



**THE KENTUCKY TRANSPORTATION CABINET
PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT PROCESS
DRAFT**

**For Statewide Transportation Planning and Project Delivery:
Interested Parties, Public Involvement, and Consultation Process**

2020

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KENTUCKY TRANSPORTATION CABINET THE PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT PROCESS FOR STATEWIDE TRANSPORTATION PLANNING AND PROJECT DELIVERY: Interested Parties, Public Involvement, and Consultation Process

1. INTRODUCTION

The Kentucky Transportation Cabinet (KYTC) has established procedures for the development of the Long Range Statewide Transportation Plan (LRSTP) and the Statewide Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) as mandated by the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 (ISTEA), the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21), the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (SAFETEA-LU), the Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act (MAP-21), and Fixing America's Surface Transportation (FAST) Act of 2015, the Congressional Acts that authorized ongoing federal-aid to transportation programs. In developing these procedures, the KYTC complied with Title 23 of the Code of Federal Regulations under Chapter 1, Subchapter E, Part 450, Subpart B, 450.210 ([23 CFR 450.210](#)) "Interested Parties, Public Involvement, and Consultation" processes by providing opportunities for public review and comment at key decision points.

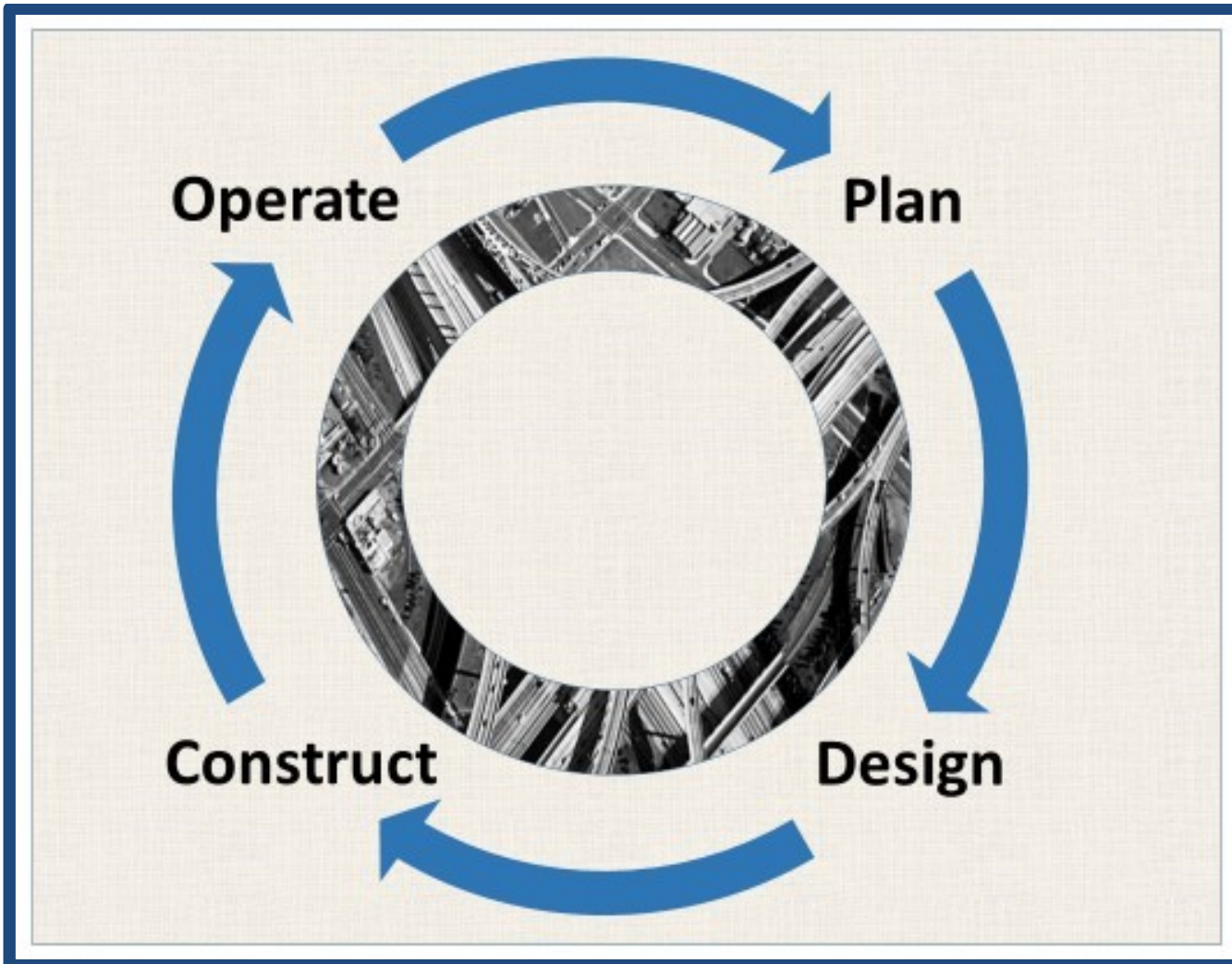
Within this document, the KYTC has established procedures to cover the LRSTP, the STIP, the Consultation Process, and the development and delivery of transportation improvements. The work that the KYTC conducts in pursuing its mission through project development and delivery moves in a continuous life cycle rather than a linear path. This process links the four main areas of transportation system development and maintenance as shown in [Figure 1.0-1](#) -- planning, design, construction, and operations -- to deliver a safe, efficient, environmentally sound and fiscally responsible transportation system that facilitates safe and efficient movement of people and goods.

A knowledge-driven process based upon valid, broad-based input is essential to the effective decision-making required to address the maintenance and improvement of Kentucky's transportation system. This input comes from government, public and technical sources as graphically displayed in [Figure 1.0-2](#).

Analysis of the existing system's form and function as well as the impacts of anticipated improvements is the primary source of technical input. Government input includes guidance, as well as financial support, from state and national government leadership. Public input is feedback received by all users of the system, including those citizens in communities directly affected by proposed improvements.

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[Figure 1.0-1](#) - KYTC Transportation Project Life Cycle

Interested Parties, Public Involvement and Consultation Process: A Visual Guide

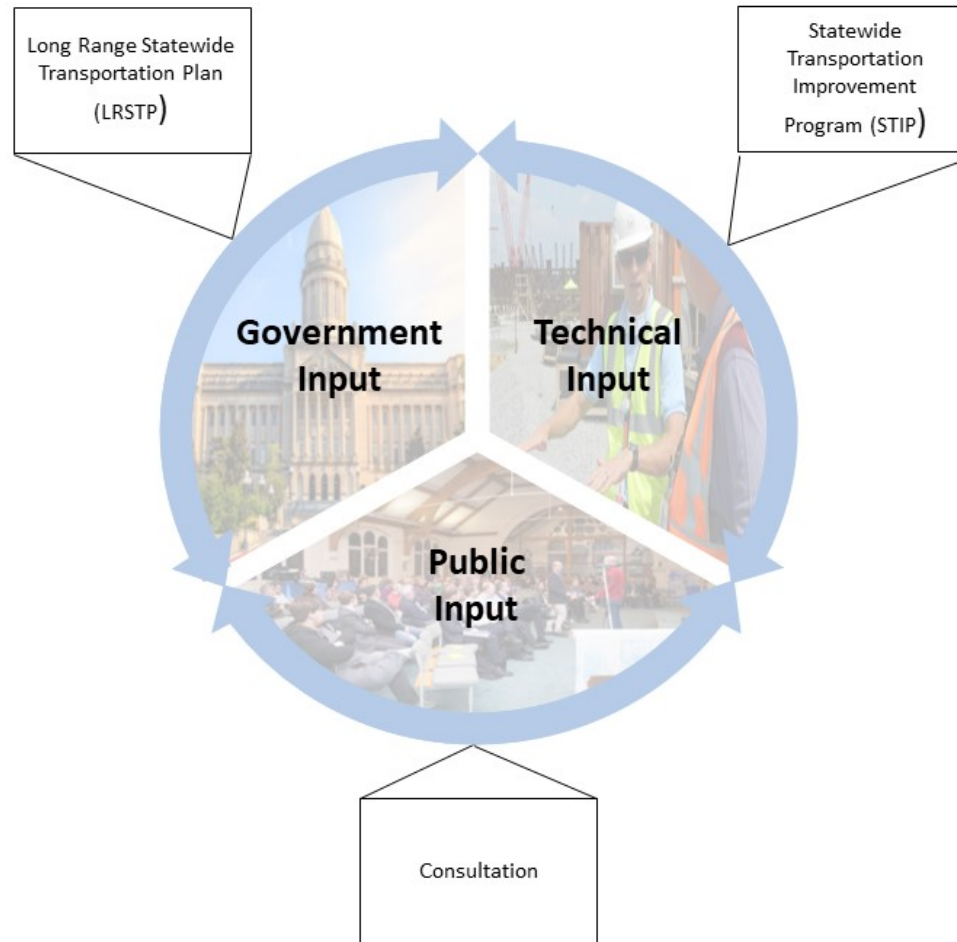


Figure 1.0-2 – Public Involvement with STIP, LRSTP and Consultation Process

The Public Involvement Process goal is to provide Kentuckians the opportunity to aid in the identification of transportation needs and priorities, the planning for how to meet those needs and priorities, and the development and delivery of transportation projects to turn those plans into realized improvements to the transportation system. In order to achieve this goal, there are several public involvement objectives to follow as listed below:

- “Identify” the affected populations, particularly in the traditionally underserved communities, with consideration for their strengths and challenges.
- “Invite” those citizens to participate in the planning process.
- “Inform” the public of the planning and the project development processes for identifying and prioritizing transportation needs.
- “Involve” the affected community during the planning and project development and delivery process to express their concerns and needs.
- “Improve” the participation process by measuring the success of public participation and incorporate those “lessons learned” into future efforts.

Figure 1.0-3 shows the visual representation and connection of these objectives also known as the “Five I’s of Public Involvement.”

These procedures include the identification of interested parties, the use of the Area Development District(s) (ADD), Metropolitan Planning Organization(s) (MPO), the KYTC Central Office and Highway District Offices (s) (HDO), where applicable, to assist in engaging the public, throughout the consultation process for the identification and prioritization of transportation needs. Located within this document in **Appendix A** is a visual representation of the diversity of the state’s population (demographics) to apply as part of the public involvement activities.

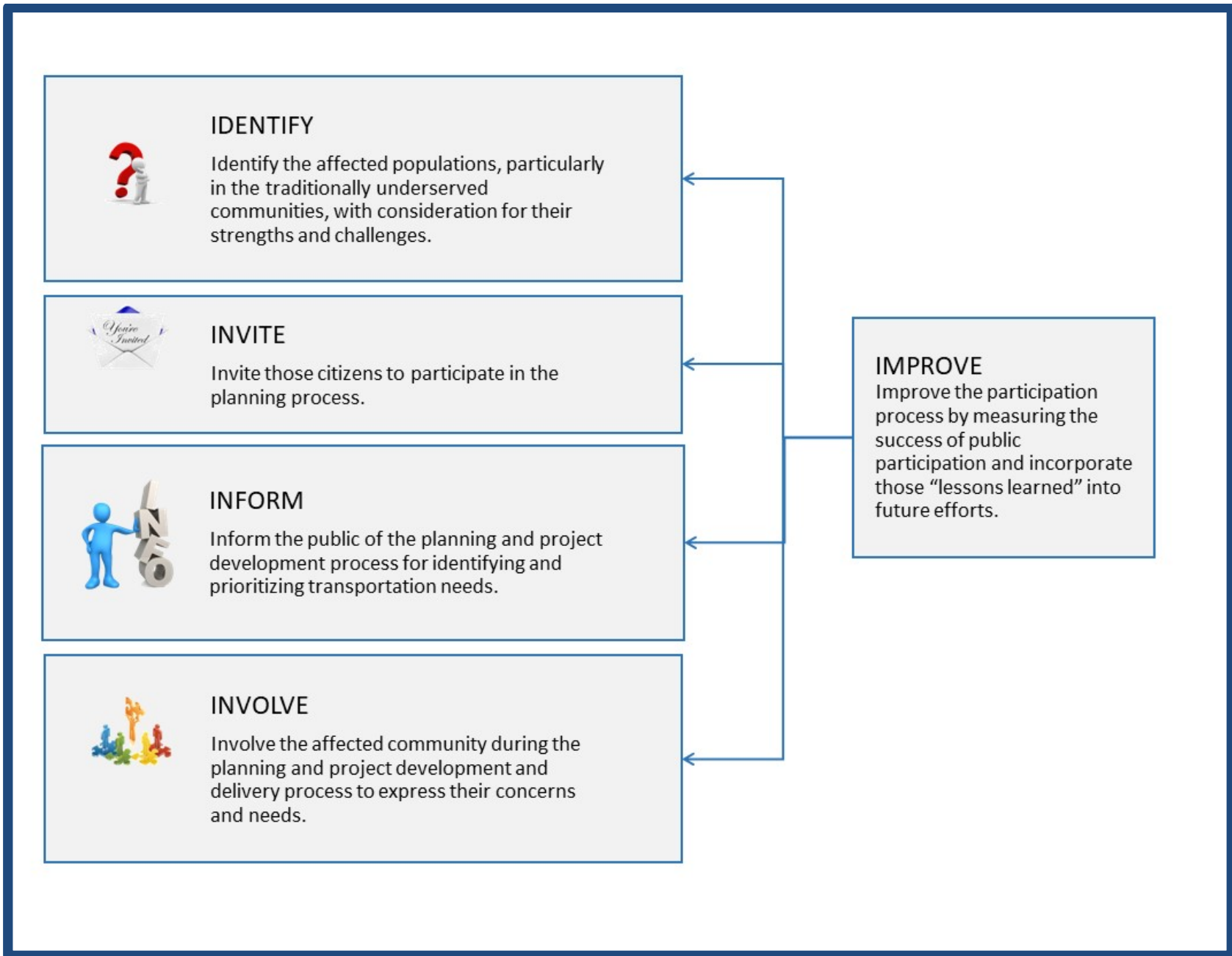


Figure 1.0-3 – Public Involvement Objectives

2. INTERESTED PARTIES

The Cabinet's mission is to "provide a safe, efficient, environmentally sound and fiscally responsible transportation system that delivers economic opportunity and enhances the quality of life in Kentucky."

The KYTC LRSTP and STIP processes incorporate this mission and involve a spirit of cooperation by working with the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), the Federal Transit Administration (FTA), Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPOs), Area Development Districts (ADDs), local city and county governmental agencies, and other interested parties located throughout the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

The entire planning process and the identification of transportation needs throughout the Commonwealth, utilizes input from the KYTC Central Office Divisions, the 12 KYTC HDOs, city mayors, county judges, MPOs, ADDs, state legislators, and through written comments and requests from a variety of sources such as:

- Citizens,
- Affected public agencies,
- Representatives of public transportation employees,
- Freight shippers,
- Providers of private transportation services,
- Representatives of the disabled,
- Representatives of users of pedestrian walkways and bicycle transportation facilities,
- Representatives of users of public transportation,
- Providers of freight transportation services,
- Other interested parties.

Figure 2.0-1 provides a visual representation of potential input from public involvement sources throughout planning and project delivery.

Input is what fuels the process!
Sources of input into the project identification, prioritization and development process



Figure 2.0-1 – Public Involvement Sources

3. PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT PROCESS

The KYTC is working in concert with the ADDs and MPOs to ensure that public involvement processes are utilized that provide opportunities for public review and comments throughout the LRSTP and STIP document development, the consultation process as well as the project identification, prioritization, development, and delivery process.

3.1 AREA DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT PROCESS

Kentucky has fifteen Area Development Districts (ADDs) mapped in [Figure 3.1-1](#).

The ADDs utilize public involvement procedures as a supplement to the Cabinet's public involvement outreach efforts. Each ADD documents their process with those documents available on the individual ADD Office website and provided upon request.

