

Purchase Area Development District

Public Involvement Plan



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER.....	PAGE
1. Introduction	
1.1 History of Program	1-1
1.2 Map of ADD, HDO, MPO Boundaries	1-3
1.3 Purpose of Public Involvement Plan	1-4
2. Regional Transportation Committee	
2.1 Introduction	2-1
2.2 Regional Transportation Committee Bylaws.....	2-1
2.3 Regional Transportation Committee Goals & Objectives	2-7
2.4 Regional Transportation Committee Membership.....	2-12
2.5 Committee Plan of Activities.....	2-13
3. Public Involvement	
3.1 Introduction	3-1
3.2 List of Resources.....	3-2
3.3 Map of Resources	3-6
3.4 Groups Addressed.....	3-7
4. Socioeconomic Profiles	
4.1 Introduction	4-1
4.2 Demographic Information	4-1
4.3 Census Maps	4-4
4.4 Summary Quick Facts.....	4-13
5. Multimodal Contacts	
5.1 Introduction	5-1
5.2 Map of Multimodal Facilities	5-2
6. Inventory of Local Planning Units	
6.1 Introduction	6-1
6.2 Map of Local Planning Units.....	6-2
7. Transportation Terms and Acronyms	
7.1 Glossary of Commonly used terms	7-1

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 History of Program

Kentucky has maintained a statewide transportation planning process since the 1970s through the fifteen (15) Area Development Districts (ADDs). In 1995, Kentucky expanded and formalized a public involvement process for the statewide transportation planning process in response to the directives of the Intermodal Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 (ISTEA). ISTEA and its successor, the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21) enacted in 1998, set the policy directions for more comprehensive public participation in federal and state transportation decision-making. The Safe, Accountable, Flexible and Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (SAFETEA-LU) passed in 2005. SAFETEA-LU addressed challenges such as improving safety and reducing traffic congestion, improving efficiency in freight movement, increasing intermodal connectivity and protecting the environment. Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act (MAP-21) passed in 2012. MAP-21 built on and refined many of the highway, transit, bike, and pedestrian programs and policies established in the previous bills. Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act (FAST Act) passed in 2015. The FAST Act maintains a focus on safety, keeps intact the established structure of the various highway-related programs and continues efforts to streamline project delivery. It also provides, for the first time, a dedicated source of federal dollars for freight projects. On November 15, 2021, the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA)(Public Law 117-58, also known as the "Bipartisan Infrastructure Law") was signed into law. The IIJA builds on previous legislation related to transportation planning, created more than a dozen new highway programs, and provides more opportunities for local governments and non-traditional entities to access funding.

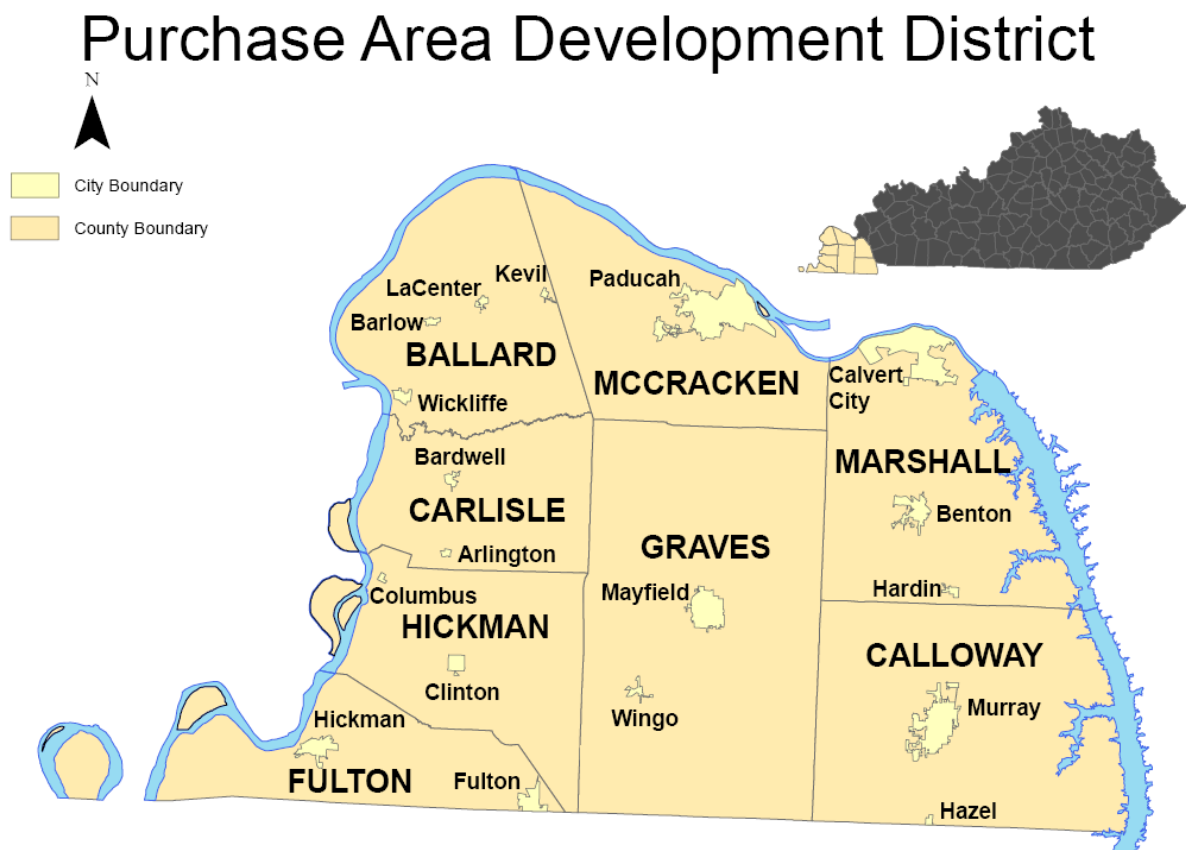
- Federal reliance on the statewide transportation process, established under ISTEA, as the primary mechanism for cooperative transportation decision making
- Coordination of statewide planning with metropolitan planning
- Opportunity for public involvement provided throughout the planning process
- Emphasis on fiscal constraint and public involvement in the development of a three-year Statewide Transportation Improvement Program (STIP)
- Emphasis on involving and considering the concerns of Tribal governments in planning
- State development of statewide transportation plans and programs

The Kentucky Transportation Cabinet's (KYTC) statewide transportation planning process is accomplished through a cooperative program with the KYTC Central Planning Office, the twelve (12) Highway District Offices (HDOs), fifteen (15) ADDs, and ten (10) Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPOs). The ADDs and MPOs are responsible mainly for the analysis of data and transportation systems, identification and evaluation of needs in their planning area, the coordination of public input for the STIP, and the subsequent evaluation and prioritizing of identified needs in the KYTC Continuous Highway Framework Analysis (CHAF) for possible inclusion in the KYTC Six-Year Highway Plan.

KYTC Policies and Procedures for the Regional Transportation Program outlines the policies and guidelines for the program within and in relation to the designated ADD of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. State legislation was enacted in 1972 creating the ADDs by law in Chapter 147A of the Kentucky Revised Statutes (KRS). The KYTC has historically administered major comprehensive transportation programs at the urban, metropolitan and statewide levels. The creation of the ADD pursuant to federal legislation established an effective link for the development of a comprehensive transportation program utilizing local, regional and statewide agencies.

The ADD primarily conducts activities in support of transportation planning for the rural areas of the Commonwealth and our MPO partners are responsible for activities in the nine (9) urbanized areas. The ADDs are concerned with all modes of transportation including air, water, rail, high-way, transit, pedestrian and bicycle. The jurisdiction of the regional program is not necessarily limited within the boundaries of the ADD making it necessary to include coordination between the MPO and our partners in the HDO.

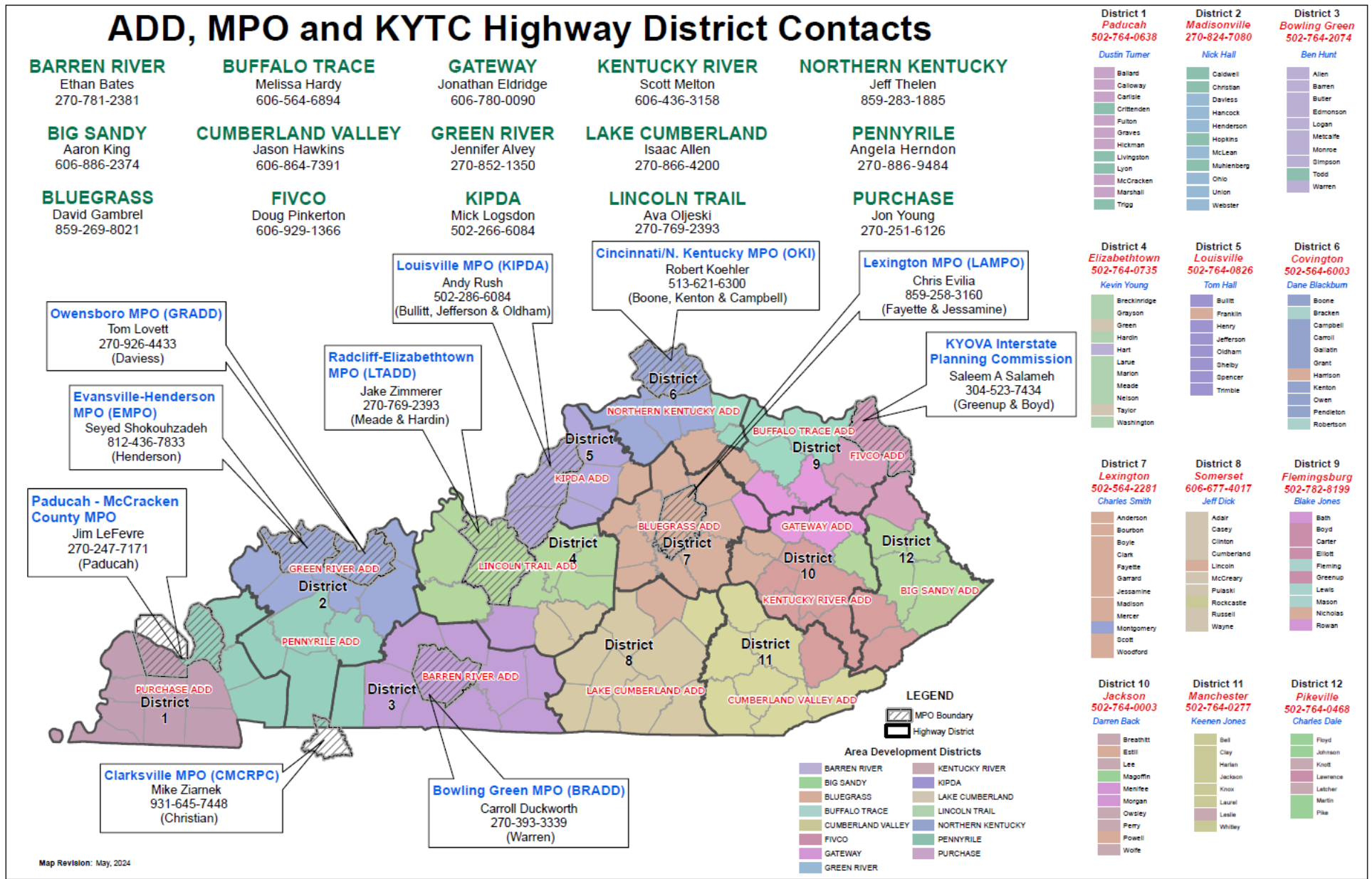
The Purchase Area Development District (PUADD) is composed of the eight (8) county Jackson Purchase region in far western Kentucky.



This map was produced in cooperation with the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet



1.2 Map of ADD, MPO, HDO Boundaries



1.3 Purpose of Public Involvement Plan

The purpose of the Purchase Area Development District's (PUADD) Public Involvement Plan is to describe actions the PUADD Regional Transportation Committee (RTC) shall take to provide opportunities for the public to be involved in the statewide transportation planning process. It serves as a guide for the PUADD to follow in planning public involvement opportunities. True public involvement is central to good decision making. Without meaningful public involvement, there is a risk of making less than optimal decisions. With it, there can be a lasting contribution to the regional well-being of our neighborhoods, towns, cities and counties. The best policy decisions by government are made in context of public participation.

The goal of the public involvement plan will be to broaden the public input process to reach more sectors of the public. Public awareness is a very important element in gaining public input. Emphasizing the importance of communicating and coordinating with other agencies and interests is also vital to the public involvement process. Ultimately, public involvement enhances the ability to implement transportation solutions that improve safety and efficiency; protect natural and human environments; and contribute to community vitality. In order to gain cooperation in implementing transportation improvements, government, industry, commerce and citizens need to understand what the problems are, what improvements are necessary, what the effects will be and when each element of the program will be ready for public use and/or input. Opening transportation planning to the public through advisory committees and publishing and distributing the transportation improvement program are ways to inform the public of such issues. To be effective, it is essential that government agencies understand a given community's values and it is equally important for the community to understand the tradeoffs and constraints associated with project planning. This mutual understanding can only be achieved through early, frequent and continued communication. When the public is engaged in the process, their insight helps assure projects suit community needs. The true test of a successful public participation plan is the level of public awareness and feedback. Too often, public participation does not occur until after the community-at-large becomes aware of an unpopular decision.

