



**CITY COMMISSION MEETING
AGENDA FOR JANUARY 28, 2025
5:00 PM
CITY HALL COMMISSION CHAMBERS
300 SOUTH FIFTH STREET**

*Any member of the public who wishes to make comments to the Board of Commissioners is asked to fill out a Public Comment Sheet and place it in the box located at the end of the Commissioner's desk on the left side of the Commission Chambers. The Mayor will call on you to speak during the **Public Comments** section of the Agenda.*

ROLL CALL

INVOCATION

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

INTRODUCTION Introduction of Paducah Sports Park General Manager Chastity Heeren - Jim Dudley, Sports Tourism Commission Chairman

PRESENTATION Paducah Power System Audit - Doug Handley

ADDITIONS/DELETIONS

PUBLIC COMMENTS

MAYOR'S REMARKS

Items on the Consent Agenda are considered to be routine by the Board of Commissioners and will be enacted by one motion and one vote. There will be no separate discussion of these items unless a Board member so requests, in which event the item will be removed from the Consent Agenda and considered separately. The City Clerk will read the items recommended for approval.

	I.	<u>CONSENT AGENDA</u>
	A.	Approve Minutes for January 13, 2025, Special Called Meeting of the Board of Commissioners
	B.	Receive & File Documents
	C.	Appointment of Chris Hutson to the Board of Ethics
	D.	Reappointment of Catherine "Kate" Senn and Randy DeHart to the Commissioners of Water Works
	E.	Reappointment of Darryl Pea to the Electric Plant Board
	F.	Personnel Actions
	G.	Authorize the City Manager to release a Request for Proposals for Coleman Park Spray Ground Renovation Project - A. CLARK
	H.	Position and Pay Schedule Updates - S. WILCOX
	I.	Job Grade Schedule Update - S. WILCOX

	II.	<u>MUNICIPAL ORDER(S)</u>	
		A.	Approve Sports Tourism Commission recommendation to accept bid proposals and authorize a contract for services for food service equipment for the Paducah Sports Park Project - J. CANTER
		B.	Authorize Contract Modification No. 1 with Sprinturf, LLC in the amount of \$772,492.00 for the construction of the Championship Field as part of the Paducah Sports Park project. - J. CANTER
		C.	Authorize Contract Modification No. 1 with A&K Construction in the amount of \$999,000.00 for the construction of the Championship Field as part of the Paducah Sports Park project. - J. CANTER
		D.	Authorize Contract Modification No. 1 with Musco Sports Lighting, LLC in the amount of \$165,525.00 for the construction of the Championship Field as part of the Paducah Sports Park project. - J. CANTER
		E.	Authorize the City Manager to release an RFP for the Katterjohn Property - C. GAULT
		F.	Authorize a Contract for Services with Beautiful Paducah for BBQ on the River 2025 - L. PARISH
	III.	<u>ORDINANCE(S) - ADOPTION</u>	
		A.	Authorizing the Closure of 33,722 Square Feet of Vermont Street Between 124 & 169 Nolan Avenue, 100 & 137 Vermont Street, and 125 Ridgeview Street - M. TOWNSEND
		B.	City of Paducah/McCracken County Comprehensive Plan - C. GAULT & J. SOMMER
	IV.	<u>DISCUSSION</u>	
		A.	Main Street Discussion - C. GAULT
	V.	<u>COMMENTS</u>	
		A.	Comments from the City Manager
		B.	Comments from the Board of Commissioners
	VI.	<u>EXECUTIVE SESSION</u>	

December 10, 2024

At a Special Called Meeting of the Paducah Board of Commissioners held on Monday, January 13, 2025, at 5:00 p.m., in the Commission Chambers of City Hall located at 300 South 5th Street, Mayor George Bray presided. Upon call of the roll by City Clerk, Lindsay Parish, the following answered to their names: Commissioners, Henderson, Smith, Thomas, Wilson, and Mayor Bray (5).

INVOCATION

Commissioner Henderson led the Invocation.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

Mayor Bray led the pledge.

NEW EMPLOYEE INTRODUCTION – City Clerk/Customer Experience Director Lindsay Parish introduced Cathy Bryant-Quimby, Senior Customer Experience Representative

PRESENTATIONS

Duchess Presentation: Mayor Bray presented a Duchess of Paducah to Heather Coltharp.

Communications Manager Pam Spencer offered the following summary:

FY2024 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report Presentation

Finance Director Jonathan Perkins and David Hampton of Kemper CPA Group, LLP provided an overview of the City's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report which includes the City audit. The audit is required by State law; however, the Report is a voluntary document that the City prepares to provide additional information and transparency to the public. The report is for the fiscal year that ended June 30, 2024. The audit states that there are no findings of deficiencies related to the financial statements.

Perkins said that fiscal year 2024 was strong but not quite as strong as fiscal year 2023; however, the City of Paducah has had a surplus for each of the past four years. Those funds are set aside for capital projects and to use in case of an emergency. To learn more about Paducah's finances, Perkins suggests reading the following two documents:

- Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (paducahky.gov/city-audit)
- Popular Annual Financial Report (PAFR) (paducahky.gov/pafr)

For 33 consecutive years, Paducah has been awarded the Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting from the Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA).

PUBLIC COMMENT

Ricky Parker lodged a complaint against management of the Convention Center.

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CONSENT AGENDA

Mayor Bray asked if the Board wanted any items on the Consent Agenda removed for separate consideration. No items were removed. Mayor Bray asked the City Clerk to read the items on the Consent Agenda.

I(A)	Approve Minutes for the December 10, 2024, Board of Commissioners meeting.
I(B)	Receive and File Documents <u>Minute File:</u> 1. Notice of Cancellation of the Board of Commissioners meeting for December 24, 2024. 2. Oath of Office – 12-30-2024 Swearing In a. Mayor George Bray b. Commissioner Sandra Wilson c. Commissioner Raynarldo Henderson d. Commissioner Buz Smith e. Commissioner Dajuan Thomas <u>Deed File:</u> 1. Deed of Conveyance to Paducah Alliance of Neighbors, Inc. – MO #2952 <u>Contract File:</u> 1. Contract For Services – signed by Daron Jordan, City Manager a. Hope Unlimited Family Care Center (Hope Unlimited) b. Paducah Arts Alliance (PAA) c. Market House Theatre d. National Quilt Museum e. Paducah Symphony Orchestra f. Paducah-McCracken County Senior Center g. Family Services Society, Inc. h. Emerald Foundation i. Luther F. Carson Four Rivers Center, Inc. j. Paducah Interfaith Ministry d/b/a Paducah Cooperative Ministry (PCM) k. Child Watch l. Empty Bowls of Paducah m. Uppertown Heritage Foundation (Hotel Metropolitan) 2. Agreement with Pyro Shows, Inc. for 2025 4th of July Fireworks show – MO #2840 3. Performance Bond – Harper Construction MO #2841 4. Participation Agreement with Sourcewell for Cooperative Purchasing – MO #2986 5. Contract For Services – Columbia Art House, Inc. - MO #2993 6. Amendment to Tyler Contract Add Capital Budget – MO #2994 7. Contract with Galls LLC for uniforms for Police Department – MO #2995
I(C)	Personnel Actions
I(D)	Reappointment of Mark Thompson, Michael Cochran, Sherry Kahne and Vic Patel to the Paducah Convention & Visitors Bureau. Said terms shall expire December 31, 2027.
I(E)	Reappointment of Tammara Sanderson to the Civil Service Commission. Said term shall expire December 9, 2027.
I(F)	Appointment of Benjamin Sirk to the Board of Assessment Appeals. Said term shall expire December 31, 2027.
I(G)	Appointment of Brandi Harless to the Board of Adjustment. Said term shall expire August 31, 2028.

December 10, 2024

I(H)	Reappointment of Raynarldo Henderson to the Municipal Housing Commission. Said term shall expire December 31, 2026.
I(I)	Reappointment of Robert Buz Smith to the Brooks Stadium Commission. Said term shall expire December 31, 2026.
I(J)	Appointment of Robert Buz Smith to the Paducah-McCracken County Joint Sewer Agency. Said term shall expire December 31, 2026.
I(K)	Appointment of Dajuan Thomas to the Commissioners of Water Works. Said term shall expire December 31, 2026.
I(L)	Reappointment of Sandra Wilson to the Electric Plant Board. Said term shall expire December 31, 2026.
I(M)	Reappointment of Sandra Wilson to the Paducah Riverfront Development Advisory Board Said term shall expire December 31, 2026.
I(N)	Appointment of Mike Karnes and Randy Warmath and Joint Appointment of Jeff Parker to the Paducah-McCracken County 911 Board. Said terms shall expire January 13, 2027.
I(O)	Appointment of Ashley Johnson to the Paducah-McCracken County Riverport Authority, to replace William Paxton, who resigned. Said term shall expire September 26, 2025.
I(P)	A MUNICIPAL ORDER AUTHORIZING AN APPLICATION FOR A 2024 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT IN THE AMOUNT OF \$200,000 THROUGH THE DEPARTMENT FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT ON BEHALF OF FOUR RIVERS BEHAVIORAL HEALTH FOR THE CENTER POINT RECOVERY CENTER FOR PERSONNEL EXPENSES AND AUTHORIZING THE MAYOR TO EXECUTE ALL DOCUMENTS RELATED TO SAME. (MO #2999; BK 14)
I(Q)	A MUNICIPAL ORDER AUTHORIZING THE MAYOR TO EXECUTE A CONTRACT WITH FEDERAL ENGINEERING FOR A CYBERSECURITY ASSESSMENT SERVICE AGREEMENT IN AN AMOUNT NOT TO EXCEED \$49,838. (MO #3000; BK 14)
I(R)	A MUNICIPAL ORDER AUTHORIZING THE MAYOR TO EXECUTE THE CERTIFICATE OF APPROVAL FOR A PLAN OF FINANCING FOR THE ISSUANCE OF BONDS BY THE KENTUCKY BOND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION FOR THE BENEFIT OF BAPTIST HEALTHCARE SYSTEM, INC. AND ITS AFFILIATES. . (MO #3001; BK 14)
I(S)	A MUNICIPAL ORDER AUTHORIZING THE EXECUTION OF A RELEASE OF ALL CLAIMS AND INDEMNITY AGREEMENT WITH DONALD B. TUCKER AND SHELTER MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY FOR DAMAGES INCURRED TO THE ROBERT CHERRY CIVIC CENTER ON SEPTEMBER 27, 2022. . (MO #3002; BK 14)
I(T)	A MUNICIPAL ORDER APPROVING AND AUTHORIZING THE MAYOR TO EXECUTE A DEED OF CONVEYANCE, PERMANENT DRAINAGE EASEMENT FEE CONSIDERATION, AND ALL OTHER DOCUMENTS NECESSARY WITH MALINDA L. RICHIE TO ACQUIRE A PORTION OF REAL ESTATE LOCATED AT 2338 SEITZ STREET AS A PERMANENT DRAINAGE EASEMENT AT NO COST TO THE CITY. . (MO #3003; BK 14)

Commissioner Henderson offered Motion, seconded by Commissioner Smith, that the items on the consent agenda be adopted as presented.

Adopted on call of the roll yeas, Commissioners Henderson, Smith, Thomas, Wilson and Mayor Bray (5).

MOTION

Mayor Bray offered Motion, seconded by Commissioner Smith, that Commissioner Sandra

December 10, 2024

Wilson be nominated and elected Mayor Pro Tem of the City of Paducah to serve in this capacity until the expiration of her present term as City Commissioner.

Adopted on call of the roll yeas, Commissioners Henderson, Smith, Thomas, Wilson and Mayor Bray (5).

ORDINANCE ADOPTION

2025A GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS

Commissioner Smith offered Motion, seconded by Commissioner Henderson, that the Board of Commissioners adopt an Ordinance entitled, “AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF PADUCAH, KENTUCKY AUTHORIZING THE ISSUANCE OF ITS CITY OF PADUCAH, KENTUCKY GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS, SERIES 2025A IN AN APPROXIMATE AGGREGATE PRINCIPAL AMOUNT OF \$27,820,000 (WHICH PRINCIPAL AMOUNT MAY BE INCREASED BY UP TO \$2,785,000 OR DECREASED BY ANY AMOUNT), FOR THE PURPOSES OF FINANCING THE ALL OR A PORTION OF THE COSTS OF THE ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, INSTALLATION, AND EQUIPPING OF (I) RIVERFRONT INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS, AND (II) A MUNICIPAL SPORTS PARK COMPLEX; APPROVING THE FORM OF THE BONDS; AUTHORIZING DESIGNATED OFFICERS OF THE CITY TO EXECUTE AND DELIVER THE BONDS; AUTHORIZING AND DIRECTING THE FILING OF A NOTICE WITH THE STATE LOCAL DEBT OFFICER; PROVIDING FOR THE PAYMENT OF AND SECURITY FOR THE BONDS; ESTABLISHING A BOND PAYMENT FUND FOR THE BONDS; AFFIRMING THE MAINTENANCE OF THE EXISTING SINKING FUND; AUTHORIZING THE ACCEPTANCE OF THE BID OF THE PURCHASER OF THE BONDS; AND REPEALING INCONSISTENT ORDINANCES.” THIS ORDINANCE IS SUMMARIZED AS FOLLOWS: The Ordinance authorizes the City to issue a series of general obligation bonds, designated as the “City of Paducah, Kentucky General Obligation Bonds, Series 2025A” (the “Bonds”), in an approximate aggregate principal amount of \$27,820,000, which amount may be increased by up to \$2,785,000 or decreased by any amount, for the purposes of (i) financing the costs of acquiring, constructing, equipping, and installing (a) riverfront infrastructure improvements, including a riverboat excursion pier and plaza, riverfront improvements along existing transient boat dock facilities, intersection improvements, and a multimodal pathway connecting the Greenway Trail, Convention Center, Riverfront, and Downtown Paducah, and (b) a new municipal sports park complex, all for the ultimate well-being and benefit of the citizens of the City (collectively, the “Project”), (ii) paying the costs of credit enhancement for the Bonds, if any, and (iii) paying the costs of issuance of the Bonds. Provisions are made in the Ordinance for the payment of the Bonds and the security therefor, the application of the proceeds of the Bonds, the creation of a Bond Payment Fund for the Bonds, and the continuation of the City’s existing Sinking Fund. The Ordinance also contains certain covenants made by the City in connection with the Bonds. The Bonds are to be sold at public, competitive sale, and shall mature, or be subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption, in varying amounts each year, through and including 2045. The Bonds pledge the full faith, credit, and taxing power of the City, and provision has been made for the collection of a tax to pay the principal and interest due on the Bonds, subject to certain credits, as provided in Section 12 of the Ordinance. As required by KRS 83A.060, Section 12 of the Ordinance is set forth below in its entirety: “Section 12. General Obligation Pledge. The Bonds shall be full general obligations of the City, and the full faith, credit, and taxing power of the City are hereby pledged for the prompt payment of the Bonds and the

December 10, 2024

interest thereon. During the period the Bonds remain outstanding, there shall be, and there hereby is, levied, annually, on all taxable property in the City, in addition to all other taxes, without limitation as to rate, a direct tax in an amount sufficient to pay the principal of and interest on the Bonds as and when due, it being hereby found and determined that the current tax rates of the City are within all applicable limitations. The tax shall be, and is hereby, ordered to be computed, certified, levied, and extended upon the tax duplicate, to be collected by the same officers, in the same manner, and at the same time that taxes for general purposes for each of the years are certified, extended, and collected. The tax shall be placed before and in preference to all other items and for the full amount thereof; provided, however, that in each year, to the extent other lawfully available funds of the City are available for the payment of the Bonds and are appropriated for such purpose, the amount of such tax upon all of the taxable property in the City shall be reduced by the amount of such other funds so available and appropriated.”

Adopted on call of the roll yeas, Commissioners Henderson, Smith, Thomas, Wilson and Mayor Bray (5). **(ORD NO. 2025-01-8833; BK 37)**

ORDINANCE INTRODUCTION

CLOSURE OF 33,722 SQUARE FEET OF VERMONT STREET BETWEEN 124 & 169 NOLAN AVENUE, 100 & 137 VERMONT STREET, AND 125 RIDGEVIEW STREET

Commissioner Wilson offered motion, seconded by Commissioner Thomas, that the Board of Commissioners introduce an Ordinance entitled, “AN ORDINANCE PROVIDING FOR THE CLOSING OF 33,722 SQUARE FEET OF VERMONT STREET BETWEEN 124 & 169 NOLAN AVENUE, 100 & 137 VERMONT STREET, AND 125 RIDGEVIEW STREET, AND AUTHORIZING THE MAYOR TO EXECUTE ALL DOCUMENTS RELATING TO SAME.” This Ordinance is summarized as follows: The City of Paducah does hereby authorize the closure of 33,722 square feet of Vermont Street between 124 & 169 Nolan Avenue, 100 & 137 Vermont Street and 125 Ridgeview Street, and authorizes, empowers, and directs the Mayor to execute quitclaim deeds from the City of Paducah to the property owners in or abutting the public way to be closed and all other necessary documents to effectuate the closure.

COMMENTS

CITY MANAGER

- City Hall and other City offices will be closed on Monday, January 20, for the Martin Luther King, Jr., Holiday. He urged the public to attending the activities, starting with the march to the Martin Luther King monument, followed by the luncheon.
- Kudos to the Public Works and Parks Departments for quick and efficient snow removal following the ice and snow event.

COMMISSIONERS

- Commissioner Thomas took a moment to thank those who voted for him and vowed to keep the community informed of things that are happening in the City.

December 10, 2024

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Commissioner Thomas offered motion, seconded by Commissioner Wilson, that the Board of Commissioners go into closed session for discussion of matters pertaining to the following topic:

- Future sale or acquisition of a specific parcel(s) of real estate, as permitted by KRS 61.810(1)(b)

Adopted on call of the roll yeas, Commissioners Henderson, Smith, Thomas, Wilson and Mayor Bray (5)

RECONVENE IN OPEN SESSION

Commissioner Henderson offered motion, seconded by Commissioner Wilson, that the Paducah Board of Commissioners reconvene in open session.

Adopted on call of the roll yeas, Commissioners Henderson, Smith, Thomas, Wilson and Mayor Bray (5)

ADJOURN

Commissioner Henderson offered Motion, seconded by Commissioner Smith, that the meeting be adjourned.

Adopted on call of the roll yeas, Commissioners Henderson, Smith, Thomas, Wilson and Mayor Bray (5)

TIME ADJOURNED: 6:17 p.m.

ADOPTED: January 28, 2025

George Bray, Mayor

ATTEST:

Lindsay Parish, City Clerk

January 28, 2025

RECEIVE AND FILE DOCUMENTS:

Minute File:

1. Notice of Special Called Meeting of the Board of Commissioners on January 13, 2025, and cancellation of January 14, 2025 meeting.

Deed File:

1. Deed in Lieu of Foreclosure – KBD Rentals LLC to City of Paducah – 854 Main Street – MO #2997
2. Deed of Conveyance and Termination of Development Agreement – City of Paducah/Weyland Development DB 1514, pages 322-326

Contract File:

1. Contract For Services – Federal Engineering – MO #3000
2. Release of All Claims and Indemnity Agreement – Donald B. Tucker and Shelter Mutual Insurance Company – MO #3002

Financials:

1. BBQ on the River – 2024 Event Financials as required by Contract For Services

Bids and Proposals File:

1. Cybersecurity RFP
 - a. Federal Engineering * Chosen Bid – MO #3000
 - b. Trace3
 - c. Cornerstone
 - d. Systems Solutions
 - e. HMM
 - f. Visser Communications
 - g. Seculore
 - h. NetPlus

CITY OF PADUCAH
January 28, 2025

Upon the recommendation of the City Manager's Office, the Board of Commissioners of the City of Paducah order that the personnel changes on the attached list be approved.



City Manager's Office Signature

1/23/25

Date

**CITY OF PADUCAH
PERSONNEL ACTIONS
January 28, 2025**

NEW HIRES - FULL-TIME (F/T)

<u>ENGINEERING</u>	<u>POSITION</u>	<u>RATE</u>	<u>NCS/CS</u>	<u>FLSA</u>	<u>EFFECTIVE DATE</u>
Shelton, Joshua Andrew*	Engineering Technician II	\$39.91/hr	NCS	Ex	February 20, 2025
*Note: Joshua will start with 5 days paid vacation, available to use immediately, waiving the 6 month waiting period.					
<u>HUMAN RESOURCES</u>					
Leidecker, Jeremy L.*	Risk Manager	\$40.39/hr	NCS	Ex	March 6, 2025
*Note: Jeremy will start with 5 days paid vacation, available to use immediately, waiving the 6 month waiting period.					
<u>POLICE</u>					
Pulliam, Jerry O.	Police Officer	\$27.42/hr	NCS	Non-Ex	February 20, 2025
Stanley, Mary D.	Records Clerk	\$19.50/hr	NCS	Non-Ex	January 23, 2025

PAYROLL ADJUSTMENTS/TRANSFERS/PROMOTIONS/TEMPORARY ASSIGNMENTS (PART-TIME)

<u>PARKS & RECREATION</u>	<u>PREVIOUS POSITION AND BASE RATE OF PAY</u>	<u>CURRENT POSITION AND BASE RATE OF PAY</u>	<u>NCS/CS</u>	<u>FLSA</u>	<u>EFFECTIVE DATE</u>
Montgomery, Trevor L.	Pool Attendant \$11.00/hr	Facility Coordinator \$14.00/hr	NCS	Non-Ex	February 6, 2025

PAYROLL ADJUSTMENTS/TRANSFERS/PROMOTIONS/TEMPORARY ASSIGNMENTS (FULL-TIME)

<u>ADMINISTRATION</u>	<u>PREVIOUS POSITION AND BASE RATE OF PAY</u>	<u>CURRENT POSITION AND BASE RATE OF PAY</u>	<u>NCS/CS</u>	<u>FLSA</u>	<u>EFFECTIVE DATE</u>
Reasons, Hope	Grants Administrator \$30.27/hr	Grants Administrator \$31.18/hr	NCS	Ex	January 9, 2025
Reasons, Hope	Grants Administrator \$31.18/hr	Projects and Grants Coordinator \$34.92/hr	NCS	Ex	February 6, 2025
Underwood, Beverly	Senior Administrative Assistant \$29.97/hr	Senior Administrative Assistant \$30.27/hr	NCS	Non-Ex	December 12, 2024
<u>ENGINEERING</u>					
Curtiss, Brandy	Engineering Technician III \$46.33/hr	Engineering Technician III \$47.72/hr	NCS	Ex	December 12, 2024
Curtiss, Brandy	Engineering Technician III \$47.72/hr	Engineering Technician III \$48.67/hr	NCS	Ex	January 23, 2025
Nuckolls, Amy D.	Senior Administrative Assistant \$28.24/hr	Senior Administrative Assistant \$28.80/hr	NCS	Non-Ex	December 12, 2024
Riley, Keith G.	Floodwall Superintendent \$41.25/hr	Floodwall Superintendent \$42.49/hr	NCS	Ex	December 12, 2024
Riley, Keith G.	Floodwall Superintendent \$42.49/hr	Floodwall Superintendent \$43.34/hr	NCS	Ex	January 23, 2025
Shelby, Shane E.	Engineering Technician \$31.48/hr	Engineering Technician \$32.42/hr	NCS	Ex	December 12, 2024
Townsend, Melanie P.	Engineering Project Manager \$39.98/hr	Engineering Project Manager \$41.18/hr	NCS	Ex	December 12, 2024
Townsend, Melanie P.	Engineering Project Manager \$41.18/hr	Engineering Project Manager \$42.00/hr	NCS	Ex	January 23, 2025
<u>PUBLIC WORKS</u>					
Pryor, Latrisha A.	Administrative Assistant \$23.08/hr	Administrative Assistant \$23.77/hr	NCS	Non-Ex	January 23, 2025
Pryor, Latrisha A.	Administrative Assistant \$23.77/hr	Senior Administrative Assistant \$26.15/hr	NCS	Non-Ex	February 6, 2025

TERMINATIONS - FULL-TIME (F/T)

<u>POLICE</u>					
White, Zane T.	Patrol Officer	Resignation			January 30, 2025
<u>PUBLIC WORKS</u>					
Dassing, Monte	ROW Maintenance	Resignation			January 9, 2025

Agenda Action Form

Paducah City Commission

Meeting Date: January 28, 2025

Short Title: Authorize the City Manager to release a Request for Proposals for Coleman Park Spray Ground Renovation Project - **A. CLARK**

Category: Municipal Order

Staff Work
By: Amie Clark
Presentation
By: Amie Clark

Background Information: On August 13, 2024, the BOC authorized the City Manager to release a request for proposals for design and construction administration for the Coleman Park Spray Ground project. Two proposals were received. After review, the City exercised its right to reject all proposals on November 12, 2024.

Authorize the City Manager to release a Request for Proposals for a Design/Build project to include design, engineering, and construction for the Coleman Park Spray Ground project.

Does this Agenda Action Item align with a Commission Priority? Yes

If yes, please list the Commission Priority: Facility Improvements; Southside Initiatives

Communications Plan:

Funds Available: Account Name: Robert Coleman Spray Ground Project

Account Number: PA0134

Staff Recommendation: Approve

Attachments:

1. MO - RFP2 – Coleman Park Spray Ground Renovation

MUNICIPAL ORDER NO. _____

A MUNICIPAL ORDER AUTHORIZING AND DIRECTING THE CITY MANAGER TO INITIATE A REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS FOR A DESIGN/BUILD PROJECT AT COLEMAN PARK SPRAY GROUND TO INCLUDE DESIGN, ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDERED BY THE CITY OF
PADUCAH, KENTUCKY:

SECTION 1. That the City Manager is hereby authorized and directed to develop, advertise and initiate a Request for Proposals for the purpose of soliciting a contractor for design, engineering and construction for the Coleman Park Spray Ground project.

SECTION 2. This Order will be in full force and effect from and after the date of its adoption.

George Bray, Mayor

ATTEST:

Lindsay Parish, City Clerk

Adopted by the Board of Commissioners, January 28, 2025
Recorded by Claudia Meeks, Assistant, City Clerk, January 28, 2025
MO\RFP2 – Coleman Park Spray Ground Renovation

Agenda Action Form

Paducah City Commission

Meeting Date: January 28, 2025

Short Title: Position and Pay Schedule Updates - **S. WILCOX**

Category: Municipal Order

Staff Work By: Stefanie Wilcox
Presentation By: Stefanie Wilcox

Background Information: The position and pay schedule is being updated to prepare for fiscal year 2026 budgeting. All pay rates have been updated, any vacancies are noted, and the following changes have occurred with positions:

- A new Assistant to the Mayor and Commissioners position is being added to Administration Department
- The Grant Administrator position is becoming vacant and a newly created Projects and Grants Coordinator position is being established.
- A Customer Experience Representative is going to be converted to a newly created Development Liaison position in the Customer Experience Department.
- A Revenue Technician is being converted to a Revenue Auditor position in Finance.
- The Business Development Specialist position is being converted to a Planner II position in Planning
- One of the Deputy Fire Marshal positions has been converted to a Battalion Chief Fire Marshal position.

Does this Agenda Action Item align with a Commission Priority? No

If yes, please list the Commission Priority:

Communications Plan:

Funds Available: Account Name:
Account Number:

Staff Recommendation: Approve the recommend updates for the position and pay schedule preparing for FY2026.

Attachments:

1. MO Position and Pay Schedule FY2024-2025 Amendment 1
2. Position and Pay Schedule - Jan 28 2025

MUNICIPAL ORDER NO. _____

A MUNICIPAL ORDER AMENDING THE FY2024-2025 POSITION AND
PAY SCHEDULE FOR THE FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES OF THE CITY OF
PADUCAH, KENTUCKY

BE IT ORDERED BY THE CITY OF PADUCAH, KENTUCKY:

SECTION 1. That the City of Paducah hereby approves an amendment to the
FY2024-2025 Position and Pay Schedule for the employees of the City of Paducah as attached
hereto.

SECTION 2. This Order will be in full force and effect from and after the date of
its adoption.

George Bray, Mayor

ATTEST:

Lindsay Parish, City Clerk

Adopted by the Board of Commissioners, January 28, 2025
Recorded by Lindsay Parish, City Clerk, January 28, 2025
mo/Position and Pay Schedule FY2024-2025 Amendment 1

Section A.									
ADMINISTRATION		AUTHORIZED POSITIONS			FY 25	FY 25			
					HOURLY WAGE ADJ.	HOURLY WAGE ADJ.	HOURS	EXEMPT	PAY
POSITIONS		BUDGET TOTAL	FILLED NON-CS	RCSS/CS	VACANT	RATE	RATE	WORK	NON-EXEMPT GRADE
City Manager		1	1			<u>93.67</u>	90.07	40	E 18
Assistant City Manager		1	1			<u>67.10</u>	62.05	40	E 17
Assistant to the City Manager								40	E
Assistant to the Mayor and Commissioners		<u>1</u>			<u>1</u>			<u>40</u>	<u>E 10</u>
Projects and Grants Coordinator		<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>					<u>40</u>	<u>E 12</u>
Grants Administrator		4	4			<u>31.18</u>	30.27	40	E 10
Senior Administrative Assistant		1	1			<u>30.27</u>	29.97	40	NE 9
Communications Manager		1	1			<u>49.16</u>	47.73	40	E 13
Total Budgeted/Filled for Department		6	5	0	1				

Note: Moved ERP Manager and BA Positions to Technology Department (02/23)
Note: Moved Grants Administrator position from Finance to Administration

Section B.									
CITY CLERK / CUSTOMER EXPERIENCE DEPT.		AUTHORIZED POSITIONS			FY 25	FY 25			
					HOURLY WAGE ADJ.	HOURLY WAGE ADJ.	HOURS	EXEMPT	PAY
POSITIONS		BUDGET TOTAL	FILLED NON-CS	RCSS/CS	VACANT	RATE	RATE	WORK	NON-EXEMPT GRADE
City Clerk / Customer Experience Director		1	1			<u>54.46</u>	50.36	40	E 15
Assistant City Clerk		1	1			<u>34.53</u>	32.86	40	NE 10
Senior Customer Experience Representative		1	<u>1</u>		4	<u>25.48</u>	0.00	40	E 9
Development Liaison		<u>1</u>			<u>1</u>			<u>40</u>	<u>E 10</u>
Customer Experience Representatives		<u>1</u> 2	1			23.67	23.67	40	NE 7
Total Budgeted/Filled for Department		5	4	0	1				

Note: Moved Customer Experience Representative position from CX/Clerk to IT

Section C.									
FINANCE DEPARTMENT		AUTHORIZED POSITIONS			FY 25	FY 25			
					HOURLY WAGE ADJ.	HOURLY WAGE ADJ.	HOURS	EXEMPT	PAY
POSITIONS		BUDGET TOTAL	FILLED NON-CS	RCSS/CS	VACANT	RATE	RATE	WORK	NON-EXEMPT GRADE
Administration									
Director of Finance		1	1			<u>92.57</u>	89.88	40	E 17
Senior Administrative Assistant		1	1			<u>26.14</u>	25.50	40	NE 9
Accounting/Payroll									
Controller		1	1			<u>59.26</u>	57.53	40	E 15
Senior Accountant		1	1			<u>38.24</u>	37.13	40	E 12
Accountant		2	1			<u>28.20</u>	27.38	40	E 10
			1			28.16	28.16	40	E 10
Revenue									
Revenue Manager		1	1			<u>42.97</u>	41.72	40	E 14
Account Clerk								40	NE
								40	NE
Revenue Tech II								40	NE 9
Revenue Tech.		<u>3</u> 4	1		<u>1</u>	<u>20.98</u>	20.57	40	NE 8
			1			22.70	22.70	40	NE 8
Revenue Auditor		<u>2</u> 4	1		<u>1</u>	<u>31.17</u>	30.56	40	E 11
Total Budgeted/Filled for Department		12	10	0	2				

Note: The Revenue Tech III was removed and a Revenue Tech added.

* Position Red Light 2021

Note: RCSS - Individuals Retain Civil Service Status

Section D.									
TECHNOLOGY DEPARTMENT		AUTHORIZED POSITIONS			FY 25	FY 25			

					HOURLY WAGE ADJ.	HOURLY WAGE ADJ.	HOURS WORK	EXEMPT NONEXEMPT	PAY GRADE
POSITIONS	BUDGET TOTAL	FILLED NON-CS	RCSS/CS	VACANT	RATE	RATE			
Chief Technology Director	1	1			<u>59.27</u>	57.54	40	E	16
Software Manager	1	1			<u>46.13</u>	44.79	40	E	13
Software Specialist	1	1			<u>32.99</u>	31.25	40	E	11
Systems Administrator	1	1			29.91	29.91	40	E	11
Systems Technician	1	1			<u>32.69</u>	32.05	40	E	10
Help Desk Technician	1	1			<u>21.88</u>	21.24	40	NE	8
GIS and Application Support Manager	1			1	0.00	0.00	40	E	12
GIS Specialist	1	1			<u>30.78</u>	29.88	40	E	11
Total Budgeted/Filled for Department	8	7	0	1					

Section E.

PLANNING DEPARTMENT	AUTHORIZED POSITIONS				FY 25	FY 25			
					HOURLY WAGE ADJ.	HOURLY WAGE ADJ.	HOURS WORK	EXEMPT NONEXEMPT	PAY GRADE
POSITIONS	BUDGET TOTAL	FILLED NON-CS	RCSS/CS	VACANT	RATE	RATE			
Director of Planning	1	<u>1</u>		<u>1</u>	<u>51.93</u>	0.00	40	E	16
Planner III	1	1			36.72	36.72	40	E	12
Senior Administrative Assistant	1	1			31.72	31.72	40	NE	9
Business Development Specialist	4	4			<u>31.04</u>	<u>31.04</u>	40	E	11
Administrative Assistant							40	NE	7
Planner II	2 1	1		<u>1</u>	<u>29.56</u>	0.00	40	E	11
Planner I	1	<u>1</u>		<u>1</u>	<u>25.97</u>	0.00	40	E	10
Downtown Development Specialist	1	1			27.66	27.66	40	E	10
Total Budgeted/Filled for Department	7	6	0	1					

* Position Red Light 2021

Section F.

POLICE DEPARTMENT	AUTHORIZED POSITIONS				FY 25	FY 25			
					HOURLY WAGE ADJ.	HOURLY WAGE ADJ.	HOURS WORK	EXEMPT NON-EXEMPT	PAY GRADE
POSITIONS	BUDGET TOTAL	FILLED NON-CS	RCSS/CS	VACANT	RATE	RATE			
Police Chief	1	1			<u>71.55</u>	69.47	40	E	17
Police Assistant Chief	2	1			<u>58.01</u>	56.32	40	E	15
		1			<u>56.79</u>	55.14			
Captains	6	1			<u>51.65</u>	50.15	40	E	14
		1			<u>50.38</u>	48.91			
		3			<u>47.63</u>	46.24			
					<u>46.24</u>	44.89			
		1			<u>43.64</u>	42.58			
Sergeants	9						40	NE	
5 years					34.51	34.51			
10 years		5			36.24	36.24			
15 years		4			38.04	38.04			
20 years					39.95	39.95			
25+ years					41.95	41.95			
Police Officer	63***			5			40	NE	
Police Officer - Recruit		2			27.42	27.42			
1 year		8			27.42	27.42			
3 years		14			28.85	28.85			
5 years		13			30.28	30.28			
10 years		12			31.80	31.80			
15 years		6			33.39	33.39			
20 years		3			35.07	35.07			

25 years				<u>36.82</u>	36.82			
Senior Administrative Assistant	3	<u>1</u> 1 1	<u>1</u>	<u>22.25</u> 24.93 <u>26.92</u>	0.00 24.93 26.26	40	NE	9
Administrative Assistant						40	NE	7
Crime Analyst						40	E	10
Crime Analyst II	1	1		<u>28.87</u>	27.34	40	E	11
Deflection Specialist	1	<u>1</u>		<u>25.00</u>	0.00	40	E	10
Records Manager	1	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>28.85</u>	0.00	40	E	10
Senior Records Clerk								
Records Clerk	2	1 <u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>25.43</u> <u>0.00</u>	24.69 20.12	40	NE	7
Senior Evidence Technician	1	<u>1</u>		<u>0.00</u>	23.46	40	NE	8
		<u>1</u>		<u>23.65</u>	0.00			
Evidence Technician	1	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>22.00</u>	21.07	40	NE	7
Total Budgeted/Filled for Department	91	85	0	6				

* Position Red Light 2021

POLICE DEPARTMENT CON'T		AUTHORIZED POSITIONS			FY 25	FY 25			
					HOURLY WAGE ADJ.	HOURLY WAGE ADJ.	HOURS WORK	EXEMPT NON-EXEMPT	PAY GRADE
POSITIONS		BUDGET TOTAL	FILLED NON-CS	RCSS/CS	VACANT	RATE	RATE		
<u>911 Communications Services</u>									
911 Communications Services Manager	1	1				<u>51.40</u>	48.68	40	E 13 14
Assistant 911 Communications Services Manager	1	<u>1</u>		4		<u>32.67</u>	31.87	40	E 12
Terminal Agency Coordinator	1	<u>1</u>		4		<u>26.78</u>	26.00	36/48	NE 8
911 System Administrator	1	1				<u>32.58</u>	31.63	40	E 10
Shift Supervisor	4			3		0.00	0.00	36/48	NE 10
			1			<u>27.57</u>	26.90	36/48	NE 10
Telecommunicator	14			4				36/48	NE 8
			1			<u>30.74</u>	29.84	36/48	NE 8
			1			<u>30.25</u>	29.37	36/48	NE 8
			1			<u>30.15</u>	29.27	36/48	NE 8
			1			28.09	27.54	36/48	NE 8
			1			<u>24.37</u>	23.66	36/48	NE 8
			1			<u>23.66</u>	23.20	36/48	NE 8
			2			21.19	21.19	36/48	NE 8
			1			21.17	21.17	36/48	NE 8
			1			<u>20.97</u>	20.77	36/48	NE 8
			2			20.77	20.77	36/48	NE 8
			1			20.56	20.56	36/48	NE 8
			1			20.36	20.36	36/48	NE 8
			<u>1</u>			<u>19.86</u>	0.00	36/48	NE 8
Senior Administrative Assistant	1	1				<u>33.16</u>	32.19	40	NE 9

* Position Red Light 2021

Note: Police Department Secretary/Public Information Officer is provided two hours minimum call-out pay.

**Note: Police Department adjustments will be made in accordance to Union Contract once the Captain's promotional process is completed.

***Note: The Police Officer authorization number increased by 3 in order to fulfill the COPS Grant for School Resource Officers for the next 4 years. 6/22/2021

****911**

*Note: 36/48 referes to the 12 hour schedule that has people working an alternating three and four 12-hour shifts per week, or 2184 hours per year

New system administrator position added and data entry clerk moved into position.

Add Pays: 1) 1 TAC \$1/hr 2) 2 CTO's \$0.50/hr

**** A supervisor position is filled

Total Budgeted/Filled for Department	23	20	0	3
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Section G.

FIRE DEPARTMENT	AUTHORIZED POSITIONS			FY 25	FY 25				
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POSITIONS	BUDGET TOTAL	FILLED NON-CS RCSS/CS	VACANT	HOURLY WAGE ADJ. RATE	HOURLY WAGE ADJ. RATE	HOURS WORK	EXEMPT NONEXEMPT	PAY GRADE
<u>Administrative Division</u>								
Fire Chief	1	1		<u>78.55</u>	76.26	40	E	17
Deputy Fire Chief - Fire Prevention	1	1		60.82	60.82	40	E	15
Deputy Fire Chief - Operations	1	1		57.30	57.30	40	E	15
<u>Training Division</u>								
Battalion Chief/ Training Officer	1	1		40.23	40.23	40	E	12
<u>Fire Prevention Division</u>								
Battalion Chief/ Fire Marshal	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>		<u>43.51</u>	<u>39.85</u>		E	12
Deputy Fire Marshal	<u>1</u> 2	<u>4</u>		<u>39.85</u>	<u>39.85</u>		NE	12
		1		34.23	34.23			
Senior Administrative Assistant	1	1		29.56	29.56		NE	9
Code Enforcement Officer	3	1		<u>30.20</u>	29.32	40	NE	8
		1		<u>27.83</u>	27.02			
		1		<u>25.16</u>	24.67			
Permit Technician	1	1		<u>23.10</u>	22.21	40	NE	7
Permit Specialist						40	NE	
Chief Building Inspector	1	1		42.60	42.60	40	NE	12
Deputy Building Inspector	1	<u>1</u>	4	<u>29.57</u>	0.00	40	NE	10
Chief Electrical Inspector	1	1		37.51	37.51	40	NE	12
Deputy Electrical Inspector	1	1		<u>27.83</u>	27.28	40	NE	10
<u>Suppression Division</u>								
Fire Assistant Chief	3		4			40	E	14
		1		38.07	38.07			
		1		34.00	34.00			
		<u>1</u>		31.69	0.00			
Captains	15		4				NE	
<10 years		3		22.84	22.84			
10 years		5		23.41	23.41			
15 years		3		24.00	24.00			
20 years		3		24.61	24.61			
25 years		1		25.21	25.21			
Lieutenants	15		2				NE	
<10 years		9		20.77	20.77			
10 years		3		21.29	21.29			
15 years		1		21.82	21.82			
20 years				22.37	22.37			
25 years				22.93	22.93			
Firefighter	29						NE	
Firefighter (Appointee)		1		15.79	15.79			
6 months		5		17.02	17.02			
1 year		6		17.45	17.45			
3 years		1		17.88	17.88			
5 years		1		18.33	18.33			
10 years		1		18.80	18.80			
15 years				19.26	19.26			
Firefighter (Relief Driver)							NE	
COLA + \$0.39 + \$0.10								
2 years		4		18.40	18.40			
3 years		4		18.85	18.85			
5 years		5		19.33	19.33			
10 years		1		19.81	19.81			
15 years				20.31	20.31			
Total Budgeted/Filled for Department	77	74	0	3				

* Position Red Light 2021
** Position Frozen 2009

Note: Executive Assistant I moved to Prevention from Administration

Note: Firefighter Relief Driver is not a new position. \$0.10 is factored in the pay rate

Note: A person may hold the position of Code Enforcement Officer I for a period not to exceed one year without becoming a certified Property Maintenance Inspector.

Note: To be considered for the position of Code Enforcement Officer II must obtain Property Maintenance Inspector I, Level I Building Inspector and successful review.

Note:* A person may hold the position of Deputy Building Inspector Level I for a period not to exceed two years without becoming certified.

Note: A person may hold the position of Deputy Electrical Inspector Level I for a period not to exceed one year without becoming certified.

Note: Building Inspector levels are equivalent to steps. These levels are dictated by state certification, and successful performance review.

Note: Deputy Fire Marshal to have State certification within one year.

Note: To be considered for Deputy Fire Marshal II must obtain NFPA Fire Inspector I, and II, and successful review.

Note: To be considered for Deputy Fire Marshal III must obtain NFPA Fire protection plan review and successful performance review.

Note: As Inspection's Civil Service positions are eliminated through attrition they will be filled as Non-Civil Service positions.

Note: RCSS - Individuals Retain Civil Service Status

Section H.		AUTHORIZED POSITIONS				FY 25	FY 25		
						HOURLY WAGE ADJ.	HOURLY WAGE ADJ.		
ENGINEERING POSITIONS	BUDGET TOTAL	FILLED NON-CS	RCSS/CS	VACANT	RATE	RATE	HOURS WORK	EXEMPT NONEXEMPT	PAY GRADE
City Engineer	1	<u>1</u>		<u>4</u>	<u>64.91</u>	0.00	40	E	17
Assistant City Engineer	1	<u>4</u>		<u>1</u>	<u>57.50</u>	<u>57.50</u>	40	E	14
Engineer Project Manager	1	1			39.98	39.98	40	E	13
Engineering Technician	1	1			31.48	31.48	40	E	11
Engineering Tec II	1			1	0.00	0.00			
Engineering Tech III	1	1			46.33	46.33	40	E	13
Senior Administrative Assistant	1	1			28.24	28.24	40	NE	9
Floodwall Division									
EPW Floodwall Superintendent	1	1			41.25	41.25	40	E	13
Floodwall Operator	4			<u>4</u>			40	NE	
80%					<u>20.22</u>	20.22		NE	
85%					<u>21.48</u>	21.48		NE	
90%					<u>22.74</u>	22.74		NE	
95%		<u>1</u>			<u>24.01</u>	24.01		NE	
100%		2	1		25.27	25.27		NE	
Total Budgeted/Filled for Department		12	9	1	2				

* Position Red Light 2021

Note: positions are eliminated through attrition they will be filled as a Non-Civil Service positions.

Note: RCSS - Individuals Retain Civil Service Status

Note: As the Floodwall Operators' CS positions are eliminated through attrition they will be filled as Non-Civil Service positions.

