastructure and private development continue to grow, Tourism offers an early return on investment for local quality of life, boosts visibility for Oldham County as a place to live and work, and supports everything from mom-and-pop businesses and events, to its farms and parks.

What Makes Oldham County Distinct

Oldham County’s strength lies in its proximity to Louisville (and its distance)—within 30 minutes of downtown—but with a distinctly different experience. It offers immersive, hands-on activities rooted in its identity: farm tours, horse experiences near the site of the Kentucky Derby (the longest running sporting event in the country), historic sites (churches, cemeteries, Main Street architecture, historic homes, etc.) local food, well-kept greenspaces, and artistic culture. Its greenspaces and small-town charm alone offer visitors a sense of peace, safety, and connection that is hard to find in larger cities.

Differentiating the county through targeted branding (such as *Only in Oldham*), curated experiences (such as *Passport Programs & Trails*), and strategic storytelling (such as *Kentucky Black Trailblazers*) is essential to compete in a crowded tourism region. With Shelby County to the east and Louisville to the west, Oldham County’s success depends on defining its unique experiences (unique value propositions) – those experiences that visitors can’t get closer to home...or anywhere else in the region.

By showcasing Oldham County’s rural beauty, cultural variety, and welcoming hospitality, tourism supports both the economic engine and the emotional fabric of the county. Tourism also sets the tone for how outsiders—and potential new residents—experience Oldham County. Most residents and business owners show up to Oldham County as visitors first.

“Tourism is the map, the driveway and the front porch of Oldham County.”

Current Conditions & Trends

Tourism in Oldham County continues to grow in visibility, economic impact, and visitor engagement. This section outlines the current landscape of tourism in Oldham County, including travel trends, visitor demographics, geographic markets, and the reach of recent tourism marketing programs. These insights guide strategic priorities and provide context for shaping tourism's future across all seven Oldham County communities, and others in between.

Economic Impact & Local Funding

- \$50.4 million in direct tourism spending into Oldham County's economy.
- \$5.5 million in combined state and local tax revenues generated by tourism.
- 291 jobs supported by tourism-related industries and activities.
- Oldham County ranks 6th for total direct tourism impact within its 15-county region, behind Louisville, Hardin County, Bullitt County, Bardstown, and Shelby County...in that order.
- Tourism is funded exclusively through a countywide Transient Room Tax (TRT), collected by 73 short-term rentals, hotels, and bed & breakfasts throughout the county.

Key Visitor Demographics & Behavior

- The main purpose of a trip to Oldham County is to visit friends and family (35%)
- The main purpose of a trip to Oldham County is to attend an event (17%)
- 23% of trips to Oldham County include only one person in the travel party.
- 64% of trips are with a spouse or partner.
- Most visitors are between ages 35–64 — above the national average of 25–34 for leisure travelers.
- Current audiences skew toward garden, outdoor, family-focused interests followed by history and bourbon

Visitor Interests & Trending Experiences

Key visitor interest areas include:

- *Farm & garden tours*
- *Equine hands-on experiences & history*
- *Safe and well-kept parks & greenspaces*
- *Train history*
- *Underground Railroad–specific heritage (especially among groups and locals) Craft bourbon (harder to compete regionally)*

Top experiences driving engagement (in order):

- *Horse farm tours*
- *Events and outdoor festivals*
- *Family and multi-gen trails (like Lewis & Clark Passport) Experiential dining and shopping (antiques, thrifting, curated)*
- *Cultural and historic sites (History Center campus, Pewee Valley Museum) Bourbon*

Vision (2025–2030)

As Oldham County continues to grow, so too will the role of tourism in shaping its identity, economy, and quality of life. The next five years offer an opportunity to enhance Oldham County’s brand as a unique, high-value destination—preserving the character of its towns and landscapes while supporting vibrant new experiences.