The entire planning process and the identification of transportation needs throughout the region, utilizes input from the KYTC Central Office, KYTC HDO, input from the city mayors, county judges, RTC, state legislators, and other interested parties that could include:

- citizens
- affected public agencies
- representatives of public transportation
- private providers of transportation
- representatives and users of pedestrian walkways and bicycle transportation facilities
- representatives from elderly populations, minority populations, low-income populations and those with disabilities
- representatives of freight transportation services and any other interested parties

CHAPTER 2: REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE (RTC)

2.1 Introduction

The Regional Transportation Program funded by the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet brings local involvement to the table in the decision-making process. The PUADD RTC is responsible for identifying, evaluating, and prioritizing transportation needs in the eight-county region. The RTC was established as an advisory body to the PUADD Board of Directors. The RTC consists of representatives from each of the eight (8) counties who are interested in improving transportation in the Purchase Region. The RTC should consist of representatives from: local municipalities, counties, private citizens, civic organizations, chamber of commerce, economic development commissions, trucking industry, agriculture industry, emergency and police officials, bicycle groups, school transportation officials, public transit authority and family resources.

The RTC is responsible for:

- Providing input into the regional transportation program,
- Reviewing and providing input into finalizing planning documents, and
- Prioritizing transportation improvement projects from the regional perspective.

In partnership with the residents of the communities in the region, the mission of the RTC is to encourage regional strategies, solutions and partnerships that achieve long-term economic growth and improve the overall quality of life for all citizens of the region. RTC meetings will be open to the public and the meeting agenda will include a public comment period. This action will be made available to allow the public ample opportunities to provide information, concerns and issues for consideration by the RTC. Any comments received will be documented by the PUADD transportation planner and provided to the KYTC Division of Planning.

2.2 Regional Transportation Committee Bylaws

Revised and adopted December 10, 2019

PURCHASE AREA DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT

TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE

BYLAWS

ARTICLE I

NAME AND PURPOSE

Section I: Name

The name of this body shall be known as the Regional Transportation Committee (RTC), an advisory committee to the Purchase Area Development District (PADD) Board of Directors, serving the people of the eight (8) Jackson Purchase counties: Ballard, Calloway, Carlisle, Fulton, Graves, Hickman, Marshall, and McCracken.

Section II: Authority

This committee has been established by the authority granted by the PADD Board of Directors. The RTC shall be governed by the bylaws of the Purchase Area Development District, Inc., as amended.

Section III: Purpose

The purpose of the RTC shall be to focus on goals that will provide for a safer, more efficient and environmentally sound transportation system for the movement of people, goods and services, thereby enhancing the quality of life and economic development in the Purchase Region. To accomplish this purpose, the RTC will:

- a. Provide assistance to the Board in the formulation of regional transportation policy.
- b. Advise the staff in the execution of technical transportation planning programs.
- c. Provide a forum for elected officials to work together in solving regional transportation problems.
- d. Act as an advocacy body on transportation related matters as needed.
- e. Act as a data and information base for the public-at-large and to provide legislators with the information necessary to make equitable legislative decisions.
- f. Provide a forum for local public involvement into the regional planning process.
- g. Provide local transportation officials the opportunity to prioritize transportation projects.
- h. Provide input for the Kentucky Transportation Planning Process.

ARTICLE II

MEMBERSHIP AND ORGANIZATION

Section I: Membership

Members shall be solicited per the bylaws and the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet (KYTC) guidelines for broad based membership. There shall be two types of appointment to the committee memberships: Automatic and At-Large. The Automatic appointment will be

applicable to the requirements outlined in the PADD bylaws (Article IV, Section IV) for a total of 22 automatic members. The KYTC suggested membership should include at a minimum:

1. Elected official or representative for each county and city of 5,000 or more in population
2. Law Enforcement representatives
3. Highway/Public Works representatives from cities and or counties
4. Emergency Medical Service Representatives/ Fire Department Representatives
5. School Transportation Officials
6. Human Service Delivery representatives
7. Representatives of major trucking, logistic, intermodal, rail, airport, riverport or public transportation entities
8. Underserved populations (minority, low-income, disability)
9. Aging population
10. Planning and Zoning Commissions/organizations
11. Bikeway/greenway/pedestrian coordinators
12. Economic Development organizations
13. Emergency service representatives
14. Industrial authorities/commissions
15. Agriculture
16. Public citizens at large

To match membership with that which the KYTC Annual Work Program (AWP) requires, a minimum of three (3) At-Large appointments will be used to aid in the diversification of the membership to fulfill the AWP requirements. At-Large members shall be appointed by the Chairman of the PUADD Board of Directors.

In addition, the Chairman of the PUADD Board of Directors may elect to appoint At-Large members from other areas as is deemed necessary to meet the requirements outlined by the KYTC guidelines for broad based membership. At-large members are to comprise not more than 25% of the committee.

The committee shall have no less than two (2) minority and one (1) representative of low-income groups. Whenever the composition of the automatic and at-large membership does not meet minority representation as set forth by Federal and/or State law, or overall committee representation does not meet the suggested KYTC guidelines for broad based membership, compliance shall be achieved by additional membership through the following appointment process:

The PUADD Board of Directors will appoint persons from the eight (8) Purchase Area counties with no more than one (1) person per county being selected for an At-Large appointment.

The PUADD Transportation Planning Staff will serve in an advisory position to the committee. Members representing State and Federal transportation agencies shall also serve in an advisory capacity. This could include but not be limited to the KYTC District 1 Chief District Engineer, the Project Development Branch Manager and staff, the Public Information Officer and other D1 staff as deemed necessary.

Section II: Voting

Each member of the committee will be entitled one vote for a total of 22 Automatic voting members and a minimum of 3 At-Large voting members. Advisory members will retain a non-voting status.

Section III: Terms of Members

Tenure of voting members shall be established by the committee in the following manner:

1. One-third of the original (or automatic) membership of the committee shall serve for a term of three years, one-third for a term of two years, and one-third for a term of one year.
2. The term of each automatic successor shall be for three years and until his/her successor is appointed; and he/she will serve at the pleasure of his/her appointing locally elected official.
3. At-large members will serve a term of one year and until his/her successor is appointed; and he/she will serve at the pleasure of the Chairman of the PUADD Board of Directors.
4. Vacancies occurring on the RTC shall be filled from the same county of representation for the remainder of the term of the resigning voting member.
5. Three consecutive absences on the part of any voting member to a regularly scheduled RTC meeting shall be interpreted as a possible lack of interest. The Chairman of the RTC shall at this point inquire as to whether the respective voting member intends to remain active on this Committee. If this member indicates he is no longer interested in being an active voting member, or there is no reply, the Chairman may consider this sufficient reason for recommending his replacement to the appointing authority.
6. The Executive Committee of the RTC shall include Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Secretary.
7. The Chairman of the RTC shall be appointed by the Purchase Area Development District Board of Directors Chairman for a one-year term beginning July 1 of each year and may succeed himself.

8. The Vice-Chairman and Secretary of the Regional Transportation Committee shall be elected by the entire membership for a one-year term beginning July 1 of each year and may succeed themselves.
9. Each year the Chairman shall notify the Vice-Chairman of the PADD Board of any vacancies on the Committee.

Section IV: Participation

In the normal conduct of the RTC, citizens of the Purchase, participating state and federal agencies, state and federal governments, the general public, and official agents or any of the aforementioned are invited to participate and/or have reasonable access to the records and proceedings of the committee.

Section V: Compensation and Reimbursements

Members of the RTC shall serve without pay but may be reimbursed for necessary and actual expenses should funds become available.

ARTICLE III

MEETINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

Section I: Regular Meetings

The RTC shall hold regular meetings as necessary to complete the tasks assigned to the committee, and on call by the Chairman of the committee. Meetings scheduled by the Chairman and/or staff will be done in a manner to allow times and locations to be flexible enough to accommodate and involve as many areas of the region as possible.

Section II: Notice of Meetings

Notice of all regular and special meetings shall be mailed and/or e-mailed to each member of record at least seven (7) days prior to the meeting.

Section III: Quorum

A quorum shall be necessary for transacting any business by the RTC. A quorum for any full committee meeting shall consist of a simple majority of the full voting membership.

At any full committee meeting where a quorum is not present, the Chairman may call for a quorum of the Executive Committee, and if present, transact business.

Member participation by telephone or video conference is permissible. Any one or more members of the RTC may participate in a meeting by means of a conference telephone, webcast or similar communications equipment allowing all persons participating in the meeting

to communicate simultaneously. Participation by such means shall constitute presence in person at a meeting.

ARTICLE IV

COMMITTEES AND CONSULTATION

Section I: Consultation

This committee shall have the authority to seek specialized consultation through a formation of advisory committees, as it may deem necessary in the execution of its responsibilities.

Section II: Implementation Procedures

The following policies shall be deemed applicable for implementation of committee groups of the Regional Transportation Committee in the carrying out of its functions.

1. The Chairman of the RTC shall establish such committees as is deemed necessary. He shall also appoint members to serve on established standing and/or advisory committees.
2. The Chairman of the RTC may make membership changes of the respective standing and/or advisory committee with the advice of the Chairman of that committee.
3. Standing and/or advisory committee Chairman shall make available all minutes, reports, and recommendations to the RTC Chairman.
4. The Executive Committee shall have the authority to act for the full committee in the interim between meetings of the committee. A simple majority of the Executive Committee membership shall constitute a quorum.
5. These Bylaws may be amended at any regular or special meeting of the membership by affirmative vote of two-thirds (2/3) of the members present, provided notice of the proposed amendment is submitted to the committee members in writing at least seven (7) days prior to the meeting at which such action is requested.
6. Robert's Rules of Order shall govern the deliberations of the committee and its standing and/or advisory committees.
7. All matters not specifically covered herein shall be subject to the action of the committee.

2.3 Regional Transportation Committee Goals & Objectives

The KYTC is charged with the task of providing a safe and environmentally sound transportation system as reflected in the KYTC's Vision and Mission Statement and Goals.

- **KYTC Vision Statement**

Striving to be national leaders in transportation who provide transportation infrastructure and services for the 21st century that deliver new economic opportunities for all Kentuckians.

- **KYTC Mission Statement**

To provide a safe, efficient, environmentally sound and fiscally responsible transportation system that delivers economic opportunity and enhances the quality of life in Kentucky.

- **KYTC Goals**

*Promote Safety in All Decision Making
Optimize Performance Through People and Innovation
Deliver Economic Opportunities
Continually Improve Organizational Performance
Strengthen Customer and Stakeholder Relationships*

The Regional Transportation Planning program follows suit with the KYTC's Vision and Mission Statements and Goals; therefore the ADD's, when crafting their Goals and Objectives, shall continue with this thought and direction. A regional transportation vision was adopted by the PUADD's RTC to reflect KYTC's vision. In turn, the regional goals and objectives are to be broad over-arching goals which will help guide the identification of improvements and the selection of projects. These regional goals and objectives shall be reviewed and updated annually and approved by the RTC.

The mission of the Purchase Area Regional Transportation Committee focuses on goals that will provide for a safer, more efficient and environmentally sound transportation system for the movement of people, goods and services, thereby enhancing the quality of life and economic development in the Purchase Region. These qualities will enable persons in the area to benefit from every mode of transportation, while cooperating with one another so that every need is defined and met. It will be our vision to work together as a regional community to continually support improvements in the Kentucky transportation infrastructure.

GOAL: ACCESS

Promote a balanced, multi-modal transportation system that serves the local and regional movement of people, freight and services and provides choices in mobility.

Objectives

- Support the maintenance of the existing highway system and the improvements necessary to preserve connections among communities and vital resources (hospitals, schools, employment centers, airports, riverports, railroads, truck facilities, etc.).
- Promote the efficient movement of people and goods by linking the various modes of transportation.
- Support the development and maintenance of community transit systems and promote coordination between public transportation agencies and other agencies.
- Continue to utilize the FTA Section 5310 funding for the enhanced mobility of seniors and individuals with disabilities for senior citizen centers, transit authorities and other public agencies.
- Promote the transportation potential of the Marine Highway System as an alternative solution for highway congestion relief, greenhouse emissions reduction, energy savings and increase system resiliency.
- Encourage the coordination of land use and transportation planning to ensure that existing and future industrial, commercial and service centers and housing concentrations are adequately connected by the region's transportation system and appropriately located to preserve the quality of life in surrounding areas.
- Develop strategies for incorporating greenways, bicycle, pedestrian and multi-purpose trails into our overall transportation planning.

