

ONGOING MITIGATION ACTIVITIES & PROJECTS

LOUISVILLE/JEFFERSON COUNTY

Following is a detailed list of the ongoing activities, programs and projects being implemented by several agencies and organizations for floodplain management in Louisville and Jefferson County.

The outline for ongoing projects are listed by the following categories:

1. Regulations & Preventive Measures -- Ongoing Mitigation Activities
2. Property Protection & Structural Projects -- Ongoing Mitigation Activities
3. Natural Resource Protection -- Ongoing Mitigation Activities
4. Public Information & Outreach Projects -- Ongoing Mitigation Activities

1. REGULATIONS & PREVENTIVE MEASURES --ONGOING MITIGATION ACTIVITIES

□ Elevation Certificates

Before final approval can be obtained for floodplain construction, MSD must certify that the lowest floor of any building in the special flood hazard area (SFHA) meets minimum requirements to be elevated to or above the base flood elevation (BFE). Floodproofing on non-residential buildings may be permitted as an alternative to elevating to or above BFE.

In the interest of public health and safety, MSD continues to work with the Planning Commission to review any new or substantially improved construction to identify drainage needs and flood hazard potential. MSD maintains elevation and floodproofing certificates on file and in a database for buildings in the SFHA. The elevation certificate is readily available for public inspection to assist property owners in not only identifying ways to protect themselves and their property from flood damages but also in determining the property's insurance rating and the possible need for flood insurance to qualify for a federal loan.

□ 1997 Revised Floodplain Ordinance

The revised Jefferson County Floodplain Ordinance was adopted by Jefferson County Fiscal Court, September 9, 1997. Upon adoption, MSD became the administering agency for the ordinance. The revised ordinance clarifies floodplain development and permitting, strengthens enforcement, and plan for future development impacts to floodplain.

The ordinance also more clearly defines restrictions on development in floodplains. The ordinance, based on the concept of a fully developed watershed, establishes the criteria to determine a Local Regulatory Floodplain (LRF) that more accurately defines the boundaries of Jefferson County's floodplains. By using LOJIC, MSD can establish an LRF that integrates computer data to model a fully developed watershed. As a result, MSD can update Jefferson County's floodplain maps to show accurate floodplain boundaries, rather than using the floodplains designated in the FIRM. The LOJIC system is a valuable tool for carrying out watershed management. LOJIC can simulate potential growth and depict where flooding is more likely to occur throughout the county.

The revised ordinance applies to all man made activities in the floodplain, including building construction, mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving and excavating. The key concepts of the new ordinance are regulations for the following:

- More restrictive floodways, known as conveyance zones. Conveyance zones are defined as the portion of the floodplain closer to the stream where water velocity during floods is high enough to cause damage.
- Construction or filling cannot reduce the "storage capacity" in a floodplain.
- New development must have access to a public road above the level of a 100-year flood.

- The first floors of new buildings must be at a level at least one foot above the 100-year flood level based on the fully developed conditions.
- Hazardous and flammable material storage is prohibited in the regulatory floodplain.
- Stream channelization is severely restricted and buffer areas along streams must protect vegetation.

□ **Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance**

The Jefferson County Department of Planning and Environmental Management (DPEM) is partnering with MSD and a consultant team to draft the local EPSC Ordinance. In the spring of 1997, the consulting team began research on other states and communities' EPSC programs and ordinances, as well as the statutory authorizations specific to Jefferson County. An EPSC Advisory Committee (composed of representatives of agencies, industries, utilities, and citizen activists) was established in the summer of 1997. The process of drafting the ordinance is completed and the participation of the Advisory Committee is expected to help facilitate a smooth adoption process.

Currently, the community operates under a volunteer program developed by the homebuilders and through conditions of approval by MSD on development plans. For land disturbance activities greater than 5 acres, the State of Kentucky's general permit applies.

The purpose of the EPSC Ordinance is to protect the general health, safety, and welfare of the citizens of Louisville and Jefferson County, more specifically:

- Conserve, preserve, and enhance the natural resources, including soils, waters, vegetation, and wildlife;
- Control the adverse impacts of soil erosion and sedimentation arising from development and other land disturbing activities;
- Comply with state and federal requirements for clean water, including limitations on the discharge of pollutants as set forth in the MS4 Permit;
- Provide more certainty concerning EPSC regulations and review;
- Implement environmental resource protection goals and objectives as adopted in the Jefferson County Cornerstone 2020 Plan, including managing development impacts on the quality and biodiversity of the county's rivers and streams, protection of stream headwaters, and minimization of sedimentation, stream bank degradation, and erosion.