Tourism will continue to lead destination development by promoting immersive, hands-on activities rooted in education, wellness, history, and creativity. As growth accelerates around Exit 20 off I-71 in La Grange and the Clore Station development in Crestwood, tourism has the opportunity to help shape these areas—ensuring that the built environment reflects the community’s identity and values.

Goals & Objectives

To position Oldham County as a place where people are drawn to visit, proud to call home, and inspired to build community—by promoting experiences that celebrate its rural beauty, cultural richness, and welcoming spirit.

(1) Position Oldham County as a uniquely authentic and desirable destination for visitors while preserving its identity and landscape.

- Highlight Oldham County’s distinct rural charm, natural beauty, community characters, and genuine authenticity in all branding efforts.
- Promote experiences that cannot be duplicated in surrounding counties or metro areas.
- Avoid overuse of generic descriptors like “small-town” and instead focus on place-based storytelling that captures each town’s individuality as it fits into the overall character of the county.
- Incorporate into all marketing materials, high-level educational components through outdoor recreation, equine heritage, family hands-on experiences, and one-of-a-kind agritourism experiences, including bourbon and beer production.

(2) Leverage Oldham County’s proximity to Louisville as a competitive advantage while reinforcing experiences found ‘Only in Oldham.’

- Create marketing campaigns that appeal to visitors seeking unique, one-of-a-kind nearby getaways and experiences within 30 minutes of Louisville that can’t be replicated by surrounding cities. ‘Only in Oldham’
- Encourage day-trippers to extend their stay with overnight lodging by promoting curated countywide themed itineraries, outdoor events, and lush greenspaces such as trails, parks, and farm tours.
- Differentiate Oldham County from nearby destinations (Louisville, Shelby County, etc.) through curated experiences and brand identity, focusing on experiences not found, and not easily reproduced elsewhere. ‘Don’t settle to reproductions – visit the authentic original’.

(3) Support and develop high-quality tourism experiences that enhance quality of life for residents and visitors alike.

- Collaborate with local attractions to develop experiences that align with community values, reflect resident and visitor interests, and strengthen Oldham County’s tourism appeal.

- Encourage the development of tourism assets that double as amenities for residents (e.g., parks, festivals, trails, outdoor adventures, etc.).
- Host, support, and promote events and experiences that build community pride while attracting new audiences within a 5 DMA area.

(4) Promote tourism’s role in supporting a healthy local economy through economic impact of small business vitality, tourism industry job creation, and responsible growth.

- Expand and develop tourism marketing programs that drive foot traffic to local travel and visitor-service merchants, all lodging, restaurants, and agritourism attractions.
- Collaborate with business owners and new entrepreneurs to build tourist-specific businesses.
- Offer networking, training, and recognition opportunities for local tourism partners to grow their business in the community.
- Promote tourism’s role in creating low-impact, high-value jobs that enhance community vitality without overburdening local services. Visitors don’t require county services.

(5) Foster regional and local collaboration where possible to ensure unified, countywide promotion and growth.

- Establish partnerships with all seven tourism towns, including those with their own tourism organizations and own local governments.
- Continue promoting all seven communities under the unified Oldham County brand, recognizing that visitors experience the area as a single destination—not by city boundaries—allowing for stronger, more cohesive marketing at a higher level.
- Continue to coordinate with regional and state tourism partners to ensure Oldham County’s inclusion in larger marketing efforts that would otherwise be out of reach. Oldham’s Executive Director is currently president of the 15-county region.
- Collaborate with local agencies who wish to include Tourism, and who have an interest in promoting the county in a way that makes sense for attracting visitors and encourages reasons for them to stay in Oldham County.

(6) Develop, Maintain and Leverage Place-Based Storytelling to Promote Oldham County’s Unique Identity

- Use authentic stories rooted in Oldham County’s history, people, and landscapes to guide all tourism marketing and product/program development.

