

## Louisville Riverport Authority Glossary

### 1. Riverports

#### *Louisville and Jefferson County Riverport Authority*

**BOD (Board of Directors)** is the six-person Board that oversees the Louisville and Jefferson County Riverport Authority. The Board members are appointed by the Mayor, subject to approval by Metro Council, and serve three-year terms.

**Dixie Annex** is approximately 175 acres of real property purchased by LRA in 2013 for economic development purposes and located off of Dixie Highway. The Dixie Annex was formerly referred to as “Phase V.”

**Jefferson Riverport** is a site identified on Ohio River maps at Jefferson Riverport International’s current site.

**JRI (Jefferson Riverport International)** is an industrial-commercial park, including rail and port infrastructure, located on approximately 2,000 acres given to the Louisville Riverport Authority in southwest Jefferson County in the late 1960s for economic development purposes.

**LRA (Louisville and Jefferson County Riverport Authority)** is a special purpose government entity created under state law in 1967 to develop and operate a public riverport and manage an industrial-commercial park in Jefferson County, Kentucky.

**Master Plan** is LRA’s new effort to develop a Logistics Facility Site Master Plan for LRA’s existing inland port, railroad, and adjacent properties by virtue of a Community Projects Funding Grant authorized by Congress.

**Multi-modal transportation** is when at least two different modes of transport (air, river or sea, rail, highway) are used in a journey to move goods from one point to another.

**Multi-modal annex (MMA)** is the former slack water harbor terminal ~3 miles down river from the multi-modal facility.

**POL (Port of Louisville)** is the privately-owned business operating LRA’s port facility under a long-term lease with LRA.

**Port facility**, in the context of Louisville Riverport, is the original ~300-acre riverport facility located at 8200 Port Road. This facility includes 1) the currently operating gantry crane wharf and transload terminal on the Ohio River as well as 2) rail transload area adjacent to the LRA’s double loop railroad tracks with capacity for two unit trains, 3) leased operations for Blue Recycled Materials, Universal Metals, and Valicor and 4) the non-operating coal terminal that includes barge fleet and rail-to-barge transload equipment on the river with conveyor infrastructure from a coal shaker house located within the loop tracks.

**RBA (Riverport Business Association)** is a non-profit corporation made up of some of the businesses located in Jefferson Riverport International’s footprint that funds a) the Louisville Metro

Police Department and Emergency Medical Services substation in Riverport, b) traffic lights at non-intersection areas on the Greenbelt Highway and c) supports Operation Brightside.

**SPGE (Special Purpose Government Entity)** is defined under Kentucky law as an entity that a) exercises less than statewide jurisdiction, b) exists for the purpose of providing one or a limited number of services or functions, c) is governed by a board, commission, or council with policymaking authority that is separate from the state and the governing body of the city or county in which it operates, and d) has the ability to generate public funds or receive and expend public funds, grants, appropriations, or awards from the state, city, county, agency, or another SPGE.

**Strategic Plan** is LRA’s new strategic plan that the Board and staff began developing in 2025 using the “Five Pillars” concept.

*Kentucky public riverports and riverport authorities*

**KAR (Kentucky Association of Riverports)** is a non-profit corporation comprised of the eight public riverports with the mission of serving as the voice of Kentucky waterborne transportation industry, promoting and assisting the development of multi-modal transportation systems, and serving freight needs across the state and interstate region.

**Public riverport or riverport authority**, though “public riverport” is not defined in the Kentucky Revised Statutes, a “riverport authority” may be created by a city or county under KRS 65.510-650 with the legal power to a) develop, operate, and expand riverport facilities, including land, wharves and landings, buildings, equipment, and improvements needed for establishing, maintaining, operating, or expanding a riverport, b) acquire and develop property to attract directly or indirectly river-oriented industry, and c) attract industrial or commercial operations to property held as an industrial park.

**WTAB (Kentucky Water Transportation Advisory Board)** is the state-level advisory board that guides the state’s executive and legislative branches on issues related to riverports, waterways, and water-based transportation.

*Regional*

**COBRA (Central Ohio River Business Association)** is a tri-state (Kentucky-Ohio-Indiana) maritime trade association representing businesses that depend on the Ohio River for commerce, transportation, and industrial activity, bringing together barge operators, terminal, port authorities, utilities, and other river-dependent industries.

**Riverport Hinterland Compact** is not a formal statutory term but is a policy or planning concept describing an agreement, formal or informal, among riverports, counties, or regions to coordinate freight, logistics, and economic development strategies across shared hinterland.