In addition, the Cabinet and the ADDs establish a transportation committee for the area. The membership of this committee includes a diverse group of interests that affect the transportation system or the transportation system affects them. These committees set goals and objectives for the regional transportation system; evaluating the transportation systems; identifying needs; and evaluating, prioritizing, and ranking transportation needs every two years as input to Kentucky's –project selection process. The establishment of this transportation committee is to also identify and involve underserved populations to ensure consideration for the needs of the underserved populations such as low-income and minorities.

The ADDs hold transportation committee meetings several times each year to reevaluate the regional transportation system, and educate committee members about the statewide transportation planning process and current transportation issues and projects.

ADDs planners may attend public meeting and various civic meetings to discuss the statewide transportation planning process and solicit direct input from interested individuals or groups at key decision points.

The ADDs maintain minutes from committee and public meetings that are posted on the ADD Offices website and available upon request. They periodically review their processes to determine its effectiveness and revise as deemed appropriate.

Each ADD incorporates members with a specific interest in highway safety on their transportation committees to incorporate safety-conscious planning into the transportation planning process.

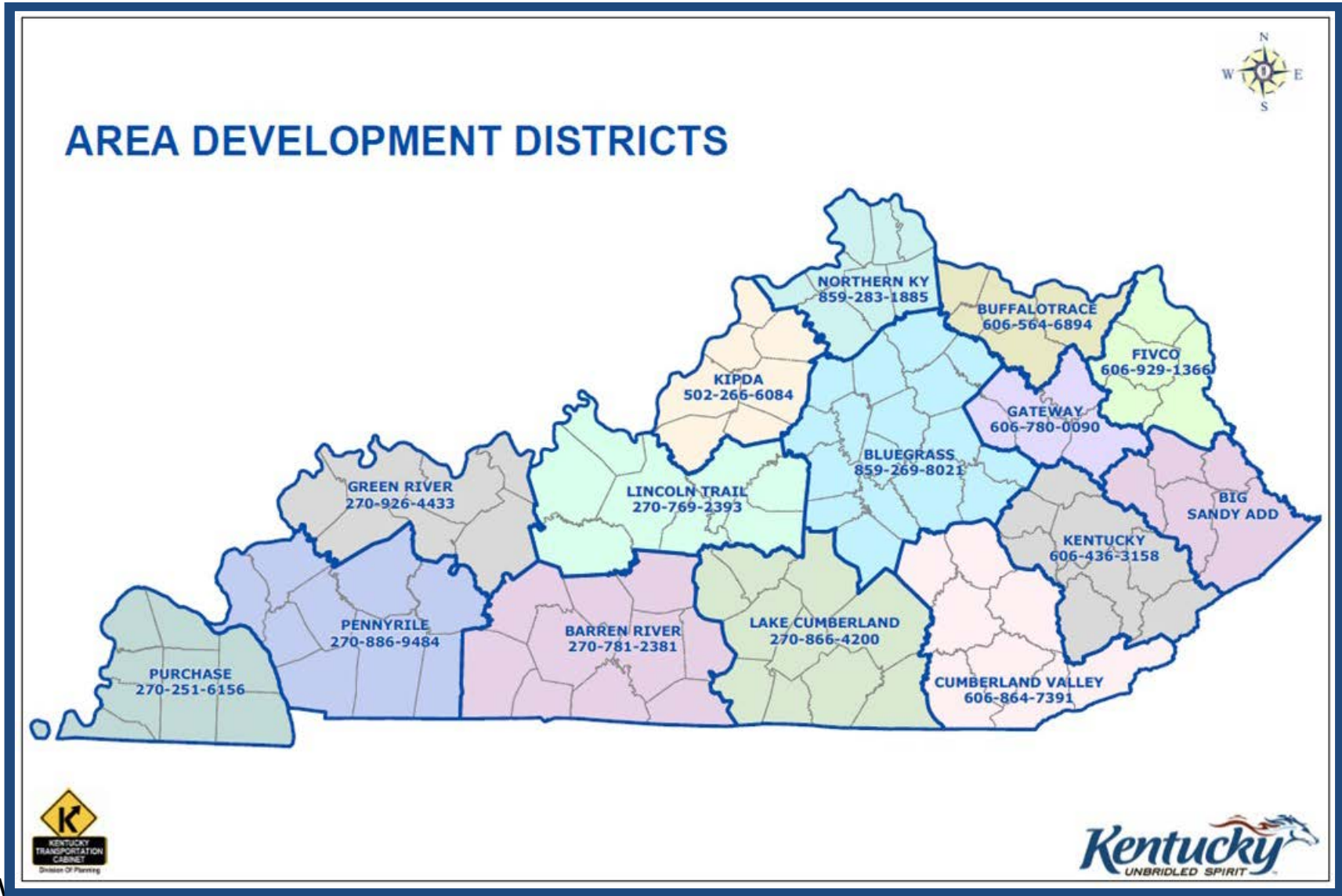


Figure 3.1-1 – Kentucky Area Development District Offices and Boundary Map

3.2 METROPOLITAN PLANNING ORGANIZATION PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT PROCESS

Kentucky has nine MPOs mapped in [Figure 3.2-1](#).

The MPOs supplement the Cabinet's public involvement outreach efforts through their own public involvement procedures as part of the development of their respective Metropolitan Transportation Plans (MTPs) and Transportation Improvement Programs (TIPs). All activity pursuant to development of the MPOs' TIPs is considered part of the STIP and complies with ([23 CFR 450.324](#)), "Development and Content of the Transportation Improvement Program (TIP)." In addition, each MPO is required to develop a Public Participation Plan that defines reasonable opportunities for interested parties to be involved in the MPO transportation planning process. MPO documents are available electronically on the respective MPO's web pages, and available upon request.

The MPOs hold meetings several times each year to reevaluate the metropolitan transportation system to educate committee members about the metropolitan transportation planning process as well as current transportation projects and issues. The MPO members attend various civic meetings to discuss the metropolitan planning process and to solicit direct input from interested individuals and groups. The MPOs maintain minutes from committee meetings that are posted on the MPOs' webpage and available upon request. The MPOs periodically review this process to determine its effectiveness and revise as deemed appropriate.

Metropolitan Planning Organizations

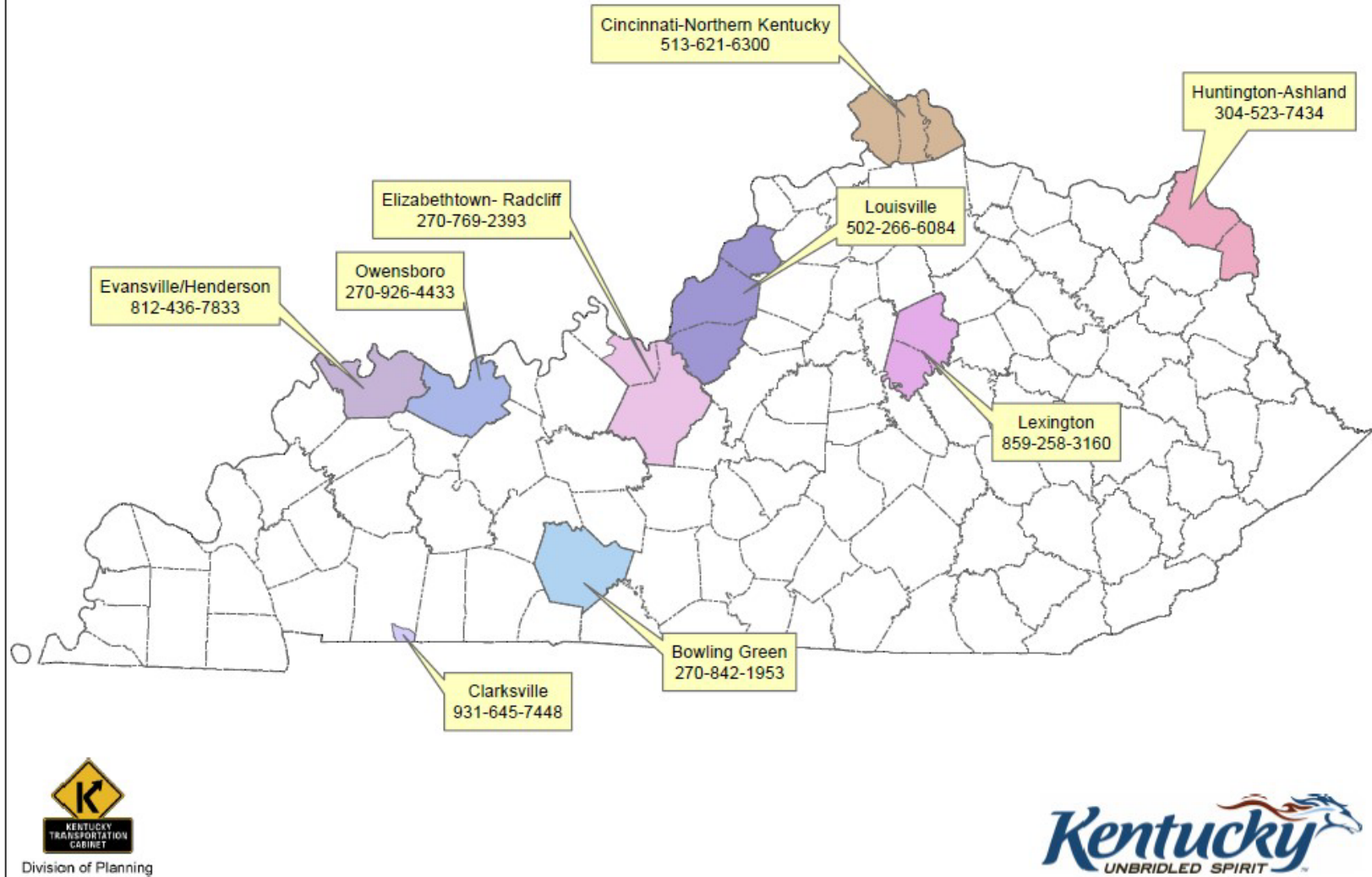


Figure 3.2-1 – Kentucky Metropolitan Planning Organization Offices and Boundary Map

3.3 KENTUCKY TRANSPORTATION CABINET PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT PROCESS

In carrying out statewide transportation planning, including development of the LRSTP and the STIP, the KYTC has developed a public involvement process that provides opportunities for public review and comment at key decision points.

Through assistance from the ADDs and MPOs, the KYTC pursues appropriate measures to reach the public including those traditionally underserved populations within the state. The ADDs, MPOs, and the KYTC hold public meetings in places where these populations are comfortable gathering. After identifying citizen concentrations, the agencies include a process for seeking out and considering the needs of those traditionally underserved. These agencies place advertisement notices for public review and comments within statewide and/or regional newspapers and/or through digital advertising such as online sites and social media outlets. Some of these newspapers include the following:

- Ashland Independent
- Bowling Green Daily News
- Covington Kentucky Enquirer
- Lexington-Herald Leader
- Louisville Courier-Journal
- Owensboro Messenger Inquirer
- Paducah Sun
- Somerset Commonwealth Journal

Appendix A provides an analysis of the most recent United States Census Bureau data and applicable American Community Survey (ASC). The ADDs, MPOs, and the KYTC use this data to identify the demographic diversity throughout the state and at a county level to more effectively reach the broad spectrum of citizens across Kentucky. This effort includes outreach to our traditionally underserved populations, specifically targeted to Environmental Justice (EJ) populations based upon low income, minority status, and low English proficiency.

To reach minority and underserved populations within the state, notices are published in minority newspapers and/or digital advertising such as online media sites and social media devoted to serving those populations. Some examples include the following:

Minority Newspapers

- Cincinnati Herald
- Key News journal – Lexington
- Louisville Defender

Spanish Newspapers

- Al Dia en America – Louisville
- La Jornada Latina - Cincinnati
- La Voz de Kentucky – Lexington

These advertisements specify the number of calendar days for the public review and comment period, identify an individual to whom they will send comments, and inform the public of the appropriate website address. The KYTC also considers other accommodations upon request, as required.

As appropriate, the KYTC considers incorporating minority radio stations, in addition to the national, state and regional radio stations with the largest coverage areas as part of public outreach. Listed below are some of these minority radio stations to consider:

<u>Call Letters</u>	<u>Band</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>City of License</u>	<u>State of License</u>	<u>Primary Format</u>
WBTF	FM	107.9	Lexington	KY	Urban Contemporary
WCND	AM	940	Shelbyville	KY	Regional Mexican
WCVG	AM	1320	Covington	KY	African-American Gospel
WIZF	FM	101.1	Erlanger	KY	Urban Contemporary
WUBT	FM	101.1	Russellville	KY	Urban Contemporary
WLRS	AM	1600	Eminence	KY	Spanish
WLOU	AM	1350	Louisville	KY	African-American Gospel
WMJM	FM	101.3	Jeffersontown	KY	Urban AC
WENS	LP	96.9	Vine Grove	KY	Spanish Religious
WDPJ	LP	93.5	Danville	KY	Spanish Religious

The minimum number of calendar days for public review and comment are as follows:

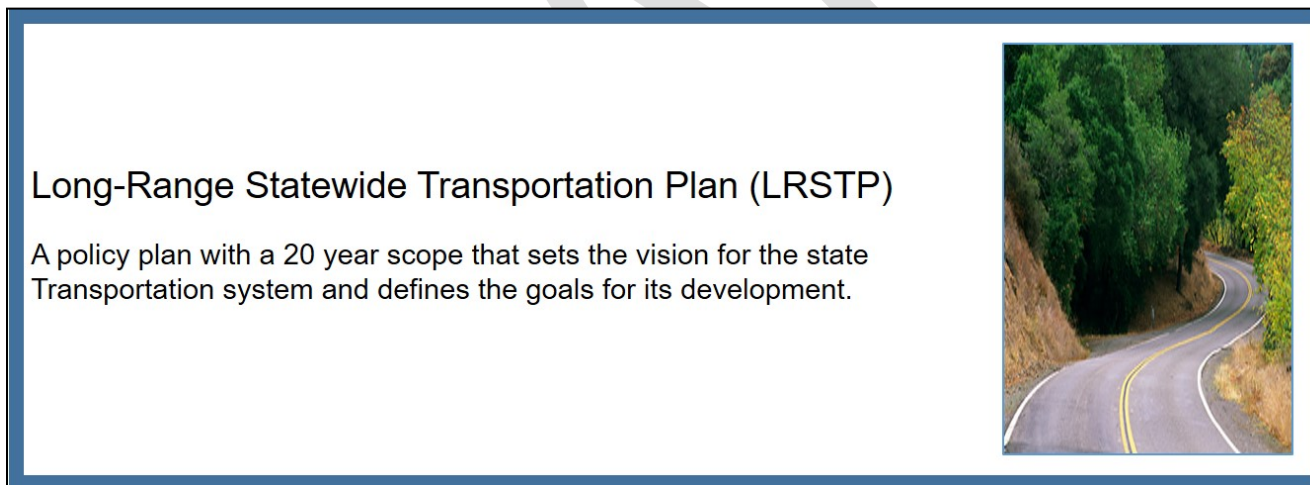
- Interested Parties, Public Involvement & Process Consultation Process Document 45 calendar days
- New LRSTP or STIP 30 calendar days
- Amendments to LRSTP or STIP 15 calendar days
- Administrative Modifications to LRSTP or STIP Not Required

3.3.1 KYTC Interested Parties, Public Involvement and Consultation Process Documents

The KYTC continuously evaluates ways of reshaping current public involvement procedures to comply with [23 CFR 450.210](#) “Interested Parties, Public Involvement, and Consultation Processes.” When the KYTC updates the STIP, as needed (usually every two years and at minimum every 4 years), the effectiveness of the public involvement process is reviewed and revised as appropriate. The KYTC will allow a minimum of 45 calendar days for public review and written comments before adopting revisions to the public involvement process. The final document will be available as part of the Cabinet’s commitment to the use of visualization technique and public involvement on the KYTC website at www.transportation.ky.gov and the KYTC [Planning Website](https://transportation.ky.gov/Planning/Pages/default.aspx) at <https://transportation.ky.gov/Planning/Pages/default.aspx>. or directly at <https://transportation.ky.gov/Planning/Pages/Public%20Involvement%20Plan.aspx>.

