

Bluegrass Area
Development
District



Regional Transportation Asset Review

June 30, 2026

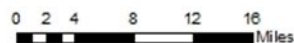
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**Bluegrass Area
Development
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*National Highway System
with Major Intermodal Terminals*



Legend

- AIRPORT
- FERRY
- GENERAL AVIATION AIRPORT
- RAILROAD CLASS 3
- Railroad
- BISCHOFF INTERSTATE SYSTEM
- MAP-21 NHS PRINCIPAL ARTERIALS
- OTHER NHS ROUTES

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CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 History of Program

Kentucky has maintained a statewide transportation planning process since the 1970s through the 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. The Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act (FAST Act) passed in 2015. The FAST Act maintains a focus on safety, continued the established structure of the various highway-related programs, and focused on efforts to streamline project delivery. It also provided, 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 government and non-traditional entities to access funding.

There are critical components of each piece of legislation that require input at the early stages of the planning process from local government, communities, interest groups, regional governments and citizens. Among the most essential provisions are the following:

- 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 12 Highway District Offices (HDOs), 15 ADDs, and 9 Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPO). The ADDs and MPOs are responsible mainly for the analysis of data and transportation systems, identification and evaluation of needs in their planning area,

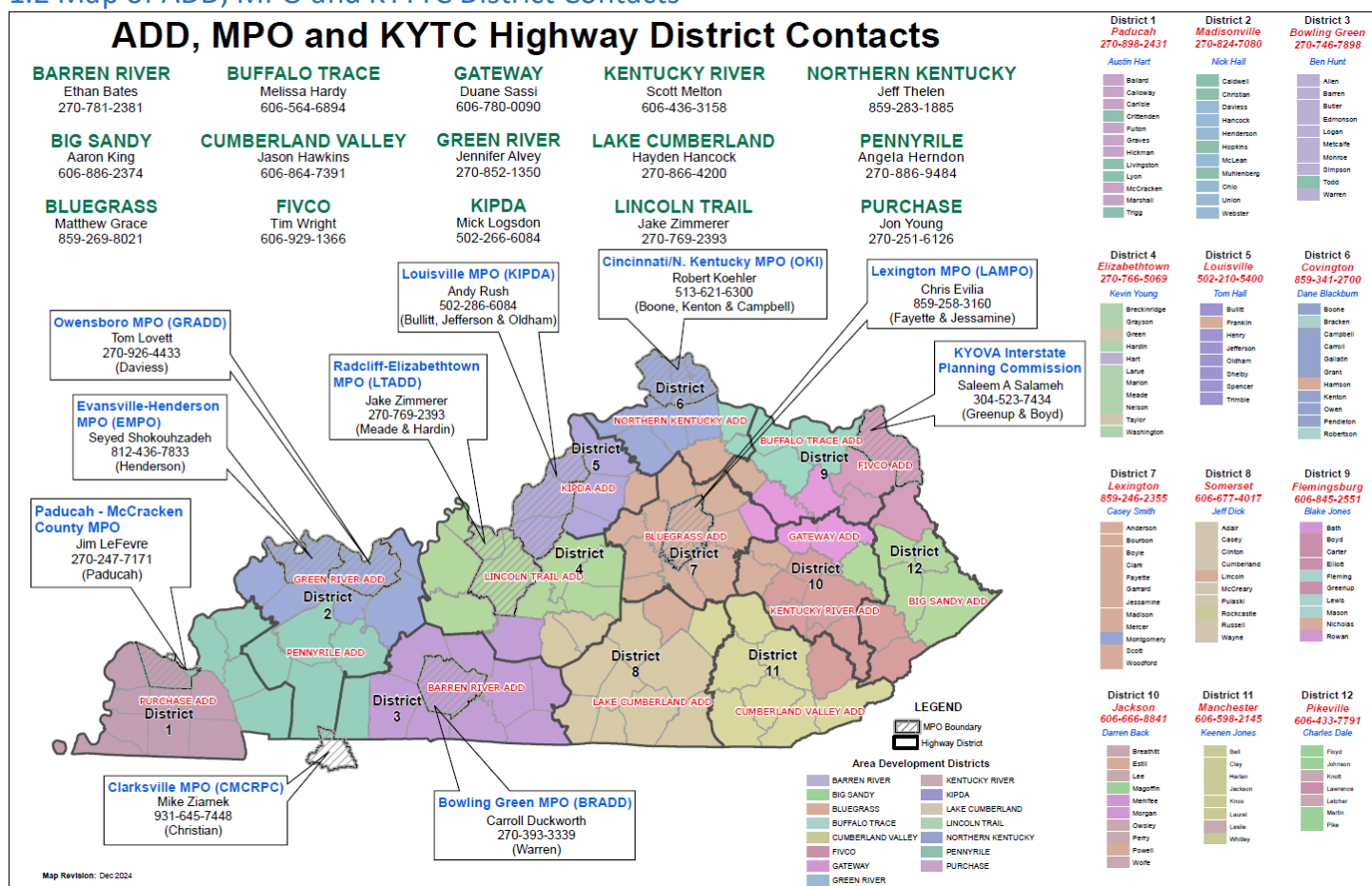
the coordination of public input for the STIP, and the subsequent evaluation and prioritizing of identified needs in the KYTC Unscheduled Needs List (UNL) for possible inclusion in the KYTC Six-Year Highway Plan.

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 urbanized areas. The ADDs are concerned with all modes of transportation including: air, water, rail, highway, 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 HDOs.

The Bluegrass Area Development District (BGADD) is comprised of 17 counties in central Kentucky.

1.2 Map of ADD, MPO and KYTTC District Contacts



1.3 Purpose of the Regional Transportation Asset Review

The focal activity conducted by the Bluegrass ADD Regional Transportation Program is to support the KYTC Statewide Transportation Planning process. The KYTC provides an annual scope of work to define the regional transportation activities to be conducted by the ADD to support the KYTC. Included in the scope of work is a specific set of resource documents identified for the Regional Transportation Asset Review (RTAR). The RTAR is utilized as a resource document for the entire region while developing goals and objectives for the transportation system, identifying and evaluating needs, reviewing and documenting projects, and participating throughout the prioritization/ranking process. The RTAR is the “umbrella” that houses data collection components relevant to regional transportation. The RTAR document consists of an introduction for each component detailing their purpose, location maps and what recommendations if any can be construed from existing data and research. It is designed to be multi-modal in nature and address all forms of transportation in the region to include highways, air, river, rail, transit, pedestrian and bicycle.

Its purpose is to involve local leaders, public officials, and the general public in the transportation planning process. The RTAR is designed to develop a working relationship between local leaders, transportation officials and planners, and concerned citizens, with the goal of creating an open environment and allowing for open and informed public input, so that transportation plans receive local acceptance and support. The elements collected in the RTAR can be used as a means of generating better input from local officials and citizens concerning transportation issues and projects.

Bluegrass ADD is responsible mainly for the analysis of data, identification and evaluation of needs in the region, and the subsequent evaluation and prioritization/ranking of projects in the UNL for possible inclusion in the KYTC Six-Year Highway Plan. The BGADD’s role in the statewide transportation planning process is to:

- Work with the Regional Transportation Committee (RTC) to evaluate and prioritize all transportation needs concerned with all modes of transportation in the region.
- Identification of new needs
- Prioritization/ranking of unscheduled needs
- Establish a public involvement process that will involve diverse interest groups in the statewide transportation planning process – involving all modes of transportation.
- Provide coordination with other planning activities in the region.
- Complete the various tasks described in its annual scope of work.

The role of RTC is to provide input into this regional and statewide process. The committee is comprised of a diverse group of interests that impact or are impacted by the transportation system. The committee will work with the BGADD in evaluating and prioritizing needs concerned with all modes of transportation.

Through cooperation with the RTC, local officials, transportation providers and users, and the general public, efforts are made to identify long-range or conceptual transportation needs resulting from the BGADD’s efforts to assess the mobility and accessibility for the region. This identification process is considered an on-going activity with the Bluegrass RTC and the six HDOs within it following the continuous evaluation of the local and regional transportation systems.

CHAPTER 2: Strategic Highway Investment Formula for Tomorrow (SHIFT)

2.1 Introduction

The Strategic Highway Investment Formula for Tomorrow (SHIFT) is the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet's data-driven, objective approach to compare capital improvement projects and prioritize limited transportation funds.

SHIFT can help to reduce overprogramming and provide a clear road map for construction in the coming years. The formula applies to all transportation funding that isn't prioritized by other means, such as maintenance work, local government projects and dedicated federal projects. SHIFT allows policy makers to see just how far down the priority list our limited dollars will go and which other projects could be funded if additional dollars were generated. This collaborative model uses measurable data to assess the need for and benefits of planned projects and compare them to each other. Projects are scored based on these seven key attributes: Safety, Economic Growth, Congestion, Benefit Cost, Asset Management, Resiliency and Non-Motorized Mobility

Development, Evaluation & Maintenance

Suggested needs that have been proposed or identified are reviewed for necessity through field visits, analysis of Adequacy Ratings and other data sources as provided by the KYTC for analytical purposes. If deemed appropriate, a PIF shall be developed in partnership by the ADD and HDO planners. KYTC's Division of Planning (DOP) is consulted prior to final inclusion in the SHIFT process. All information is housed in the KYTC Online PIF application. The ADD and HDO are responsible for maintaining all information in the application. Additionally, the ADD and HDO are responsible for the quality, clarity, and completeness of needs specific to their boundaries. DOP coordinates and oversees the PIF application. The needs identified from this process are recorded in the CHAF database until all project phases are advanced into the KYTC Six-Year Highway Plan with full funding, are completed through other means, or are voted out for lack of RTC and HDO support. The highway plan is the KYTC's programming document submitted to and approved by the Kentucky General Assembly every two years.

The ADD reviews all SHIFT items in relation to other identified needs or projects in the KYTC CHAF database and if necessary, make revisions to project descriptions, termini, mile-points, or other information as may be required. Special attention is given to adequately describing the issue to be addressed in the project description, citing the available data to help document the need. Projects which are not data driven, do not appear to have a definite purpose or need and a history of low priorities are considered for removal from the active CHAF database. If a fully documented need cannot be determined, the ADD in conjunction with the HDO and with concurrence of the RTC can recommend the need be moved to "Inactive" status.

Prioritization

In FY 2017 the KYTC introduced a new concept for prioritization of projects being considered for implementation into the proposed highway plan. A model was developed to create a more data-driven, objective and collaborative approach to selecting high priority projects. This model is called the Strategic Highway Investment Formula for Tomorrow (SHIFT). SHIFT uses quantitative data – measures such as crashes, fatalities, traffic volumes, delays, employment – to assess the benefits of planned projects and compare them to each other. Using the SHIFT formula (developed by transportation engineers) KYTC will score projects and share rankings with local transportation leaders (ADDs, MPOs, and HDOs). KYTC ranks projects with statewide importance and through the local collaboration, priorities are set for regional projects.

The guidelines and schedule for the prioritization and ranking process are established by the DOP. General needs are prioritized on a local (respective county/city), regional (ADD), HDO and state (DOP) level. The ADD is

responsible for obtaining the local and regional priorities. The prioritization process is documented by the ADD and reported to the KYTC. The documentation report is a record of the public involvement process utilized to prioritize the projects in the CHAF database, including all efforts to educate/inform the RTC and the public and any methods used to build consensus for priorities and rankings.

For a project to be considered, it first must be included on the sponsorship list. The projects that are sponsored at the regional (ADD) and HDO level are submitted to KYTC for scoring in the SHIFT formula. KYTC determines the number of projects that can be sponsored by using a formula that includes the number of counties, population and lane miles in a region and HDO.

Once projects have been scored and the statewide selection process completed, regional lists are developed from projects not selected at the state level. The regional lists are reviewed by the ADD RTC and HDO. Both can select 25% of the projects to apply boost points to the scores, creating the regional and HDO priority lists. These projects are considered in the development of the recommended highway plan provided to the governor and ultimately presented to the General Assembly for approval.

2.2 How SHIFT Works

KYTC starts with a list of projects previously identified by state and local transportation leaders (Area Development Districts, Metropolitan Planning Organizations and KYTC Districts). These leaders may add or subtract projects at this stage. To move forward, projects must be sponsored by local transportation leaders. Each ADD, MPO and District are allocated a number of sponsorships based on area lane miles and the local population served. After consulting with local elected officials, transportation leaders choose which projects to sponsor. Each project is reviewed and scored in a two-step system – statewide and local. Statewide scoring is on a scale of 0 to 100 and local scoring is on a scale of 0 to 80. Through a process known as Boosting (discussed below), local projects could also obtain a maximum score of 100. Both phases are scored using a combination of the seven key attributes:

1. Safety
2. Congestion
3. Asset management
4. Economic growth
5. Benefit/cost
6. Resiliency
7. Non-motorized mobility.

Projects of statewide significance – interstates, parkways, and other major connecting routes – are scored first. KYTC reviews the scores of the projects of statewide significance and selects projects for priority funding. The remaining statewide projects are considered during the next phase. Local transportation leaders take the lead role in prioritizing local priorities, which include highways and local roads as well as the remaining statewide projects.

Using local insights, ADDs, MPOs and KYTC Districts may "boost" the scores for their top priority projects, adding 10 points to their base scores on the 0-to-80-point scale. Projects boosted by both the District and ADD/MPO receive an additional 20 points – a "turbo boost."