GOAL: ECONOMIC STEWARDSHIP

Support and promote the development of a transportation system that strengthens the economic vitality and competitiveness of the region.

Objectives

- Support improvements for airports, riverports, railroads and truck facilities to strengthen the Purchase region's economy.
- Support improvements to connections between airports, riverports, railroads and the highway system for efficient movement of people and goods.

- Promote economic development by the efficient movement of freight and tourist travel through, within, and into and out of the Purchase region.
- Promote the maintenance, improvement and development of intermodal connections between transportation facilities including mass transit, highways, airports, riverports, and rail lines that will enhance the transportation of people, goods and services.
- Promote and develop projects that will improve economic development and tourism in the Purchase region.
- Promote and support corridors I-69 and improve I-24 through the Purchase and provide improved connectivity throughout the region to further economic development and sustainability.

GOAL: SAFETY AND SECURITY

Promote transportation safety to achieve a significant reduction in fatalities, injuries and economic loss in the region.

Objectives

- Give higher priority consideration to transportation system improvements that prevent crashes and eliminate or minimize hazards to users.
- Support the efforts of local, state and federal transportation safety programs.
- Support and assist emphasis area task teams to analyze specific safety issues and recommend solutions for improving identified concerns.
- Promote increased usage of safety belts and child seat restraint systems.
- Promote increased driver education programs for all ages.
- Support initiatives to develop and maintain programs that will prepare local jurisdictions to address the operation of our transportation system during natural disasters, hazardous materials spills or other emergencies of local, state and national significance.

GOAL: MOBILITY (FREIGHT MOVEMENT)

Promote and support projects that improve the national freight network, strengthen the ability of rural communities to access national and international trade markets and support regional economic development.

Objectives

- Promote connections between transportation modes that support the effective shipment of freight.
- Support the development and operation of the region's riverports and riverport authorities.
- Ensure sufficient intermodal interfacing between river, rail and highway facilities.

- Support efforts to promote the use of the USDOT Maritime Administration's 26 marine corridors. These all-water routes serve as an extension of the surface transportation system. The designation of these marine corridors is taking the first step to focus public and private efforts to use the waterways to relieve landside congestion and attain other benefits that waterborne transportation can offer in the form of reduced greenhouse gas emissions, energy savings and increased system resiliency. In the Purchase Region, the Ohio River is located on marine highway M-70, the Mississippi River is located on M-55 and the Tennessee River is located on M-65.
- Support funding for the continuation of efforts to maximize efficiencies through construction and maintenance of waterway facilities (i.e. locks and dams).

GOAL: ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP (HUMAN & NATURAL)

Promote a transportation system that will strive to make our communities and the region healthier and more attractive, and to minimize any negative impact on the natural, social and cultural environment.

Objectives

- Avoid, minimize or mitigate disproportionate adverse impacts on the human environment.
- Avoid, minimize or mitigate the impacts on wetlands and other environmental resources in the natural environment.
- Promote projects that enhance access to and appreciation of the natural environment, such as recreational trails and scenic byways.

GOAL: PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

Support community involvement in the transportation planning process.

Objectives

- Inform the public about transportation issues in a clear and concise manner.
- Involve the public in a number of ways – early and often – to encourage their participation in the planning process.
- Use public forums, such as fiscal court meetings, city council meetings, community meetings, media announcements, etc. to inform local elected officials, community leaders and the general public of the importance of the transportation planning process.
- Use the planning process in a manner that is inclusive, fair and open to all individuals.
- Solicit the participation of local officials, community groups and individual citizens in the transportation planning process.
- Involve users and stakeholders in the decision-making process

2.4 Regional Transportation Committee Membership

Member Name	Organization	Committee Representation
Jeremi Bumpus	Paducah Transit Authority	Public Transportation
Todd Cooper	Ballard County Economic & Industrial Development	County Government
Bethany Cooper	City of Benton	City Government
Mark Welch	City of Fulton	Economic Development
Kevin Kelley	Fulton County Transit Authority	Public Transportation
Tim Pearson	Carlisle County Road Dept.	Emergency Response
Roy Wadkins	Marshall County Road Dept.	Local Roads
Ricky Stewart	Calloway County	County Government
April Gallimore	Fulton County	County Government
Ruth Taylor	City of Wickliffe	Citizen Member
Kenny Imes	Calloway County	County Government
Jerome Jenkins	City of Clinton	Citizen Member
Bill Marcum	Calloway County	County Government
Mike McGregor	City of Paducah	Citizen Member
Jim Garrett	Paducah-McCracken County Riverport Authority	Riverport / Freight
Jason Lemle	Graves County Econ Dev	Economic Development
Jim Osborne	City of Murray	City Manager
Dennis Rouleau	Barkley Regional Airport	Airports
Tony Smith	Graves County	Citizen Member
Josh Sommer	City of Paducah	City Planner
Dwayne Stice	Calvert City	Citizen Member
Randy Williams	McCracken County Road Department	Local Roads
Kenny Wilson	Hickman County	County Government
Kyle Poat	KYTC District 1	Technical Advisor
Austin Hart	KYTC District 1	Technical Advisor
Dustin Turner	KYTC District 1	Technical Advisor
Jeremy Buchanan	Purchase ADD	Technical Advisor
Stacey Courtney	Purchase ADD	Technical Advisor
Jon Young	Purchase ADD	Technical Advisor

2.5 Committee Plan of Activities/Programs

In agreement with the FY2026 Kentucky Transportation Cabinet (KYTC) Regional Transportation Annual Work Program-Work Element 2D, the Purchase Area Development District (PUADD) will prepare a committee involvement plan for the Regional Transportation Committee (RTC). This plan should list tentative committee meeting dates and describe proposed activities to be undertaken during the year. The intent of the plan is for educating and informing the committee on planned transportation activities.

To comply with public involvement requirements outlined by the KYTC and the USDOT transportation authorization bill FAST Act (Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act), the PUADD will maintain an RTC. The PUADD transportation planner will provide consultation to the RTC and solicit input for developing regional goals and direction, the identification and review of regional transportation needs and addressing any other transportation issues in the region. The committee should include a broad-based membership, develop and maintain by-laws consistent with KYTC direction and convene as necessary to complete the tasks assigned to the committee.

This plan may include focus areas for the committee or initiatives to prepare the committee for work tasks completions, as in the review of all projects in preparation for prioritization activities, presentation of or development of priority-setting methods and instructions for the prioritization process, as well as include designated meetings for the prioritization process. This plan should be a "blueprint" for the fiscal year activities. Based on scheduling or unforeseen circumstance changes in the plan may be required to address the needs of the committee.

The PUADD transportation planner has identified the tentative dates for the FY26 meetings describing potential activities to be carried out in compliance with Work Element 2. The FY26 plan will include scheduling three regional meetings and in addition scheduling local transportation prioritization meetings in each of the eight counties. The selected activities are for the intended purpose of broadening the RTC's knowledge in the statewide planning process, as well as other transportation activities and the prioritization of transportation needs. The local meetings will be conducted with a purpose of reviewing projects identified on the KYTC's Continuous Highway Analysis Framework (CHAF), the current Biennial Highway Plan, and discussion on new needs or identified needs that may need to be modified.

PROPOSED PLAN OF ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2026

1. July 29, 2025

- *Review SHIFT prioritization projects* – The RTC will review and SHIFT prioritizing projects for the next six-year highway plan.
- *Assign boost points to SHIFT projects* – The RTC will follow the approved prioritization plan to assign boost points to SHIFT projects.

2. October 14, 2025

- Give updates on ongoing SHIFT process and schedule.
- *Regional Goals and Objectives for FY26* – The RTC will review the current goals and objectives and propose any changes for FY26.
- *Committee Bylaws* – Will review amend and approve RTC bylaws.

3. February 10, 2026

- *District 1 Spring Lettings Updates / Project Updates* – invite the District to provide a status update on highway projects across the region and anticipated letting dates for projects in the 2026 construction season.
- *Regional Goals and Objectives for FY26* – The RTC will review the current goals and objectives and propose any changes for FY26.

4. Local Transportation Meetings (Mar 2026 – June 2026)

- Schedule eight local meetings for each county / coordinate efforts with District 1
- Invite county judge-executive, mayors, RTC members and invite the local elected official to include anyone else they deem necessary
- Purpose of the meeting will be review highway plan and identify new projects

The purpose of transportation committee meetings is to educate members on the statewide transportation planning process and gather input on local and regional priorities. While not all committee activities will directly address this process, efforts will be made to ensure each activity offers insight into the region's transportation needs. In addition to meetings, the PUADD transportation planner may use the PADD website, email updates, newsletters, or individual and group discussions to help members better understand transportation issues and planning efforts.

The transportation planner may also reach out to committee members outside of scheduled meetings—typically through email, mail, or occasionally by phone—to gather feedback on regional transportation projects. When possible, guest speakers may be invited to present on relevant topics such as highway safety, freight and intermodal planning, Title VI, public outreach, local transit, and bike or greenway initiatives. Committee members are encouraged to suggest additional topics of interest to further support education and engagement in the planning process.

CHAPTER 3: PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

3.1 Introduction

The PUADD will provide public involvement opportunities to allow all persons to be involved in transportation planning and provide an avenue for the public voice to be heard by the key decision makers. This action will provide opportunity for all persons and interest groups to participate in the identification, evaluation and recommendation of prioritized transportation needs. This process will involve transportation committee meetings, as well as public meetings with specific interest groups to discuss transportation issues, as deemed appropriate by the PUADD and/or the KYTC. The PUADD will make every effort to include the transportation disadvantaged and under-served populations (i.e. elderly, minority, low-income and disabled populations as well as all other affected populations in the region) on committees or in public meetings held for the purpose of soliciting input for transportation plans, issues and/or projects.

The entire process is developed with a spirit of cooperation by working with the KYTC, the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), local city and county governmental agencies, the PUADD RTC and other interested parties located throughout the region.

As a major component of the public involvement process and to comply with the KYTC and requirements for public involvement, the PUADD will maintain a RTC for the purpose of consultation, soliciting input, developing regional goals and direction, identification and review of regional transportation needs, providing transportation information/updates and addressing any other transportation issues in the region. The committee should include a broad-based membership, develop and maintain by-laws consistent with KYTC direction and convene as necessary to complete the tasks assigned to the committee.

The PUADD PIP will use a broad-based approach because there is no overwhelming population center for the traditionally underserved, and the size of these populations is relatively small throughout the region. Third party group members will be identified across the eight-county area to aid in the outreach efforts of the traditionally underserved. The widespread use of newspapers, radio and television can be used to potentially reach the underserved. Traveling exhibits may also be utilized during local events and strategically placed locations throughout the region to reach the underserved populations.

RTC meetings will be open to the public and the meeting agenda will include a public comment period. This action will be made available to allow the public ample opportunities to provide information, concerns and issues for consideration by the regional committee. Any comments received will be documented by the PUADD Transportation Planner and provided to the KYTC Division of Planning.

The PUADD will also hold local or regional public information/input meetings as requested by the KYTC or by the RTC to provide additional opportunities for public comments related to transportation issues and the transportation planning process.

PUADD Public Involvement activities include:

- Regularly scheduled RTC meetings
- RTC reports during the monthly PUADD Board of Director's meetings
- Utilizing the PUADD Web Site (www.purchaseadd.org) to post transportation projects / information / comments and providing a link for public feedback
- Utilizing the PUADD quarterly newsletter to reach, educate and inform the public on various transportation programs/issues
- Social Networking – utilizing web-based networks such as Facebook and Twitter to post information about meetings and other transportation related issues
- Conducting local transportation meetings with local officials and interested community leaders
- Address civic groups, chamber meetings and government meetings concerning the statewide transportation process
- Using e-mail lists to provide transportation information materials to interested persons and agencies

Activities may also include:

- Conducting local or regional public/information meetings as requested by the KYTC or RTC.
- Attending fiscal court and city council meetings requesting input for the CHAF. This would include obtaining information relative to identifying new projects and evaluating existing CHAF and prioritization information. This process allows the PUADD to be part of the meeting agenda and allows local citizens the opportunity to also provide comments.
- Utilizing local newspapers to help reach more sectors of the public and provide education on the transportation planning process.
- Using advisory committees/groups as an extension of the regional transportation committee to include a more diverse group of individuals and representation of the region. This extension group allows for the public involvement/input process to expand beyond the regular committee members.
- Conducting public meetings at county courthouse, city hall, or local community centers.
- Utilizing existing services/programs at the PUADD to distribute information (i.e. Child Care, Housing, Aging) that could provide more opportunities to reach low-income, minority and elderly populations.
- Conduct a regional transportation planning workshop for government and local officials, planning commissions, economic and tourism officials, etc. to educate them on the statewide planning process.
- Utilizing local county and city access cable channels.
- Using surveys in newsletters, mail-outs, e-mails, etc. to gain public input.