3.3.1-1 New LRSTP and/or STIP

The formal LRSTP document will cover a minimum 20-year planning horizon, and periodically the KYTC will evaluate, revise, and update the LRSTP as appropriate as noted in [Figure 3.3-1](#). The LRSTP will also incorporate the MPOs' Metropolitan Transportation Plans (MTPs) by reference. A graphical representation of the LRSTP common points of discussion are on the following page in [Figure 3.3-2](#).



[Figure 3.3-1](#) – What is the LRSTP

The LRSTP wants to know...

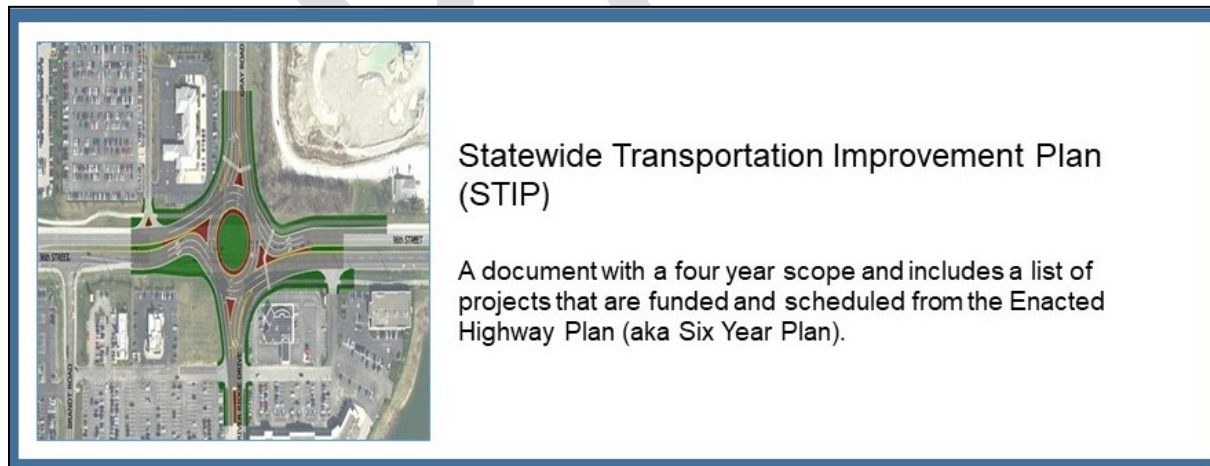


Figure 3.3-2 – The LRSTP Connection

The formal STIP document (see [Figure 3.3-3](#)) may be prepared every two years on a biennial basis to coincide with state legislative approval of the biennial update of the Transportation Cabinet's Highway Plan, will cover no less than four years, and will be updated at least once every four years as shown in [Figure 3.3-4](#). The KYTC will incorporate the MPOs TIPs into the STIP by reference to their specific federally required documents.

As required by the Kentucky Revised Statutes ([KRS](#)), [Chapter 176](#), the KYTC submits the Governor's Recommended Highway Plan (Recommended Plan) to the Kentucky General Assembly in January of even numbered years for their review and approval through the middle of April. During this same timeframe, the Recommended Plan is made available to the general public, who can contact the General Assembly members voicing their concerns and/or support of projects. As per the KRS, the General Assembly by law has the authority to make revisions, additions, and deletions of highway projects, along with having the responsibility of voting on and approving a final Highway Plan by the middle of April of even numbered years. In addition, the approved Highway Plan serves as a supplement to the Commonwealth's Executive Branch Biennial Budget, and every two years, the entire Highway Plan process repeats.

Derived from the approved Highway Plan, the listing of highway improvement projects in the STIP consists of projects that have gone through an extensive identification process and where the public had the opportunity to comment at various key decision points such as project identification and prioritization. In addition, the general public and concerned citizens have the opportunity to contact their legislators prior to the approval of the Highway Plan by the Kentucky General Assembly.



[Figure 3.3-3](#) – What is the STIP

Public Participation in the Development of the STIP

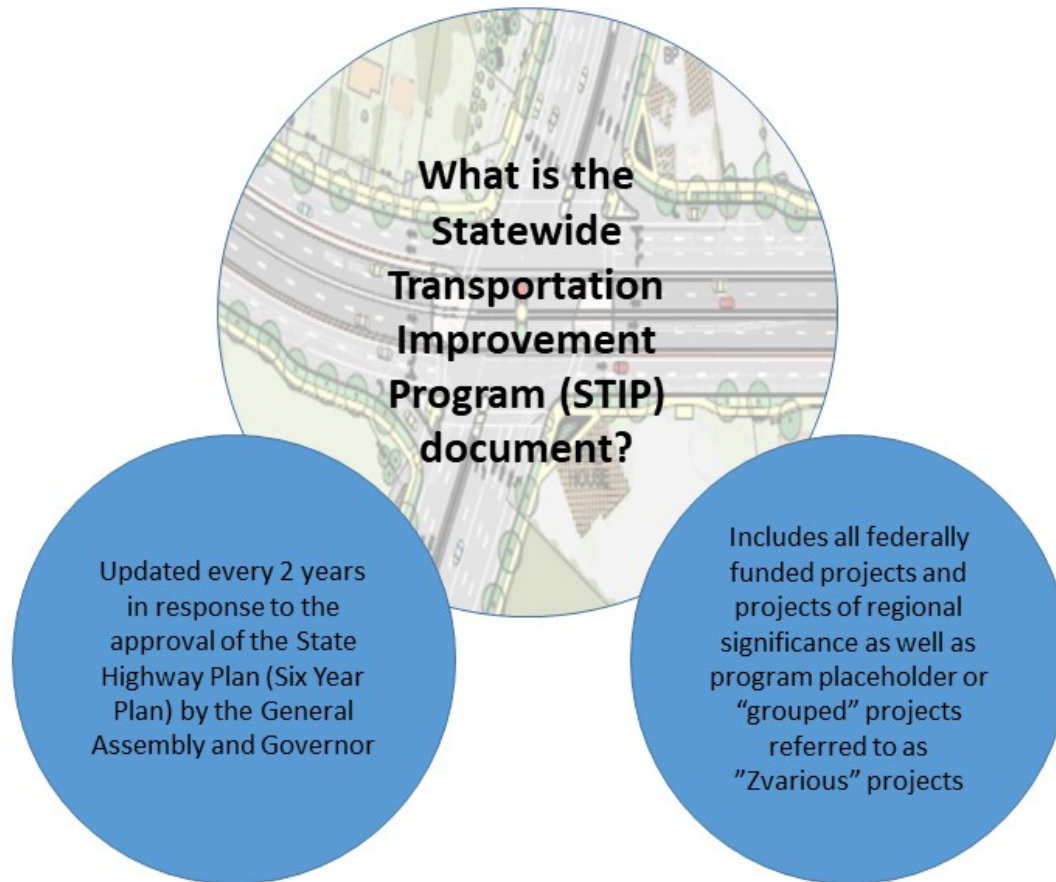


Figure 3.3-4 – The STIP Connection

Upon completion of the approved Highway Plan, the final stages of preparing the new STIP begins. Around May, in even-numbered years, the process to prepare the Draft STIP begins in which the KYTC incorporates projects from the recently approved Highway Plan into this draft document. This draft then has 30-day public review and comment period, as well as a review and approval of the Draft STIP and final STIP by FHWA and FTA. Then, the final approved STIP document is printed and distributed in the late fall to early winter of even-numbered years.

The process of preparing the STIP information, in conjunction with preparing the Highway Plan, begins in the winter of odd-numbered years and continues through the approval of the STIP near the end of even-number years. [Figure 3.3-5](#) visually displays this STIP outreach effort in more detail.

As required by [23 CFR 450.218](#) (e), Federal Lands Transportation Highway Program and Federal Lands Access Program, TIPs shall be included without change in the STIP, directly or by reference, once approved by the FHWA.

To ensure that the public has ample opportunity to review and comment on the LRSTP as shown graphically in [Figure 3.3-6](#) and with the STIP documents, the KYTC allows a minimum of 30 calendar days for public review and written comments for each proposed new LRSTP and each proposed new STIP. The KYTC also provides notice of the 30-day public review and comment period in statewide, significant regional and/or demographically targeted newspapers and/or online media sites throughout the Commonwealth of Kentucky, with assistance from the ADDs and MPOs as appropriate.

During this 30-day review and comment period, the KYTC makes the Draft LRSTP and Draft STIP documents also available to the FHWA and FTA for their review and comment.

The KYTC publicly displays the Draft LRSTP and Draft STIP in the KYTC Central Office, and each of the 12 Highway District Offices, 15 ADD offices, and 9 MPO Offices. Upon release of the Draft LRSTP and Draft STIP, the following groups receive a letter providing information on the availability of these documents:

- Transit providers,
- FTA,
- USDA Forest Service,
- FHWA Eastern Federal Lands Highway Division,
- Other federal, regional, and state agencies responsible for land use management, natural resources, environmental protection, conservation, and historic preservation,
- All county judge/executives,
- Mayors of all communities over 5,000 in population,
- Any individuals who ask to be included on an official mailing list maintained by the KYTC.

Public Participation in the Development of a NEW STIP

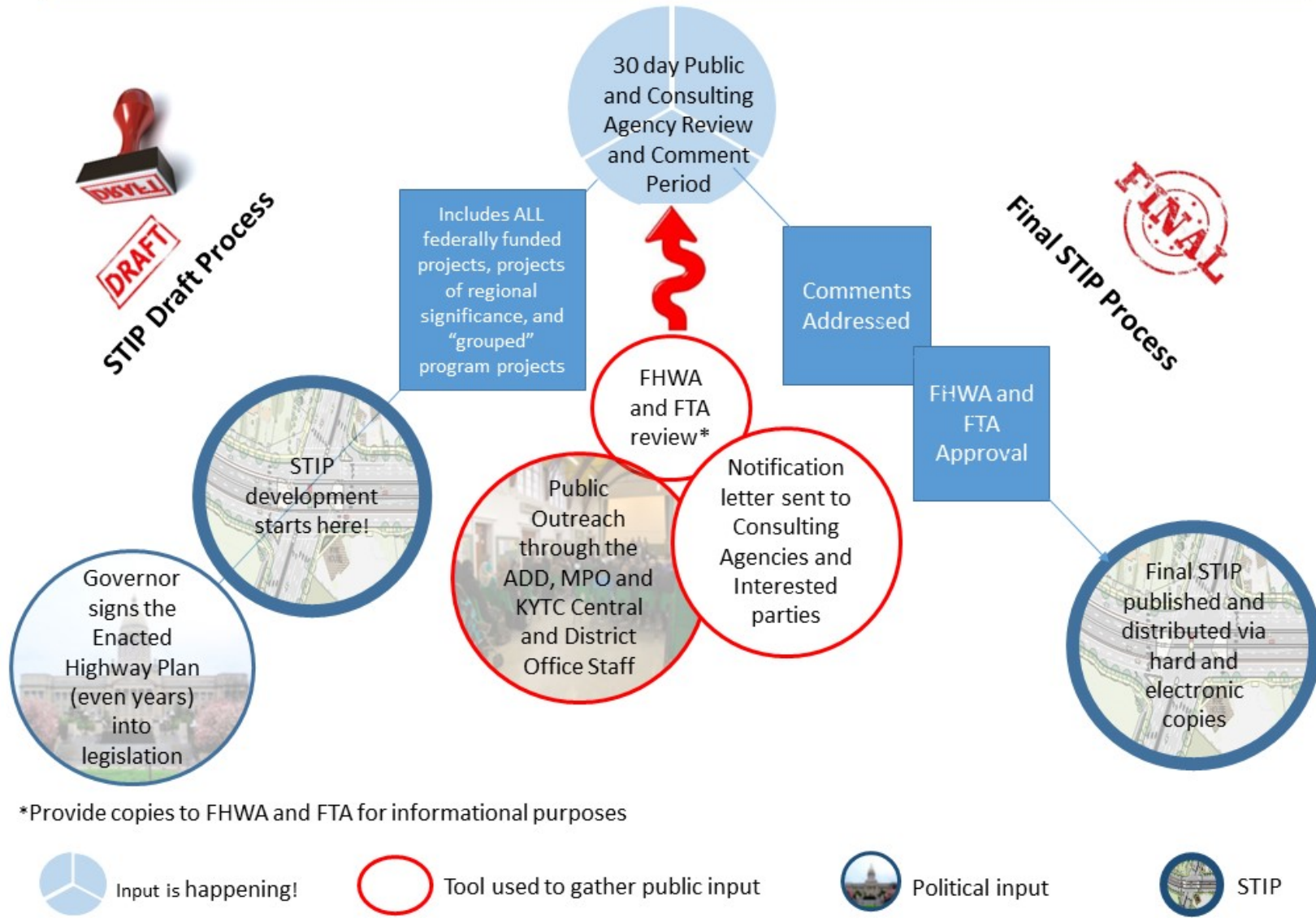


Figure 3.3-5 – The STIP Process and Public Involvement

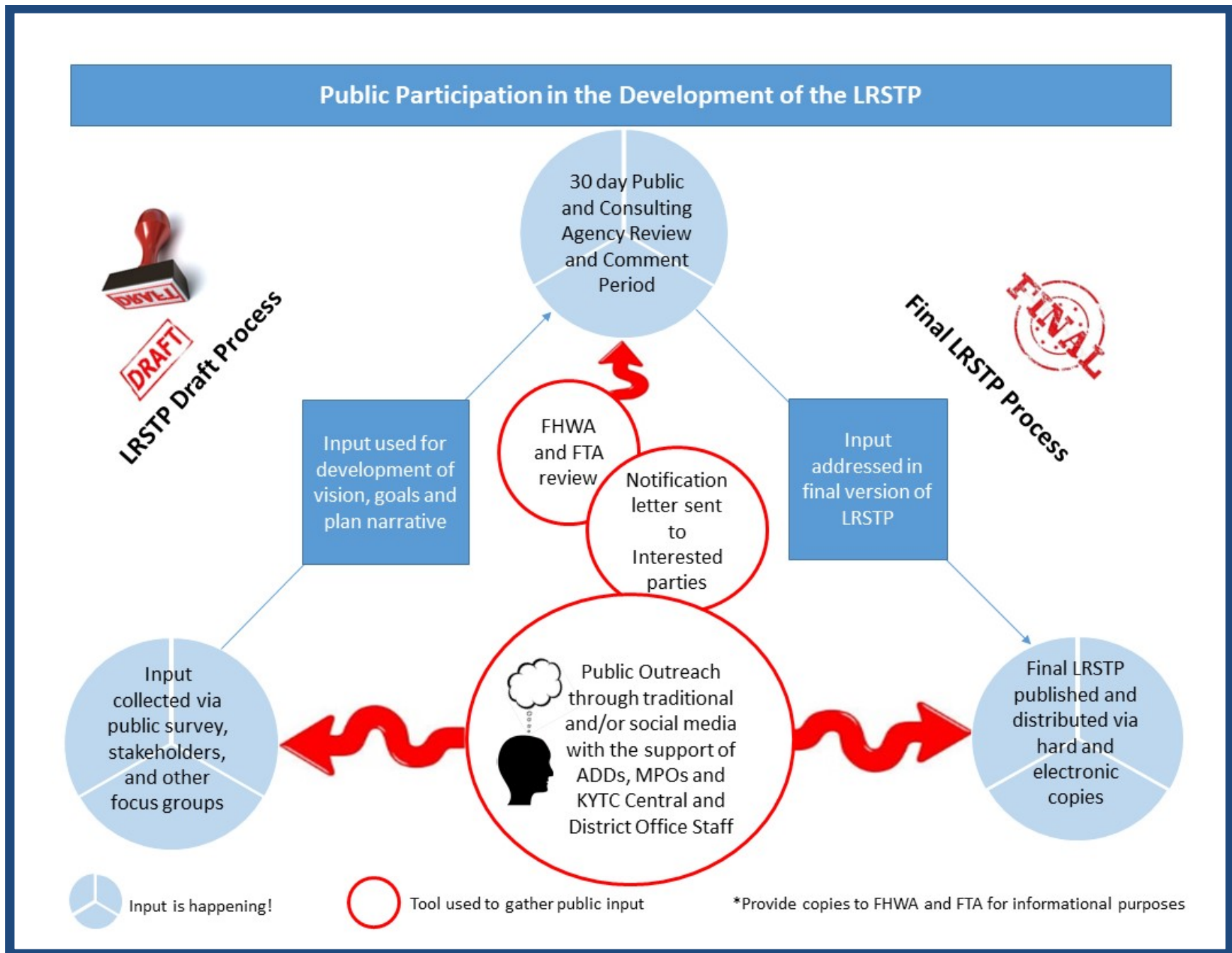


Figure 3.3-6 – The LRSTP Process and Public Involvement

The KYTC considers additional public involvement in those instances where the complexity of the LRSTP and STIP, or magnitude of public response indicates the need for additional effort.