Section I.		AUTHORIZED POSITIONS			FY 25	FY 25			
					HOURLY WAGE ADJ.	HOURLY WAGE ADJ.			
PUBLIC WORKS DEPT. POSITIONS	BUDGET TOTAL	FILLED NON-CS	RCSS/CS	VACANT	RATE	RATE	HOURS WORK	EXEMPT NONEXEMPT	PAY GRADE
Public Works Director	1	1			64.13	62.25	40	E	16
Assistant Public Works Director	1	1			53.41	53.41	40	E	14
Administrative Assistant	1	1			21.08	21.08	40	NE	7
Street Division									
Street Superintendent	1	1			38.92	38.16	40	E	13
Street Supervisor	1	1			33.03	30.87	40	E	11
Landscape Supervisor	1	1			34.26	34.26	40	E	11
Equipment Operator	3							NE	
80%					20.42	20.42			
85%					21.69	21.69			
90%					22.97	22.97			
95%		1			24.24	24.24			
100%		2			25.52	25.52			
Concrete Finisher	1			1*				NE	

CITY OF PADUCAH			FY 2025 POSITION AND PAY SCHEDULE				January 28, 2025		
	80%				19.53	19.53			
	85%				20.75	20.75			
	90%				21.97	21.97			
	95%				23.19	23.19			
	100%				24.41	24.41			
Right-Of-Way Maintenance Person	15			<u>3</u>			NE		
	80%				18.90	18.90			
	85%				20.08	20.08			
	90%				21.26	21.26			
	95%	3			22.44	22.44			
	100%	7	2		23.62	23.62			
Laborer							NE		
	80%				17.59	17.59			
	85%				18.69	18.69			
	90%				19.79	19.79			
	95%				20.89	20.89			
	100%				21.99	21.99			
Maintenance Division									
Maintenance Superintendent	1	1			<u>41.22</u>	40.41	40	E	13
Maintenance Supervisor	1	1			<u>30.70</u>	29.52	40	E	11
Janitor / Collector	4			<u>1</u>				NE	
	80%				17.18	17.18			
	85%				18.25	18.25			
	90%				19.32	19.32			
	95%				20.40	20.40			
	100%		3		21.47	21.47			
Traffic Technician	1			1				NE	
	80%				19.67	19.67			
	85%				20.90	20.90			
	90%				22.13	22.13			
	95%				23.36	23.36			
	100%				24.59	24.59			
Master Electrician	1			1*	0.00	0.00		NE	10
Maintenance Technician	5			<u>2</u> 1*				NE	
	80%				19.67	19.67			
	85%		<u>1</u>		20.90	20.90			
	90%				22.13	22.13			
	95%		<u>4</u>		23.36	23.36			
	100%		2	<u>2</u>	24.59	24.59			
Fleet Maintenance Division									
Fleet Superintendent	1	1			<u>39.30</u>	38.62	40	E	13
Fleet Supervisor	1	1			<u>35.98</u>	34.58	40	E	11
Senior Administrative Assistant	1	1			<u>26.63</u>	25.85	40	NE	7
Fleet Mechanic I								NE	8
Fleet Mechanic II	5			<u>1</u>				NE	9
		<u>1</u>			22.25	0.00			
		1			<u>24.94</u>	24.21			
		1			<u>26.46</u>	24.94			
		<u>4</u>			<u>25.18</u>	<u>25.18</u>			
		1			<u>28.99</u>	28.15			
Solid Waste Division									
Solid Waste Superintendent	1	1			<u>37.75</u>	36.65	40	E	13
Solid Waste Supervisor	1	<u>4</u>		<u>1</u>	<u>0.00</u>	30.58	40	E	11
Compost Operations Supervisor	1			1	0.00	0.00	40	E	10
Administrative Assistant	1	1			23.08	23.08	40	NE	7
Laborer	1			1				NE	
	80%				17.59	17.59			
	85%				18.69	18.69			
	90%				19.79	19.79			
	95%				20.89	20.89			
	100%				21.99	21.99			

Truck Driver	17		<u>2</u>			NE
80%				19.30	19.30	
85%				20.51	20.51	
90%		4		21.72	21.72	
95%		1		22.92	22.92	
100%		10		24.13	24.13	
Right-Of-Way Maintenance Person	0					NE
80%				18.90	18.90	
85%				20.08	20.08	
90%				21.26	21.26	
95%				22.44	22.44	
100%				23.62	23.62	
Compost Equipment Operator	2		<u>1</u>			NE
80%				20.42	20.42	
85%				21.69	21.69	
90%				22.97	22.97	
95%		1		24.24	24.24	
100%		<u>2</u>		25.52	25.52	
Total Budgeted/Filled for Department	70	51	2	17		

* Position Red Light 2021

Note: positions are eliminated through attrition they will be filled as a Non-Civil Service positions.

Note: RCSS - Individuals Retain Civil Service Status

Note: As the Floodwall Operators' CS positions are eliminated through attrition they will be filled as Non-Civil Service positions.

Note: AFSCME employees in the classificaton above shall be eligible to receive "Shift Differential" of \$0.35/Hr.

Note: AFSCME employees in the above classification shall be eligible to receive \$0.50/Hr as a "Work Leader".

Section J.

PARKS & RECREATION DEPARTMENT	AUTHORIZED POSITIONS			FY 25	FY 25	HOURS	EXEMPT	PAY
	BUDGET	FILLED		VACANT	HOURLY WAGE ADJ. RATE	HOURLY WAGE ADJ. RATE	WORK	NON-EXEMPT GRADE
		NON-CS	RCSS/CS					
POSITION	TOTAL							
Director of Parks & Recreation	1	1			<u>55.29</u>	53.67	40	E 16
Assistant Director of Parks	1	<u>4</u>		<u>1</u>	<u>44.73</u>	<u>44.73</u>	40	E 14
Assistant Director of Recreation	1	<u>1</u>		<u>4</u>	41.06	41.06		
Recreation Supervisor	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>		<u>4</u>	<u>28.85</u>	0.00	40	E <u>11</u>
		1			<u>27.44</u>	25.41	40	E <u>11</u>
Senior Recreation Specialist	4	4			<u>0.00</u>	0.00	40	E 10
Recreation Specialist	3	1			<u>22.47</u>	22.25	40	E 9
		1			<u>22.81</u>	22.25		
		1			<u>23.03</u>	22.80		
Senior Administrative Assistant	1	1			<u>28.82</u>	27.45		NE 9
Administrative Assistant	1	1			<u>22.12</u>	21.37		NE 7
Maintenance Division								
Supervisor	<u>3</u> <u>2</u>			<u>1</u>				E 11
		1			<u>30.50</u>	28.48	40	
		1			<u>27.62</u>	27.35	40	
Laborer	12			<u>3</u>				NE
80%		1			17.59	17.59		
85%					18.69	18.69		
90%		4			19.79	19.79		
95%					20.89	20.89		
100%		3	1		21.99	21.99		
Right-Of-Way Maintenance Person	1			<u>1</u>				NE
80%					18.90	18.90		
85%					20.08	20.08		
90%					21.26	21.26		
95%					22.44	22.44		
100%					23.62	23.62		

Maintenance Technician	1								NE
80%					19.67	19.67			
85%					20.90	20.90			
90%					22.13	22.13			
95%					23.36	23.36			
100%		1			24.59	24.59			

Total Budgeted/Filled for Department	27	20	1	6
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* Position Red Light 2021

Note: Recreation Superintendent moved to Assistant Director Position, and Parks Maintenenace Superintendent moved to Public works, and then Parks & Rec. Super created and Rec. Specialist promoted.

Note: As positions are eliminated through attrition they will be filled as Non-Civil Service positions.

Note: RCSS - Individuals Retain Civil Service Status

Note: AFSCME employees in the classificaton above shall be eligible to receive "Shift Differential" of \$0.35/Hr.

Note: AFSCME employees in the above classification shall be eligible to receive \$0.50/Hr as a "Work Leader".

Section K.

HUMAN RESOURCES & RISK		AUTHORIZED POSITIONS			FY 25	FY 25			
					HOURLY WAGE ADJ.	HOURLY WAGE ADJ.			
POSITIONS	BUDGET TOTAL	FILLED NON-CS	RCSS/CS	VACANT	RATE	RATE	HOURS WORK	EXEMPT NON-EXEMPT	PAY GRADE
Director of Human Resources	1	1			<u>60.09</u>	57.23	40	E	15
Risk Manager	1	4		<u>1</u>	39.98	39.20	40	E	13
Diversity Specialist	1	<u>1</u>			<u>31.78</u>	31.00	40	E	10
Senior HR Generalist	1	1			<u>31.04</u>	30.14	40	E	10
Administrative Assistant	1	1		4	<u>20.20</u>	0.00	40	NE	7
Total Budgeted/Filled for Department	5	4	0	1					

Agenda Action Form

Paducah City Commission

Meeting Date: January 28, 2025

Short Title: Job Grade Schedule Update - **S. WILCOX**

Category: Municipal Order

Staff Work
By: Stefanie
Wilcox
Presentation
By: Stefanie
Wilcox

Background Information: The Job Grade Schedule is being updated to prepare for budgeting for fiscal year 2026. New positions being added are the Assistant to the Mayor and Commissioners at a grade 10, a Development Liaison to a grade 10, and a Projects and Grants Coordinator to a grade 12.

Does this Agenda Action Item align with a Commission Priority? No

If yes, please list the Commission Priority:

Communications Plan:

Funds Available: Account Name:
Account Number:

Staff Recommendation: It is recommended to approve the job grade schedule as presented with the new positions added.

Attachments:

1. MO job grade schedule FY2024-2025 Amendment 1
2. Job Grade Schedule 01 28 2025

MUNICIPAL ORDER NO. _____

A MUNICIPAL ORDER AMENDING THE FY2024-2025 JOB GRADE
SCHEDULE FOR THE EMPLOYEES OF THE CITY OF PADUCAH,
KENTUCKY

BE IT ORDERED BY THE CITY OF PADUCAH, KENTUCKY:

SECTION 1. The City of Paducah hereby adopts and approves the amendment to
the FY2024-2025 Job Grade Schedule as attached hereto.

SECTION 2. This Order will be in full force and effect from and after the date of
its adoption.

George Bray, Mayor

ATTEST:

Lindsay Parish, City Clerk

Adopted by the Board of Commissioners, January 28, 2025
Recorded by Lindsay Parish, City Clerk, January 28, 2025
\\mo\job grade schedule FY2024-2025 Amendment 1

City of Paducah, KY
Job Grade Schedule
Effective June 27, 2024

Grade	Proposed Job Title	Minimum	Midpoint	Maximum
18				
	City Manager	130,217	169,282	208,346
17				
	Assistant City Manager	110,642	141,068	171,494
	City Engineer	110,642	141,068	171,494
	Director of Finance	110,642	141,068	171,494
	Fire Chief	110,642	141,068	171,494
	Police Chief	110,642	141,068	171,494
16				
	Chief Technology Director	94,163	120,058	145,953
	Director of Parks & Recreation	94,163	120,058	145,953
	Director of Planning	94,163	120,058	145,953
	Director of Public Works	94,163	120,058	145,953
15				
	City Clerk/Director of Customer Experience	87,312	111,323	135,333
	Controller	87,312	111,323	135,333
	Deputy Fire Chief - Operations	87,312	111,323	135,333
	Deputy Fire Chief - Prevention	87,312	111,323	135,333
	Director of Human Resources	87,312	111,323	135,333
	Police Assistant Chief	87,312	111,323	135,333
14				
	Assistant City Engineer	80,461	102,587	124,714
	Assistant Director of Parks	80,461	102,587	124,714
	Assistant Director of Public Works	80,461	102,587	124,714
	Assistant Director of Recreation	80,461	102,587	124,714
	E 911 Communication Services Manager	80,461	102,587	124,714
	Fire Assistant Chief	80,461	102,587	124,714
	Police Captain	80,461	102,587	124,714
	Revenue Manager	80,461	102,587	124,714
13				
	Communications Manager	72,628	90,785	108,942
	Engineer Project Manager	72,628	90,785	108,942
	Engineer Technician III	72,628	90,785	108,942
	Fleet Superintendent	72,628	90,785	108,942
	Floodwall Superintendent	72,628	90,785	108,942
	Maintenance Superintendent	72,628	90,785	108,942
	Recreation Superintendent	72,628	90,785	108,942
	Risk/Safety Manager	72,628	90,785	108,942
	Software Manager	72,628	90,785	108,942
	Solid Waste Superintendent	72,628	90,785	108,942
	Streets Superintendent	72,628	90,785	108,942
12				
	Assistant E-911 Communication Services Manager	64,273	80,341	96,409
	Battalion Chief/Fire Training Officer	64,273	80,341	96,409
	Chief Building Inspector	64,273	80,341	96,409
	Chief Electrical Inspector	64,273	80,341	96,409
	Deputy Fire Marshal	64,273	80,341	96,409
	Engineering Technician II	64,273	80,341	96,409
	GIS and Application Support Manager	64,273	80,341	96,409
	Planner III	64,273	80,341	96,409
	<u>Projects and Grants Coordinator</u>	64,273	80,341	96,409
	Senior Accountant	64,273	80,341	96,409
11				
	Business Development Specialist	56,878	71,098	85,318

Crime Analyst II	56,878	71,098	85,318
Engineer Technician	56,878	71,098	85,318
GIS Specialist	56,878	71,098	85,318
Landscape Supervisor	56,878	71,098	85,318
Revenue Auditor	56,878	71,098	85,318
Planner II	56,878	71,098	85,318
Recreation Supervisor	56,878	71,098	85,318
Software Specialist	56,878	71,098	85,318
Supervisor Fleet	56,878	71,098	85,318
Supervisor Maintenance	56,878	71,098	85,318
Supervisor Solid Waste	56,878	71,098	85,318
Supervisor Street	56,878	71,098	85,318
Systems Administrator	56,878	71,098	85,318
10			
Accountant	50,784	63,480	76,177
Assistant City Clerk	50,784	63,480	76,177
<u>Assistant to the Mayor and Commissioners</u>	50,784	63,480	76,177
Crime Analyst I	50,784	63,480	76,177
Deflection Specialist	50,784	63,480	76,177
Deputy Building Inspector	50,784	63,480	76,177
Deputy Electrical Inspector	50,784	63,480	76,177
<u>Development Liaison</u>	50,784	63,480	76,177
Diversity Specialist	50,784	63,480	76,177
Downtown Development Specialist	50,784	63,480	76,177
E-911 Shift Supervisor	50,784	63,480	76,177
E-911 System Administrator	50,784	63,480	76,177
Grants Administrator	50,784	63,480	76,177
Planner I	50,784	63,480	76,177
Records Division Manager	50,784	63,480	76,177
Senior Help Desk Technician	50,784	63,480	76,177
Senior Human Resources Generalist	50,784	63,480	76,177
Senior Recreation Specialist	50,784	63,480	76,177
Supervisor Compost	50,784	63,480	76,177
Systems Technician	50,784	63,480	76,177
9			
Codes Enforcement Officer II	46,269	56,679	67,089
Fleet Mechanic II	46,269	56,679	67,089
Human Resources Generalist	46,269	56,679	67,089
Recreation Specialist	46,269	56,679	67,089
Revenue Technician II	46,269	56,679	67,089
Senior Administrative Assistant	46,269	56,679	67,089
Senior Customer Experience Representative	46,269	56,679	67,089
8			
Codes Enforcement Officer I	41,311	50,606	59,901
E-911 Telecommunicator	41,311	50,606	59,901
E-911 Terminal Agency Coordinator	41,311	50,606	59,901
Fleet Mechanic I	41,311	50,606	59,901
Help Desk Technician	41,311	50,606	59,901
Revenue Technician	41,311	50,606	59,901
Senior Evidence Technician	41,311	50,606	59,901
Senior Records Clerk	41,311	50,606	59,901
7			
Administrative Assistant	37,217	45,591	53,965
Customer Experience Representative	37,217	45,591	53,965
Evidence Technician	37,217	45,591	53,965
Permit Technician	37,217	45,591	53,965
Records Clerk	37,217	45,591	53,965
2			
Parking & Traffic Control Assistant	23,167	27,801	32,434

Agenda Action Form

Paducah City Commission

Meeting Date: January 28, 2025

Short Title: Approve Sports Tourism Commission recommendation to accept bid proposals and authorize a contract for services for food service equipment for the Paducah Sports Park Project - **J. CANTER**

Category: Municipal Order

Staff Work
By: Amie Clark
Presentation
By: Amie Clark

Background Information: The Sports Tourism Commission advertised for bids on October 12, 2024 for Food Service Equipment for the Paducah Sports Park, with a bid opening scheduled for November 13, 2024. 2 bids were received.

On Wednesday, January 22, the Sports Tourism Commission approved a recommendation be made to the City Commission and Fiscal Court for approval of a Contract for Services with Avanti Restaurant Solutions for Food Service Equipment for the Paducah Sports Park in the amount of \$663,892.00. Funding for this contract is allocated in the existing Sports Park Budget of \$65M, approved by the BOC in June 2024.

Does this Agenda Action Item align with a Commission Priority? Yes

If yes, please list the Commission Priority: Paducah Sports Park

Communications Plan:

Funds Available: Account Name:
Account Number:

Staff Recommendation: Approve

Attachments:

1. MO - Agree - Avanti Restaurant Solutions - Food Service Equipment - Paducah Sports Park
2. 2002A - Intent to Award - BID PKG 03 - Foodservice Equipment - 20241212
3. 2002A - Bid Tabulation - BID PKG 03 - Food Service Equip - 20241113

MUNICIPAL ORDER NO. _____

A MUNICIPAL ORDER APPROVING THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE McCracken County Sports Tourism Commission TO ACCEPT THE BID PACKAGE OF AVANTI RESTAURANT SOLUTIONS FOR FOOD SERVICE EQUIPMENT FOR THE PADUCAH SPORTS PARK PROJECT IN THE AMOUNT OF \$663,892, AND AUTHORIZING THE MAYOR TO EXECUTE ALL DOCUMENTS RELATED TO SAME

WHEREAS, on September 7, 2022, the City of Paducah, the County of McCracken, and the McCracken County Sports Tourism Commission entered into an Interlocal Cooperation Agreement for the Development and Operation of the Paducah-McCracken County Athletic Complex (hereinafter “Interlocal Agreement”); and

WHEREAS, in accordance with the requirements of the Interlocal Agreement, the McCracken County Sports Tourism Commission has presented its recommendation of the best-evaluated bids and associated construction contracts for the completion of the work contemplated by the formerly approved construction plans; and

WHEREAS, the City Commission now desires to accept the McCracken County Sports Tourism Commission's recommendation for food service equipment for the Paducah Sports Park Project.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDERED BY THE CITY OF PADUCAH, KENTUCKY:

SECTION 1. That the City Commission hereby approves the recommendation of the McCracken County Sports Tourism Commission to accept the bid proposal of Avanti Restaurant Solutions in the amount of \$663,892, for Food Service Equipment for the Paducah Sports Park Project.

SECTION 2. That the Mayor is hereby authorized to execute all documents necessary with Avanti Restaurant Solutions for Food Service Equipment for the Paducah Sports Park, as authorized in Section 1 above. Said agreement shall be in accordance with the specifications, bid proposal, and all contract documents heretofore approved and incorporated in the bid.

SECTION 3. Funding for this contract is allocated in the existing Sports Park Budget of \$65,000,000, approved by the Board of Commissioners in June, 2024.

SECTION 4. This Order will be in full force and effect from and after the date of its adoption.

George Bray, Mayor

ATTEST:

Lindsay Parish, City Clerk

Adopted by the Board of Commissioners, January 28, 2025

Recorded by Lindsay Parish, City Clerk, January 28, 2025

MO\Agree – Avanti Restaurant Solutions – Food Service Equipment - Sports Tourism Commission

Agenda Action Form

Paducah City Commission

Meeting Date: January 28, 2025

Short Title: Authorize Contract Modification No. 1 with Sprinturf, LLC in the amount of \$772,492.00 for the construction of the Championship Field as part of the Paducah Sports Park project. - **J. CANTER**

Category: Municipal Order

Staff Work
By: Amie Clark
Presentation
By: Jeff Canter

Background Information: The Board of Commissioners approved a budget and contracts for the construction of the Paducah Sports Park in the amount of \$65,000,000.00 in June 2024. The approved budget and construction contracts did not include construction of the championship field and entry plaza due to additional design needed for the renovation or replacement of the Grandstands at Bluegrass Downs.

After further design and review, and in consideration of the construction of the championship field, Sprinturf, LLS is requesting a Contract Modification to increase their contract in the amount of \$772,492.00. Original contract amount was \$6,321,087.00. The new total contract amount is \$7,093,579.00.

Does this Agenda Action Item align with a Commission Priority? Yes

If yes, please list the Commission Priority: Outdoor Sports Park

Communications Plan:

Funds Available: Account Name:
Account Number:

Staff Recommendation: Approve

Attachments:

1. MO - contract modification 1 – Sprinturf, LLC - sports park

MUNICIPAL ORDER NO. _____

A MUNICIPAL ORDER ADOPTING CONTRACT MODIFICATION NO. 1 TO THE CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT WITH SPRINTURF, LLC, FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE CHAMPIONSHIP FIELD AS PART OF THE PADUCAH SPORTS PARK PROJECT, IN THE AMOUNT OF \$772,492, AND AUTHORIZING THE MAYOR TO EXECUTE THE CONTRACT MODIFICATION AND ALL OTHER DOCUMENTS RELATED TO SAME

WHEREAS, the Board of Commissioners approved a budget and contracts for the construction of the Paducah Sports Park in the amount of \$65,000,000. The approved budget and construction contracts did not include construction of the championship field and entry plaza due to additional design needed for the renovation or replacement of the Grandstands at Bluegrass Downs; and

WHEREAS, on June 25, 2024, by Municipal Order #2916, the Board of Commissioners approved a contract with Sprinturf, LLC, in the amount of \$6,321,087; and

WHEREAS, after further design and review, and in consideration of the construction of the championship field, Sprinturf, LLS, is requesting Contract Modification No. 1 to increase their contract by \$772,492, bringing the total contract price to \$7,093,579.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDERED BY THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE CITY OF PADUCAH, KENTUCKY:

SECTION 1. The City Commission hereby approves Contract Modification No. 1 to the Agreement with Sprinturf, LLC, in the amount of \$772,492, bringing the total contract price to \$7,093.579.

SECTION 2. This Order shall be in full force and effect from and after the date of its adoption.

George Bray, Mayor

ATTEST:

Lindsay Parish, City Clerk

Adopted by the Board of Commissioners, January 28, 2025
Recorded by Lindsay Parish, City Clerk, January 28, 2025
mo\contract modification 1 – Sprinturf, LLC - sports park

Agenda Action Form

Paducah City Commission

Meeting Date: January 28, 2025

Short Title: Authorize Contract Modification No. 1 with A&K Construction in the amount of \$999,000.00 for the construction of the Championship Field as part of the Paducah Sports Park project. - **J. CANTER**

Category: Municipal Order

Staff Work
By: Amie Clark
Presentation
By: Jeff Canter

Background Information: The Board of Commissioners approved a budget and contracts for the construction of the Paducah Sports Park in the amount of \$65,000,000.00 in June 2024. The approved budget and construction contracts did not include construction of the championship field and entry plaza due to additional design needed for the renovation or replacement of the Grandstands at Bluegrass Downs.

After further design and review, and in consideration of the construction of the championship field, A&K Construction is requesting a Contract Modification to increase their contract in the amount of \$999,000.00. Original contract amount was \$47,771,838.83. The new total contract amount is \$48,770,838.83.

Does this Agenda Action Item align with a Commission Priority? Yes

If yes, please list the Commission Priority: Outdoor Sports Park

Communications Plan:

Funds Available: Account Name:
Account Number:

Staff Recommendation: Approve

Attachments:

1. MO - contract modification 1 – A&K Construction sports park

MUNICIPAL ORDER NO. _____

A MUNICIPAL ORDER ADOPTING CONTRACT MODIFICATION NO. 1 TO THE CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT WITH A&K CONSTRUCTION, FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE CHAMPIONSHIP FIELD AS PART OF THE PADUCAH SPORTS PARK PROJECT, IN THE AMOUNT OF \$999,000, AND AUTHORIZING THE MAYOR TO EXECUTE THE CONTRACT MODIFICATION AND ALL OTHER DOCUMENTS RELATED TO SAME

WHEREAS, the Board of Commissioners approved a budget and contracts for the construction of the Paducah Sports Park in the amount of \$65,000,000. The approved budget and construction contracts did not include construction of the championship field and entry plaza due to additional design needed for the renovation or replacement of the Grandstands at Bluegrass Downs; and

WHEREAS, on June 25, 2024, by Municipal Order #2918, the Board of Commissioners approved a contract with A&K Construction, in the amount of \$47,771,838.83; and

WHEREAS, after further design and review, and in consideration of the construction of the championship field, A&K Construction, is requesting Contract Modification No. 1 to increase their contract by \$999,000, bringing the total contract price to \$48,770,838.83.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDERED BY THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE CITY OF PADUCAH, KENTUCKY:

SECTION 1. The City Commission hereby approves Contract Modification No. 1 to the Agreement with A&K Construction, in the amount of \$999,000 bringing the total contract amount to \$48,770,838.83.

SECTION 2. This Order shall be in full force and effect from and after the date of its adoption.

George Bray, Mayor

ATTEST:

Lindsay Parish, City Clerk

Adopted by the Board of Commissioners, January 28, 2025
Recorded by Lindsay Parish, City Clerk, January 28, 2025
mo\contract modification 1 – A&K Construction Sports Park

Agenda Action Form

Paducah City Commission

Meeting Date: January 28, 2025

Short Title: Authorize Contract Modification No. 1 with Musco Sports Lighting, LLC in the amount of \$165,525.00 for the construction of the Championship Field as part of the Paducah Sports Park project. - **J. CANTER**

Category: Municipal Order

Staff Work
By: Amie Clark
Presentation
By: Jeff Canter

Background Information: The Board of Commissioners approved a budget and contracts for the construction of the Paducah Sports Park in the amount of \$65,000,000.00 in June 2024. The approved budget and construction contracts did not include construction of the championship field and entry plaza due to additional design needed for the renovation or replacement of the Grandstands at Bluegrass Downs.

After further design and review, and in consideration of the construction of the championship field, Musco Sports Lighting, LLC is requesting a Contract Modification to increase their contract in the amount of \$165,525.00. Original contract amount was \$2,264,475.00. The new total contract amount is \$2,430,000.00.

Does this Agenda Action Item align with a Commission Priority? Yes

If yes, please list the Commission Priority: Outdoor Sports Park

Communications Plan:

Funds Available: Account Name:
Account Number:

Staff Recommendation: Approve

Attachments:

1. MO - contract modification 1 – Musco Sports Lighting, LLC. - sports park

MUNICIPAL ORDER NO. _____

A MUNICIPAL ORDER ADOPTING CONTRACT MODIFICATION NO. 1 TO THE CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT WITH MUSCO SPORTS LIGHTING, LLC, FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE CHAMPIONSHIP FIELD AS PART OF THE PADUCAH SPORTS PARK PROJECT, IN THE AMOUNT OF \$165,525, AND AUTHORIZING THE MAYOR TO EXECUTE THE CONTRACT MODIFICATION AND ALL OTHER DOCUMENTS RELATED TO SAME

WHEREAS, the Board of Commissioners approved a budget and contracts for the construction of the Paducah Sports Park in the amount of \$65,000,000. The approved budget and construction contracts did not include construction of the championship field and entry plaza due to additional design needed for the renovation or replacement of the Grandstands at Bluegrass Downs; and

WHEREAS, on June 25, 2024, by Municipal Order #2917, the Board of Commissioners approved a contract with Musco Sports Lighting, LLC, in the amount of \$2,264,475; and

WHEREAS, after further design and review, and in consideration of the construction of the championship field, Musco Sports Lighting, LLC, is requesting Contract Modification No. 1 to increase their contract by \$165,525, bringing the total contract price to \$2,430,000.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDERED BY THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE CITY OF PADUCAH, KENTUCKY:

SECTION 1. The City Commission hereby approves Contract Modification No. 1 to the Agreement with Musco Sports Lighting, LLC, in the amount of \$165,525 bringing the total contract amount to \$2,430,000.

SECTION 2. This Order shall be in full force and effect from and after the date of its adoption.

George Bray, Mayor

ATTEST:

Lindsay Parish, City Clerk

Adopted by the Board of Commissioners, January 28, 2025

Recorded by Lindsay Parish, City Clerk, January 28, 2025

mo\contract modification 1 – Musco Sports Lighting, LLC - Sports Park

Agenda Action Form

Paducah City Commission

Meeting Date: January 28, 2025

Short Title: Authorize the City Manager to release an RFP for the Katterjohn Property - **C. GAULT**

Category: Municipal Order

Staff Work
By: Josh
Sommer
Presentation
By: Carol Gault

Background Information: The City of Paducah acquired the Katterjohn site in December of 2023. The building was demolished in the spring of 2024. Since that time, brownfield cleanup had been the priority of the site. Now, as the site is cleared and ready for redevelopment, we would like to propose releasing the RFP.

Does this Agenda Action Item align with a Commission Priority? Yes

If yes, please list the Commission Priority: Downtown.

Communications Plan:

Funds Available: Account Name:
Account Number:

Staff Recommendation: Approval

Attachments:

1. MO RFP Katterjohn Property

MUNICIPAL ORDER NO. _____

A MUNICIPAL ORDER AUTHORIZING AND DIRECTING THE CITY MANAGER TO INITIATE A REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS FOR THE REDEVELOPMENT OF THE KATTERJOHN PROPERTY AT 1501 BROADWAY

WHEREAS, the City of Paducah acquired the Katterjohn site in December of 2023; and

WHEREAS, the building was demolished in the spring of 2024; and

WHEREAS, since that time, brownfield cleanup has been the priority for the site; and

WHEREAS, now that the site is cleared, the City wishes to release a Request for Proposals for the redevelopment of the property.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDERED BY THE CITY OF PADUCAH, KENTUCKY:

SECTION 1. That the City Manager is hereby authorized and directed to develop, advertise, and initiate a Request for Proposals for the purpose of redevelopment of the Katterjohn Property located at 1501 Broadway.

SECTION 2. This Order will be in full force and effect from and after the date of its adoption.

George Bray, Mayor

ATTEST:

Lindsay Parish, City Clerk

Adopted by the Board of Commissioners, January 28, 2025
Recorded by Lindsay Parish, City Clerk, January 28, 2025
MO\RFP – Katterjohn Property

Agenda Action Form

Paducah City Commission

Meeting Date: January 28, 2025

Short Title: Authorize a Contract for Services with Beautiful Paducah for BBQ on the River 2025 - L.
PARISH

Category: Municipal Order

Staff Work By: Lindsay
Parish, Carol Gault
Presentation By: Lindsay
Parish

Background Information: This Municipal Order authorizes a contract for services with Beautiful Paducah, Inc. in the amount of \$65,000 to host the 31st Annual BBQ on the River Festival. The payments will be split into two equal installments of \$32,500, with the first installment to be paid before June 30, 2025, and the second installment to be paid upon successful completion of the event.

Does this Agenda Action Item align with a Commission Priority? No
If yes, please list the Commission Priority:

Communications Plan:

Funds Available: Account Name: Beautiful Paducah

Account Number: 24000401 580900

Staff Recommendation: Approval.

Attachments:

1. MO agree- Beautiful Paducah 2025 BBQOTR
2. Agreement - Beautiful Paducah -- BBQ on the River 2025. doc

MUNICIPAL ORDER NO. _____

A MUNICIPAL ORDER AUTHORIZING AND APPROVING AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE CITY OF PADUCAH AND BEAUTIFUL PADUCAH, INC., FOR BBQ ON THE RIVER 2025, IN AN AMOUNT OF \$65,000 AND AUTHORIZING THE MAYOR TO EXECUTE THE AGREEMENT

BE IT ORDERED BY THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE CITY OF PADUCAH, KENTUCKY, AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. That the City hereby authorizes and approves an Agreement with Beautiful Paducah in an amount of \$65,000 and authorizes the Mayor to execute said agreement.

SECTION 2. The total contract amount shall be paid in two (2) equal installments of \$32,500 with the first installment to be paid before June 30, 2025, and the second installment to be paid upon successful completion of the event. These payments shall be funded from Account Number 24000401 580900. The City Manager is hereby authorized to utilize Administrative Contingency funds in FY25 to facilitate the first payment. The second payment shall be budgeted in FY26.

SECTION 3. This order shall be in full force and effect from and after the date of its adoption.

George Bray, Mayor

ATTEST:

Lindsay Parish, City Clerk

Adopted by the Board of Commissioners, _____
Recorded by Lindsay Parish, City Clerk, _____

\\MO\agree- Beautiful Paducah 2025 BBQOTR

CONTRACT FOR SERVICES

This Contract for Services, effective this ____ day of _____, _____ by and between the **CITY OF PADUCAH** ("City") and **BEAUTIFUL PADUCAH, INC:**

WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, Beautiful Paducah is a nonprofit organization committed to improving the quality of life in our community through enhancing the beauty of our public landscape, encouraging community engagement, and civic pride - with a strong focus on the downtown, historic, & impoverished regions of Paducah, KY; and

WHEREAS, Beautiful Paducah is hosting the 31st Annual BBQ on the River Festival on September 25-27, 2025; and

WHEREAS, the City of Paducah desires to contract with Beautiful Paducah for the services to be described herein under the terms and conditions set forth in this Contract for Services.

NOW THEREFORE, in consideration of the foregoing premises and the mutual covenants as herein set forth, the parties do covenant and agree as follows:

SECTION 1: TERM The term of this contract for services shall be from the effective date of the contract until June 30, 2026.

SECTION 2: TERMINATION Either party may terminate this Contract for Services upon failure of any party to comply with any provision of this agreement provided any such party notifies the other in writing of such failure and the breaching party fails to correct the breach within thirty (30) calendar days of the notice.

SECTION 3: OPERATIONS PAYMENT The City shall, upon receipt of invoices, pay Beautiful Paducah a total of Sixty-Five Thousand dollars (\$65,000), payable in two (2) equal installments of \$32,500 each, with the first installment to be paid before June 30, 2025, and the second installment to be paid upon successful completion of the event. In the event that this contract for services is terminated, the City shall not be obligated to make any further payments.

SECTION 4: OBJECTIVES AND SERVICES

By October 31, 2025, Beautiful Paducah will host the 30th Annual BBQ on the River Festival to raise funds for local nonprofit organizations.

SECTION 5: ACCOUNTING

- (A) Beautiful Paducah shall be responsible for all accounting, payroll, and financial management.
- (B) Prior to December 31, 2025, Beautiful Paducah shall supply a financial statement to the City.

- (C) Prior to December 31, 2025, Beautiful Paducah shall furnish to the City a final report that details the expenditure of the funds and outcomes achieved for the purposes specified in Section 4.

SECTION 6: ENTIRE AGREEMENT This contract for services embodies the entire agreement between the parties and all prior negotiations and agreements are merged in this agreement. This agreement shall completely and fully supersede all other prior agreements, both written and oral, between the parties.

SECTION 7: WITHDRAWAL OF FUNDS Notwithstanding any other provision in this Contract for Services, in the event it is determined that any funds provided to Beautiful Paducah are used for some purpose other than in furtherance of the services described herein, the City shall have the right to immediately withdraw any and all further funding and shall immediately have the right to terminate this Contract for Services without advance notice and shall have the right to all remedies provided in the law to seek reimbursement for all monies not properly accounted.

Witness the signature of the parties as of the year and date first written above.

CITY OF PADUCAH

George Bray
Mayor

BEAUTIFUL PADUCAH, INC.

Signature: _____

Title: _____

Agenda Action Form

Paducah City Commission

Meeting Date: January 28, 2025

Short Title: Authorizing the Closure of 33,722 Square Feet of Vermont Street Between 124 & 169 Nolan Avenue, 100 & 137 Vermont Street, and 125 Ridgeview Street - **M. TOWNSEND**

Category: Ordinance

Staff Work By: Melanie Townsend, Josh Sommer

Presentation By: Melanie Townsend

Background Information: The following adjacent property owners have submitted an executed application requesting the closure of 33,722 Square Feet of Vermont Street between 124 & 169 Nolan Avenue, 100 & 137 Vermont Street, and 125 Ridgeview Street:

- James Chapman, Chapman Property Development, LLC
- Fifty North LLC
- Alfred Neihoff
- Richard & Patty Hayton, etals

On June 5, 2023, the Paducah Planning Commission held a public hearing and positively recommended the closure to the City Commission. All of the utility companies have agreed to this closure.

Does this Agenda Action Item align with a Commission Priority? No

If yes, please list the Commission Priority:

Communications Plan:

Funds Available: Account Name:
Account Number:

Staff Recommendation: To adopt an ordinance authorizing the closure of 33,722 Square Feet of Vermont Street between 124 & 169 Nolan Avenue, 100 & 137 Vermont Street, and 125 Ridgeview Street, and authorizing the Mayor to execute the closure plat and all necessary documents to complete the transfer of property to the adjacent property owners.

Attachments:

1. ORD - Vermont Street Nolan Avenue and Ridgeview Street
2. Vermont Street R.O.W. Closure Plat_revised
3. Vermont St_Public Right of Way Closure App
4. Vermont St_100-137_PC Resolution (3)

ORDINANCE NO. 2025-____ - _____

AN ORDINANCE PROVIDING FOR THE CLOSING OF 33,722 SQUARE FEET OF VERMONT STREET BETWEEN 124 & 169 NOLAN AVENUE, 100 & 137 VERMONT STREET, AND 125 RIDGEVIEW STREET, AND AUTHORIZING THE MAYOR TO EXECUTE ALL DOCUMENTS RELATING TO SAME

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY OF PADUCAH, KENTUCKY:

SECTION 1. That the City of Paducah does hereby the closure of 33,722 square feet of Vermont Street between 124 & 169 Nolan Avenue, 100 & 137 Vermont Street and 125 Ridgeview Street as follows:

LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF TRACT 1 (0.37 ACRES)

Lying between a Street Reservation per unrecorded plat of Phillips Park Subdivision and Olympia Avenue and being a portion of Vermont Street (unimproved) as shown on said Phillips Park Subdivision (unrecorded), City of Paducah, McCracken County, Kentucky and more particularly bounded and described as follows to wit:

Beginning at a ½” rebar with cap 3861 set at the Northwesterly corner of Vermont Street per unrecorded Plat of Phillips Park Subdivision at the Southwesterly corner of Walker Properties of Western Kentucky LLC property per Deed Book 1460, page 355 and having Kentucky State Plane coordinates (South Zone 1602 – NAD 83) of: Northing 1913305.118 and Easting 793245.318; THENCE FROM SAID POINT OF BEGINNING S 64°34’26” E with the Northerly right-of-way line of said Vermont Street and Southerly line of said Walker Properties of Western Kentucky LLC 237.31 feet to an existing ½” rebar with cap (illegible) at the Southeasterly corner thereof and Southwesterly corner of the Richard and Pattie Hayton & Etals property per Deed Book 1289, page 563; thence S 25°25’34” W on a new division line 25.00 feet to a ½” rebar with cap 3861 set in the centerline of said Vermont Street; thence S 64°34’26” E with the centerline of said Vermont Street 161.91 feet to a ½” rebar with cap 3861 set; thence on a new division line S 25°25’34” W 25.00 feet to an existing 4” x 4” concrete monument at the Northeasterly corner of the Walker Properties of Western Kentucky LLC per Deed Book 1430, page 774 and in the Southerly right-of-way line of said Vermont Street; thence N 64°34’26” W with the Southerly right-of-way line of Vermont Street and Northerly line of said Walker Properties of Western Kentucky LLC per Deed Book 1430, page 774, a distance of 405.66 feet to a ½” rebar with cap 3861 set at the Southwesterly corner of said Vermont Street and Northwesterly corner of said Walker Properties of Western Kentucky LLC; thence N 32°46’10” E with the Westerly end of said Vermont Street 50.41 feet to the Point of Beginning and containing 0.37 acres.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF TRACT 2 (0.15 ACRES)

Lying Northwest of Olympia Avenue and being part of Vermont Street (unimproved) per Phillips Park Subdivision (unrecorded), City of Paducah, McCracken County, Kentucky and more particularly bounded and described as follows to wit:

Beginning at a ½" rebar with cap 3861 set in the Northerly right-of-way line of Vermont Street per unrecorded Plat of Phillips Park Subdivision and at the Southeasterly corner of the Richard and Patti Hayton & Etals property per Deed Book 1289, page 563, said point being N 64°34'26" W 173.21 feet as measured along the Northerly right-of-way line of said Vermont Street from a ½" rebar with cap 3861 set at its intersection with the Westerly right-of-way line of Olympia Avenue and having Kentucky State Plane Coordinates (South Zone 1602 – NAD 83) of: Northing 1913091.299 and Easting 793695.092; THENCE FROM SAID POINT OF BEGINNING S 25°25'34" W on a new division line 25.00 feet to a ½" rebar with cap 3861 set in the centerline of said Vermont Street; thence N 64°34'26" W with the centerline of said Vermont Street and passing a ½" rebar with cap 3861 set at 98.79 feet for a total distance of 260.70 feet to a ½" rebar with cap 3861 set; thence N 25°25'34" E on a new division line 25.00 feet to an existing ½" rebar with cap (illegible) in the Northerly right-of-way line of said Vermont Street and at the Southwesterly corner of aforesaid Richard and Pattie Hayton & Etals property per Deed Book 1289, page 563; thence S 64°34'26" E with the Northerly right-of-way line of said Vermont Street and Southerly line of said Hayton & Etals property 260.70 feet to the Point of Beginning and containing 0.15 acres.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF TRACT 3 (0.10 ACRES)

Lying on the Westerly side of Olympia Avenue and being part of Vermont Street (unimproved) per unrecorded Plat of Phillips Park Subdivision, City of Paducah, McCracken County, Kentucky and more particularly bounded and described as follows to wit:

Beginning at a ½" rebar with cap 3861 set in the Northerly right-of-way line of Vermont Street per unrecorded Plat of Phillips Park Subdivision at its intersection with the Westerly right-of-way line of Olympia Avenue, said point also being in the Southerly line of Fifty North, LLC property per Deed Book 1238, page 409 and having Kentucky State Plane coordinates (South Zone 1602 – NAD 83) of: Northing 1913016.932 and Easting 793851.524; THENCE FROM SAID POINT OF BEGINNING S 25°25'34" W with the Westerly right-of-way line of said Olympia Avenue 25.00 feet to a ½" rebar with cap 3861 set at its intersection with the centerline of Vermont Street; thence N 64°34'26" W with the centerline of said Vermont Street 173.21 feet to a ½" rebar with cap 3861 set; thence N 25°25'34" E on a new division line 25.00 feet to a ½" rebar with cap 3861 set in the Northerly right-of-way line of said Vermont Street and at the Southwesterly corner of aforesaid Fifty North LLC property per Deed Book 1238, page 409; thence S 64°34'26" E with the Northerly right-of-way line of said Vermont Street and the Southerly line of said Fifty North LLC property 173.21 feet to the Point of Beginning and containing 0.10 acres.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF TRACT 4 (0.16 ACRES)

Lying on the Westerly side of Olympia Avenue and being part of Vermont Street (unimproved) per unrecorded Plat of Phillips Park Subdivision, City of Paducah, McCracken County, Kentucky and more particularly bounded and described as follows to wit:

Beginning at a ½” rebar with cap 3861 set in the Westerly right-of-way line of Olympia Avenue at its intersection with the Southerly right-of-way line of Vermont Street per unrecorded Plat of Phillips Park Subdivision, said point being at the Northeasterly corner of the Alfred Neihoff property per Deed Book 1191, page 355 and having Kentucky State Plane Coordinates (South Zone 1602 – NAD 83) of: Northing 1912971.775 and Easting 793830.057; THENCE FROM SAID POINT OF BEGINNING N 64°34’26” W with the Southerly right-of-way line of said Vermont Street and the Northerly line of said Alfred Neihoff property per Deed Book 1191, page 355 a distance of 272.00 feet to an existing 4” x 4” concrete monument at the Northwesterly corner of said Neihoff property; thence N 25°25’34” E with a new division line 25.00 feet to a ½” rebar with cap 3861 set in the centerline of said Vermont Street; thence S 64°34’26” E with the centerline of said Vermont Street 272.00 feet to a ½” rebar with cap 3861 set at its intersection with the Westerly right-of-way line of aforesaid Olympia Avenue; thence S 25°25’34” W with the Westerly right-of-way line of Olympia Avenue 25.00 feet to the Point of Beginning and containing 0.16 acres.

SECTION 2. In support of its decision to close the aforesaid public way, the Board of Commissioners hereby makes the following findings of fact:

a. James Chapman, Chapman Property Development, LLC, Fifty North, LLC, Alfred Neihoff, Richard and Patty Hayton and Etals, own the property abutting the public way, which the Board of Commissioners has authorized to be closed as is evidenced by the Public Right-of-Way Closure Application attached hereto and made part hereof (Exhibit A).

b. On the 5th day of June, 2023, the Paducah Planning Commission of the City of Paducah adopted a resolution recommending to the Mayor and Board of Commissioners of the City of Paducah closure of the aforesaid public way.

c. There are no other property owners in or abutting the public way or the portion thereof being closed as is evidenced by the application for street and/or alley closing which is attached hereto and made a part hereof.

SECTION 3. That the City of Paducah hereby authorizes the closure of 33,722 Square Feet Of Vermont Street Between 124 & 169 Nolan Avenue, 100 & 137 Vermont Street And 125 Ridgeview Street,

SECTION 4. All requirements of KRS 82.405(1) and (2) having been met, the Board of Commissioners of the City of Paducah hereby concludes that the aforesaid public way, as described above, should be closed in accordance with the provisions of KRS 82.405.

SECTION 5. The Mayor is hereby authorized, empowered, and directed to execute the closure plat and all necessary documents to complete the transfer of property to the property owner in or abutting the public way to be closed to acquire title to that portion of the public way contiguous to the property now owned by said property owner up to center line of the said public way. Provided, however, that the City shall reserve such easements upon the above described real property as it deems necessary. Said deed shall provide the reservation by the City of Paducah any easements affecting the herein described real property as described in Section 1 above. Further, the Mayor is hereby authorized, empowered, and directed to execute all documents related to the street closing as authorized in Section 1 above.

SECTION 6. This ordinance shall be read on two separate days and will become effective upon summary publication pursuant to KRS Chapter 424.

George Bray, Mayor

ATTEST:

Lindsay Parish, City Clerk

Introduced by the Board of Commissioners, January 13, 2025

Adopted by the Board of Commissioners, _____

Recorded by Lindsay Parish, City Clerk, _____

Published by The *Paducah Sun*, _____

\ord\eng\st close\Vermont Street, Nolan Avenue and Ridgeview Street

CERTIFICATION

I, Lindsay Parish, hereby certify that I am the duly qualified and acting Clerk of the City of Paducah, Kentucky, and that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of Ordinance No. 2025-____-____ adopted by the Board of Commissioners of the City of Paducah at a meeting held on _____.