3.2 List of Resources

To expand participation opportunities, the PUADD has initiated a list of resources for general and targeted outreach methods for the region. All of the items listed may not be used at the same time or may not be used at all but could be used, if needed, by the PADD to include those persons who have been traditionally underserved by the existing transportation system and for the general participation procedures.

1. Third Party Groups

The PUADD will seek to increase public outreach to the underserved populations by contacting third party groups and asking for their assistance in creating public awareness concerning transportation related issues. The agencies, groups or people that wish to provide assistance can be utilized to distribute materials pertaining to the statewide planning process. The members may be able to utilize their brochures, newsletters, word of mouth, etc concerning public meetings, announcements of public review and comment periods for statewide planning documents by sharing and distributing the information with the populations they service. These groups may include, but not be limited to the following:

- Senior citizen centers
- Public libraries
- Public health departments
- Public transit authorities
- NAACP
- Housing authorities
- Post offices
- County or city clerk's office
- Charitable organizations
- Churches
- Migrant education programs
- Adult education programs
- Chamber of commerce
- Community based services
- Human relations commissions
- State government agencies
- Disabled American Veterans

2. Public Meetings

The PUADD will hold local or regional public information/input meetings as requested by the KYTC or by the RTC to provide additional opportunities for public comments related to transportation issues and the transportation planning process.

3. PADD Website

The PUADD website (www.purchaseadd.org) has a link dedicated to the transportation planning process. The website provides an explanation of the planning process and its purpose, several documents and maps for review and information on upcoming meetings. This information is vital for the public participation process as it allows citizens the opportunity to understand the statewide planning process and take advantage of upcoming meetings. Further commitments to providing information will continue in an effort to make documents and forms electronically accessible formats for easy viewing.

4. Newspapers

Information can be sent to the local newspapers in the region. While none are identified as targeting specific traditionally underserved audiences, all have the potential to have traditionally underserved subscribers. Information can be distributed to the newspapers relating to media releases with announcements of meeting dates and locations, announcements of documents available for public review and comment, and information about the statewide planning process.

5. Radio

Information can be sent to radio stations that serve the region. None are identified as targeting specific traditionally underserved audiences, but all have the potential to have traditionally served underserved listeners. Public meeting invitations can be sent to the stations along with media releases with announcements of meeting dates and locations and information about the statewide planning process or statewide documents available for public review and comment.

6. Television

Information can be sent to television stations that serve the region. This could include regular network broadcast stations as well as local cable access channels that may be available throughout the region. These channels can also be utilized in creating public awareness.

7. Traveling Exhibits

Traveling exhibits may be used to display information about public meetings, review of statewide documents and the statewide planning process. The following locations may be utilized to display information:

Public libraries
Post offices
County courthouses
City halls
Community centers, meeting halls, churches
Chambers of commerce
KYTC Highway District 1 office
Purchase Area Development District office

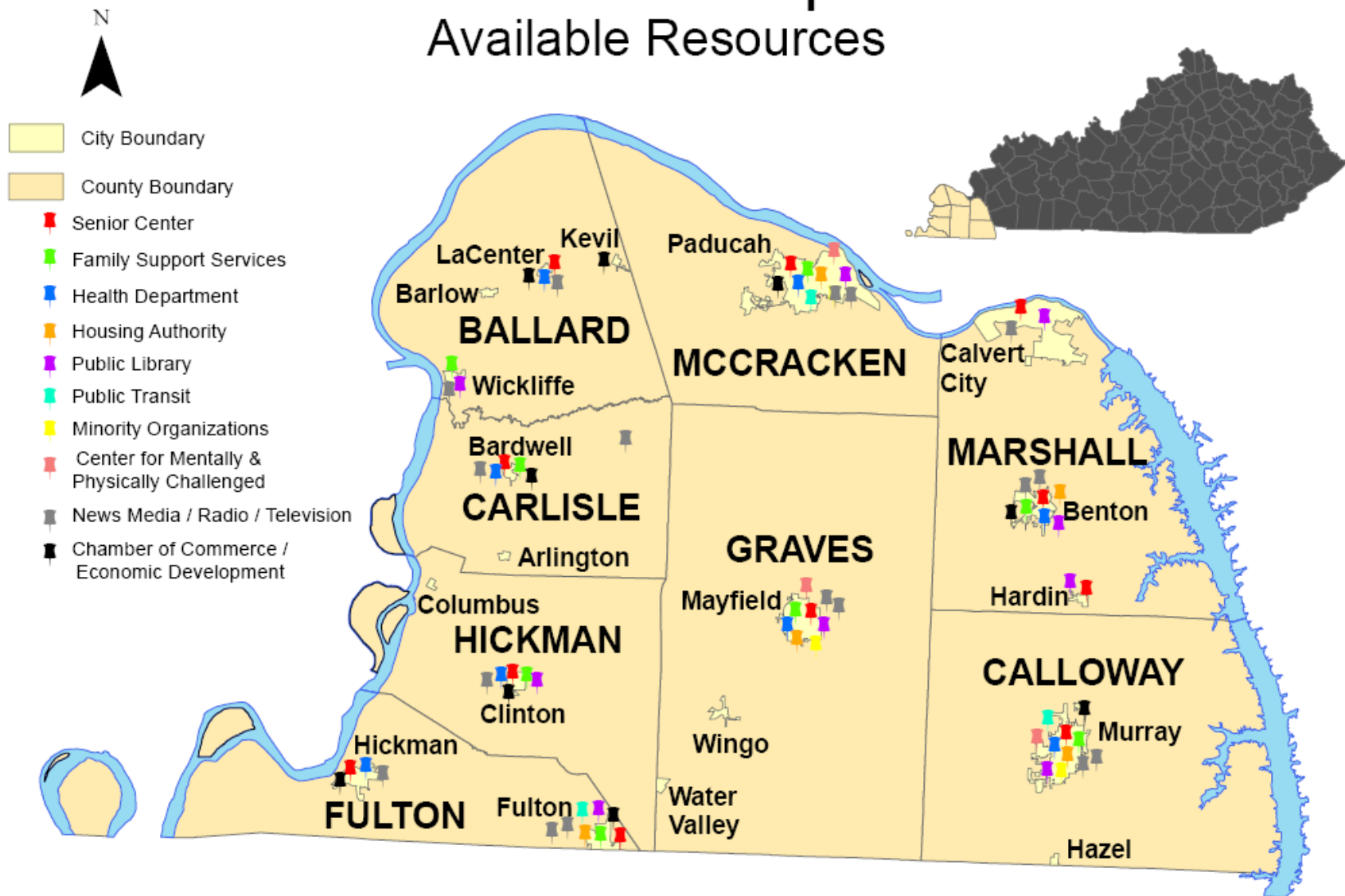
- Schools
- Public housing authorities
- Senior citizen centers or housing
- Malls, restaurants, shopping centers
- Special event locations
- Other identified locations through planning process

3.3 Map of Resources

As part of the KYTC Annual Work Program agreement, the PUADD maintains a detailed database of contact information for these resources. This information can be obtained by contacting the PUADD transportation planner. The following map illustrates areas where these resources are available within the region:

Purchase Area Development District

Available Resources



3.4 FY25 Groups Addressed

In agreement with the FY25 KYTC Regional Transportation Work Program – Work Element 2A, the PUADD will plan to attend various civic and government meetings and request speaking opportunities to review the statewide transportation planning process and various transportation documents, i.e. Statewide Transportation Plan, Statewide Transportation Involvement Plan, Highway Plan, etc. and provide opportunities for review and input. Efforts to reach, educate, and involve the public in the transportation planning process include, but are not limited to, providing information on the aforementioned transportation plans through use of the PADD website, newsletters, Facebook and utilizing the e-marketing tool called Constant Contact. If the need arises or specific requests are made to address other groups, the PUADD will attempt to schedule those engagements.

In addition, PUADD staff anticipates attending:

- Arlington City Council
- Ballard County Chamber of Commerce
- Ballard County Fiscal Court
- Bardwell City Council
- Barlow City Council
- Calloway County Transportation Committee
- Carlisle County Fiscal Court
- Columbus City Council
- Hardin City Council
- Kevil City Council
- Purchase Area Regional Transit
- Wickliffe City Council

In FY25, staff met with the following groups:

- Jul 10 – Spoke to Hickman Co. Rotary Club.
- Sep 19 – Made presentation to National Mississippi River Parkway Commission about Kentucky Great River Road.
- Nov 20 – Met with Graves County Road department to discuss local roads.
- Nov 20 – Met with Ballard County Judge Executive to discuss local roads.
- Feb 9 – Met (virtually) with national Mississippi River Parkway Commission Transportation Committee.
- Jan 30 – Met with McCracken County Engineer to discuss local roads.
- Dec 11 – Met with Purchase Area Transit (PART).
- Jan 22 – Met with KPTA in Louisville at Omni Hotel.
- Feb 26 – Met with Purchase Area Transit (PART).
- Mar 6 – Met with Hickman County Judge Executive to discuss SHIFT prioritization.
- Mar 6 – Met with Fulton County Judge Executive to discuss SHIFT prioritization.

- Mar 11 – Met with Calloway/City of Murray to discuss SHIFT prioritization.
- Mar 12 – Met with Marshall County Judge Executive to discuss SHIFT prioritization.
- Mar 13 – Met with Ballard County Judge Executive to discuss SHIFT prioritization.
- Mar 13 – Met with Carlisle County Judge Executive to discuss SHIFT prioritization.
- Mar 18 – Met with Mayfield/Graves County to discuss SHIFT prioritization.
- Mar 28 – Met (virtually) with national Mississippi River Parkway Commission Transportation Committee.
- Apr 2 – Met with Paducah/McCracken County to discuss SHIFT prioritization.
- May 1 – Spoke to KY MRPC Group about upcoming events and budget updates.
- May 7 – Met (virtually) with MRPC Board members to discuss GRR transportation initiatives.
- May 8 – Met with Hickman Co. Senior Center to discuss transportation funding.
- Jun 3 – Made presentation at Graves Co. Economic Development group to discuss SHIFT and transportation projects in the area.
- Jun 24 – Met with Purchase Area Transit (PART).
- Jun 26- Made presentation to Graves Co. Industrial roundtable to discuss MTG/MFU and how it affects them and PUADD's role.

CHAPTER 4: SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILES

4.1 Introduction

The PUADD transportation planner will develop a plan to encourage participation by minority and low-income populations in the public involvement process and include subject populations in the transportation planning process, including but not limited to committee membership, county committees, meeting with various civic groups, neighborhood meetings, or other methods of contacting, informing and obtaining input from subject populations.

Title VI was enacted as part of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. It prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color and national origin in programs and activities receiving federal financial assistance. Public outreach activities will include efforts to involve the traditionally underserved groups (i.e. minorities, elderly, low-income persons) in the transportation planning process. These potentially underrepresented populations may also be youth of the community, persons with disabilities, senior citizens and others who may be too busy to attend public meetings. These efforts may include, but not limited to the following:

- Identifying areas in the region with concentrations of minority, elderly and low-income populations
- Including organizations that deal directly with minority groups on the Stakeholder lists
- Posting notification of meetings, public hearings, and open houses in county health departments, senior centers, local community centers, post offices and churches
- Publishing notification of meetings, public hearings and open houses in Spanish
- RTC advisory members to include representatives from low-income housing authorities, directors from senior citizen centers, public transportation representatives, etc.
- Including speakers/guests at committee meetings to discuss public transportation issues, pedestrian issues for minority and low income populations in their communities

4.2 Demographic Information

This research estimates the total population of the PUADD to be 197,157 which represents 4.4% of the state population estimated at 4,510,725. McCracken County has the highest population in the PUADD region with 67,584 people (34.3% of the region and 1.5% of the state). Calloway is the second most populous county with an estimated population of 37,882. Graves ranks third with a population estimate of 36,612.