The KYTC website will house the Draft LRSTP and Draft STIP document in an electronically accessible format available to search and print, as appropriate, during public review periods. The KYTC will establish an electronic process for those reviewing the Draft LRSTP and Draft STIP to submit their comments and questions to the KYTC. According to [23 CFR 450.210 \(a\)\(1\)\(v\)](#), visualization techniques will be used to the maximum extent practicable to describe the Draft LRSTP and Draft STIP documents.

In reviewing a Draft LRSTP or Draft STIP, the KYTC shall involve various interagency groups that represent environmental, traffic, ridesharing, parking, transportation safety and enforcement, airports, port authorities, toll authorities, and appropriate private transportation provider concerns. The KYTC will also involve city officials as appropriate, as well as local, state, and federal environmental resources and permit agencies. In each case, the expectation is for the reviewing entity to provide comments within the specified review period. As noted in Section 1 – Interested Parties and Section 3 – Consultation Process, the various state, federal, and local agencies are involved in the development process of the LRSTP and STIP at key decision points throughout the entire process.

Review of the Draft LRSTP and Draft STIP may consist of public meetings held at convenient and accessible locations and times and/or when needed virtually as discussed further in **Appendix B**. Public notices for meetings may include notifications to neighborhood associations, legal notices in local newspapers, and/or electronic and social media, or any additional efforts to significantly enhance the public's understanding of the planning-level recommendations being presented by the LRSTP or STIP document. The KYTC will establish the number, time, and location or virtual approach to any public meeting to fit current circumstances. If found necessary, the option of extending the Draft LRSTP or Draft STIP comment period is available to allow more adequate time for recipient of post-meeting comments. Whenever possible, the ADD and MPO public involvement processes will coordinate with the statewide process to enhance public consideration of the issues, plans, and programs, and to reduce redundancies and costs.

3.3.1-1.1 For the LRSTP, the following apply:

After the initial 30-day public review and comment period, the KYTC will aggregate comments, prepare responses demonstrating consideration and responses demonstrating consideration and response to public input, and finalize the LRSTP document. The KYTC will make available copies of the final edition of the LRSTP document for public information and provide a final copy to both the FHWA and FTA. In addition, the KYTC will post the final LRSTP document on the KYTC website.

3.3.1-1.2 For the STIP, the following apply:

After the initial 30-day public review and comment period, the KYTC will aggregate comments, prepare responses demonstrating consideration and response to public input including possible feedback from the FHWA and FTA, and finalize the STIP document. The KYTC will provide copies of the final edition of the STIP document to both the FHWA and FTA for their review and comment. After addressing the FHWA and FTA comments, the KYTC will prepare the final STIP document to include a copy of the joint approval letter from FHWA and FTA. The KYTC will make available copies of the final STIP for public information and distribution as well as the consulting partner agencies (in the list noted earlier in this section) and to any individuals who ask to be included on an official correspondence list maintained by the KYTC. In addition, the KYTC will post the final approved STIP document on the KYTC website.

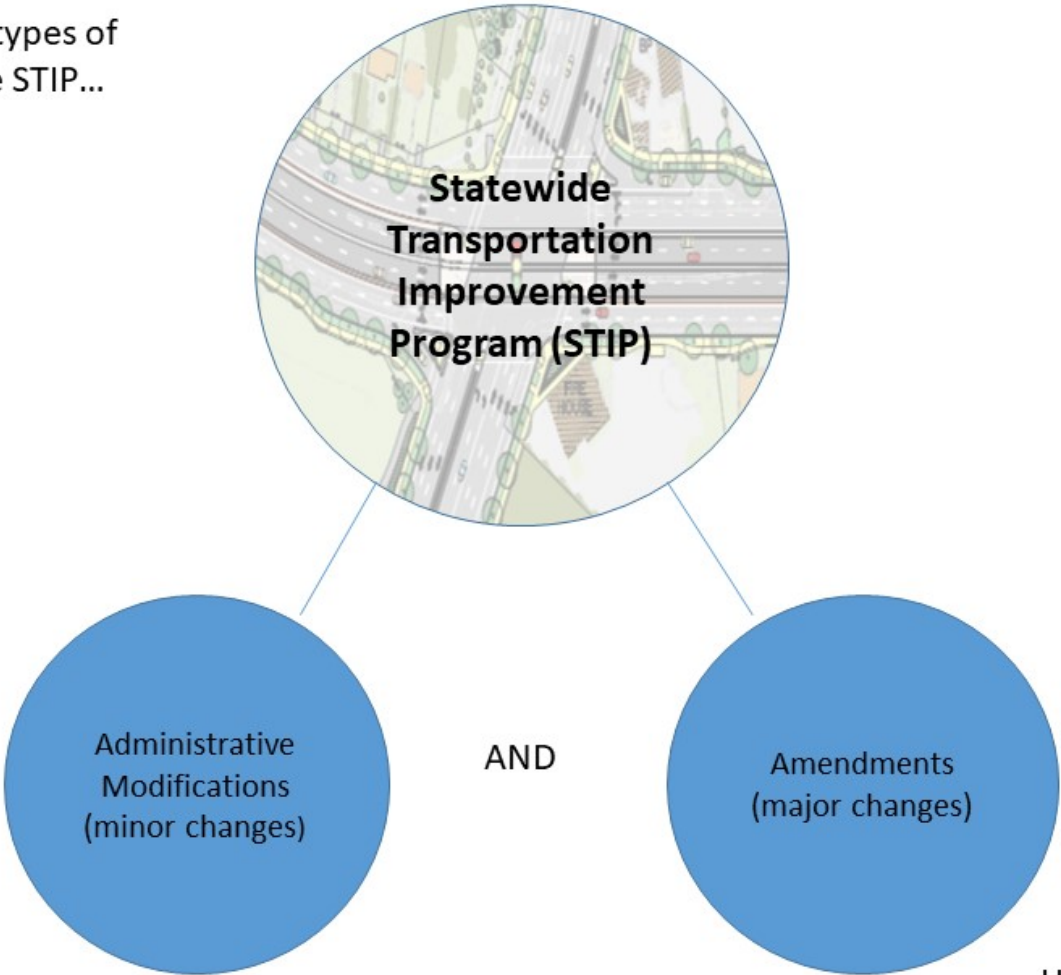
3.3.1-2 Revisions to the LRSTP and/or STIP

On various occasions, revisions may be required to the LRSTP or STIP. Revisions to a LRSTP or STIP may involve a minor or major revision. On a case-by-case basis, the KYTC, FHWA, and/or FTA determines whether the revision is minor or major as per definition of “Administrative Modification” and the definition of “Amendment” outlined [23 CFR 450.104](#). On the following page, [Figure 3.3-7](#) displays the graphical representation of these two types of revisions regarding the STIP.

The KYTC, FHWA, and FTA will utilize applicable requirements and classifications of projects that are not considered to be of appropriate scale for individual identification in a given program year as outlined in [23 CFR 771.117](#) (c) and (d) and/or [40 CFR part 93.126](#) “Exempt Projects” and [part 93.127](#) “Projects Exempt from Regional Emissions Analysis.” These appropriately identified projects, also known as grouped projects, may be “grouped” by function, work type, and/or geographic area into the ZVarious programs and other program placeholders to determine if a STIP revision is required.

Public Participation in *Revisions* to the STIP

There are two types of revisions to the STIP...



How are the types different?

Figure 3.3-7 – STIP Revision Types

3.3.1-2.1 Administrative Modifications to STIP

Administrative modifications are minor revisions to the STIP that include minor changes to the following:

- Projects/project phase costs,
- Funding sources of previously included projects,
- Project phase initiation dates,
- The delineation of projects in program placeholders which include:
 - Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality (CMAQ) projects,
 - Transportation Alternatives (TA) projects,
 - High Cost Safety Improvement (HSIP-HCS) projects.

An administrative modification is a revision that does not require the following:

- Public review and comment,
- Re-demonstration of fiscal constraint,
- A conformity determination (in air quality conformity nonattainment and maintenance areas).

For administrative modifications to the STIP, the KYTC uses the official STIP mailing list to distribute information pertaining to the revision. The KYTC also posts each STIP administrative modification on the KYTC website. These documents are also accessible in an electronic format with the means to search and print as appropriate.

[Figure 3.3-8](#) shows different changes that would require one revision type over another.

3.3.1-2.2 Amendments to the STIP

Amendments are revisions to the STIP that include major changes to a project included in the STIP. This includes a major change in:

- Project Cost,
- Project/project phase initiation dates,
- Design concept or design scope (e.g., significant change in project termini or the number of through traffic lanes).

[Figure 3.3-9](#) shows the requirement differences between STIP Amendments and Administrative Modifications.

Public Participation in *Revisions* to the STIP

The difference is...

Administrative Modifications

MINOR revisions to the STIP that include *minor* changes to:

- Projects/project phase costs
- Funding sources of previously included projects
- Project phase initiation dates
- The delineation of projects in a program place holder
 - Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality projects (CMAQ)
 - Transportation Alternatives (TA) projects
 - High cost Safety Improvement (HSIP-HCS) projects

VS

Amendments

MAJOR revisions to the STIP that include *major* changes in:

- Project costs
- Project/project phase initiation dates
- Design concept or design scope (e.g. significant change in the project termini or changing the number of through traffic lanes)
- The addition or deletion of projects, except those types of projects not considered to be of appropriate scale for individual identification as outlined in the 23 CFR 771.117© and (d) and/or CFR part 93.126 “Exempt Projects” and 93.127 “Projects Exempt from Regional Emissions Analysis,” which are the grouped projects listed in the “Zvarious” programs and other program placeholders such as the Transportation Alternatives (TA) and Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality (CMAQ)

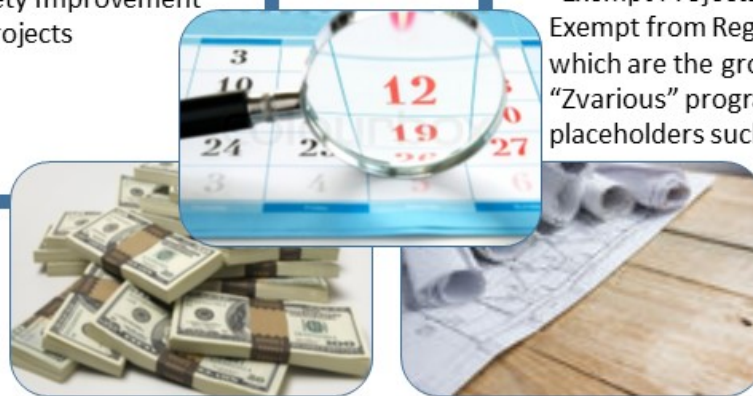


Figure 3.3-8 – Differences between STIP Revision Types

Public Participation in *Revisions* to the STIP

The difference in requirements...

Administrative Modifications

DO NOT require...

- Public review and comment
- Re-demonstration of fiscal constraint
- A conformity determination

VS.

Amendments

DO require...

- Public review and comment
- Re-demonstration of fiscal constraint
- A conformity determination (in air quality conformity nonattainment and maintenance areas)

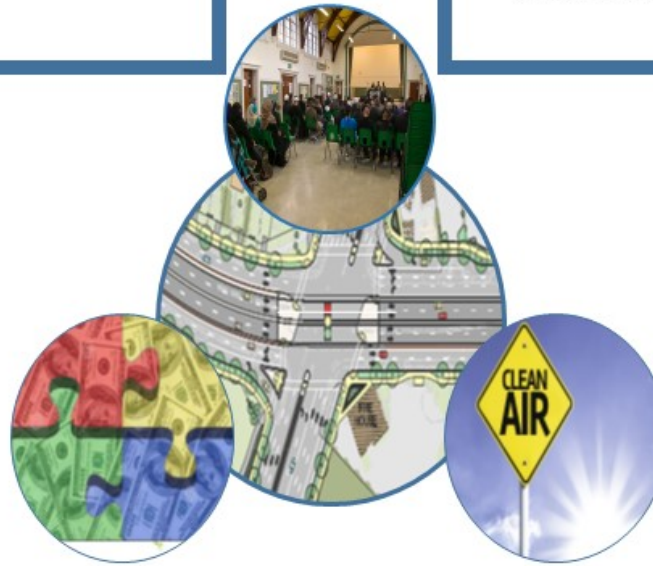


Figure 3.3-9 – Requirements between STIP Revision Types

Amendments are also required with the addition or deletion of projects. The only exception is for those types of projects not considered to be of appropriate scale for individual identification or outlined in [23 CFR 771.117\(c\) and \(d\)](#) and/or [40 CFR part 93.126](#) “Exempt Projects” and [93.127](#) “Projects Exempt from Regional Emissions Analysis,” which are known as the grouped projects listed in the ZVarious programs and other program placeholders.

An amendment is a revision that requires:

- Public review and comment,
- Re-demonstration of fiscal constraint,
- A conformity determination (in air quality nonattainment and maintenance areas).

[Figure 3.3-10](#) provides a graphical representation of the decision-making process for the different STIP revision types.

For STIP amendments that have not undergone public involvement through the MPO process or the Highway Plan process, a 15-day public review period and public notice advertisements will occur in statewide, significant regional, and demographically targeted newspapers and/or electronic media. KYTC may inquire with ADDs and MPOs to assist in identifying the appropriate public outreach methods. In addition, other possible public outreach efforts targeted to the specific region of the state directly affected by the proposed STIP amendment may be required and determined on a case-by-case basis.

The KYTC Central Office will display the proposed amendment as well as the appropriate Highway District, ADD, and MPO offices for public review and comment. The KYTC will make the project description, location of project, proposed project phases and type of funding, and scheduled fiscal year of each phase for which KYTC wants to amend the project into the STIP available to the public. In addition, KYTC will revise the “Fiscal Constraint” tables outlined in the STIP to reflect the required funding for the proposed new project vs. available funding. The KYTC will provide hard copies of the information upon request and place the information on the KYTC STIP website. The KYTC will also provide the public a means by which to submit written and electronic review comments on proposed STIP amendments.

At the conclusion of the 15-day review period, the KYTC will address public comments and additional public outreach may occur as necessary. The KYTC will provide the final STIP amendment to FHWA and FTA for approval. For amendments to the STIP from areas within the MPO boundaries, the public involvement process conducted for the respective MPO TIP will suffice as the required public involvement for the STIP.

The KYTC will post each approved STIP amendment on the KYTC website and provide such amendment in an electronically accessible format with the means to search and print as appropriate.