Kentucky is divided into twelve highway districts. – each containing several contiguous counties. After combining the project scores with the local boosts, projects in each KYTC District are prioritized for consideration in the next state highway plan. KYTC combines statewide and local priorities to help develop the Governor's Recommended State Highway Plan, which is presented to the General Assembly. During the legislative session, lawmakers fine-tune the plan based on

additional information and funding availability. The result is the Enacted State Highway Plan, which includes two years of funded projects and spending priorities for the following four years.

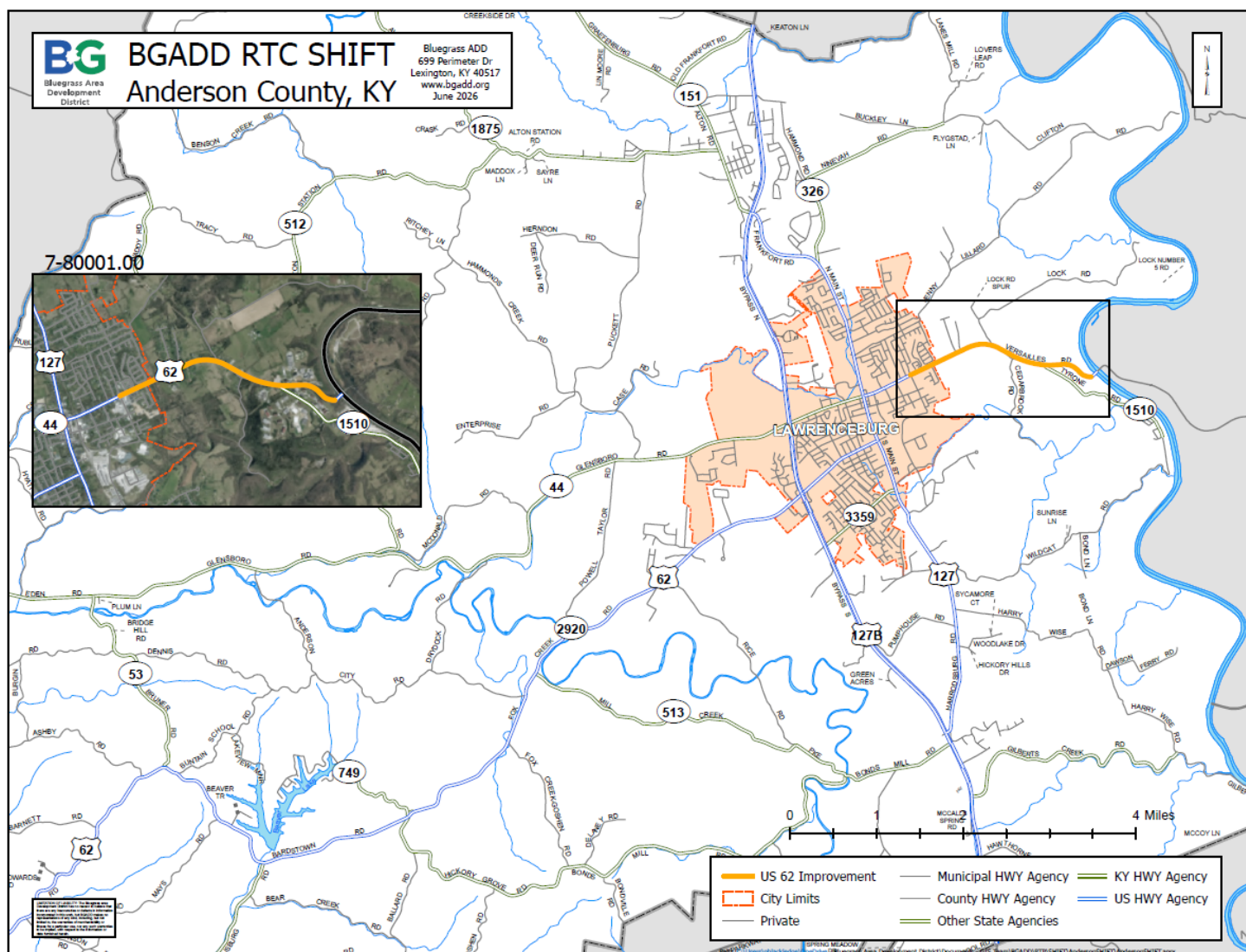
2.3 SHIFT Listing

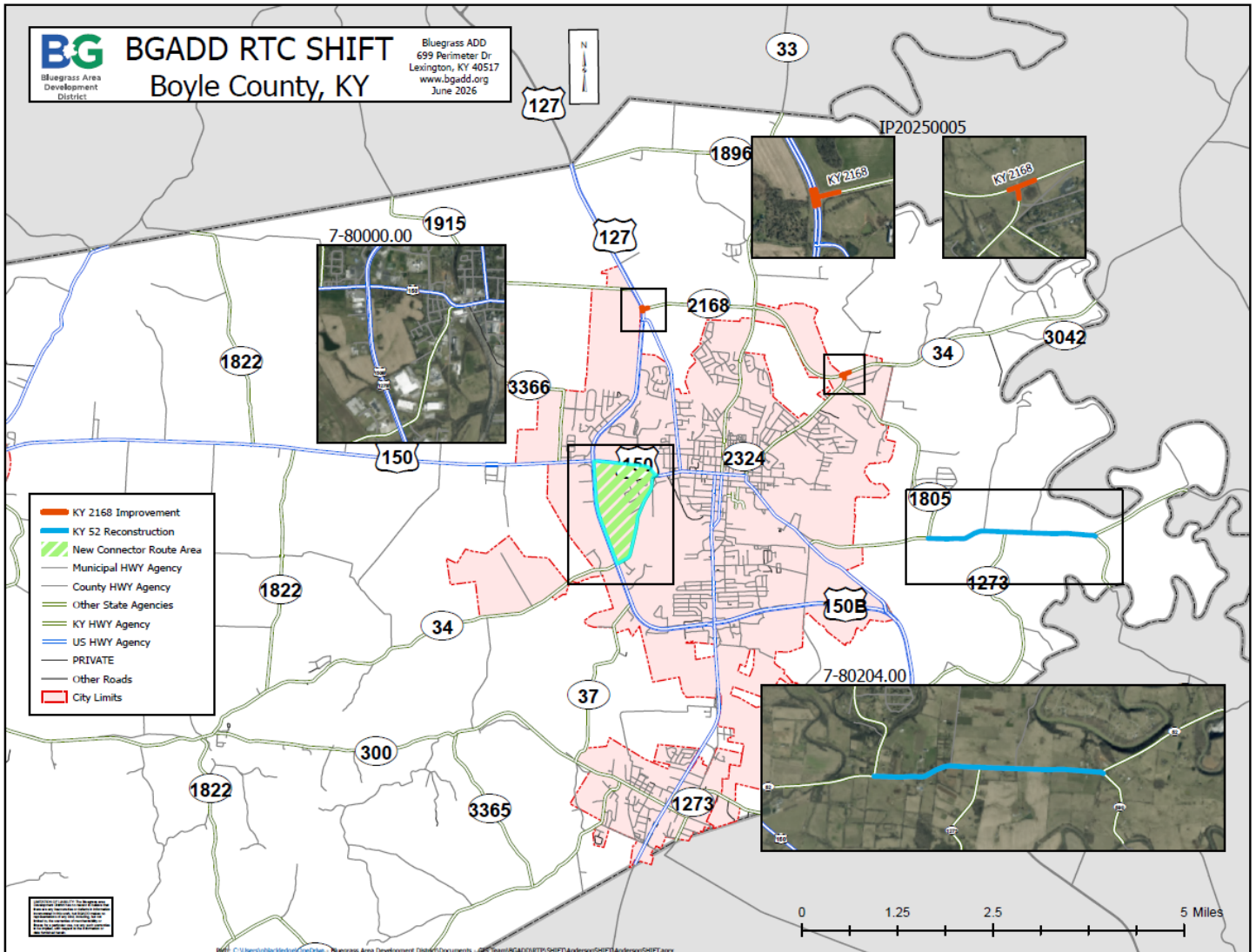
The SHIFT listing is the unconstrained list of all potential needs or deficiencies identified or suggested for consideration for future implementation. These projects represent identified needs that may or may not have data supported deficiencies for which conceptual projects may have been developed, but for which there are no current funding commitments.

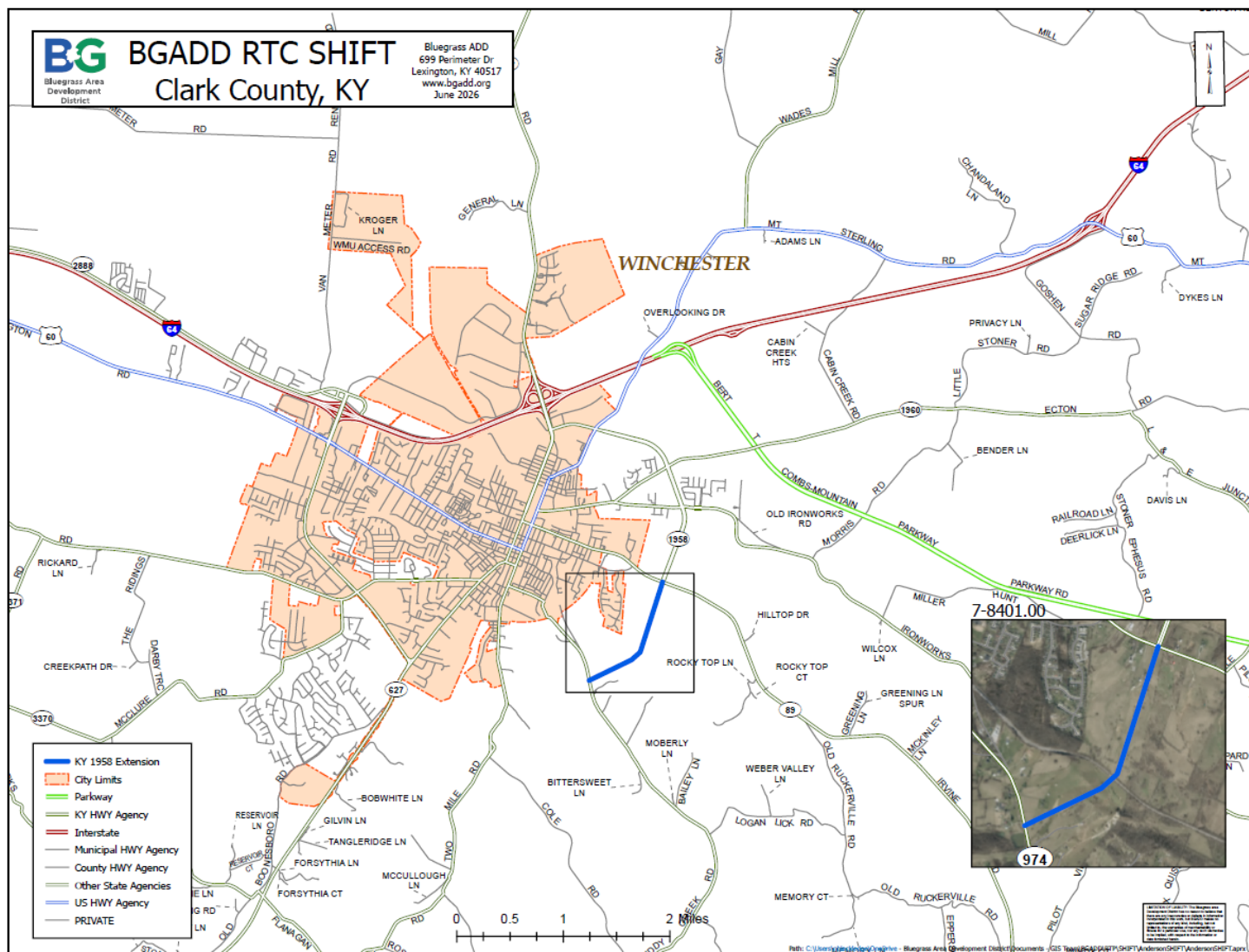
The SHIFT listing is divided into three categories, base list, active list and inactive list. Base list needs are the needs reviewed during the prioritization process. Active list needs are followed and monitored closely, but do not have a priority or rank placed on it. It is possible, as needs change or new needs are identified, to move from the active list to the base list for the purpose of prioritizing and ranking. A need on the inactive list is one that historically had a low priority or no longer is considered a need. These needs are no longer monitored, but they are not deleted from the database in case the respective need once again becomes valid. If determined to be a valid need, then there can be movement from the inactive list to the active or base list.