City Clerk

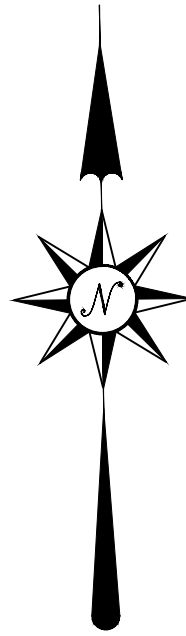
Exhibit A



(IN FEET)
1 inch = 40 ft.

LEGEND

- STEEL ROD, 1/2"x24" WITH PLASTIC CAP
STAMPED "3861" SET AT TIME OF SURVEY.
- PROPERTY CORNER FOUND
- CONCRETE MONUMENT FOUND
- EXISTING ROAD CENTERLINE
- SUBJECT PROPERTY LINE
- NO CORNER SET
- PROPERTY LINE
- CENTERLINE
- R.O.W RIGHT-OF-WAY



BASIS OF BEARINGS:
ALL BEARINGS SHOWN ON
THIS DRAWING ARE BASED
UPON KENTUCKY SOUTH
ZONE-1602, NAD 83

STREET RESERVATION PER
PHILLIPS PARK SUBDIVISION
(UNRECORDED)

STREET RESERVATION PER
PHILLIPS PARK SUBDIVISION
(UNRECORDED)

SANITARY SEWER
MANHOLE

EXISTING 4" X 4"
CONCRETE MONUMENT

STREET NOTE

VERMONT STREET (50 FOOT RIGHT-OF-WAY) WAS
DEDICATED PER PHILLIPS PARK SUBDIVISION
(UNRECORDED). THIS AREA WAS LATER ANNEXED BY
THE CITY OF PADUCAH. VERMONT STREET IS AN
UNIMPROVED RIGHT-OF-WAY SHOWN ON CITY PLAT
MAPS IN THE CITY OF PADUCAH ENGINEERS OFFICE
(PLAT BOOK 10, SHEETS 2 AND 3).

UTILITY NOTE:

NO UTILITIES LIE WITHIN THE RIGHT-OF-WAY OF
VERMONT STREET.

SURVEYOR'S CERTIFICATE

TO: CHAPMAN PROPERTY DEVELOPMENT LLC
2201 BROADWAY
PADUCAH, KENTUCKY 42001

THIS PLAT REPRESENTS A SURVEY MADE UNDER MY SUPERVISION IN ACCORDANCE WITH
ACCEPTABLE PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS BY THE METHOD OF RANDOM TRAVERSE WITH
SIDESHOTS HAVING AN UNADJUSTED CLOSURE RATIO OF 1:20,695 BEFORE ADJUSTMENT OF
ADJUSTED ANGULAR AND LINEAR DIMENSIONS HEREON INDICATED, FOR AN URBAN SURVEY AS
DEFINED BY THE MINIMUM STANDARDS OF PRACTICE FOR LAND SURVEYING IN KENTUCKY, THE
INFORMATION SHOWN BY THIS PLAT BEING TRUE AND ACCURATE TO THE BEST OF MY
KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF.

APRIL 24, 2023
DATE OF SURVEY COMPLETION
DATE OF SIGNATURE

KENTUCKY PROFESSIONAL LAND SURVEYOR #3861

PLANNING & ZONING
CERTIFICATE OF APPROVAL

UNDER AUTHORITY PROVIDED BY CHAPTER 100, KENTUCKY REVISED STATUTES AND
ORDINANCES ADOPTED BY THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE CITY OF PADUCAH, KY,
THIS PLAT HAS BEEN GIVEN APPROVAL AND ACCEPTED AS FOLLOWS:
APPROVED BY THE PADUCAH PLANNING COMMISSION AT A MEETING
HELD _____, 2024.

CHAIRMAN

UTILITY COMPANY CERTIFICATE:

This is to certify that the following (Utility Companies) hereby acknowledges the
portion of public way proposed to be closed as shown and described hereon
and does not have any existing or current interest of the public way considered
for closure as shown and described hereon. There are no (there are) utility lines
located within the proposed portion of public way to be closed.

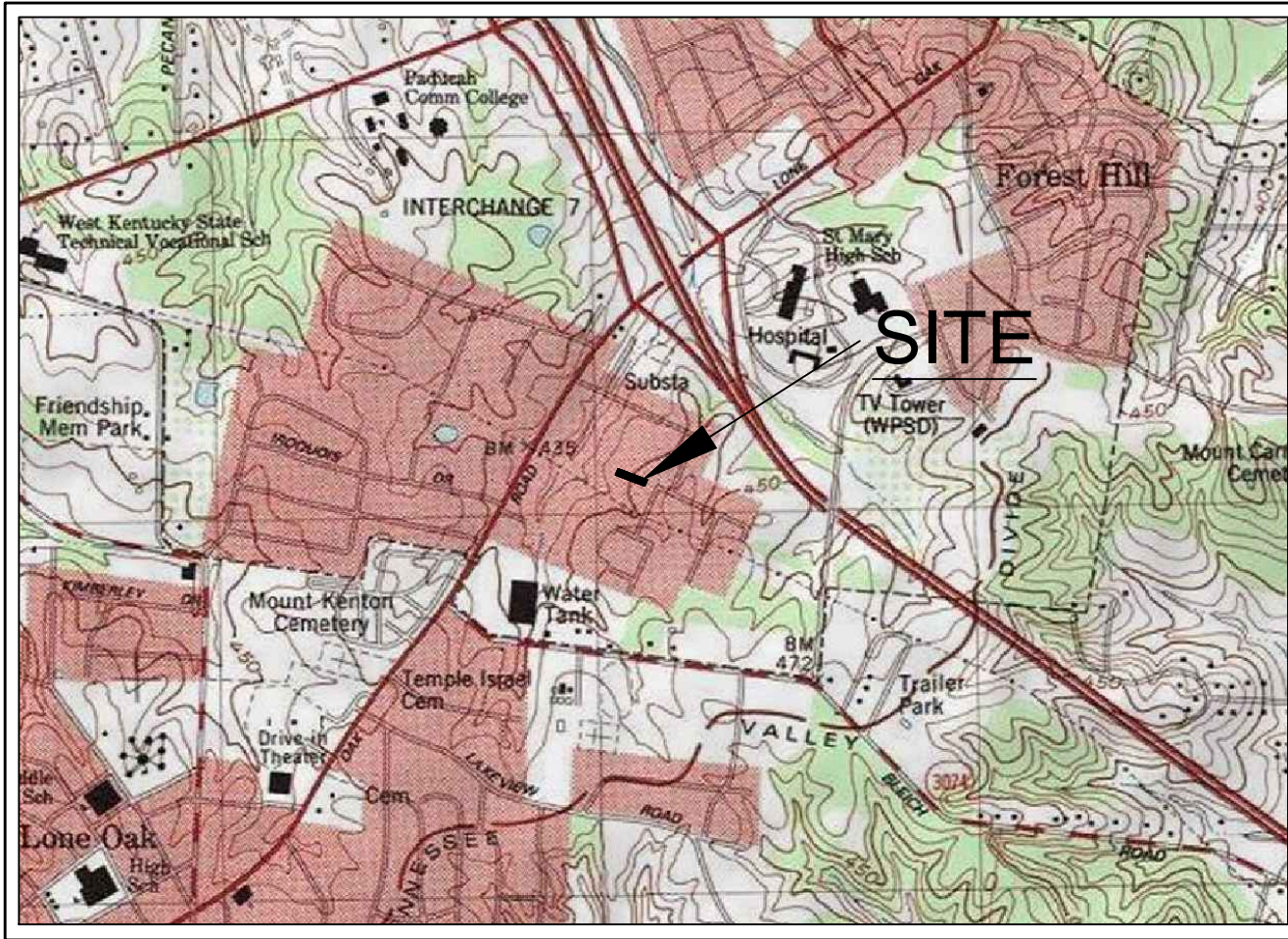
Signature	Title
Paducah Water	Company
Signature	Title
Atmos Energy	Company
Signature	Title
Paducah Power System	Company
Signature	Title
Comcast Cable	Company
Signature	Title
AT&T Telephone	Company
Signature	Title
Paducah-McCracken JSA	Company
Signature	Title
City of Paducah	Company

MAYOR'S CERTIFICATE OF CITY APPROVAL

IN ACCORDANCE WITH KENTUCKY REVISED STATUTES CHAPTER 82 AND BY
ORDINANCE # _____ I HEREBY
CERTIFY THAT THE PUBLIC WAY AS SHOWN HEREON HAS BEEN OFFICIALLY CLOSED.

MAYOR, CITY OF PADUCAH, KENTUCKY

DATE



LOCATION MAP
NOT TO SCALE

GENERAL NOTES

FLOOD NOTE:

THIS PROPERTY IS LOCATED IN FLOOD ZONE "X" (AREAS DETERMINED TO
BE OUTSIDE THE 0.2% ANNUAL CHANCE FLOODPLAIN) AS SHOWN ON
FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP FOR McCRACKEN COUNTY - PANEL NUMBER
21145C0142F, DATED NOVEMBER 2, 2011.

SOURCE OF TITLE:

McCRACKEN COUNTY KENTUCKY COURT CLERKS OFFICE
PHILLIPS PARK SUBDIVISION (UNRECORDED)

OWNERS:

CITY OF PADUCAH

CLIENT:

CHAPMAN PROPERTY DEVELOPMENT LLC
2201 BROADWAY
PADUCAH, KENTUCKY 42001

SANITARY SEWER & PUBLIC WATER NOTE:

SUBJECT PROPERTY IS SERVED WITH SANITARY SEWERS BY PADUCAH-
McCRACKEN JOINT SEWER AGENCY.

SUBJECT PROPERTY IS SERVED BY PADUCAH WATER.

THERE WERE NO CEMETERIES OR GRAVE SITES FOUND DURING
INSPECTION OF THIS PROPERTY DURING THIS SURVEY.

PROPERTY ZONE:

THE PROPERTY SHOWN HEREON IS ZONED "R2", LOW AND MEDIUM
DENSITY RESIDENTIAL ZONE, BY THE CITY OF PADUCAH ZONING
ORDINANCE

THIS SURVEY WAS CONDUCTED WITHOUT THE BENEFIT OF A TITLE OPINION.
A DILIGENT EFFORT WAS MADE AT THE TIME OF THIS SURVEY TO OBTAIN
AND SHOW RIGHTS OF WAY, EASEMENTS, AND RESTRICTIONS PERTAINING
TO THIS PROPERTY, HOWEVER THIS SURVEY IS SUBJECT TO THE FINDINGS
THAT WOULD BE REVEALED IN AN ACCURATE TITLE OPINION.

PROPERTY OWNERS CERTIFICATE

I (WE) HEREBY CERTIFY THAT I AM (WE ARE) THE REAL PROPERTY OWNER(S) SHOWN AND
DESCRIBED HEREON AND FREELY GIVE MY (OUR) CONSENT TO CLOSE THE PUBLIC RIGHT-
OF-WAY AS SHOWN AND DESCRIBED HEREON.

CHAPMAN PROPERTY DEVELOPMENT LLC	DATE
RICHARD & PATTIE HAYTON, ET AL.	DATE
FIFTY NORTH, LLC	DATE
ALFRED NEIHOFF	DATE

CERTIFICATE OF ACKNOWLEDGMENT

STATE OF _____
COUNTY OF _____

I, _____, A NOTARY PUBLIC IN AND FOR THE STATE AND COUNTY
AFORESAID, DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PLAT AND THE FOREGOING CERTIFICATE WAS THIS DAY
PRESENTED TO ME BY _____,

CERTIFICATE IN MY PRESENCE AND ACKNOWLEDGED SAME TO BE A FREE ACT AND DEED FOR THE
PURPOSES STATED THEREIN.

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO BEFORE ME THIS ____ DAY OF _____, 2024.

NOTARY PUBLIC SIGNATURE: _____

MY COMMISSION EXPIRES: _____

CERTIFICATE OF RECORDING
STATE OF KENTUCKY, COUNTY OF McCRACKEN

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PLAT WAS THIS DAY LOGGED IN MY OFFICE FOR RECORD AND THAT I HAVE
RECORDED SAME WITH THIS AND THE FOREGOING CERTIFICATES IN MY OFFICE.
GIVEN UNDER MY SEAL THIS ____ DAY OF _____, 2023.
AND RECORDED IN PLAT SECTION _____, PAGE _____.

McCRACKEN COUNTY COURT CLERK

DEPUTY COURT CLERK

RIGHT-OF-WAY CLOSURE PLAT
THE PLAT OF SURVEY SHOWN HEREON REPRESENTS A
BOUNDARY SURVEY AND COMPLIES WITH 201KAR 18:150
CITY OF PADUCAH
VERMONT STREET (UNIMPROVED)
PADUCAH, McCRACKEN CO., KY

PROJECT NO.: 24053
DATE: OCTOBER 1, 2024
DRAWN BY: JLG
CHECKED BY: SCC
REV. DESCRIPTION

SHEET

1
OF 1

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED - ENGINEERS SURVEY & DESIGN, LLC. RESERVES ALL RIGHTS TO THE INFORMATION SHOWN HEREON. THESE PLANS MAY NOT BE REPRODUCED OR COPIED WITHOUT THE EXPRESS WRITTEN CONSENT OF ENGINEERS SURVEY & DESIGN, LLC.



CITY OF PADUCAH, KENTUCKY
PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAY CLOSURE APPLICATION

Date: September 30, 2024

Application is hereby made to the Mayor and Board of Commissioners for the closing of:

Public Right-of-Way: A portion of Vermont Street

Included herewith is a filing fee of Five Hundred Dollars (\$500) together with twenty (20) copies of a Plat showing the Public Right-of-Way to be closed. This Application indicating consent of the Public Right-of-Way closure, has been signed and notarized by all real property owners whose land adjoins the portion of Public Right-of-Way proposed to be closed. If the application is not signed by all adjoining real property owners, the "Public Right-of-Way Closure Guarantee" must be attached.

Respectfully submitted by all adjoining property owners:

Alfred Neihoff
Signature of Property Owner

Alfred Neihoff

Property Owner's Name Printed

137 Vermont Street

Address

STATE OF KENTUCKY)
COUNTY OF McCRACKEN)

The foregoing instrument was sworn to and acknowledged
before me this 8 day of November, 2024
by Peggy L. Driver

My Commission expires 7-24-2027

Peggy L. Driver
Notary Public, State at Large

SEAL

Fifty North, LLC
Signature of Property Owner

Fifty North, LLC

Property Owner's Name Printed

169 Nolan Drive

Address

STATE OF KENTUCKY)
COUNTY OF McCRACKEN)

The foregoing instrument was sworn to and acknowledged
before me this 8 day of November, 2024
by Peggy L. Driver

My Commission expires 7-24-2027

Peggy L. Driver
Notary Public, State at Large

SEAL

Richard W. Hayton
Signature of Property Owner

Richard & Pattie Hayton
Property Owner's Name Printed

121 Nolan Drive
Address

STATE OF KENTUCKY)
COUNTY OF McCRACKEN)

The foregoing instrument was sworn to and acknowledged
before me this 9 day of November, 2024
by Peggy L. Driven

My Commission expires 7-24-2027

Peggy L. Driven
Notary Public, State at Large

SEAL

Jim Chapman
Signature of Property Owner

Chapman Property Development, LLC
Property Owner's Name Printed

100 Vermont Street
Address

STATE OF KENTUCKY)
COUNTY OF McCRACKEN)

The foregoing instrument was sworn to and acknowledged
before me this 9 day of November, 2024
by Peggy L. Driven

My Commission expires 7-24-2027

Peggy L. Driven
Notary Public, State at Large

SEAL

Pattie Hayton
Signature of Property Owner

Pattie Hayton
Property Owner's Name Printed

121 Nolan Drive
Address

STATE OF KENTUCKY)
COUNTY OF McCRACKEN)

The foregoing instrument was sworn to and acknowledged
before me this 9 day of November, 2024
by Peggy L. Driven

My Commission expires 7-24-2027

Peggy L. Driven
Notary Public, State at Large

SEAL

A RESOLUTION CONSTITUTING THE FINAL REPORT OF THE PADUCAH PLANNING COMMISSION ON THE PROPOSED CLOSING OF 33,722 SQUARE FEET OF VERMONT STREET BETWEEN 124 & 169 NOLAN AVENUE, 100 & 137 VERMONT STREET AND 125 RIDGEVIEW STREET.

WHEREAS, a public hearing was held on June 5, 2023 by the Paducah Planning Commission after advertisement pursuant to law, and

WHEREAS, this Commission has duly considered said proposal and has heard and considered the objections and suggestions of all interested parties who appeared at said hearing, and

WHEREAS, this Commission adopted a proposal to vacate and close 33,722 square feet of Vermont Street between 124 & 169 Nolan Avenue, 100 & 137 Vermont Street and 125 Ridgeview Street.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE PADUCAH PLANNING COMMISSION:

SECTION 1. That this Commission recommend to the Mayor and the Board of Commissioners of the City of Paducah to close said Right-of-Way as follows:

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

OF

TRACT 1 (0.37 ACRES)

Lying between a Street Reservation per unrecorded plat of Phillips Park Subdivision and Olympia Avenue and being a portion of Vermont Street (unimproved) as shown on said Phillips Park Subdivision (unrecorded), City of Paducah, McCracken County, Kentucky and more particularly bounded and described as follows to wit:

Beginning at a ½" rebar with cap 3861 set at the Northwestern corner of Vermont Street per unrecorded Plat of Phillips Park Subdivision at the Southwesterly corner of Walker Properties of Western Kentucky LLC property per Deed Book 1460, page 355 and having Kentucky State Plane coordinates (South Zone 1602 – NAD 83) of: Northing 1913305.118 and Easting 793245.318; THENCE FROM SAID POINT OF BEGINNING S 64°34'26" E with the Northerly right-of-way line of said Vermont Street and Southerly line of said Walker Properties of Western Kentucky LLC 237.31 feet to an existing ½" rebar with cap (illegible) at the Southeasterly corner thereof and Southwesterly corner of the Richard and Pattie Hayton & etals property per Deed Book 1289, page 563; thence S 25°25'34" W on a new division line 25.00 feet to a ½" rebar with cap 3861 set in the centerline of said Vermont Street; thence S 64°34'26" E with the centerline of said Vermont Street 161.91 feet to a ½" rebar with cap 3861 set; thence on a new division line S 25°25'34" W 25.00 feet to an existing 4" x 4" concrete monument at the Northeasterly corner of the Walker Properties of Western Kentucky LLC per Deed Book 1430, page 774 and in the Southerly right-of-way line of said Vermont Street; thence N 64°34'26" W with the Southerly right-of-way line of Vermont Street and Northerly line of said Walker Properties of Western Kentucky LLC per Deed Book 1430, page 774, a distance of 405.66 feet to a ½" rebar with cap 3861 set at the Southwesterly corner of said Vermont Street and Northwestern corner of said Walker Properties of Western Kentucky LLC; thence N 32°46'10" E with the Westerly end of said Vermont Street 50.41 feet to the Point of Beginning and containing 0.37 acres.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

OF

TRACT 2 (0.15 ACRES)

Lying Northwest of Olympia Avenue and being part of Vermont Street (unimproved) per Phillips Park Subdivision (unrecorded), City of Paducah, McCracken County, Kentucky and more particularly bounded and described as follows to wit:

Beginning at a ½" rebar with cap 3861 set in the Northerly right-of-way line of Vermont Street per unrecorded Plat of Phillips Park Subdivision and at the Southeasterly corner of the Richard and Patti Hayton & Etals property per Deed Book 1289, page 563, said point being N 64°34'26" W 173.21 feet as measured along the Northerly right-of-way line of said Vermont Street from a ½" rebar with cap 3861 set at its intersection with the Westerly right-of-way line of Olympia Avenue and having Kentucky State Plane Coordinates (South Zone 1602 – NAD 83) of: Northing 1913091.299 and Easting 793695.092; THENCE FROM SAID POINT OF BEGINNING S 25°25'34" W on

a new division line 25.00 feet to a ½" rebar with cap 3861 set in the centerline of said Vermont Street; thence N 64°34'26" W with the centerline of said Vermont Street and passing a ½" rebar with cap 3861 set at 98.79 feet for a total distance of 260.70 feet to a ½" rebar with cap 3861 set; thence N 25°25'34" E on a new division line 25.00 feet to an existing ½" rebar with cap (illegible) in the Northerly right-of-way line of said Vermont Street and at the Southwesterly corner of aforesaid Richard and Pattie Hayton & Etals property per Deed Book 1289, page 563; thence S 64°34'26" E with the Northerly right-of-way line of said Vermont Street and Southerly line of said Hayton & Etals property 260.70 feet to the Point of Beginning and containing 0.15 acres.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

OF

TRACT 3 (0.10 ACRES)

Lying on the Westerly side of Olympia Avenue and being part of Vermont Street (unimproved) per unrecorded Plat of Phillips Park Subdivision, City of Paducah, McCracken County, Kentucky and more particularly bounded and described as follows to wit:

Beginning at a ½" rebar with cap 3861 set in the Northerly right-of-way line of Vermont Street per unrecorded Plat of Phillips Park Subdivision at its intersection with the Westerly right-of-way line of Olympia Avenue, said point also being in the Southerly line of Fifty North, LLC property per Deed Book 1238, page 409 and having Kentucky State Plane coordinates (South Zone 1602 – NAD 83) of: Northing 1913016.932 and Easting 793851.524; THENCE FROM SAID POINT OF BEGINNING S 25°25'34" W with the Westerly right-of-way line of said Olympia Avenue 25.00 feet to a ½" rebar with cap 3861 set at its intersection with the centerline of Vermont Street; thence N 64°34'26" W with the centerline of said Vermont Street 173.21 feet to a ½" rebar with cap 3861 set; thence N 25°25'34" E on a new division line 25.00 feet to a ½" rebar with cap 3861 set in the Northerly right-of-way line of said Vermont Street and at the Southwesterly corner of aforesaid Fifty North LLC property per Deed Book 1238, page 409; thence S 64°34'26" E with the Northerly right-of-way line of said Vermont Street and the Southerly line of said Fifty North LLC property 173.21 feet to the Point of Beginning and containing 0.10 acres.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

OF

TRACT 4 (0.16 ACRES)

Lying on the Westerly side of Olympia Avenue and being part of Vermont Street (unimproved) per unrecorded Plat of Phillips Park Subdivision, City of Paducah, McCracken County, Kentucky and more particularly bounded and described as follows to wit:

Beginning at a ½" rebar with cap 3861 set in the Westerly right-of-way line of Olympia Avenue at its intersection with the Southerly right-of-way line of Vermont Street per unrecorded Plat of Phillips Park Subdivision, said point being at the Northeasterly corner of the Alfred Neihoff property per Deed Book 1191, page 355 and having Kentucky State Plane Coordinates (South Zone 1602 – NAD 83) of: Northing 1912971.775 and Easting 793830.057; THENCE FROM SAID POINT OF BEGINNING N 64°34'26" W with the Southerly right-of-way line of said Vermont Street and the Northerly line of said Alfred Neihoff property per Deed Book 1191, page 355 a distance of 272.00 feet to an existing 4" x 4" concrete monument at the Northwesterly corner of said Neihoff property; thence N 25°25'34" E with a new division line 25.00 feet to a ½" rebar with cap 3861 set in the centerline of said Vermont Street; thence S 64°34'26" E with the centerline of said Vermont Street 272.00 feet to a ½" rebar with cap 3861 set at its intersection with the Westerly right-of-way line of aforesaid Olympia Avenue; thence S 25°25'34" W with the Westerly right-of-way line of Olympia Avenue 25.00 feet to the Point of Beginning and containing 0.16 acres.

SECTION 2. That this Resolution shall be treated as, and is, the final report of the Paducah Planning Commission respecting the matters appearing herein.

SECTION 3. That if any section, paragraph or provision of this Resolution shall be found to be inoperative, ineffective or invalid for any cause, the deficiency or invalidity of such section, paragraph or provision shall not affect any other section, paragraph or provision hereof, it being the purpose and

intent of this Resolution to make each and every section, paragraph and provision hereof separable from all other sections, paragraphs and provisions.

SECTION 4. Any agreements between the parties that are affected by the closure of these Right-of-Ways shall be forwarded to the Board of Commissioners with this Resolution.



Bob Wade, Chairman

Adopted by the Paducah Planning Commission on June 5, 2023

Agenda Action Form

Paducah City Commission

Meeting Date: January 28, 2025

Short Title: City of Paducah/McCracken County Comprehensive Plan - **C. GAULT & J. SOMMER**

Category: Ordinance

Staff Work By: Carol Gault, Josh Sommer
Presentation By: Gary Mitchell, Kendig
Keast Collaborative

Background Information: The Paducah Planning Commission, held a public hearing on November 19, 2024, to hear the objections and suggestions of all interested parties to adopt the City of Paducah-McCracken County Joint Comprehensive Plan along with the Statement of Goals & Objectives contained therein.

KRS 100.193 requires the Paducah City Planning Commission and the Board of Commissioners to adopt the Goals and Objectives of the City of Paducah Comprehensive Plan. On November 19, 2024, the Paducah Planning Commission adopted the proposed joint City of Paducah/McCracken County Comprehensive Plan and referred it to the City of Paducah Board of Commissioners for approval as presented or with no major substantive changes. The Plan covers several key areas including:

- Growth Capacity
- Land Use and Community Character
- Housing & Neighborhoods
- Transportation
- Economic Development
- Recreation and Amenities

Does this Agenda Action Item align with a Commission Priority? Yes

If yes, please list the Commission Priority: Housing, Downtown, Southside Enhancements, Operational Efficiencies, Facilities, Bike Lanes & Trails, Quality of Life.

Communications Plan: There have been several workshops and public listening sessions regarding the plan including:

- Joint Workshop No. 1 (April 27, 2023)
- Listening Session No. 1 (April 28, 2023) – Tourism, Arts, and Culture
- Forum on the Future (June 20, 2023) – Approximately 80 community members provided input on the future of Paducah and McCracken County.
- Forum on the Future Slide Presentation
- Listening Sessions No. 2-4 (June 21-22, 2023)
- Master Plan Online Community Survey (August 10 - September 8, 2023) - Through an online survey, the community provided input for the joint comprehensive plan that will guide area development, redevelopment, and enhancement efforts over the next 10 to 20 years. The 21-question survey was designed to gauge general sentiments and preferences. Receiving feedback across Paducah and McCracken County helps develop a meaningful and long-lasting plan. Thank you to all who participated - 1154 responses were received.
- Joint Workshop No. 2 (January 25, 2024)
- Joint Workshop No. 3 (October 3, 2024)
- Public Forum for Draft Plan (November 13, 2024) - Community was invited to provide feedback on draft plan.
- Paducah Planning Commission (November 19, 2024) - City & McCracken County Planning Commissions Joint Meeting

Funds Available: Account Name:
Account Number:

Staff Recommendation: Adopt the City of Paducah/McCracken County Comprehensive Plan along with the Goals and Objectives.

Attachments:

1. ORD Comprehensive Plan Adoption 2025
2. Paducah-McCracken Comprehensive Plan (DRAFT for PUBLIC REVIEW Nov 2024) (003)
3. MAP-Future Land Use Character - Paducah-McCracken Co (DRAFT 01.14.25 24x36) (003)
4. MAP-Future Land Use Character - Paducah City View (DRAFT 01.14.25 24x36) (003)

ORDINANCE NO. 2025-____ - _____

AN ORDINANCE ADOPTING THE CITY OF PADUCAH-McCRACKEN COUNTY JOINT COMPREHENSIVE PLAN, PURSUANT TO KRS 100.193

WHEREAS, the Paducah Planning Commission, held a public hearing on November 19, 2024, to hear the objections and suggestions of all interested parties to adopt the City of Paducah-McCracken County Joint Comprehensive Plan along with the Statement of Goals & Objectives contained therein; and

WHEREAS, KRS 100.193 requires the Paducah City Planning Commission and the Board of Commissioners to adopt the Goals and Objectives of the City of Paducah Comprehensive Plan; and

WHEREAS, at a meeting held on November 19, 2024, the Paducah Planning Commission adopted the proposed joint City of Paducah/McCracken County Comprehensive Plan and referred it to the City of Paducah Board of Commissioners for approval as presented or with no major substantive changes.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE CITY OF PADUCAH, KENTUCKY, AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. Adoption of Joint Comprehensive Plan. That the City of Paducah hereby adopts the City of Paducah Comprehensive Plan and the attached Statement of Goals & Objectives included therewith recommended and adopted by the Paducah Planning Commission pursuant to the provisions of KRS 100.193. The Plan shall serve as the official guide for land use, development, infrastructure, and public policy decisions within the jurisdictional areas of the City of Paducah.

SECTION 2. Implementation and Enforcement. The City of Paducah hereby directs the appropriate City officials and staff to collaborate with McCracken County to implement the strategies and policies outlined in the Joint Comprehensive Plan, including but not limited to zoning adjustments, infrastructure projects, transportation improvements, and environmental considerations, as necessary.

SECTION 3. Review and Amendments. The Joint Comprehensive Plan may be reviewed and amended periodically as needed by mutual consent of the McCracken County Fiscal Court and the City of Paducah, with input from the public and relevant stakeholders.

SECTION 4. Conflicts. All ordinances, resolutions, orders or parts thereof in conflict with the provisions of this Ordinance are, to the extent of such conflict, hereby repealed and the provisions of this Ordinance shall prevail and be given effect.

SECTION 5. Severability. If any section, clause, or provision of this ordinance is determined to be invalid or unenforceable by a court of competent jurisdiction, such invalidity shall not affect the remaining provisions of this ordinance, which shall remain in full force and effect

SECTION 6. Effective Date. This Ordinance shall be read on two separate days and become effective upon summary publication pursuant to KRS Chapter 424.

George Bray, Mayor

ATTEST:

Lindsay Parish, City Clerk

Introduced by the Board of Commissioners, January 27, 2025

Adopted by the Board of Commissioners, January 28, 2025

Recorded by Lindsay Parish, City Clerk, January 28, 2025

Published by *The Paducah Sun*, _____

\\Ord\\Comprehensive Plan Adoption 2025

City of Paducah/McCracken County Joint Comprehensive Plan
Statement of Goals & Objectives
January 28, 2025

This section of the Comprehensive Plan addresses requirements found in the Kentucky Revised Statutes Chapter 100. (KRS 100.193) Said statute requires the City of Paducah Planning Commission and the Paducah Board of Commissioners to adopt the Goals and Objectives of the City of Paducah/McCracken County Joint Comprehensive Plan. The remaining elements of the Comprehensive Plan are based on the Goals and Objectives.

The following are the goals and objectives from each chapter. The goals are the broadest policy statements, and there are only a few per chapter. Each goal has several objectives that refine and narrow the goal into elements that are more specific in terms of policy. Complete analyses of all objectives are found within the chapters of the plan.

Growth Capacity

Goal 1:

Adequate capacity of public infrastructure, and across key public services functions, to accommodate the area's desire to achieve increased population retention and growth.

Goal 2:

A growth trend and pattern in which new development in edge locations is balanced with ongoing promotion of infill development and adaptive re-use of properties in areas with public infrastructure and services already in place and/or prioritized for improvement.

Goal 3:

Pro-active planning and investment in ongoing maintenance and upgrades to public infrastructure and facilities, balancing new and extended infrastructure to support first-time development with necessary and equitable funding to rehabilitate aging components in previously developed areas.

Goal 4:

Ongoing support for continual improvement in police and fire capabilities to maintain the responsiveness expected by city and county residents and provide a safe and secure environment as the area grows.

Goal 5:

Ongoing collaboration with various partner agencies and organizations to advance strategies and projects that address regional issues involving utility infrastructure, flooding risk and emergency response, especially to:

- ☐ bolster the area's resilience and readiness to deal with and recover from natural hazards while also preparing for the implications of a changing climate;
- ☐ promote sustainable practices, especially effective management of public utilities to minimize adverse effects on the natural environment, along with the area's

economic and fiscal sustainability; and to

□ support ongoing efforts to streamline public service delivery and provide for the long-term fiscal health of City and County government, including by applying technology and by promoting and implementing energy-, water- and waste-reducing “green” practices.

Land Use and Community Character

Goal 1:

A land use allocation and pattern that advances the area’s key objectives of achieving greater housing supply and variety and supporting its economic development and tax base needs.

Goal 2:

Consistent character of land use within areas intended for particular character types, from rural and suburban through auto-oriented and urban along the community character spectrum.

Goal 3:

Ongoing and effective coordination between land use and transportation planning to ensure a well-connected community with adequate means and capacity to accommodate multiple forms of circulation between area destinations.

Goal 4:

An ongoing focus on boosting the area’s livability for current and prospective residents by offering desired retail and service uses, parks and recreation offerings, and other leisure opportunities and amenities in appropriate locations and designed for quality and residential compatibility.

Housing and Neighborhoods

Goal 1:

A quantity and diversity of housing options that makes living in Paducah and McCracken County attainable and inviting for a wide range of age groups and income levels, including those critical to the area’s economic success.

Goal 2:

Sustained integrity and value of the area’s oldest established neighborhoods while promoting quality housing development and the long-term appeal of newer residential areas.

Goal 3:

Continued momentum in renewing housing and neighborhoods in greatest need, using a “complete communities” approach that uplifts areas and residents through attention to the entire range of physical, social, educational and recreational needs.

Goal 4:

Elimination of barriers to equitable home ownership while also addressing the basic housing needs of those who are at risk of losing shelter or experiencing homelessness.

Transportation

Goal 1:

A mobility system that provides connectivity and options for getting to destinations in and around the area, including to employment centers, shopping and services, schools and parks, and locations for workforce training – and especially for swift emergency response.

Goal 2:

A continued focus on providing more – and safer – opportunities for residents and visitors to walk and bike within the area, with a focus on linking key destinations.

Goal 3:

An enhanced mobility system that supports local economic development and tax base growth through the City and County's own investments plus improvements achieved through partnerships and advocacy at the regional and state levels – including through the new Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) mechanism.

Goal 4:

A systematic approach to street maintenance, and advance planning for periodic rehabilitation and reconstruction of older roadways, using such opportunities to enhance bike/ped circulation and to add design elements that promote the city and county's image and aesthetics.

Economic Development

Goal 1:

A resilient area economy with a diverse yet stable base built on established businesses, new sources of investment and job creation, a supportive environment for entrepreneurs, and a local real estate market attractive for emerging development opportunities.

Goal 2:

A continued holistic approach to economic development that encompasses overall community renewal, enhancement and quality of place for the enjoyment of residents, workers and visitors.

Goal 3:

Community assets and infrastructure that support ongoing economic development momentum, including necessary transportation and utility infrastructure, technology, education, and attainable and appealing housing options.

Goal 4:

Continued capitalization on Paducah and McCracken County's position as the hub community of western Kentucky for health care, education, shopping and services, entertainment and culture,

and transportation linkages, among many other assets and regional draws.

Goal 5:

A fresh identity and image for Paducah and McCracken County within Kentucky and beyond, appropriate to the area's renewed growth and economic stature.

Recreation and Amenities

Goal 1:

The area's sustained success as a vibrant hub of western Kentucky, for both residents and visitors, enlivened by a vibrant downtown and active riverfront, an array of arts, cultural and entertainment offerings, and popular community events and festivals throughout the year.

Goal 2:

Ongoing reinvestment in parks and playgrounds to keep their offerings inviting, safe and inclusive, and a more connected community through gathering places, paths and greenway trails accessible to all.

Goal 3:

Convenient and equitable access to parks and recreation facilities that enable all ages to stay active and fit, enjoy quiet places for connecting with nature, and pursue their indoor and outdoor wellness activities close to home.

Goal 4:

A community that thrives on and leverages the economic and social power of the arts and culture to enhance its fiscal strength, regional reputation and overall quality of life for residents of all ages.

Goal 5:

Continued protection and promotion of the area's physical and cultural heritage, especially where it is tangibly visible in historic architecture, designated districts and landmarks, and distinctive neighborhoods and notable sites.

Goal 6:

A more resilient city and county through enhanced protection of natural landscapes, reduced energy consumption and waste generation, and efficient use and conservation of land and water resources.



Joint Comprehensive Plan

Public Review Draft

Public Open House on Draft Plan
Wednesday, November 13, 2024 | 5:30-7:00 PM | Convention Center Lobby

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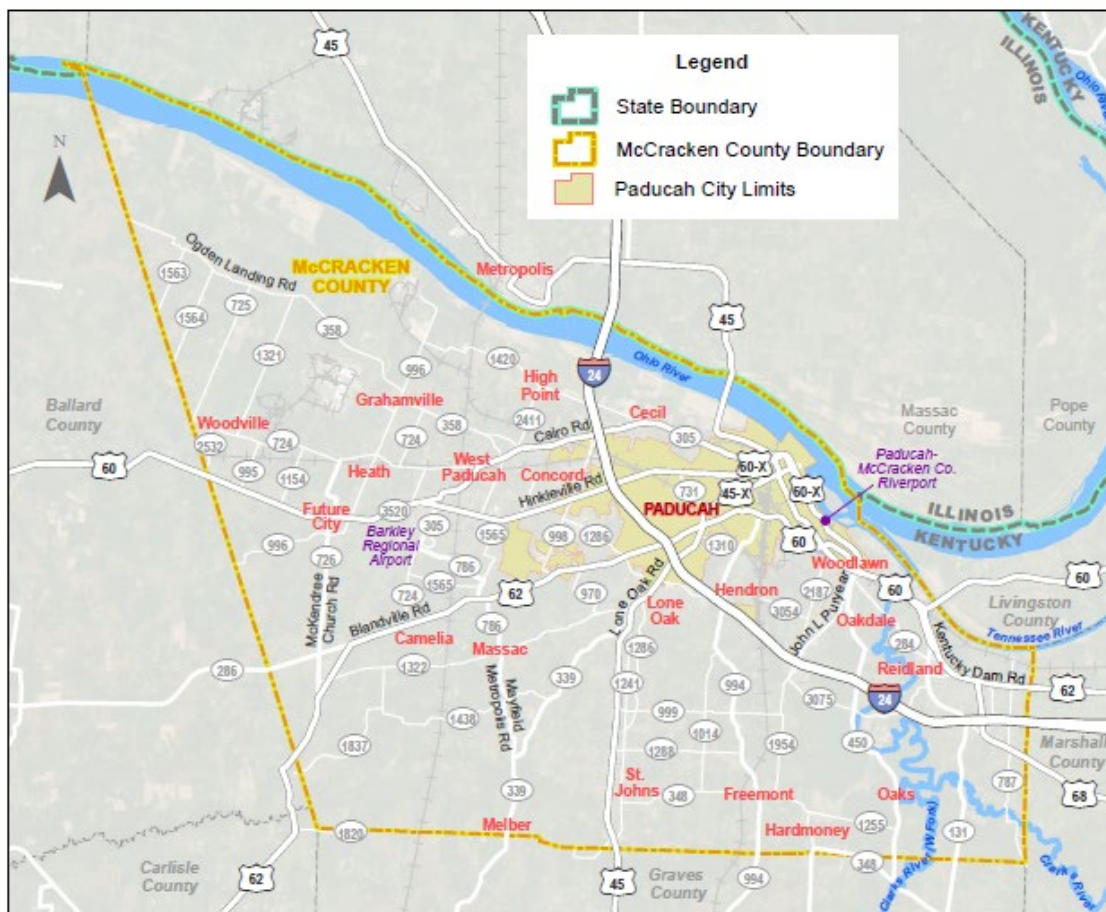
Introduction

Paducah-McCracken County Comprehensive Plan

The Paducah-McCracken County Comprehensive Plan is intended to guide future development, redevelopment and community enhancement efforts over the next 10-20 years. However, discussions during a community planning process often involve an even longer-range outlook, helping establish a vision of what the area could and should be in the future versus the trend line it is currently on. Based on this broader context, the purpose of this plan is to provide realistic goals and achievable strategies that residents, business and land owners, major institutions, civic groups and public officials prefer – and will support with sustained action – in the years ahead.

Geographic Coverage and Context of the Plan

This plan addresses the approximately 249 square miles of land within McCracken County in far western Kentucky. The City of Paducah includes nearly 21 square miles of incorporated territory within northeast McCracken County, is a home-rule Kentucky city and the county seat, and it is the largest city in the Jackson Purchase region. A final bend of the Ohio River forms McCracken County's northern boundary before the Ohio meets the Mississippi River near Cairo, Illinois. Downtown Paducah is also along the Ohio riverfront, not far west from where the Tennessee River merges with the Ohio River.



Paducah and McCracken County are located roughly halfway between the major metros of St. Louis, Missouri, to the northwest and Nashville, Tennessee, to the southeast along the I-24 corridor. Paducah is 250 miles southwest of the Kentucky state capital of Frankfort, and slightly closer to the state's largest city, Louisville, which is 217 miles northeast via Western Kentucky Parkway.

PROCESS

The process for updating the County and City's Comprehensive Plans, and integrating them as a joint Comprehensive Plan, began in spring 2023. This new plan resulted from an approximate 22-month planning and community engagement process, followed by public hearings and plan adoption. The plan's findings and action recommendations focus primarily on the physical and economic aspects of the area's projected growth, development and redevelopment in the coming years. It provides overarching planning themes, goals and action priorities that will help County and City officials,

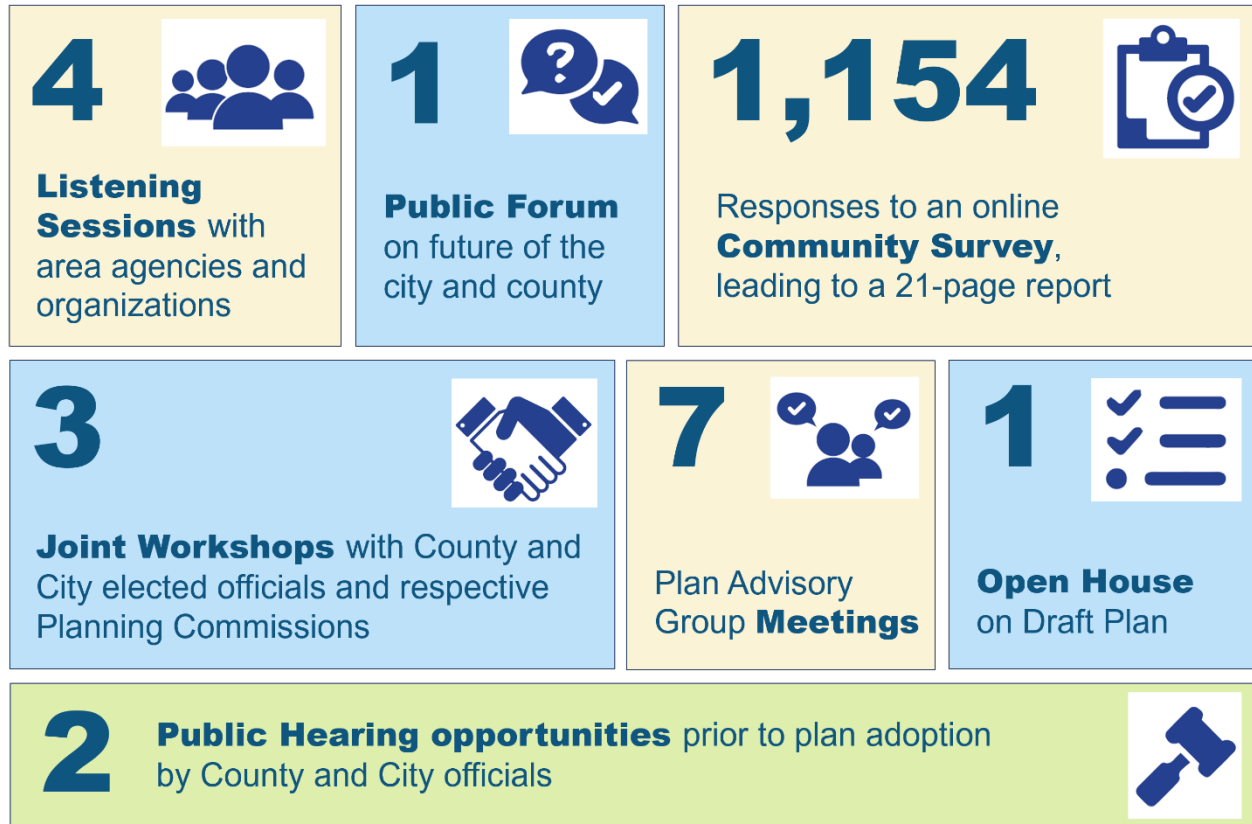


board/commission appointees and staff in prioritizing public improvements; updating and administering development regulations; and guiding reinvestment efforts. The plan also provides a basis for coordinating the actions of many different functions and interests within and outside of local government.

To facilitate the Comprehensive Plan update process, the County and City engaged Kendig Keast Collaborative, community planning consultants based in Sugar Land, Texas, and with personnel in the Louisville area.

Leadership and Community Engagement Activities

Multiple leadership and community engagement activities were hosted by McCracken County, the City of Paducah and the consultant team to help focus data gathering efforts during the Paducah-McCracken Today phase, focused on existing conditions and issues; to guide later planning during the Paducah-McCracken Tomorrow phase; and to obtain leadership and public feedback on the proposed draft and final plans. These engagement activities included:



PURPOSE OF THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

A comprehensive plan is one of the most important policy documents a local government prepares and maintains. It provides a “big picture” outlook and associated goals regarding the future growth and enhancement of the community. It is “comprehensive” in two ways, by:

- Considering at once the entire geographic area of the community, including areas where new development and redevelopment may occur, as opposed to more specialized plans and studies that focus on particular sub-areas such as a downtown, neighborhoods, unique districts, key roadway corridors, etc.
- Assessing near- and longer-term needs and desires across a variety of inter-related topics that represent the key “building blocks” of a community (e.g., land use, transportation, urban design, commercial development, redevelopment, neighborhoods, parks and recreation, utility infrastructure, public facilities and services, etc.).