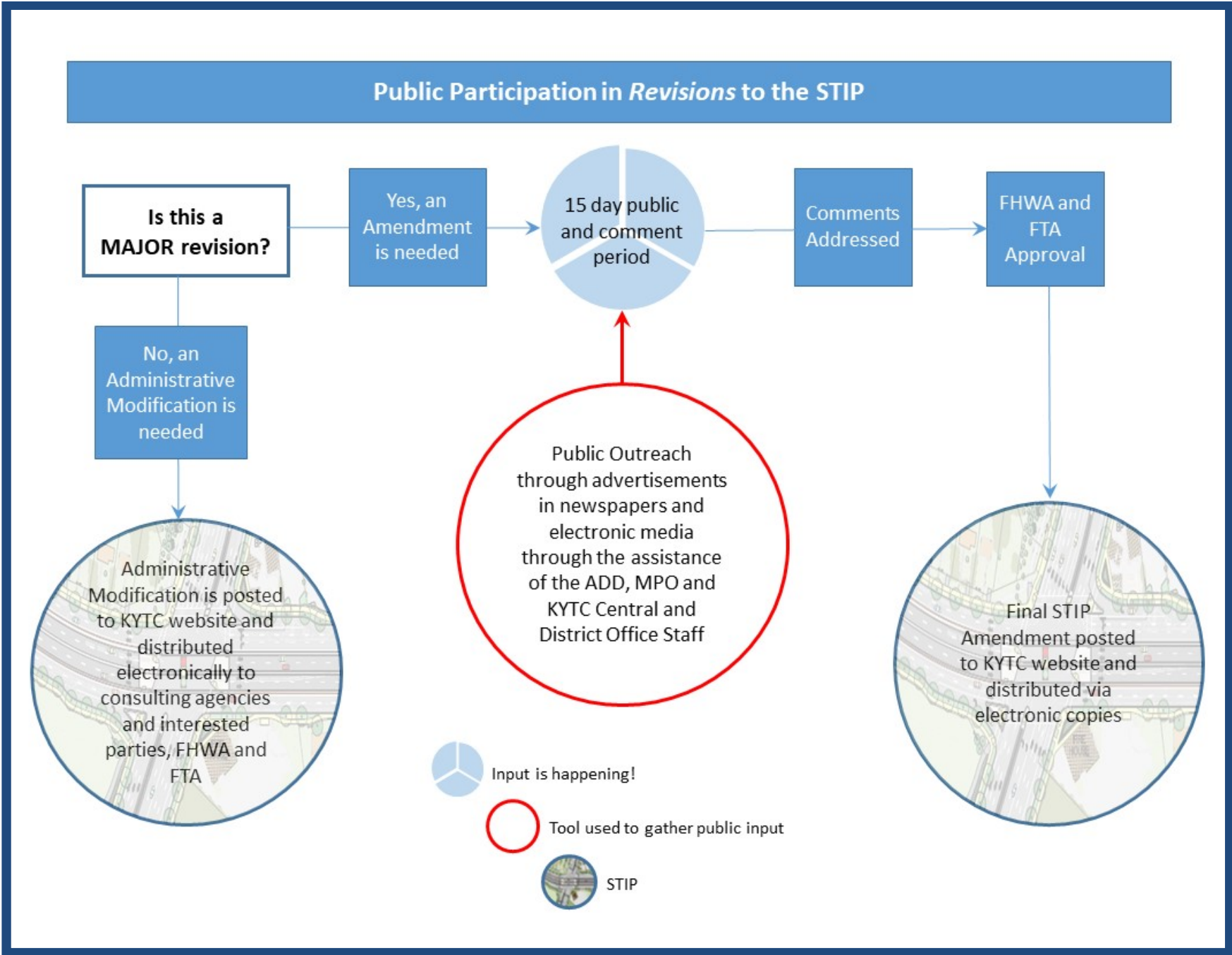


Figure 3.3-10 – STIP Public Involvement Process for Different Revision Types

4. CONSULTATION PROCESS

The KYTC receives numerous requests each year from the 12 KYTC Highway District Offices (HDOs), input from city mayors, county judges, MPOs, ADDs, state legislators, and through written comments and requests from the general public and concerned citizens. The KYTC has established guidelines for ADDs, MPOs, local city and county elected officials, and other interested parties located throughout the Commonwealth of Kentucky to identify and recommend potential projects.

The KYTC considers these requests on a case-by-case basis, and each requestor may receive written correspondence explaining what can occur at the current time and possible recommendations for future actions. These requests are assembled with an electronic transportation needs database called the Continuous Highway Analysis Framework (CHAF) database. This list of identified transportation needs was previously known as the “Unscheduled Needs List (UNL).”

The KYTC maintains the CHAF database. Projects may include but are not limited to the following: highway, bikeway, pedway, intermodal access, and intelligent transportation system (ITS) projects. The KYTC HDOs may also maintain a district list of safety projects, bridge projects, and other operations and maintenance projects for local reference. The KYTC checks each newly suggested transportation need against the current STIP, Highway Plan, and CHAF database to make sure there are no duplicate projects.

Newly identified project requests should include the following information to be a CHAF project:

- Route number or “new route”,
- A clear problem statement that describes the need for the project in terms that can be verified by data analysis or from professional studies,
- A thorough description of the project and location (including road or street names, if applicable),
- Beginning and ending termini mile points for projects located on state-maintained roads,
- Length of project to the nearest tenth of a mile,
- Any existing data concerning the condition, safety, or capacity of the roadway,
- Cost estimates for the proposed projects which are prepared by the Highway District Offices,
- Any other information available to describe the purpose, need, and/or justification for the project.

Figure 4.0-1 provides a graphical representation of the consultation process for the identification of individual transportation projects or needed corridor improvements for further consideration to assign relative priorities and rankings by local officials, ADDs, and MPOs as well as HDOs. In odd numbered years, the ADDs, MPOs, and HDOs sponsor projects, then the KYTC scores and prioritizes those projects using a mix of qualitative and quantitative criteria to compete for funding and inclusion in the development of the Recommended Highway Plan. This is known as the Strategic Highway Investment Formula for Tomorrow (SHIFT) process. The SHIFT process itself, is a prioritization model that brings balance and dependability to the development of the Kentucky Recommended Highway Plan.

Public Participation in the Consultation Process

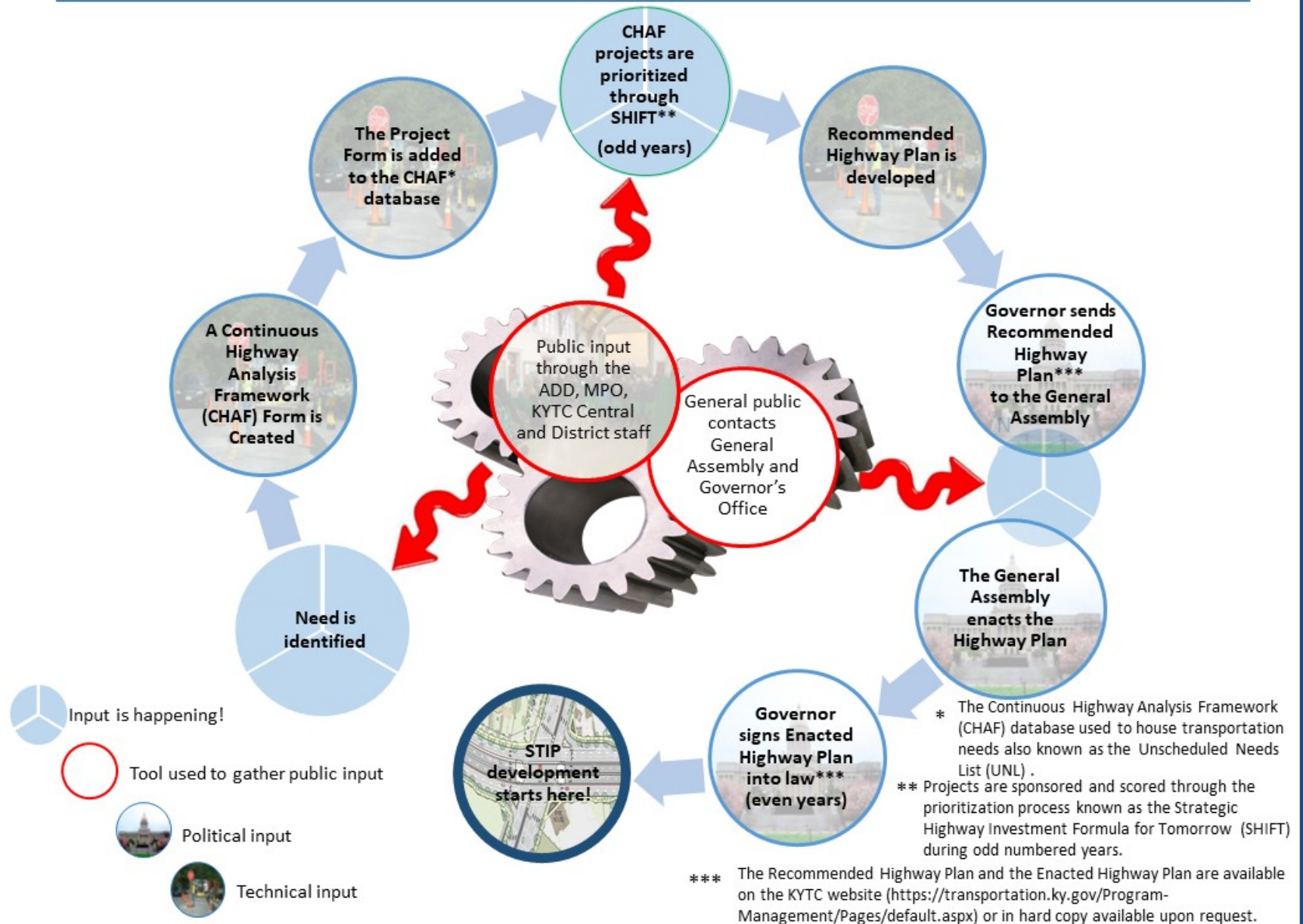


Figure 4.0-1 – Public Involvement in the Consultation Process

Every two years, this prioritization process repeats to ensure that the KYTC keeps the transportation needs current and assures a continuing, cooperative and comprehensive planning process.

4.1 DETERMINATION OF CONSULTATION EFFECTIVENESS

In accordance with [23 CFR 450.210](#), at least every 5 years the KYTC will review and solicit comments from non-metropolitan local officials and other interested parties for a period of not less than 60 calendar days regarding the effectiveness of the KYTC statewide transportation planning consultation process including proposed changes. The KYTC will send specific requests for comments to the Kentucky Association of Counties, Kentucky League of Cities, regional planning agencies, or directly to non-metropolitan local officials as to the effectiveness of the KYTC consultation process and any proposed changes.

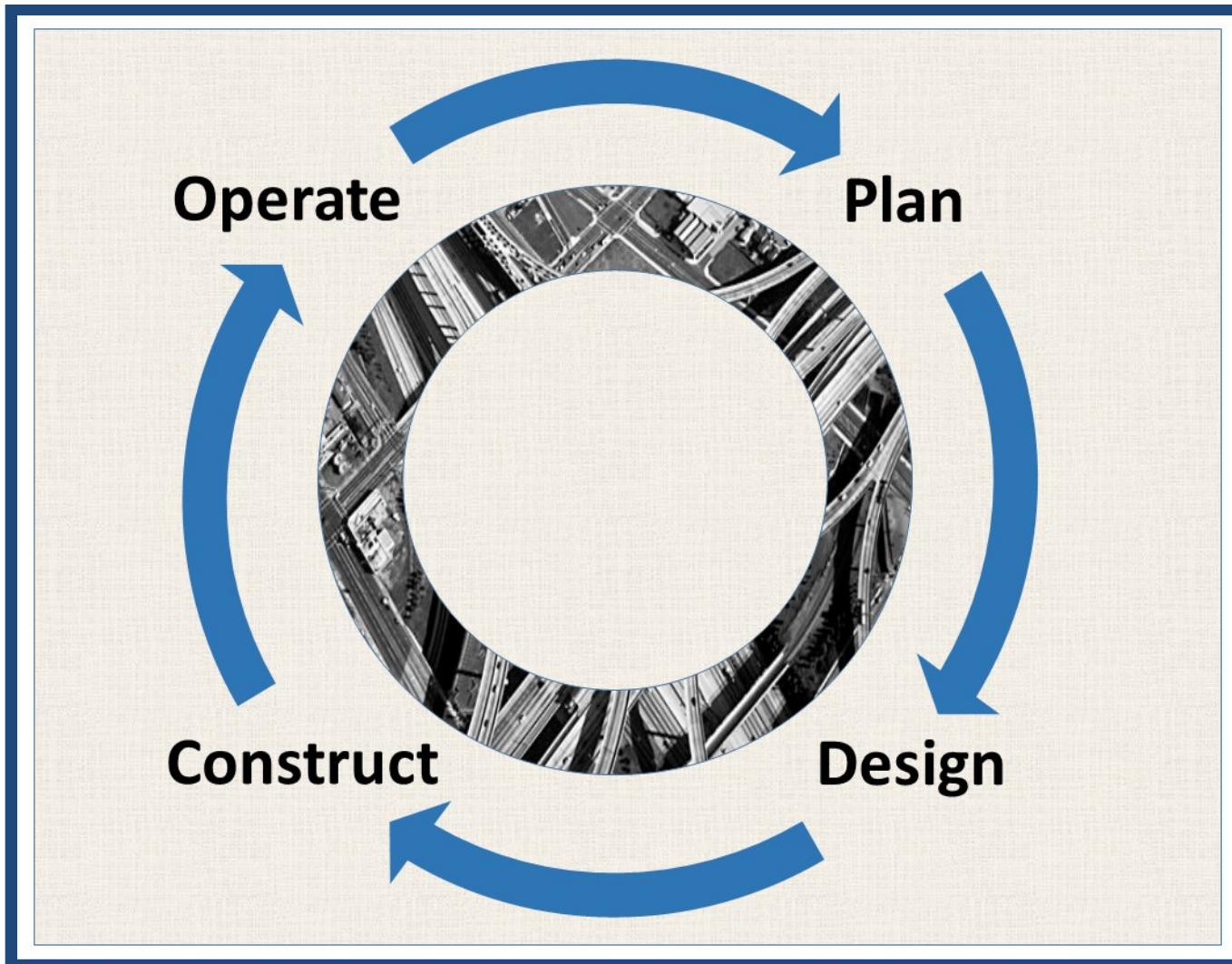
Upon receiving the comments and proposed changes, the KYTC will review the comments and proposed changes, and at its discretion, determine whether to adopt any of the proposed changes. If a proposed change is not adopted, the KYTC will make publically available the reason(s) for not accepting the proposed, including notification to non-metropolitan local officials or associations. If the KYTC elects to revise their current public involvement process to include any of the proposed changes, a 45-day public review and comment period will be conducted prior to officially adopting the proposed changes to the public involvement process.

5. PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT DURING THE PROJECT LIFE CYCLE

Public involvement is more than just a single hearing or only one meeting near the end of the project development process. Public involvement should be early and continuous throughout the life cycle of a project. [Figure 5.0-1](#) illustrates the four principal transportation phases of the project life cycle.

A key element of effective communication with the public is to cultivate their general understanding of the KYTC project development and delivery process as described in [Figure 5.0-2](#).

Furthermore, it is essential for the KYTC staff to understand the community's values in order to avoid, minimize, and mitigate impacts as well as to narrow the range of alternatives for a transportation improvement. The KYTC should help make the community aware of the tradeoffs and constraints involved in the process, which should encourage public acceptance of the project. If involved early, the public can provide significant insight (directly or indirectly) into the project's goals, needs, and its effects on their community.