□ **Mapping & LOJIC**

Mapping of a floodplain or a floodprone area is a good tool to regulate and prevent flooding. The Louisville and Jefferson County Information Consortium (LOJIC) is the proprietor of a countywide geographic information system (GIS) built using ESRI's (Environmental Systems Research Initiative) ArcInfo and ArcView software. LOJIC represents a multi-agency effort to build and manage a comprehensive GIS. Presently participants include the City of Louisville, Jefferson County, MSD, the Property Valuation Administrator (PVA) and the Louisville Water Company, as well as over a dozen licensees that include the University of Louisville, LG&E Real Estate/Right-of-Way Department, Greater Louisville, Inc. and several suburban cities and county fire districts. LOJIC's technical support staff is housed at MSD as part of MSD's commitment to the consortium.

A founding and managing member of LOJIC, MSD worked with FEMA to digitize the Jefferson County FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) into the GIS and obtained FEMA approval as the official floodplain maps for the county. On February 2, 1994, the GIS-based FIRMs became effective. In September 1999, MSD and FEMA entered a cooperative agreement to foster data exchange and explore techniques for the automated update of the digital FIRM (DFIRM) as part of FEMA's Cooperative Technical Community (CTC) program.

The community's LOJIC system meets or exceeds the requirements set forth in the CRS manual regarding map data. The LOJIC system maintains current data on parcel information, site addresses, floodplains, elevation reference marks, streets, contours (2'), zoning and all political districts. The LOJIC system is also used by local Police/Fire/EMS to provide all geodata for the community's E911 system. All data are locally maintained and updated on a regular basis for map accuracy.

LOJIC also has cooperative agreements and provides services to the following agencies: Louisville Board of Alderman, Community Services Office (CityCall and Operation Brightside), Planning and Development Services, Board of Elections, Emergency Management Agency, City/County Public Works, Office of Health and the Environment, Housing and Urban Development, Revenue Commission, City/County Police, Fire, EMS and Cities of Anchorage, Shively and Jeffersontown.

The LOJIC partners are working on ways to provide greater public access using in-house and Internet applications. The PVA office has four terminals to allow citizens to research information about any property in the county.

❑ **Cooperating Technical Community (CTC) Project**

MSD and FEMA have committed to provide more accurate mapping and quicker updates. FEMA began an initiative called Cooperating Technical Community to partner with local communities to modernize the floodplain maps. FEMA hopes to have 30 community agreements in place nationwide by the end of 1999. On September 13, 1999 MSD, FEMA and the Division of Water executed the CTC partnering agreement. The Cedar Creek watershed project was the first to be submitted to FEMA under this agreement.

❑ **Kentucky Nature Preserves Commission**

MSD is currently negotiating with the State Nature Preserves Commission to map endangered species "zones." This mapping will allow MSD to quickly assess the potential for an endangered species habitat and determine if further investigation is necessary. Mapping should be complete in 2000.

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PREVENTIVE ACTIVITIES

❑ **Storm Water Drainage Master Plan**

In January 1987, the City of Louisville and Jefferson County combined stormwater services under one governmental jurisdiction, MSD. Before this merger, the City and County were responsible for providing their own drainage services. When MSD was established as the regional drainage utility in 1987, it initiated the Storm Water Drainage Master Plan (SWDMP), a comprehensive approach to address stormwater drainage and flood protection and to guide the future improvement and development of the drainage system.

MSD uses the SWDMP to direct its own future improvement program of the public drainage system, as well as to evaluate the proposals of private development. Stormwater is managed through several tools in Louisville and Jefferson County. All development, regardless of size, is regulated through the planning commission and the development code. MSD has the responsibility for reviewing and approving all development plans in the City of Louisville and Jefferson County.

❑ **MSD Design Manual**

To facilitate satisfactory performance of drainage design, construction, operation, and maintenance in Jefferson County, MSD has prepared a Design Manual that is distributed throughout the development community. The manual is maintained and distributed by MSD and is updated continuously. The manual also reviews erosion and sediment control and design storage and is updated for post-construction, permitting and BMP's (Best Mgmt. Practices). MSD carries out provisions set in the Design Manual for design storms to be considered for development. Currently, MSD requires the analysis of the 2, 10, and 100-year storm frequency.