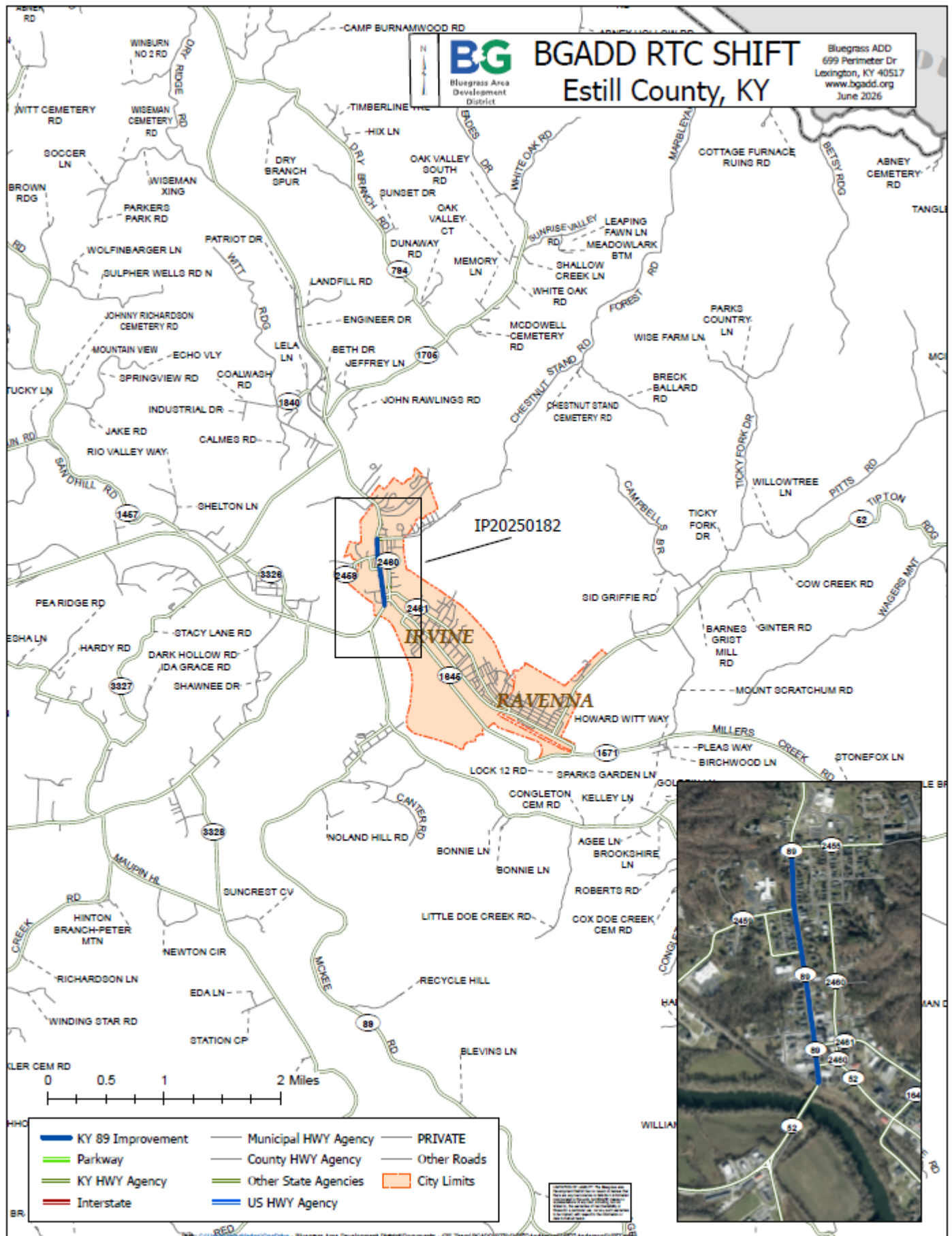
SHIFT Sponsorships

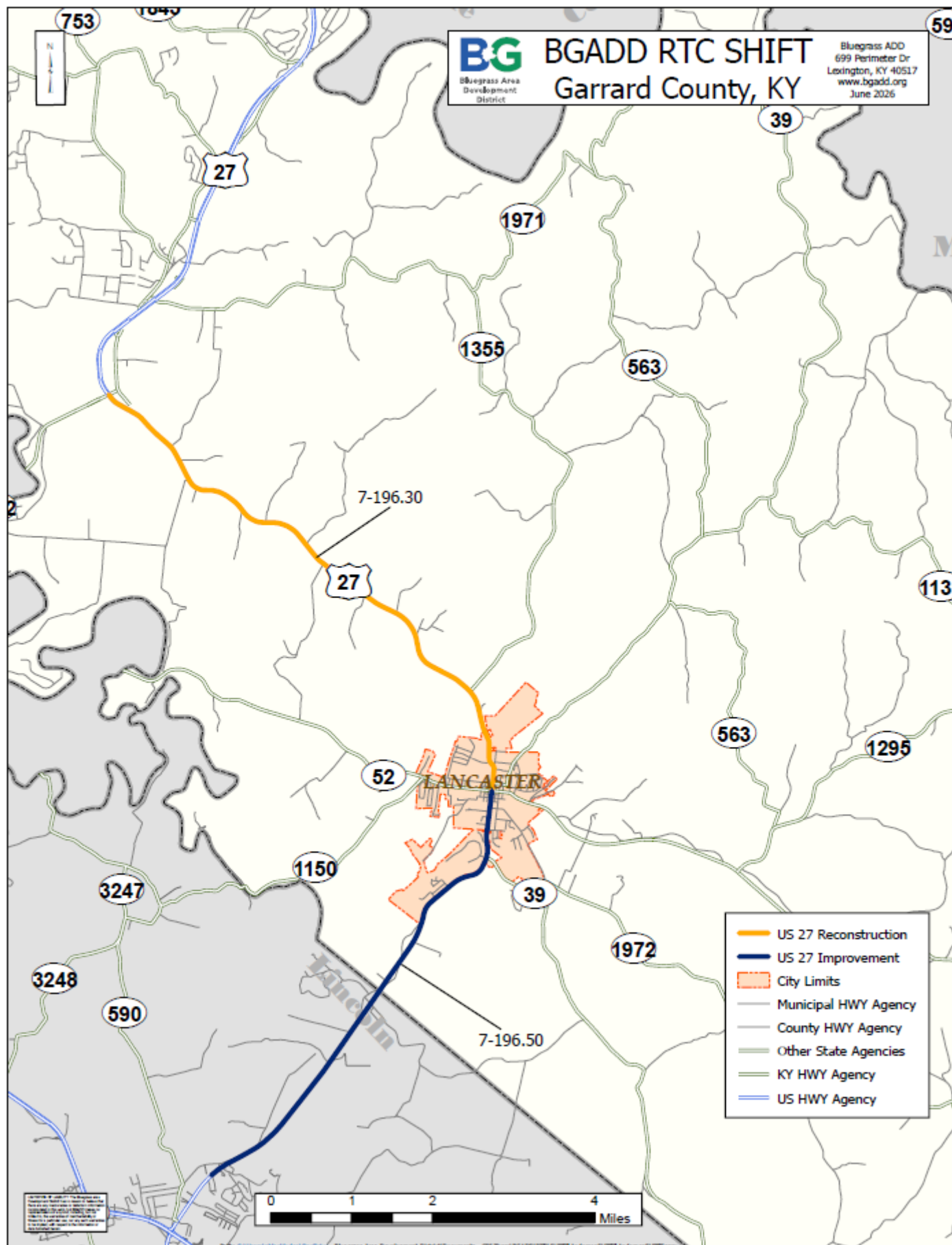
FY26 BGADD RTC Shift Sponsorships				
Project ID	Description	County	RT UNIQUE	Escalated Estimate
7-80001.00	IMPROVE US-62 (VERSAILLES RD.) FROM HILLTOP DR. TO WEST END OF BRIDGE OVER KENTUCKY RIVER AT TYRONE(18CCN) (2020CCR) (2022CCR) (2024CCR)	Anderson	003-US-0062 -000	\$18,869,520
7-80203.00	MODERNIZE ROADWAY, IMPROVE CONGESTION, SAFETY AND PEDESTRIAN ACCESS FROM US 27 ALONG Y 1939 FOR .212 MILES INCLUDING IMPROVEMENTS TO THE INTERSECTION OF MATLACK ST AND THE BOURBON COUNTY SCHOOL BUS BARN (2022CCN) (INCLUDES ITEM NO. 7-916) (2024CCR)	Bourbon	009-KY-1939 -000	\$4,100,000
IP20250005	Intersection Improvements at KY 2168/US 127 and KY 2168/KY34	Boyle	011-KY-2168 -000	\$4,400,000
7-80000.00	CONSTRUCT A NEW CONNECTOR ROAD ON THE EAST SIDE OF DANVILLE CONNECTING KY-34 AND US-150 BYPASS(18CCN) (2020CCR)	Boyle	011-PF-9999 -	\$53,350,000
7-80204.00	RECONSTRUCT KY 52 FROM KY 1805 (Goggin Ln) TO KY 590 (2022CCN) (2024CCR)	Boyle	011-KY-0052 -000	\$13,533,000
7-8401.00	EXTEND THE WINCHESTER EAST BYPASS (KY 1958) FROM IRVINE ROAD (KY 89) TO KY 627 SOUTH OF WINCHESTER. (08CCN)(10CCR)(18CCN) (2022CCR) (2024CCN)	Clark	025-PF-9999 -	\$36,080,000
IP20250182	Improve drainage and pedestrian facilities from Rice Street intersection to the bridge over the Kentucky River	Estill	033-KY-0089 -000	\$5,400,000
5-10139.00	CONDUCT FEASIBILITY SCOPING STUDY, PRELIMINARY ENGINEERING, AND DESIGN OF REHABILITATION OF KENTUCKY RIVER SINGING BRIDGE IN FRANKFORT, KY. (2024BOP)	Franklin	037-US-0060X -000	\$39,000,000
5-80301.00	IMPROVE SAFETY AND TRAFFIC FLOW ON US 60 (VERSAILLES ROAD) FROM US 460 TO I-64 IN FRANKFORT. (2024CCN)	Franklin	037-US-0060 -000	\$16,660,000
7-196.30	IMPROVE US-27 FROM WEST LANCASTER BYPASS TO KY-34. (2006BOPC) (16CCN)(18CCR) (2020CCR) (2024CCR)	Garrard	040-US-0027 -000	\$51,800,000
7-196.50	West Lancaster Bypass from North of Lancaster to Bell Street at Stanford, KY. (2024CCR)	Garrard/Lincoln	040-PF-9999 -	\$83,725,000
6-80353.00	Provide a two way left turn lane on KY 982 (New Lair Road) (MP 4.4 - 5.1) (2024CCN)	Harrison	049-KY-0982 -000	\$10,850,000
7-80315.00	Improve capacity on Barnes Mill Road between Goggins Lane and the I-75 interchange. Improvements to also include the intersection with Goggins Lane (2024CCN)	Madison	076-KY-0876 -000	\$14,660,000
IP20230173	Improve safety on KY 52 from KY 374 (Charlie Norris Rd) to Drowning Creek Bridge #033B00017N at Estill CL. Break out section between Charlie Norris Rd (MP 16.354) and Speedwell Road (MP 17.613)	Madison	076-KY-0052 -000	\$7,000,000
IP20190157	Extend Farristown Industrial Drive at Menelaus Rd (KY 1983) to the east to connect to US 25.	Madison	076-PF-9999 -	\$9,200,000
IP20250169	Create a new interchange on I-75 to KY 2878 (Colonel Rd)	Madison	076-I -0075 -000	\$39,000,000
IP20080741	Improve access onto US 127 from the Industrial Park North of the Harrodsburg Bypass.	Mercer	084-US-0127 -000	\$2,350,000
IP20250010	Improve access along KY 386 (Carpenter Pike) from US 68 to new industrial site.	Nicholas	091-KY-0386 -000	\$3,955,000
IP20220010	Install lighting at Exit 16 on the Mountain Parkway. Enhance nighttime visibility and improve safety at Exit 16 on the Mountain Parkway through the installation of lighting.	Powell	099-KY-9000 -000	\$1,175,000
7-80317.00	Improve safety and driver expectancy at the intersection of US 62 (Paynes Depot Road), US 421 (Leestown Road), and Weisenberger Mill Road. (2024CCN)	Scott	105-PF-9999 -	\$4,700,000
IP20240038	Extend Lexus Way (KY 3552) from Cherry Blossom Way (US 62) to Old Oxford Road (CS 1414)	Scott	105-PF-9999 -	\$17,829,000
7-117.00	IMPROVE US 60 (VERSAILLES ROAD) FROM THE BLUEGRASS PARKWAY/HUNTERTOWN PIKE TO PISGAH PIKE.	Woodford	120-US-0060 -000	\$4,940,000
7-8905.00	ACCESS MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENTS ON US 60 FROM LEXINGTON ROAD AT WOODFORD FEED TO MARSAILLES DRIVE (MP 9.38 TO MP 9.70).(16CCN)(18CCN) (2022CCR) (2024CCR)	Woodford	120-US-0060 -000	\$1,660,000
IP20250003	Intersection improvements at KY 2113/US 62 and KY2113/KY 33	Woodford	120-KY-2113 -000	\$3,150,000
7-80108.00	IMPROVE KY-169 FROM NORTH OF CLEAR CREEK RD IN JESSAMINE COUNTY TO NORTH OF KY-1967 IN WOODFORD COUNTY. (2020CCN) (2024CCR)	Woodford/Jessamine	120-KY-0169 -000	\$24,850,000