[Figure 5.0-1](#) - Transportation Phases of Project Life Cycle

How We Build Roads

Step 1: Long-Range Planning

- Identify/prioritize purpose & need
- Identify & address public concern
- Identify priorities for State Highway Plan



Step 2: State Highway Plan

- Project revenue for federal & state funds
- Break revenue into funding categories
- Match required state funds to federal funds
- Balance all fund categories
- Determine projects & programs that can be funded with projected revenues



Step 3: Project Planning



- Determine project limits
- Verify funding needs
- Identify public concerns
- Verify project needs
- Identify project goals
- Identify environmental concerns
- Coordinate with resource agencies
- Make project recommendations

Duration: 1-2 Years

Step 4: Preliminary Design & Environmental Analysis

- Conduct field surveys
- Inventory existing resources to identify protected, endangered & important resources
- Identify & address public concerns by conducting meetings & distributing reports
- Develop alternatives
- Prepare environmental documentation

Duration: 1-2 Years



Step 5: Final Design



- Develop final alignments
- Develop right-of-way needs
- Drill for soil & rock samples
- Identify & address public comments
- Review environmental commitments
- Develop construction plans

Duration: 1-2 Years

Step 6: Right-of-Way Purchase (Land Acquisition)

- Determine property values
- Meet with property owners
- Address property owner concerns
- Make offers and buy property
- Sign deeds
- Assist with relocations

Duration: 1 Year



Step 7: Utility Relocation



- Move utilities out of construction zone
- Pay utility companies for relocations

Duration: 1 Year

Step 8: Construction

- Address public concerns
- Construct roadway
- Fulfill environmental commitments
- Maintain traffic

Duration: 1-2 Years



Step 9: Maintenance

- Remove snow and ice
- Patch potholes and resurface
- Mowing and many other items

Duration: Life of the roadway



Figure 5.0-2 – KYTC Project Development and Delivery Process

The viewpoints and opinions of the public are important considerations in the transportation decision-making process. The public includes:

- Users of the facility
- Nearby property owners affected by the project
- Elected officials
- Others interested in the outcome of the project

The seven basic steps for effective public involvement in any project are:

1. Create a plan for public involvement activities. The project budget should account for public involvement expenses. If the public involvement is significant, the KYTC should create a separate budget for this effort.
2. Identify the interested and affected public.
3. Invite the public to participate in the process. Provide adequate accessibility to the meeting space and meeting materials.
4. Inform the public of the existing conditions, issues and concerns, and potential solutions
5. Conduct public involvement activities to collect the concerns and preferences of the public and assist the public to facilitate their involvement. This can include but is not limited to providing interpreters.
6. Review and consider input, and provide feedback to the public. If significant time lapses between the public involvement meetings and the letting of the project, consider updating the public through media, newsletters, websites and/or other means as appropriate.
7. Evaluate the public involvement activities and improve the process accordingly.

On the following page, [Figure 5.0-3](#) illustrates this process referred to as the “Five I’s of Public Involvement.”

5.1 PROJECT DEVELOPMENT

During the project life cycle, public involvement activities are the most extensive during the project development phase. This phase is critical because it links the planning process with the actual human and natural aspects of the project, as well as design, and eventual construction and operation. The responsible party for the public involvement efforts on a particular project goes primarily through the associated KYTC HDO and the designated project manager or resident engineer(s). [Figure 5.1-1](#) provides the contact number for each of the 12 HDOs throughout Kentucky as well as their color-coded district boundaries by county and associated interstates and parkways for reference.

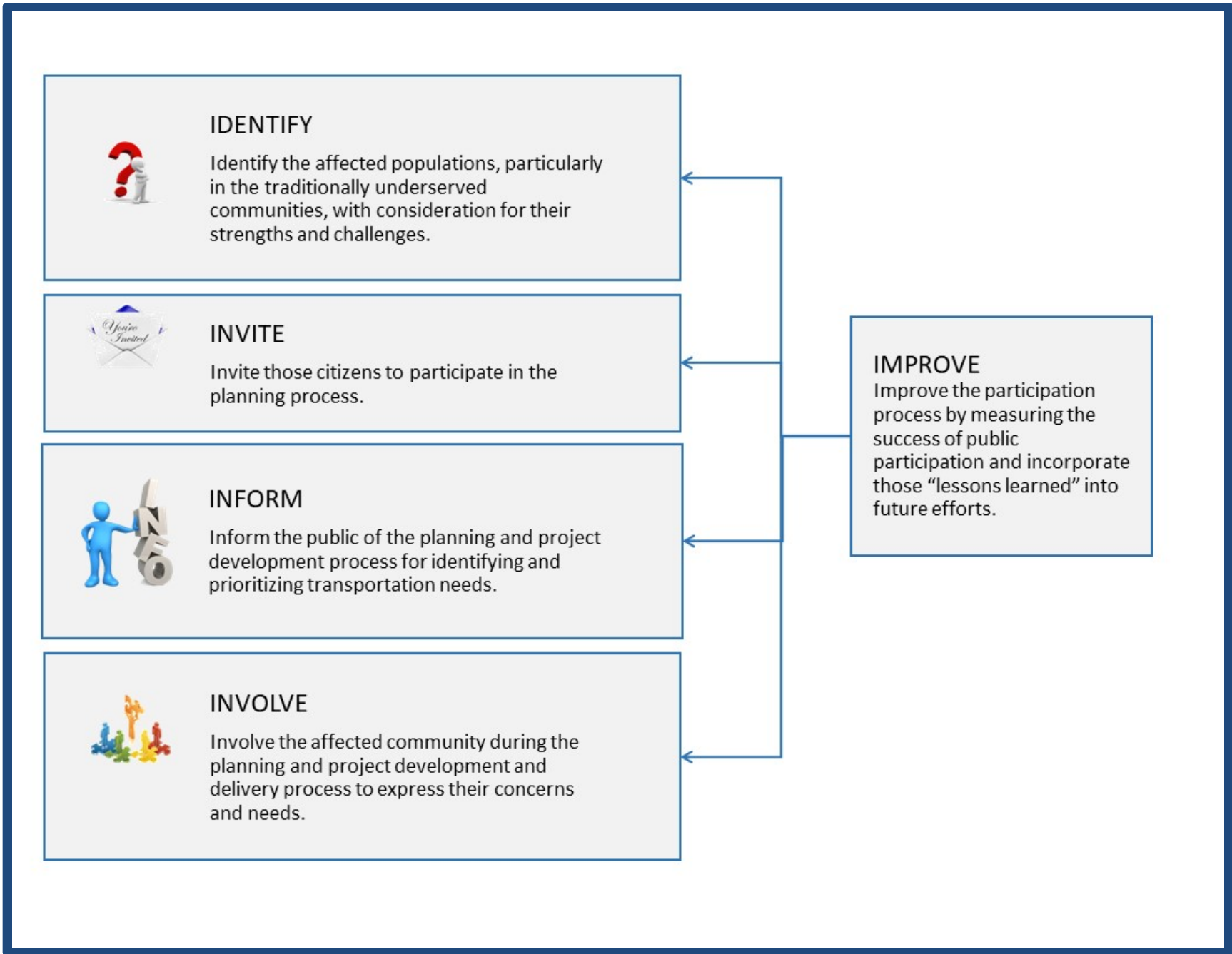


Figure 5.0-3 – Five I's of Public Involvement

5.1.1 Corridor or Area Transportation Planning Studies

While typical system-wide plans are policy-based, corridor or area transportation planning studies are focused either on a specific facility, such as a roadway, or on the transportation needs for a defined area such as a rural county, a small community, or a neighborhood. Corridor planning activities can include the planning for new corridors to provide for the future mobility or access needs of a region, community, or the identification of improvements to existing corridors in order to preserve or enhance the ability of that facility to move traffic safely and efficiently. Area transportation planning studies focus upon the transportation needs within a small geographic unit such as town or county. Both planning efforts must consider possible environmental impacts upon the human and natural resources within the study area.

Throughout corridor or area transportation planning studies, KYTC makes extensive efforts to reach out to as many groups as possible to receive comments directly from the people who may benefit from and those upon whom impacts may occur by the identified transportation improvements. These studies provide the public and interested stakeholders opportunities to learn about the planning process, possible outcomes, and project schedules, as well as provide an opportunity to build relationships and show the public the importance of their participation. The KYTC Division of Planning shares public notices and makes their planning studies available to the public through their [Planning Website](https://transportation.ky.gov/Planning/Pages/default.aspx) at <https://transportation.ky.gov/Planning/Pages/default.aspx> as well as providing the public various transportation related data resources. Each of the 12 KYTC Highway District Offices also share public notices regarding projects within their districts.

5.1.2 Design, Right-of-Way Acquisition and Utility Relocation

The KYTC Division of Professional Services (DPS) in accordance with [KRS 45A.825 \(2\)\(c\)](#), maintains their website by providing procurement bulletins and public notices of a request for proposals. The website also provides notices of the materials that the procuring agency will provide to a firm to assist that firm in responding to a request for proposals concerning planning and design engineering services. These materials shall include, but are not limited to, the request for proposals form and the project evaluation sheet for the relevant selection committee. The notice shall also set a deadline for filing responses to a request for proposals with the procuring agency. The intent is that firms, in all regions of the Commonwealth, be given an equal opportunity to be selected.

The request for professional engineering services are advertised on the KYTC [DPS website](#) on the 2nd Tuesday of each month, and the Consultant Selection Results are also posted on this website immediately following each consultant selection meeting in accordance with the previously noted KRS and the DPS Guidance Manual.

This selection process includes the Chairperson of the Professional Engineering and Engineering-Related Services Selection Committee notifying the Director of Professional Services, or designee, of the firms determined by the committee to be the three best qualified and their order of ranking. The director, or designee, will then notify these top-ranked firms of their selection and send a letter to these three finalists advising them of their ranking.

Once the source for engineering services has been determined and any necessary contracts executed the project proceeds into the design phase. Public involvement outreach for the design of highway projects is dependent on project location, type of project, and magnitude. The review of demographic information can identify any underserved or special audiences within a project area and will assist in the determination of the appropriate level of outreach.

In project areas where demographics indicate a population of non-English speaking individuals, public involvement will include a mechanism to access project information. The KYTC will make efforts to identify and accommodate any disabled or any other special need participants.

Public Meetings, formal and informal, are the backbone of a public involvement program. People expect and need opportunities to discuss agency programs and plans.

A primary objective of early public meetings is to identify issues and concerns for further consideration as the project advances. A primary objective of public hearings or public meetings during later stages of a project is to provide details for public review and comment and to discuss the resolution of the issues and concerns identified in the earlier meetings, particularly when involved with environmental commitments.

With approval from the Chief District Engineer, the Project Development Branch Manager (PDBM) is responsible for initiating all public meetings, public hearings, or other public involvement as early as feasible in the design process. With insight from the Project Team, the PDBM determines the level of public involvement for state-aid projects. The PDBM has the responsibility and authority for scheduling and holding public meetings and public hearings or for offering the opportunity to request a public hearing.

In compliance with [23 CFR 771.111 \(h\)\(2\)\(iii\)](#), the KYTC will provide the opportunity to request a public hearing or will hold a corridor preliminary line and grade and/or design public hearing for any major federal-aid project. A public hearing or the opportunity to request a public hearing shall be required on any federal-aid project that:

- Requires an Environmental Assessment, Findings of No Significant Impacts (EA/FONSI) or an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) document
- May require significant amounts of right of way acquisition

- May substantially change the layout or functions of connecting roadways or of the subject facility
- May have a substantial adverse impact on abutting property
- May have a significant social, economic, environmental or other effect
- The FHWA has determined that a public hearing is in the public interest

The code specifies that the KYTC is to submit a copy of the hearing transcript to FHWA along with the certification and report.

Projects approved as a categorical exclusion (CE) may utilize a public meeting. When no major relocations are involved and little controversy appears likely, a project approved as a CE may not require any direct public involvement. It is possible to conduct public meetings the same way as public hearings, but this is not a requirement, since public hearings are more regulatory in nature than public meetings. **Appendix B** also provides further guidance to consider a virtual approach to public meetings and/or hearings.

Before a public hearing is scheduled, the PDBM may elect to offer an “Opportunity to Request a Public Hearing.” Offering the opportunity for a public hearing may be appropriate if additional information was not obtained during a recently held public meeting.

Design, right-of-way acquisition, and utility relocation phases of project development happen concurrently and are dependent upon one another. Considering this relationship among these phases, representatives from all phases of project development should be present at these public meetings and public hearings.

5.2 PROJECT DELIVERY AND PRESERVATION

5.2.1 Construction

During the construction phase of the project life cycle, public involvement takes on more of a public information role, informing citizens about the award of construction project contracts, lane closures, median changes, business access impacts, work hours and work zones, detours, and ribbon cuttings. The KYTC HDO is responsible for providing up-to-date information and solicits the public’s concerns in order to minimize the disruption to businesses, residents, and commuters during the construction phase.

The KYTC Division of Construction Procurement (DCP) website contains vital information relating to the procurement of highway construction and maintenance projects. This includes the notice for project lettings, noting advertisements for projects occur three weeks in advance of the letting date. The KYTC posts these notices on the [DCP website](#) and in a statewide paper (Lexington Herald Leader).

The Division of Construction Procurement posts the results of each letting on their website immediately after the letting. These results include the bids and the Engineer's Estimate for every project in the letting. Approximately 10 days after the letting deadline, the KYTC holds the Awards Meeting and this procurement schedule is available on the [DCP website](#). After the Awards Meeting, the KYTC updates the website to provide the status of the project, and if the project was awarded, and the contractor to whom it was awarded.

The Office of Public Affairs (OPA) attends the Awards Meeting as their office provides the public notice on larger projects or projects that will have a significant impact on the public. The District Public Information Officers (PIO) disseminate information about the awarded projects and the effects these projects will have on traffic. More information on PIOs are available on the [OPA Website](#).

The public must be informed of construction-related activities prior to beginning and during the construction phase of the project. This includes the use of alternative routes during construction, contacts for additional information, and so on. If a significant amount of time has elapsed (because of funding or other issues) between the end of the project design (and its associated coordination activities) and the start of construction, extra effort may be necessary to remind the public of the upcoming improvements and changes to travel routes. Media advisories, a project social media campaign, and project website, as well as dynamic message boards, and public meetings are examples of potential techniques for public involvement activities during this phase.

5.2.2 Operations and Maintenance

Public involvement during the operations and maintenance phase is typically focused on informing the public about lane closures, work zones, detours, and temporary access impacts, but public outreach is also utilized to receive feedback on certain proposed improvements. Examples of operations activities include but are not limited to the following: modifications to traffic signals, pavement markings, and signage. Some examples of maintenance activities include roadside mowing/landscaping, winter weather activities, pavement repairs, bridge repairs, and drainage system upkeep. The KYTC HDO uses a menu of various possible techniques for public involvement activities during this phase, which may include the following: media advisories, a project social media campaign, specific project website, dynamic message boards, and public meetings as needed. Specific example applications of these techniques are the use of social media to inform the public of specific lane closures in construction and maintenance zones and the use of smart phone apps to report major scheduled disruptions to traffic flows for large work zone issues or for major events such as "Thunder over Louisville", the Kentucky Derby, marathon races, etc.

5.3 EVALUATING THE PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT PROCESS FOR THE PROJECT LIFE CYCLE

Public involvement evaluation is not a single event but a continual review and analysis of the public participation processes, strategies, and techniques. The KYTC is committed to constantly improve its process to achieve its goal of ensuring that anyone wishing to do so have sufficient knowledge and participation opportunities in the transportation decision-making process.

6. CONTACT INFORMATION

As a method to capture comments for this plan review, please go to the KYTC [Planning Website](https://transportation.ky.gov/Planning/Pages/default.aspx) and click on the following link at <https://transportation.ky.gov/Planning/Pages/default.aspx>. Another option is to go directly to the Public Involvement Process Webpage at <https://transportation.ky.gov/Planning/Pages/Public%20Involvement%20Plan.aspx> and click on the associated brief survey link for ten short questions concerning this Public Involvement Process (PIP). This survey link will be active from Friday, October 30, 2020 through Tuesday, December 15, 2020.