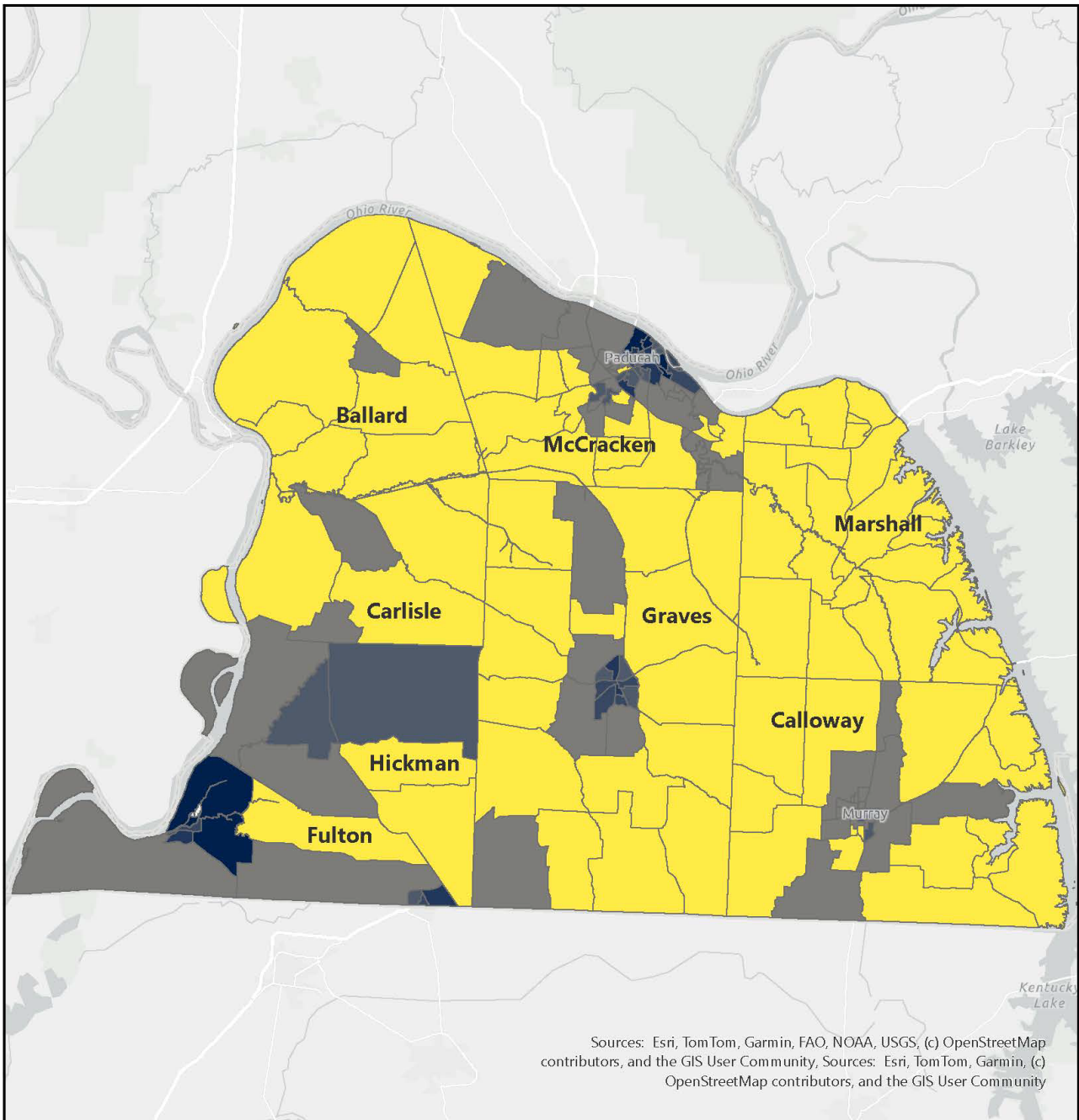
On the maps, graduated color symbology is used to show a quantitative difference between mapped features by varying the color of symbols. Data is classified into five (5) ranges that are each assigned a different color from a color scheme to represent the range. A continuous color scheme is used to apply different shades of the same color so that lighter

shades match lower data values and darker shades match higher data values. Three (3) urban area maps (Mayfield, Murray and Paducah) have also been included.

4.3 Census Maps

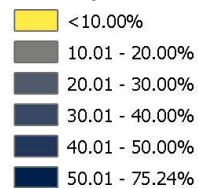
The maps on the following pages are used to demonstrate the region breakdown by county for total population by race, the elderly population (age 65 and over), the poverty status and population by disability (18 years and older) and ability to speak English (5 years and older).

The data source is the Kentucky State Data Center Census 2022 American Community Survey 5 Year Data (2019-2023)



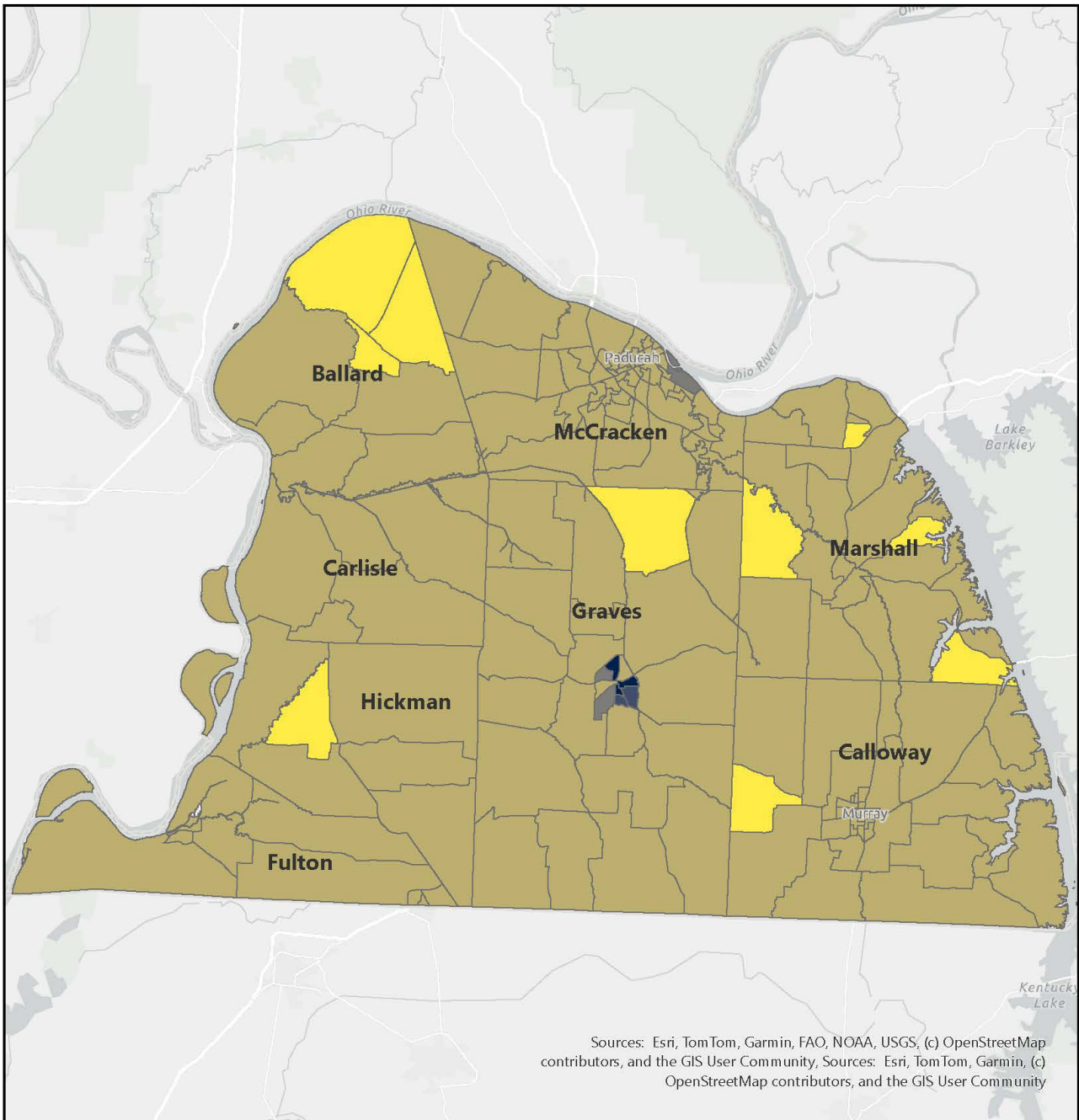
**Percent Minority
Population**

Minority

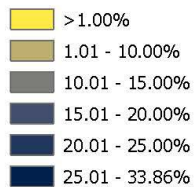


**Purchase Area Development District
Minority Population Percentage**



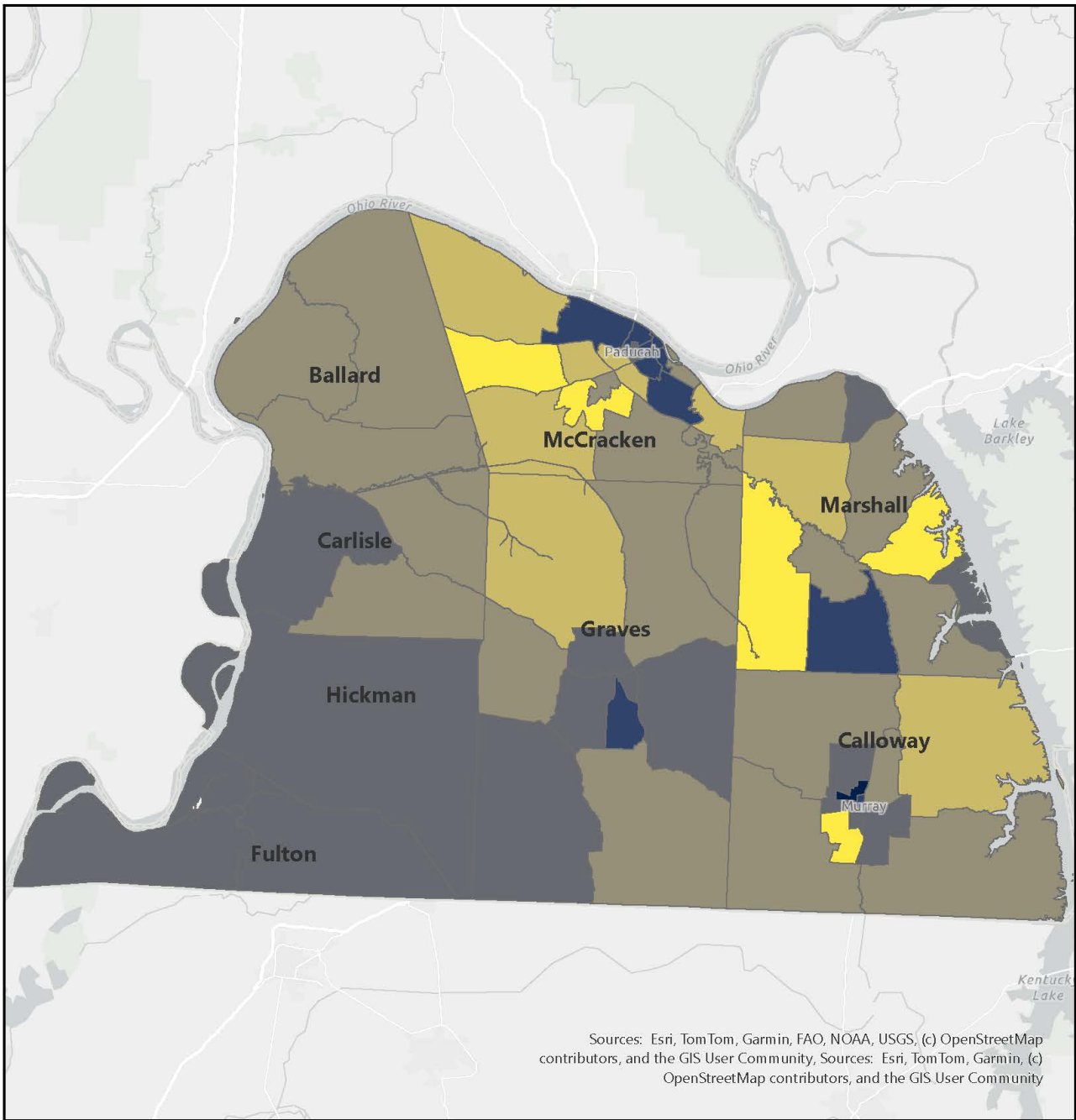


**Hispanic/Latino
Percentage**



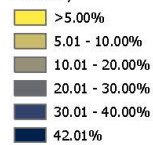
**Purchase Area Development District
Hispanic or Latino Percentage**