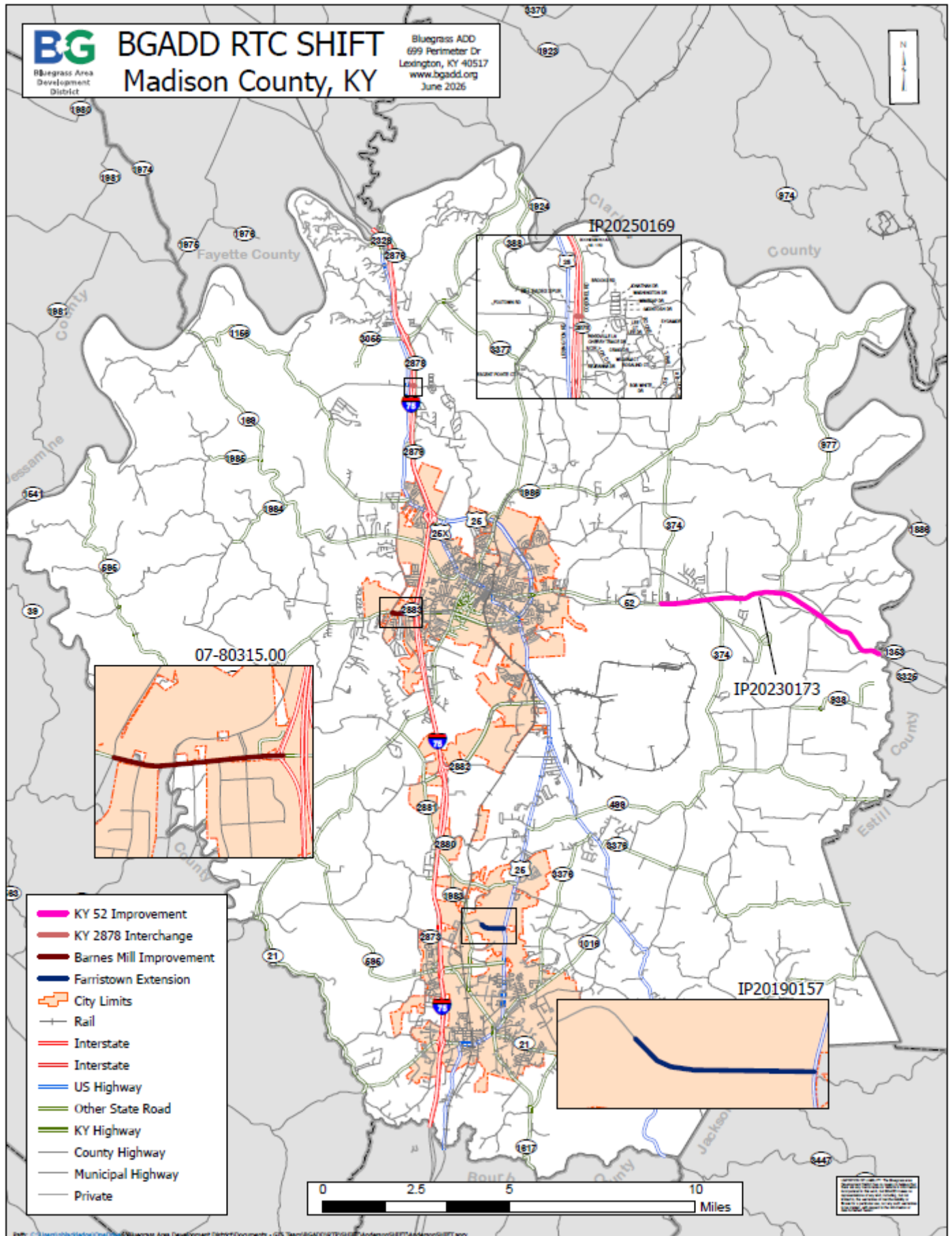


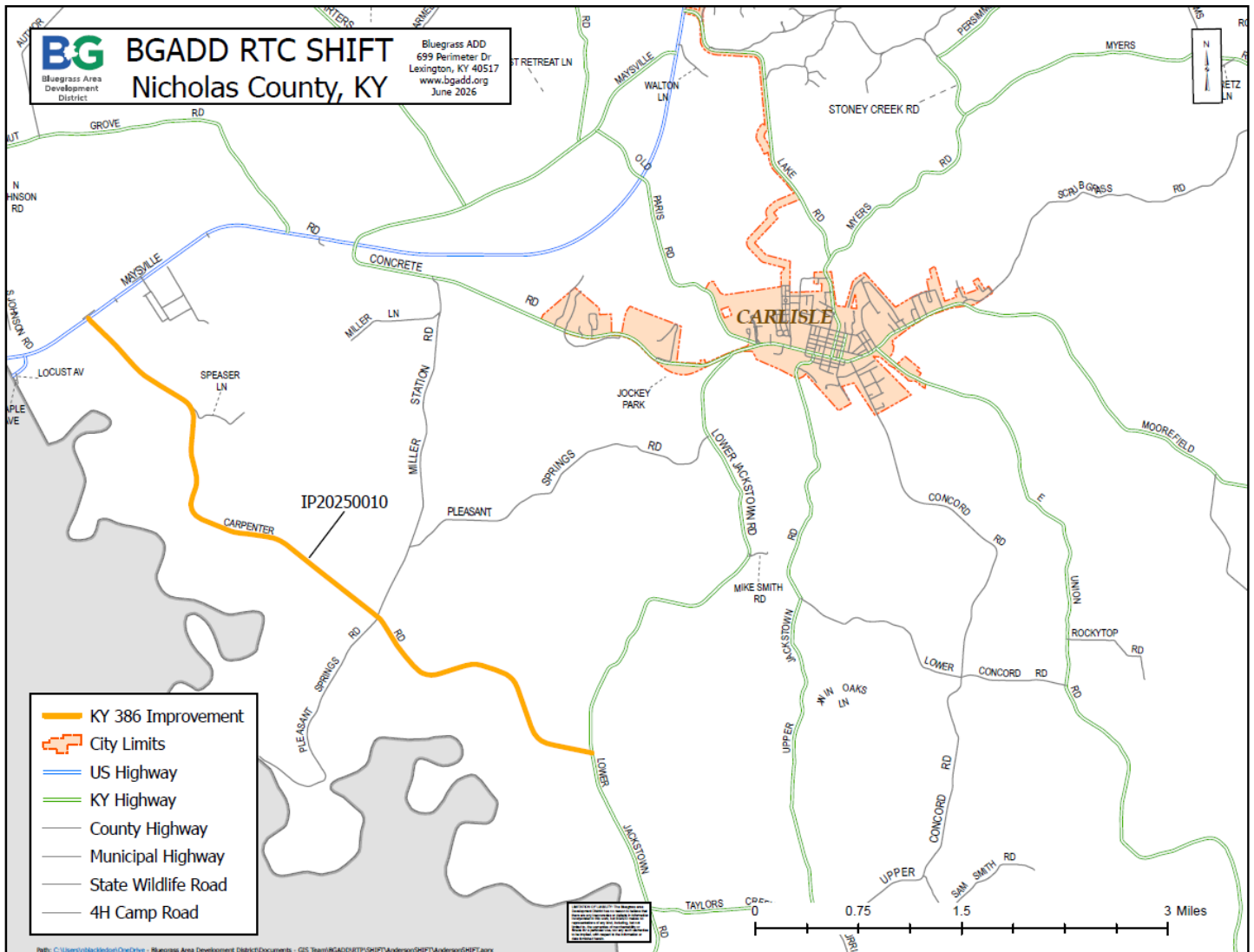


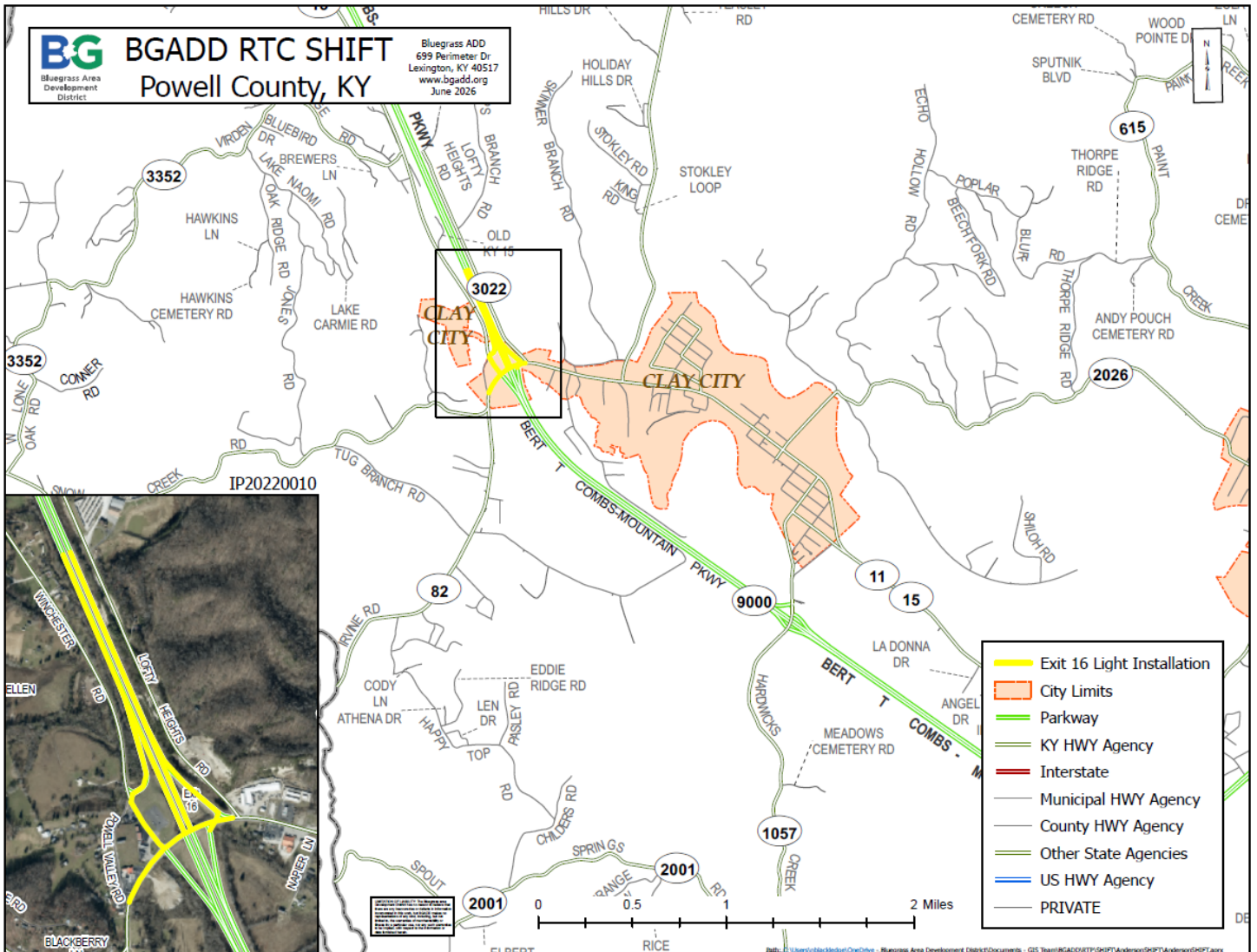


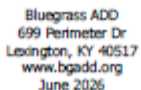
BGADD RTC SHIFT Madison County, KY

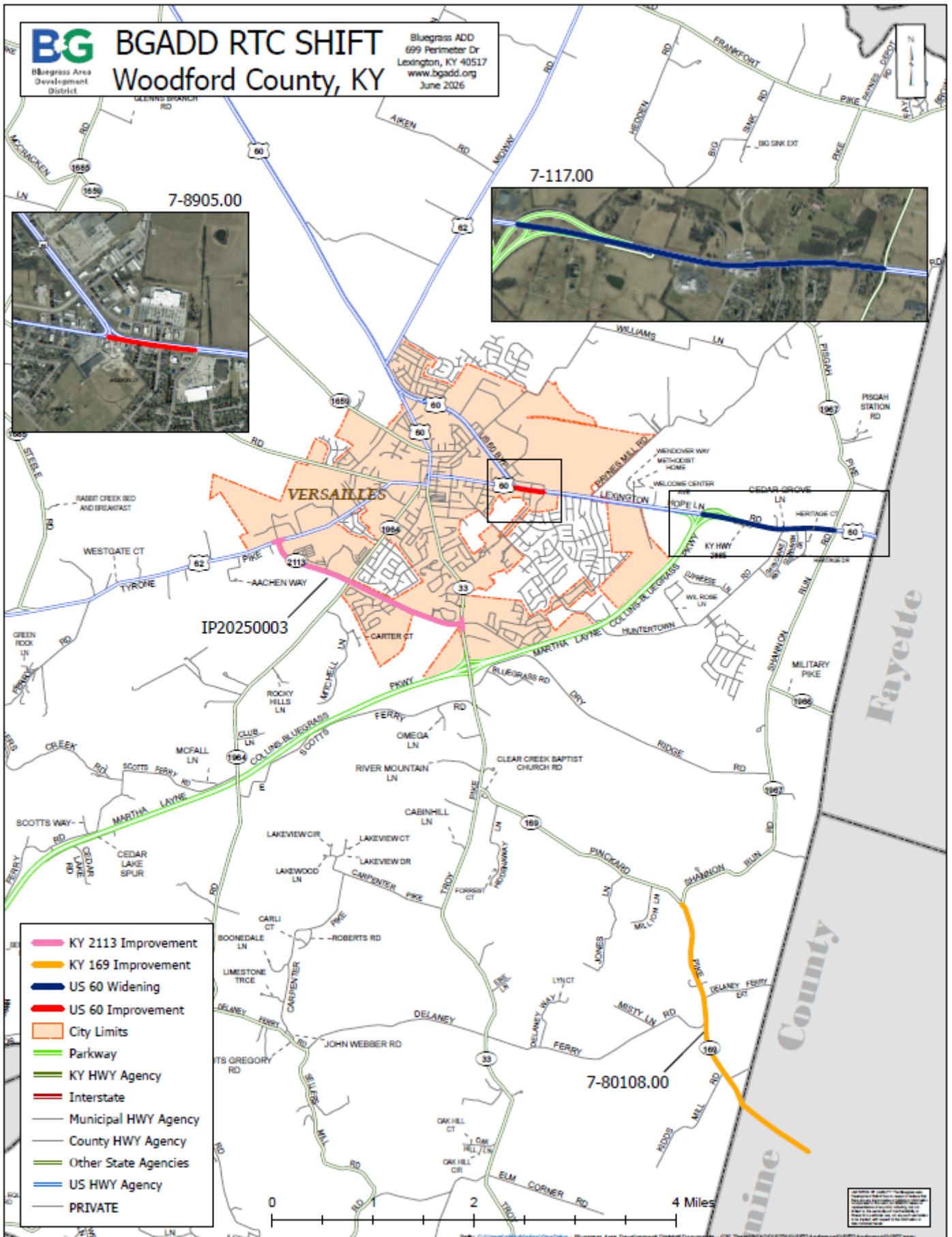
Bluegrass ADD
699 Perimeter Dr
Lexington, KY 40517
www.bgadd.org
June 2026











CHAPTER 3: MAJOR FREIGHT GENERATORS INVENTORY

3.1 Introduction

The Major Freight Generators (MFGs) is a listing of facilities or locations identified throughout the region known for generating significant freight movement. The list is very subjective and can be interpreted differently by the regional committee, local officials and other stakeholders for each county/region. Planners, through consultation with RTC and local officials in each county, determine the facilities for each area. Keeping the inventory current is necessary for helping promote the safe and efficient movement of people, goods and services throughout the county, region, and state. The MFG inventory is a valuable tool for analyzing transportation systems and data, identification and evaluation of needs in the region, and the subsequent evaluation and prioritization of projects.