Through a comprehensive plan, a community considers how best to accommodate and manage its projected growth, as well as the redevelopment of older neighborhoods and commercial and industrial areas. Like most similar plans, this Comprehensive Plan is aimed at ensuring that ongoing development and redevelopment will proceed in an orderly, well-planned manner so that public facilities and services can keep pace and residents’ quality of life will be enhanced. Significantly, by clarifying and stating the County and City’s intentions regarding the area’s physical development and infrastructure investment, the plan also creates greater predictability for residents, land owners, developers and potential investors.

Planning is ...

the process of identifying issues and needs, establishing goals and objectives, and determining the most effective means by which these ends may be achieved.

The comprehensive planning process is intended to celebrate accomplishments of the past while providing an opportunity to anticipate and address challenges of the future. In some cases, this plan will offer guidance to decision-makers for challenges only now emerging while other sections reinforce established policies that should be carried forward as a sure and sound basis for future development and redevelopment. Whether an issue is a challenge or an opportunity, the utmost importance should be placed upon periodic comprehensive planning as an opportunity for thoughtful public discussion on the real and perceived challenges currently facing McCracken County and the City of Paducah and the opportunities that will shape their shared future.

Why Plan?

Local planning allows McCracken County and the City of Paducah to have a greater measure of control over their destiny rather than simply reacting to change. Planning enables the County and City to manage future development and redevelopment actively as opposed to reacting to development proposals on a case-by-case basis without adequate and necessary consideration of community-wide issues.

Long-range planning also provides an opportunity for the County and City's elected and appointed officials to step back from pressing, day-to-day issues and clarify their ideas on the kind of community they are trying to create and maintain. The process required to prepare a new comprehensive plan may prove more valuable to the community than the plan itself since the document is ultimately only a snapshot in time. The planning process involves major community decisions about how much and where development and redevelopment will occur, the nature of future development and the community's capability to provide the necessary public services and facilities to support this development. This leads to pivotal discussions about what is "best" for the community and how everything from taxes to "quality of life" will be affected.

Use of the Plan

This plan is ultimately a guidance document for local government officials and staff, who must make decisions on a daily basis that will determine the future direction, financial health and "look and feel" of the community. These decisions are carried out through:

- Targeted programs and expenditures prioritized through the County and City's annual budget processes, including routine but essential functions across local government.
- Major public improvements and land acquisitions financed through the County and City's capital budgeting.
- New and amended ordinances and regulations closely linked to Comprehensive Plan goals and priorities (and associated review and approval procedures in the case of zoning, subdivision and land development activities).
- Work plans for City and County departments, and associated resources allocated in key areas.

Important Reasons for Long-Range Planning in McCracken County and Paducah include to:

- Ensure adequate public infrastructure and services to meet the demands of future development and redevelopment.
- Achieve an efficient development pattern that reflects the values of the community.
- Promote the long-term protection and enhancement of the image and visual appearance of community.
- Provide a balance of land uses and services throughout the community to meet the needs and desires of its population.
- Involve local citizens in the decision-making process and reach consensus on future priorities for their community and its ongoing development and redevelopment.
- Identify finer-grain planning and studies needed to clarify action strategies and costs in particular areas of the County and City.

- Support for ongoing planning and studies that will further clarify needs, costs, benefits and strategies.
- Pursuit of external grant funding to supplement local budgets and/or expedite certain projects.
- Initiatives pursued between the County and City and in conjunction with other public and private partners to leverage resources and achieve successes neither could accomplish on their own.

Comprehensive plans focus primarily on the responsibilities of cities and counties in the physical planning arena, where local governments normally have a more direct and extensive role than in other areas that residents value such as education and social services. Therefore, the resulting plan may not address every challenge before the community, but it is meant to set a tone and motivate concerted efforts to move the community forward in coming years.

PADUCAH-McCRACKEN TOMORROW

While the Paducah-McCracken Today phase focused on compiling background and insights about the area as it is today, this Paducah-McCracken Tomorrow portion of the Comprehensive Plan focuses on the city and county as they intend to be in the years ahead. These aspirations are presented in topic areas that are central to the area's physical growth and development as listed later in this Introduction. Each topical section highlights key issues and considerations followed by a Framework for Action portion. A final plan section on plan implementation considerations, priorities and procedures rounds out the Paducah-McCracken Tomorrow portion of the plan.

Planning Themes

Based on the leadership and community input generated during the Paducah-McCracken Today phase, the six planning themes below were compiled to capture the uppermost priorities identified and to guide the remainder of the comprehensive planning process:

Planning Theme 1:

Making the area more attractive to retain – or regain – youth who grew up here, and to attract younger individuals and families.

Planning Theme 1A:

Continuing efforts to diversify the area's economic and employment base, for long-term economic sustainability and also to offer a wider range of job options to current and prospective residents.

Planning Theme 1B:

Increasing the quantity and variety of housing options.

Planning Theme 2:

Being a safe community with good City/County public safety services (police, fire, emergency medical service).

Planning Theme 3:

Improving infrastructure condition, particularly for stormwater management.

Planning Theme 4:

Sustaining momentum on neighborhood and corridor revitalization.

Planning Theme 5:

Taking greater economic advantage of the area's location and transportation assets.

Planning Theme 6:

Building on the area's tourism success, including through sustained commitment to arts, crafts and culture.

Plan Focus Areas

Focus areas within the Comprehensive Plan provide direction when setting program and funding priorities to enhance the quality of life in McCracken County and the City of Paducah. The six focus areas of this plan are highlighted below. These focus areas were considered in assessing the area's existing conditions and issues during the Paducah-McCracken Today phase and helped orient this Paducah-McCracken Tomorrow portion of the plan.

Growth Capacity



Land Use & Community Character



Housing & Neighborhoods



Transportation



Economic Development



Recreation & Amenities



Goals and Action Priorities

The **Framework for Action** in each plan section also provides Goals and identifies priority Actions:

- A **Goal** is a statement of a desired outcome (“end”) toward which efforts are directed as expressed by more specific objectives and action steps (“means”).
- A plan **Action** involves seizing a special opportunity or addressing a particular challenge one faces, given limited resources — financial and otherwise — and recognizing that various routine and ongoing activities will continue in the meantime.

Pathways to Action

The action priorities in this Comprehensive Plan are presented in five categories that represent the major ways that plan goals and initiatives are typically advanced and accomplished:

Capital Investments



Local governments typically use a multi-year capital improvements planning process to identify and budget for “big ticket” projects, especially those that must be phased and/or coordinated with other initiatives. This may include street infrastructure; water, sanitary sewer and drainage improvements; parks, trails and recreation facility construction and upgrades; construction of public buildings; and purchases of land, vehicles or major equipment. With a typical five-year outlook, a Capital Improvements Plan (CIP) provides predictability regarding a jurisdiction’s capital investment plans and priorities for the benefit and awareness of citizens and private interests. Anticipating and adequately budgeting for major capital projects will be essential to implementing this Comprehensive Plan. Likewise, decisions regarding the prioritization of proposed capital improvements should reflect the direction and priorities of this plan.

Programs and Initiatives



Programs involve the routine activities of County and City departments and staff, as well as special projects and initiatives they may also undertake. As part of Comprehensive Plan implementation, this method may include initiating new or adjusting existing County and City programs and activities; expanding community outreach efforts; or providing specialized training to accomplish a priority objective more promptly and/or effectively. Other County and City partners – public, private and/or non-profit – may also have ongoing programs or choose to pursue new initiatives that lead to desired outcomes expressed in the Comprehensive Plan goals or in its specific action steps.

Regulations and Standards



Given that private investment decisions account for a vast majority of a community’s physical form, land development regulations and engineering standards are fundamental for plan implementation. Consequently, zoning and subdivision regulations and associated development criteria and technical engineering standards are the basic keys to ensuring that the form, character and quality of development reflect the area’s planning objectives. These codes should advance the community’s desire for quality development outcomes while recognizing economic factors. They should not delay or interfere unnecessarily with appropriate new development or redevelopment that is consistent with plan principles and directives.

Partnerships and Coordination



Some community initiatives identified in this plan cannot be accomplished by County or City government on their own. They may require direct coordination, intergovernmental agreements or funding support from other public entities or levels of government. Additionally, the unique role of potential private and non-profit partners to advance the community's action agenda should not be underestimated. This may occur through cooperative efforts, volunteer activities and in-kind services (which can count toward the local match requirements for various grant opportunities), and from public/private financing of community improvements.

More Targeted Planning / Study



Various areas of County and City governance require more detailed study and planning, especially as required to qualify for external funding opportunities. These studies involve targeted planning work at a finer-grain level of detail than is appropriate for comprehensive planning purposes (e.g., utility infrastructure master plans, parks and recreation master plan, streetscape design plan, etc.). As such, some parts of this plan will be implemented only after some additional planning or special study to clarify next steps and associated costs and considerations, including clarification of roles and potential cost-sharing when partnering is involved.

PLANNING AUTHORITY AND REQUIREMENTS

This Comprehensive Plan was prepared in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 100 in the Kentucky Revised Statutes (KRS). Unlike some other states where comprehensive planning is left as a voluntary activity for local governments to choose to undertake, KRS Section 100.183 specifies that:

The planning commission of each unit [city, county or combinations of these] shall prepare a comprehensive plan, which shall serve as a guide for public and private actions and decisions to assure the development of public and private property in the most appropriate relationships.

This joint Paducah-McCracken Comprehensive Plan is structured to comply with the stipulations of KRS Section 100.187, Contents of Comprehensive Plan by including:

- Along with an overarching set of planning themes, goals and specific action items (equivalent to “objectives” in KRS Section 100.187(1)) in each topical plan section “to serve as a guide for the physical development and economic and social well-being of the planning unit.”
- A Land Use and Community Character section (equivalent to the “land use plan element” specified in KRS Section 100.187(2)), including a new joint Future Land Use and Character map, to indicate “the most appropriate, economic, desirable, and feasible patterns for the general location, character, extent, and interrelationship of the manner in which the community should use its public and private land ...”
- A Transportation section (equivalent to the “transportation plan element” specified in KRS Section 100.187(3)) to focus on “the most desirable, appropriate, economic, and feasible pattern for the general location, character, and extent of the channels, routes, and terminals for transportation facilities for the circulation of persons and goods ...”



- Multiple plan sections that address the considerations within the single plan section implied by the “community facilities element” in KRS Section 100.187(4), including:
 - A Land Use and Community Character section in this plan that speaks to “the most desirable, appropriate, economic, and feasible pattern for the general location, character, and the extent of public and semipublic buildings, land, and facilities ...”
 - A Housing and Neighborhoods section that emphasizes the importance of locating parks and recreation facilities, schools, public safety facilities and other public uses in or within close proximity of residential neighborhoods.
 - A Growth Capacity section that links public utilities to the area’s ability to absorb and accommodate projected growth, along with ongoing infill and redevelopment activity.
 - An Economic Development section that focuses on educational facilities, medical facilities and other assets that bolster the area’s efforts to retain and attract private business investment and associated employment, income and tax revenues – while also emphasizing the importance of “quality of place” to successful economic development, which touches on the area’s cultural facilities and other tourism draws.
 - A Recreation and Amenities section that, likewise, touches on the many components that comprise an area’s livability, including quality schools, appealing parks and recreation offerings, convenient healthcare options, and leisure and cultural spaces and activities.

Various plan sections also note the role of the area faith community in addressing housing and employment needs, providing social welfare programs and facilities, and otherwise supporting persons and families in need in partnership with local government and others.

- Planning themes, goals, actions and related narrative that go beyond the minimum required plan elements above and address the optional plan topics in KRS Section 100.187(6):
 - Community renewal in the Housing and Neighborhoods and Economic Development sections.
 - Housing in the Housing and Neighborhoods section especially, but also in Land Use and Community Character and Economic Development.
 - Flood control in the Growth Capacity section.
 - Pollution and conservation concerns in the Recreation and Amenities section especially, but also in Growth Capacity (pollution) and, with regard to neighborhood conservation, in both the Land Use and Community Character and Housing and Neighborhoods sections.
 - Regional impact in most every plan section (e.g., regional stormwater management solutions, land uses and transportation improvements of regional significance, recommended regional-level housing market analysis, role as a regional hub city/county within the western Kentucky economy, regional tourism destination now engaged in constructing a regionally-significant sports tourism athletic complex, etc.).
 - Historic preservation in the Recreation and Amenities section.

The Paducah-McCracken Today and Plan Direction phases of the plan update process involved work activities that satisfy the specifications of KRS Section 100.191, Research Requirements for Comprehensive Plan, including:

- Analysis of the newest available demographic and socioeconomic data for the area, together with historical perspective and future population projections out to 2045. (Section 100.191(1))

- An assessment of existing economic conditions and economic development efforts, leading to specific recommended initiatives to advance the area’s future economic prospects and priorities. (Section 100.191(2))
- Evaluation of the existing status of area land use, transportation, infrastructure and community facilities, leading to refreshed goals and specific action items within the plan elements itemized above, as well as preparation of a new joint Future Land Use and Character map that illustrates the locational considerations for these topics. (Section 100.191(3))

Growth Capacity

Paducah-McCracken County Comprehensive Plan

INTRODUCTION

Paducah and McCracken County must prepare for, and have the capacity to meet, the public service demands of current residents plus future new development and redevelopment. This plan section focuses on the utility infrastructure and other essential service needs the area will face in the years ahead, along with prudent growth management strategies. Growth can bring many economic and community benefits but must be balanced with reinvestment in established neighborhoods and nonresidential areas, which tax base expansion through revitalization will help to support.

Infrastructure and services are essential to secure investor interest and assurance to undertake private projects in the area. Likewise, the City and County depend on an adequate tax base from business activity and private property improvements to fund essential capital projects and ongoing maintenance.

Why This Comprehensive Plan Section Is Important For Paducah And McCracken County

- Together with the Land Use and Community Character section, focuses on the potential extent of growth in and around Paducah in the decades ahead, where this growth might occur including beyond the city and within the county, and the implications it could have for both City and County government.
- Highlights that, as in other mature communities, Paducah has aging infrastructure and public facility needs to address, including to maintain the capacity and efficiency of water and wastewater systems in compliance with applicable federal and state regulations.
- Points out that capital investments in public infrastructure such as utilities and streets can signal desired locations for growth, help maintain a high quality of life for residents, and create a framework for land development and revitalization.
- Emphasizes that absorbing some of the community's projected population growth within existing developed areas will inject new dollars and energy inside Paducah and developed areas of McCracken County, capitalize on public infrastructure and facilities that are already in place, and potentially lead to new housing options and commercial and mixed-use developments.
- Reinforces local government's role in growth management and related tools and methods, including:
 - Local development regulations that govern subdivision and re-platting activity, provide for the appropriate use of land through zoning, and set minimum standards for the nature and quality of development.
 - Financing and special district mechanisms that advance the community's growth and economic development objectives while supporting beneficial private development and reinvestment.
 - Annexation of additional territory into the City where appropriate and when deemed fiscally sensible.
 - Ongoing partnerships with other key public agencies, including Paducah Public Schools and McCracken County Schools, among others.

LEGACY OF PAST PLANNING

This new Comprehensive Plan builds on previous plans and studies completed by the City of Paducah, McCracken County and other partners. Those most relevant to the Growth Capacity topic include:

- City of Paducah Comprehensive Plan (adopted July 2007, amended June 2012, readopted June 2017)
- McCracken County Comprehensive Plan (adopted August 2013, amended November 2018)
- City of Paducah Comprehensive Strategic Plan (2020)
- Comprehensive Stormwater Master Plan (2018)
- Paducah-McCracken County Joint Sewer Agency Long Term Control Plan (2016)
- City Facilities Survey and Plan (2020)

Accomplishments

Progress and achievements resulting from past planning and implementation efforts were identified through leadership and community input to this plan, along with other documentation. Significant items cited that are most relevant to the Growth Capacity topic include:

- Grants success, including use of post-pandemic American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funds for storm drainage (including several key projects identified in the City's Stormwater Master Plan), bridge repairs and other infrastructure improvements, among other uses.
- Ongoing stormwater management improvements involving street rehabilitation projects, detention basins, pipe replacements, and planned updates to City ordinances and creation of a drainage manual.
- Public investments in infrastructure to support economic development (e.g., extension of sanitary sewer to Triple Rail site, added wastewater treatment at Barkley Regional Airport, etc.).
- Aggressive foreclosure and demolition efforts, to facilitate redevelopment and productive re-use of properties within the city.
- Crime reduction.
- Recent completion of the new Hendron Fire Department station (4300 Old Mayfield Road).
- City/County partnership and interlocal agreement to upgrade the area's 911 radio system and equipment, including by securing external grant funds.

KEY PLANNING ISSUES AND CONSIDERATIONS

Through the Paducah-McCracken Today and Plan Direction phases of the comprehensive planning effort, numerous real and perceived community issues and needs were identified through leadership and public engagement activities, as well as through the work of the plan consultants and their interactions with an appointed Advisory Group and City and County staff. Additionally, the City's Board of Commissioners identify annual strategic priorities, which in 2023 included City Facilities and Community Growth, with Stormwater added as a 2024 priority.

Key issues and considerations that led to the goals and action items in this Growth Capacity section include (along with specific points and suggestions from leadership and community input):

Desire to Grow

- Leadership and community interest in drawing more population to the area and retaining more existing residents.

- “How big do we want to be – and what will it take to support that growth?”
- Desire by some to grow internally versus in edge areas by revitalizing existing developed areas first, both residential and commercial.

Growth Management

- Avoid overdevelopment that causes people to relocate out of core areas.
- City use annexation to incorporate more developable area for new in-city development.
- Both City and County plan for park land needs and preserved green spaces as growth occurs.
- Growth capacity and management planning also needs to account for extra public service demands from daytime population and weekend visitor population, beyond the area’s resident base.

QUOTABLE from Community Survey

“We need to encourage population growth in the city and county.”

“Safety, and the responsiveness of our first responders, is important to me.”

“I appreciate our rural setting.”

“We need cooperation between government entities.”

Infrastructure Focus

- Need to be more proactive on infrastructure, especially to leverage these public assets for economic development, along with enhancing the area’s broadband infrastructure.
- System-wide issues need attention given outdated infrastructure.
- Infrastructure rehabilitation and upgrades need sustained budget commitments, especially to resolve stormwater management issues.
- Need to incorporate “green infrastructure” design approaches and projects.
- Areas that experience sanitary sewer backups and overflows during heavy rainfall need equitable attention and solutions.
- Need to garner more attention and investment from state government.

FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION

This Framework for Action section builds off of the plan priorities confirmed with City and County officials during the transition from the Paducah-McCracken Today to the Paducah-McCracken Tomorrow phase of Comprehensive Plan development — especially Planning Themes 1, 2 and 3 for this Growth Capacity section. The plan goals and action strategies are aimed at “connecting the dots” between a set of community improvement fundamentals for the area that involve:

Planning Theme 1:

Making the area more attractive to retain — or regain — youth who grew up here, and to attract younger individuals and families.

Planning Theme 1A:

Continuing efforts to diversify the area’s economic and employment base, for long-term economic sustainability and also to offer a wider range of job options to current and prospective residents.

Planning Theme 1B:

Increasing the quantity and variety of housing options.

Planning Theme 2:

Being a safe community with good City/County public safety services (police, fire, emergency medical service).

Planning Theme 3:

Improving infrastructure condition, particularly for stormwater management.

Planning Theme 4:

Sustaining momentum on neighborhood and corridor revitalization.

Planning Theme 5:

Taking greater economic advantage of the area's location and transportation assets.

Planning Theme 6:

Building on the area's tourism success, including through sustained commitment to arts, crafts and culture.

What connects all of these planning themes is the desire to retain and attract more population to Paducah and McCracken County, including those who grew up here. The actions in this Growth Capacity section involve tangible steps that will lead to achievement of the goals:

GOALS FOR GROWTH CAPACITY**Goal 1:**

Adequate capacity of public infrastructure, and across key public services functions, to accommodate the area's desire to achieve increased population retention and growth.

Goal 2:

A growth trend and pattern in which new development in edge locations is balanced with ongoing promotion of infill development and adaptive re-use of properties in areas with public infrastructure and services already in place and/or prioritized for improvement.

Goal 3:

Pro-active planning and investment in ongoing maintenance and upgrades to public infrastructure and facilities, balancing new and extended infrastructure to support first-time development with necessary and equitable funding to rehabilitate aging components in previously developed areas.

Goal 4:

Ongoing support for continual improvement in police and fire capabilities to maintain the responsiveness expected by city and county residents and provide a safe and secure environment as the area grows.

Goal 5:

Ongoing collaboration with various partner agencies and organizations to advance strategies and projects that address regional issues involving utility infrastructure, flooding risk and emergency response, especially to:

- bolster the area's resilience and readiness to deal with and recover from natural hazards while also preparing for the implications of a changing climate;
- promote sustainable practices, especially effective management of public utilities to minimize adverse effects on the natural environment, along with the area's economic and fiscal sustainability; and to

A Goal is ...

a statement of a desired outcome ("end") toward which efforts are directed as expressed by more specific objectives and action steps ("means").

"Resilience" is ...

the ability to prepare for, absorb, recover from, and more successfully adapt to adverse events.

National Academy of Sciences

- support ongoing efforts to streamline public service delivery and provide for the long-term fiscal health of City and County government, including by applying technology and by promoting and implementing energy-, water- and waste-reducing “green” practices.

ACTIONS

The actions below are categorized into the five types of plan implementation actions highlighted throughout this plan.

Action Leaders

With the support and direction of City and County elected officials, action leaders for most initiatives involving Growth Capacity will include:

- City of Paducah – Administration-Grants, Engineering, Finance, Fire, Planning, Police, Public Works, Technology
- McCracken County – Community Development, Emergency Management, Finance, Planning and Zoning, Sheriff’s Office
- Six area fire protection districts (Concord, Hendron, Lone Oak, Melber-New Hope, Reidland-Farley, West McCracken)
- Paducah Water
- Paducah-McCracken County Joint Sewer Agency
- Paducah-McCracken County Office of Emergency Management

Various advisory Boards and Commissions also have some role in Growth Capacity, including:

City Boards and Commissions

- Planning Commission
- Urban Renewal and Community Development Agency

County Boards and Commissions

- Planning Commission

Others

- Paducah-McCracken County Industrial Development Authority Board
- Paducah-McCracken County Joint Sewer Agency Board
- Paducah Power System – Electric Plant Board
- Paducah Water – Commissioners of Waterworks

ACTIONS Involving Capital Investments

1. Along with the Paducah-McCracken Joint Sewer Agency for sanitary and storm sewer system priorities, continue prioritizing capital projects related to public utility infrastructure and facilities (water, local government buildings/sites, etc.) through City and County multi-year capital improvement planning processes, to plan ahead for project financing needs, ensure appropriate sequencing of interrelated projects, and raise community and private investor awareness of the area’s public infrastructure/facilities outlook and priorities. Use of inter-departmental working groups for annual

Plan Actions Involve ...

seizing a special opportunity or addressing a particular challenge one faces, given limited resources — financial and otherwise — and recognizing that various routine and ongoing activities will continue in the meantime.

and ongoing capital improvements planning is a best practice, especially to coordinate on sequencing considerations for or across multiple inter-related projects.

2. Utilizing recommendations of the City's Comprehensive Stormwater Master Plan, continue implementing key system improvements, along with phased maintenance and replacement of aged and undersized system components. Prioritize projects based on facility condition and cost of failure, along with other cost/benefit considerations.

ACTIONS Involving Programs and Initiatives

3. Follow an asset management planning and life-cycle strategy for tracking the condition and anticipating the timing of needed maintenance, rehabilitation or ultimately replacement of all components of public infrastructure and other facilities.
4. Continue pursuing infill and revitalization strategies that make it more realistic for more of the area's projected growth to be absorbed within the interior of and contiguous to the Paducah city limits, to reduce the long-term public cost burden from a sprawling development pattern.
5. Maintain budget and community support to continue the accreditations of both the Paducah Police Department and the McCracken County Sheriff's Office through the Kentucky Association of Chiefs of Police. Likewise, such support will enable the Paducah Fire Department to maintain its high rating through the Insurance Services Office (ISO) evaluation system (Class 2 rating, on a scale of 1 to 10, at the time of this Comprehensive Plan update). The county's six fire districts also strive for the highest ISO ratings achievable for volunteer and rural fire agencies, considering the key rating factors (fire department quality in terms of training, staffing levels and fire station locations; water availability for firefighting; quality of emergency communications; and community outreach to promote fire prevention and public safety).
6. If not already part of the area's stormwater management strategy, establish an "Adopt a Drain" program to encourage citizen participation, refresh understanding of watersheds, and ensure that stormwater inlets and other facilities are clear prior to major storm events. Such grass-roots buy-in can benefit the community by reducing nuisance flooding in core neighborhoods and aiding the overall system performance by preventing solids accumulation that can disrupt stormwater flow.
7. Evaluate opportunities to manage stormwater through green infrastructure methods on publicly-owned properties, in coordination with partners, and to demonstrate effective methods for use on private properties. One approach is to install pervious pavement and pilot demonstrations of infiltration ditches and bioswales to reduce nuisance flooding in targeted neighborhood areas and edge growth locations. With minimal investment, a proof-of-concept installation can be constructed to provide residents, commercial property owners and other stakeholders an opportunity to familiarize themselves with these methods and their potential benefits.
8. Keep abreast of water conservation technologies and best management practices while promoting wise water use throughout the area, including through related grant opportunities, and as another way to extend water system capacity.
9. Utilize best management practices for publicly-maintained open spaces and facilities, such as efficient mowing, xeriscape (i.e., low-water, low-maintenance, and native plantings), reduced pesticide use, and energy and water conservation.
10. Identify lead persons and points of coordination across departments, along with targeted staff training, to advance green practices and enhanced resiliency within local government. This can include modified operations and maintenance practices that reduce water and energy use, stormwater runoff and the need for detention, and wastewater and solid waste generation.

11. Continually evaluate new technologies and options for improving public service delivery and communications/outreach, especially where this will contain costs and postpone the need for additional staffing. Also identify lead persons and points of coordination across all relevant functions – and with partner public agencies, as appropriate – to share effective technology tools and practices and potentially coordinate on training needs.

ACTIONS Involving Regulations and Standards

12. Update the City's development regulations to modify or add provisions and standards based on recommendations in the Comprehensive Stormwater Master Plan. Given evolving climate trends and weather patterns, this should include periodically revisiting development requirements previously set by the City and County, especially for Special Flood Hazard Areas, to enforce flood control measures and reduce flood damage in the area.
13. Ensure consistency across adopted design and construction standards, development regulations and other relevant policies and criteria whenever new plans and studies are completed, such as utility system master plans.

ACTIONS Involving Partnerships and Coordination

14. Continue pursuing City/County partnership opportunities and joint projects and initiatives, when and where practical, to improve provision of public services in lieu of full consolidation of City and County government.
15. Continue grant pursuits to leverage local resources with regional, state and federal funding for area infrastructure improvements.
16. Along with maintaining the Paducah-McCracken County Emergency Operations Plan (and Emergency Operations Center), continue collaboration between City, County and the Purchase Area Development District on regional multi-hazard mitigation planning, which maintains the area's eligibility for related grant opportunities especially through the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).
17. Follow the numerous state and national agencies and organizations with publications, technical assistance, grant and funding opportunities, and other guidance and resources for local governments involving technology application, green practices, and community resiliency (especially the Kentucky League of Cities, Kentucky Association of Counties, International City/County Management Association, American Planning Association, U.S. Green Building Council, Esri, and Governing magazine, among others).

ACTIONS Involving More Targeted Planning / Study

18. As stated in the City Commission's strategic priorities, confirm the viability of establishing a stormwater utility as a new mechanism – widely used by local governments across the nation – for boosting financial resources that can be targeted directly to visible projects that make a clear difference in local drainage conditions, along with supporting ongoing system maintenance.
19. Explore the potential use of blighted properties for stormwater management purposes. Some core neighborhoods in Paducah are simultaneously facing problems of nuisance flooding along with deteriorating structures, property maintenance issues, and vacant and underutilized parcels in some locations. Utilizing otherwise unused space for this utility function can address both challenges while potentially providing a new physical feature and focal point for these neighborhood locations.
20. As part of overall water quality monitoring and improvement efforts in the area, utilize available funding to focus especially on reducing bacteria levels in area waters.

ONGOING AND POTENTIAL PARTNERS RELATED TO GROWTH CAPACITY

- Delta Regional Authority
- Greater Paducah Economic Development / Paducah-McCracken County Industrial Development Authority
- Jackson Purchase Energy Cooperative
- Kentucky Emergency Management Association
- Kentucky state government:
 - Kentucky 911 Services Board
 - Kentucky Commonwealth Office of Technology
 - Kentucky Community Crisis Response Board
 - Kentucky Department for Local Government
 - Kentucky Division of Emergency Management
 - Kentucky Division of Right of Way and Utilities
 - Kentucky Energy and Environment Cabinet
 - Kentucky Governor's Office (Homeland Security)
 - Kentucky Infrastructure Authority
 - Kentucky Justice and Public Safety Cabinet
 - Kentucky Law Enforcement Council
 - Kentucky Public Service Commission
 - Kentucky State Police
- McCracken County Conservation District
- McCracken County Public Schools
- Paducah Public Schools
- Purchase Area Development District

Population Outlook for McCracken County

Population projections are an important component of a long-range planning process. They help determine and quantify the demands that will be placed on public facilities and services based on the potential pace and scale of the community's physical growth. Projections reflect local, regional, national and even international trends and offer a basis to prepare for the future. However, forecasting population changes can be challenging, particularly for the long term, because it is often difficult to account for all circumstances that may arise. In fact, demographers caution that population projections become trickier as the geographic area gets smaller, making county- and city-level population the most difficult to forecast. This is because local population change is strongly influenced by less predictable factors such as housing prices and options, availability of vacant land to develop, results from economic development efforts, and potential future annexation of additional territory, which may already have existing residents and results in an instant increase in the citywide total.

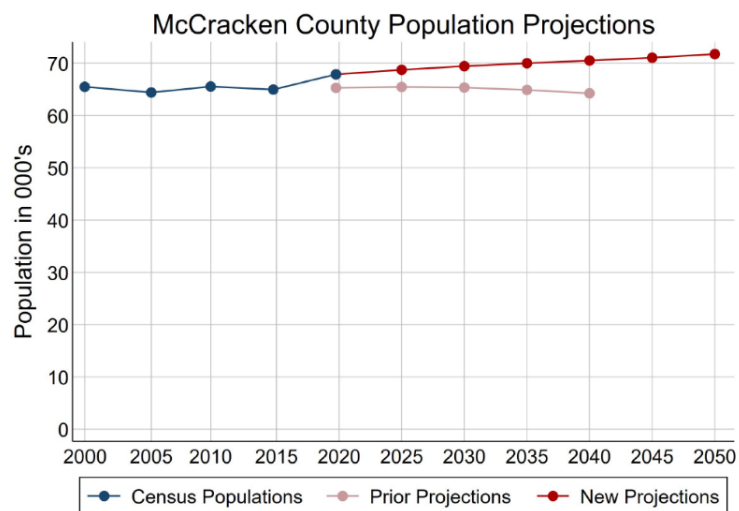
Therefore, it will be important for the County and City to monitor population and economic growth continually to account for both short- and longer-term shifts that can influence development activity and trends in the community and larger region. The Population Projection Scenarios chart below provides a comparison of multiple possibilities for future population change in McCracken County. The projections build on the Census 2020 population count of 67,875 persons, and they identify potential population levels in five-year increments out to 2040. The first chart below from the Kentucky State Data Center shows how its earlier projections of population decline in McCracken County were revised upward based on the promising Census 2020 results for the area.

Bottom Line

It is wise for counties and cities to think in terms of a range of potential growth rather than an absolute number given the uncertainty of any small-area forecast that extends beyond a few years. Generalizing from the various scenario outcomes below, **it is assumed for this Comprehensive Plan that McCracken County's 2040 population will fall within a forecast range of approximately 70,500 to 75,000 persons.**

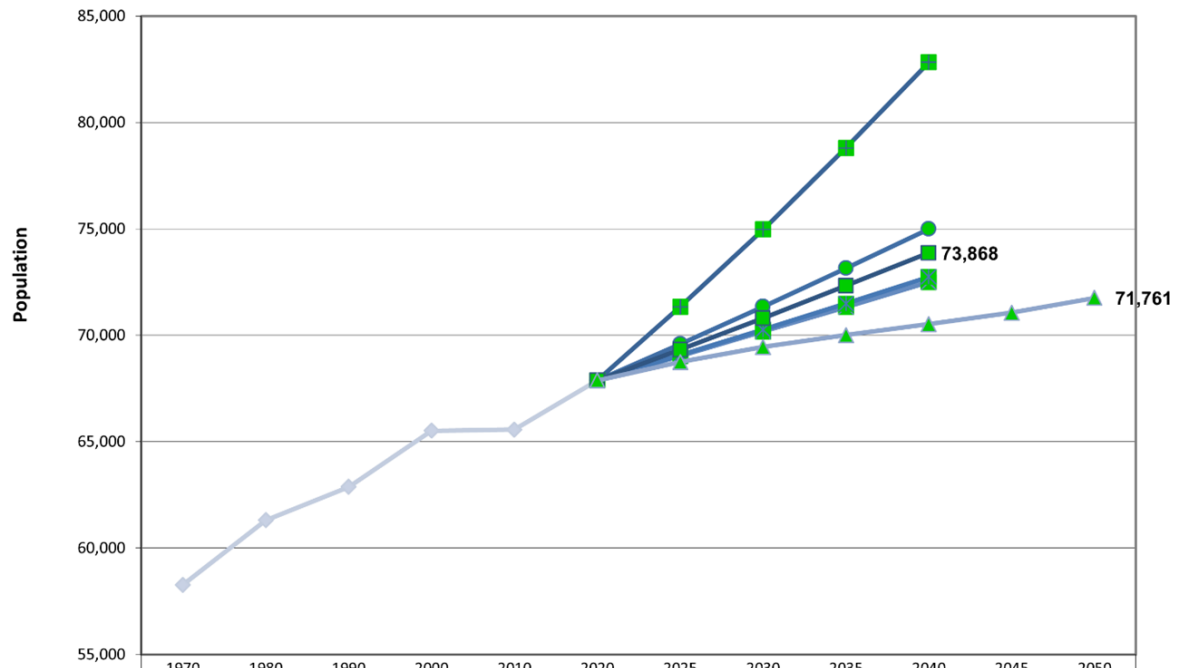
The projection line labeled Midpoint on the chart represents a calculated midpoint among the different scenarios. The Midpoint line indicates

that **McCracken County would surpass the 70,000 population threshold in the 2030 timeframe and grow to nearly 74,000 residents by 2040.** This would mean an additional 6,000 residents from 2020, implying that **McCracken County could add the equivalent of 9% of its Census 2020 population by 2040.** The midpoint projection would put the county's population at 69,325 in 2025; 70,806 in 2030; 72,321 in 2035; and 73,868 in 2040. Notably, this 2040 projection is higher than the Kentucky State Data Center's 2050 projection of 71,761, by approximately 2,100 persons. The illustration that follows the population projection scenarios chart highlights that the Midpoint projection would represent 8.8% growth in McCracken County's population through 2040 relative to 3.9% under the Kentucky State Data Center's projection – and relative to the Center's forecast of 6.2% growth statewide through 2040.



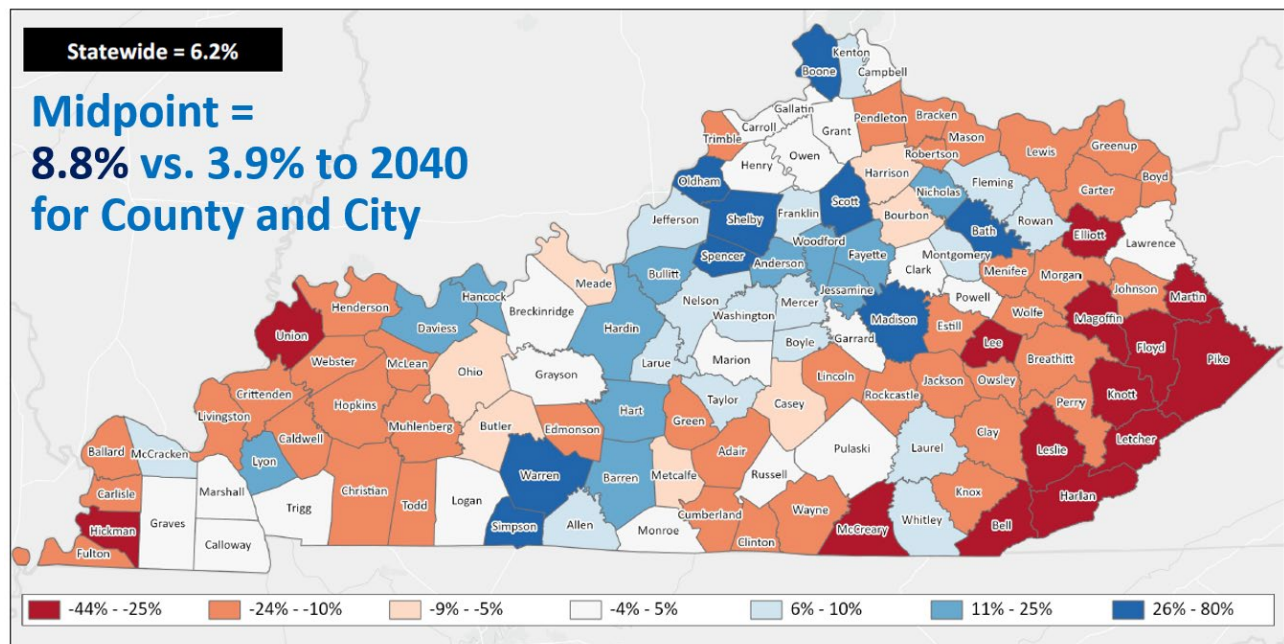
SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Kentucky State Data Center, Kendig Keast Collaborative.

Population Projection Scenarios for McCracken County through 2045



Historical Data	58,281	61,310	62,879	65,514	65,565	67,875						
Steady Numeric Growth (2,310 per decade)						67,875	69,020	70,185	71,331	72,495		
Steady Growth Rate (0.3% per year)						67,875	69,060	70,266	71,493	72,742		
Assumed Annual Growth Rate (0.5%)						67,875	69,589	71,346	73,148	74,995		
Assumed Annual Growth Rate (1%)						67,875	71,337	74,976	78,801	82,820		
MIDPOINT						67,875	69,325	70,806	72,321	73,868		
KY State Data Center						67,875	68,742	69,450	70,013	70,529	71,063	71,761

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Kentucky State Data Center (including map below), Kendig Keast Collaborative.



Projected Population Change, 2020-2050

Projections Based on Varying Quantities and Rates of Growth from Recent Trend

The **Steady Growth Rate** scenario produces a **2040 projection of approximately 72,750 residents**, representing 6.8% growth from 2020 to 2040. This projection method assumes that the compound annual growth rate the county experienced from 2010 to 2020 (0.3%) will continue each year through the 20-year projection period.

The **Steady Numeric Growth** scenario leads to a similar but slightly lower result of **approximately 72,500 residents in 2040**. The lower outcome is because it is a “straight-line” projection method in which a steady number of people is added to the population every decade (2,310 persons in McCracken County’s case, the same as was added from 2010 to 2020). The prior steady-rate method produces higher numbers over time because the number of new residents added gets larger each decade while the rate of growth stays constant (0.3% in this case). This is similar to the power of compound growth in a savings account – the interest (i.e., growth) rate may not change, but it is being applied to an ever-expanding balance, resulting in larger and larger interest earnings over time. The Steady Numeric Growth method results in a declining rate of growth over time as the same new quantity of people is being added each decade to an ever-expanding base.

Projections Based on Assumed Rates of Growth versus Recent Trend

While the prior scenarios involve typical projection methods of extending historical trends to future years, the two Assumed Growth Rate scenarios consider the potential outcomes from varying McCracken County’s compound annual growth rate in future years:

- The first such scenario, labeled **Assumed Annual Growth Rate (0.5%)**, is based on a steady compound annual growth rate of 0.5% per year from 2020 through 2040. Even this slight increase from the annual 0.3% rate assumed in the Steady Growth Rate scenario produces nearly 2,250 more residents by 2040, at **74,995** (10.5% growth from Census 2020).
- The second scenario, labeled **Assumed Annual Growth Rate (1%)**, increases the annual growth rate assumption even more, in case McCracken County’s population growth were to begin to accelerate more over the next few decades. This leads to another 7,825-person increase in the 2040 population relative to the assumed 0.5% scenario above, to **82,820** (22% growth from Census 2020). This number is markedly different from the lower range of the other projection results.

Paducah Projection Based on City’s Share of County-Level Growth

Finally, if Paducah were to remain steady in accounting for approximately 40% of the total countywide population, including the city, in 2040 as it did in Census 2020 (27,137 of 67,875), then **Paducah would have 29,547 residents in 2040**. Under the Kentucky State Data Center’s lower growth projection for McCracken County, Paducah would have 28,198 residents in 2040 if still at 40% of the county total. (These numbers are based on the city limits as of Census 2020, meaning the share-of-county projection would need to be revisited if the City annexes significant additional land that has existing population and/or the potential for more development and population growth.)

Physical Implications of Projected Growth

The calculated midpoint projection from the chart above indicates that McCracken County could have 73,868 residents by 2040. To illustrate what this potential level of growth could mean for the county, the Pepper’s Mill subdivision in the south county just west of US Highway 45, was randomly selected to help quantify and visualize the implications. The accompanying aerial view of Pepper’s Mill, from fall 2023, shows an existing neighborhood of 85 single-family detached homes. Based on some further calculations below:



- A 2040 McCracken County population of 73,868 would mean 5,993 additional residents between 2020 and 2040.
- McCracken County would need 2,436 more housing units by 2040 to accommodate this added population based on an average household size of 2.46 persons (per the U.S. Census Bureau estimate for 2021).
- With 85 homes in Pepper's Mill, McCracken County would need 28-29 more such subdivisions by 2040 for the calculated housing need.

As with the necessary year-to-year tracking of actual population growth relative to earlier projections, trends in the housing mix within the county and city should also be monitored as average household size differs among housing types. In many communities, the number of persons per household in multi-family housing is often somewhat lower than in single-family detached homes – and this is also affected by the age distribution of the local population (i.e., potential for lower average household sizes depending on the extent of young singles, “empty nesters,” seniors living alone, etc.). As of 2021, the Census Bureau estimated that 27.7% of McCracken County’s housing stock, and 47.5% of the city’s, was renter-occupied relative to owner-occupied housing. The land area needed for new housing will also be lower if more of the added population is absorbed into housing types other than single-family detached homes.

Monitoring Population Outlook Over Time

As explained above, all of these scenarios are projections of what *could* occur in McCracken County over the next several decades based on recent trends and/or specified assumptions. Some communities choose to adopt more conservative assumptions due to concerns about their growth capacity and/or the implications of growth in terms of density of development, increasing traffic, school impacts, loss of open space or other factors. On the other hand, some officials wish for their community to set its sights higher and aim to grow beyond the projected level in the coming decades.

The midpoint projection could be exceeded if the County and/or City promote growth more aggressively through programs that incentivize new development or redevelopment/infill. Other key factors include:

- The extent of available, developable land in the county and city that actually transitions to residential use, the pace and timing of such land development activity, and the housing types and densities involved;
- The projected capacity of the area's infrastructure and public services (and of the county and city public school systems) to accommodate this growth in future years; and
- Community values and preferences regarding growth, which ultimately translates into capital projects and public services planning.

As emphasized several times in this discussion, the next step after any such projections is immediate and ongoing tracking of actual growth year to year. That way, assumptions and projections can be adjusted through annual reviews and periodic updates of this Comprehensive Plan. Finally, available data and/or local studies on trends in daytime population – the influx of workers and visitors who come into a hub community like Paducah and McCracken County on most weekdays and/or weekends – is another critical factor for gauging and anticipating cumulative demands on local infrastructure and public services.

Land Use and Community Character

Paducah-McCracken County Comprehensive Plan

INTRODUCTION

Land use involves how the properties in an area are allocated to an array of private and public activities, from housing, commercial and industrial uses to public needs such as streets, schools, parks, water treatment plants and other government-maintained facilities. Also of interest is the relative intensity at which land is developed in terms of the nature of the use (e.g., residential, industrial, etc.), building size and height, separation from adjacent land uses, and coverage of sites with structures and paved surfaces.

Land use considerations inter-relate with all other Comprehensive Plan topics. For instance, the transportation network provides access to land, which, along with real estate market factors, influences the type and intensity of development that may occur. The availability, capacity and condition of public utilities can dictate the location, amount and timing of development as can economic development efforts. Similarly, proximity to parks and public facilities promotes public health and safety and affects the development potential of an area. Development character and site design shape community aesthetics and the perceptions held by area residents, visitors and those considering investment in Paducah and McCracken County. Sound planning is essential to ensure that the community is prepared for anticipated land use transitions and new development, can serve it adequately with public services, and can manage its impacts to maintain compatibility of land uses and preserve community character.

Why This Comprehensive Plan Section Is Important For Paducah And McCracken County

- Communicates the desired character for the area and its downtown, neighborhoods, roadway corridors and other areas – today and in the years ahead – along with the anticipated land uses in these areas.
- Provides guidance to enable the County and City to plan effectively for future development and redevelopment, and for ongoing stewardship of areas intended to remain much as they are today.
- Offers predictability to property owners and investors regarding the community's preferred development pattern and character, and helps local government prepare to serve future public infrastructure and service needs.
- Establishes the public policy basis for local development regulations, especially to promote compatibility between adjacent land uses and varying development intensities.
- Reinforces local government's role in promoting and protecting the health, safety and welfare of its residents by ensuring that development conforms to local building codes and standards and that sufficient land is dedicated to public needs such as recreation and education.
- Links to other plan sections that help set priorities for local government programs and capital investments to support the desired development pattern and quality.

