

1.0 INTRODUCTION

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The Lake Cumberland Regional Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan covers the Lake Cumberland Area Development District's (LCADD) service area of ten counties and fourteen cities in south central Kentucky. They include:

Adair County

A county judge-executive and seven magistrates govern the county. Each official serves a four-year term.

City of Columbia (Home-rule Class) (formerly 4th Class City)

A Mayor and six council members govern the City of Columbia. The Mayor serves a four-year term and the council members serve two-year terms.

Casey County

A county judge-executive and four magistrates govern the county. Each official serves a four-year term.

City of Liberty (Home-rule Class) (formerly 5th Class City)

A Mayor and six council members govern the City of Liberty. The Mayor serves a four-year term and the council members serve two-year terms.

Clinton County

A county judge and six magistrates govern the county. Each official serves a four-year term.

City of Albany (Home-rule Class) (formerly 4th Class City)

A Mayor and six council members govern the City of Albany. The Mayor serves a four-year term and the council members serve two-year terms.

Cumberland County

A county judge-executive and four magistrates govern the county. Each official serves a four-year term.

City of Burkesville (Home-rule Class) (formerly 5th Class City)

A Mayor and six council members govern the City of Burkesville. The Mayor serves a four-year term and the council members serve two-year terms.

Green County

A county judge-executive and five magistrates govern the county. Each official serves a four-year term.

City of Greensburg (Home-rule Class) (formerly 4th Class City)

A Mayor and six council members govern the City of Greensburg. The Mayor serves a four-year term and the council members serve two-year terms.

McCreary County

A county judge-executive and four magistrates govern the county. Each official serves a four-year term.

(There are no incorporated cities in McCreary County)

Pulaski County

A county judge-executive and five magistrates govern the county. Each official serves a four-year term.

City of Burnside (Home-rule Class) (formerly 4th Class City)

A Mayor and six council members govern the City of Burnside. The Mayor serves a four-year term and the council members serve two-year terms.

City of Eubank (Home-rule Class) (6th Class City)

A Mayor and four city commissioners govern the City of Eubank. The Mayor serves a four-year term and the commissioners serve two-year terms.

City of Ferguson (Home-rule Class) (formerly 5th Class City)

A Mayor and six council members govern the City of Ferguson. The Mayor serves a four-year term and the council members serve two-year terms.

City of Science Hill (Home-rule Class) (formerly 6th Class City)

A Mayor and four council members govern the City of Science Hill. The Mayor serves a four-year term and the council members serve two-year terms.

City of Somerset (Home-rule Class) (formerly 3rd Class City)

A Mayor and twelve council members govern the City of Somerset. The Mayor serves a four-year term and the council members serve two-year terms.

Russell County

A county judge-executive and five magistrates govern the county. Each official serves a four-year term.

City of Jamestown (Home-rule Class) (formerly 5th Class City)

A Mayor and six council members govern the City of Jamestown. The Mayor serves a four-year term and the council members serve two-year terms.

City of Russell Springs (Home-rule Class) (formerly 5th Class City)

A Mayor and six council members govern the City of Russell Springs. The Mayor serves a four-year term and the council members serve two-year terms.

Taylor County

A county judge-executive and six magistrates govern the county. Each official serves a four-year term.

City of Campbellsville (Home-rule Class) (formerly 3rd Class City)

A Mayor and twelve council members govern the City of Campbellsville. The Mayor serves a four-year term and the council members serve two-year terms.

Wayne County

A county judge-executive and four magistrates govern the county. Each official serves a four-year term.

City of Monticello (Home-rule Class) (formerly 4th Class City)

A Mayor and six council members govern the City of Monticello. The Mayor serves a four-year term and the council members serve two-year terms.

The LCADD is made up of the following departments:

- Community and Economic Development
- Planning
- Elderly Services
- Transportation
- Workforce Development
- Finance and Administration

The LCADD Region covers a land area of 3,739 square miles. It stretches from the Appalachian Plateau to the Outer Bluegrass with most of its land area on the Mississippian Plateau (or Pennyroyal). Portions are intensely urbanized and other portions are very sparsely populated and highly rural.

The population of the LCADD Region in 2010 was 207,256. Table 1 shows both the 2010 and the projected 2020 population for each county in the LCADD Region.

Table 1.1(1) – LCADD Population

LCADD Population		
<u>County</u>	<u>2010 Population</u>	<u>Projected 2020</u>
Adair	18,656	21,166
Casey	15,955	17,428
Clinton	10,272	10,153
Cumberland	6,856	7,629
Green	11,258	13,353
McCreary	18,306	20,199
Pulaski	63,063	66,791
Russell	17,565	18,722
Taylor	24,512	25,067
Wayne	20,813	23,797

*Population numbers: Source: US Census www.census.gov and US Census Quick Facts <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/21000.html>

Over the past decades, the economy in the LCADD Region has shifted away from the agriculture sector to the manufacturing and service sectors. Massive textile losses in the early nineties have led to a more diversified manufacturing sector with high-tech better paying jobs. The area’s many recreational lakes and scenic wonders have paved the way for a rapidly growing service and tourism based economy.

The region's transportation system consists of one state parkway, several minor airports, and one freight rail system. Though no interstate highways run through the LCADD region, I-66 is easily accessible from Louie B. Nunn/Cumberland Parkway in the west and I-75 is accessible via KY 80 to the east.

There are two post-secondary schools, Lindsey Wilson College and Campbellsville University; and one community college, Somerset Community College, located in the LCADD area. Nine hospitals are located in the LCADD ten-county region.

1.2 Purpose

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) defines hazard mitigation as “any sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to human life and property from (natural) hazards”, such as floods, hurricanes, winter storms, tornadoes, earthquakes, etc. Hazard mitigation may include both structural measures, such as flood control structures, and nonstructural measures, such as regulations and bylaws, to prevent flooding. Regional planning and mitigation efforts allow communities to evaluate existing critical infrastructure susceptible to hazards and identify improvements to reduce damage from natural disasters.

The Cities and Counties of the LCADD Region and LCADD Staff developed this Regional Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan through a FEMA grant obtained as part of the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP). The plan has been developed for the entire Region with the goal of providing sustained actions to reduce or eliminate risk to human life and property damage from a natural hazard event. Objectives of this plan are as follows:

- Describe the planning process including formation of the (LCHMRPC) and input from the general public;
- Identify relevant background information on the Region, including geography, climate, land use, and infrastructure;
- Identify natural hazard risks and areas in Region most likely to be impacted;
- Complete a risk assessment to profile hazard events, inventory assets, and estimate potential losses;
- Identify existing disaster mitigation measures already in place;
- Develop proposed mitigation measures and a mitigation strategy based on the risk assessment;
- Design a mechanism to keep the plan updated to reflect current conditions and establish a schedule for monitoring, evaluating, and updating the plan; and
- Define the process where Dartmouth formally adopts the mitigation plan.

Preparation of this Regional Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan before a major disaster occurs can help each community prevent property damage and loss of life and associated with natural hazards, save money by instituting mitigation measures to protect against natural hazards, allow funding through FEMA for post-disaster remediation, and expedite disaster recovery. The Plan will also help to reduce or eliminate flood losses.