The inventory identifies land uses that create larger volumes or concentrations of freight such as: major manufacturers, distribution centers for truck and rail, quarries, steel/aluminum mills, and various suppliers and industrial centers. The MFG can have a profound impact on the operations of the surrounding road network. Major freight facilities are described by the KYTC as having more than one hundred (100) trucks per day during peak seasons and greater than one hundred (100) employees or other facilities that have more than one hundred thousand (100,000) square feet or more under roof which is indicative of major freight activity. The maps contain freight generators that would be considered as major under this definition as well as other freight generators in the area that do not meet this qualification.

In order to understand freight traffic patterns and volumes in an area, it is important to know about existing MFG locations and changes that have occurred such as the addition or closing of a facility. To facilitate the availability of this information, the ADD maintains this inventory of locations. Inventory data can be made available to transportation planners, designers, the public, and local officials when making transportation decisions such as during the highway prioritization process, a corridor improvement study, or a development or calibration of traffic models. The inventory is maintained as part of a Geographic Information System (GIS) and can be displayed on maps with existing traffic data such as traffic counts, unscheduled needs list, highway plan projects, safety data, etc.

The BGADD has a current freight generators inventory with 280 locations identified throughout the region. This inventory is reviewed yearly with the RTC to ensure accuracy and the RTC is encouraged to inform BGADD staff of changes that have occurred in their communities such as the closing or opening of a new facility. The maps located in section 3.2 illustrate the location of the current BGADD MFG inventory. Updates or other changes are submitted each year to the KYTC. For more information on the BGADD MFG, please contact the ADD.

3.2 MFG Location Maps

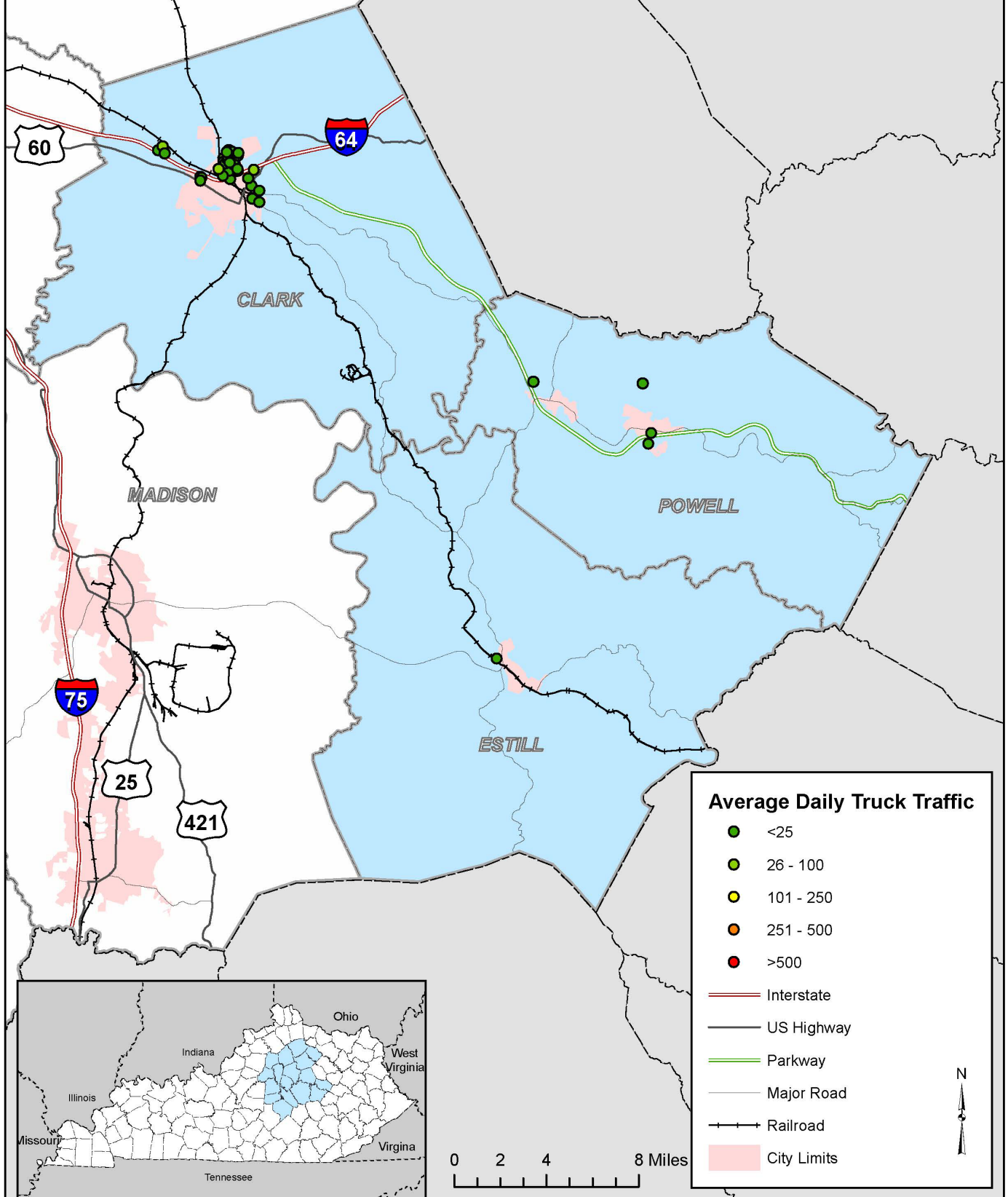
The maps that follow have been created to illustrate the MFG inventory on regional, county, city, or community level. Locations are color-coded and identified by amount of freight traffic each facility produces and receives on a daily basis. For this illustration, the BGADD identifies light to intermediate freight traffic as being dark and light green, moderate as yellow, high as orange and severe as red. Freight generators that qualify as a KYTC-defined major freight generator based on the volume of freight are identified as moderate, high, and severe in the maps, or yellow, orange, and red, respectively. This to help represent the amount of freight expected from each area to plan for future infrastructure, development, land use and other regional and local planning needs.



Bluegrass Area
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Major Freight Generators Clark, Powell, and Estill County

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Major Freight Generators Franklin, Anderson, and Woodford County

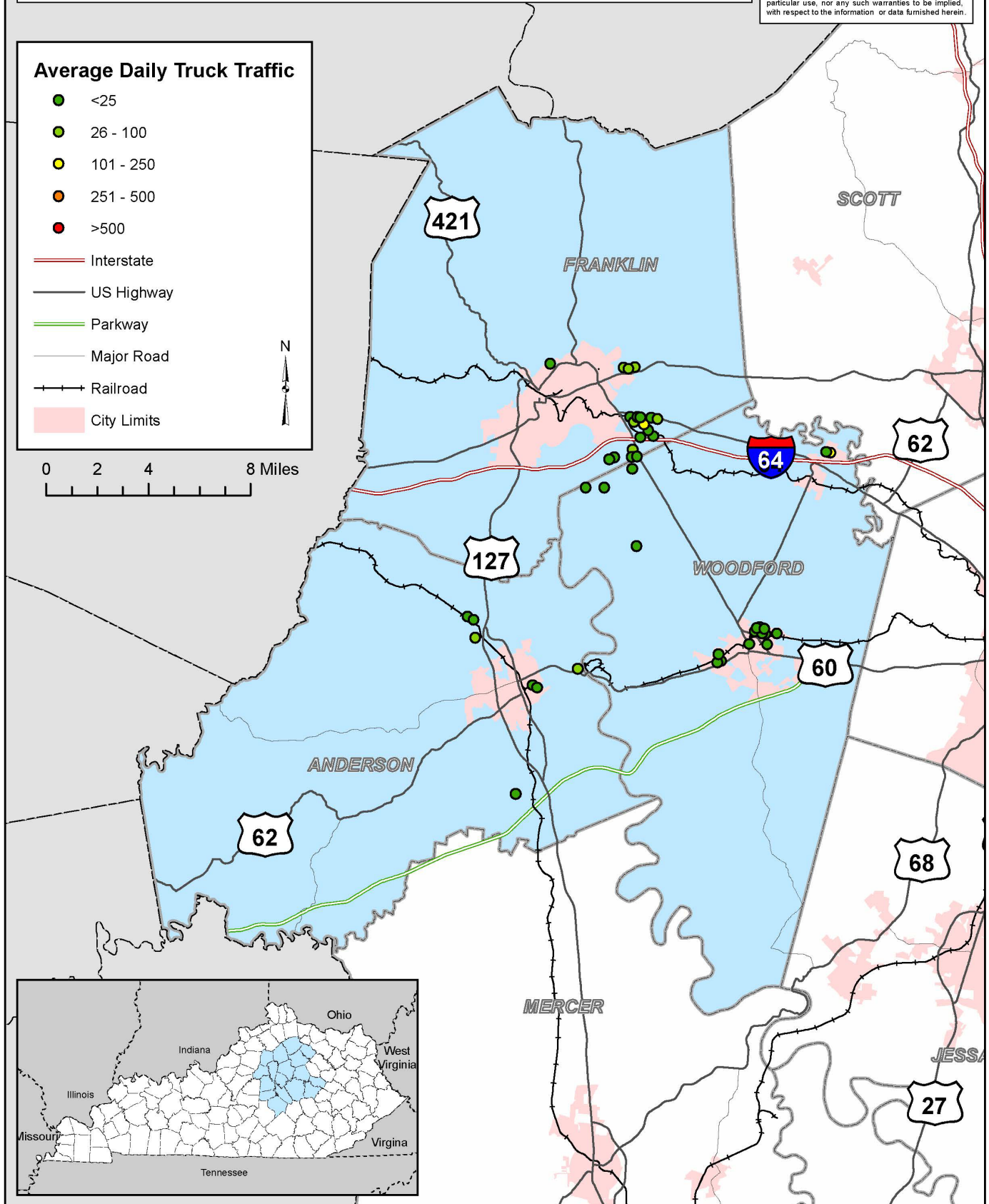
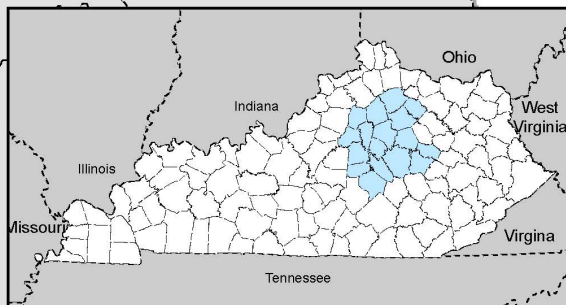
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Average Daily Truck Traffic

- <25
- 26 - 100
- 101 - 250
- 251 - 500
- >500

- Interstate
- US Highway
- Parkway
- Major Road
- Railroad
- City Limits

0 2 4 8 Miles





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Major Freight Generators Scott and Fayette County