❑ **MSD KPDES Stormwater Discharge Permit**

MSD filed the application for the Kentucky Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Stormwater Discharge Permit in 1992 on behalf of the City of Louisville and the Jefferson County, both of which were named in the Federal Regulations of 1990 as requiring permits. MSD continues to manage the city and county's KPDES municipal stormwater permit. As the applicant, MSD was made the permittee and all of the 6 incorporated municipalities became co-permittees. MSD was issued the permit in January 1994 and

submits progress reports annually to the KY State Division of Water. An application for the 2nd five-year period was submitted to DOW in July 1998 and became effective February 1, 1999.

❑ **Combined Sewer Operational Plan (CSOP)**

MSD annually updates its Combined Sewer Operational Plan (CSOP) which features program elements that comply with United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) CSO policy. MSD has submitted documentation of compliance with the Nine Minimum Controls (NMC) to the KDOW. Through the CSOP, MSD is working to make system improvements and enhancements to minimize impacts from overflows, evaluate flooding impacts to the CSO system, install backflow prevention devices, and conduct additional flow monitoring and sampling. To be in compliance with the NMC, MSD had several major system upgrades and demonstration projects in 1999.

❑ **CSO Eliminations**

There are currently 115 active CSOs within the MSD system. In recent years, six CSOs have been eliminated including: CSO 49, CSO 65, CSO 123, CSO 143, CSO 159, and CSO 162.

DRAINAGE MAINTENANCE PREVENTIVE ACTIVITIES

MSD's comprehensive drainage program includes major capital improvement projects; neighborhood-scale drainage solutions; semiannual inspection, repair and maintenance of pipe systems, catch basins, ditches, culverts, channels and detention facilities. MSD constantly logs and inventories flood hazard area projects.

MSD enforces a channel and debris removal program by performing inspections of drainage systems and by removing debris at a minimum of twice per year. Routinely MSD cleans more than 24,000 storm drains and gutter basins in Louisville and Jefferson County and also cuts, cleans and regrades more than 400 miles of public drainage channels each year.

The Maintenance Department handles an average of more than 300 work orders each month for approximately 51 neighborhood areas throughout Jefferson County based on the five watershed planners/inspectors in the Area Teams. The categories of projects range from large-scale capital projects down to "mini-projects," which are aimed at solving localized drainage and flooding problems.

❑ **Metro Parks & MSD Agreement**

A Memorandum of Understanding, signed during 1999, updates a 1992 agreement between Metro Parks and MSD regarding who is responsible for drainage maintenance in and around countywide parks and outlines how the agencies will partner to resolve drainage problems.

❑ **Adopt-A-Stream/Creek Sweeps**

In partnership with Operation Brightside and Jefferson County's "Green Outlook" Program, MSD continues to sponsor or support several environmental cleanup events. Some events also are sponsored by the Louisville Water Co. and the USACE. These events include activities for the Ohio River, Beargrass Creek, Floyds Fork, Mill Creek and Mud Creek. The 1998 Ohio River sweep netted 50 tons of trash and debris. MSD also sponsors Household Hazardous Waste Materials Collection Days.

2. PROPERTY PROTECTION & STRUCTURAL PROJECTS -- ONGOING MITIGATION ACTIVITIES

❑ **Acquisition and Relocation**

MSD's floodproofing policy was approved by the MSD Board on July 11, 1994, and is included in the MSD Design Manual. According to the policy, MSD will implement the most cost-effective flood reduction solution whenever feasible. In addition to standard and traditional alternatives, such as floodproofing or retrofitting of structures, acquisition and relocation shall be routinely considered in evaluating solution alternatives. If acquisition and relocation of affected structures is identified as the most cost-effective solution alternative for a drainage problem, then the MSD Board will consider the specific situation and decide on the alternative to be used.

Examples of Property Acquisitions:

HUD Disaster Recovery Monies: Funds were used to acquire and demolish nine houses on Kulmers Beach along the Ohio River floodway after the flood of '97. During December 1998, county officials dedicated the park, which occupies 18 acres between Dixie Highway and the Ohio River. The narrow park, called Kulmer Reserve, extends about 4,400 feet from Abbotts Beach to the Salt River.