LEGACY OF PAST PLANNING

This new Comprehensive Plan builds on previous plans and studies completed by the City of Paducah, McCracken County and other partners. Those most relevant to the Land Use and Community Character topic include:

- City of Paducah Comprehensive Plan (adopted July 2007, amended June 2012, readopted June 2017)
- McCracken County Comprehensive Plan (adopted August 2013, amended November 2018)



Accomplishments

Progress and achievements resulting from past planning and implementation efforts were identified through leadership and community input to this plan, along with other documentation. Significant items cited that are most relevant to the Land Use and Community Character topic include:

- Results of City's focus on neighborhoods and corridors and the County's emphasis on other special areas (e.g., business/industrial parks, repurposing of the former Bluegrass Downs site for the new Sports Tourism Athletic Complex, etc.).
- Growth in Midtown area.
- Absorption of additional housing and commercial development within the county, in both edge growth areas near previous development plus rural subdivisions and scattered homesteads on larger properties.
- Renewed development of needed multi-family housing in both the city and county, along with further construction of smaller-format housing types.
- Periodic updates to City and County development regulations to address contemporary land use issues (e.g., short-term rental activity, allowance for accessory dwelling units on residential lots, large-scale installations of solar panels in rural areas, etc.).

KEY PLANNING ISSUES AND CONSIDERATIONS

Through the Paducah-McCracken Today and Plan Direction phases of the comprehensive planning effort, numerous real and perceived community issues and needs were identified through leadership and public engagement activities, as well as through the work of the plan consultants and their interactions with an appointed Advisory Group and City and County staff.

Key issues and considerations that led to the goals and action items in this Land Use and Community Character section include (along with specific points and suggestions from leadership and community input):

- Attractiveness of certain rural areas within the county for solar farm installations, and the need to further bolster County regulations and standards to limit adverse effects on nearby properties, preserve agricultural uses and protect overall rural character.
- Emphasis on building better climate resilience into new development and redevelopment, along with adaptability to changing conditions.
- Overcoming "Not in My Backyard" NIMBY-ism toward certain contemporary land use concepts and development/redevelopment approaches, especially to address crucial housing needs and affordability challenges.
- Ongoing concern with seismic risk and activity in the region.
- Continued attention to how short-term rentals are defined and regulated to minimize their negative effects within neighborhoods.
- Need for more shovel-ready business/industrial park areas as also emphasized in the Economic Development section of this plan.
- A desire to see more master-planned development that leads to communities with a mix of ages, incomes and races/ethnicities.
- Promotion of site design and development approaches that minimize removal of mature trees and tree stands.

FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION

This Framework for Action section builds off of the plan priorities confirmed with City and County officials during the transition from the Paducah-McCracken Today to the Paducah-McCracken Tomorrow phase of Comprehensive Plan development — especially Planning Themes 1, 1A and 1B for this Land Use and Community Character section. The plan goals and action strategies are aimed at “connecting the dots” between a set of community improvement fundamentals for the area that involve:

Planning Theme 1:

Making the area more attractive to retain — or regain — youth who grew up here, and to attract younger individuals and families.

Planning Theme 1A:

Continuing efforts to diversify the area’s economic and employment base, for long-term economic sustainability and also to offer a wider range of job options to current and prospective residents.

Planning Theme 1B:

Increasing the quantity and variety of housing options.

Planning Theme 2:

Being a safe community with good City/County public safety services (police, fire, emergency medical service).

Planning Theme 3:

Improving infrastructure condition, particularly for stormwater management.

Planning Theme 4:

Sustaining momentum on neighborhood and corridor revitalization.

Planning Theme 5:

Taking greater economic advantage of the area’s location and transportation assets.

Planning Theme 6:

Building on the area’s tourism success, including through sustained commitment to arts, crafts and culture.

What connects all of these planning themes is the desire to retain and attract more population to Paducah and McCracken County, including those who grew up here. The actions in this Land Use and Community Character section involve tangible steps that will lead to achievement of the goals:

GOALS FOR LAND USE AND COMMUNITY CHARACTER

Goal 1:

A land use allocation and pattern that advances the area’s key objectives of achieving greater housing supply and variety and supporting its economic development and tax base needs.

Goal 2:

Consistent character of land use within areas intended for particular character types, from rural and suburban through auto-oriented and urban along the community character spectrum.

Goal 3:

Ongoing and effective coordination between land use and transportation planning to ensure a well-connected community with adequate means and capacity to accommodate multiple forms of circulation between area destinations.

A Goal is ...

a statement of a desired outcome (“end”) toward which efforts are directed as expressed by more specific objectives and action steps (“means”).

Goal 4:

An ongoing focus on boosting the area's livability for current and prospective residents by offering desired retail and service uses, parks and recreation offerings, and other leisure opportunities and amenities in appropriate locations and designed for quality and residential compatibility.

ACTIONS

The actions below are categorized into the five types of plan implementation actions highlighted throughout this plan.

Action Leaders

With the support and direction of City and County elected officials, action leaders for most initiatives involving Land Use and Community Character will include:

- City of Paducah – Engineering, Planning
- McCracken County – Community Development, Planning and Zoning

Various advisory Boards and Commissions also have some role in Land Use and Community Character, including:

City Boards and Commissions

- Planning Commission

County Boards and Commissions

- Planning Commission

ACTIONS Involving Capital Investments

1. Add criteria to capital improvements planning processes to ensure that potential interaction between public investments and land use outcomes or evolution is considered when identifying and prioritizing candidate capital projects.

ACTIONS Involving Programs and Initiatives

None for this plan section.

ACTIONS Involving Regulations and Standards

2. Review all aspects of the County and City development regulations, based on this new Comprehensive Plan, to identify potential regulatory and/or standards updates. This may include the possible need for additional or modified zoning districts. *Another source for possible updates is a development regulations evaluation completed by the Comprehensive Plan consultant, separate from this plan.*
 - As part of potentially expanding on or refining the County's zoning treatment of solar energy systems, also explore potential location criteria, and a possible allowance for co-uses with solar farm installations.
 - Continue to explore zoning strategies and provisions for overcoming "nonconformities" that can stand in the way of beneficial use and re-use of property, including infill development and redevelopment activity. Nonconformities arise when a pre-existing condition does not comply with zoning regulations that were adopted or changed later, which is the case in various areas both inside Paducah and elsewhere in McCracken County. Aspects of a property that most commonly can end up nonconforming include its use; the size, width and/or depth of the lot; and

Plan Actions Involve ...

seizing a special opportunity or addressing a particular challenge one faces, given limited resources — financial and otherwise — and recognizing that various routine and ongoing activities will continue in the meantime.

the setback and/or height of buildings. The typical zoning framework prevents all nonconforming uses and buildings from expanding or being altered in certain ways, and nonconforming lots often cannot be built on feasibly. This approach usually locks nonconformities in place for the long term, sometimes contributing to disinvestment and blight.

However, mechanisms can be incorporated into local zoning to address nonconformities directly and more selectively, move non-nuisance properties into legal compliance, and free their uses and structures to expand or evolve where appropriate. At the same time, the issues and concerns that led to contemporary regulations must still be respected, requiring a balance between neighborhood protection and methods for eliminating nonconformities with minimum adverse effects. Only the most noxious uses and the most problematic buildings should remain nonconforming, with the intent of removing them over time. Without such solutions for resolving lesser nonconformities, many communities are plagued by a raft of variance requests from property owners seeking regulatory relief. In turn, a community's land use and zoning objectives can be undermined if an overly sympathetic board of adjustment approves variances profusely.

3. Add new or amend current zoning provisions, as needed, that are directly linked to actions in other Comprehensive Plan sections related to housing attainability, neighborhood conservation and renewal, business retention and attraction, leisure and lifestyle related land uses, transit support, a more pedestrian- and cycling-friendly community, and park and open space protection.
4. Regularly review and update, as appropriate, the County and City's land development, building/ construction and infrastructure related fees to ensure adequate revenue generation in line with costs and based on regional trends across jurisdictions.

ACTIONS Involving Partnerships and Coordination

5. Coordinate future interim and major updates of this Comprehensive Plan to coincide with:
 - Periodic updates of the areawide Transportation Plan now to be maintained by the new Metropolitan Planning Organization, to ensure effective integration of land use and transportation analysis and decision-making.
 - Periodic updates of the area's key economic development strategy documents to ensure effective integration of land use with market analysis and other factors that drive business development efforts.
6. Continue close coordination with Paducah Public Schools and McCracken County Public Schools as essential partners for community building and maintaining school campuses as neighborhood anchors.

ACTIONS Involving More Targeted Planning / Study

7. Follow the completion of this overarching Comprehensive Plan with ongoing special area planning efforts, particularly for Downtown Paducah, key roadway corridors and the vicinity of the new Sports Tourism Athletic Complex (as also recommended in the Recreation and Amenities section of this plan).

ONGOING AND POTENTIAL PARTNERS RELATED TO LAND USE AND COMMUNITY CHARACTER

- Greater Paducah Economic Development / Paducah-McCracken County Industrial Development Authority
- Higher education institutions
- Kentucky state government:
 - Kentucky Department for Local Government

- Kentucky Geological Survey
- McCracken County Public Schools
- Paducah Public Schools
- Purchase Area Development District
- Real estate/development community

FUTURE LAND USE AND CHARACTER MAP

Illustrated on the **Future Land Use and Character map** is the general pattern of uses anticipated and/or desired in the years ahead, and the intended character contexts in which uses occur in various cases. The map shows 11 future land use designations within Paducah and eight categories for the balance of McCracken County. Specific standards for land development based on these designations are articulated through the County and City's implementing regulations (zoning, subdivision, etc.) as they currently exist and may be further amended over time based on this planning guidance.

Land Use Planning versus Zoning

The side-by-side comparison below highlights the distinct purposes and uses of a future land use map relative to a zoning map. Local government development regulations are among the primary tools for implementing the plan. The zoning and subdivision regulations, in particular, can play a significant role in establishing and protecting the physical character of the community. Zoning regulations delineate land use districts and the uses permitted within them, together with standards for buildings and site improvements. As a result, the zoning and subdivision regulations largely direct development outcomes. Although the Comprehensive and future land use map provide only general planning guidance, they become the basis for updates of the zoning and subdivision regulations and the official zoning map.

Aspect	Future Land Use Map	Zoning Map
Purpose	- Outlook for future use of land and character of particular areas of the community. - Macro level, showing generalized development patterns.	- Basis for applying different land use regulations and development standards in different areas of the community ("zones"). - Micro level, with an area- and site-specific focus.
Use	- Guidance for zoning map and related decisions (zone change requests, variance applications, etc.). - Baseline for monitoring consistency of actions and decisions with the Comprehensive Plan.	Regulating development as it is proposed or as sites are positioned for the future with appropriate zoning (by the property owner or the City/County).
Inputs and Considerations	- Existing land use in the community. - The locational aspects of community planning priorities involving housing, economic development, infrastructure, parks and recreation, public facilities, etc.	- Comprehensive Plan and future land use map for general guidance. - Zoning decisions that differ substantially from the general development pattern depicted on the future land use map will indicate the need for some map adjustments during the next plan update.

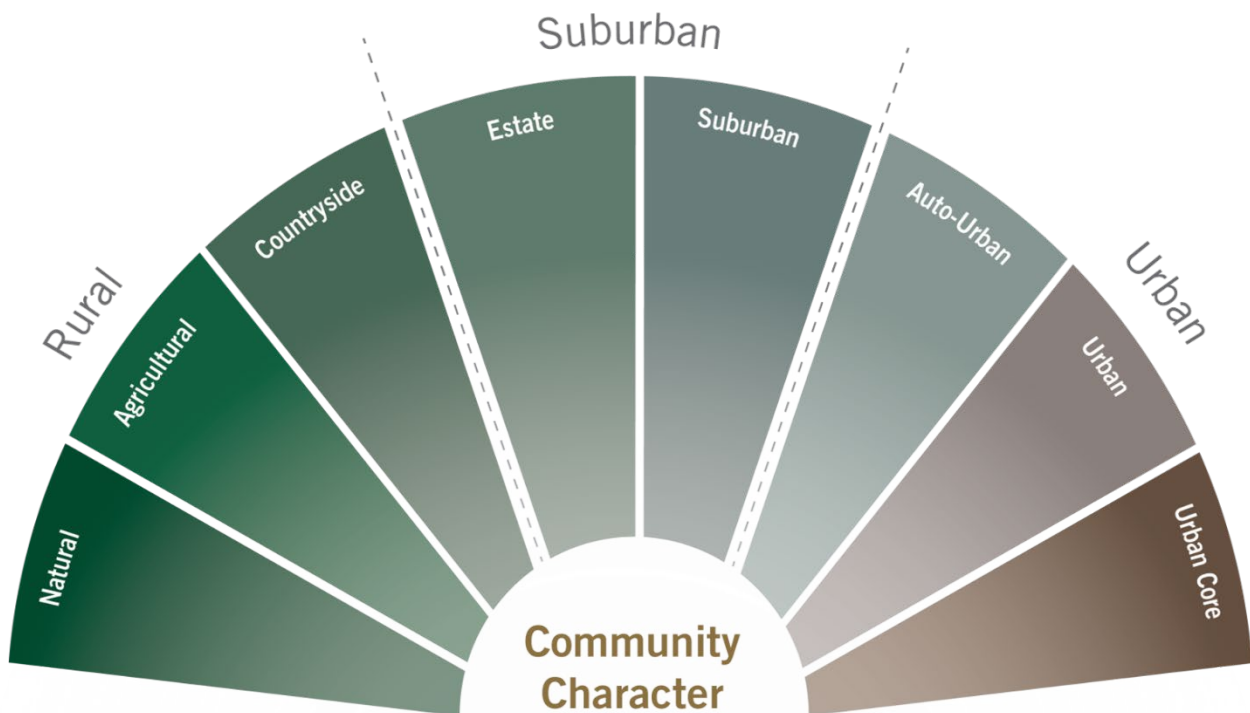
The map categories indicate the principal type of use that is expected to predominate in areas where land is currently undeveloped or, in previously developed areas, based on what is already on the ground and will likely remain or possibly evolve. Such transitions in use can occur through redevelopment of previously built sites, “infill” construction on a vacant parcel amid existing built sites, or repurposing of an existing structure for another use without significant site changes.

Along with the principal use types, other complementary uses will also remain or may emerge in particular areas of the community (e.g., small-scale, neighborhood-oriented retail and service uses within or near the edges of largely residential areas). Certain uses can be located amid other predominant use types, such as public facilities, parks and places of worship within predominantly residential areas, all of which should match the character of their vicinity. Mixing uses on sites is common in downtowns (e.g., upper floor office or residential above ground-floor retail) and may occur elsewhere in a community as the market accommodates and zoning allows. Master-planned communities are often intentionally designed to integrate and mix uses in certain areas as described above while other areas have one predominant use (e.g., single-family detached housing).

Some uses are highly market-driven, with their timing and particular location dictated by the extent and pace of other types of development. This includes the typical pattern of retail uses locating near new residential “rooftops” and often at key roadway intersections. The location and extent of various forms of residential development can also be difficult to predict amid broader housing market cycles and regional needs, combined with developer areas of expertise and interest in bringing single-family or multi-family products to market.

COMMUNITY CHARACTER FRAMEWORK FOR LAND USE PLANNING

This Comprehensive Plan reinforces an approach to land use planning that builds on the concept of **community character**. This approach looks beyond the basic use of land – residential, commercial, industrial, etc. – as only one factor that determines the ultimate compatibility and quality of land development within and near neighborhoods, in nonresidential areas and along roadway corridors.



The community character approach to evaluating and planning for land use emphasizes the variation in physical conditions experienced along a spectrum from natural and rural landscapes to a developed area's most urbanized environments, usually found in a core downtown area. A character-based approach focuses on the intensity and design of land uses, which encompasses:

- The density and layout of residential development;
- The scale and form of nonresidential development; and
- The coverage of land surfaces by buildings and paving relative to the extent of open space and natural vegetation or landscaping.

How the automobile is accommodated is a key factor in distinguishing character types, including how public roads and streets are designed, how parking is provided, and how buildings and paved areas are arranged on sites.

The **three major character classes** are described on the following pages, along with which class the various designations on the Future Land Use and Character map fall within. Not all areas of a community will be clearly distinguishable as one character type or another. Much past and contemporary development was designed and built without character in mind, which results in mixed character areas with features from the different character classes (e.g., Rural areas with auto-oriented subdivisions or retail sites, shopping centers in Suburban areas with large surface parking areas but enhanced with landscaping, traditional Urban downtowns with demolished buildings replaced by surface parking, etc.).

Character Emphasis

Community character accounts for the physical traits one can see in a neighborhood, on a busy roadway corridor, or along a recreational trail or country lane which contribute to its "look and feel" relative to areas of the community with much different character.

Nearly any land use can occur in a range of settings within a community, from the most rural and suburban to the most urban, provided the use is designed to match the character of its surrounding area.

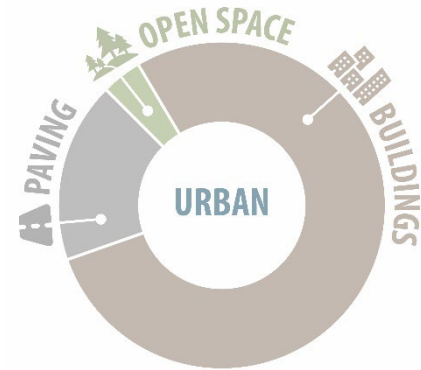
Design and Character

Aesthetic enhancements such as architectural design, landscaping and screening, signage standards and site amenities also contribute to development appearance. But these factors can and should vary with the area character, which as defined here involves the interplay between buildings, paved surfaces and unbuilt areas. For example, in a downtown core like Paducah's relative to Suburban character areas, landscaping shifts more to the public realm where buildings have minimal setbacks and sites have limited yard areas.

URBAN

Character

Urban character areas exhibit the greatest pedestrian orientation, through a more compact scale and “architectural enclosure” of streets by buildings situated close to front property lines and sidewalks.



Future Land Use and Character Designations

City (in areas where Urban character predominates)

Neighborhood Conservation

Urban Residential

Multi-Family Residential

Commercial

Parks and Recreation

County (in areas where Urban character predominates)

None



Classic Urban character focused along the Broadway Street corridor in Downtown Paducah, but quickly giving way to Auto Urban elements where surface parking takes up much or all of certain downtown blocks.

Characteristics

- Urban character usually involves the most intensively developed area of a community in terms of the greatest coverage of sites with buildings and the least amount of private development area devoted to off-street parking and landscaped yards or open space. Instead, most parking is accommodated on-street and/or within public parking areas. This enables streets and other public spaces to be framed by buildings that abut the public sidewalk with zero or minimal front setbacks, creating “architectural enclosure” versus the progressively more open feel in Auto Urban, Suburban and Rural character areas. These elements, along with a predominance of mixed uses, makes Urban character areas the most conducive for pedestrian activity and interaction.
- In the “Main Street” core area of a traditional downtown, nearly all buildings have zero front setbacks and abut the public sidewalk, and multi-story buildings frame the street on most blocks.

The walkable street scene is “activated” by varied retail storefronts, restaurants and pubs, cultural venues, historic architecture and properties, coffee and confections, open-air sidewalk seating areas for dining, and streetscape and design treatments in the public realm. Local government design standards may also influence development outcomes and building renovations in the area.

- Many downtowns are bordered by areas that still accommodate a mix of uses but at a lesser intensity than in the core area. The mixed-use area typically provides a transition from the Urban core to other nearby neighborhoods and roadway corridors that are more uniform as areas primarily for single-family detached residential uses and commercial uses, respectively. The transition area is often supportive of the downtown core by accommodating complementary uses (e.g., professional offices, restaurants, art galleries and other cultural venues, varied residential options, etc.) and by retaining a walkability exemplified in Urban character areas before auto orientation begins to prevail elsewhere in the community. The vicinity around a core downtown usually also contains some of the community’s most historic sites and districts, with historic homes still in residential use and others converted to shops, cafes, offices, bed and breakfasts, and other uses.

Residential

- Urban character is especially reinforced where most residential blocks have rear alley access to properties, at least decreasing the possibility of an auto-oriented street scene where rear garages or parking are still widely used versus front driveways.
- Where **single-family** detached dwellings are found in Urban character areas, this is usually because of relatively small and often narrow and shallow lots, bringing the homes closer to the street and sidewalk and to each other.
- Attached housing** forms (duplexes and multiplexes, townhomes, brownstones, multi-family, etc.) are also designed with limited on-site open space and surface parking, sometimes with greater reliance on on-street parking – and/or an on-site parking structure in more intensively developed Urban areas.

- Neighborhood Conservation typically involves established neighborhoods that are largely built-out and stable, and where no significant change in use types or prevailing character is expected or desired to preserve existing housing stock, structures with historical and/or architectural significance, etc. In other locations, this designation may encompass a neighborhood in

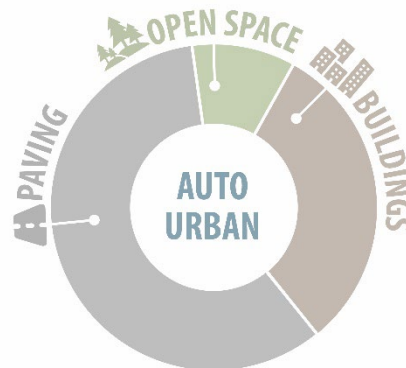


transition, such as where older homes fronting on a perimeter street with increasing traffic volumes are allowed to convert to small-scale office and commercial uses over time while still maintaining a residential character and appearance.

Nonresidential

- Multi-story structures are typically encouraged – and sometimes required by local development standards – to bolster Urban character, encourage vertical mixing of uses among floors of taller buildings, promote retail viability and support transit ridership.
- **Public uses** should be designed to match the area’s Urban character.
- Design of the public realm should also reinforce the Urban character, typically with a grid street pattern, sidewalks on both sides of all streets, and pocket parks or other common open space. Streetscape enhancements in public ways are usually emphasized given limited area for private on-site landscaping. Along with bike lane improvements in some locations, Urban character areas should be the most conducive for pedestrian, bicycle and wheelchair circulation to nearby shopping, parks, public facilities, schools and other destinations.
- **Public squares, landscaped plazas and pocket parks** – and water-focused downtown parks in riverfront communities – can provide green space amid the Urban environment and a place to gather and host community events, along with periodic street closures.
- Often a focus area for infill and redevelopment activity within the community, which may require customized development and design standards to ensure compatibility with the established or intended area character. This may include controlling the scale of development where larger sites have been created through assembly of smaller parcels.
- May require development and design standards to avoid encroachment of uses designed with an auto-oriented character more suited to other areas of the community (e.g., gas stations, larger-scale car washes, etc.).
- Often the only place in a community where multi-level parking structures may make sense and be financially viable, other than large-scale institutional uses such as a hospital or a college campus.

Within the Urban class, the **Auto Urban** subcategory involves a particular – and widespread – community planning challenge as such areas are designed mainly to accommodate automobile circulation and parking. As a result, the combination of buildings and especially paved surfaces makes such areas nearly as intensive as Urban areas in terms of land cover. However, development is often more horizontal and spread out, introducing openness that is more characteristic of Suburban character areas. Bottom line, though, Auto Urban areas lack the greenness of Suburban character and the walkability of more compact and architecturally enclosed Urban character areas.

**Future Land Use and Character Designations**City (where Auto Urban character predominates)

Neighborhood Conservation

Multi-Family Residential

Commercial

Industrial

Parks and Recreation

County (where Auto Urban character predominates)

Multi-Family Residential

Commercial

Light Industrial
Heavy Industrial



Dominance of Auto Urban character in the commercial district around Kentucky Oaks Mall, along US Highway 60/Hinkleville Road west of Interstate 24.

Characteristics

Residential

- Accommodation of the automobile is more visually dominant relative to more prominent green space in Suburban character areas.
- In **single-family residential** areas, site coverage in the form of dwellings, driveways and other paved surfaces usually predominates over green and open spaces (the flip side of Suburban character neighborhoods). This is typically due to relatively smaller and narrower lots, allowing for less openness and separation between dwellings – but also intended to achieve lower price points to expand homeownership opportunities. Auto Urban character especially prevails where driveways and front-loading garages dominate the front yards and front facades of homes.
- **Multi-family residential** sites, especially large apartment developments with multiple buildings, often have an auto-oriented character due to the extent of off-street parking needed.

Nonresidential

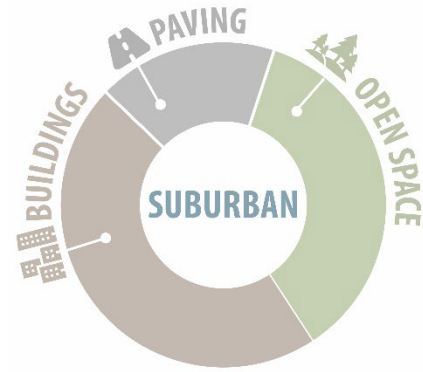
- **Commercial** areas with Auto Urban character have significant portions of development sites devoted to vehicular access drives, circulation routes, surface parking and loading/delivery areas, making pavement the most prominent visual feature. Buildings are typically set back toward the rear of sites to accommodate expansive parking areas and smaller pad-site uses in front, often resulting in less emphasis on architectural design. This also places loading/delivery activity and trash collection near the rear property line, which is often shared with adjacent residential use. Such “strip” developments in highway-adjacent locations usually desire to maximize signage to capitalize on site visibility to passing traffic for “big-box” retailers, chain restaurants and other high-traffic businesses.

- Neighborhood-oriented commercial uses may emerge over time and should be encouraged on corner sites or other locations at the edge of predominantly residential areas to encourage more walking and biking for short trips from home. Development standards for such uses may also limit their scale and require a site design that is compatible with nearby residential uses.
- **Industrial** uses typically have an Auto Urban character due to the extent of site coverage by buildings and paved areas, especially when they involve significant truck traffic. Along with their relative land cover, industrial uses vary in intensity from “light” to “heavy” depending on how their on-site activities may affect nearby properties (e.g., noise, vibration, light/glare, dust and particulate emissions, odors, truck traffic and/or direct rail service, hours of operation, as well as the sheer scale of some heavy industrial uses).
- Enhanced design and landscaping of **public and institutional** sites can influence the perceived character and appearance of largely auto-oriented areas.
- Certain intensive **publicly-owned uses** are best located within industrial areas because of their similar character and operations (e.g., public works facilities, fleet maintenance, treatment plants, fire training, etc.).
- Developments in Auto Urban character areas are often not conducive for access or on-site circulation by pedestrians or cyclists given their design orientation toward accommodation of the automobile.
- The Auto Urban nature of residential areas can be offset somewhat by landscaping, “anti-monotony” architectural standards, and limitations on “cookie cutter” subdivision layouts characterized by straight streets and uniform lot sizes and arrangement.
- Preservation of trees or other natural features, along with generous landscaping, can move a commercial site into the Suburban range of the character spectrum relative to auto-oriented sites where “gray” paved surfaces predominate over “green” open spaces.

SUBURBAN

Character

Suburban character areas have noticeably less intensive use of land than Urban character areas, with open and green spaces balancing – or, in Estate areas, exceeding – the extent of land covered by structures and paved surfaces.



Future Land Use and Character Designations

City (in areas where Suburban character predominates)

Estate

Suburban

Neighborhood Conservation

Multi-Family Residential

Institutional

Commercial

Mixed Use

Business Park

Parks and Recreation

County (in areas where Suburban character predominates)

Urban Residential

Multi-Family Residential

Commercial

Parks and Recreation



Large-lot Estate residential character in The Woodlands subdivision (left) near Suburban residential adjacent to the Country Club of Paducah, where clustered homes on smaller lots (right) also benefit from open green spaces along the golf course.

Characteristics

Residential

- The relative openness in Suburban neighborhoods may be found in relatively large yard areas on individual lots and between homes and/or in common green spaces or water features.
- Accommodation of the automobile is less noticeable than in **single-family residential** neighborhoods with Auto Urban character, especially where driveways are on the side of homes rather than occupying a portion of the front yard, and where garages are situated to the side or rear of the dwelling.
- **Estate residential** areas often provide a transition between an area's Rural fringe and more urbanized development patterns and intensities. As with Rural character, most of the land surface is still in unbuilt open space but with more land now occupied by buildings and paved surfaces. With home lots typically one to three acres or larger (especially where required if centralized water and/or wastewater service is not available or feasible), this provides substantial openness and separation between individual dwellings, and in larger-lots situations can even incorporate agricultural uses or an equestrian element. One-acre lots are usually adequate in wooded areas to achieve visual screening of homes from streets and adjacent dwellings. Three-to five-acre lots may be needed to achieve and maintain true Estate character in more open areas with less vegetation and/or topographic changes.
- Where **attached residential** types such as duplexes, patio homes or townhomes are permitted, the site and dwelling design, including building and garage placement and orientation, should be consistent with Suburban character. The additional residential density within such developments should also be offset by green and open areas. As needed, some of the planned open space and/or preserved vegetation should be along site boundaries to provide buffering between other character types or land use intensities. This designation sometimes provides a transition between residential areas entirely comprised of single-family detached dwellings and properties with larger-scale multi-family residential development.
- **Multi-family residential** development sometimes achieves – and blends in with – Suburban character through greater spacing between buildings, more set-aside of open space on and around the perimeter of the site (including for recreational area where required by local development standards), and more extensive landscaping and screening of surface parking areas. This use type can also provide a transition from primarily residential to mainly nonresidential areas, but the site design features above should be incorporated to offset the relative density of this residential type and provide buffering and screening between this and less intensive residential uses.
- Character-based zoning and development standards for Suburban character areas can discourage overly standardized subdivision designs – which often take on an Auto Urban character, even with larger home lots – and promote conservation design by allowing for smaller lot sizes than the baseline in exchange for greater open space set-aside. This approach can also enable some viable



use of sites partially constrained by topography, floodplain or other factors. It also provides flexibility for additional housing forms that blend with the area's Suburban residential character through additional on-site open space and perimeter buffering where differing housing types and densities are adjacent.

Nonresidential

- Suburban character in **commercial** areas, whether at a neighborhood-focused or larger scale, is achieved through lesser coverage of sites with buildings and especially paved areas, which makes such areas stand apart from most auto-oriented contemporary development. This may also require excluding some auto-oriented uses that cannot practically achieve a Suburban character (e.g., gas stations, car washes).
- Near residential properties and areas, the permitted scale and intensity of nonresidential uses may be limited to ensure compatibility (including adequate buffering/screening, criteria for placement and orientation of buildings and parking areas, height limits and residential-in-appearance architectural standards).



- **Mixed-use** projects are sometimes developed with a more Urban flair, involving a variety of uses on a relatively compact footprint for a pedestrian orientation that draws patrons to “destination developments” for longer, multi-purpose visits. Elsewhere, such developments are often master planned to incorporate quality design and generous landscaping in a less intensive setting more reflective of Suburban character. Along with retail, services, office and hospitality uses, the mix of uses may include residential, especially to provide additional housing options and forms within the community. Major public and/or institutional facilities may also serve as development anchors within a mixed-use project.
- **Business parks** away from city centers emerged in the automobile era and, when well designed, often embody Suburban character by incorporating significant green space and landscaping and relatively low site coverage, all in a campus-style layout as an attraction for business recruitment efforts (*see Commerce Park image on next page*). Development outcomes are often controlled by private covenants and restrictions that exceed local government ordinances and development standards.
- Even some large-scale heavy **industrial** uses can take on a Suburban (or even Rural) character when located in relatively remote areas, especially when they are surrounded by extensive separation and buffering from any nearby uses due to risk of fire, explosion or other potential adverse effects. In more typical industrial situations, the extent of outdoor activity and storage often requires screening where visible from public ways and residential areas, although heavy industrial uses may be difficult to screen aside from fencing, landscaping and/or berms along site perimeters.

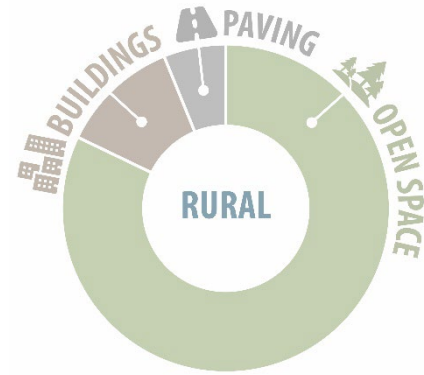
- Larger community **parks** and even smaller neighborhood parks are often developed with a variety of facilities for recreational play and fitness activities, but still with an abundance of green and open space on the site, including within sports-focused parks.
- Within the developed city, the Parks and Recreation designation may also include **preserved greenways, creek corridors and other natural features** that maintain green and open spaces, providing a respite from an often intensive urban environment. Most **cemeteries** also have a Suburban character given their openness and green space.
- Especially at key community entries and along high-profile roadway corridors, may involve development standards to yield less intensive and more attractive development outcomes relative to auto-oriented areas, including higher standards for landscaping (along street frontages and within parking areas), signs and building design.
- Design of **public and institutional** sites (e.g., colleges/universities, major medical centers, large-scale places of worship, etc.) should also reflect Suburban character, often achieved through a “campus” design with sizable green and open spaces – and sometimes with enhanced building design. Such uses often require substantial surface parking, which introduces an Auto Urban character element that can be offset by abundant landscaping within and around the perimeter of parking areas.
- The purposeful preservation or required inclusion of green and open spaces on development sites may provide more opportunity for natural and/or swale drainage (and stormwater retention/absorption) relative to concentrated stormwater conveyance in auto-oriented areas.



RURAL

Character

Rural character areas have wide open spaces where structures and paved surfaces occupy only a minimal portion of the landscape – or none at all in pristine or preserved natural areas. This results in minimal sense of enclosure and views to the horizon unbroken by buildings in most locations.



Future Land Use and Character Designations

City (in areas where Rural character predominates)

None

County (in areas where Rural character predominates)

Agricultural

Rural Residential

Parks and Recreation



Rural character in southwest McCracken County, where a crossroads gas station at US Highway 62/Blandville Road and Highway 286 (top center) is one of the few commercial uses for miles, and where some residents live in homesteads on large acreages, others in subdivision arrangements with shared streets (Joshua's Haven at left and Ken-Ali Ridge at left center), and still others live in a Countryside character pattern, in which homes are strung along rural roads with individual driveways (bottom center and right along Harris Road/Highway 1322).

Characteristics

- Consists of lands that are sparsely developed, with mainly agricultural activity and/or very low-density residential as the primary uses along with more natural areas. Such areas provide residents with the choice of relative seclusion within the countryside and away from a more developed setting.

Residential

- Scattered **residential** development on relatively large acreages, resulting in very high open space ratios and very low site coverage, and providing greater detachment from neighboring dwellings than in Estate Residential areas within the Suburban character class.
- Typically no (or limited) centralized water or sanitary sewer service available, with individual properties relying on water wells and on-site septic systems. Also much greater reliance on natural drainage systems, except where altered significantly by agricultural operations or regional storm water management projects and/or infrastructure.
- Potential for conservation developments that concentrate the overall development footprint through reduced-size home lots in a cluster design, with increased open space set-aside to maintain Rural character and buffer adjacent properties. This may also make small-scale community wastewater treatment methods feasible to eliminate the need for individual on-site septic systems.

Nonresidential

- Potential for **agriculture-oriented businesses** (e.g., feed stores, tractor supply, etc.) and **small-scale shops and convenience uses** such as gas stations, often at rural crossroad intersections.
- **Parks** in rural areas typically have limited improvements or will remain in a more natural state, often as a designated nature preserve, for primarily passive use versus more intensive sports and recreational activities in Suburban and Urban parks.
- Many cities have limited Rural character areas within their incorporated limits, except in areas that have been annexed for eventual development or that are not suitable for future development. Some cities and counties intentionally preserve Rural character through the protections afforded by agricultural zoning.
- Floodplain areas may also retain their Rural character over the long term given their unsuitability for any intensive land development.

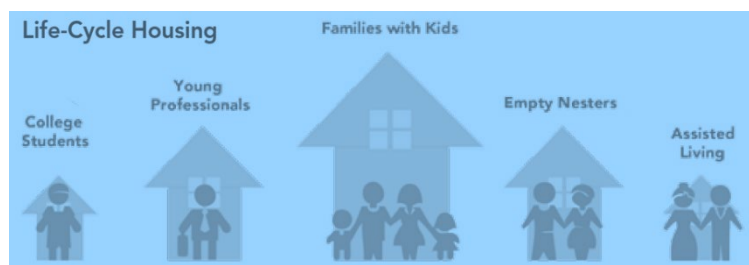
Housing and Neighborhoods

Paducah-McCracken County Comprehensive Plan

INTRODUCTION

Along with food and water, shelter is among the most basic of human needs. The concept of “quality of life” also begins at home, meaning that both individuals and local governments have reasons to prioritize quality, affordable housing within safe and comfortable neighborhood settings. As in many similar communities, economic development success for Paducah and McCracken County also depends, in part, on the ready availability of attractive residential options for current and prospective business owners and their employees.

Housing needs, gaps and challenges are central to any community-wide long-range plan. A key component of an area’s livability is whether its residents can find suitable and economical housing options at all stages of life to remain in the community they love. While the development of new residences and the rehabilitation of older housing occurs primarily through the private sector, local government and other public and non-profit partners have essential roles to play. Local government and other partners help protect residential investments over time, and strong neighborhoods support the local economy and tax base. Having a diverse stock of housing – new and old, big and small, ownership and rental – is crucial for offering choice and providing for the individual needs of all households, regardless of economic conditions.



Why This Comprehensive Plan Section Is Important For Paducah And McCracken County

- Together with the Land Use and Character section, establishes the public policy basis for community planning and local government development regulations, especially to protect residential areas from incompatible land uses and development intensities, promote a wide range of housing options and maintain desired neighborhood character.
- Builds on previous neighborhood planning and targeted revitalization efforts by the City of Paducah and other partners that have yielded notable successes.
- Provides guidance for if and when local government should take direct action to promote homeownership, spur neighborhood reinvestment, and monitor and enforce property maintenance standards.
- Reinforces local government’s role in promoting and protecting the health, safety and welfare of its residents by ensuring the quality and sustainability of new residential development and preventing older housing stock from falling into disrepair to the point of affecting the value and appeal of entire streets, blocks and neighborhoods.
- Links to other plan sections that address components of a satisfying living environment, including well-maintained public infrastructure, safe streets and accommodation of pedestrians and cyclists along with motorized vehicles, nearby shopping and services, and access to neighborhood parks, trails and community centers.
- Highlights the continuing need to promote equity in the area housing market and in public investment decisions that help sustain all neighborhoods, while also addressing the persistent challenge of homelessness.

LEGACY OF PAST PLANNING

This new Comprehensive Plan builds on previous plans and studies completed by the City of Paducah, McCracken County and other partners. Those most relevant to the Housing and Neighborhoods topic include:

- City of Paducah Comprehensive Plan (adopted July 2007, amended June 2012, readopted June 2017)
- McCracken County Comprehensive Plan (adopted August 2013, amended November 2018)
- Forward Paducah (2017 update)
- Fountain Avenue Neighborhood Revitalization Plan (2007)
- Lowertown Neighborhood Plan (2002)

“Third [in a three-part strategy for cultivating regional talent], we must continue to build a supply of diverse housing options for those demographics we seek to attract to our community.”

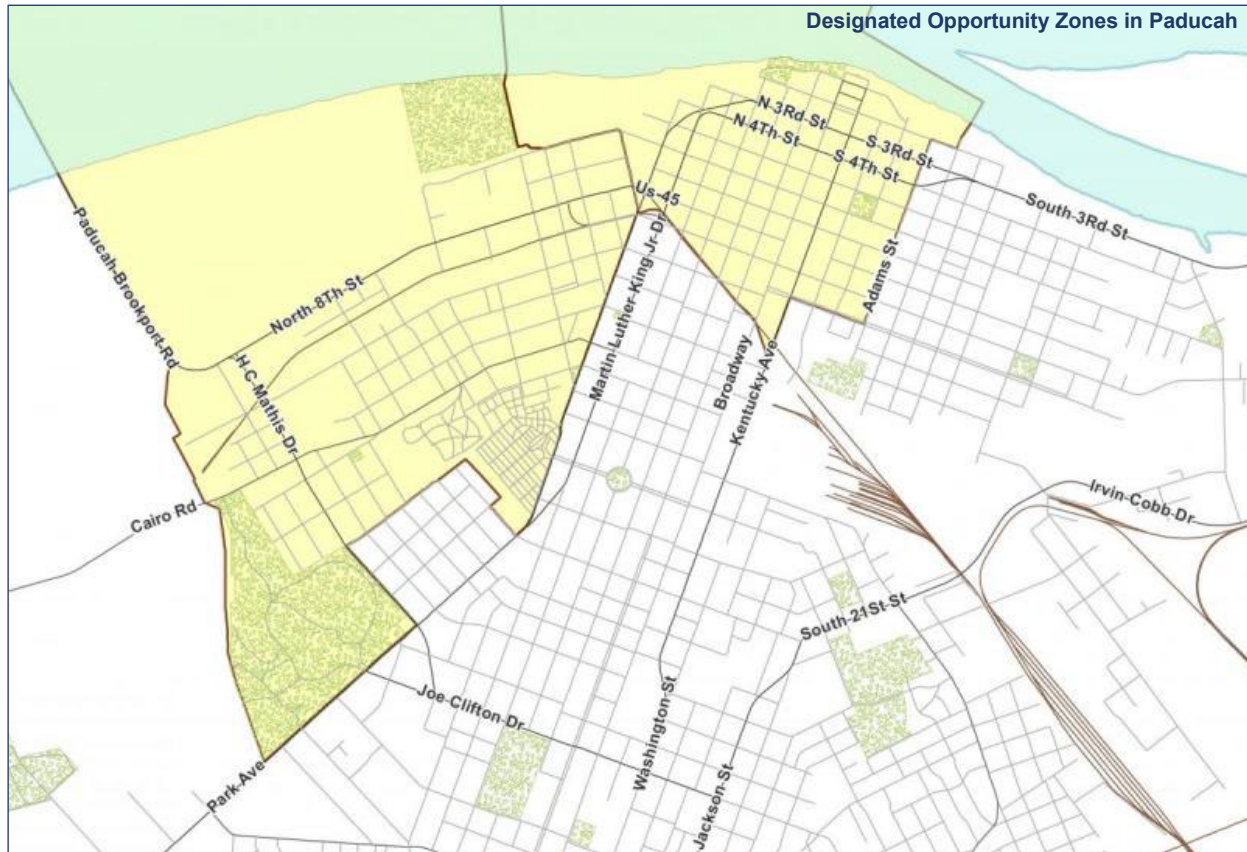
**Forward Paducah report
Greater Paducah
Economic Development**

Accomplishments

Progress and achievements resulting from past planning and implementation efforts were identified through leadership and community input to this plan, along with other documentation. Significant items cited that are most relevant to the Housing and Neighborhoods topic include:

- Promotion of population and community growth.
- Ongoing neighborhood revitalization efforts, with a recent focus on Southside (Steering Committee, residential and business incentive grants, Walter Jetton neighborhood planning).
- Ongoing downtown revitalization and enhancement efforts, including promotion of downtown residential opportunities (Upper Story Residential Grant Program through the Paducah Main Street program).
- City zoning ordinance amended to allow multi-family housing in the H-2 zone (Lowertown), add provisions for cottage homes and to regulate short-term rental activity, which can be a detriment in neighborhood settings if not properly managed.
- Emphasis on code and regulatory enforcement (noise, signs, etc.), along with community cleanup and beautification activities.
- Neighborhood outreach efforts, especially by the Paducah Police Department.
- The Dunlap development project at the historic Walter C. Jetton Middle School campus, involving “an innovative approach to affordable housing and economic development, incorporating art and music to enrich Paducah’s creative culture and economy.”
- Successful nomination in 2022 of the Northside neighborhood to the National Register of Historic Places — joining Paducah’s Downtown Commercial District, Lower Town Neighborhood District and the Jefferson Street-Fountain Avenue District on the National Register — which benefits property owners when they take advantage of state or federal tax credits for building rehabilitations.
- Successful designation by Kentucky’s governor and the U.S. Department of the Treasury of two census tracts within Paducah as Opportunity Zones under the Federal Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017,

with such zones intended to incentivize investments in distressed communities to spur business growth, housing improvements and infrastructure upgrades.



- Hosting of a Spring Clean Up Day with various partners, enabling Paducah and McCracken County residents to dispose of household hazardous waste, electronics and heavy trash items for free, funded in part through a Household Hazardous Waste Grant from the Kentucky Division of Waste Management.
- Paducah, in 2023, marking 31 consecutive years of recognition as one of more than 3,600 “Tree City USA” communities across the nation by the Arbor Day Foundation. This designation highlights the benefits of proper tree planting and maintenance of a community’s urban tree canopy, including improving the visual appeal of a neighborhood, increasing property values, reducing home cooling costs, removing air pollutants and providing wildlife habitat.
- Recognition of Paducah by the Kentucky League of Cities as its 2022 City Government of the Year, in part for the City Commission’s prioritization of Southside revitalization, including development of the Southside Rise & Shine Neighborhood Spruce Up initiative.



“Paducah city officials and employees made a unified commitment to embrace neighborhood empowerment and grow pride in areas of the city that have not always been at the forefront. The city’s impact is testament to the ability of city officials to reenergize communities, create new economic development opportunities, and enhance the quality of life.”