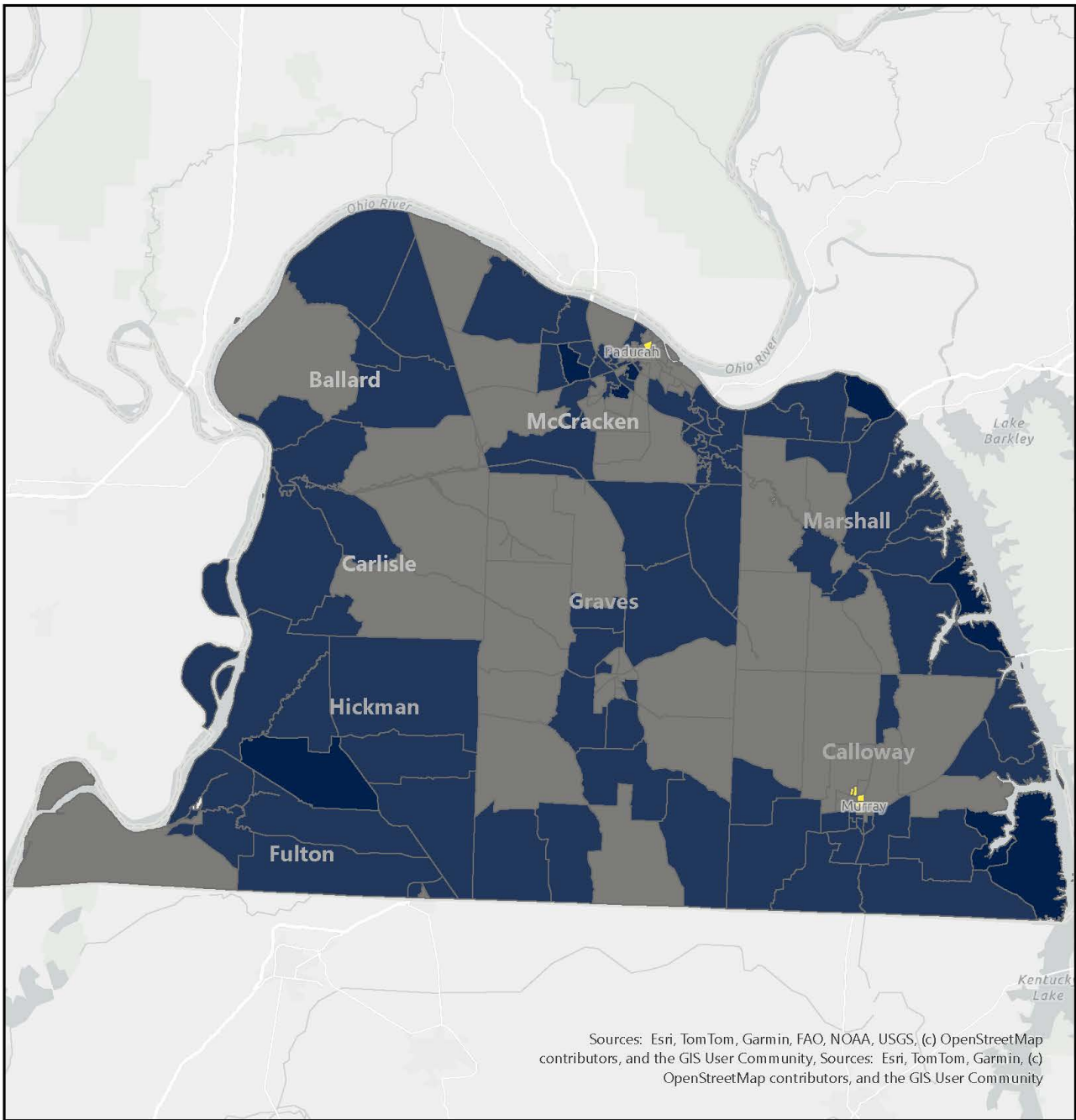
Population whose
income in the past
12 months is
below federal
poverty level

Poverty

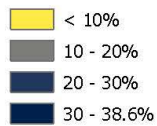


Purchase Area Development District Percent Below Poverty Line



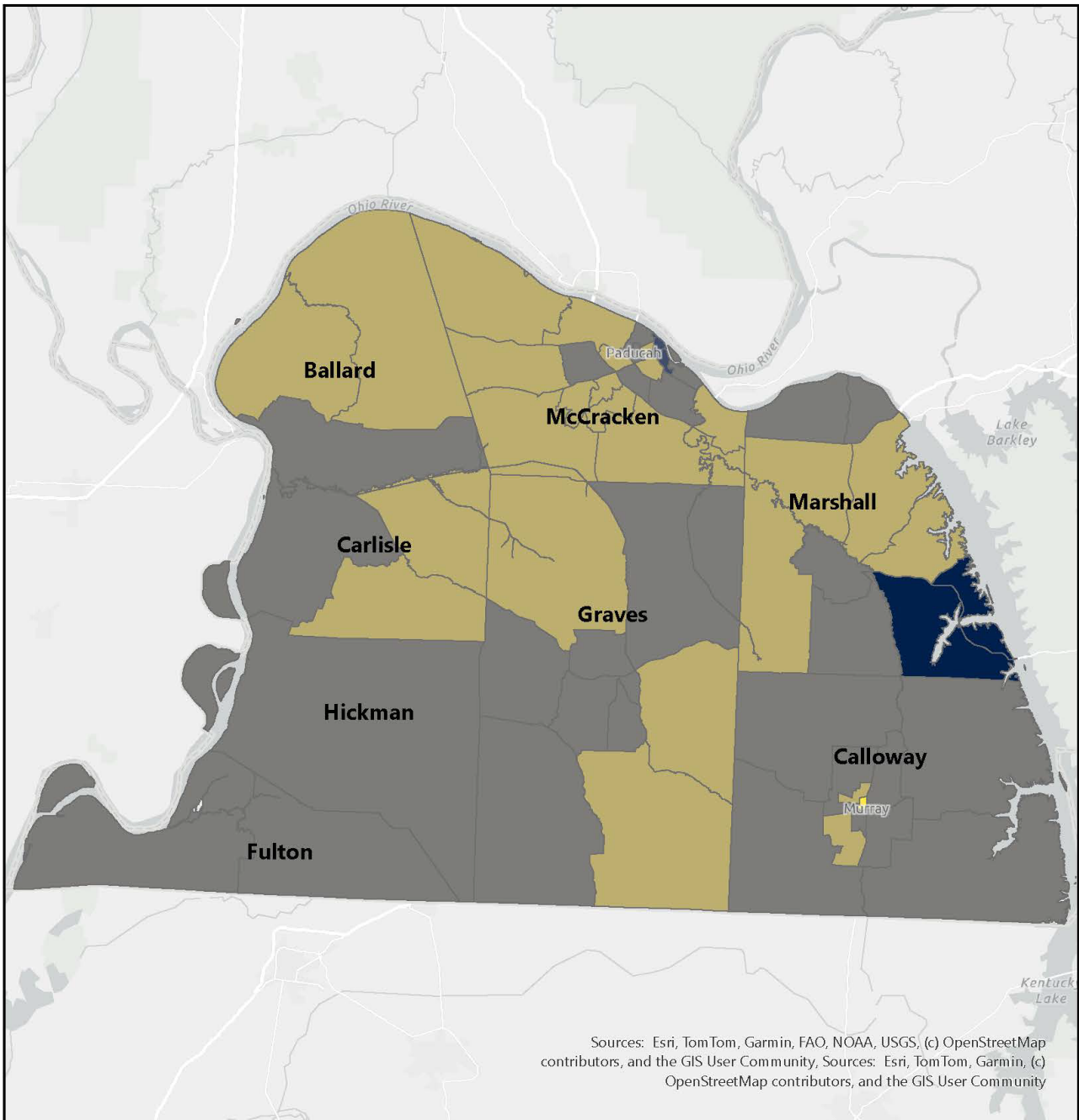


Percent of population
65 years and over



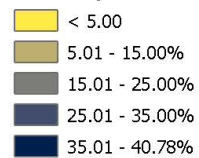
Purchase Area Development District Age 65 and Over Percentage





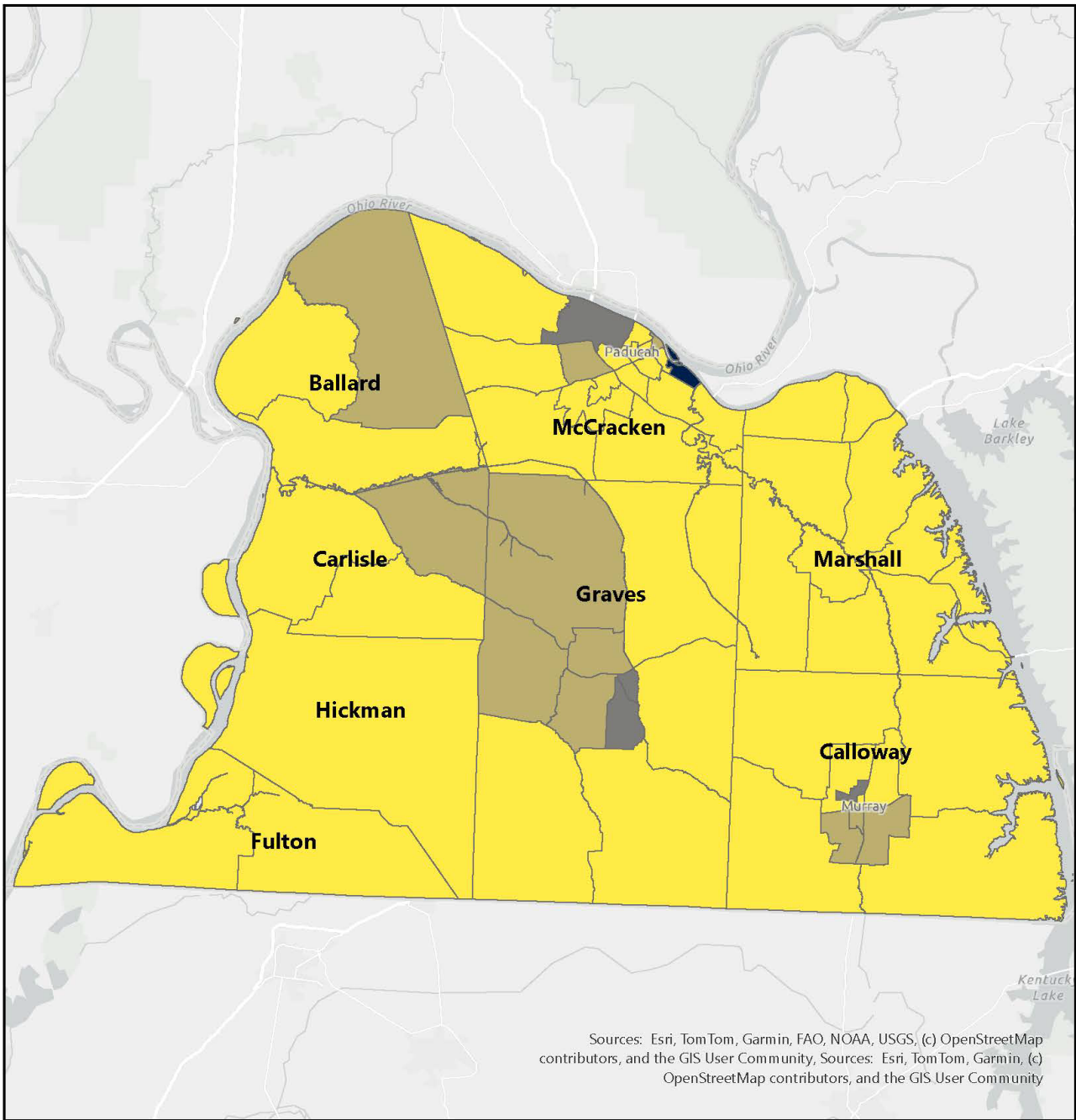
**Percent Disability
(Age 18+)**

Disability+18



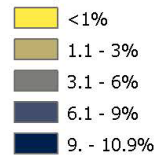
Purchase Area Development District Percent Disability (Age 18+)





LEP PERCENTAGE

Age 5+ Speaking
English Less Than
Very Well



Purchase Area Development District LEP Percentage



4.4 Summary Quick Facts

The concentrations of underserved populations in PUADD are consistent with, or lower than, statewide trends at a regional level. While the percentages of certain underserved populations are above the state average in some counties in the region, the overall total populations in these concentrations is still relatively small. According to estimates from the American Community Survey (ACS, 2022) PUADD comprised 4.4% of the state population.

PADD Quick Facts

Statewide, PADD contains:

- 3.4% of the Black or African American population
- 3.7% of the Hispanic or Latino population
- 10.1% of the American Indian / Alaskan Native population
- 2.2% of the Asian population
- 7.9% of the Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander population
- 2.9% of Some Other Race population
- 4.3% of the low-income population
- 5.3% of the age 65 years old and over population
- 4.4% of the disabled population 18 years old and over

County Quick Facts

- McCracken County has the largest overall total population (67,584) and the highest total African American population (6,730) in the region.
- Fulton County has the highest percentage of African Americans in the region, at 24.3 percent and has the region's 3rd smallest overall population of 6,440.
- Graves County has 40.7 percent of the region's Hispanic population with 2,838.
- The four largest counties in the region by population are McCracken (67,584), Calloway (37,882), Graves (36,612) and Marshall (31,728); these four counties contain 88.0 percent of the region's population (197,157). These four counties also have 93.1 percent of the Hispanic population.
- The four counties that border the Mississippi River (Ballard, Carlisle, Hickman, Fulton) have the smallest total population numbers in the region. Hickman County is the smallest with 4,470 and Ballard County is the largest with 7,678. Total population of the four counties is 23,351.
- McCracken County has the highest number of people in poverty in the region with 10,173 residents, which represents 15.3 percent of the county population.
- Fulton County has the highest concentration of poverty in the region at 25.7 percent.
- McCracken County has the most persons "age 65 years old and over" in the region, with 13,614; this represents 20.1 percent of the county population.