**2. Government**

*Metro Government*

**LMG (Louisville Metro Government)** is the merged city and county government for all of Jefferson County.

**One Louisville (formerly called the Louisville Economic Development Alliance)** is Louisville’s private-public partnership with lead responsibility for business retention, business expansion, and business attraction, along with developing a citywide brand and convening other

stakeholders to develop strategies to promote entrepreneurship, talent development, and venture capital. One Louisville's funding is provided by Metro Government and the private sector. Greater Louisville, Inc. (GLI) is now a part of One Louisville.

#### *State government*

**KEDFA (Kentucky Economic Development Finance Authority)** is the state's central financing and incentive body that approves and administers Kentucky's major business incentive programs, helping companies invest, expand, and create jobs across the Commonwealth.

**KIPDA (Kentuckiana Regional Planning and Development Agency)** is the official regional planning organization for the Louisville metro area and surrounding Kentucky-Indiana counties providing transportation planning, economic and community development services, and social services across the region.

**KYDLA (Kentucky Department of Libraries and Archives)** is the state agency responsible for ensuring that 1) Kentuckians have equitable access to library services and 2) government records are properly created, managed, and preserved. KYDLA has broad oversight of LRA's Records Retention Program.

**KYEDC (Kentucky Economic Development Cabinet)** is the statewide agency responsible for attracting new jobs, retaining existing jobs, and securing private-sector investments. KYEDC works with LRA on the potential sale or leasing of real property for economic development purposes.

**KYPPA (Kentucky Public Pensions Authority)** is the state agency that administers and oversees Kentucky's major public retirement systems, providing defined-benefits, disability coverage, and death benefits for employees of state and local government, as well as special purpose government entities.

**KYTC (Kentucky Transportation Cabinet)** is the statewide agency responsible for building, maintaining, and regulating all major transportation infrastructure in Kentucky, from highways to airports to public transit systems.

#### *Federal government*

**ACE (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers)** is the federal agency responsible for the nation's water resources, navigation infrastructure, flood control, and a wide range of civil and military engineering projects, including building, operating, and maintaining locks and dams; conducting dredging to keep channels navigable; managing river traffic infrastructure on major rivers; and supporting maritime commerce and riverports.

**BIS (Bureau of Industry and Security)** is the federal agency within the U.S. Department of Commerce responsible for protecting national security by controlling the export of sensitive goods, technologies, and software.

**BLS (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)** is the federal agency that measures labor market activity, working conditions, and price changes in the U.S. economy. LRA depends on BLS data to determine annual lease payment adjustments to be made to LRA by Port of Louisville.

**CBP (U.S. Customs and Border Protection)** is the nation's primary border security and customs agency, responsible for preventing illegal entry, facilitating lawful travel and trade, and enforcing immigration, customs, and agricultural laws at all U.S. borders and ports of entry.

**Department of Commerce** is a federal cabinet-level department responsible for promoting economic growth, job creation, innovation, and fair trade across the nation.

**Department of Treasury** is a cabinet-level department serving as the federal government's central financial and economic authority, responsible for managing national finances, collecting taxes, enforcing financial laws, and safeguarding the nation's financial system.

**DHS (U.S. Department of Homeland Security)** is a federal cabinet-level agency responsible for protecting the nation from terrorism, managing border and immigration enforcement, responding to disasters, securing cyberspace, and safeguarding critical infrastructure.

**DOT (U.S. Department of Transportation)** is a federal cabinet-level agency responsible for planning, regulating, and funding the nation's transportation systems, including highways, aviation, railroads, public transit, maritime, and emerging mobility technologies.

**EPA (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency)** is a federal agency responsible for protecting human health and the environment by developing and enforcing national environmental regulations, conducting research, and supporting states and communications in pollution control.

**FRA (Federal Railroad Administration)** is the U.S. Department of Transportation agency responsible for creating and enforcing national rail safety regulation, administering rail funding programs, and overseeing both passenger and freight rail operations across the nation.

**ITA (International Trade Administration)** is a bureau of the U.S. Department of Commerce that strengthens global competitiveness of U.S. industries, promotes American exports, and enforces trade laws to ensure fair international trade.

**MARAD (Maritime Administration)** is the U.S. Department of Transportation agency responsible for improving port and shipbuilding infrastructure, strengthening national security through sealift readiness, and supporting the U.S. Merchant Marine.

**OMB (U.S. Office of Management and Budget)** is a federal entity responsible for preparing the President's proposed budget, overseeing federal agency performance, and coordinating regulatory policy across the entire Executive Branch.