Additionally, any individual, agency, or organization may provide written comments at any time concerning the public involvement process to:

State Highway Engineer
Department of Highways
Transportation Cabinet Office Building, 6th Floor
200 Mero Street
Frankfort, Kentucky 40622
Phone: 502-564-3730

For additional information and special accommodation, please contact KYTC Office of Public Affairs (OPA) at 502-564-3419 or through the [OPA website](https://transportation.ky.gov/PublicAffairs/Pages/default.aspx) at <https://transportation.ky.gov/PublicAffairs/Pages/default.aspx> and/or under [Media Inquiry Form](#).

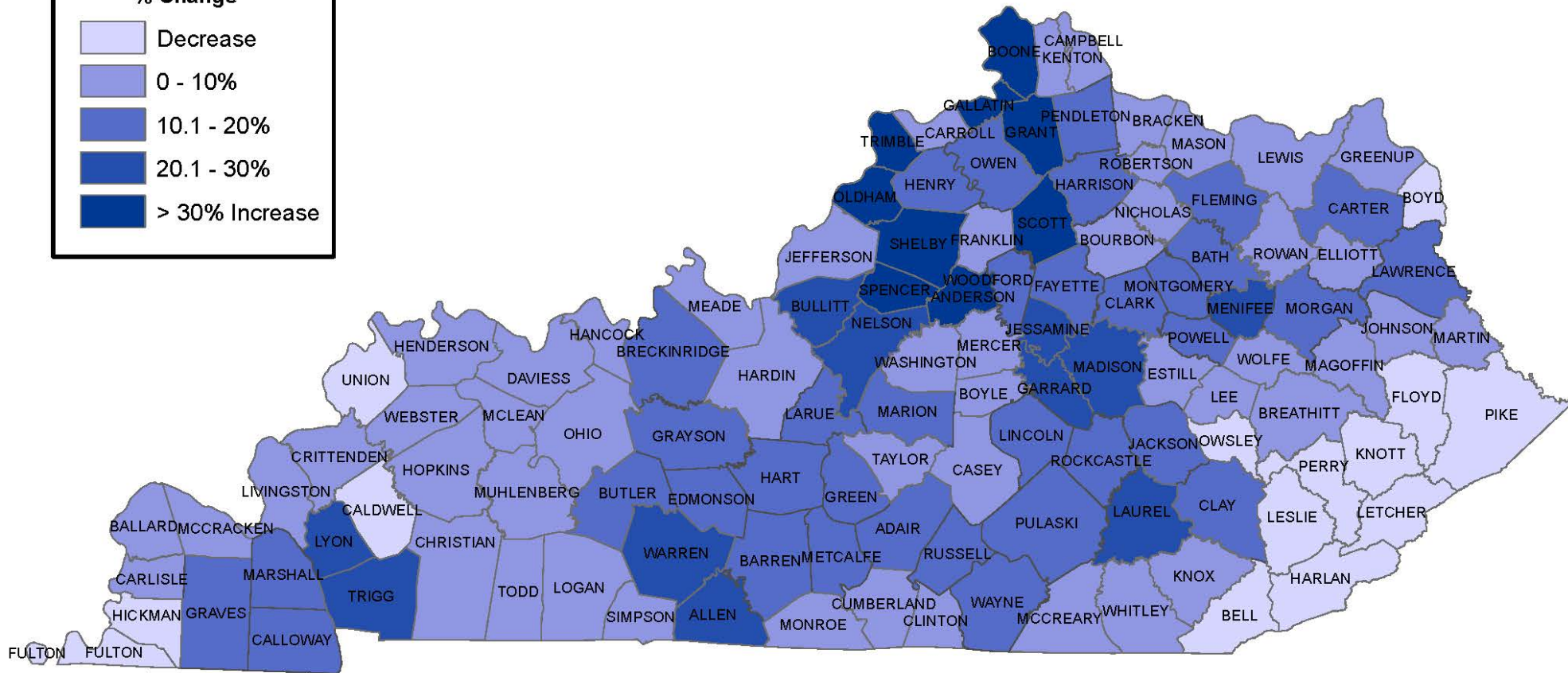
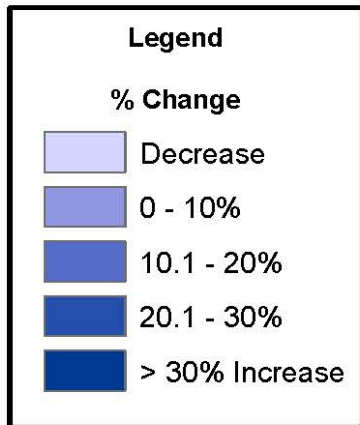
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**APPENDIX A -
Kentucky
Demographic Overview
2020**

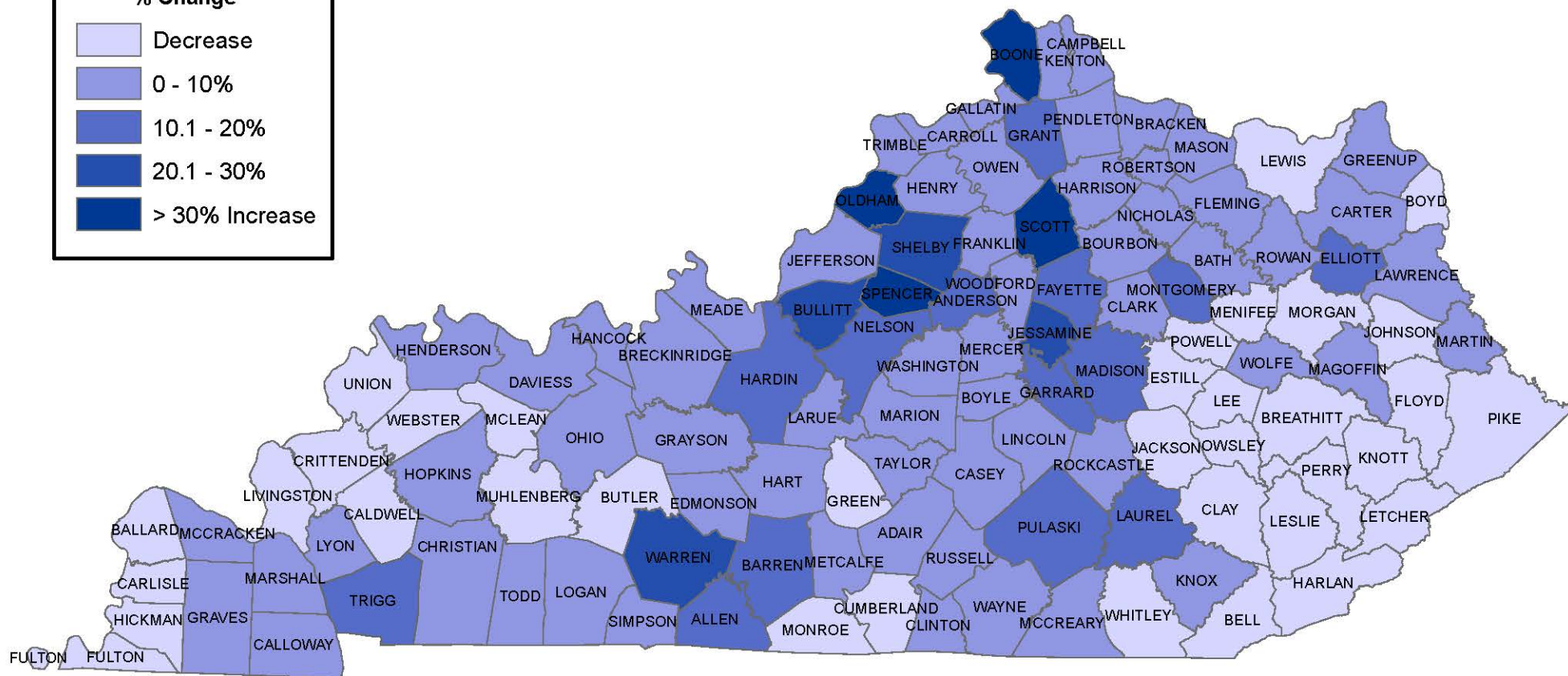
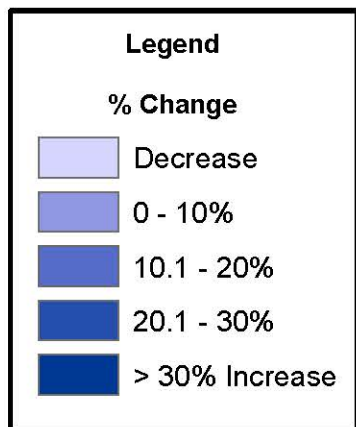
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Population Change 1990 - 2000



Source: United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: 1990 and 2000 Decennial Census

Population Change 2000 - 2010



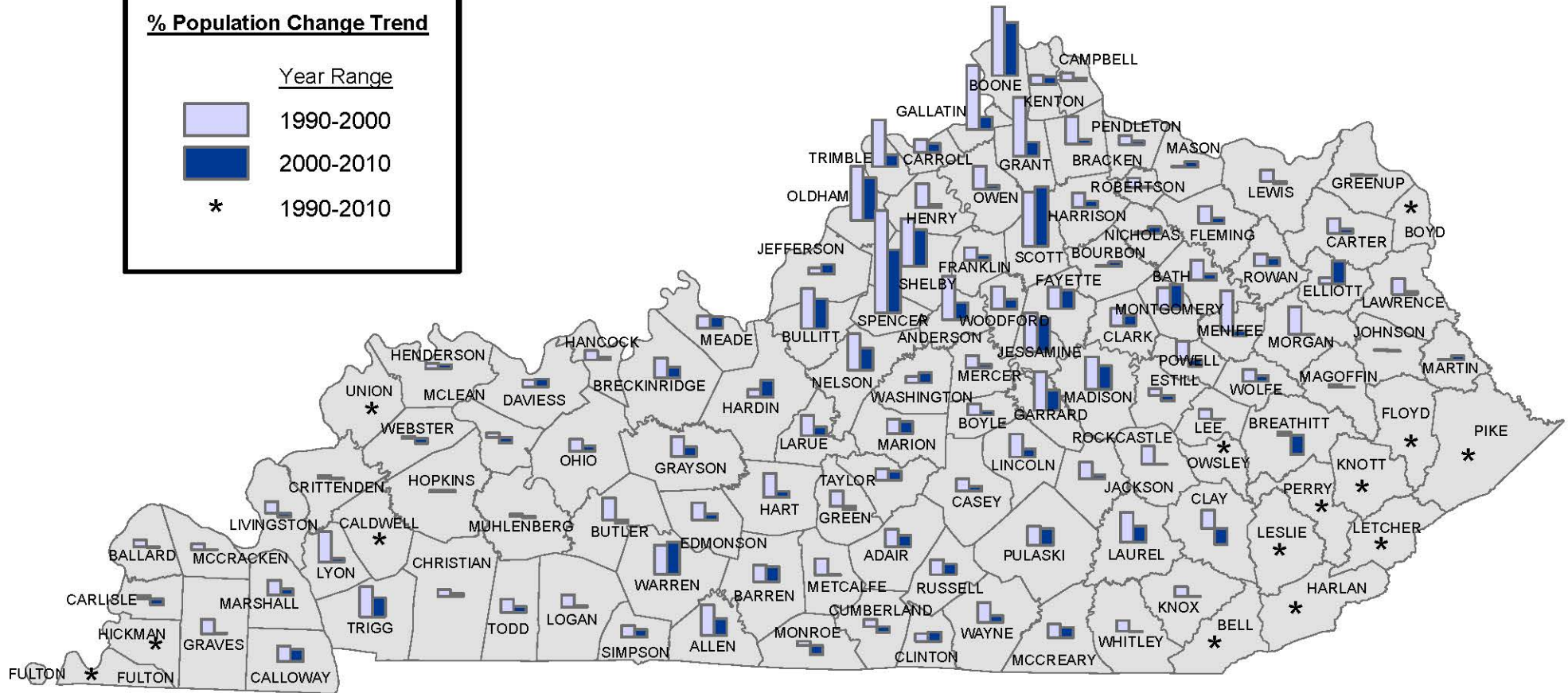
Source: United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: 2000 and 2010 Decennial Census

Population Change Trends 1990 - 2010



% Population Change Trend

Year Range	
	1990-2000
	2000-2010
*	1990-2010



* indicates a decline in population from 1990-2000 and from 1990-2010

Source: United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

Total Population By Race and Ethnicity

Commonwealth of Kentucky and top five counties

	Total Population	White*	Percent
Kentucky	4,440,204	3,764,082	85%
Jefferson	767,154	521,137	68%
Fayette	318,734	227,283	71%
Kenton	164,688	146,065	89%
Boone	129,095	113,728	88%
Warren	126,427	99,738	79%
	Total Population	Black/African American*	Percent
Kentucky	4,440,204	349,407	8%
Jefferson	767,154	162,652	21%
Fayette	318,734	45,335	14%
Christian	72,263	14,939	21%
Hardin	108,095	12,083	11%
Warren	126,427	11,308	9%
	Total Population	American Indian/Alaskan Native*	Percent
Kentucky	4,440,204	8,498	0%
Jefferson	767,154	1,154	0%
Fayette	318,734	470	0%
Warren	126,427	394	0%
Madison	89,700	330	0%
Christian	72,263	326	0%
	Total Population	Asian*	Percent
Kentucky	4,440,204	62,432	1%
Jefferson	767,154	21,196	3%
Fayette	318,734	11,587	4%
Warren	126,427	4,820	4%
Boone	129,095	2,911	2%
Hardin	108,095	2,271	2%

	Total Population	Hawaiian/Pacific Islander*	Percent
Kentucky	4,440,204	2,339	0%
Warren	126,427	354	0%
Hardin	108,095	350	0%
Jefferson	767,154	346	0%
Christian	72,263	276	0%
Fayette	318,734	161	0%
	Total Population	Hispanic and Latino and Race**	Percent
Kentucky	4,440,204	158,744	4%
Jefferson	767,154	40,117	5%
Fayette	318,734	22,854	7%
Warren	126,427	6,667	5%
Hardin	108,095	6,154	6%
Christian	72,263	5,600	8%
	Total Population	Other***	Percent
Kentucky	4,440,204	94,702	2%
Jefferson	767,154	20,552	3%
Fayette	318,734	11,044	3%
Hardin	108,095	4,785	4%
Kenton	164,688	3,932	2%
Warren	126,427	3,146	2%

Note:

*Not Hispanic or Latino

**Includes Hispanic and Latino from All Races

***Includes some other Race or two or more Races/Not Hispanic or Latino

Source: US Census Bureau
2014-2018 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates

Highest Percent of Population By Race and Ethnicity

Commonwealth of Kentucky and top five counties

	Total Population	White*	Percent
Kentucky	4,440,204	3,764,082	85%
Magoffin	12,666	12,611	100%
Jackson	13,373	13,306	99%
Menifee	6,405	6,369	99%
Wolfe	7,223	7,118	99%
Robertson	2,143	2,110	98%

	Total Population	Black/African American*	Percent
Kentucky	4,440,204	349,407	8%
Fulton	6,210	1,550	25%
Jefferson	767,154	162,652	21%
Christian	72,263	14,939	21%
Fayette	318,734	45,335	14%
Union	14,802	1,899	13%

	Total Population	American Indian/Alaskan Native*	Percent
Kentucky	4,440,204	8,498	0%
Green	11,023	310	3%
Carlisle	4,841	70	1%
Rockcastle	16,827	186	1%
Lewis	13,490	146	1%
Meade	28,326	216	1%

	Total Population	Asian*	Percent
Kentucky	4,440,204	62,432	1%
Warren	126,427	4,820	4%
Fayette	318,734	11,587	4%
Jefferson	767,154	21,196	3%
Boone	129,095	2,911	2%
Hardin	108,095	2,271	2%

	Total Population	Hawaiian/Pacific Islander*	Percent
Kentucky	4,440,204	2,339	0%
Trimble	8,637	45	1%
Christian	72,263	276	0%
Marion	19,232	68	0%
Hardin	108,095	350	0%
Warren	126,427	354	0%