- Hickman County has the highest concentration of persons “age 65 years old and over” in the region with 25.8 percent.
- The region has 31,384 persons identified as disabled; percentagewise all eight counties range from 18.7 percent to 26.8 percent in this category.
- McCracken County has the highest number of disabled with 9,740.
- Hickman County has the highest concentration of disabled which represents 26.8 percent or 925 of the county civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Overall Fulton County has the highest percentage of racial minorities (30.7%) while McCracken County is second (18.5%). These counties are higher than the state percentage of 16.8%, while the remaining six (6) counties represented in the PUADD fall below the state percentage of minorities. The lowest concentrations of racial minorities occur in Marshall (4.0%), Ballard (8.5%) and Carlisle (9.0%) counties. All other counties within PUADD have from 12.3 to 15.5% of their populations that claimed minority status.

The state percentage of adults under the poverty line is 16.1%. There are five (5) counties within the PUADD that have an equal or higher percentage of their respective population, when compared to State percentages, that claim to be below the poverty line: Calloway (17.2%), Carlisle (16.7%), Fulton (25.7%), Graves (20.5%), and Hickman (20.8%) Counties.

Population aging is among the most important trends in 21st-century America and is occurring more rapidly in rural than in urban areas. All but one PUADD counties have a percentage population 65 years of age and older that is higher than the State average of 17.0%. Those counties are Ballard (22.0%), Carlisle (19.9%), Fulton (20.9%), Graves (18.3%), Hickman (25.8%), Marshall (22.1%) and McCracken (20.1%).

Of the PUADD counties, four (4) of the eight (8) counties are at or above the state average of 21.3% of adults with a disability. Those at or above the Kentucky average are: Fulton (26.6%), Graves (23.7%), Hickman (26.8%) and Marshall (21.7%) Counties.

No PUADD counties exceeded the state average of 3.9%. Graves County has the highest average with a population of 2.9% with limited English proficiency. Four (4) other counties with limited English proficiency above 1% were Ballard (1.1%), Calloway (1.3%), and Carlisle (1.1%).

CHAPTER 5: MULTIMODAL CONTACTS

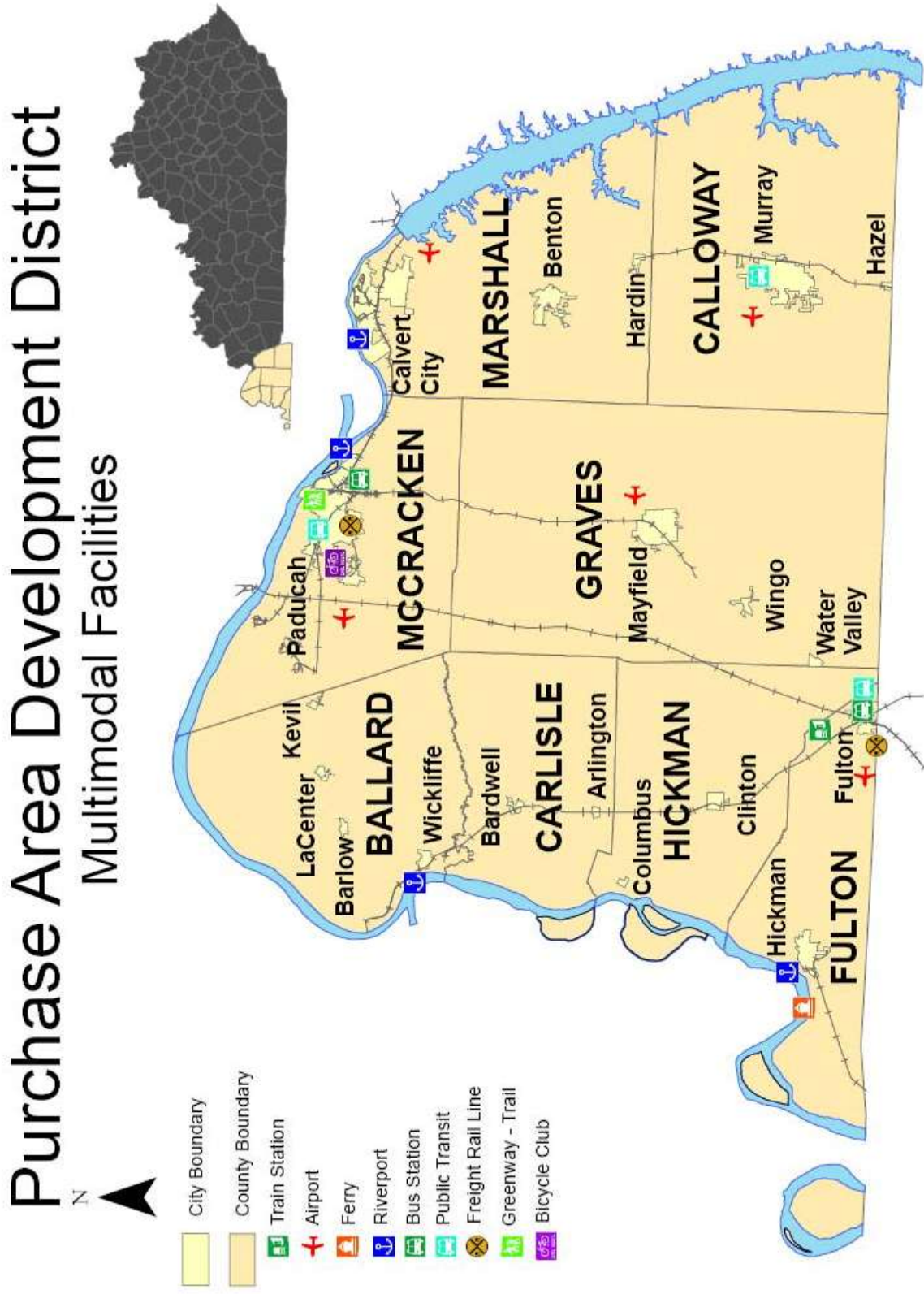
5.1 Introduction

During the course of business it may become necessary to contact area stakeholders and/or industry experts in order to garner local input on transportation issues or opportunities affecting the area. This list includes contact information for representatives of aviation, railroads, waterways and riverports, public transportation, and pedestrian, bicycle and greenway coordinators.

The PUADD maintains a contact list for those who have interest in the region. To obtain this listing please contact the PUADD transportation planner.

5.2 Map of Multimodal Facilities

The following map illustrates facilities that have been identified within the region.



This map was produced in cooperation with the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet

CHAPTER 6: INVENTORY OF LOCAL PLANNING UNITS

6.1 Introduction

Land use planning is conducted by local planning units (planning commissions) for various cities and counties across Kentucky. As part of their planning process, some planning units develop comprehensive plans, zoning ordinances and/or subdivision regulations. These documents are intended to guide community decisions about future land use, development, community facilities, transportation and other infrastructure. Information about planning commissions, staff, and their primary documents are constantly changing over time. It is important for many reasons for state government agencies such as the Transportation, Economic Development, Energy & Environment, and Education and Workforce Development Cabinets, as well as the public, to have easy access to this information.

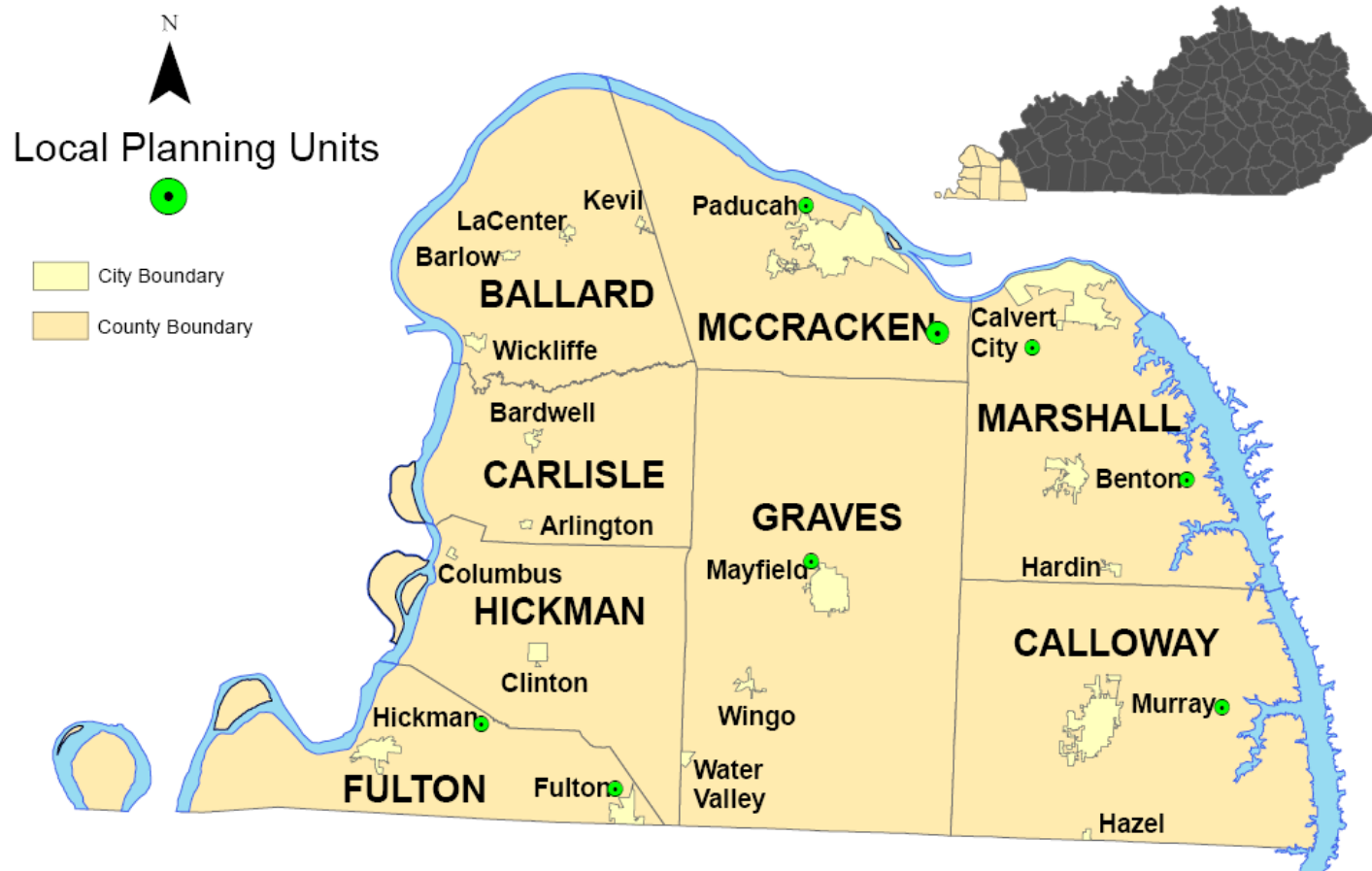
Comprehensive planning is a decision-making tool for officials and citizens in guiding future growth and development of communities. In Kentucky, state laws mandate that any city or county that has zoning regulations first adopt a comprehensive plan. The plan then must be updated at a minimum once every five years. The comprehensive plan contains a land use element as well as a transportation element. The land use element is important to establish policy guidance that will be used in making decisions about the compatibility and appropriateness of individual developments within the context of the larger community. The transportation element evaluates the current transportation network and its relevance to the land use and future growth patterns. The purpose of this task is to ensure orderly development of the community transportation network considering not only facilities for automobiles but other modes of transportation as well, such as pedestrian and bicycle improvements, freight movement facilities, water transportation, and other mobility issues applicable to the community. Other common problems experienced in developing areas that will be addressed in this element are access management and neighborhood traffic calming.

The connection between transportation and land use is a fundamental concept in transportation. Transportation and land use are inexorably connected. Everything that happens to land use has transportation implications and every transportation action affects land use. Transportation actions can help shape land use by providing infrastructure to improve accessibility and mobility. Accessibility can be measured by the number of travel opportunities or destinations within a particular travel radius, measured in terms of either travel time or distance. Mobility is directly influenced by the layout of the transportation network and the level of service it offers. Land development generates travel, and travel generates the need for new facilities, which in turn increases accessibility and attracts further development.

6.2 Map of Local Planning Units

The PUADD maintains an inventory of land use plans, planning commissions and/or zoning ordinances. If detailed information is needed, please contact the PUADD. The following map illustrates areas that have local planning units within the region.

Purchase Area Development District



This map was produced in cooperation with the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet



CHAPTER 7: TRANSPORTATION TERMS AND ACRONYMS

7.1 Glossary of Terms and Acronyms

The following glossary has been created as a reference tool for some of the more commonly used transportation terms and acronyms.

A

Adequacy Rating

Adequacy Rating is a numerical score from 0 to 100 evaluating the current condition of a roadway segment based on congestion, safety, and pavement condition.