**STB (U.S. Surface Transportation Board)** is an independent federal agency that regulates the nation's freight railroads by overseeing rates, service disputes, mergers, and other surface transportation matters. LRA will be involved with U.S. STB in LRA's request to create a short line railroad to move freight over LRA's property.

**STCC (Signal, Train, Control, and Crossing Division)** is within the Federal Railroad Administration and oversees signal systems, train control systems, and highway-rail grade-crossing warning systems nationwide.

#### *Foreign-Trade Zone*

**ASF (Alternative Site Framework)** is a newer, more flexible system the U.S. Foreign-Trade Zone Board created to let FTZ grantees quickly designate new FTZ site, usually within 30 days, anywhere inside an approved "service area." It is now much more widely used than the Traditional Site Framework.

**Customs bond** is a financial guarantee required by U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

**FTZ (U.S. Foreign-Trade Zone)** is one of more than 300 special designated areas located in or near a U.S. port of entry where foreign and domestic merchandise is treated as outside U.S. customs territory for tariff purposes, allowing businesses to defer, manage, or eliminate custom duties while improving supply chain efficiency.

**FTZ 29 (Foreign-Trade Zone 29)** is overseen by LRA as the grantee under federal law. LRA's Board of Directors also serves as the Board of Foreign-Trade Zone 29.

**GP (General Purpose Site)** is a designated area within a Foreign-Trade Zone that is intended to serve multiple users.

**ICRS (Inventory Control and Recordkeeping System)** is the core compliance system that tracks all merchandise move into, within, and out of a Foreign-Trade Zone.

**LONO (Letter of Non-Objection)** is a formal statement that an entity has no objection to a proposed action, process, or transaction. In the context of FTZ 29, LONO refers to letters obtained by Minor Boundary Modification applicants from local (county and municipality) tax entities expressing no objection to the proposed application in light of the revenue implications that FTZs have for local taxing authorities.

**Magnet Site** is a pre-designated, multi-user site within an FTZ service area that is intended to attract a variety of companies to operate under FTZ status. It is one of the two site types used under the Alternative Site Format, the other being a usage-driven site.

**MBM (Minor Boundary Modification)** is a fast-track process the U.S. Foreign-Trade Zone Board uses to approve new FTZ sites, such as usage-driven sites or subzones, within an FTZ-approved Alternative Site Framework service area, usually in about 30 days.

**NAFTZ (National Association of Foreign-Trade Zones)** is the nation's primary trade association responsible for supporting, promoting, and advocating for the U.S. Foreign-Trade Zone program, serving as the national voice for FTZ grantees, operators, users, and economic development organizations. LRA is a member of the NAFTZ.

**NPF (Non-Privileged Foreign Status)** is one of the core customs designations used in the U.S. Foreign-Trade Zone program giving companies the most flexibility because the duty rate and tariff classification of imported merchandise are not fixed when the merchandise enters the Foreign-Trade Zone.

**PFS (Privileged Foreign Status)** is a special status used in the U.S. FTZ program that locks in the duty rate and tariff classification of imported merchandise at the time it enters the Foreign-Trade Zone.

**PGAs (Partner Government Agencies)** are federal agencies—other than U.S. Custom and Border Protection—that regulate specific products entering, stored in, or leaving the United States. Even inside an FTZ, their rules still apply. Examples include, but are not limited to, Food and Drug Administration, Environmental Protection Agency, Bureau of Alcohol Tobacco and Firearms, Consumer Product Safety Commission, Department of Agriculture, Fish and Wildlife Service, and Department of Energy.

**SEZ (Special Economic Zone)** is a geographically defined area within a country where special trade, tax, or regulatory rules apply to encourage economic activity.

**Subzone** is a special purpose site within a U.S. Foreign-Trade Zone that is approved for the exclusive use of a specific company or facility, providing all the same customs and duty advantages as an FTZ but is tied to one user and one location. LRA oversees 25 Kentucky subzones within the geographical confines of Foreign-Trade Zone 29.

**TSF (Traditional Site Framework)** is the original, legacy structure for designating Foreign-Trade Zone sites, used by zones that have not reorganized under the newer Alternative Site Framework. These sites are fixed, tied to specific locations, and require a full U.S. FTZ Board application for any new site or subzone.

**US Foreign-Trade Zone program** is a federal economic development program created under a 1934 law that allows businesses to bring foreign merchandise and materials into special, secure U.S. sites, called FTZs, where goods can be stored, processed, or manufactured with delayed, reduced, or eliminated custom duties.