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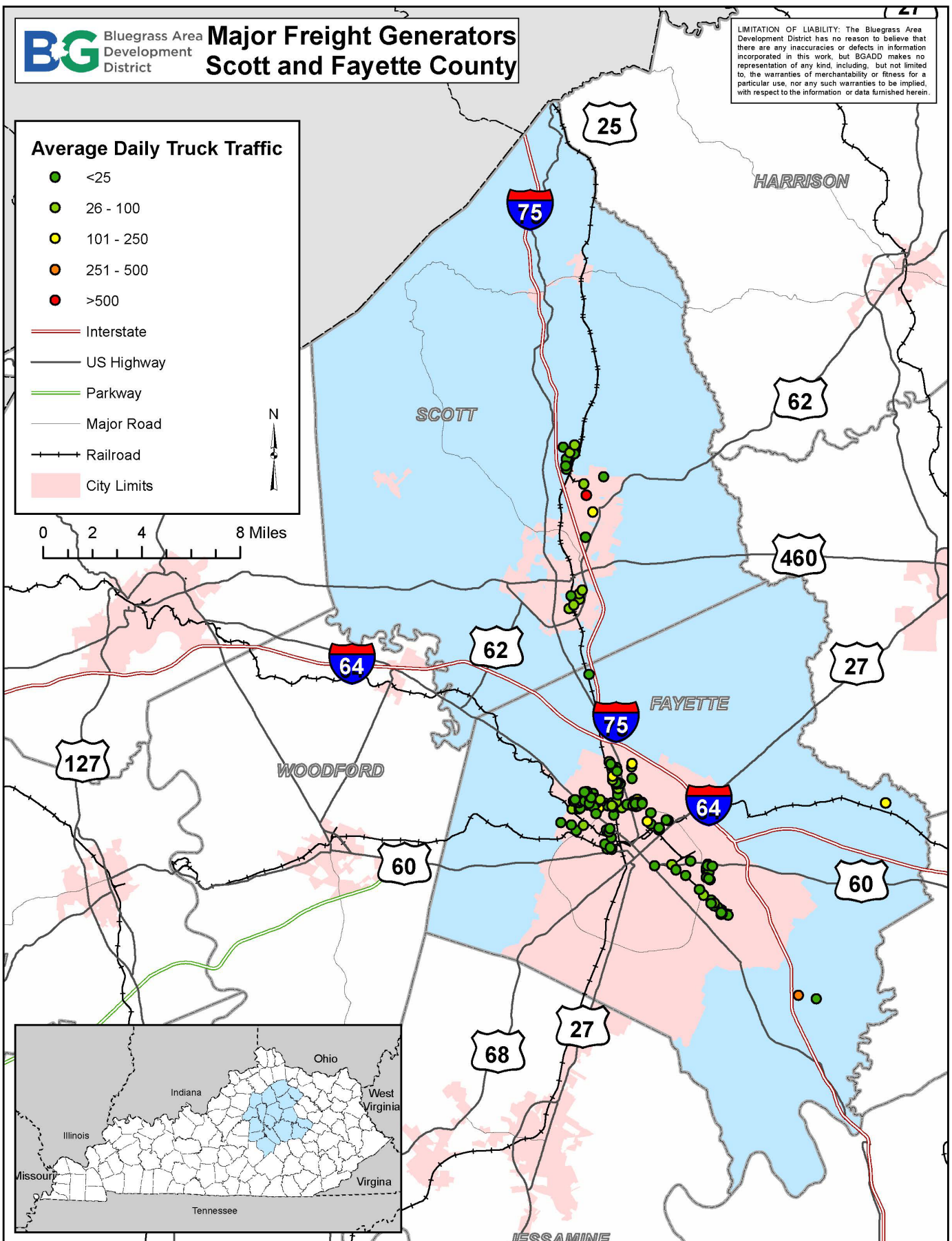
Average Daily Truck Traffic

- <25
- 26 - 100
- 101 - 250
- 251 - 500
- >500

- Interstate
- US Highway
- Parkway
- Major Road
- +— Railroad
- City Limits



0 2 4 8 Miles

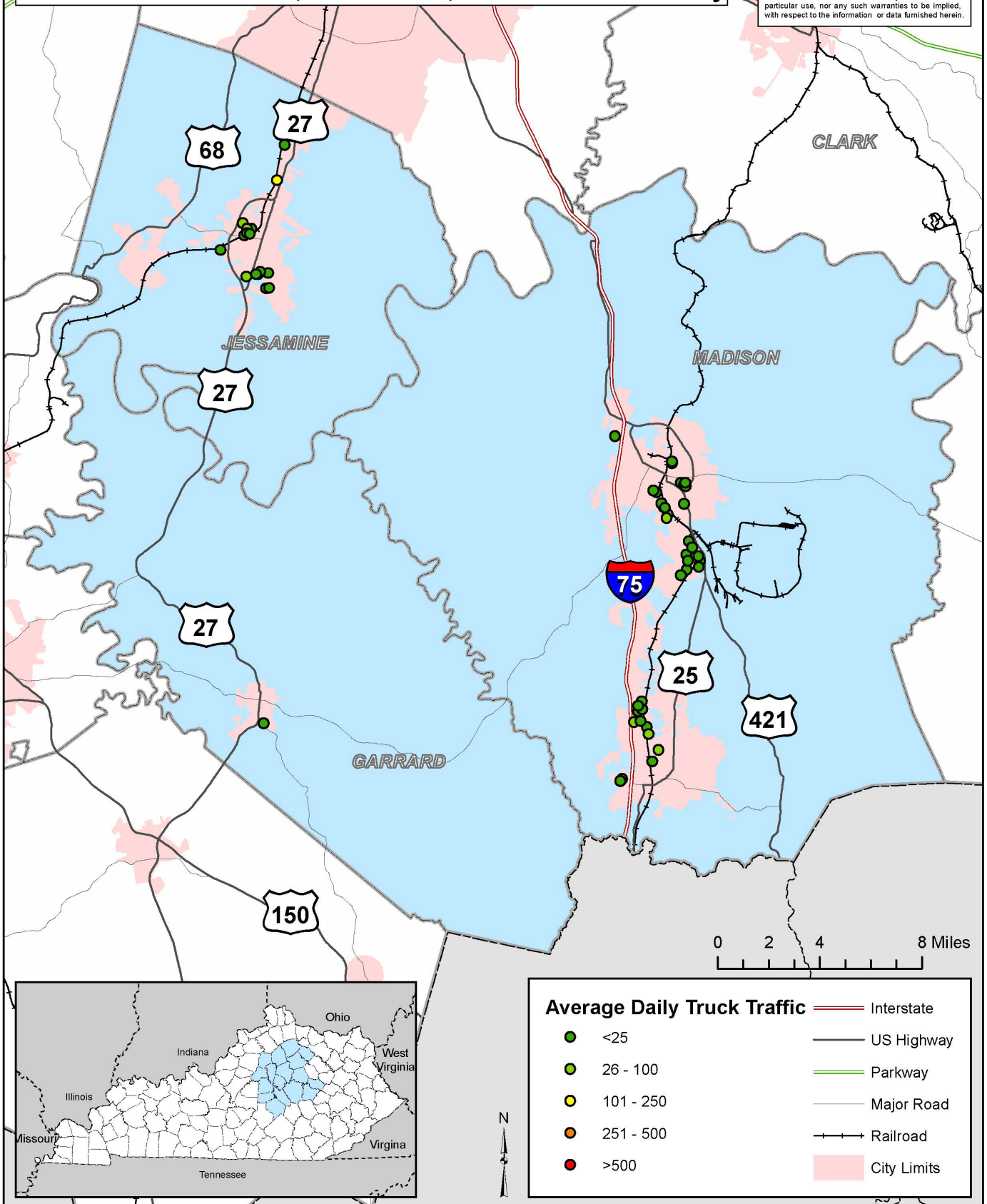




Bluegrass Area
Development
District

Major Freight Generators Garrard, Jessamine, and Madison County

LIMITATION OF LIABILITY: The Bluegrass Area Development District has no reason to believe that there are any inaccuracies or defects in information incorporated in this work, but BGADD makes no representation of any kind, including, but not limited to, the warranties of merchantability or fitness for a particular use, nor any such warranties to be implied, with respect to the information or data furnished herein.

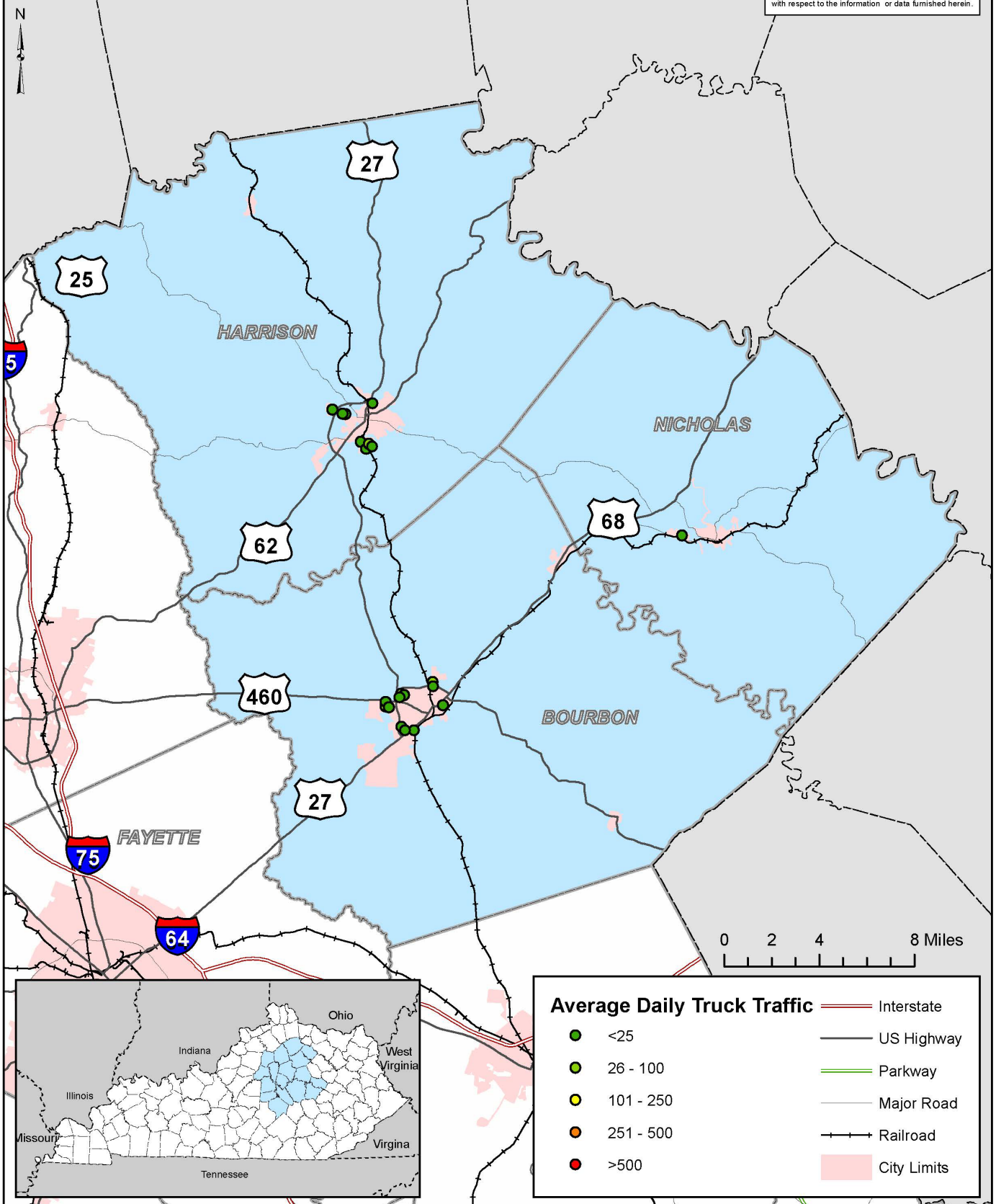




Bluegrass Area
Development
District

Major Freight Generators Bourbon, Harrison, and Nicholas County

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Bluegrass Area
Development
District

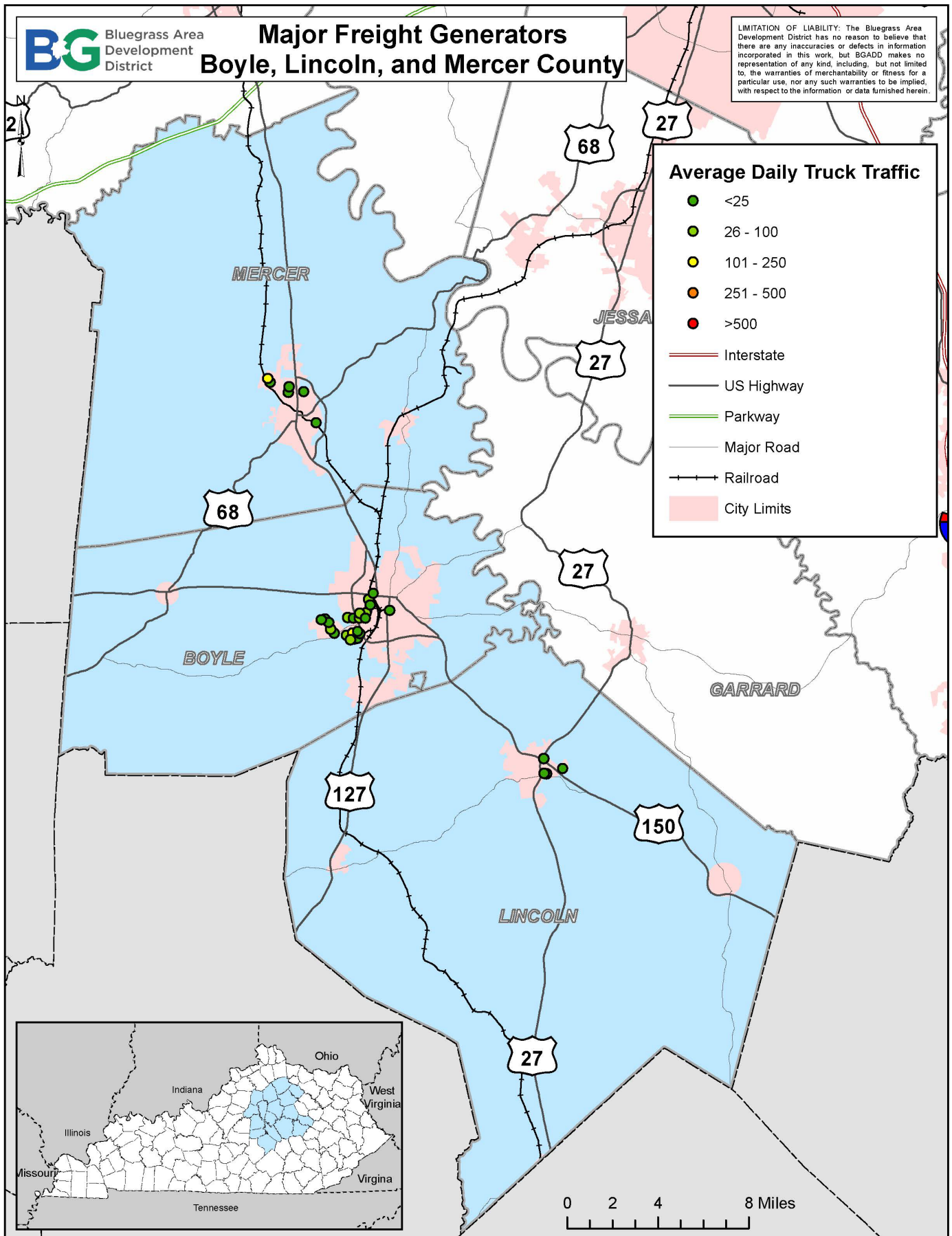
Major Freight Generators Boyle, Lincoln, and Mercer County

LIMITATION OF LIABILITY: The Bluegrass Area Development District has no reason to believe that there are any inaccuracies or defects in information incorporated in this work, but BGADD makes no representation of any kind, including, but not limited to, the warranties of merchantability or fitness for a particular use, nor any such warranties to be implied, with respect to the information or data furnished herein.