	Total Population	Hispanic and Latino and Race**	Percent
Kentucky	4,440,204	158,744	4%
Shelby	46,786	4,468	10%
Christian	72,263	5,600	8%
Fayette	318,734	22,854	7%
Bourbon	20,144	1,382	7%
Carroll	10,711	733	7%

	Total Population	Other***	Percent
Kentucky	4,440,204	94,702	2%
Hardin	108,095	4,785	4%
Franklin	50,296	1,806	4%
Fayette	318,734	11,044	3%
Christian	72,263	2,442	3%
Henderson	46,137	1,522	3%

Note:

*Not Hispanic or Latino

**Includes Hispanic and Latino from All Races

***Includes some other Race or two or more Races/Not Hispanic or Latino

Source: US Census Bureau
2014-2018 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates

Population By Age

Commonwealth of Kentucky and top five counties

Infants/Children			
	Total	< 5 Years	Percent
Kentucky	4,440,204	274,440	6%
Jefferson	767,154	48,870	6%
Fayette	318,734	19,674	6%
Kenton	164,688	11,129	7%
Boone	129,095	8,622	7%
Warren	126,427	8,082	6%
Young People			
	Total	5-24 Years	Percent
Kentucky	4,440,204	1,161,760	26%
Jefferson	767,154	189,924	25%
Fayette	318,734	92,799	29%
Kenton	164,688	41,819	25%
Warren	126,427	41,756	33%
Boone	129,095	35,839	28%

Adults			
	Total	25-64 Years	Percent
Kentucky	4,440,204	2,312,495	52%
Jefferson	767,154	410,776	54%
Fayette	318,734	166,188	52%
Kenton	164,688	89,406	54%
Boone	129,095	68,541	53%
Warren	126,427	60,879	48%
Elderly			
	Total	65+ Years	Percent
Kentucky	4,440,204	691,509	16%
Jefferson	767,154	117,584	15%
Fayette	318,734	40,073	13%
Kenton	164,688	22,334	14%
Daviess	99,937	16,340	16%
Boone	129,095	16,093	12%

Source: US Census Bureau
2014-2018 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates

Population By Income

Commonwealth of Kentucky and top five counties

Lowest Percentage of Population Below Poverty Level	
Kentucky	17.9%
Oldham	5.5%
Boone	7.1%
Spencer	8.4%
Bullitt	10.6%
Trigg	10.6%

Highest Percentage of Population Below Poverty Level	
Kentucky	17.9%
Clay	38.6%
McCreary	37.5%
Bell	37.1%
Harlan	36.2%
Leslie	35.6%

Lowest Total Population below Poverty Level	
Kentucky	4,302,315
Fulton	5,776
Carlisle	4,766
Hickman	4,396
Owsley	4,369
Robertson	2,080

Highest Total Population below Poverty Level	
Kentucky	4,302,315
Jefferson	750,506
Fayette	305,695
Kenton	161,833
Boone	127,673
Warren	118,750

Note: Total Population used to determine percent poverty level excludes incarcerated persons.

Lowest Median Household Income	
Kentucky	\$48,392
Wolfe	\$22,458
McCreary	\$23,273
Lee	\$23,972
Bell	\$24,628
Owsley	\$25,530

Highest Median Household Income	
Kentucky	\$48,392
Oldham	\$97,597
Spencer	\$77,738
Boone	\$75,043
Scott	\$66,966
Shelby	\$64,240

Note: Median household income in the past 12 months (in 2018 inflation-adjusted dollars).

Source: US Census Bureau
2014-2018 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates

Vehicle Ownership and Commuting Behavior

Commonwealth of Kentucky and top five counties

Commuters Driving Alone		
	Total Driving Alone	Percent
Kentucky	1,584,648	85%
Jefferson	299,727	84%
Fayette	128,066	82%
Kenton	66,665	85%
Boone	54,346	88%
Warren	48,318	84%
Commuters Using Public Transportation (excluding taxicab)		
	Total Using Public Transportation	Percent
Kentucky	20,400	1%
Jefferson	10,337	3%
Fayette	3,133	2%
Kenton	1,961	2%
Campbell	1,043	2%
Boone	477	1%
Highest Mean Commute Time (in minutes)		
Kentucky	23.3	
Elliott	39.4	
Lewis	36.9	
Robertson	36.2	
Bracken	36.1	
Leslie	34.8	

Note: Total population used to calculate percentage is based on workers 16 years and over who do not work from home.

Total Occupied Housing Units	
Kentucky	1,728,681
Jefferson	310,318
Fayette	128,806
Kenton	63,529
Warren	47,142
Boone	46,404
Total Occupied Housing Units with No Vehicle	
Kentucky	128,588
Jefferson	29,860
Fayette	10,138
Kenton	5,106
Campbell	2,875
Warren	2,821

Source: US Census Bureau
2014-2018 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates

Language Spoken At Home

Commonwealth of Kentucky and top five counties

English only			
	Total Population	Population by Language	Percent
Kentucky	4,165,764	3,937,646	95%
Jefferson	718,284	651,997	91%
Fayette	299,060	260,354	87%
Kenton	153,559	146,928	96%
Boone	120,473	111,550	93%
Warren	118,345	104,390	88%
Language other than English only			
	Total Population	Population by Language	Percent
Kentucky	4,165,764	228,118	5%
Jefferson	718,284	66,287	9%
Fayette	299,060	38,706	13%
Warren	118,345	13,955	12%
Boone	120,473	8,923	7%
Hardin	100,838	6,712	7%
English less than "very well"			
	Total Population	Population by Language	Percent
Kentucky	4,165,764	94,542	2%
Jefferson	718,284	31,316	4%
Fayette	299,060	16,993	6%
Warren	118,345	6,960	6%
Boone	120,473	3,751	3%
Kenton	153,559	2,813	2%
Spanish with English less than "very well"			
	Total Population	Population by Language	Percent
Kentucky	4,165,764	49,483	1%
Jefferson	718,284	15,462	2%
Fayette	299,060	8,883	3%
Warren	118,345	2,274	2%
Kenton	153,559	1,806	1%
Boone	120,473	1,757	1%

Low Literacy Population

Commonwealth of Kentucky and top five counties

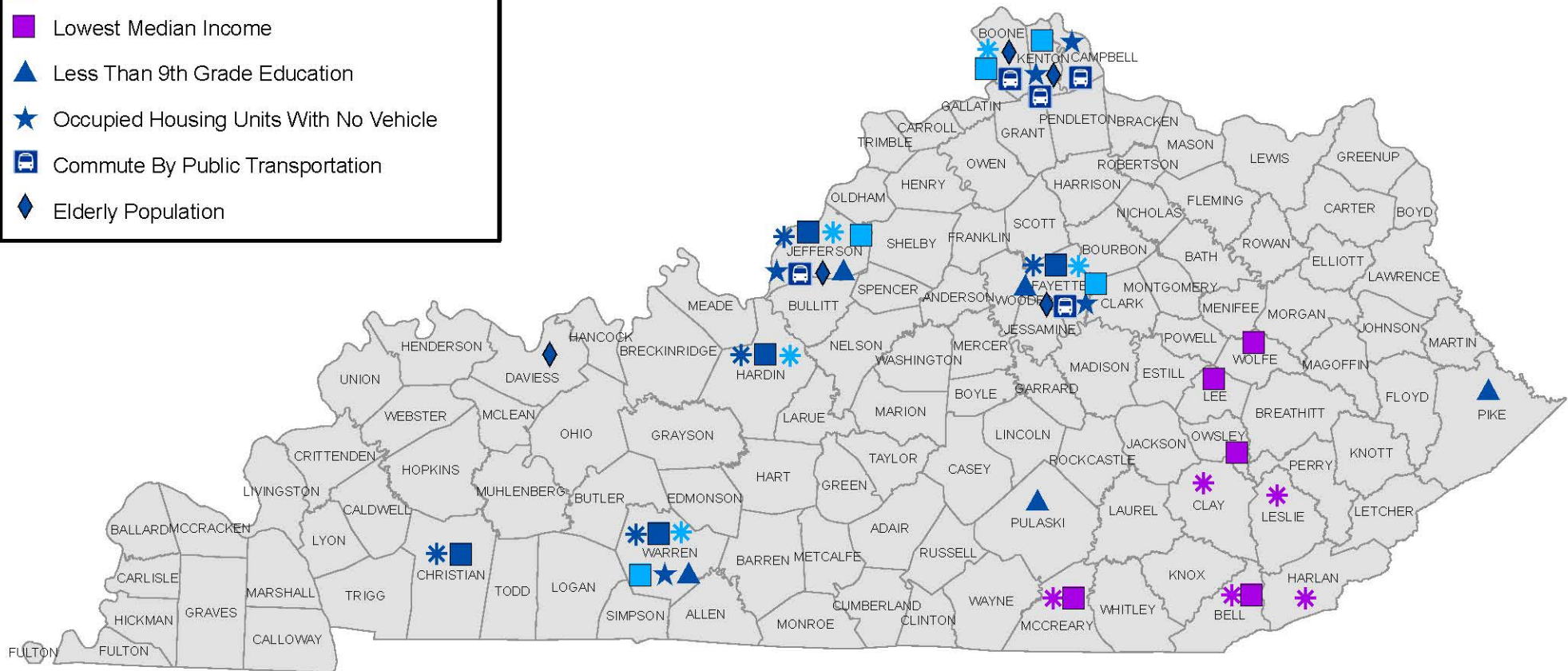
Less than 9th Grade education adults 25+ years, by numbers	
Kentucky	174,998
Jefferson	16,984
Fayette	7,938
Pike	4,516
Warren	4,253
Pulaski	3,927
Less than 9th Grade education adults 25+ years, by percentages	
Kentucky	5.8%
Owsley	19.1%
Clay	17.6%
Magoffin	16.3%
Lee	15.7%
Wayne	15.4%

Note: Total Population used to calculate percentage in Language Spoken at Home is based on total populations 5 years and older.

Source: US Census Bureau
2014-2018 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates

Traditionally Underserved Populations

Five Most Populated Kentucky Counties Per Category



Source: 2014-2018 American Community Survey 5 year Data

**APPENDIX B -
KYTC
Guidance with Virtual
Component
2020**

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U.S. Department
of Transportation
Federal Highway
Administration

Kentucky Division

September 9, 2020

330 West Broadway
Frankfort, KY 40601
PH (502) 223-6720
FAX (502) 223 6735
<http://www.fhwa.gov/kydiv>

In Reply Refer To:
HDA-KY

Mr. Jim Gray
Secretary
Kentucky Transportation Cabinet
200 Mero Street, Room 613
Frankfort, KY 40622

Dear Secretary Gray:

We received the KYTC Division of Environmental Analysis' August 28 letter requesting our concurrence with its KYTC Public Hearing Guidance with a Virtual Component during Emergencies or Other Times in which the Public is Best Served (enclosed). It provides additional guidance to allow public hearings to occur during emergencies and at other times when the KYTC and FHWA agree that it is in the best interest of the public.

After reviewing the guidance, we concur that this guidance document complies with 23 CFR 771.111(h) and can be used in conjunction with the previously approved public involvement procedures outlined in the KYTC Design Manual. Public hearings may use virtual components in addition to providing the opportunity for in-person public hearings. If you have any questions, please contact Eric Rothemel at Eric.Rothemel@dot.gov or at 502-223-6742.

Sincerely,

TODD A
JETER

Digitally signed by TODD
A JETER
Date: 2020.09.14
12:49:48 -04'00'

Todd Jeter
Kentucky Division Administrator

Enclosure: KYTC Public Hearing Guidance

cc: Daniel Peak KYTC DEA



COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
TRANSPORTATION CABINET
transportation.ky.gov

Jim Gray
SECRETARY

Andy Beshear
GOVERNOR

August 28, 2020

Todd Jeter
Division Administrator
Federal Highway Administration – Kentucky Division
John C. Watts Federal Building
330 West Broadway
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

Subject: Public hearings with a virtual component

Mr. Jeter,

Following discussions with your staff, KYTC respectfully requests concurrence from FHWA regarding interim virtual public involvement guidance effective as soon as the state of Kentucky's guidance allow gatherings of at least 50 people. The Kentucky Transportation Cabinet has developed guidance for Project-Level Public Hearings during specific cases where virtual options to supplement public involvement requirements may be considered. These virtual components may be used to supplement or enhance an in-person Public Hearing but may also supplement a smaller in-person Public Hearing when the President, Governor, or local government jurisdiction declares an emergency.

When the Project Team determines that a Public Hearing is to be held (after input from the public) and in consideration of these special circumstances, Project Teams will be required to develop a Public Involvement Plan proposal containing specific elements identified in the attached guidance which will be reviewed and approved by both KYTC and FHWA. The purpose of this guidance is to encourage the use of virtual public involvement methods to broaden public participation and promote safe practices, particularly during emergencies, but also at times when a virtual component may enhance the entire process, in a manner that meets all federal and state public involvement requirements. The attachment outlines KYTC's guidance. Please respond in writing if your office concurs with these proposed policy changes.

If you have questions related to this revised policy, please contact me at Danny.Peake@ky.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "D. Peake".

Daniel R. Peake
Director, Division of Environmental Analysis
Kentucky Transportation Cabinet



KYTC Public Hearing Guidance with a Virtual Component during Emergencies or at Other Times in which the Public is Best Served

For projects where a Public Hearing is required to be held, or when holding a Public Hearing is in the best interest of the public, virtual options to supplement public involvement requirements may be considered by FHWA and KYTC:

- To supplement a Public Hearing and/or enhance the in-person event
- A Public Hearing can be supplemented with a virtual component to allow more stakeholders an opportunity to participate:
 - o The Governor and/or President declares a health or other emergency and/or a local government jurisdiction determines that a Public Hearing should not be held out of concerns for public health and/or safety.

In the event of such consideration, Project Teams shall develop a Public Involvement Plan proposal, to be reviewed and approved by KYTC Division of Design, Division of Environmental Analysis (DEA), and FHWA.

The Public Hearing Plan must:

- Ensure the public has an opportunity to view project documents prior to, during, and following the Public Hearing utilizing in-person and online resources.
 - o Project offices, local libraries, municipal offices, and any other publically accessible building meeting KYTC requirements may be utilized.
 - o Project Managers must coordinate with local municipality to adhere to emergency-related guidelines
- Ensure the public can submit comments (via testimony during the comment session of the Public Hearing)
- Implement protocol for in-person, over the phone and on-line submission of comment comments; the intent is for the public to submit comments but also receive information
- Ensure comments are documented. Verbal comments submitted as part of the Public Hearing must be recorded and transcribed; options might include a toll-free telephone number to receive comments
- Written comments submitted via comment station, mail and on-line repository
- Ensure public can have access to Public Hearing materials (presentation, displays, other) on-line and in-person. Appointment only and office hours following any emergency executive orders and/or safety protocols may be implemented to meet with the public. Options might also include a public drive-thru where project information could be distributed. For instance, project team members could work the “drive thru” to answer questions and share project information.
- If a Public Hearing venue is available for use, describe safety protocols to be taken.

Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and Limited English Proficiency (LEP)

Continue to include your ADA statements in the notice and materials. Project Teams may list the Consultant or the Project Manager as the ADA contact in the notice. If an ADA-related request is received, please forward a copy of the request to the Division of Design, Division of Environmental Analysis and Office of Public Affairs for tracking and reporting purposes.

Limited English Proficiency (LEP) statements shall also be include in the notices (when applicable). For projects involving impacts to Environmental Justice (EJ) populations, LEP support service statements must be part of the notice. Project Teams may list the Consultant or Project Manager as the LEP contact in their notice. If the PM or Consultant are listed and an ADA-related request is received, please forward a copy of the request to the Division of Design, Division of Environmental Analysis and Office of Public Affairs for tracking and reporting purposes.

If you have questions related to this guidance, please contact Danny Peake by email at Danny.Peake@ky.gov.