**US FTZ Board (U.S. Foreign-Trade Zone Board)** is the federal body, housed in the U.S. Department of Commerce, that reviews, approves, and regulates all Foreign-Trade Zone applications, expansions, subzones, and production authority in the nation.

**Usage Drive Site** is a type of Foreign-Trade Zone site that is designated specifically for one company or operator under the Alternative Site Framework.

**Zone schedule** is the official, publicly available document outlining all rules, rates, charges, and operational procedures governing how an FTZ grantee (such as Foreign-Trade Zone 29) manages its zone.

#### *Federal and state grants*

**CPF (Community Projects Funding)** is a congressionally directed grant program that allows members of Congress to request federal dollars for locally defined projects, such as housing, water systems, infrastructure, public safety, or workforce initiatives. LRA received a \$1 million Community Projects Funding grant to create LRA's new Master Plan.

**KPDI (Kentucky Product Development Initiative)** is a state-funded economic development program grant that provides money to cities, counties, riverport authorities, and local economic development organizations to upgrade industrial sites and buildings so Kentucky can attract new employers and expand existing ones.

**KPRCM (Kentucky Public Riverport Construction and Maintenance) grant** is a state-funded program that provides \$7.5 million per year to Kentucky's public riverports for major construction, repair, and infrastructure upgrades.

**KRI (Kentucky Riverport Improvement) grant** is a competitive grant program administered by the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet that funds capital improvements at the state's public riverports, such as dock repairs, equipment upgrades, paving, and infrastructure modification.

**Marine Highway Program** is a federal initiative run by the U.S. Maritime Administration to shift freight and passengers from congested highways and rail lines onto America's navigable waterways, this improving efficiency, reducing emissions, and strengthening supply chains.

**PIDP (Port Infrastructure Development Program)** is a federal grant program run by the U.S. Maritime Administration that funds projects to improve the safety, efficiency, and reliability of freight movement through American ports. It supports both coastal and inland ports.

### **3. Other non-government organizations and associations**

#### *International*

**IAMPE (International Association of Maritime and Port Executives)** is an association that develops and maintains industry standards, provides certification programs, and builds a North American network for port, maritime, and marine transportation professionals.

**IATA (International Air Transport Association)** is a global trade association for the world's airlines, setting technical, safety, financial, and operational standards for international air travel.

**IMO (International Maritime Organization)** is the United Nation's specialized agency responsible for regulating nearly every aspect of global shipping.

#### *National*

**AAPA (American Association of Port Authorities)** is a leading trade organization representing more than 150 public port authorities across the Western Hemisphere in advocating for policies, funding, and standards.

**AMPE (Association of Maritime and Port Executives)** is a U.S. professional association that develops and maintains industry standards, education, and certifications for people working in maritime transportation, port management, and logistics.

#### *Kentucky*

**KAED (Kentucky Association for Economic Development)** is a statewide professional organization that advocates for, educates, and connects Kentucky's economic development community with a focus on job-creation strategy and industry collaboration.

**KAM (Kentucky Association for Manufacturing)** is the statewide advocacy and industry organization representing Kentucky's manufacturing sector.

**WTKY (World Trade Center Kentucky)** is a leading provider of trade education, trade advisory services, export and import services, and trade missions across the state.

### **4. Financial**

**GASB (Governmental Accounting Standards Board)** is the independent, private sector organization that establishes accounting and financial reporting standards for federal, state, and local governments that follow Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.

**GAAP (Generally Accepted Accounting Principles)** are the standardized rules, procedures, and conventions for financial reporting in the United States to ensure that financial statements are consistent, transparent, and comparable.

**PPI (Producer Price Index)** measures the average change over time in the selling prices domestic producers receive for their output as published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## 5. Other

**EDO (Economic Development Organization)** is a public, private, or public-private entity whose mission is to grow jobs, investment, and economic opportunity in a defined region. In Louisville, LEDA is an example of an EDO.

**KRS (Kentucky Revised Statutes)** is the collection of all current state laws passed by the Kentucky General Assembly and still in effect.

**SCAC (Standard Carrier Alpha Code)** is a unique 2–4-digit letter code identifying transportation companies, used for customs, government filings, and tracking shipments across commercial systems in the logistics industry.

**SME (subject matter expert)** is a person with specialized knowledge, experience, and qualifications in a specialized field, topic, or process, serving as the go-to authority for accurate information, problem solving, and guidance.

**UEI (Unique Entity Identifier)** is the official 12-character ID that every organization must have to do business with the federal government, including applying for grants, receiving federal funds, or holding federal contracts.

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