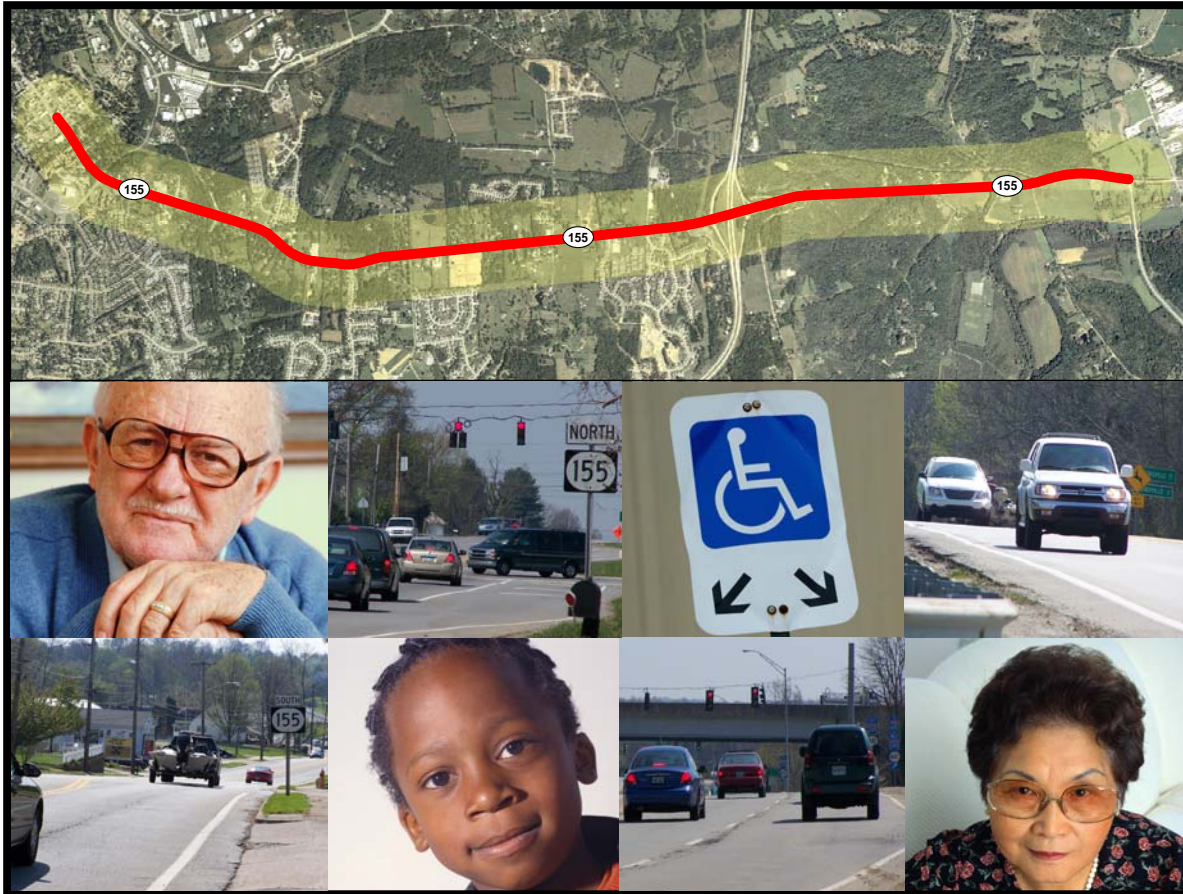


APPENDIX B:

ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE COMMUNITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Environmental Justice Community Impact Assessment



Scoping Study of Taylorsville Road (KY 155) Improvements from Watterson Trail to Fisherville Road (KY 148)

Jefferson County, Kentucky



April 2007



Environmental Justice Community Impact Assessment

Scoping Study of Taylorsville Road (KY 155) Improvements from Watterson Trail to Fisherville Road (KY 148)

Jefferson County, Kentucky

April 2007

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INTRODUCTION

This report documents an assessment of potential community impacts on Environmental Justice populations and other selected groups within the defined study area for proposed transportation improvements in the Taylorsville Road (KY 155) corridor from Watterson Trail to Fisherville Road (KY 148) in Jefferson County, Kentucky (Figure 1). The assessment has been prepared by the Kentuckiana Regional Planning and Development Agency in support of a Kentucky Transportation Cabinet planning study conducted to identify improvements that will enhance safety and reduce congestion in the Taylorsville Road corridor.