J.D. Chaney
Executive Director / CEO
Kentucky League of Cities

KEY PLANNING ISSUES AND CONSIDERATIONS

Through the Paducah-McCracken Today and Plan Direction phases of the comprehensive planning effort, numerous real and perceived community issues and needs were identified through leadership and public engagement activities, as well as through the work of the plan consultants and their interactions with an appointed Advisory Group and City and County staff. Additionally, the City's Board of Commissioners identify annual strategic priorities, which in 2023 included Community Growth, Downtown, Housing, Neighborhoods, Quality of Life and Southside Enhancements.

QUOTABLE from Community Survey

"[Given inadequate housing options in our area,] I worry about the stability of the medical community both from a financial standpoint and a staffing standpoint."

"We need more affordable housing for low-income families."

Key issues and considerations that led to the goals and action items in this Housing and Neighborhoods section include (along with specific points and suggestions from leadership and community input):

Quantity of Housing

- Single-family and multi-family shortage in general — all categories, all price ranges.
- Limited supply indicated by wait lists, and how quickly new construction is taken.
- Seeing more construction activity, but still need more multi-family as current building is still catching up after post-1990s lull.
- More construction in Lone Oak, Reidland.
- Limited space and turnover in Housing Authority senior housing.



Quality of Housing

- Well-built housing at attainable price points versus cheap housing.
- Better-quality lower-cost rental housing, especially to retain retirees/seniors and younger population.
- Bring nice but vacant homes back into occupancy.

Variety of Housing

- More affordable "starter" homes for first-time homebuyers — although still better off here than in big cities.
- Mid-level "move-up" housing (above \$250,000 price point) beyond starter homes.
- Smaller homes — for downsizing "Boomers" and for young people wanting less house, yard, maintenance.
- Desire for more one-story, ranch style.
- "Missing middle" housing gap.

- More downtown upper-story living, but associated parking needs/impacts.
- More handicapped-accessible housing (given extent of older housing stock) — and neighborhood design.
- Need to develop "planned" communities for diverse population (age, race/ethnicity, etc.).
- More emergency housing for homeless, including veterans.



SOURCE: southernliving.com

Cost ("Affordability") of Housing

- Need move-in ready housing in \$250-\$400,000 range – without need for major and costly internal/external work (although some relocating from big cities can afford to renovate).
- Gap between apartments and high-end (\$700,000) homes.
- Filling the developer feasibility gap without excessive subsidies/incentives.
- Preserve existing housing already at attainable values/prices.

"Affordable Housing" requires ...

Diverse housing at various price points to provide attainable options for different income and qualifying levels.

Location and Context of Housing

- Limited rental options in more desirable neighborhoods.
- Protecting neighborhood integrity, adding amenities (parks, shopping).
- Inferior housing conditions in some areas — desire for even more demolitions, re-use of vacant lots.
- Neighborhood enhancement in low-income areas.
- Invest in affordable infill housing in Northside and Uppertown.
- Desire for swifter Southside revitalization, new housing (relative to other areas).
- Develop Uppertown and Southside with homes for veterans, single-senior living, group living for seniors.
- Turn Information Age Park into a work/LIVE/play community.
- Success of "but for" historic tax credit projects (Fountain Avenue, Lower Town, Downtown).
- Restoring neighborhoods to be more self-sufficient as they were in past.
- Need more sense of community, connection (parks, sidewalks, safe/clean streets).



Recent apartment construction (Dream Paducah) on Perkins Creek Drive south of Kentucky Oaks Mall (SOURCE: forrent.com)

Obstacles to Housing Solutions

- Rising pre-development costs (land, infrastructure) and construction costs (labor, materials).
- Property owners holding onto land in some areas.
- Cautious, risk-averse local developers.
- Maintenance challenge with older housing stock (Southside, Uppertown).
- NIMBY-ism — “Not in My Back Yard” opposition to varied housing types.
- Too much house flipping, investors buying up lower-cost housing stock (<\$175,000).
- Apartments in corporate versus local ownership and/or run by property management firms (level of resident service and maintenance).
- Too many short-term rentals (downtown and elsewhere) — need better regulation.
- Local adoption of Uniform Residential Landlord and Tenant Act (else uncertainty without uniform rules for landlords, property managers and tenants who had it in other places).
- Not much Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) activity/development.
- Housing Choice (Section 8) vouchers underutilized — shortage of landlords willing to accept them.
- Eliminate stigma of public housing — improve condition and appearance.
- Better-paying jobs and livable wages from employers to make housing attainable.
- Concerns about perceived cost of “green”/sustainable building practices.



Side Effects from Housing Situation

- Housing stock mismatch for changing demographics.
- Housing as key part of overall economic health of individuals, families.
- Housing to support economic development, talent recruitment/retention.
- Housing to draw/retain younger population.
- Time spent by young adults/families and newcomers to find suitable housing.
- Longer commute after choosing to live elsewhere for desirable/affordable housing.
- Lower Town gentrification — affordability for relocating artists was earlier intent.
- Housing challenges detract from an otherwise appealing place.



FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION

This Framework for Action section builds off of the plan priorities confirmed with City and County officials during the transition from the Paducah-McCracken Today to the Paducah-McCracken Tomorrow phase of Comprehensive Plan development — especially Planning Themes 1, 1B and 4 for this Housing and Neighborhoods section. The plan goals and action strategies are aimed at “connecting the dots” between a set of community improvement fundamentals for the area that involve:

Planning Theme 1:

Making the area more attractive to retain — or regain — youth who grew up here, and to attract younger individuals and families.

Planning Theme 1A:

Continuing efforts to diversify the area’s economic and employment base, for long-term economic sustainability and also to offer a wider range of job options to current and prospective residents.

Planning Theme 1B:

Increasing the quantity and variety of housing options.

Planning Theme 2:

Being a safe community with good City/County public safety services (police, fire, emergency medical service).

Planning Theme 3:

Improving infrastructure condition, particularly for storm water management.

Planning Theme 4:

Sustaining momentum on neighborhood and corridor revitalization.

Planning Theme 5:

Taking greater economic advantage of the area’s location and transportation assets.

Planning Theme 6:

Building on the area’s tourism success, including through sustained commitment to arts, crafts and culture.

What connects all of these planning themes is the desire to retain and attract more population to Paducah and McCracken County, including those who grew up here. The actions in this Housing and Neighborhoods section involve tangible steps that will lead to achievement of the goals:

GOALS FOR HOUSING AND NEIGHBORHOODS

Goal 1:

A quantity and diversity of housing options that makes living in Paducah and McCracken County attainable and inviting for a wide range of age groups and income levels, including those critical to the area’s economic success.

Goal 2:

Sustained integrity and value of the area’s oldest established neighborhoods while promoting quality housing development and the long-term appeal of newer residential areas.

Goal 3:

Continued momentum in renewing housing and neighborhoods in greatest need, using a “complete communities” approach that uplifts areas and residents through attention to the entire range of physical, social, educational and recreational needs.

A Goal is ...

a statement of a desired outcome (“end”) toward which efforts are directed as expressed by more specific objectives and action steps (“means”).

Goal 4:

Elimination of barriers to equitable home ownership while also addressing the basic housing needs of those who are at risk of losing shelter or experiencing homelessness.

ACTIONS

The actions below are categorized into the five types of plan implementation actions highlighted throughout this plan. Overall, the City and County, as appropriate, should continue pursuing or considering a range of measures intended to boost the **demand side** of the housing market, especially to make a home purchase viable upfront and in the early years of ownership:

- Zoning and other provisions to promote housing quality and neighborhood integrity
- Rental registration/inspection ordinances
- Targeted regulations (as done for short-term rentals)
- Rental subsidies (Housing Choice/Section 8 vouchers)
- Homeownership education, first-time homebuyer support
- Down payment assistance, closing cost grants
- First-year property tax waivers
- Utilities assistance
- Homeowner maintenance assistance (and handicapped retrofits)
- Promotion of historic preservation tax credits
- Neighborhood revitalization initiatives, including use of federal/state funds (e.g., Community Development Block Grant funds)

Plan Actions Involve ...

seizing a special opportunity or addressing a particular challenge one faces, given limited resources — financial and otherwise — and recognizing that various routine and ongoing activities will continue in the meantime.

Likewise, the City and County, as appropriate, should continue pursuing or considering a range of measures intended to support the **supply side** of the housing market, typically by reducing upfront development costs while also establishing expectations for dwelling quality, price point and neighborhood amenities:

- Zoning provisions and incentives to promote housing quantity and variety
- Government-initiated rezoning of land to suitable residential designations
- Land assembly, provision and/or transfer of individual lots for private development
- Street and/or utility infrastructure provision and/or cost sharing
- Property tax abatements
- Development fee waivers
- Direct local government property acquisition and housing construction
- Employer/institutional involvement in housing provision, other employee support
- Economic development organization involvement in housing promotion
- New downtown and neighborhood housing options through revitalization initiatives
- Targeted regulations (build-to-rent developments, accessory units, live-work units, etc.)
- Housing Authority and Community Development Corporation (CDC) models

- Affordable housing trusts, land trusts and land banking
- Promotion of Low-Income Housing Tax Credits
- GIS monitoring of unbuilt residentially-zoned acreage, City-initiated rezonings for housing
- Housing provision and programs for homeless population
- “Sweat equity” paths to homeownership (Habitat for Humanity)

Action Leaders

With the support and direction of City and County elected officials, action leaders for most initiatives involving Housing and Neighborhoods will include:

- City of Paducah Planning Department
- McCracken County Planning and Zoning Department
- McCracken County Community Development
- Housing Authority of Paducah

Various advisory Boards and Commissions also have some role in Housing and Neighborhoods, including:

City Boards and Commissions

- Board of Adjustment
- Building, Electrical, and Fire Code Appeals Board
- Code Enforcement Board
- Historical and Architectural Review Commission
- Municipal Housing Commission (Housing Authority)
- Paducah Main Street
- Planning Commission
- Southside Steering Committee
- Urban Renewal and Community Development Agency
- Tree Advisory Board

County Boards and Commissions

- Board of Appeals (property maintenance code enforcement)
- Planning Commission

ACTIONS Involving Capital Investments

1. Include criteria in the City’s capital improvements planning process to ensure consideration of neighborhood revitalization needs and enhancement opportunities when identifying and prioritizing candidate capital projects, especially to incorporate specific community-identified requests.

ACTIONS Involving Programs and Initiatives

2. Attract more residential developers to build within the city and county:
 - Seek and arrange information meetings with a range of developers to provide them information about development processes in Paducah and McCracken County.

- Prepare housing market information to make available on all key area websites (City, County, Greater Paducah Economic Development, etc.), with specific information available for prospective builders.
 - Use GIS mapping to maintain an inventory of vacant properties that are publicly-owned and zoned and available for infill and greenfield residential development. This property inventory should be marketed on the City and County websites along with information on incentive and assistance programs for residential development.
3. Pursue opportunities to advance the Paducah-McCracken County area as a lifelong community, including Age-Friendly certification from the American Association of Retired Persons (AARP).
 4. Develop a program to highlight successful neighborhood beautification efforts, such as a beautification spot-of-the month program, potentially in collaboration with local community groups.
 5. Continue the array of programs and initiatives the City is using to boost local housing opportunities:
 - Transfer of surplus City properties for redevelopment and home construction, including City-provided house plans for potential use.
 - Upper Story Residential Grant Program as part of overall downtown enhancement efforts.
 - Residential incentive program for home rehabilitation and new construction in support of Southside stabilization and revitalization.
 - Education about and promotion of incremental and small-scale development approaches.
 - Use of incentives to attract residential development into the city in conjunction with voluntary annexations.
 - Leveraging the statutory authority of the City's Urban Renewal and Community Development Agency to "purchase, lease, or acquire any real or personal property by negotiation or eminent domain within the City of Paducah for the purposes of redevelopment. Property owned by Urban Renewal can then be sold, rented, repaired, or managed by the board. Urban Renewal also has the authority to obtain loans, grants, or other sources of funds for redevelopment projects. The board may also develop building sites, make infrastructure improvements, and demolish buildings among other duties."
 6. As done for new housing construction and rehabilitation through the City's Surplus Properties program, consider providing pre-approved plans for accessory dwelling units (ADUs) that meet local building codes and zoning standards. Such plans should be easily adaptable to different lot sizes and configurations.
 7. Consider additional homeownership promotion mechanisms such as:
 - Community land trusts.
[\[https://www.nlc.org/resource/community-land-trusts-a-guide-for-local-governments/\]](https://www.nlc.org/resource/community-land-trusts-a-guide-for-local-governments/)
 - Deed-restricted homeownership (limiting future sales of subsidized homes to income-eligible borrowers at an affordable price).
[\[https://localhousingsolutions.org/housing-policy-library/deed-restricted-homeownership/\]](https://localhousingsolutions.org/housing-policy-library/deed-restricted-homeownership/)



- Limited-equity cooperatives (residents purchase a share in the development versus an individual unit, with price restrictions on future resale to maintain affordability.
[<https://localhousingsolutions.org/housing-policy-library/limited-equity-cooperatives/>]

ACTIONS Involving Regulations and Standards

8. As part of potential development regulation updates that may follow adoption of this new Comprehensive Plan, explore the applicability to Paducah and/or McCracken County of contemporary community planning trends elsewhere in Kentucky and across the nation, including the trend toward:
 - reduced or eliminated minimum parking requirements in favor of more market-driven outcomes, especially to reduce the cost and/or boost the quality of residential development, along with encouraging greater use of shared parking arrangements where feasible; and
 - maximum caps on off-street surface parking where appropriate to eliminate excess parking supply and unproductive use of land, and to reduce associated storm drainage, “urban heat island” and aesthetic effects.
9. Define and permit within the City and County zoning codes a range of “missing middle” housing options for each residential and mixed-use zoning district, including analysis of allowing smaller lot sizes (i.e., more units per acre), reduced setbacks and facilitation of other design elements where appropriate. [<https://missingmiddlehousing.com/>]
10. Consider adopting the International Existing Building Code as a model code to reduce development costs of renovating and rehabilitating existing buildings facilitate rehabilitation and preservation of older single-family and multi-family structures.
11. Consider strengthening short-term rental use regulations to prevent loss of housing supply and protect neighborhood integrity while balancing tourism promotion efforts and economic opportunities for property owners, subject to explicit performance standards.

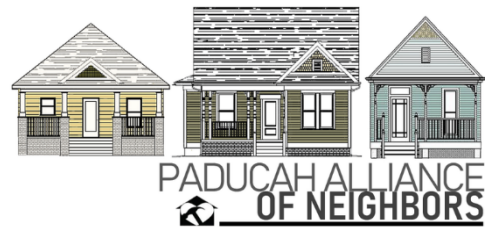
ACTIONS Involving Partnerships and Coordination

12. Maintain relationships with local and regional real estate/development representatives and with Greater Paducah Economic Development given its appreciation of housing attainability as critical to community success, along with public school system viability and the fiscal sustainability of local government.
13. Through local young adult leadership organizations and networks, conduct periodic focus groups on housing desires and challenges faced by this key demographic in Paducah and McCracken County related to dwelling types, costs, ownership versus rental, location/lifestyle options and related considerations for both public agencies and the development community.
14. Explore with the area’s major employers the feasibility of creating an Employer-Assisted Workforce Housing program in which employers help employees with rent, security deposits, down payment assistance, grants or loans (and possibly homeownership education and counseling) to live and work in Paducah or McCracken County. A public/private workforce housing task force can interact with selected employers, banks and others to better understand what price points and housing types are desired by area workers and forms of financial or other assistance that would be most effective for enticing prospective employees to accept jobs and live within the city or county.

Employer-Assisted Workforce Housing Programs

Employer-Assisted Workforce Housing programs are an employee benefit that some employers have been using to help retain their workforce and assist in providing affordable living solutions. At its core, this type of program is a direct financial benefit available for a company's employees. Indirectly, the unavailability of quality housing close to the employer's physical location creates difficulties for attracting needed workers. By offering housing benefits, employers are able to set themselves apart, improving their competitive position. This may also encourage new employees to live locally as opposed to commuting from more remote locations. Employer-assisted housing is not just for the employees. Such programs help build employee loyalty and increase productivity through improved morale, an enhanced employee work/life balance and decreased absenteeism. Increased retention saves companies money by reducing costs associated with employee turnover such as lost revenue, productivity and expenses related to hiring and training new employees.

15. If and when the Paducah Alliance of Neighbors transitions into a Community Development Corporation (CDC), this would give the area an added new mechanism for advancing neighborhood revitalization, attainable housing and overall life improvement objectives. The CDC should focus on actions for which it is uniquely suited and that address stated purposes in its bylaws or other governing documents, such as:



- Acquiring and potentially banking property — especially foreclosed properties — for both housing and other community development objectives as appropriate to each location.
- Directly constructing or otherwise supporting the added supply of attainable housing units (with some CDCs also involved in ongoing ownership and management of housing sites).
- Renovating existing housing and commercial buildings to improve physical conditions and eliminate vacancies, raise property values in targeted areas and, in some cases, providing free or low-rent space for retail and office tenants.
- Supporting mixed-use development and redevelopment projects that can address neighborhood housing, retail and service needs simultaneously.
- Undertaking specific neighborhood improvements, and leveraging local government projects (e.g., park and community center upgrades, tree plantings, litter clean-ups, upgraded lighting, sidewalk repairs, etc.).
- Filling gaps in existing area programs that provide financing support for both low/moderate-income prospective home buyers and small businesses, and supplementing existing workforce training and job placement programs.
- Establishing or supporting programs aimed at reducing poverty and moving individuals toward self-sufficiency, including for families, seniors, disabled persons and individuals at risk of becoming homeless (e.g., assistance with medical expenses, day care and school expenses, utility bills, tutoring, after-school programs, etc.).
- Providing assistance with transit expenses to connect individuals to expanded job options.
- Employing individuals directly to support CDC programming and provide needed jobs and income in targeted areas.

The websites below provide further guidance, examples and success stories from CDCs across the nation. Many such entities are established by — but operate somewhat independently of — local government so they can take an array of potential actions as a non-profit organization. Still, they are intended as a key partner to local elected officials and staff, along with other area public agencies and non-profits. Over time, a CDC can build its resources to sustain “a comprehensive asset-based approach to community development” (as done by the Bethel New Life non-profit in Chicago).

- National Alliance of Community Economic Development Associations (NACEDA, at <https://www.naceda.org>, including a site page titled, What is a Community Development Corporation?).
- Practitioners Leveraging Assets for Community Enhancement (PLACE, at <https://ncrc.org/place/>, now under the umbrella of the National Community Reinvestment Coalition).
- Why Start a Community Development Corporation guidance provided by Useful Community Development.
[<https://www.useful-community-development.org/start-a-community-development-corporation.html>]

16. Continue to partner with the faith community, Paducah-McCracken County Habitat for Humanity and other community-based or non-profit efforts to address low-income housing needs in the area, especially through “sweat equity” approaches and to assist owners of older homes with rehabilitation and repair.
17. Continue to promote the micro-grants (\$1,000 each in 2024) awarded by the Community Foundation of Western Kentucky to non-profit organizations working to meet community needs, including in the area of Community Improvement.
18. As in other communities nationwide, continue to pursue a partnership-based approach to reducing homelessness in Paducah and McCracken County and its side effects, applying holistic strategies that encompass basic food and shelter needs, mental health and addiction recovery services, transitional housing, preparation for employability and self-sufficiency, and interagency response to concentrations and encampments of homeless individuals and related security and aesthetic concerns.
19. Maintain ongoing outreach to and communication with home owner associations (HOAs) and also to areas without HOAs or other organized means for neighborhood-level interaction with City and County officials and staff. Also consider hosting an annual Neighborhoods Summit as a high point for such outreach, to promote networking and information-sharing across neighborhoods, and to funnel input into the City and County’s annual budgeting and capital improvements planning.

Connecting with Neighborhoods through Special Events

Examples from places across the nation illustrate the multiple ways to maintain communication links to neighborhood leaders and representatives. Establishing a community-wide association or network of neighborhood councils can also lead to annual gatherings and/or other periodic meetings and seminars on issues of interest to all neighborhoods. Such forums can prove valuable for inviting “grass roots” input into, and notice of, capital improvement priorities, park and public facility upgrades, street and infrastructure projects, pending major developments, crime prevention activities, code compliance initiatives, etc. Some communities also host high-profile annual events focused on the interests and needs of neighborhoods, including:

The Neighborhood Conference in **Knoxville, Tennessee**, is held annually to host everyone who participates in a neighborhood organization. The free conference brings together neighborhood and City leaders in workshops and provides networking opportunities for those working to make their neighborhoods safer and more livable to come together. Knoxville also presents the Neighborhood Achievement awards at the annual conference, highlighting the work of neighborhood organizations in improving and enhancing their neighborhoods.



https://www.knoxvilletn.gov/government/city_departments_offices/neighborhoods/events/neighborhood_conference

Annual Neighborhood Conference hosted by the City of **Dayton, Ohio**.

<https://www.daytonohio.gov/1103/Neighborhood-Conference>

Annual Neighborhoods Conference and awards event in **Hillsborough County, Florida**, hosted by the County’s Office of Neighborhood Relations.

<https://hcfi.gov/departments/neighborhood-relations>

The City of **Littleton, Colorado**, holds annual “Meet, Greet, and Eats” in its community parks. The informal events provide an opportunity for residents to meet their City Council representative and neighbors, discuss neighborhood issues and receive information from City staff.

<https://visitlittleton.org/event/meet-greet-eat-2024-1-2/>

ACTIONS Involving More Targeted Planning / Study

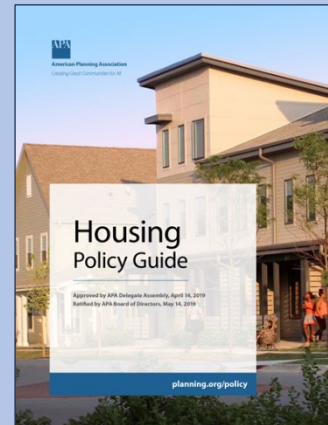
20. Commission a Strategic Housing Market Analysis and Plan, in part to establish a post-pandemic baseline of area-specific housing market data and to identify a data-driven series of key action steps to expand and expedite new housing construction in Paducah and McCracken County.
21. In follow-up to the Strategic Housing Market Analysis and Plan, continue to build up and publish area-specific housing market data, especially involving:
 - Trends in local housing costs relative to personal and household income statistics, as well as the price ranges at which new ownership housing and rentals are being delivered to the local market, to inform and better frame discussions of housing “affordability” in Paducah and McCracken County.

- Area cost-of-living indicators beyond monthly mortgage and rental payments including local government factors such as appraisals, tax rates, utility rates and differences in such factors between in-City and unincorporated areas.
 - Trends in other data points estimated annually by — or derived from — the U.S. Census Bureau through its American Community Survey, including ratios of housing to population and jobs to housing, average household size and the extent of housing cost-burdened households in the area — all of which were highlighted during the Paducah-McCracken Today phase of this Comprehensive Plan update process, along with comparisons to selected communities and the entire state.
22. Use GIS mapping to track the area's supply of residentially-zoned acreage and existing available lots, which factors into the degree of market flexibility for developing diverse housing types in various locations across the city and in the county. Also document where the City, County and other potential partners own vacant properties in close proximity to identify land consolidation opportunities for creating larger development sites.
 23. As part of ongoing neighborhood planning and revitalization efforts, particularly focus on renewal of blocks in close proximity to public assets such as schools, parks, recreation facilities and community centers, and neighborhood-scale shopping and services.
 24. Monitor the growing nationwide trend toward housing developed from the start with rental in mind, but with a higher level of site design, amenities and ongoing property maintenance relative to many apartment developments, including to blend better in areas of predominantly single-family detached homes.
 25. Take advantage of resources readily available through the American Planning Association and other sources to monitor trends and best practices for managing both the positive and concerning attributes of activities within neighborhoods such as accessory dwelling units, cooperative housing ("co-housing") models, short-term rentals, increase in home occupation uses, commercial-to-residential building conversions (as well as conversion of vacant religious structures or construction of housing as a second use on an active church property), and the buying of older homes for renovation and "flipping."



Housing Policy Guidance

Paducah and McCracken County are not alone in their housing challenges. Many communities across the nation are grappling with housing affordability, housing production and changing housing needs. The American Planning Association (APA) publishes policy guides on a range of planning issues. The policy guides lay out principles of good planning and are used by both APA and planners across the country to advocate for the adopted positions and principles contained within the guides. Keeping abreast of national trends and best practices can help the City and County position themselves to take advantage of resources as they become available. APA's 2019 Housing Policy Guide contains the following five high-level policy positions:



- Position 1: Modernize state and local laws to ensure housing opportunities are available, accessible, and affordable to all.
- Position 2: Preserve existing housing to maintain the quality and overall supply of affordable housing.
- Position 3: Encourage environmental sustainability and resiliency as critical elements of housing availability and affordability.
- Position 4: Ensure that public and private finance keeps pace and innovates to support increased housing availability and affordability.
- Position 5: Support funding and program flexibility to provide services, shelters, and permanent supportive housing for people experiencing homelessness, veterans, immigrants, and the formerly incarcerated.

ONGOING AND POTENTIAL PARTNERS RELATED TO HOUSING AND NEIGHBORHOODS

- Banking/lending/finance community
- Goodwill Kentucky
- Homebuilders Association of Western Kentucky
- Homeless and Housing Coalition of Kentucky
- Housing Authority of Paducah
- Jackson House
- Kentucky Affordable Housing Coalition
- Kentucky Department for Local Government (CDBG, etc.)
- Kentucky Department of Housing, Buildings and Construction
- Kentucky Housing Corporation
- Kentucky Section 8 Program
- McCracken County Public Schools

- Mercy Housing
- Merryman House
- Paducah Alliance of Neighbors (former Midtown Alliance)
- Paducah Board of Realtors
- Paducah Cooperative Ministry
- Paducah-McCracken County Habitat for Humanity
- Paducah Public Schools
- Property owners
- Purchase Area Development District
- Real estate/development community
- River City Mission
- Salvation Army (transitional housing for homeless)
- United Way (especially for post-disaster recovery)
- W.B. Sanders Retirement Center

KENTUCKY AFFORDABLE HOUSING RESOURCES

Kentucky offers various statewide programs to support affordable housing initiatives, including rental assistance, homeownership programs, low-income housing tax credits and public housing. These programs are designed to address various needs, from immediate rental assistance to long-term solutions for affordable homeownership. They are available to residents across the state, with some programs focusing on specific counties or regions. An entity like the Paducah Housing Authority typically manages such programs locally, various of which it already does.

Rental Assistance

Kentucky Community Action Agency. Provides help with rent through non-profits in every Kentucky community, offering emergency rental assistance, funds for moving or security deposits, and free legal aid for low-income tenants.

Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program. Funded by the federal government, this program distributes funds across major cities and counties in Kentucky to prevent evictions and homelessness.

Team Kentucky Eviction Diversion Program. Assists eligible tenants with court-ordered evictions, covering past-due and future rent, and providing emergency relocation vouchers.

Homeownership Programs

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Community Development Block Grants (CDBG). Provides federal grant money to communities for assisting homebuyers.

HUD HOME Program. Offers grant money for rental assistance and other housing initiatives.

Kentucky Housing Corporation (KHC) Programs. Includes various homebuying programs such as the Conventional Preferred and Conventional Preferred Plus 80, which offer 30-year mortgages with fixed interest rates and down payment assistance.

U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Rural Development. Provides programs that reduce homeownership costs for low- and moderate-income families.

Low-Income Housing Tax Credits

Housing Credit Program. Offers a 10-year tax credit for property owners who create units for low-income families, including new construction or substantial rehabilitation. Paducah has six “Qualifying Census Tracts” (QCTs) in the core of the city that are eligible for LIHTC programming but has seen limited use of this financing tool.

Public Housing

Kentucky Balance of State Continuum of Care. Implements a Coordinated Entry System for homeless individuals and families seeking housing and services.

Kentucky Housing Corporation Multifamily Programs. Provides incentives and programs to developers to promote affordable multifamily housing construction.

Transportation

Paducah-McCracken County Comprehensive Plan

INTRODUCTION

This plan section focuses on current, near-term and long-range transportation needs and priorities in and around Paducah and McCracken County. Some of these priorities are outward focused, involving regional and state-level entities and necessary coordination, recognizing the role of the City and County among multiple transportation partners in the Purchase region of western Kentucky. Various other priorities are inward focused, such as adding needed connections within the local road network plus ongoing street rehabilitation, sidewalk repairs, and other mobility and safety enhancements in particular areas of the city and county.

As in many communities, top transportation-related issues facing the area include improving traffic flow, safety and connectivity while adding more ways to move around the community on foot and by bike. Continued enhancement of the area mobility system will be necessary to accommodate the increased travel demand resulting from population growth and development, along with goods movement and additional visitor traffic. As the transportation system continues to evolve, it should address not only traffic and safety needs but also reflect the surrounding land use and character. Finally, public transportation services will continue to be a priority, especially for those without a personal vehicle or with special transportation needs, especially to reach jobs, education sites and essential services.

Why This Comprehensive Plan Section Is Important For Paducah And McCracken County

- Reinforces the importance of minimizing traffic congestion while also ensuring safe roadway conditions as a key quality of life component for Paducah and McCracken County residents.
- Highlights the role of street design in establishing and reinforcing the desired character of an area, whether in rural subdivisions, suburban residential neighborhoods or in Downtown Paducah and vicinity, where walkability and safe biking are desired as much, or more, than accommodation of the automobile in a more urban character setting.
- Emphasizes the fundamental priority placed on neighborhood integrity in the area, which is influenced by traffic conditions on residential streets and the safety of kids and adults when walking and biking in the community.
- Provides the public policy basis for City and County regulations and standards related to streets, sidewalks, bike lanes, parking and other mobility-related infrastructure and physical improvements.
- Recognizes that multiple state and regional agencies plan for and guide transportation upgrades and services in the area, enabling the City and County to focus on local issues and needs along with regional coordination.
- Supports the area's linking of roadway and corridor design to economic development and aesthetic objectives.

LEGACY OF PAST PLANNING

This new Comprehensive Plan builds on previous plans and studies completed by the City of Paducah, McCracken County and other partners. Those most relevant to the Transportation topic include:

- City of Paducah Comprehensive Plan (adopted July 2007, amended June 2012, readopted June 2017)
- McCracken County Comprehensive Plan (adopted August 2013, amended November 2018)

- Paducah Small Urban Area Study (2019)
- Planning and federal grant application for Better Utilizing Investments to Leverage Development (BUILD) funding through the U.S. Department of Transportation (2019)
- City of Paducah Sidewalk Study (2009)
- City of Paducah Comprehensive Strategic Plan (2020)
- Forward Paducah (2017 update)
- Paducah Parks and Recreation Master Plan (2020)
- City of Paducah neighborhood revitalization and special area planning related to mobility and connectivity, sidewalks, trails, etc.
- Renaissance Area [Downtown] Master Plan (RAMP, 2011, amended 2013)
- McCracken County parks and greenway/trails planning, including Master Plan Report for McCracken County Athletic Complex (2021)
- Barkley Regional Airport Authority studies and plans
- Paducah-McCracken County Riverport Authority studies and plans

Accomplishments

Progress and achievements resulting from past planning and implementation efforts were identified through leadership and community input to this plan, along with other documentation. Significant items cited that are most relevant to the Transportation topic include:

- A relative lack of traffic and congestion.
- A very walkable city, especially Downtown.
- Recent formation of a Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) for the area, which is a mechanism used in metro areas large and small across the nation for more coordinated areawide transportation planning and enhanced funding eligibility.
- The Friendship Road extension project with the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet, including an east connection to US 45/Lone Oak Road and a west connection across Old Highway 60 to US 60/Hinkleville Road.
- Ongoing street rehabilitation and improvements tied to storm drainage needs, including projects that have included addition of curbs, gutters, sidewalks, a stormwater conveyance system, striping and street resurfacing.
- Securing \$10.4 million in federal transportation BUILD grant funding for the Riverfront Commons project, with an additional \$3.5 million approved through the Kentucky General Assembly in 2024 (riverboat excursion pier and plaza, improved bike/ped connectivity between the Convention Center and Downtown, intersection and crosswalk improvements, wayfinding, bus shelters, improvements around Transient Boat Dock landing).
- Ongoing development of the area's riverport facilities, with linkages to rail and other transportation modes, supported by \$16 million approved by the Kentucky General Assembly in 2024 for a new access road to the Riverport West/Triple Rail economic development site in west McCracken County.
- Granting of Foreign Trade Zone #294 to the Paducah-McCracken County Riverport in 2016, when the port also received the America's Marine Highway Leadership Award from U.S. Department of Transportation Maritime Administration for its Container on Barge Project.

- Ongoing upgrades to Barkley Regional Airport, including the recent terminal project.

KEY PLANNING ISSUES AND CONSIDERATIONS

Through the Paducah-McCracken Today and Plan Direction phases of the comprehensive planning effort, numerous real and perceived community issues and needs were identified through leadership and public engagement activities, as well as through the work of the plan consultants and their interactions with an appointed Advisory Group and City and County staff. Additionally, the City's Board of Commissioners identify annual strategic priorities, which in 2023 included Bike Lanes and Trails, with Beautification and Wayfinding, Downtown (parking, riverfront improvements), Quality of Life (speeding), added as 2024 priorities along with continuation of Trails and Bike Lanes.

Key issues and considerations that led to the goals and action items in this Transportation section include (along with specific points and suggestions from leadership and community input):

Mobility Options

- Opportunities to improve connectivity in general, for all modes of travel.
- Good walkability in older parts of city, need more mobility options outside of core area, especially sidewalks and crosswalks around neighborhoods with visible but underserved pedestrian activity.
- More fixed-route transit service in the area (a focus for further MPO study).
- Transit connections to Western Kentucky Community and Technical College, for access to workforce programs.

Area Transportation Assets

- Taking full advantage of local transportation infrastructure for economic development (Interstate Highways 24 and 69, four rivers and riverport facilities, level of freight rail service, regional airport).
- Level of passenger airline service, and therefore utilization of Barkley Regional Airport.
- Priority bridge improvements.

Regional and State Coordination

- Transition to a Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) structure for areawide coordination on transportation planning, improvements and funding.
- Need to garner more attention and transportation investment from state government.

Other Quality of Life Considerations

- Ongoing upgrades to walking and biking facilities and comfort in the Downtown area, along with safer opportunities for walking and biking across all city neighborhoods and developed areas of the county.
- Beyond just "improving" the sidewalk system, pursuing equitable provision of sidewalks in neighborhoods that never had them – and where walking is a necessity versus a luxury for residents.

QUOTABLE from Community Survey

"It is an easy town to travel in."

"We have low traffic congestion, very walkable and bikeable."

"The new airport terminal is a positive, as is development of the port and riverwalk area."

"We need safety for all modes of transportation, including walking, biking and buses."

"Maintenance of streets and increased traffic safety are priorities for me."

"I hope that more people realize the opportunity we have as a central location for transportation. This would include river, rail, air and highway."

- The pros and cons of the ability to waive sidewalk requirements in subdivisions developed within the county (i.e., the near-term perception of “sidewalks to nowhere” versus eventual requests from residents to add sidewalks after the fact).
- Downtown parking management, including accommodation of persons with disabilities.
- Noise along the I-24 corridor.
- Managing added traffic and circulation needs from weekend boost in population with visitors.

FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION

This Framework for Action section builds off of the plan priorities confirmed with City and County officials during the transition from the Paducah-McCracken Today to the Paducah-McCracken Tomorrow phase of Comprehensive Plan development — especially Planning Themes 1A, 2 and 5 for this Transportation section. The plan goals and action strategies are aimed at “connecting the dots” between a set of community improvement fundamentals for the area that involve:

Planning Theme 1:

Making the area more attractive to retain — or regain — youth who grew up here, and to attract younger individuals and families.

Planning Theme 1A:

Continuing efforts to diversify the area’s economic and employment base, for long-term economic sustainability and also to offer a wider range of job options to current and prospective residents.

Planning Theme 1B:

Increasing the quantity and variety of housing options.

Planning Theme 2:

Being a safe community with good City/County public safety services (police, fire, emergency medical service).

Planning Theme 3:

Improving infrastructure condition, particularly for stormwater management.

Planning Theme 4:

Sustaining momentum on neighborhood and corridor revitalization.

Planning Theme 5:

Taking greater economic advantage of the area’s location and transportation assets.

Planning Theme 6:

Building on the area’s tourism success, including through sustained commitment to arts, crafts and culture.

What connects all of these planning themes is the desire to retain and attract more population to Paducah and McCracken County, including those who grew up here. The actions in this Transportation section involve tangible steps that will lead to achievement of the goals:

GOALS FOR TRANSPORTATION

Goal 1:

A mobility system that provides connectivity and options for getting to destinations in and around the area, including to employment centers, shopping and services, schools and parks, and locations for workforce training – and especially for swift emergency response.

A Goal is ...

a statement of a desired outcome (“end”) toward which efforts are directed as expressed by more specific objectives and action steps (“means”).

Goal 2:

A continued focus on providing more – and safer – opportunities for residents and visitors to walk and bike within the area, with a focus on linking key destinations.

Goal 3:

An enhanced mobility system that supports local economic development and tax base growth through the City and County’s own investments plus improvements achieved through partnerships and advocacy at the regional and state levels – including through the new Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) mechanism.

Goal 4:

A systematic approach to street maintenance, and advance planning for periodic rehabilitation and reconstruction of older roadways, using such opportunities to enhance bike/ped circulation and to add design elements that promote the city and county’s image and aesthetics.

ACTIONS

The actions below are categorized into the five types of plan implementation actions highlighted throughout this plan.

Action Leaders

With the support and direction of City and County elected officials, action leaders for most initiatives involving Transportation will include:

- City of Paducah – Administration-Grants, Engineering, Parks and Recreation, Planning, Police, Public Works
- McCracken County – Community Development, Emergency Management, Parks, Planning and Zoning, Road Department, Sheriff’s Office
- Kentucky Transportation Cabinet (District 1)
- Paducah Area Transit System
- Paducah-McCracken County Office of Emergency Management
- Purchase Area Development District
 - Paducah-McCracken Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO)

Various advisory Boards and Commissions also have some role in Transportation, including:

City Boards and Commissions

- Paducah Main Street Board
- Paducah Riverfront Development Advisory Board
- Planning Commission
- Urban Renewal and Community Development Agency

County Boards and Commissions

- Planning Commission

Plan Actions Involve ...

seizing a special opportunity or addressing a particular challenge one faces, given limited resources — financial and otherwise — and recognizing that various routine and ongoing activities will continue in the meantime.

MPO Best Practices

With the recent creation of a Paducah-McCracken Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO), the Association of Metropolitan Planning Organizations (AMPO, ampo.org) can be a go-to source for publications and research, conferences and other events, legislative tracking, networking with similar MPOs in Kentucky and elsewhere, and for other resources, as well as AMPO’s stated role as “Your Transportation Advocate for Metropolitan Regions.”

Others

- Barkley Regional Airport Authority Board
- Paducah-McCracken County Riverport Authority Board

ACTIONS Involving Capital Investments

1. Continue an “asset management” approach to monitoring the life cycles of area roadway infrastructure, using a Pavement Condition Index rating system to identify critical needs, determine the scope and potential cost of needed improvements, prioritize such improvements and categorize them for short-, medium- or long-term programming and funding.
2. Building on recent transportation plans and studies (e.g., 2019 Paducah Small Urban Area Study) – and even on still-relevant earlier efforts (e.g., 2009 Sidewalk Study), maintain an ongoing sidewalk improvement program to repair, replace or install new sidewalks, crosswalks and curb cuts in high pedestrian use areas in the city and county (e.g., around school campuses, near public buildings and spaces, in park vicinities, in Downtown Paducah and other activity centers in the city and county, etc.) and in other areas with the potential to accommodate more walking with appropriate improvements and safety measures.
3. Applying a “dig once” strategy, take advantage of opportunities to synchronize utility work with road construction projects to reduce the cost burden of digging up streets multiple times. Also seek opportunities to implement bicycle/pedestrian improvements in conjunction with street maintenance and rehabilitation projects, utility installation and replacement projects, storm drainage projects and others.
4. Capitalizing on the continuing City strategic priority of Bike Lanes and Trails, identify high-priority trail segments, on-street bike lanes and/or shared-use path projects that will promote “active transportation” opportunities along with addressing the recreational needs of pedestrians and bicyclists – with similar targeted efforts in the most developed areas of the county.
5. Investigate key locations for potential installation of traffic signal preemption devices, to help reduce emergency response times in areas with documented delays and to improve traffic safety for both first responders and the public at such times.

ACTIONS Involving Programs and Initiatives

6. As reflected in the 2019 Paducah Small Urban Area Study, continue to apply a Transportation System Management (TSM) approach, which emphasizes efficient use of existing roadway capacity when added capacity projects are unlikely to happen in the near future, or ever, due to physical or fiscal constraints (e.g., improvements and turning movement enhancements focused at congested intersections, access management measures along roadways, improved roadway marking/signage/lighting, “pull-outs” at busy transit stops to remove stopped buses from travel lanes, traffic signal upgrades and use of “Intelligent Transportation System” or ITS technologies, etc.). TSM strategies can be applied elsewhere in the county based on the area context and level of development – and now with the MPO mechanism to pursue related funding opportunities.
7. In keeping with the nationwide Vision Zero movement, which aims to eliminate preventable injuries and fatalities suffered by motorists, pedestrians and cyclists, pursue local actions such as:
 - Committing to capital projects that expand and enhance bicycle and pedestrian circulation and safety, especially involving installation of protected bicycle/pedestrian lanes and facilities.
 - Evaluating whether speeds are a contributor to bicycle/pedestrian accidents and considering potential speed limit reductions in locations of concern, along with targeted traffic calming measures in both new development and existing developed areas.

- Providing bicycling education and safety courses.
 - Co-hosting with area schools a National Walk and Bike to School Day event to promote safe biking/walking to and from school.
 - Focusing on large vehicle safety to avoid conflicts between such traffic and smaller, less protected road users.
8. Work to restore flight service between Barkley Regional Airport and a more central U.S. hub location such as Nashville, St. Louis, Chicago or Dallas-Fort Worth, versus the situation at the time of this plan of having service only to/from an eastern hub in Charlotte. Attracting “leisure” airlines geared toward lower-cost vacation and holiday travel is another possibility (e.g., Avelo, Allegiant, Breeze, Sun Country, etc.). However, Paducah and McCracken County need to avoid jeopardizing their existing minimum scheduled air service, which is supported by post-deregulation Essential Air Service (EAS) federal funding that provides subsidies to airlines to overcome profitability gaps that would otherwise preclude them from serving smaller, often rural, airports.

ACTIONS Involving Regulations and Standards

None for this plan section.

ACTIONS Involving Partnerships and Coordination

9. Actively participate in state-level and regional transportation planning efforts and funding processes to advocate for local area needs and advance projects of regional significance, focusing especially now on the new Paducah-McCracken Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) framework.
10. Continue regular dialogue and coordination with District 1 and state-level contacts within the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet (KTC) to ensure that its roadway and other mobility projects reflect local area needs and design preferences. As a regional hub community for daytime population and goods movement, as well as a tourist destination, also communicate about the status and timing of KTC construction projects that may be outside the immediate area but can affect routes and traffic flow within the city and county.
11. Work across City and County departments and with other agencies and partners to capitalize on opportunities to implement roadway and bike/ped improvements when maintenance or upgrades of other infrastructure are also in planning and design (e.g., water line repairs and rehabilitation, storm drainage projects, etc.).
12. In conjunction with area school systems, identify campuses that have significant trip generation, especially where a sizable share of students – and possibly some faculty or staff – walk and bike to/from school, to pinpoint potential locations for adding sidewalk or shared-use path segments, filling gaps in the existing sidewalk network, adding on-street bike lanes or implementing other improvements to encourage alternatives to driving and enhance safety. Also monitor periodic opportunities to apply for grant funding specifically for such school-vicinity improvements.
13. Strengthen partnerships between local law enforcement and area school systems regarding planning for on-street drop-off/pick-up queueing and related disruptions to usual traffic flow during peak periods, and for overall congestion management and safety around school campuses, especially at the start of school years. Also coordinate on clear public communications regarding such traffic management plans and to address Frequently Asked Questions in advance.
14. In partnership with the Paducah Area Transit System, pursue ways to leverage and expand existing marketing to area residents and workers – as well as to tourists and other visitors – about transit options and services, taking even greater advantage of social media to disseminate information on how and where to ride local transit and thereby reduce peak-hour vehicular trips.

15. In conjunction with state and regional partners, emphasize resiliency in transportation network planning, including both redundancy in systems (e.g., multiple routes for reaching critical community facilities and key destinations) and protection from potential hazards and threats.

ACTIONS Involving More Targeted Planning / Study

16. Periodically update key transportation plans that establish overall principles for action and set the stage for local capital improvements planning and pursuit of external funding and grants (e.g., jurisdiction-wide transportation plan, pedestrian and bicycle master plans, transit system plan, etc.) – and now with the opportunity to elevate and maintain momentum in such planning through the new Paducah-McCracken MPO, including street network modeling/analysis and data-driven thoroughfare planning.
17. Conduct traffic studies at targeted locations, as needed, to better understand causes of congestion and to evaluate potential operational or lower-scale improvements that could improve traffic flow and safety short of roadway widenings or other significant and costly projects (e.g., access management measures, lane width adjustments and/or additional turning lanes at intersections, traffic signal adjustments or upgrades, etc.).
18. As done in the 2019 Paducah Small Urban Area Study, continue to identify corridors that could be candidates for “road diet” treatments (street retrofits that reallocate space within the available right-of-way to balance the movement and speed of motorized vehicles relative to the safe circulation of pedestrians, cyclists and disabled individuals). Such projects would incorporate “Complete Street” design principles and promote Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) compliance. Also monitor transportation funding opportunities intended to support such projects.
19. Investigate locations with the highest frequency of traffic incidents involving pedestrians and cyclists to assess the physical and operational characteristics, along with input from bike/ped advocates and roadway users to confirm higher-risk roadways and intersections. Also assess whether such high-frequency locations can be improved with low-cost enhancements such as curb bulb-outs, marked crosswalks, mid-road/median “refuge” areas, enhanced signage and/or better lighting.
20. Based on the locations of key employment clusters and workforce training centers (as identified in the Economic Development section of this plan):
 - Ensure transit routes and stops align with these essential locations.
 - Identify gaps in sidewalk coverage to get to employment opportunities from transit stops.
 - Factor these locations into bicycle network planning and priority improvements.
 - Monitor opportunities to apply for federal Economic Development Administration (EDA) grants to help build infrastructure that improves access to employment opportunities.
21. Periodically re-assess whether transit routes, stops and on-demand ride services are effectively meeting the mobility needs of seniors, persons with disabilities and areas with subsidized housing. Also confirm good sidewalk coverage between such housing locations and essential needs such as grocery stores, pharmacies and parks, trails and recreational facilities.
22. Periodically revisit whether a bike share program would be feasible – and acceptable – in and around Paducah’s downtown core area, including consideration of:
 - Projected costs of operations, maintenance and improving infrastructure for bike share stations.
 - Potential initial and sustainable funding sources.