- Highlight specific community-based experiences that distinguish Oldham County from surrounding destinations (e.g., Trains on Main Street, Black Trailblazers AR stories, life of a racehorse tours, Little Colonel, Clore Station, etc.).
- Collaborate with cities about their history, local artists, and storytellers to preserve and elevate the stories of each town.
- Ensure that all messaging reinforces a sense of place, pride, and cultural connection for both visitors and residents.

Top Strategic Goals for 2025 - 2029

- Lead a professional effort to develop a new countywide branding initiative that represents the county in its entirety and incorporates each of the seven tourism towns' brand stories. 3 stakeholder focus groups will be compiled based on participant's contribution to Oldham County's story. This will take place in 2025.
- Increase consistent annual overnight visits by 25% over the next five years.
- Support the development of 3 new notable accommodations —one in La Grange and two in Crestwood (Clore Station & Kavanaugh Lodge)
- Expand tourism programming in under-promoted towns such as Westport, Buckner, Goshen, Pewee Valley, and Prospect.
- Promote Oldham County as a hub for safe, experiential, and educational travel experiences.
- Continue to build momentum with passport programs (roll-out 2025) and new group tour product development and bookings for 2026.
- Reinforce the unique identity of each community while building a consistent, countywide brand.
- Grow wellness tourism offerings rooted in outdoor recreation, food, gardens, spa, unique event spaces & spiritual retreat centers, and quality of life.
- Develop new military and veterans tourism programs with Veterans Memorial Park of Kentucky as the cornerstone.
- Support the completion of Phase 1 of the Kavanaugh property, with short-term rentals lodge and onsite recreational amenities.
- Launch the “Tour the Life of a Racehorse” product in collaboration with all five local horse farms.

- Continue to promote and develop new creative, heritage, and agritourism experiences that set Oldham County apart and worth the drive.
- Continue beautification and tourism efforts in Westport, emphasizing riverfront assets for recreation, river town history, events, and quaint, small-town charm utilizing short-term rental accommodations. In addition, support recreation upgrades to Schamback Park.

Key Values Guiding This Vision

- **Smart, strategic growth** that respects Oldham County’s natural landscapes, greenspaces, and community fabric.
- **Wellness and outdoor lifestyles** as drivers of visitor satisfaction and community well-being.
- **Hands-on learning and storytelling** that turn everyday places into unforgettable experiences.
- **Support for small, locally-owned businesses** as the foundation of tourism development.
- **Promotion of all seven towns**—Crestwood, Westport, Goshen, Buckner, Pewee Valley, Prospect, and La Grange—as part of one cohesive destination (think Brown County, Indiana).
- **Countywide place-branding** that emphasizes each town’s strengths while building shared identity.
- **Equity in tourism development** to ensure that underserved areas benefit from new tourism investment and visibility.
- **Creative placemaking** that makes spaces more inviting and memorable for both visitors and residents.
- **Tourism as a tool for civic pride**, outdoor events, hometown tourist program, souvenir t-shirts, community ‘friends of tourism’ groups to assist with beautification.

Strategic Goals & Initiatives

The strategic goals outlined below represent a roadmap for growing Oldham County's tourism economy while strengthening its community identity and quality of life. These initiatives are designed to reflect the county's values, respond to emerging opportunities, and ensure that tourism continues to serve both residents and visitors. Each goal is matched with implementation priorities and phased to reflect short-, mid-, and long-term opportunities.

Five-Year Strategic Goals

- Increase consistent annual tourist visits by 25% over five years.
- Support the development of two new hotels (La Grange and Clore Station in Crestwood).
- Expand countywide tourism programming and increase participation in passport programs.
- Grow overnight stays, visitor spending, and regional visibility.
- Promote group travel and motorcoach tours, with expanded programs booked for 2026.
- Develop new tourism-ready experiences that reflect heritage, wellness, and hands-on learning.
- Reinforce place-branding and tourism product development in all seven communities.
- Cultivate a vibrant, well-connected tourism partner network.
- Promote the Kentucky Garden Trail, Kentucky Black Trailblazers, Kentucky After Dark, and other unique offerings.
- Position Oldham County as a rural destination known for its equine, agricultural, and cultural experiences.