Average Daily Truck Traffic

- <25
- 26 - 100
- 101 - 250
- 251 - 500
- >500

- Interstate
- US Highway
- Parkway
- Major Road
- Railroad
- City Limits



CHAPTER 4: NHS INTERMODAL CONNECTOR REVIEW

4.1 Introduction

An Intermodal Connector is defined as a highway facility providing direct access for a freight generator, shipper or port terminal (rail or river) with a major transportation thoroughfare such as an interstate highway. Currently the FHWA has identified twenty facilities on the National Highway System (NHS) Intermodal Connector listing for Kentucky. The BGADD periodically will review this listing for obvious changes in the region including facilities that have ceased operations or no longer meet FHWA criteria for listing and recommend the facility to be removed from the base list. The BGADD will also identify facilities that are not listed on the NHS Intermodal Connector Listing that meet FHWA criteria and recommend those be added to the base list. This information will be used to help identify projects to be recommended for Kentucky's Six Year Plan, the Statewide Long-Range Plan, and/or the Unscheduled Needs List. Status as an Intermodal Connector produces viable possible funding option for designated roadway segments.

The FHWA has identified guidance criteria (Section 103 (b) of title 23, U.S.C.) for the evaluation of requests for modifications to the NHS Intermodal Connector listing. This criterion indicates how roads get placed on the NHS and how intermodal connectors can be added.

There are two basic criteria for adding intermodal connectors, primary and secondary. The NHS Primary criteria are a nationwide set of criteria. Due to this, Kentucky does not have many facilities listed as we do not have many Ports that could compare (for example) to the Port of Long Beach or ferries that move 1,000 passengers per day. There may be a few facilities in Kentucky that could be included based on the primary criteria, but most of Kentucky's facilities are eligible under the secondary criteria. The secondary criteria include factors which underscore the importance of an intermodal facility within a specific State.

Primary Criteria

Commercial Aviation Airports

1. Passengers--scheduled commercial service with more than 250,000 annual enplanements.
2. Cargo--100 trucks per day in each direction on the principal connecting route, or 100,000 tons per year arriving or departing by highway mode.

Ports

1. Terminals that handle more than 50,000 TEUs (a volumetric measure of containerized cargo which stands for twenty-foot equivalent units) per year, or other units measured that would convert to more than 100 trucks per day in each direction. (Trucks are defined as large single-unit trucks or combination vehicles handling freight.)
2. Bulk commodity terminals that handle more than 500,000 tons per year by highway or 100 trucks per day in each direction on the principal connecting route. (If no individual terminal handles this amount of freight, but a cluster of terminals in close proximity to each other does, then the cluster of terminals could be considered in meeting the criteria. In such cases, the connecting route might terminate at a point where the traffic to several terminals begins to separate.)
3. Passengers--terminals that handle more than 250,000 passengers per year or 1,000 passengers per day for at least 90 days during the year.

Truck/Rail

1. 50,000 TEUs per year, or 100 trucks per day, in each direction on the principal connecting route, or other units measured that would convert to more than 100 trucks per day in each direction. (Trucks are defined as large single-unit trucks or combination vehicles carrying freight.)

Pipelines

1. 100 trucks per day in each direction on the principal connecting route.

Amtrak

1. 100,000 passengers per year (entrainments and detrainments). Joint Amtrak, intercity bus and public transit terminals should be considered based on the combined passenger volumes. Likewise, two or more separate facilities in close proximity should be considered based on combined passenger volumes.

Intercity Bus

1. 100,000 passengers per year (boardings and deboardings).

Public Transit

1. Stations with park and ride lots with more than 500 vehicle parking spaces, or 5,000 daily bus or rail passengers, with significant highway access (i.e., a high percentage of the passengers arrive by cars and buses using a route that connects to another NHS route), or a major hub terminal that provides for the transfer of passengers among several bus routes. (These hubs should have a significant number of buses using a principal route connecting with the NHS.)

Ferries

1. Interstate/international--1,000 passengers per day for at least 90 days during the year. (A ferry which connects two terminals within the same metropolitan area should be considered as local, not interstate.)
2. Local--see public transit criteria above.

Secondary Criteria

Any of the following criteria could be used to justify an NHS connection to an intermodal terminal where there is a significant highway interface:

1. Intermodal terminals that handle more than 20 percent of passenger or freight volumes by mode within a State;
2. Intermodal terminals identified either in the Intermodal Management System or the State and metropolitan transportation plans as a major facility;
3. Significant investment in, or expansion of, an intermodal terminal; or
4. Connecting routes targeted by the State, MPO, or others for investment to address an existing, or anticipated, deficiency as a result of increased traffic.

Proximate Connections

Intermodal terminals, identified under the secondary criteria noted above, may not have sufficient highway traffic volumes to justify an NHS connection to the terminal. States and MPOs should fully consider whether a direct connection should be identified for such terminals, or whether being in the proximity (2 to 3 miles) of an NHS route is sufficient.

Official NHS Intermodal Connector Listing

FACILITY	TYPE	CONNECTOR NO.	CONNECTOR DESCRIPTION	CONNECTOR LENGTH	FACILITY ID
Lexington Bluegrass Field	Airport	1	FS 8550 - US 60 to Facility	0.2	KY13A
Norfolk Southern Intermodal - Georgetown	Truck/Rail Facility	1	KY 620 - Facility to I-75 Interchange	0.8	KY11R

Complete List

Railroads Class III

- R.J. Corman Railroad Company Central Kentucky Lines - Lexington
- Transkentucky Transportation Railroad (TTI) - Paris
- Bluegrass Railroad - Versailles

Airports

Major Commercial Airport

- Blue Grass Airport – Lexington

General Aviation Airports

- Cynthiana – Harrison County Airport
- Stuart Powell Field -Danville/ Boyle County
- Capital City Airport - Frankfort
- Georgetown – Scott County Regional Airport
- Richmond – Central Kentucky Regional Airport
- Stanton – Powell County Airport

Ferry

- Valley View Ferry

4.2 Map of NHS with Intermodal Connectors



4.3 Kentucky Highway Freight Network (KHFN)

A key component for identifying criteria for the performance-based project selection process (also known as SHIFT) was the KYTC development of a state highway freight network that was representative of Kentucky's critical freight corridors. The creation of the Kentucky Highway Freight Network (KHFN) provides the ability to identify and address freight system mobility issues that exist either presently or are anticipated in the future. KYTC developed a 4-tier structure for the KHFN. The following criteria were used to develop the tier network:

- Tier 1 – National Regional Significance
- Tier 2 – Statewide Significance
- Tier 3 – Statewide Regional Significance
- Tier 4 – Local Access Significance

Each tier includes manual revisions necessary to ensure connectivity and limit to 50 miles between local KHFN access points. KYTC provides the ADD with a map of the KHFN that is used in conjunction with the NHS Intermodal Connector review along with the MFU/MTG review. The ADD utilizes the resource with the RTC to identify missing links between manufacturers/distribution centers, the NHS and the KHFN. The input received from this review may be used as suggestion to KYTC for making changes to the KHFN and the KYTC list of intermodal connector needs.

4.4 Map of KHFN by Tier



CHAPTER 5: TRUCK PARKING INVENTORY

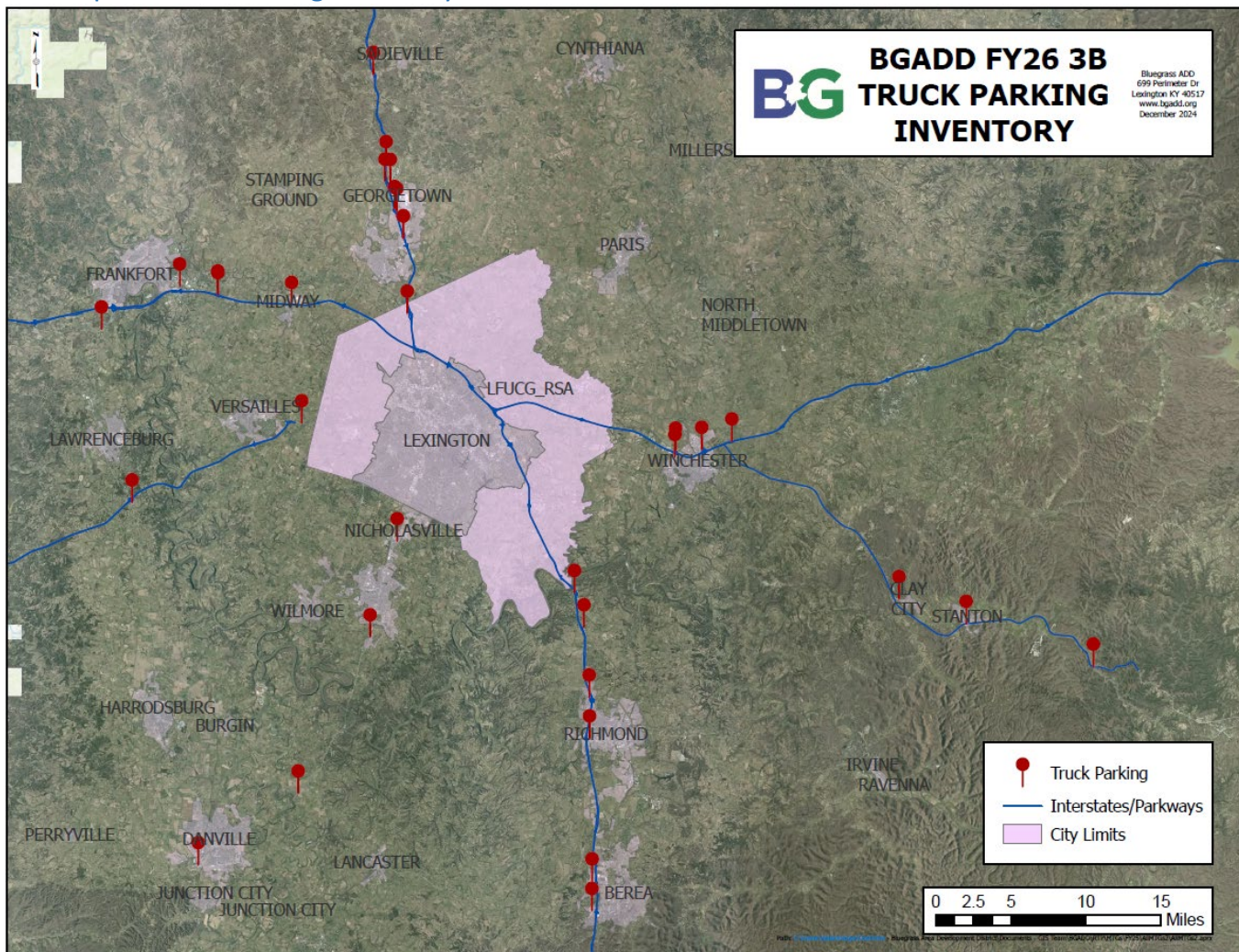
5.1 Introduction

The purpose of this task is to maintain an inventory of existing Truck Parking resources. The information will be used to develop an idea of where we may need to improve those facilities in order to promote the safe and efficient movement of people, goods and services. Hospitals are also included on the map to show the nearest available medical services which accommodate large trucks should they be needed.

Truck Parking Inventory Includes:

- Locations – Route and Milepoint and/or Landmarks
- Type of Facility – Rest Area, Weigh Station, Welcome Centers, Rest Havens
- Commercial Parking Lots, etc.
- Facilities Available (if known) – Rest Rooms, Restaurants, Vending Machines
- Coordinates for latitude and longitude
- Parking Areas with greater than 20 spaces available
- Minimum threshold for number of trucks to be determined by ADD Planners Assistance Coordinators, with approval by the Division of Planning, SPAC, however the number of trucks and/or spaces will not be specifically identified in this inventory. Indicators may be included as in, less than 10 trucks, more than 10 trucks, greater than 20, etc. The numbers should indicate the number of trucks and not the number of parking spaces available.