American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO)

AASHTO is a nonprofit, nonpartisan association representing highway and transportation departments in the fifty (50) states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. It represents all five transportation modes: air, highways, public transportation, rail and water. Its primary goal is to foster the development, operation and maintenance of an integrated national transportation system.

American Public Transit Association (APTA)

The American Public Transportation Association (APTA) is an international organization that has been representing the transit industry for over 100 years, since 1882. Over ninety percent of passengers using transit in the U.S. and Canada are carried by APTA members. APTA includes bus, rapid transit and commuter rail systems, and the organizations responsible for planning, designing, constructing, financing and operating transit systems. In addition, government agencies, metropolitan planning organizations, state departments of transportation, academic institutions and trade publications are also part of APTA.

Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA)

A federal law prohibiting discrimination against people with disabilities. Requires public entities and public accommodations to provide accessible accommodations for people with disabilities.

Area Development District (ADD)

Fifteen (15) regional planning agencies mandated by state legislation. The fifteen (15) ADDs in Kentucky are the regional planning agencies through which various federal and state programs are administered. The state's rural transportation planning program is administered and facilitated through the fifteen Area Development Districts.

Arterial

A class of roads serving major traffic movements (high-speed, high volume) for travel between major points.

Association of Metropolitan Planning Organizations (AMPO)

AMPO is a nonprofit, membership organization established in 1994 to serve the needs and interests of Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPOs) nationwide. AMPO offers it member

MPOs technical assistance and training, conferences and workshops, frequent print and electronic communications, research, a forum for transportation policy development and coalition building, and a variety of other services.

B

Bicycle Facilities/Amenities

A general term denoting provisions made to accommodate or encourage bicycling, including parking facilities, shared roadways, bikeways, etc.

Bicycle Lane (Bike Lane)

A portion of a roadway which has been designated by striping, signing and pavement markings for the exclusive use of bicyclists.

Bicycle Route (Bike Route)

A segment of a system of bikeways designated by the jurisdiction having the authority with appropriate directional and informational markers, with or without a specific bicycle route number.

Bikeway

A facility designed to accommodate bicycle travel for recreational or commuting purposes. Bikeways are not necessarily separated facilities; they may be designed and operated to be shared with other travel modes.

C

Census Defined Urbanized Area (UZA)

UZA is defined by the Bureau of the Census as being comprised of "... one or more central places/cities, plus the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory (urban fringe) that together has a minimum of 50,000 persons." The urban fringe consists of a contiguous territory having a population density of at least 1,000 per square mile. The UZA provides population totals for transportation-related funding formulas that require an urban/rural population number.

Coal Haul

Coal Haul is those routes over which coal was reported transported by truck during the previous calendar year.

Collector

A roadway linking traffic on local roads to the arterial road network.

Continuous Highways Analysis Framework (CHAF)

CHAF is an application enabling users to collect, track, and analyze identified transportation needs. CHAF also provides a means to sponsor, score, and rank projects as part of the Strategic Highway Investment Formula for Tomorrow (SHIFT).

Critical Crash Rate Factor (CRF)

Critical Crash Rate Factor-the quotient showing the ratio of the crash rate for a roadway spot or segment divided by the critical crash rate for that roadway spot or segment based on roadway type, number of lanes and median type. The critical rate for a roadway type is determined annually by the Kentucky Transportation Center.

E**Extended Weight**

Extended Weight is a designated highway network over which certain vehicular weight limits are relaxed for coal haul vehicles.

F**Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act (FAST Act)**

Enacted in December 2015 as Public Law 114-94. The FAST Act maintains a focus on safety, keeps intact the established structure of the various highway-related programs managed by FHWA, continues efforts to streamline project delivery and, for the first time, provides a dedicated source of federal dollars for freight projects.

Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)

The division of the United States Department of Transportation responsible for funding highway policy and funding.

Federal Transit Administration (FTA)

A Division of the United States Department of Transportation (USDOT) responsible for funding transit planning and programs.

Functional Classification

A system of classifying rural and urban roadways by use and level of traffic volume: interstates, arterials, collectors, and local roads are the chief classes.

G**Geographic Information System (GIS)**

A GIS is a computerized mapping technology that allows the creation and overlay of various geographic features, commonly linked to socioeconomic and other data.

H

Highway District Office (HDO)

Kentucky has twelve (12) highway district offices located throughout the state.

Highway Information System (HIS)

Highway Information System: a comprehensive database of highway inventory information maintained by, and in many cases collected by, the KYTC Division of Planning.

I

Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA)

The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA), also known as the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (Public Law 117-58), was signed into law in 2021. It expands on previous transportation legislation, establishes over a dozen new highway programs, and increases funding opportunities for local governments and non-traditional entities.

Intermodal

The ability to connect and the connections between modes of transportation.

Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 (ISTEA)

Legislative initiative by the U.S. Congress that restructured funding for transportation programs. ISTEA authorized increased levels of highway and transportation funding from FY92-97 and increased the role of regional planning commissions/MPO in funding decisions. The Act also required comprehensive regional and statewide long-term transportation plans and places and increased emphasis on public participation and transportation alternatives. Many of the programs that began with ISTEA have been continued through the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21), which was signed into law June of 1998.

International Roughness Index (IRI)

International Roughness Index is a measure of pavement roughness.

K

Kentucky Transportation Cabinet (KYTC)

KYTC is the state agency responsible for transportation funding, planning and programs at the statewide level.

L

Level of Service (LOS)

This term refers to a standard measurement used by transportation officials which reflects the relative ease of traffic flow in a scale of A to F, with free-flow being rated LOS-A and highly congested conditions rated as LOS-F.

Local Roads

Local roads carry the lowest traffic volumes and typically connect with other local roads and collectors (i.e., internal subdivision roads). This class of roadway is generally excluded from Federal funding.

Long-Range Statewide Transportation Plan

This document is a federally required long-range transportation plan that is a minimum twenty year period. The federal legislation requires that a plan be developed for at least a twenty year period and must be financially balanced. This document, which was first produced in Kentucky in 1995 and updated in 1999, included both policy and projects. The 2006 Plan is a policy only plan.

M**Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act (MAP-21)**

The federal transportation reauthorization legislation, enacted July 6, 2012 as Public Law 112-141. MAP-21 creates a streamlined, performance based, and multimodal program to address the many challenges facing the U.S. transportation system. These challenges include improving safety, maintaining infrastructure condition, reducing traffic congestion, improving efficiency of the system and freight movement, protecting the environment, and reducing delays in project delivery.

Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO)

The organizational entity designated by law with responsibility for developing transportation plans and programs for urbanized areas of 50,000 or more in population. MPOs are established by agreement of the Governor (or Governors) and units of local government which together represent 75% of the affected population of an urbanized area.

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

An area defined by the Office of Management and Budget as a Federal statistical standard. An area qualifies for recognition as an MSA if it includes a city of at least 50,000 population or an urbanized area of at least 50,000 with a total metropolitan area population of at least 100,000.

Mile Point (MP)

Mile Point; used, along with county and route number, to identify location of a highway segment.

N**National Highway (NHS)**

A network of interstate and state highways which serve longer distance mobility needs, are important to the nation's economy, defense, and mobility, and are eligible for matching federal funds for capital improvement.

National Truck Network (NN)

National Truck Network are those routes on the state maintained road system which have been specifically designated by KYTC and approved by FHWA for use by motor vehicles (trucks) with increased dimensions (e.g., 102 inches wide, 13-6" high, semi trailers up to 53 feet long, trailers 28 feet long-not to exceed two (2) trailers per truck).

P**Pedestrian**

A person who travels on foot or who uses assistive devices, such as a wheelchair, for mobility.

Poverty Level

The minimum level of money income adequate for families of different sizes, in keeping with American consumption patterns. These levels are determined annually by the U.S. government on the basis of an index originated by the U.S. Social Security Administration and released biennially by the U.S. Census Bureau for states and counties.

R**Pavement Rideability Index (RI)**

A general measure of pavement conditions. The RI is based on a scale of 0 to 5, with 0 being poor and 5 being very good.

Right-of-Way (ROW)

A ROW is a priority path for the construction and operation of highways, light and heavy rail, railroads, et cetera. The ROW phase of a project is the time period in which land in the right-of-way will be purchased.

S**Safe, Accountable, Flexible and Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users**

(SAFETEA-LU) The federal transportation reauthorization legislation, enacted August 10, 2005, as Public Law 109-59. SAFETEA-LU authorizes the Federal surface transportation programs for highways, highway safety, and transit for the 5 year period 2005-2009 and continued many of the provisions of TEA-21, but also further emphasized and elevated the importance of safety and security, further coordination of statewide planning with the metropolitan areas, consultation with local elected officials, and continued public involvement.

Scenic Byways

These routes are nominated by local support groups and designated by the Transportation Cabinet because they are deemed to have roadside or view sheds of aesthetic, historical, cultural, natural, archaeological, and/or recreational value worthy of preservation, restoration, protection, and or enhancement.

Shared Use Path

A pathway physically separated from motor vehicle traffic and used by bicyclists and pedestrians. Generally, shared use paths serve corridors not served by streets and highways to minimize conflict with cross-street traffic.

Small Urban Area (SUA)

Small Urban Area; population centers of between 5,000 and 50,000 persons.

State Implementation Plan (SIP)

A plan mandated by the CAA and developed by each state that contains procedures to monitor, control, maintain, and enforce compliance with National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS).

Six Year Highway Plan (SYP)

A short-range highway plan of projects to be implemented by phase and funding levels for a six-year period in Kentucky. This plan is mandated by Kentucky legislation and is updated and approved by the Kentucky Legislature every two years.

Statewide Transportation Improvements Program (STIP)

A short term transportation planning document covering at least a three year period and updated at least every two years. STIPs are created in conjunction with MPOs and the MPO's TIP is incorporated into the state's STIP. The STIP includes a priority list of projects to be carried out in each of the three years. Projects included in the STIP must be consistent with the long term transportation plan, must conform to regional air quality implementation plans, and must be financially constrained (achievable within existing or reasonably anticipated funding sources).

Strategic Highway Corridor Network (STRAHNET)

A federal highway designation of selected highways to be used for certain national emergencies.

Strategic Highway Investment Formula for Tomorrow (SHIFT)

SHIFT is a data-driven, objective and collaborative approach to determine the state's transportation funding priorities. It is a prioritization model utilized to bring balance and dependability to Kentucky's Highway Plan. The key elements of SHIFT: it is built on real data, it is objective, it is open and transparent, it is collaborative – engaging the input of local and district leaders in transportation, it is dependable.

System Classification/Functional Classification

The categorization of transportation facilities by their actual or expected use characteristics. The distinction is usually made on the basis of access vs. mobility, where lower order roadways

are used primarily for access to individual land uses, while higher order roadways are used primarily for travel between towns or cities.

Surface Transportation Program (STP)

A categorical funding program included under ISTEA and continued under TEA-21 and SAFETEA-LU for transportation roadway projects. Funds may be used for a wide variety of purposes, including: roadway construction, reconstruction, resurfacing, restoration and rehabilitation; roadway operational improvements; capital costs for transit projects; highway and safety.

I

Traffic Volume

Number of vehicles passing a given point over a period of time.

Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP)

A federal funding category for projects that add community or environmental value to any active or completed transportation project. TAP provides funding for surface transportation projects such as on- and off-road pedestrian and bicycle facilities, infrastructure projects for improving non-driver access to public transportation and enhanced mobility, community improvement activities, environmental mitigation and safe routes to school projects.

Transportation Equity Act of the 21st Century (TEA-21)

A law enacted in 1998, TEA-21 authorized federal funding for transportation investment for the time period spanning fiscal year 1998 to fiscal year 2003. Approximately \$218 billion in funding was authorized, the largest amount in history, and is used for highway, transit, and other surface transportation programs.

Transportation Improvement Program (TIP)

Transportation Improvement Program is a document prepared by the MPO. It contains a prioritized list of projects within the metropolitan area for the next four years. This document identifies the projects for inclusion into the STIP. This document must be financially constrained and must be a direct subset of the area's Long-Range Transportation Plan.

U

Unscheduled Project List (UPL)

The prioritized list of potential projects used for consideration in future versions of the KYTC Highway Plan. These projects represent identified needs with data supported deficiencies for which conceptual projects may have been developed, but for which there are no current funding commitments.

Urban Area (UA)

Urban areas represent densely developed territory, and encompass residential, commercial, and other nonresidential urban land uses. Each urban area must encompass at least 2,000 housing

units or at least 5,000 people. This is a change from the previous minimum of 2,500 people which had been in place since the 1910 Census.

V

Volume to Service Flow Ratio (V/SF)

Volume to Service Flow ratio; a quotient showing the ratio of a facility's actual vehicular traffic volume to its theoretical maximum potential vehicular traffic volume; a ratio higher than about 0.6 indicates traffic volumes are approaching congested conditions. This is also referred to V/C or Volume to Capacity ratio.



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