- Potential public or private partners to help start, maintain and sponsor a bike share program, including a role for local businesses and vendors that already provide bike rentals and maintenance.
23. Implement mobility-related improvements identified through a master plan prepared in conjunction with the National Park Service, including potential new bike lanes as part of an urban bike loop strategy, and a planned extension of the Greenway Trail into Southside.
24. Continue to plan for the local implications of transportation technology advancements such as more widespread use of electric vehicles, autonomous vehicles, electric bikes and scooters, ride-sharing services and drones (e.g., for package deliveries, etc.).

ONGOING AND POTENTIAL PARTNERS RELATED TO TRANSPORTATION

- Area land development community (development design, street lighting, etc.)
- Area transportation and logistics businesses (rail, trucking, waterborne commerce, etc.)
- Bike Walk Kentucky
- Chain Reaction Cycling Club (Paducah)
- Delta Regional Authority
- Goodwill Kentucky (Last Mile to Work program providing bikes to assist commuters)
- Greater Paducah Economic Development / Paducah-McCracken County Industrial Development Authority
- Higher education and training institutions (access)
- Kentuckians for Better Transportation
- Kentucky advocacy organizations for individuals with disabilities
- Kentucky Association of Transportation Engineers
- Kentucky Cycling
- Kentucky Emergency Management Association
- Kentucky Mountain Bike Association
- Kentucky Public Transit Association
- Kentucky state government:
 - Kentucky Department for Local Government
 - Kentucky Division of Emergency Management
 - Kentucky Division of Right of Way and Utilities
 - Kentucky Office of the Americans with Disabilities Act
 - Kentucky Public Transportation Infrastructure Authority
 - Kentucky Transportation Cabinet
- McCracken County Public Schools
- Paducah-McCracken County Joint Sewer Agency (infrastructure coordination)
- Paducah Public Schools
- Paducah Water (infrastructure coordination)

- University of Kentucky
 - Kentucky Transportation Center
 - Technology Transfer (T2) Program (designated by Federal Highway Administration as Local Technical Assistance Program for Kentucky)

Economic Development

Paducah-McCracken County Comprehensive Plan

INTRODUCTION

The City of Paducah, McCracken County and the area's lead entities for economic development — from Greater Paducah Economic Development (GPED) and the Paducah-McCracken County Industrial Development Authority to the Paducah Area Chamber of Commerce, Paducah Convention and Visitors Bureau, Paducah Main Street, Sprocket and the Purchase Area Development District — continue to work on key market factors they can directly influence. These include utility infrastructure availability and capacity, suitable locations and spaces for business investment and growth, the size and skills of the local workforce, networking and support among existing and prospective new local businesses, and processes for obtaining development approvals and permits.

Local governments create synergy by providing basic public services, on the one hand, while also supporting economic development initiatives. Increased economic activity that creates a growing tax base better enables local government to provide the infrastructure and services desired by residents and businesses. In turn, the services, infrastructure and amenities provided are enticements that encourage further economic growth. Well-constructed economic development policies will provide Paducah and McCracken County the greatest opportunity to influence the quality, quantity and timing of development. Such policies create the ability to shift some of the risk of funding public improvements to private sector partners and will afford the opportunity to ensure that more of the area's growth "pays for itself."

Successful economic development also requires a focus on quality of place, capitalizing on the area's special character and Paducah's often-cited "charm" and "hometown feel" to attract and retain businesses and high-skilled workers – and to draw even more visitors seeking shopping, services, entertainment, recreation, arts and culture, and heritage tourism. The Recreation and Amenities section of this plan also emphasizes the contribution of a robust tourism sector as part of the area economy.

Why This Comprehensive Plan Section Is Important For Paducah And McCracken County

- Connects this Comprehensive Plan, which is focused on the area's overall growth, development and revitalization, to more detailed economic plans and strategies overseen by the area's lead entities for economic development.
- Builds on previous and ongoing efforts by the City of Paducah, McCracken County and other partners to encourage and accommodate new business investment in the area while working to revitalize older established areas.
- Reinforces local government's role in promoting the public's general welfare by broadening economic opportunity in the area, whether in terms of the range and quality of job opportunities, programs and resources for enhancing one's marketable skills, improved mobility to access employment and education sites, or the environment for supporting home-grown entrepreneurs.
- Links to other plan sections that address the prerequisites for a vibrant economy, including public infrastructure capacity, available land for growth of new and existing business, all forms of transportation for moving workers and goods, and attainable housing options and a quality living environment to ensure an adequate labor pool to meet the needs of area employers.
- Highlights the continuing need to promote equitable access to the area's economic opportunities to uplift the life prospects of all area residents.

Defining “Economic Development”

Economic development is a shared effort between local governments and the business community with the mutual benefit of increased economic activity and revenue.

At the core of all economic development programs is to attract and retain businesses, create jobs, stabilize and grow the local tax base, and enhance local quality of life. To achieve these goals, economic development programs encompass a wide range of activities:

- Business retention and expansion assistance.
- Business recruitment.
- Marketing and branding.
- Small business development.
- “Economic gardening” (a data-centric approach to identifying and assisting local high-growth companies).
- Incentives.
- Workforce development.
- Tourism, including cultural draws (art, historic, music).
- Improved public services, processes and infrastructure.

LEGACY OF PAST PLANNING

This new Comprehensive Plan builds on previous plans and studies completed by the City of Paducah, McCracken County and other partners. Those most relevant to the Economic Development topic include:

- City of Paducah Comprehensive Plan (adopted July 2007, amended June 2012, readopted June 2017)
- McCracken County Comprehensive Plan (adopted August 2013, amended November 2018)
- Forward Paducah (2017 update)
- Brownfields Assessment and Reuse/Redevelopment grant initiative (2022-present)
- Renaissance Area [Downtown] Master Plan (RAMP, 2011, amended 2013)

“Greater Paducah is the creative heart of Kentucky — building on a foundation of education, arts, and healthy living to inspire businesses and families to prosper.”

**Vision statement from
Forward Paducah report
Greater Paducah
Economic Development**

Accomplishments

Progress and achievements resulting from past planning and implementation efforts were identified through leadership and community input to this plan, along with other documentation. Significant items cited that are most relevant to the Economic Development topic include:

- Promotion of population and community growth.
- Ongoing growth of the area’s healthcare sector.

- Success of Sprocket as a “launchpad” for local entrepreneurs and start-up businesses, through financial support, physical coworking space and other programming.
- Improved relationship with and increased volume of economic development leads from the State of Kentucky, while still needing more state attention to and resources for western Kentucky.
- Continued recognition of West Kentucky Community and Technical College as one of the nation’s top community colleges (selected from more than 1,000 community colleges nationwide as a top-five Finalist with Distinction for the prestigious Aspen Prize in 2021, 2015 and 2011 — the first year of the biannual award program focused on student outcomes — and a top-10 Finalist in 2017 and 2013).
- Grant-funded improvements to the Triple Rail business park in West Paducah.
- Delta Regional Authority grant support for port improvements.
- Terminal upgrades at Barkley Regional Airport.
- Ongoing neighborhood revitalization efforts, including commercial incentives and other efforts to restore local business activity.
- Ongoing downtown revitalization and enhancement efforts.

KEY PLANNING ISSUES AND CONSIDERATIONS

Through the Paducah-McCracken Today and Plan Direction phases of the comprehensive planning effort, numerous real and perceived community issues and needs were identified through leadership and public engagement activities, as well as through the work of the plan consultants and their interactions with an appointed Advisory Group and City and County staff. Additionally, the City’s Board of Commissioners identify annual strategic priorities, which in 2023 included Community Growth, Downtown and Neighborhoods.

Key issues and considerations that led to the goals and action items in this Economic Development section include (along with specific points and suggestions from leadership and community input):

More Diverse Economy and Jobs

- Add wider variety, better-quality and higher-paying jobs — competing cities have surplus of unfilled jobs while our area is exporting labor.
- Build investment and employment in sectors with higher-paying jobs (beyond retail and services, tourism-driven jobs, etc.).
- Take better advantage of transportation assets and location.
- Future of gaseous diffusion plant site and area role in energy sector (National Energy Hub designation) — but caution on solar investment.
- Attract emerging industries and tech businesses, including manufacturing.
- Just outside the location sweet spot for electric vehicle investment.
- Build on medical concentration.
- Support small/family businesses.
- Access to capital for growth companies.

QUOTABLE from Community Survey

“I hope that more people realize the opportunity we have as a central location for transportation. This would include river, rail, air and highway.”

“I love how we encourage mom and pop owned business in downtown area. I like seeing the arts being a major focus.”

- Broadband upgrades.
- Unique Innovation Hub asset at Paducah Tilghman High School campus.

Workforce

- Population growth!
- Housing priority — plus child care, public transportation (pull workers closer in from large regional labor shed).
- Retain and attract families in 20-40 age range.
- Build on nationally-recognized workforce programs at West Kentucky Community and Technical College — but difficulty filling even their senior faculty positions (IT, nursing).
- Add programs for leading-edge sectors (robotics, Artificial Intelligence, green energy).
- Employer support for education and training to fill workforce needs — and lower minimum requirements.
- Divert “untapped” workforce from lower-paying retail and tourism jobs.
- Shortage of civil engineers and architects to design and expedite local projects.
- Equity in job market and economic opportunity.
- Link to criminal justice system and area social services — keep people out of system, and bring rehabilitated individuals back into workforce.

Retention is Job 1

According to the International Economic Development Council, estimates show that it takes eight times the effort (in staff time, marketing trips, site tours, etc.) to attract a new business than it takes to retain an existing one.

Data from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics shows that 70% of new jobs in the U.S. are created by existing businesses. These facts highlight the importance of working with existing companies as local engines of job creation.

SOURCE: Congressional Research Service, Small Business Administration and Job Creation.

Land Availability / Site Readiness

- Acquire more business/industrial park space and make shovel-ready for investment.
- Cleared sites with infrastructure, storm drainage, utilities and broadband.
- Away from floodplain.
- Including for river access and rail proximity (era of grant funding for ports and rail, opportunities for public/private partnerships).
- Spec buildings for earlier-stage need for “shell space” before land/building purchases.
- Single point of contact by placing land under Industrial Development Authority.
- More attention, resources from State of Kentucky.

Area Framework for Economic Development

- Continue enhanced coordination efforts and definition of roles among area entities.
- Stronger regional economic development entity beyond limited regional Chamber role, West Kentucky Workforce Board.

- Staying competitive with other jurisdictions and regions through readiness to offer robust incentives when warranted, beyond what prospects see as routine and have come to expect most anywhere.
- Lack broader foundation support as in other places.
- Local investment environment for supporting large-scale commercial/ industrial development.
- City/County coordination to get things done versus negative public perception (especially due to nature of local media coverage).

Economic Development Involves ...

The practice of building **resiliency, diversity and dynamism** into a local economy ... using programs, projects and tactical implementation tools and incentives (tax redirection, marketing branding, capacity-building, infrastructure investments, etc.) designed to grow the employment and tax base and position a community for emerging economic trends and opportunities at both the regional and global levels.

Marketing and Branding

- “Who is telling our story — and to whom?”
- Multi-modal transportation infrastructure as key selling point.
- Communicate size of regional market and extent of tourism draw (daytime and weekend population).
- Spread message that Paducah has more and better amenities than most cities its size.
- Emphasize proximity to Nashville and St. Louis major metros — and cost-of-living advantage versus bigger cities.
- Communicate a welcoming and friendly culture.
- Need to “better understand and tap into the ‘magic’ of Paducah” — before people get here.

Arts and Tourism Contribution

- Build on area’s arts/crafts/culture history as one of nearly 300 global cities in UNESCO Creative Cities Network.
- Better understanding of economic impact (e.g., Quilt Week, outdoor recreation).
- Extent of pass-through traffic and visitation, including business travel (hotels, restaurants, traveler services) — and resulting transient room tax revenue from high hotel occupancy.
- Visitation from river cruises.
- National Quilt Museum and other tourism draws.
- Level of facilities (convention center, etc.) and annual events (Quilt Week, etc.).
- Outdoor recreation and nature-based tourism (Land Between the Lakes, rivers/dams).
- Sports Tourism Athletic Complex.
- Diminishing State of Kentucky support.

Quality of Place

- Regional hub city role (retail/services, health care, education, county seat, entertainment/culture, events/amenities).
- Downtown restoration and neighborhood revitalization efforts.
- Park and greenway/trail amenities — now adding sports complex.

- Quality of performing arts and events.
- Restaurant quality.
- Outdoor recreation close by.
- Level of medical services for size of city (because of 250K+ regional market).
- Protect and grow the image of big-city amenities with small-town atmosphere.
- Crime concerns.
- Not enough here yet to prevent “brain drain”? Starts with a good job and place to live.

FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION

This Framework for Action section builds off of the plan priorities confirmed with City and County officials during the transition from the Paducah-McCracken Today to the Paducah-McCracken Tomorrow phase of Comprehensive Plan development — especially Planning Themes 1, 1A, 4, 5 and 6 for this Economic Development section. The plan goals and action strategies are aimed at “connecting the dots” between a set of community improvement fundamentals for the area that involve:

Planning Theme 1:

Making the area more attractive to retain — or regain — youth who grew up here, and to attract younger individuals and families.

Planning Theme 1A:

Continuing efforts to diversify the area’s economic and employment base, for long-term economic sustainability and also to offer a wider range of job options to current and prospective residents.

Planning Theme 1B:

Increasing the quantity and variety of housing options.

Planning Theme 2:

Being a safe community with good City/County public safety services (police, fire, emergency medical service).

Planning Theme 3:

Improving infrastructure condition, particularly for storm water management.

Planning Theme 4:

Sustaining momentum on neighborhood and corridor revitalization.

Planning Theme 5:

Taking greater economic advantage of the area’s location and transportation assets.

Planning Theme 6:

Building on the area’s tourism success, including through sustained commitment to arts, crafts and culture.

Driven by Data

Businesses base their location decisions on a variety of factors such as existing workforce skills and programs, site availability, access to transportation networks, and utility and infrastructure capacity. Retailers also focus on median income, disposable income, population size and density, and spending patterns. Municipal governments have little control over some of these factors. However, using this data can help determine where to focus economic development efforts and incentive policies.

The most effective economic development initiatives focus on unique community strengths and local advantages to businesses locating in your community.

What connects all of these planning themes is the desire to retain and attract more population to Paducah and McCracken County, including those who grew up here. The actions in this Economic Development section involve tangible steps that will lead to achievement of the goals:

GOALS FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Goal 1:

A resilient area economy with a diverse yet stable base built on established businesses, new sources of investment and job creation, a supportive environment for entrepreneurs, and a local real estate market attractive for emerging development opportunities.

Goal 2:

A continued holistic approach to economic development that encompasses overall community renewal, enhancement and quality of place for the enjoyment of residents, workers and visitors.

Goal 3:

Community assets and infrastructure that support ongoing economic development momentum, including necessary transportation and utility infrastructure, technology, education, and attainable and appealing housing options.

Goal 4:

Continued capitalization on Paducah and McCracken County's position as the hub community of western Kentucky for health care, education, shopping and services, entertainment and culture, and transportation linkages, among many other assets and regional draws.

Goal 5:

A fresh identity and image for Paducah and McCracken County within Kentucky and beyond, appropriate to the area's renewed growth and economic stature.

A Goal is ...

a statement of a desired outcome ("end") toward which efforts are directed as expressed by more specific objectives and action steps ("means").

ACTIONS

The actions below are categorized into the five types of plan implementation actions highlighted throughout this plan.

Action Leaders

With the support and direction of City and County elected officials, action leaders for most initiatives involving Economic Development will include:

- City of Paducah Administration, Planning Department
- McCracken County Community Development
- Greater Paducah Economic Development
- Paducah-McCracken County Industrial Development Authority
- Paducah Area Chamber of Commerce
- Paducah Convention and Visitors Bureau
- Sprocket

Various advisory Boards and Commissions also have some role in Economic Development, including:

City Boards and Commissions

- Creative and Cultural Council

Plan Actions Involve ...

seizing a special opportunity or addressing a particular challenge one faces, given limited resources — financial and otherwise — and recognizing that various routine and ongoing activities will continue in the meantime.

- Paducah Convention and Visitors Bureau Board
- Paducah Main Street Board
- Paducah Riverfront Development Advisory Board
- Planning Commission
- Southside Steering Committee
- Urban Renewal and Community Development Agency

County Boards and Commissions

- Planning Commission

Others

- Barkley Regional Airport Authority Board
- Paducah-McCracken County Convention Center Corporation Board
- Paducah-McCracken County Industrial Development Authority Board
- Paducah-McCracken County Riverport Authority Board

ACTIONS Involving Capital Investments

1. Seek federal and state funding to upgrade broadband service in McCracken County where needed, especially from the federal Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act of 2021 and other sources.
2. Seek additional local Industrial Development Authority funding for further speculative shovel-ready site development, especially to satisfy the land and space needs of businesses in the area's identified target industries.

ACTIONS Involving Programs and Initiatives

3. Continue implementing GPED's targeted business attraction strategy focused specifically on the marine and logistics value chains (e.g., manufacturing, parts, suppliers, vendors, service providers), along with further growth in the medical and technology sectors.
4. Incubate a business cluster focused around clean energy investments, leveraging the area's National Energy Hub status and developing new curricula among area educational institutions.
5. Establish an online entrepreneur resource portal and clearinghouse based on a model program in the Kansas City area (kcsourcelink.com).
6. Seek funding to create an in-demand worker relocation program specifically for engineers, welders and medical workers, modeled after Paducah's signature artist relocation program.
7. Improve individuals' skills and employability in sectors primed for growth in the area, including through expanded apprenticeship programs and targeted technical training (e.g., AI, robotics, green energy, avionics, etc.).
8. Expand local labor force participation through outreach and support to target demographics (e.g., older workers, veterans and those overcoming time in the criminal justice system, such as through expungement clinics for minor offenders).
9. Continue attracting broad participation in the Paducah Area Chamber's leadership development and networking programs (Leadership Paducah, Paducah Young Professionals, Youth LEAD, Intern Initiative, etc.) which can also support youth and talent retention efforts.

10. In conjunction with related actions items in the Housing and Neighborhoods section of this plan, capitalize local gap-financing programs for new housing development.
11. Maintain Paducah's Tree City USA recognition from the Arbor Day Foundation (now for 31 consecutive years in 2023) and pursue more community recognitions and competitive rankings that are beneficial for economic development purposes and general marketing of the area — with All-America City honors through the National Civic League a potential next milestone to aim for.

ACTIONS Involving Regulations and Standards

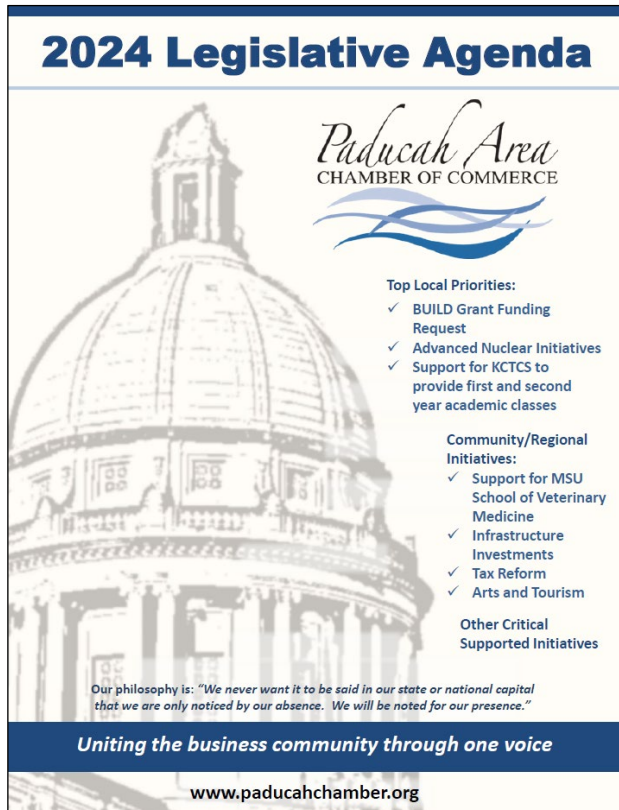
None for this plan section.

ACTIONS Involving Partnerships and Coordination

12. Convene the region's economic development leadership to discuss the potential creation of a new regional marketing and advocacy-based entity or subsidiary agency, to address the desire to present a more unified image and message through marketing efforts led by one area entity.
13. Organize a semi-annual, all-agency economic development summit to promote greater interagency coordination and to mobilize around ongoing and emerging regional economic priorities.
14. Create a multi-agency working group to focus on implementing and operationalizing particular opportunities cited in the Forward Paducah target industry study.
15. Seek additional corporate sponsorships (i.e., board seats) to enable Sprocket to expand its grant competitions and establish a health care accelerator.
16. Continue coordination with the area's legislative delegation to secure more state support for arts and tourism promotion in western Kentucky, as well as statewide, as included on the Paducah Area Chamber's 2024 Legislative Agenda.
17. Continue local government and community support for exceptional secondary and higher education to maintain the area's longer-term talent pipeline.

ACTIONS Involving More Targeted Planning / Study

18. Conduct periodic reviews of unique or supplemental economic development incentives used by other Kentucky peer cities for possible use in Paducah and McCracken County.
19. Enlist area higher educational institutions to develop a white paper examining how McCracken County and the region can capitalize on the National Energy Hub designation.



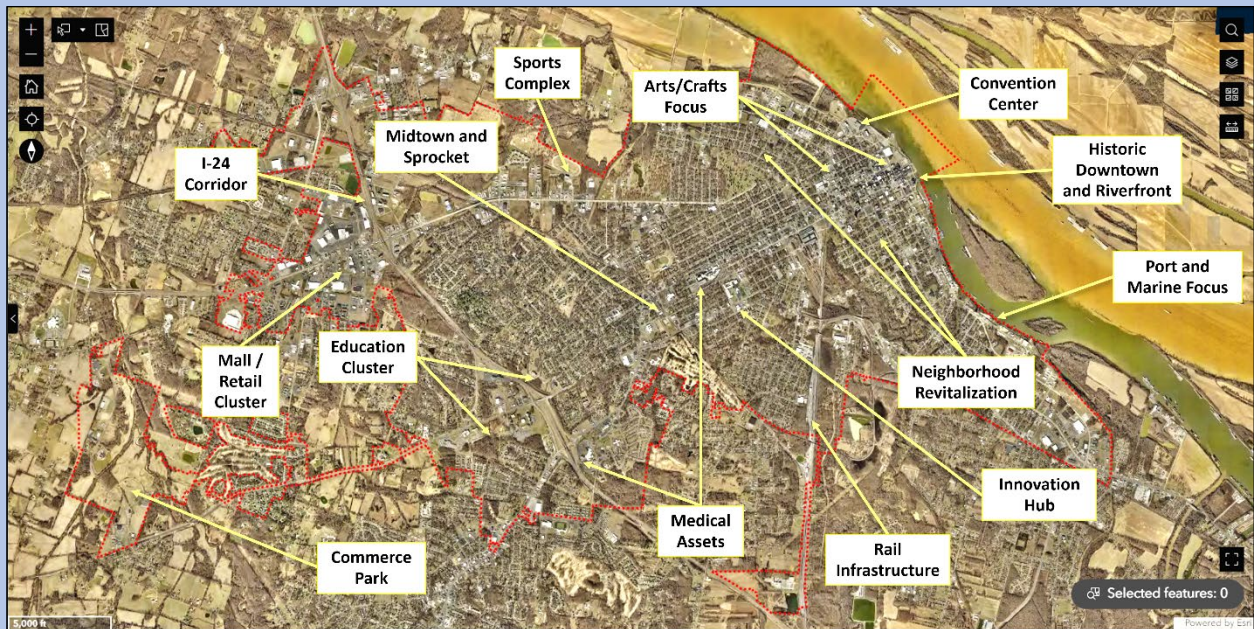
ONGOING AND POTENTIAL PARTNERS RELATED TO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- Banking/lending/finance community
- Barkley Regional Airport Authority
- Delta Regional Authority
- Greater Paducah Economic Development / Paducah-McCracken County Industrial Development Authority
- Higher education and training institutions
- Jackson Purchase Energy Cooperative
- Kentucky Association for Economic Development
- Kentucky Association of Manufacturers
- Kentucky Chamber of Commerce
- Kentucky Small Business Development Center
- Kentucky state government:
 - Kentucky Arts Council
 - Kentucky Cabinet for Economic Development (Team Kentucky)
 - Kentucky Commonwealth Office of Technology
 - Kentucky Council on Postsecondary Education
 - Kentucky Department of Agriculture
 - Kentucky Department of Education
 - Kentucky Department for Local Government
 - Kentucky Education and Workforce Development Cabinet
 - Kentucky Energy and Environment Cabinet
 - Kentucky Governor’s Office
 - Kentucky Infrastructure Authority
 - Kentucky Labor Cabinet
 - Kentucky Product Development Initiative
 - Kentucky Tourism, Arts and Heritage Cabinet
- Major employers, key business sectors
- McCracken County Schools
- Paducah Area Chamber of Commerce
- Paducah Convention & Visitors Bureau
- Paducah-McCracken County Convention Center Corporation
- Paducah-McCracken County Riverport Authority
- Paducah Public Schools (and Innovation Hub)
- Purchase Area Development District

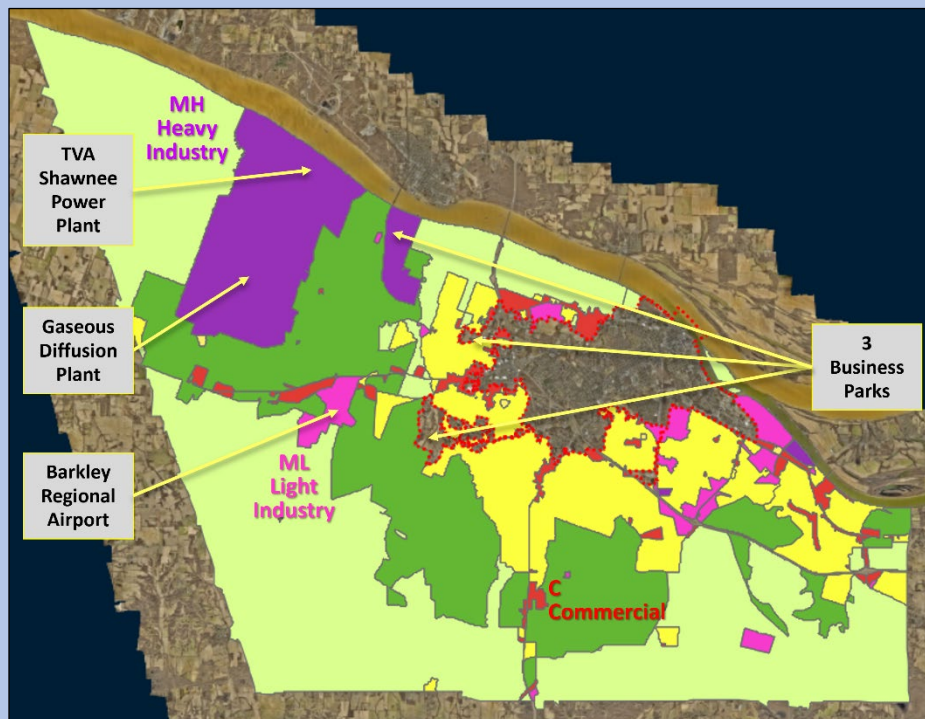
- Real estate/development community
- Sprocket
- Utility providers
- Western Kentucky Workforce Board
- World Trade Center Kentucky

AREA ECONOMIC LANDSCAPE

City of Paducah and McCracken County



Also in McCracken County (with applicable zoning)



Recreation and Amenities

Paducah-McCracken County Comprehensive Plan

INTRODUCTION

While all aspects of this Comprehensive Plan ultimately shape the livability of Paducah and McCracken County, this Recreation and Amenities section especially reinforces the quality of life their residents enjoy, along with the events, leisure and recreational activities, and cultural amenities that draw visitors to the area. At the time of this plan, City and County leaders and residents were already thinking in general about all the elements that help make their area of western Kentucky appealing – and ways that it can be a more complete community in the future.

With renewed population growth in the area and ongoing transition of land for new housing and other development, it is important to maintain and enhance existing parks and to increase the quantity and quality of developed recreational acreage, along with greenways, trails and other recreation offerings. This will benefit not only current residents but also those who will make Paducah and McCracken County their home in the decades ahead.

Why This Comprehensive Plan Section Is Important For Paducah And McCracken County

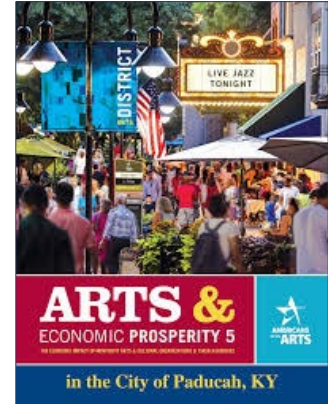
- Emphasizes that parks, open space and recreation facilities are an essential part of a healthy and sustainable community, offering relaxation and exercise outside of the home and work and beyond school activities.
- Underscores that much like streets, utilities, and police and fire protection, parks are another component of the core services provided by local government – and often among the public services most valued by residents and also enjoyed by visitors.
- Highlights that along with the area’s unique heritage and appreciation for arts, crafts and culture, Paducah and McCracken County also offer close proximity to other regional assets such as Land Between the Lakes National Recreation Area, Kentucky Dam Village State Park, the area’s four rivers in Kentucky Tourism’s “Western Waterlands” Region, the major metro areas of Nashville and St. Louis, and historic sites and leisure destinations in various small communities across western Kentucky.
- Reinforces that the quality of land, water and air resources is also essential to the character and livability of a community, especially for an area that is endowed with an abundance of green and rural landscapes and scenic beauty.

LEGACY OF PAST PLANNING

This new Comprehensive Plan builds on previous plans and studies completed by the City of Paducah, McCracken County and other partners. Those most relevant to the Recreation and Amenities topic include:

- City of Paducah Comprehensive Plan (adopted July 2007, amended June 2012, readopted June 2017)
- McCracken County Comprehensive Plan (adopted August 2013, amended November 2018)
- City of Paducah Comprehensive Strategic Plan (2020)
- Paducah Parks and Recreation Master Plan (2020)
- Renaissance Area [Downtown] Master Plan (RAMP, 2011, amended 2013)

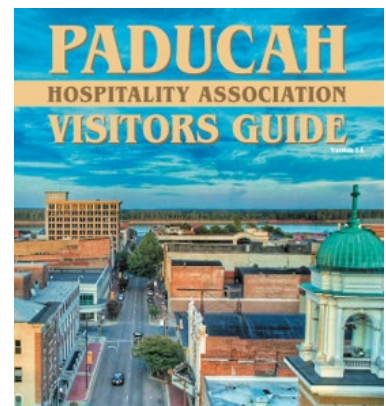
- McCracken County parks and greenway/trails planning, including Master Plan Report for McCracken County Athletic Complex (2021)
- Arts and Economic Prosperity in the City of Paducah study (2017)
- Creative and Cultural Council Strategic Plan (undated draft)
- City of Paducah Public Art Policy: Administrative Guidelines for the Creative Cultural Council (undated draft)



Accomplishments

Progress and achievements resulting from past planning and implementation efforts were identified through leadership and community input to this plan, along with other documentation. Significant items cited that are most relevant to the Recreation and Amenities topic include:

- Further reinforcement of Paducah and McCracken County as a regional hub of western Kentucky, as highlighted in the Economic Development section of this plan, including for shopping, entertainment and leisure, recreation and cultural activities.
- The extent and variety of parks found within the city and county, as well as nearby in western Kentucky, in part from implementation activities following park system master plans.
- Additional connectivity achieved between the Clyde F. Boyles Greenway Trail, the McCracken County trail system and the riverfront – and other community destinations reachable from this network.
- Ongoing improvements to McCracken County parks and recreation facilities through an annual \$500,000 budget allocation.
- Formation of the McCracken County Sports and Tourism Commission and related steps toward the upcoming new Sports Tourism Athletic Complex, also as a joint City-County initiative.
- Ongoing grants success, including use of post-pandemic American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funds for the Sports Tourism Athletic Complex, among other uses.
- A recent River, Trails and Conservation Assistance Program Technical Assistance Grant to the City from the National Park Service (NPS), through which NPS personnel helped prepare a master plan for extending the Greenway Trail, obtain community input for an urban bike loop plan, and prepare for a future application to become a designated Kentucky Trail Town.
[<https://www.kentuckytourism.com/things-to-do/outdoors/trail-towns>]
- Benefits accrued since Paducah's recognition as a United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Creative City, enabling the local creative community to "work with like-minded people around the world."
- The area's recognition also for its culinary scene, with a variety of quality restaurants.
- People drawn by the renewed vibrancy of an "intact" and "charming, restored" downtown that offers "walkability in a compact area" and "historic resources unlike other cities."
- Increased riverfront activity and river cruise stops, with the tourism they bring.
- An active convention center, along with relatively high hotel occupancy year-round and the transient room tax revenue this generates.



- Invaluable word-of-mouth marketing and awareness-raising about the area, described as “a gem of western Kentucky” and a “surprise” – “a place where a lot is going on but is still unexpected.”
- An increasing variety of amenities and activities sought by younger demographics.

KEY PLANNING ISSUES AND CONSIDERATIONS

Through the Paducah-McCracken Today and Plan Direction phases of the comprehensive planning effort, numerous real and perceived community issues and needs were identified through leadership and public engagement activities, as well as through the work of the plan consultants and their interactions with an appointed Advisory Group and City and County staff. Additionally, the City’s Board of Commissioners identify annual strategic priorities, which in 2023 included Bike Lanes and Trails, City Facilities, Downtown and Quality of Life, with Protecting Key Historical and Cultural Resources, and continuous improvement to Paducah Sports Park added as 2024 priorities along with continuation of Downtown, Quality of Life, Trails and Bike Lanes, and continuous improvement to City Facilities.

Key issues and considerations that led to the goals and action items in this Recreation and Amenities section include (along with specific points and suggestions from leadership and community input):

Needs of People

- Overall “quality of life,” including health and wellness, lifelong learning and cultural enrichment.
- The “things to do” connection to retaining and attracting population as highlighted elsewhere in this plan.
- Human-scale design.
- Life quality and opportunities for personal growth in inner-city neighborhoods.
- More activities for children
- More social inclusivity – “respect and celebrate diversity.”
- Consider the needs of all cultures and age ranges.
- Related to Community Facilities Goal #2 in the County’s previous Comprehensive Plan: “Provide an adequate amount and variety of recreational opportunities to satisfy the full range of needs of the population.”
- Keep the area a safe place to live.

Long-Term Parks and Trails Maintenance – and the Desire for More of Both

- Adequate funding for implementation of master plans.
- Ongoing capital project and maintenance/repair needs beyond just funding basic operations (e.g., Pavilion Dome).
- Hopes for new Sports Tourism Athletic Complex to boost revenue.
- More ... urban trails, bike trails within the city and into the county, and pocket parks.
- Need for new parks in growth areas.

Leadership in Arts/Crafts/Culture and How it Boosts the Area's Image

- Link to the Economic Development section emphasis, within this plan, about building on the area's arts/crafts/culture history as one of nearly 300 global cities in the UNESCO Creative Cities Network.
- Affordability challenges for the creative community (cost of spaces to live and work).
- Advocacy to fund the historic Columbia Theatre restoration as it would "add another layer to the area's arts and culture focus, maintain a lynchpin between Downtown and Lowertown, avoid another empty space (and the associated demolition cost), and add more entertainment appeal for younger demographics."



Strong Tourism Base to Build On

- Extent of unique assets (architectural, cultural, historical, natural).
- Achieving longer stays beyond pass-through travelers, business travel and weekenders.
- Growing international appeal.
- Ongoing riverfront enhancement, activation and engagement of visitors arriving by boat.
- More outdoor activities.
- Logistical challenges with the extent of area events and festivals.
- Accommodating a growing tourist desire for diverse and inclusive places to visit.
- Coordination and communication among the Downtown/tourism/hospitality community, including on cross marketing and internal marketing efforts to address typical complaints about not enough "things to do."
- Better connection between the Convention and Expo Center and Downtown.
- Support for architectural preservation and restoration.
- Advocacy for state funding and support for the tourism sector, beyond just advertising.

Natural Resources Preservation

- A greener and better utilized riverfront.
- Tree preservation and avoidance of clear-cutting of development sites, as well as maintaining Paducah's Tree City USA status.
- Maintain the area's urban tree canopy, especially given climate trends and increasing exposure to heat.

QUOTABLE from Community Survey

"The up and coming sports complex will not only help our city economically but will have something to offer children to keep them engaged in positive activities."

"I love our commitment to quality of life for our citizens. The Greenway Trail, Noble Park, Riverfront, downtown entertainment district all contribute to a healthy, exciting lifestyle."

"We have a thriving artist community which contributes to our community and tourism."

"I like our connected community. How we as a collective strive to be a unit of one. This is a wonderful place to raise your children."

"Revitalize the buildings we have."

"Please leave our riverfront as intact as possible."

"Our community needs to be safer and provide more options for healthy lifestyles – safer bike routes, more bike trails, etc."

"More activities at the Carson Center, Convention Center and Cherry Civic Center."

"Make sure all residents are heard. Make everyone feels welcome."

"I hope to see Paducah and McCracken County work to make the whole city walkable, bikeable and a place for young people to want to stay."

- Water quality in area rivers and streams.
- More green and less paving, including for the storm drainage benefits.
- Expanded recycling.
- Tax incentives to preserve natural areas.

FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION

This Framework for Action section builds off of the plan priorities confirmed with City and County officials during the transition from the Paducah-McCracken Today to the Paducah-McCracken Tomorrow phase of Comprehensive Plan development — especially Planning Themes 1, 2 and 6 for this Recreation and Amenities section. The plan goals and action strategies are aimed at “connecting the dots” between a set of community improvement fundamentals for the area that involve:

Planning Theme 1:

Making the area more attractive to retain — or regain — youth who grew up here, and to attract younger individuals and families.

Planning Theme 1A:

Continuing efforts to diversify the area’s economic and employment base, for long-term economic sustainability and also to offer a wider range of job options to current and prospective residents.

Planning Theme 1B:

Increasing the quantity and variety of housing options.

Planning Theme 2:

Being a safe community with good City/County public safety services (police, fire, emergency medical service).

Planning Theme 3:

Improving infrastructure condition, particularly for stormwater management.

Planning Theme 4:

Sustaining momentum on neighborhood and corridor revitalization.

Planning Theme 5:

Taking greater economic advantage of the area’s location and transportation assets.

Planning Theme 6:

Building on the area’s tourism success, including through sustained commitment to arts, crafts and culture.

What connects all of these planning themes is the desire to retain and attract more population to Paducah and McCracken County, including those who grew up here. The actions in this Recreation and Amenities section involve tangible steps that will lead to achievement of the goals:

GOALS FOR RECREATION AND AMENITIES

Goal 1:

The area’s sustained success as a vibrant hub of western Kentucky, for both residents and visitors, enlivened by a vibrant downtown and active riverfront, an array of arts, cultural and entertainment offerings, and popular community events and festivals throughout the year.

Goal 2:

Ongoing reinvestment in parks and playgrounds to keep their offerings inviting, safe and inclusive, and a more connected community through gathering places, paths and greenway trails accessible to all.

A Goal is ...

a statement of a desired outcome (“end”) toward which efforts are directed as expressed by more specific objectives and action steps (“means”).

Goal 3:

Convenient and equitable access to parks and recreation facilities that enable all ages to stay active and fit, enjoy quiet places for connecting with nature, and pursue their indoor and outdoor wellness activities close to home.

Goal 4:

A community that thrives on and leverages the economic and social power of the arts and culture to enhance its fiscal strength, regional reputation and overall quality of life for residents of all ages.

Goal 5:

Continued protection and promotion of the area's physical and cultural heritage, especially where it is tangibly visible in historic architecture, designated districts and landmarks, and distinctive neighborhoods and notable sites.

Goal 6:

A more resilient city and county through enhanced protection of natural landscapes, reduced energy consumption and waste generation, and efficient use and conservation of land and water resources.

ACTIONS

The actions below are categorized into the five types of plan implementation actions highlighted throughout this plan.

Action Leaders

With the support and direction of City and County elected officials, action leaders for most initiatives involving Recreation and Amenities will include:

- City of Paducah – Administration-Grants, Engineering, Parks and Recreation, Planning (including Main Street)
- McCracken County – Community Development, Parks, Planning and Zoning

Various advisory Boards and Commissions also have some role in Recreation and Amenities, including:

City Boards and Commissions

- Brooks Stadium Commission
- Civic Beautification Board (and Garden Clubs)
- Creative and Cultural Council
- Golf Commission
- Historical and Architectural Review Commission
- Main Street Board
- Planning Commission
- Public Monument Committee
- Riverfront Development Advisory Board
- Tree Advisory Board

County Boards and Commissions

- Carson Park

Plan Actions Involve ...

seizing a special opportunity or addressing a particular challenge one faces, given limited resources — financial and otherwise — and recognizing that various routine and ongoing activities will continue in the meantime.

- Civic Beautification
- Convention Center
- Library
- Planning Commission
- Sports and Tourism Commission

Others

- Paducah Convention and Visitors Bureau
- Paducah-McCracken County Convention Center Corporation

ACTIONS Involving Capital Investments

1. Continue to implement specific capital projects identified in the City's Parks and Recreation Master Plan, prioritizing projects which promote active and healthy living opportunities for all ages. Also pursue more extensions of, and links between, the City and County trail systems, including for improved access to the Perkins Creek Nature Preserve.
2. Continue to invest in new acreage for future parks and recreation purposes, particularly within areas that are currently underserved by parks (e.g., as identified in the City's Parks and Recreation Master Plan).
 - Invest in acreage, as available, that is classified as higher-risk flood zones or in other difficult to develop areas.
3. As new playground equipment is needed in parks, continue to consider inclusive playground equipment that is accessible to children with a variety of physical and sensory needs and abilities.
4. Along with recreational trail projects, prioritize sidewalk extension and repair projects and crosswalk improvements in areas where sidewalks are the main way to provide continuity in, and improved access to the trail system.
5. Take advantage of opportunities to link the design and construction of specific capital projects to community beautification objectives, such as along corridors and at high-profile gateways to the city and county. This can include supplementing public infrastructure with art and design elements that help to improve the aesthetics of and/or screen an otherwise utilitarian capital project. Possibilities include overpasses and viaducts (with the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet), ground and elevated water storage tanks, utility cabinets and fire hydrants. In downtown areas, this can include creative designs for street furniture, bike racks, trash containers, signage and lighting fixtures, as well as enhancements during alley improvements.

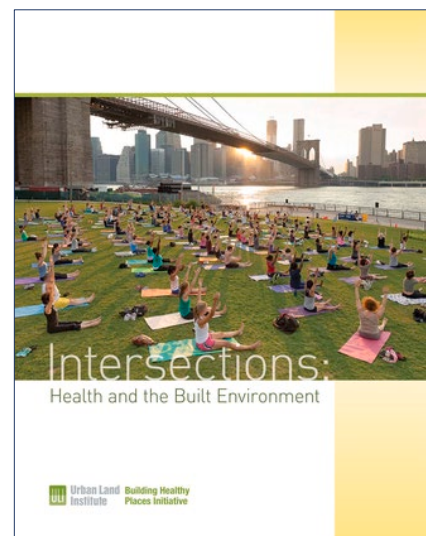
Parks and Health

Well-designed parks and trails can encourage and allow a safe place for exercise and community interaction, also providing mental health benefits such as stress reduction. Local governments and other public agencies can use tools such as Health Impact Assessments (HIAs) to quantify and qualify the potential public health effects of proposed policies, plans or development projects. This includes the distribution of benefits and costs within the community.

Health Impact Assessments commend strategies for monitoring and managing health and for bringing public health issues to decision-makers outside of the public health field, such as in transportation and land use. The assessments can be voluntary or regulatory processes that focus on health outcomes.

HIAs can be completed specific to recreational projects to evaluate how best to maximize the positive impact of new park and trail investments on public health.

SOURCE: Intersections: Health and The Environment, Urban Land Institute (2013).