Additional Jefferson County HUD Disaster Recovery monies were used to acquire and demolish several homes on Abbotts Beach, along the Ohio River floodway on Abbotts Beach Rd. Project Impact has used funds to acquire two more homes on Abbotts Beach during 2000.

(See the Acquisitions Map in Appendix 5.)

HMGP (Hazard Mitigation Grant Program): Due to flooding in KY earlier this year, 1.5 million in disaster assistance mitigation monies became available to any county in KY. As a result, MSD submitted an application to acquire floodprone properties. MSD is currently waiting on the Commonwealth of KY Division of Emergency Management State EMA officials to make a final decision about how to allocate funds. MSD hopes to use funding to acquire contiguous properties that can be deed restricted and used for open space or a detention basin.

❑ Retrofitting

As stated in the previous section, MSD revised its policy on design of stormwater projects with regard to floodproofing floodprone properties in 1994. The policy now states explicitly that during evaluation of solution alternatives for drainage problems, floodproofing of at-risk structures must be considered along with more traditional approaches.

❑ Basement Backup Elimination

MSD also continues its Combined Sewer Overflow abatement program that began in 1991. As a part of this program, MSD is installing backflow prevention devices in homes that are prone to basement flooding. MSD initiated the program to resolve basement flooding by installing backwater valves in properties with a history of basement flooding. Under the program, MSD pays most of the cost of the plumbing devices and changes needed to keep the sewers from backing up into basements or other living spaces.

In its first pilot year (1993), MSD placed 100 devices in floodprone properties. Beginning in 1995, MSD began holding training sessions for local plumbers so they can install the devices easily and efficiently. The MSD Board agreed to expand the program in September 1997 allocating \$4.7 million to pay for backup devices. As of September 1999, 4,044 backflow prevention devices have been installed and it is anticipated the 50-75 devices will be installed per month for the next several years.

(See the Backflow Valve Installation Sites in Appendix 5.)

❑ Private/Public Flood Compensation Banks

To enhance the overall stormwater management effort of the Jefferson County watersheds, MSD has investigated establishing a flood "banking" system. This system allows new developments in specified areas to satisfy stormwater or floodplain compensation requirements by purchasing storage from a privately owned Flood Compensation Bank. Flood Compensation Banking will allow developers to purchase water volume in large drainage basins to reduce the effects of new construction on potential flooding. Designed to alleviate drainage problems before they occur, banks additionally will help MSD better manage stormwater needs for future growth and development in the service area.

Developers using private funding construct the banks. With MSD approval, any business in the bank's service area wishing to expand in the floodplain or which creates additional runoff would pay the owner of the "bank" the cost of the amount of floodplain storage necessary to offset the planned development site. The result would be to regulate the developable areas in the floodplain, while compensating with

additional flood storage areas. MSD oversees the operation of the private bank operations including approval of the location of the banks, design criteria, determination of the service area and whether each potential customer is eligible to buy the volume. In return for taking ownership of the bank when the volume is sold, MSD receives 20% of the total volume, which results in a net increase in the amount of storage in the watershed.

3. NATURAL RESOURCE PROTECTION -- ONGOING MITIGATION ACTIVITIES

□ Cornerstone 2020

Cornerstone 2020, a countywide comprehensive plan update, is changing the way land use planning is conducted and will impact the future quality of storm water and streams in Jefferson County. The goals and objectives in this comprehensive plan provide for specific land-use and regulatory programs to improve water quality.

The planning process of the County-wide Comprehensive Plan Update, Cornerstone 2020 Plan, is a partnership between the City of Louisville, Jefferson County, the Planning commission, the Louisville Area Chamber of Commerce, and numerous entities such as MSD, Louisville Development Authority, LG&E, University of Louisville, the Office of Economic Development, Louisville Water Company and others. The range of issues debated included standards for floodplain protection, creation of vegetative buffers, tree protection, Air Quality Improvement and other host of issues. Various performance standards designed to protect, conserve or manage environmental resources were analyzed and suggestions were made for implementation. Performance standards rather than prescriptive standards will be used.

In 1998, Cornerstone 2020 goals and objectives were adopted by the Louisville Board of Alderman, the Jefferson County Fiscal Court, and legislative bodies with zoning power, which include third and fourth class cities in Jefferson County. The county's planning process continues with Cornerstone 2020 to develop plan elements and a development code. Issues in the plan will significantly impact the floodplain management program. Examples of issues include: floodplain protection, erosion control, vegetative buffer, tree protection, steep slope development controls, and open space protection. In 2000, Jefferson County Fiscal Court approved the Cornerstone 2020 plan.