Short-Term Priority Initiatives (2025–2026)

- Lead a professional effort to develop a new countywide branding initiative that represents the county in its entirety and incorporates each of the seven tourism towns' brand stories. 3 stakeholder focus groups will be compiled based on participant's contribution to Oldham County's story. This will take place in winter 2025.
- Launch a new Veterans & Military tourism program centered around Veterans Memorial Park of Kentucky.
- Support completion of the first phase of the Kavanaugh property including new short-term rental lodging.
- Expand tourism programming and beautification in Westport.
- Entertain and accommodate group tours and motorcoach buses with new experiences and visitor tools.
- Host Attractions Networking meetings and tourism development workshops for partner organizations.
- Promote all five new passport trails as core tourism development and marketing tools.

Mid-Term Initiatives (2025–2027)

- Support new hotel development at Clore Station and in La Grange.
- Launch a wellness-themed tourism initiative that leverages parks, gardens, food, and farm experiences.
- Strengthen countywide merchant branding programs, beginning with Crestwood.
- Continue promoting Westport and Goshen as river and recreation-based tourism destinations.
- Promote the full “Tour the Life of a Racehorse” tourism program with all five farms.

- Continue to support expanded offerings at the Oldham County History Center.
- Host regional events and visitor shows that raise awareness of Oldham County’s tourism identity.

Long-Term & Collaborative Initiatives (2027–2029+)

- Develop new countywide wayfinding and branding signage system to replace existing C&R signs.
- Strengthen the Rivertown Review and Ohio River Way collaboration to increase riverfront recreation.
- Formalize an Oldham County Tourism Partner Network with shared marketing and recognition programs.
- Promote public art, heritage education, and town beautification as tourism-supportive programs.
- Collaborate with planning and economic development teams to support sustainable destination growth.

Marketing Strategies

Oldham County Tourism uses a comprehensive and adaptive marketing approach to reach its diverse visitor audiences, highlight its distinct offerings, and build a strong and unified destination brand. The strategy balances digital innovation, targeted storytelling, regional partnerships, and community involvement to create a cohesive voice across all seven communities.

Priority Audiences

Marketing will continue to focus on audiences that align with Oldham County’s experience-based offerings, including:

- Garden enthusiasts and botanical tourists
- Gen X families and multigenerational travelers

- Motorcoach and group tour planners
- Regional weekenders and day-trippers from Louisville, Lexington, Cincinnati
- Horse lovers and equine heritage travelers
- History buffs and heritage travelers
- Military and veteran-connected travelers

Core Marketing Tactics

Oldham County Tourism deploys a multi-channel marketing strategy designed to reach both in- state and out-of-state audiences. Tools include:

- Social media marketing and ad campaigns on Facebook, Instagram and YouTube
Video storytelling and destination reels
- Email newsletters and digital ads with co-op and enews partners
- Website SEO, refreshed itineraries, and blog content
- Printed brochures and regional visitor guide placement & Official Visitor's Guide for Oldham County
- Influencer partnerships and familiarization (FAM) tours
- Press releases, storytelling articles, and earned media outreach
- Media placement in local and regional outlets
- Regional and statewide co-op advertising partnerships

Community & Visitor Engagement

Oldham County's marketing efforts also prioritize community engagement, ensuring locals feel pride and ownership in tourism success. Initiatives include:

- Hometown Tourist passport program for residents with t-shirt rewards
- Merchant spotlights and ambassador features
- Photo contests and user-generated content
- Behind-the-scenes and storytelling video series
- Visitor satisfaction surveys and testimonials
- Travel show exhibits and promotional giveaways at events such as Oldham County Day and the Kentucky State Fair

Messaging Approach

All marketing emphasizes Oldham County’s core value as a destination that offers safe, hands-on, enriching, and immersive experiences. Marketing differentiates the county from surrounding

destinations by focusing on experiences that are “Only in Oldham”—authentic, educational, and rooted in nature, wellness, history, or creativity.