ACTIONS Involving Programs and Initiatives

6. Maintain Paducah's designation as a Tree City USA through the Arbor Day Foundation as one way to continue reaping the environmental, economic and aesthetic benefits of a healthy and robust urban tree canopy.
7. Enhance the appearance of more primary gateways and high-profile roadway corridors within the city and county, using these opportunities to establish "first impressions," promote the area's image and communicate community values.
8. Continue the area's event planning focus, across City and County departments and with community partners, especially for the Downtown and riverfront area. Also ensure responsiveness to feedback and suggestions from residents, visitors and those involved in event planning, staffing, security and other support roles.
9. As also included in the Growth Capacity section of this plan, continually evaluate new technologies and options for improving dissemination of all City and County information, including for recreational programming and community events.
10. As also recommended in the Housing and Neighborhoods section, pursue opportunities to advance the Paducah-McCracken County area as a lifelong community, including Age-Friendly certification from the American Association of Retired Persons (AARP). Also explore principles and resources available from the 8-80 Cities non-profit organization, which advocates that "if everything we do in our cities is great for an 8 year old and an 80 year old, then it will be great for all people."
11. Build on Paducah's past award recognitions (Enterprise Cities, Great American Main Street) and pursue more community recognitions and competitive rankings that are beneficial for economic development purposes and general marketing of the area (e.g., All-America City honors through the National Civic League, Scenic City certifications through Scenic America, Kentucky Trail Town designation through Kentucky Tourism, etc.).

ACTIONS Involving Regulations and Standards

12. In conjunction with related action items in this plan related to targeted corridor planning and enhanced appearance of gateways and high-profile corridors, re-evaluate all aspects of local zoning and development standards that factor into community appearance (e.g., site and building design standards, signs, landscaping, fences, etc.), especially as they apply to corridor-fronting properties.

ACTIONS Involving Partnerships and Coordination

13. Continue mutually beneficial arrangements with property owners and developers to add to the local public park and trail inventory and links to public parks.
14. Continue to pursue sponsorships, donations and other forms of partnerships that extend the reach of public park and recreation offerings for residents.
15. Maintain positive and productive interactions with key partners for advancing shared heritage planning and preservation priorities (e.g., Paducah Historical Preservation, Kentucky Center for African American Heritage, Kentucky Heritage Council/State Historic Preservation Office, Kentucky Historical Society, Preservation Kentucky, etc.).
16. Continue to strengthen and grow partnerships among the many local agencies and entities involved in tourism promotion, advocacy and external/internal marketing of the area.
17. Building on the Paducah Ambassadors model, coordinate with community organizations, the local faith community and others to welcome newcomers into the Paducah-McCracken County community,

raising their awareness of events, family activities and “things to do,” along with opportunities to plug in for networking and volunteer service.

18. Pursue targeted land conservation efforts with willing property owners and land conservancy partners, especially given resident desire to preserve some sense of country in McCracken County and the area’s rural and agricultural heritage amid projected growth and change.

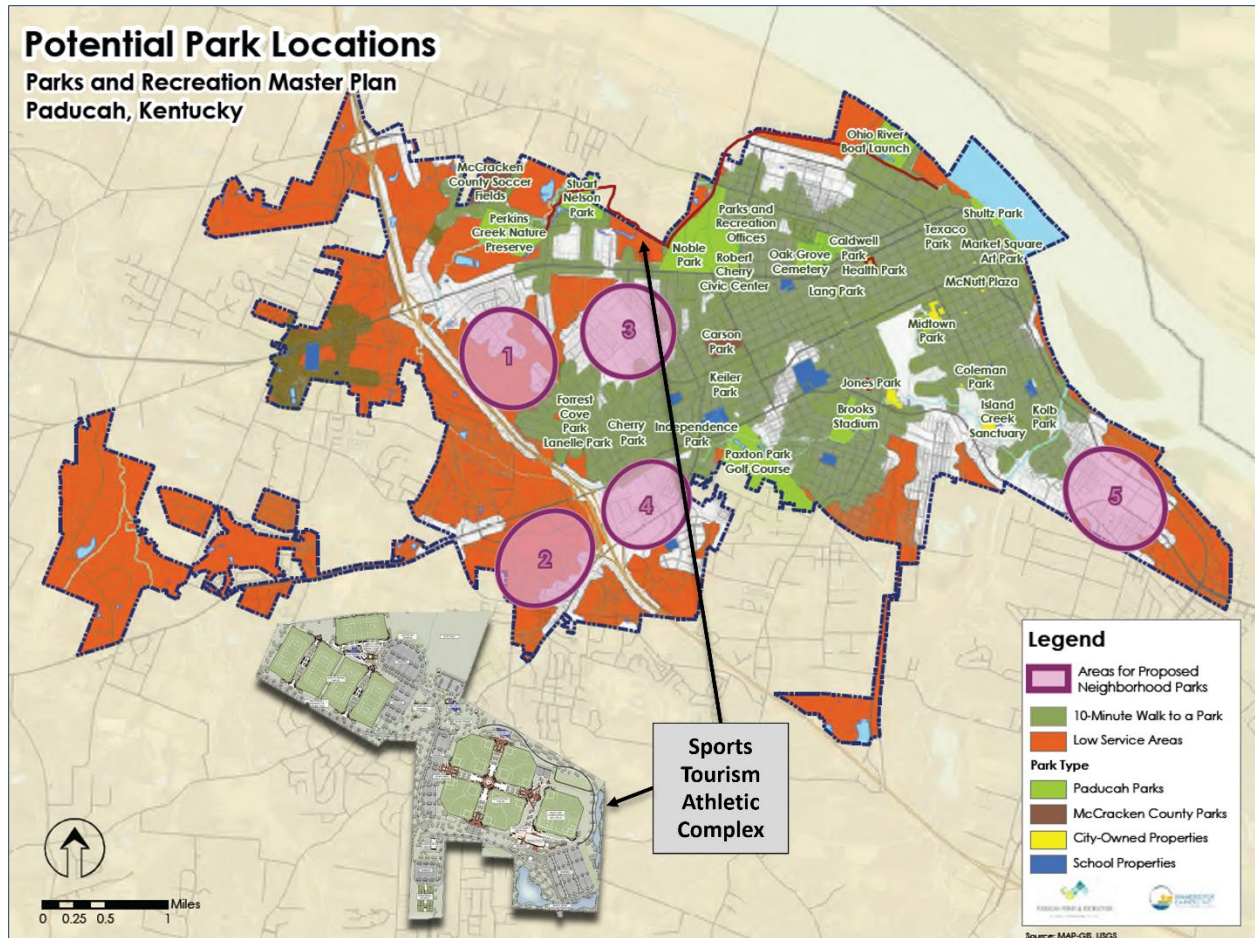
ACTIONS Involving More Targeted Planning / Study

19. Conduct special area planning for the vicinity of the Sports Tourism Athletic Complex, to promote master-planned and coordinated development outcomes around this new public asset, accommodate potential new lodging and other hospitality uses, and maximize the economic multiplier of this public investment.
20. Complete a thorough update to the City’s current Parks and Recreation Master Plan from 2019, especially to maintain competitiveness for external funding. Then complete ongoing interim updates every five years at most, highlighting implementation progress and successes – especially through partnership efforts – while continuing to communicate the area’s park, recreation, trail and open space priorities to funding partners and private development interests. Future updates should increasingly focus on parkland needs in east, south and west Paducah as highlighted in the 2019 master plan.



- Also consider, in follow-up to this joint Comprehensive Plan, a joint City/County Parks, Trails, Recreation and Open Space Master Plan for a more holistic assessment of recreation and land conservation needs and opportunities across the area, and additional partnership possibilities to advance significant projects as done for the Sports Tourism Athletic Complex.
21. Implement highest-priority projects identified through a master plan prepared in conjunction with the National Park Service, including: (1) a planned extension of the Greenway Trail into Southside, linking the neighborhood to the riverfront and City parks; (2) new bike lanes as part of an urban bike loop; and (3) application to become a designated Kentucky Trail Town through Kentucky Tourism.
 22. Through the Creative and Cultural Council and as cited in its recent Strategic Plan, continue to pursue development of a Public Art Master Plan for the area, with the Louisville Public Art Master Plan cited as a potential model (<https://louisvilleky.gov/government/arts-culture/resources>).
 23. Continue to explore a potential “percent for the arts” approach for City and County capital projects as done by numerous state and local governments across the country, who budget into major public investments an allocation for associated image and beautification enhancements as part of design and construction (some locales also pursue such percentage allocations as part of private development projects). This approach was included in a recent Creative and Cultural Council Strategic Plan.

The organization Americans for the Arts offers guidance and resources, including an inventory of percent for art ordinances from across the nation, with many example programs readily available online through a “percent for the arts” browser search (<https://www.americansforthearts.org/by-program/reports-and-data/legislation-policy/naappd/percent-for-art-ordinances>).



The figure above, from the 2019 Paducah Parks and Recreation Master Plan, shows areas in need of additional neighborhoods parks, along with orange shading on areas found to have low service levels in terms of park access (location of new Sports Tourism Athletic Complex added to figure by Kendig Keast Collaborative).

ONGOING AND POTENTIAL PARTNERS RELATED TO RECREATION AND AMENITIES

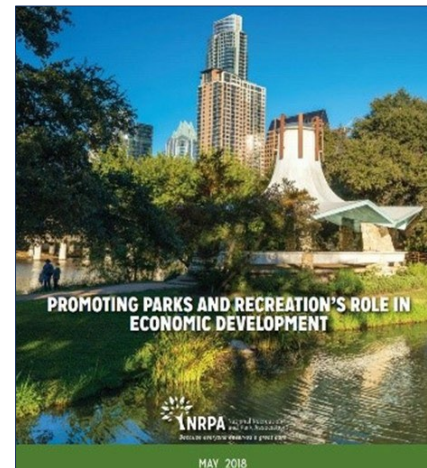
- American Quilters Society (Quilt Week)
- Area faith community
- Area museums, including Hotel Metropolitan, Inland Waterways Museum, National Quilt Museum and Paducah Railroad Museum
- Area performing arts community, including Carson Center for the Performing Arts and Market House Theatre
- Beautiful Paducah
- Greater Paducah Economic Development
- Higher education institutions
- Kentucky Association for Environmental Education
- Kentucky Conservation Committee
- Kentucky Conservation Foundation
- Kentucky Environmental Foundation

- Kentucky Land Trusts Coalition and its member organizations
- Kentucky Natural Lands Trust
- Kentucky Recreation and Parks Society
- Kentucky Resources Council
- Kentucky state government:
 - Kentucky Economic Development Cabinet (Team Kentucky)
 - Kentucky Energy and Environment Cabinet
 - Kentucky Tourism, Arts and Heritage Cabinet
 - Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources
 - Kentucky Department for Libraries and Archives
 - Kentucky Department for Local Government
 - Kentucky Department of Natural Resources
 - Kentucky Department of Parks
 - Kentucky Department of Tourism
 - Kentucky Arts Council
 - Kentucky Center for African American Heritage
 - Kentucky Heritage Council (State Historic Preservation Office)
 - Kentucky Heritage Land Conservation Fund
 - Kentucky Historical Society
 - Kentucky Humanities Council
- Kentucky Tourism
- Kentucky Travel Industry Association
- Local arts, crafts and cultural venues/organizations
- Local youth sports and adult recreational interest organizations
- McCracken County Conservation District
- McCracken County Fair
- McCracken County Public Library
- McCracken County Public Schools
- Paducah Ambassadors
- Paducah Area Chamber of Commerce
- Paducah Historical Preservation Group
- Paducah Hospitality Association
- Paducah-McCracken County Convention and Expo Center

Parks and Economic Development

Parks contribute to perceptions of a community and its overall quality of life. Quality of life elements, including parks and recreation, can make a community more attractive to potential residents, businesses and their workers. Well-maintained parks also increase property values of nearby properties, which in turn enhances local tax revenues. Additional tourism-related spending occurs when parks host out-of-town visitors for events, festivals or sports tournaments.

SOURCE: National Recreation and Park Association (2018).



- Paducah Public Schools
- Paducah School of Art and Design, West Kentucky Community and Technical College
- Preservation Kentucky
- Purchase Area Development District
- Tennessee RiverLine

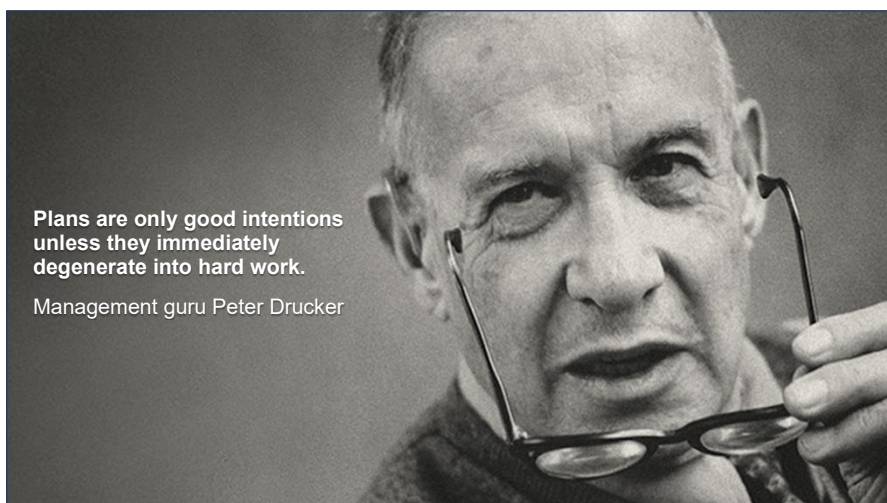
Plan Implementation

Paducah-McCracken County Comprehensive Plan

INTRODUCTION

With this refreshed and now joint Comprehensive Plan, McCracken County, the City of Paducah and their various partner agencies and organizations will have an essential new document that should be frequently referred to for guidance in community decision-making. The plan should be a “living document” that is responsive to ongoing change. Its key planning considerations, goals and action strategies must be revisited periodically to ensure that the plan is providing clear and reliable direction on a range of matters including land development issues and public investments in infrastructure and services.

Implementation goes well beyond just a list of action items. It is a challenging process that will require the commitment of County and City elected and appointed officials, staff, residents, business owners, major institutions, other levels of government, and other organizations and individuals who will serve as champions of the plan and its particular direction and strategies. Among its purposes, this final plan section highlights specific roles, responsibilities and methods of implementation to execute priority plan recommendations. Equally important are formalized procedures for the ongoing monitoring and reporting of successes achieved, difficulties encountered, and new opportunities and challenges that have emerged since plan adoption. This is in addition to any other change in circumstances, which may require rethinking of plan priorities. Scheduled plan evaluations and updates, as described later in this section, will help maintain its relevance and credibility as an overarching policy and action guide.

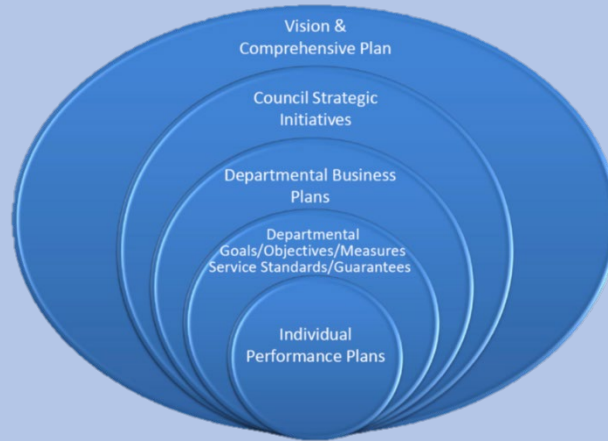


Why This Comprehensive Plan Section Is Important For Paducah And McCracken County

- Emphasizes the importance of not only creating a plan but translating it into real action and tangible, beneficial results.
- Adds a shorter-term strategic perspective to what is otherwise intended as a guide to the area's long-term development and enhancement over the next 20 years.
- Includes a list of priority actions for the County, City and other plan implementation partners to focus on during the next several years after plan adoption.
- Underscores the need to keep the plan fresh and relevant through annual review and reporting procedures and periodic updates (review at least once every five years, and amend as necessary and/or readopt per Kentucky Revised Statutes (KRS), Section 100.197, Adoption of Plan Elements – Periodic Amendment or Readoption).
- Advocates for ongoing community engagement as the plan is implemented.

Signs of an Effective Plan

- Endorsed by partner public agencies and area organizations, reflecting its importance as a “community plan” and not just a County- or City-adopted plan.
- Routinely referenced in County Fiscal Court and City Board of Commissioners meetings, and in board/ committee sessions, as a basis for key actions and decisions.
- Synchronized with County and/or City strategic plans and policy agendas that originate from the elected official and management levels, as well as from grass-roots community engagement. Also applied as a guidepost for next updates of more specific master plans for utility infrastructure and drainage, transportation, public safety services, parks and recreation, arts and culture, special areas (e.g., Downtown), branding/marketing, etc. See the accompanying illustration of how some jurisdictions layer all these pieces into a framework for integrating plans and policies, and for coordinating efforts across all functions and down to the individual staff level.
- Regularly cited as a source of decision guidance for major budget initiatives, zoning cases, capital projects planning, partnership efforts, bond referenda presented to voters, etc.
- A main driver of deliberations and ultimate action on amending local land development regulations to advance particular plan goals and priorities.
- Used as the starting point and source of areawide perspective for more targeted planning efforts involving particular neighborhoods, unique districts, major roadway corridors and other community locations in need of finer-grain analysis and area-specific strategies.
- Shared with regional planning and funding agencies to communicate and advocate for the area’s uppermost goals and priorities, especially those that coincide with priorities of such agencies and other communities in the region.
- Used to make the case for grant applications and other pursuit of external and partner funding.
- Provided to new elected officials, appointed board/commission members, new department directors and staff, and others as part of orientation for their local government roles and awareness of community aspirations and expectations.
- Implementation progress reported on annually as part of yearly plan reviews and adjustments, setting up for more in-depth five-year plan refreshes (per KRS Section 100.197) and significant full plan updates every 10 years at most.



- City and community accomplishments celebrated as often as possible, with credit to sound planning and methodical and enthusiastic plan implementation!

ACTION AGENDA

The goals in this Comprehensive Plan will ultimately be attained through a variety of specific actions itemized in each plan section. Compiled in the **Action Agenda table** below is a set of **20 key action items** derived from the nearly 120 total actions across the various plan sections. The table does not include every recommendation found throughout this plan, a number of which aim to reinforce or expand upon existing beneficial activities by the County, the City and their partners. Instead, it details a shorter “to do” list of initial strategic priorities deemed most important to pursue first after plan adoption, along with who is responsible for initiating, administering and participating in the implementation process (action leaders in bold text).

Capital projects typically require lead time for additional feasibility analysis, construction documentation, specifications and detailed cost estimates.

	ACTION	Where in Plan	Action Type	Action Leaders and Key Partners
A	Utilizing recommendations of the City's Comprehensive Stormwater Master Plan, continue implementing key system improvements, along with phased maintenance and replacement of aged and undersized system components. Prioritize projects based on facility condition and cost of failure, along with other cost/benefit considerations.	Growth Capacity Action 2	Capital Investments	• City Engineering • City Public Works
B	Continue pursuing infill and revitalization strategies that make it more realistic for more of the area's projected growth to be absorbed within the interior of and contiguous to the Paducah city limits, to reduce the long-term public cost burden from a sprawling development pattern.	Growth Capacity Action 4	Programs and Initiatives	• City Planning • County Planning & Zoning • County Community Development
C	Evaluate opportunities to manage stormwater through green infrastructure methods on publicly-owned properties, in coordination with partners, and to demonstrate effective methods for use on private properties. One approach is to install pervious pavement and pilot demonstrations of infiltration ditches and bioswales to reduce nuisance flooding in targeted neighborhood areas and edge growth locations. With minimal investment, a proof-of-concept installation can be constructed to provide residents, commercial property owners and other stakeholders an opportunity to familiarize themselves with these methods and their potential benefits.	Growth Capacity Action 7	Programs and Initiatives	• City Engineering • City Public Works • County Community Development • County Road Engineer
D	Identify lead persons and points of coordination across departments, along with targeted staff training, to advance green practices and enhanced resiliency within local government. This can include modified operations and maintenance practices that reduce water and energy use, stormwater runoff and the need for detention, and wastewater and solid waste generation.	Growth Capacity Action 10	Programs and Initiatives	• City Public Works • City Engineering • County Community Development • All relevant departments • Paducah Water • Paducah-McCracken Joint Sewer Agency

	ACTION	Where in Plan	Action Type	Action Leaders and Key Partners
				Paducah Power System
E	Review all aspects of the County and City development regulations, based on this new Comprehensive Plan, to identify potential regulatory and/or standards updates. This may include the possible need for additional or modified zoning districts. <i>Another source for possible updates is a development regulations evaluation completed by the Comprehensive Plan consultant, separate from this plan.</i> - As part of potentially expanding on or refining the County's zoning treatment of solar energy systems, also explore potential location criteria, and a possible allowance for co-uses with solar farm installations. - Continue to explore zoning strategies and provisions for overcoming "nonconformities" that can stand in the way of beneficial use and re-use of property, including infill development and redevelopment activity. Nonconformities arise when a pre-existing condition does not comply with zoning regulations that were adopted or changed later, which is the case in various areas both inside Paducah and elsewhere in McCracken County. Aspects of a property that most commonly can end up nonconforming include its use; the size, width and/or depth of the lot; and the setback and/or height of buildings. The typical zoning framework prevents all nonconforming uses and buildings from expanding or being altered in certain ways, and nonconforming lots often cannot be built on feasibly. This approach usually locks nonconformities in place for the long term, sometimes contributing to disinvestment and blight. However, mechanisms can be incorporated into local zoning to address nonconformities directly and more selectively, move non-nuisance properties into legal compliance, and free their uses and structures to expand or evolve where appropriate. At the same time, the issues and concerns that led to contemporary regulations	Land Use & Community Character Action 2	Regulations and Standards	County Planning & Zoning City Planning - County and City Attorneys

	ACTION	Where in Plan	Action Type	Action Leaders and Key Partners
	must still be respected, requiring a balance between neighborhood protection and methods for eliminating nonconformities with minimum adverse effects. Only the most noxious uses and the most problematic buildings should remain nonconforming, with the intent of removing them over time. Without such solutions for resolving lesser nonconformities, many communities are plagued by a raft of variance requests from property owners seeking regulatory relief. In turn, a community's land use and zoning objectives can be undermined if an overly sympathetic board of adjustment approves variances profusely. <i>[Other regulatory action items in Growth Capacity (Action 12); Housing & Neighborhoods (Actions 8-11); and Recreation & Amenities (Action 12).]</i>			
F	Attract more residential developers to build within the city and county: • Seek and arrange information meetings with a range of developers to provide them information about development processes in Paducah and McCracken County. • Prepare housing market information to make available on all key area websites (City, County, Greater Paducah Economic Development, etc.), with specific information available for prospective builders. • Use GIS mapping to maintain an inventory of vacant properties that are publicly-owned and zoned and available for infill and greenfield residential development. This property inventory should be marketed on the City and County websites along with information on incentive and assistance programs for residential development.	Housing & Neighborhoods Action 2	Programs and Initiatives	• County Planning & Zoning • City Planning • Greater Paducah Economic Development
G	As done for new housing construction and rehabilitation through the City's Surplus Properties program, consider providing pre-approved plans for accessory dwelling units (ADUs) that meet local building codes and zoning standards. Such plans should be easily adaptable to different lot sizes and configurations.	Housing & Neighborhoods Action 6	Programs and Initiatives	• County Planning & Zoning • County Inspections • City Planning

	ACTION	Where in Plan	Action Type	Action Leaders and Key Partners
				• City Code Enforcement (Fire)
H	Commission a Strategic Housing Market Analysis and Plan, in part to establish a post-pandemic baseline of area-specific housing market data and to identify a data-driven series of key action steps to expand and expedite new housing construction in Paducah and McCracken County. <i>[Then Action 21, regarding ongoing publication of area-specific housing market data, follows from this action.]</i>	Housing & Neighborhoods Action 20	More Targeted Planning / Study	• County Planning & Zoning • City Planning • Housing Authority of Paducah • Banking / lending / finance community • Homebuilders Association of Western KY • Real estate / development community
I	Building on recent transportation plans and studies (e.g., 2019 Paducah Small Urban Area Study) – and even on still-relevant earlier efforts (e.g., 2009 Sidewalk Study), maintain an ongoing sidewalk improvement program to repair, replace or install new sidewalks, crosswalks and curb cuts in high pedestrian use areas in the city and county (e.g., around school campuses, near public buildings and spaces, in park vicinities, in Downtown Paducah and other activity centers in the city and county, etc.) and in other areas with the potential to accommodate more walking with appropriate improvements and safety measures. <i>[See related Action 4 in Recreation & Amenities.]</i>	Transportation Action 2	Capital Investments	• County Community Development • County Road Department • City Engineering • City Public Works
J	Capitalizing on the continuing City strategic priority of Bike Lanes and Trails, identify high-priority trail segments, on-street bike lanes and/or shared-use path projects that will promote “active transportation” opportunities along with addressing the recreational needs of pedestrians and bicyclists – with similar targeted efforts in the most developed areas of the county.	Transportation Action 4	Capital Investments	• County Road Department • County Parks • City Engineering • City Parks & Recreation

	ACTION	Where in Plan	Action Type	Action Leaders and Key Partners
K	In keeping with the nationwide Vision Zero movement, which aims to eliminate preventable injuries and fatalities suffered by motorists, pedestrians and cyclists, pursue local actions such as: • Committing to capital projects that expand and enhance bicycle and pedestrian circulation and safety, especially involving installation of protected bicycle/pedestrian lanes and facilities. • Evaluating whether speeds are a contributor to bicycle/pedestrian accidents and considering potential speed limit reductions in locations of concern, along with targeted traffic calming measures in both new development and existing developed areas. • Providing bicycling education and safety courses. • Co-hosting with area schools a National Walk and Bike to School Day event to promote safe biking/walking to and from school. • Focusing on large vehicle safety to avoid conflicts between such traffic and smaller, less protected road users.	Transportation Action 7	Programs and Initiatives	• County Road Department • City Engineering • Chain Reaction Cycling Club • McCracken County Public Schools • Paducah Public Schools
L	Seek additional local Industrial Development Authority funding for further speculative shovel-ready site development, especially to satisfy the land and space needs of businesses in the area's identified target industries.	Economic Development Action 2	Capital Investments	• Greater Paducah Economic Development • Industrial Development Authority
M	Incubate a business cluster focused around clean energy investments, leveraging the area's National Energy Hub status and developing new curricula among area educational institutions.	Economic Development Action 4	Programs and Initiatives	• Greater Paducah Economic Development • Higher education and training institutions • Purchase Area Development District

	ACTION	Where in Plan	Action Type	Action Leaders and Key Partners
N	Enhance the appearance of more primary gateways and high-profile roadway corridors within the city and county, using these opportunities to establish “first impressions,” promote the area’s image and communicate community values. <i>[See related Action 5 in Recreation & Amenities, related to linking the design and construction of specific capital projects to community beautification objectives.]</i>	Recreation & Amenities Action 7	Programs and Initiatives	• County Road Engineer • County Community Development • City Engineering • City Civic Beautification Board • Beautiful Paducah
O	As also recommended in the Housing and Neighborhoods section, pursue opportunities to advance the Paducah-McCracken County area as a lifelong community, including Age-Friendly certification from the American Association of Retired Persons (AARP). Also explore principles and resources available from the 8-80 Cities non-profit organization, which advocates that “if everything we do in our cities is great for an 8 year old and an 80 year old, then it will be great for all people.” <i>[See related Action 3 in Housing & Neighborhoods.]</i>	Recreation & Amenities Action 10	Programs and Initiatives	• County Planning & Zoning • City Planning
P	Pursue targeted land conservation efforts with willing property owners and land conservancy partners, especially given resident desire to preserve some sense of country in McCracken County and the area’s rural and agricultural heritage amid projected growth and change.	Recreation & Amenities Action 18	More Targeted Planning / Study	• County Planning & Zoning • County Parks • City Planning • City Parks & Recreation • McCracken County Conservation District • Property owners • Kentucky land trust and conservancy organizations

	ACTION	Where in Plan	Action Type	Action Leaders and Key Partners
Q	Conduct special area planning for the vicinity of the Sports Tourism Athletic Complex, to promote master-planned and coordinated development outcomes around this new public asset, accommodate potential new lodging and other hospitality uses, and maximize the economic multiplier of this public investment.	Recreation & Amenities Action 19	More Targeted Planning / Study	• County Community Development • County Planning & Zoning • City Planning • Greater Paducah Economic Development • Paducah Hospitality Association • Real estate / development community
R	Along with a thorough update to the City's current Parks and Recreation Master Plan from 2019, also consider, in follow-up to this joint Comprehensive Plan, a joint City/County Parks, Trails, Recreation and Open Space Master Plan for a more holistic assessment of recreation and land conservation needs and opportunities across the area, and additional partnership possibilities to advance significant projects as done for the Sports Tourism Athletic Complex.	Recreation & Amenities Action 20	More Targeted Planning / Study	• County Community Development • County Parks • City Parks & Recreation
S	Implement highest-priority projects identified through a master plan prepared in conjunction with the National Park Service, including: (1) a planned extension of the Greenway Trail into Southside, linking the neighborhood to the riverfront and City parks; (2) new bike lanes as part of an urban bike loop; and (3) application to become a designated Kentucky Trail Town through Kentucky Tourism. <i>[See related Action 22 in Transportation.]</i>	Recreation & Amenities Action 20	More Targeted Planning / Study	• County Community Development • County Parks • City Parks & Recreation • City Engineering • Paducah Convention & Visitors Bureau

	ACTION	Where in Plan	Action Type	Action Leaders and Key Partners
T	Through the Creative and Cultural Council and as cited in its recent Strategic Plan, continue to pursue development of a Public Art Master Plan for the area, with the Louisville Public Art Master Plan cited as a potential model (https://louisvilleky.gov/government/arts-culture/resources).	Recreation & Amenities Action 22	More Targeted Planning / Study	• City Creative & Cultural Council • City Planning • County Community Development • Beautiful Paducah • Paducah School of Art & Design

The Action Agenda table provides a starting point for determining immediate, near-term and longer-term task priorities. This is an important first step toward plan implementation and should occur in conjunction with the County and City’s annual budget processes, during Capital Improvements Plan (CIP) preparation and in support of departmental work planning. This involves the essential exercise of breaking down larger efforts into “first and next steps” to lay the groundwork for measurable action and build momentum toward targeted outcomes. This often requires any further clarification of objectives and a realistic assessment of resources and capabilities to move an initiative forward. Also see the accompanying discussion on Various Means — and Perspectives — for Setting Priorities.

Then, once the necessary funding is committed and roles are defined, a lead staff member at both the County and City should initiate a first-year work program in conjunction with the County Deputy Judge Executive and City management, other County and City departments, and other public and private implementation partners.

The near-term action priorities should be revisited annually by elected officials and staff to recognize accomplishments, highlight areas where further attention and effort are needed, and determine whether some items have moved up or down on the priority list given changing circumstances and emerging needs. It should be kept in mind that early implementation of certain items, while perhaps not the uppermost priorities, may be expedited by the availability of related grant funds, by a state or federal mandate, or by the eagerness of one or more partners to pursue an initiative with the County and/or City. On the other hand, some high-priority items may prove difficult to tackle in the near-term due to budget constraints, the lack of a lead entity or individual to carry the initiative forward, or by the community’s readiness to take on a complex or potentially controversial new program.

Progress on the immediate and near-term items should be the focus of the first **annual review and report** one year after adoption of this Comprehensive Plan as described later in this section. Then, similar to multi-year capital improvements programming, the entire Action Agenda – and all other action strategies within the plan sections – should be revisited annually to decide if any additional items are ready to move into a sooner action timeframe.

Various Means – and Perspectives – for Setting Priorities

Action priorities can be set in multiple ways, which vary depending on the roles, needs and expectations of those involved:

- **“Picking the low-hanging fruit,”** which involves items that are relatively quick and easy to accomplish. This is usually a priority for those responsible for managing budgets and limited resources, and needing to show tangible results relatively soon (i.e., elected officials, local government administration).
- **“Bang for the buck,”** which emphasizes cost-effectiveness and return on investment. This is also usually a priority of those cited in the previous item, plus agencies that provide grants and foundations that target their funds toward community enhancement.
- **Tangible results,** where the focus is on producing visible outcomes. This is a universal need and desire, whether near-term results are essential or in cases where it is understood that patience and perseverance will be needed while working toward longer-term objectives.
- **“Chunking,”** which requires diligence to take on longer-term or more complex initiatives that must be pursued in piecemeal fashion over time, but which will ultimately prove very beneficial. This is especially the world of managers and hands-on project leads or teams that are committed to an ongoing process of breaking down ambitious objectives into manageable pieces, directing efforts toward interim progress and “small wins,” and staying on target and constantly making adjustments along a “critical path.” A classic example is the high-stakes, extreme-pressure and groundbreaking “moonshot” work — and ultimate success — of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) during the 1960s.
- **“Follow the money,”** which elevates items with an obvious, available funding source — or where prospects are good for securing external funding such as through state or federal grants, foundation opportunities, partnerships, etc. This is another common emphasis for elected officials and local government management, as well as all who wish to expedite certain outcomes.
- **“Follow the leader,”** which underscores the importance of having a willing, available and enthusiastic “champion” to carry a priority initiative forward. This may be someone associated with a partner agency or entity (e.g., leaders from the business community, civic or philanthropic organizations, or non-profits) when logical in-house candidates are already committed to other vital programs and projects.

Along with these considerations for setting priorities, another fundamental factor that will determine the ability to achieve desired outcomes, whether near-term or beyond, involves asking:

- **What Do We Control?** What unique authorities, capabilities, tools and resources can we apply to each of the potential priority initiatives in front of us?

- **What Can We Influence?** If we do not fully control the path forward and can only influence our destiny, how and when can we best assert our means for influencing resource allocation, priority setting and similar processes that others control?
- **What Do We Not Control?** Where we have no control and only minimal influence, how can we design our initiatives and methods to work around external factors and reduce risk?

KEY IMPLEMENTATION ROLES

Planning Commissions

The County and City Planning Commission should take the lead in the following general areas:

- Ensuring that recommendations forwarded to the respective County and City governing bodies are reflective of plan goals and action priorities.
- After holding one or more public hearings to discuss new or evolving community issues and needs, making recommendations to the respective County and City governing bodies regarding plan amendments and plan updates.

County/City Management and Staff

County and City staff should take the lead in the following general areas:

- Managing day-to-day implementation of the plan, including ongoing coordination through interdepartmental plan implementation committees with representatives of all key County and City functions.
- Completing capital improvement planning efforts.
- Managing the drafting of new or amended land development regulations.
- Conducting studies and developing additional special-purpose and/or special area plans.
- Reviewing land development applications for consistency with the plan.
- Negotiating the specifics of intergovernmental and other agreements.

Elected Official Approval and Oversight

Most all actions based on this new Comprehensive Plan require action by County and/or City elected officials, such as:

- Adoption of **annual budgets**.
- Adoption of new or amended **ordinances**, and repeal of ordinances deemed no longer necessary.
- Approval of **contracts and agreements**.
- Approval of the **local match** for grant applications.
- Adoption of other **specialized plans**, and acceptance of **targeted studies**.



City and County officials met jointly at three points during the Comprehensive Plan process, in this case for the midpoint Plan Direction joint workshop in January 2024.

- Administering collaborative programs and ensuring open channels of communication with various private, public and non-profit partners.
- Maintaining an inventory of potential plan amendments, as suggested by County and City staff and others, for consideration during annual and periodic plan review and update processes.

IMPLEMENTATION MONITORING AND PROGRESS REPORTING

While remaining firm in its fundamental principles and reflection of community values, the Paducah-McCracken County Comprehensive Plan should still be a flexible document that allows for adjustment to changing conditions over time. Shifts in political, economic, physical, technological and social conditions – and other unforeseen circumstances – may influence and change the priorities and fiscal outlook of the County and/or City. As the area evolves, new issues will emerge while others will no longer be as relevant. Some action statements may later be found impractical or outdated while other plausible solutions will arise. To ensure that it continues to capture the core goals of the community and remains relevant over time, the Comprehensive Plan must be revisited regularly to confirm that the plan elements are still on point and the associated goals and action strategies are still appropriate.

Key activities – all of which should involve ongoing community dialogue and input – include:

- **Annual Report.** County and City staff should each prepare an annual progress report for presentation to their respective Planning Commissions and governing bodies – with the potential for a joint annual review and reporting process that leads to a joint workshop of the County and City governing bodies, with their Planning Commissions in attendance. This ensures that the plan is consistently reviewed and that any needed modifications or clarifications are identified and completed in a timely manner. Ongoing tracking of consistency between the plan and the County and City's development regulations should also be an essential part of this effort.
- **Five-Year Review and Evaluation.** An Evaluation Report to the governing bodies should be prepared every five years in accordance with KRS Section 100.197. This report should be prepared by County and City staff with input from all departments, the County and City Planning Commissions, and other boards and commissions. The report process involves identifying successes from the current plan, considering what circumstances have changed over the last five years, and making recommendations on how the plan should be modified in light of those changes. KRS Section 100.97 then requires that the plan be amended as necessary and/or readopted at least every five years.
- **10-Year Full Plan Update.** Every decade at most, the County and City should revisit all aspects of their joint Comprehensive Plan and prepare a thorough update, to be adopted in satisfaction of KRS Section 100.97. This update should take into account:
 - Major actions taken and accomplishments based on the previous plan.
 - Plan actions not pursued or completed to re-assess their continued relevance and/or revise them appropriately, along with discussion of any barriers encountered, missed opportunities and lessons learned.
 - Ongoing, evolving and new community issues.
 - Changes in assumptions, as well as in trends and data about the area.
 - Changes in local government organization, resources, in-house skills, and tools and methods for advancing priority initiatives.
 - Changes in federal or state laws, regulations or other external factors that may influence plan priorities and/or the County and City's implementation capabilities.

Criteria for Amending the Future Land Use and Character Map

Along with procedures for monitoring and periodically updating this Comprehensive Plan, another specific issue involves consideration of proposed amendments to the adopted Future Land Use and Character map. A first consideration is whether a map amendment is necessary immediately, such as in conjunction with a particular rezoning request? Or, can a potential map adjustment wait so that it may be examined more holistically, along with any other map changes under consideration, through the next interim review and update of the entire Comprehensive Plan?

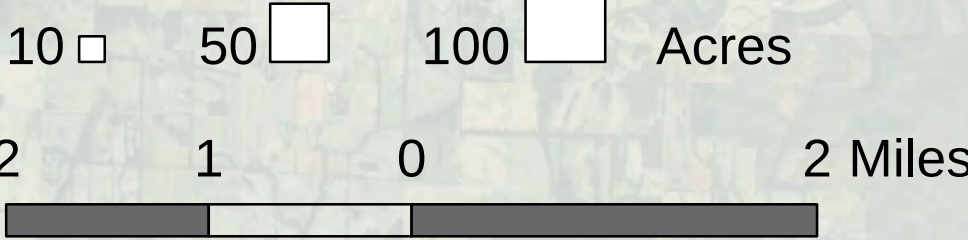
The following items should be reviewed and addressed, especially by the County and/or City Planning Commission, when a Future Land Use and Character map adjustment is proposed:

- **Scope of Amendment:** Is the proposed map change limited to one or a few parcels or would it affect a much larger area?
- **Change in Circumstances:** What specific conditions have changed sufficiently to render the current map designation(s) inappropriate or out-of-date (e.g., area's population size and/or characteristics, area character and building form, property/structure conditions, infrastructure or public services, market factors including need for more land in a particular designation, etc.)?
- **Consistency with Other Plans:** In addition to the Comprehensive Plan, is the proposed map change consistent with the intent and policy direction of any other applicable plans (utility infrastructure or drainage plans, public safety plans, parks and recreation master plan, etc.)?
- **Adequate Information:** Do County and/or City staff, the County and/or City Planning Commission, and/or the County and/or City governing bodies have enough and appropriate information to move ahead with a decision (e.g., utility capacity, potential traffic impacts, other public service implications, resident/stakeholder concerns and input)?
- **Stakeholder Input:** What points, concerns and insights have been raised by area residents, property owners, business owners, partner agencies/organizations or others?

Future Land Use and Character

City of Paducah and McCracken County, KY

DRAFT 01/14/25



NOTE:
A comprehensive plan shall not
constitute zoning regulations nor
establish zoning district boundaries.

Legend

Parcel Boundary

Paducah City Limits

McCracken County Boundary

Future Land Use and Character

City Classifications

Parks and Recreation

Estate

Suburban

Neighborhood Conservation

Urban Residential

Multi-Family Residential

Institutional

Commercial

Mixed Use

Business Park

Industrial

County Classifications

Parks and Recreation

Agricultural

Rural Residential

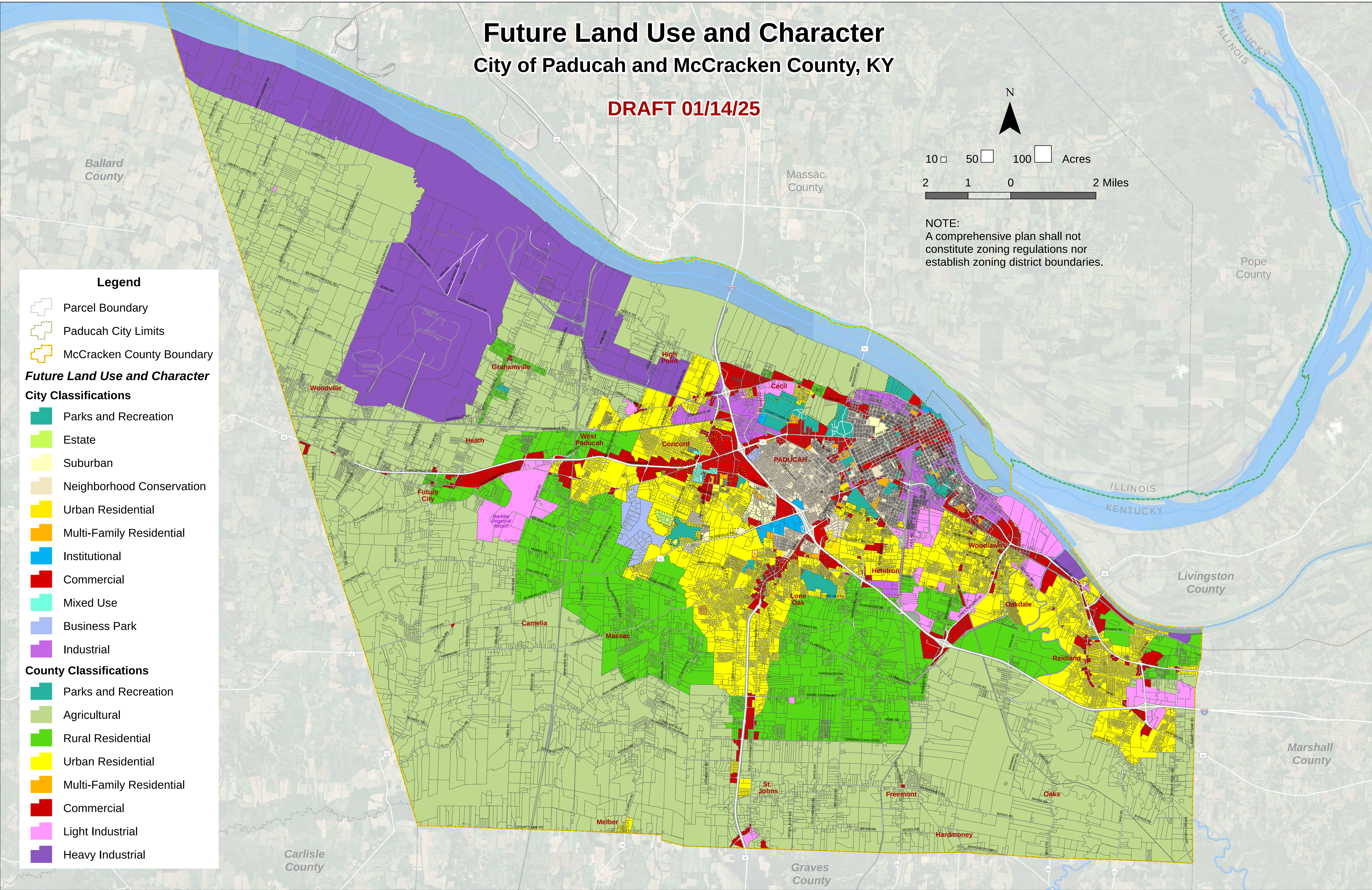
Urban Residential

Multi-Family Residential

Commercial

Light Industrial

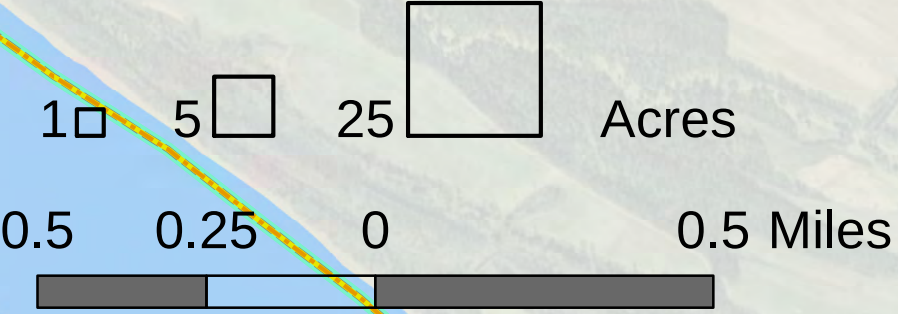
Heavy Industrial



Future Land Use and Character

City of Paducah and McCracken County, KY

DRAFT 01/14/25



Legend

- Parcel Boundary
- Paducah City Limits
- McCracken County Boundary

Future Land Use and Character

City Classifications

- Parks and Recreation
- Estate
- Suburban
- Neighborhood Conservation
- Urban Residential
- Multi-Family Residential
- Institutional
- Commercial
- Mixed Use
- Business Park
- Industrial

County Classifications

- Parks and Recreation
- Agricultural
- Rural Residential
- Urban Residential
- Multi-Family Residential
- Commercial
- Light Industrial
- Heavy Industrial

NOTE:
A comprehensive plan shall not constitute zoning regulations nor establish zoning district boundaries.