□ Open Space Preservation & Greenways

The Greenway Plan for Jefferson County has been in existence since 1998. The Greenways Program and MSD are in the planning stage for addressing the issues related to the governance of greenways in the County. The objective is to establish a formal system of management for stewardship of stream corridor/greenways and open spaces. Preliminary discussions with the Trust for Public Lands (TPL), MSD, Metro Parks, Jefferson County Government, and River Fields are currently underway.

(See the Open Space Map in Appendix 5.)

□ MSD and Jefferson County Public Schools

MSD manages or co-manages several environmental education projects by taking environmental and water quantity and quality issues to students in kindergarten, primary, secondary and college classrooms. MSD also sponsors several special environmental projects with Greathouse Elementary, Valley High School, Waggener and Fairdale High School.

Outdoor Classrooms: MSD supports a school-to-work initiative that develops outdoor classrooms supporting environmental education. The participation of high school students in field teams generates public interest and awareness of water quantity and quality problems as well as the value of natural and beneficial functions of streams, channels, and wetlands.

The Student Outfall Program: A joint venture between MSD and Valley High School began during 1993. The summer program provides employment for students while training them about the outfall program. MSD is obligated under terms of its Stormwater KPDES permit to locate all major storm water outfalls in Jefferson County. In addition, outfalls that have flow during dry periods are tested for

contaminants. Students also collect data on stream condition, flow, channel shape, condition and type of structures.

One project is the discovery and field screening of stormwater outfalls in the major channels of five Area Team watersheds. To-date over 1,200 outfalls have been examined and logged. Collected data has been entered into the LOJIC system. Beginning in 1999, students began to revisit watersheds and retest contaminated outfalls, as well as to attempt to determine the cause of the contamination.

River Assessment Monitoring Program (RAMP): MSD and the KDOW also sponsor a River Assessment Monitoring Program with ten local high schools. The students, while walking the creeks and recording the outfall data, take photographs of the creek and report on erosion and conditions of channel banks investigating illicit connections into MSD's sanitary sewer system.

Downspout Elimination Program: MSD also uses the same successful student partnership to identify and test downspouts from private properties that are discharging into MSD's sanitary system (part of the Infiltration and Inflow Program). MSD is systematically following up problems discovered in these projects by evaluating potential problem outfalls and requiring improperly connected downspouts to be disconnected.

❑ **USGS/MSD Stream Monitoring Program**

Between January through October 1998, MSD and USGS maintained their cooperative monitoring program for stream flow and water quality data with sampling occurring monthly at 28 sites. Beginning in October 1998, MSD assumed sole responsibility for water quality data collection.

The data collected in this program constitutes the primary information on ambient water quality throughout the county. Additional monitoring carried out under this cooperative program has provided information for the storm water permit application and compliance, storm water quality characterizations, and water quality concerns in master planning and rainfall information.

Current and future projects should advance the compilation and reporting of stream water quality data, improve the understanding of urban influences on stream quality, and contribute to planning for effective management. To help MSD manage the program, during 1999, MSD prepared to automate much of the data collection at 20 locations. In addition, water quality mini-monitors and continuous stream flow gages will provide continuous readings. Installation will continue in 2000.

❑ **Salt River Watershed Volunteer Monitoring**

Partners with the project include: Salt River Waterwatch, MSD, Kentucky Waterways Alliance (KWA), KDOW, Sierra Club, NRCS (Natural Resource Conservation Service), interested citizens, University of Louisville and Jefferson County Schools on a volunteer monitoring program for the Salt River Watershed. Physical measurements, water samples for water analysis, macro invertebrates and algae are being collected at multiple sites throughout the Salt River Watershed. The project is a multi-year partnering and will provide data available for public use.

❑ **Operation Brightside and City of Louisville**

Operation Brightside is a nonprofit partnership between the city and the private sector initiated in 1986. Operation Brightside has three objectives: cleanup, beautification, and environmental education. In addition, MSD provides \$25,000 annually to this program.