Timeline & Phasing

Tourism strategies will be implemented across three phases:

- Short-Term (2024–2026): Update and maintain new passport programs, group tours, Veterans initiatives, and support Kavanaugh property lodging and development. Continue beautification in Westport and merchant branding in Crestwood.
- Mid-Term (2025–2027): Strengthen heritage and wellness tourism, develop branded experiences like “Tour the Life of a Racehorse,” and support hotel development at Clore Station.
- Long-Term (2027–2029+): Develop countywide wayfinding signage, enhance

Rivertown Review and Ohio River access, and formalize a Tourism Partner Network.

Monitoring & Progress Tracking

- Monthly analytics for website traffic and passport engagement
- Group tour inquiries, bookings, and feedback
- Visitor and resident surveys (Hometown Tourist, post-event)
- Attraction partner updates and workshop attendance
- Quarterly check-ins with key stakeholders
- Annual tourism impact summary (visitation, tax revenue, media reach)

Ongoing Communication & Stakeholder Coordination

- Regular Attractions Networking meetings with local tourism partners
- Annual plan review to align strategies with countywide needs
- Participation in regional and state tourism leadership and professional groups to ensure Oldham County is well represented in programming.

Metrics for Success

Tourism success in Oldham County must be measured not only by increased visitation, but also by its economic contributions, community impact, and long-term sustainability. This section outlines key performance indicators (KPIs) that will help track progress toward goals.

Visitor Impact & Reach

- Total annual hotel visitation and growth over time
- Geographic diversity of visitors (state and regional tracking)

- Overnight stays and lodging occupancy increases (across all platforms)
- Growth in Transient Room Tax revenue year-over-year
- Group tour bookings and lead conversion tracking

Program & Participation Metrics

- Passport program completions and redemptions across trails
- Attendance at events, workshops, and farm/garden tours
- Visitor center traffic and inquiries
- Hometown Tourist program participation (local passport completions)
- Digital campaign engagement rates (clicks, shares, comments)

Economic Metrics

- Estimated visitor spending on dining, shopping, and attractions
- Business reports on visitor-driven sales growth
- Short-term rental growth (registrations, compliance, bookings)
- Increases in tourism-supportive private investment and partnerships
- Event-generated economic impact and sponsorship totals

Marketing & Media Performance

- Website traffic volume and SEO ranking improvements
- Social media growth and post engagement
- Newsletter open and click-through rates
- Press mentions, earned media stories, and tourism coverage impressions

- Influencer and FAM tour return on investment (ROI) metrics

Community & Stakeholder Outcomes

- Partner satisfaction and participation in Attractions Networking meetings
- Number of new experiences developed by local businesses
- Feedback from residents on quality of life and tourism perception
- Recognition or awards earned for innovation, history, or development
- Integration of tourism in broader county plans and civic initiatives

Conclusion

Tourism in Oldham County is uniquely positioned to support both quality of life and economic growth. It offers immediate return through visitor spending — without requiring the same level of services or infrastructure investment as residential or business development. In fact, tourism supports the county’s growth strategy by filling gaps in the short term: attracting visitors (future residents, employers, and employees), promoting countywide events and amenities, and creating demand for dining, lodging, and retail that will ultimately serve future residents and employers.



- Crestwood Master Plan**
- Brownsboro Master Plan**
- Oldham County Greenways Master Plan**
- Commerce Parkway Traffic Study**
- Hwy. 22 Traffic Study**
- Watershed Plans**
- Oldham County Thoroughfare Plan**
- Ohio River Corridor Master Plan**