5.2 Map of Truck Parking Inventory:



CHAPTER 6: RAIL FREIGHT LOADING/UNLOADING FACILITIES

6.1 Introduction

The purpose of this inventory is to assist the KYTC in identification of rail facility locations, intermodal connectors and providing information for the statewide rail plan. This helps serve the KYTC goal of promoting the safe efficient movement of goods and services throughout the state. KYTC has GIS data on known railyards within in the state. The ADDs assisted in identification of these locations, creating this list in FY10. In FY17, KYTC developed from the rail yard inventory and other informational sources, a draft list of data and locations utilized as freight loading/unloading facilities. The data provided included all information available such as the name, location and function (e.g. bulk transfer, container yard, classification yard) of the facility.

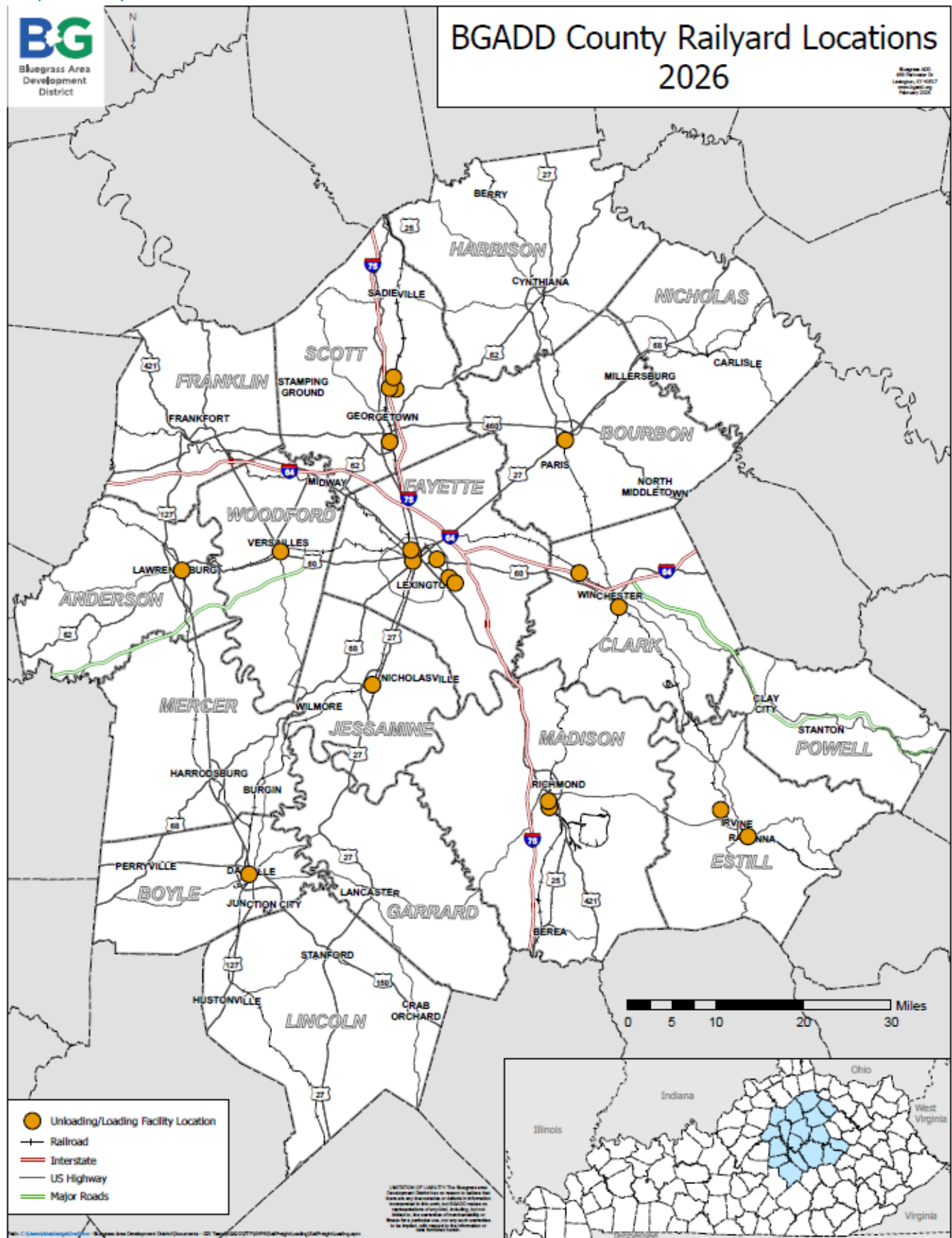
Each year the ADD reviews this listing for minor revisions. During this process, if facilities are discovered that are not identified or had a change in operation (new, expansion, closed) the ADD planner records the name, location, and updates the database and map providing the information to KYTC. At a minimum the facility name,

county, lat/long, and comments section are provided to KYTC. The ADD should contact the yard master to find out what type of freight activity is occurring, such as: transfer to other modes such as river, rail or truck, transfer of grain, chemicals, fertilizer, coal, rock or other bulk materials; transfer or storage of containers from river, rail, or truck, transfer or storage of motor vehicles for distribution across the country.

Contacts and local knowledge should be cultivated regarding the region's rail yards and updates submitted to KYTC on an as needed basis. During the course of business, it may become necessary to contact local stakeholders and/or industry experts in order to garner local input on transportation issues or opportunities affecting the area. The BGADD maintains this list of rail yards in order to know where improvements to intermodal connections may be warranted in order to promote the safe and efficient movement of goods and services.

The rail freight loading and unloading locations are illustrated in the map in section 8.2. More information can be obtained by contacting the Bluegrass ADD transportation planning department.

6.2 Map of Railyard Locations



CHAPTER 7: BICYCLE PEDESTRIAN ASSETS

7.1 Introduction

The ADD works with identified communities to locate any existing bicycle or pedestrian assets or accommodations within the jurisdiction to develop spatial information accordingly. Accommodations or assets may include: location of sidewalks, crosswalks, bike lanes, etc.

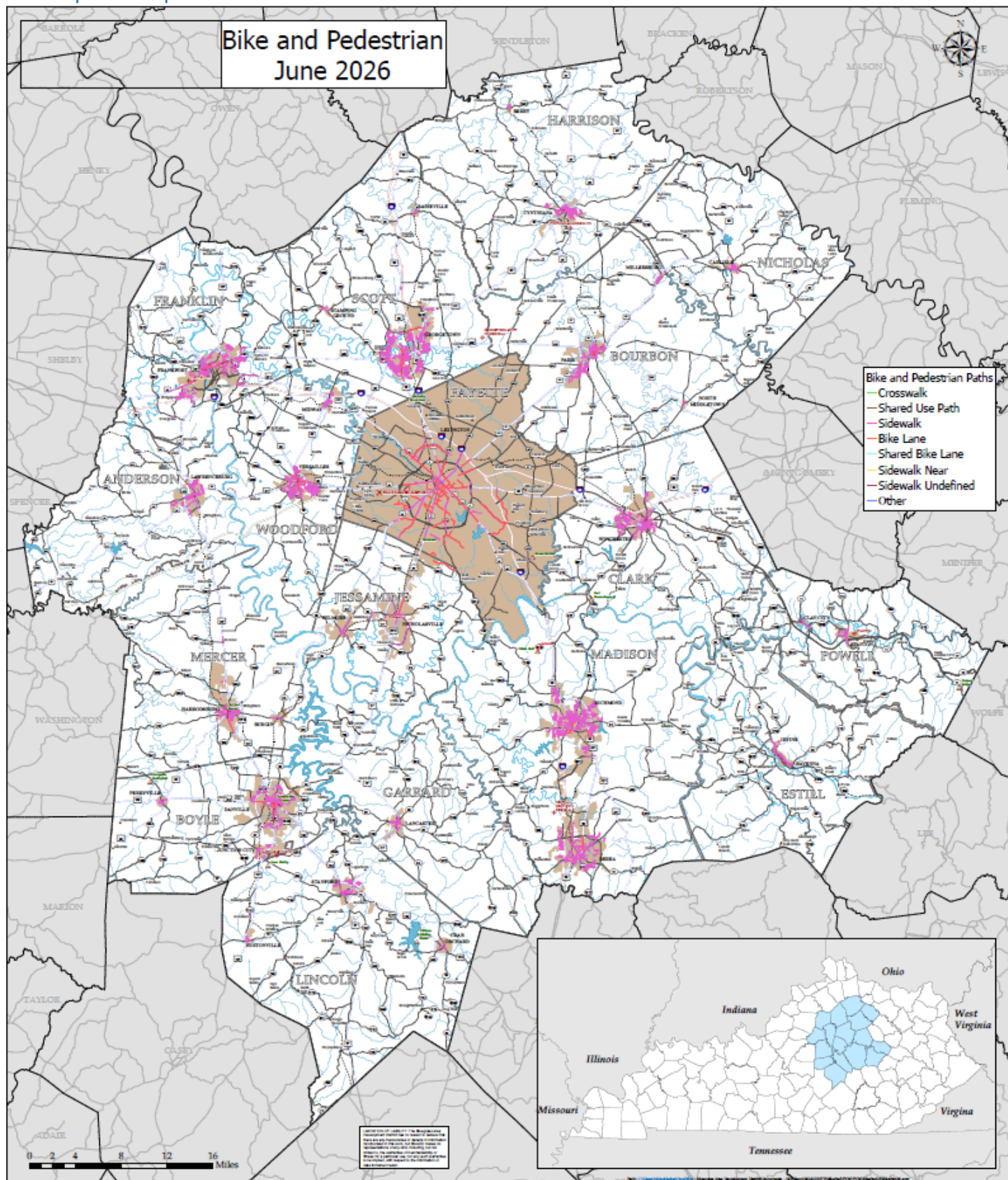
As a transportation planning entity, we are tasked to provide recommendations on the best ways to incorporate design, operational efficiency, and better management of our transportation network. Regarding bicycle and pedestrian facilities, often time we don't have accurate data, if any, on where current facilities are located. To better consider and recommend the inclusion of future facilities within all types of road work, we need to know where logical connections may be located, and where current missing links may be located in a downtown sidewalk network in order to identify opportunities for connections of bicycle facilities, both locally and regionally.

In 2014, the Cabinet partnered with the ADD agencies to begin the start of a more complete statewide bicycle and pedestrian GIS database inventory of all pedestrian and bicycling facilities/assets. These facilities include anything that the bike/ped public uses for non-motorized transportation in the city or community such as sidewalks, bike lanes, bike paths, or separated multi-use paths.

The main objective is to better serve the non-motorized transportation needs of our public. Our common goals include: providing a safer, more efficient, environmentally sound, and fiscally responsible complete transportation system that helps deliver better economic opportunities and enhancing the quality of life in Kentuckians.

The bike ped plans and information collected by the ADD is currently available at the following KYTC webpage: [https://transportation.ky.gov/BikeWalk/Pages/Bicycle- -Pedestrian-Plans-and-Clubs.aspx](https://transportation.ky.gov/BikeWalk/Pages/Bicycle--Pedestrian-Plans-and-Clubs.aspx).

7.2 Map of Completed Collection Locations



CHAPTER 8: TRANSPORTATION TERMS AND ACRONYMS

8.1 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 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 regional planning agencies mandated by state legislation. The fifteen 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 its members 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. See also signed, shared roadway.

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.

Continuous Highway Analysis Framework (CHAF)

A framework developed by KYTC Division of Planning for all transportation projects that contains project purpose and need, project description, specific geometric and analytical data, cost estimates, and assumptions for the project. The framework is prepared when the transportation need is first noted and the information is entered into the Unscheduled Project List database. Maps and pictures for the project may also be attached. CHAF also provides a means to sponsor, score, and rank projects as part of the Strategic Highway Investment Formula for Tomorrow (SHIFT). In 2018, CHAF replaced Project Identification Forms (PIF) as a means to identify transportation projects.

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.

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

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.

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.

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 district highway 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), also known as the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law

Invested \$1.2 trillion in infrastructure across various sectors, including transportation, water, broadband, and energy. It aims to modernize and improve existing infrastructure while also investing in new programs and initiatives

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

A federally required long-range transportation plan for a minimum period of twenty years. 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 (MAP – 21)

The Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21th Century Act (P.L. 112-141) that was signed into law by President Obama on July 6, 2012 that funds surface transportation programs at over \$105 billion for fiscal years (FY) 2013 and 2014. Map 21 was the first long term highway authorization enacted since 2005.

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. The Lexington Area MPO covers Fayette and Jessamine Counties.

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 is 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.

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 method 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.

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.

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.

T

Traffic Volume

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

Transportation Enhancement Funds (TE)

A federal funding category for projects that add community or environmental value to any active or completed transportation project. For instance, sidewalk, landscaping and bikeway projects are some of the ways in which a roadway could be enhanced.

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)

UPL-Unscheduled Project List (formerly Unscheduled Needs List, or UNL); a list, maintained by the KYTC Division of Planning of potential transportation projects, with project data derived from the KYTC Project Identification Form.

Urban Area (UA)

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in: 1.) Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities;" 2.) Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons; and 3.) Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas. Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." This boundary is the line of demarcation for rural/urban functional classification on roadways.

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.