In partnership with Operation Brightside and Jefferson County's "Green Outlook" Program, MSD continues to sponsor or support several environmental cleanup events. Some events also are sponsored by the Louisville Water Co. and the USACE. These events include activities for the Ohio River, Beargrass Creek, Floyds Fork, Mill Creek and Mud Creek. The annual Ohio River sweep nets up to 50 tons of trash and debris.

4. PUBLIC INFORMATION & OUTREACH PROJECTS -- ONGOING MITIGATION ACTIVITIES

□ Map Determinations / Information

The floodplain map information service, available from MSD, continues to be publicized annually in several sources. MSD staff serves the public at no charge by using LOJIC to provide floodplain information on an MSD form. Staff also provides a detailed map showing the property and floodplain boundaries to inquirers. The MSD form provides basic data from the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM).

An awareness of the potential flood hazard of a property allows the resident to take steps to avoid problems and/or reduce their existing exposure to flooding. It is important that the community at risk understand how the flood damage reduction services available from MSD can help property owners protect their investments.

□ Floodplain Technical Assistance

MSD assists residential and commercial property owners who need technical advice and direction in protecting their property from flooding. The advice may include any of the following information: flood elevations, building elevations, flood protection levels, and drainage plans. Staff also provides information about retrofitting such as, regrading, berms, barriers, sewer backup protection, and backwater valves.

□ Hazard Disclosure

The objective of hazard disclosure is to prevent all the troubles that can arise from failing to advise potential purchasers of a flood hazard and the flood insurance purchase requirement. Most prospective buyers do not take the time (or have the know how) to investigate whether a property is subject to a hazard. Often a property may not be near a stream and past flooding may have been minor, or there is no history of flooding in the area since it was developed. As a result many people are caught by surprise when their properties are flooded.

Real Estate Information: One of the best times to advise someone of a flood hazard is at the time they are considering the purchase of property. However, current federal law requires only that a lender advise a person of the flood hazard 10 days before closing on the loan. In October 1992, the Louisville Board of Realtors decided to include floodplain status with each new property listing. The present multiple listing (MLS) form used by the Louisville Board of Realtors provides a box for the real estate agent to check indicating whether the property is in the floodplain.

Flood Warning Signs: The Jefferson County Public Works Department has placed flood-warning signs in target areas. The signs inform readers that the immediate surrounding area is in a flood hazard area. The County Public Works Department maintains the signs and replaces them when necessary.

Underpass Warning Signs: The City Department of Public Works also maintains warning signs at six underpasses that are prone to sudden flooding during heavy rains. These warning signs inform drivers and pedestrians not to enter an underpass when it is flooded, to prevent vehicle stalling and personal endangerment.

Sanitary Sewer Overflows Warning Signs: Signs/notification have been designed and posted at treatment plant outfalls and Sanitary Sewer Overflows (SSO). These signs inform customers to notify MSD if unusual discharge from the outfall is observed.

Combined Sewer Overflow Outfalls: Warning/notification signs are located at visible Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) outfalls. The signs urge local residents to call MSD for more information regarding CSOs or to inform MSD of CSO discharge occurrences. When informed, MSD will follow up with the caller with more information regarding the CSO program and the necessary steps that must be taken for safety.

□ **Flood Protection Library**

Because the library is an obvious source for residents seeking information on flooding, MSD assists the Louisville Free Public Library main branch maintain a collection of documents related to floodplain management, flood protection, flood safety, flood insurance, and the natural and beneficial functions of floodplains.

□ **MSD Web Site** (www.msdlouky.org)

During August 1998, the MSD Board approved an Internet Web site development. During 1999, MSD opened a website on the Internet. Information is categorized on the MSD home page by: environmental commitment, your home, environmental education, business, and watersheds. Among other features, the site contains answers to frequently asked questions and provides forms and permit applications that can be downloaded or printed. Additionally, a search engine will help users find specific information anywhere on the site. The website will be updated regularly and provides a space on the home page for announcements. The site address is: www.msdlouky.org.

□ **LOJIC Web Site** (www.lojic.org)

LOJIC recognizes the potential of the Internet as a primary means of empowering the public through access to local GIS data. As a result, LOJIC has created a robust website (www.lojic.org) that contains a lot of information on the background, purpose, organization, available products and varied uses of GIS throughout the community. The LOJIC website also contains extensive on-line documentation and metadata about every map layer and database in the LOJIC GIS. The website also provides links to GIS applications that provide voter polling locations, lists of elected officials and a general map browser tool. The LOJIC application is running successfully and will be expanded.