PURPOSE

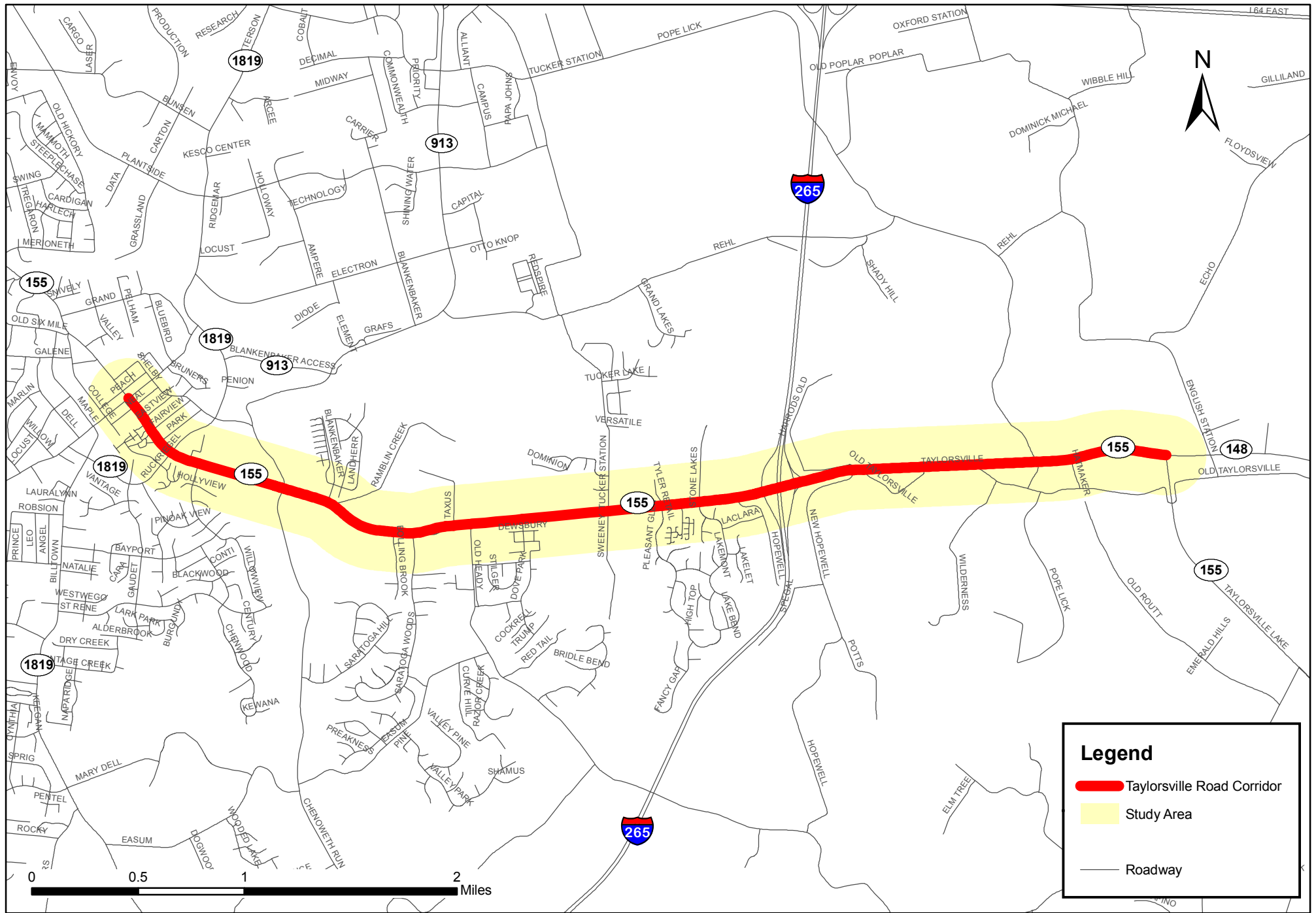
The purpose of this assessment is to:

- assist the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet in carrying out the Division of Planning's mission "... to collect, maintain, analyze and report accurate data for making sound fiscally responsible recommendations regarding the maintenance, operation and improvement of our transportation network";
- fulfill applicable federal Environmental Justice commitments; and
- further the goals and objectives and cooperative nature of the metropolitan transportation planning process.

The assessment is focused on identifying, through a demographic analysis, the extent to which Environmental Justice populations and other groups of concern reside in or near the study area and may be impacted by the proposed project. Subsequent actions (determination of disproportionately high and adverse effects; proposing measures to avoid, minimize, and/or mitigate such effects; and providing specific opportunities for public involvement) may be undertaken, as appropriate, contingent upon the results of the demographic analysis.

BACKGROUND

Environmental Justice is based on the principles of Title VI of the *Civil Rights Act of 1964*, wherein each Federal agency is required to ensure that no person on the grounds of race, color, or national origin, is excluded from participation in, denied the benefits of, or subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving federal financial assistance. In the context of transportation planning, Environmental Justice broadly refers to the goal of identifying and avoiding disproportionate adverse impacts on minority and low-income



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Figure 1
STUDY AREA BOUNDARY
TAYLORSVILLE ROAD SCOPING STUDY
WATTERSON TRAIL TO FISHERVILLE ROAD

individuals and communities. For the purposes of this assessment, Environmental Justice has been addressed through the following:

- **Executive Order 12898:** *Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations* (February 11, 1994)

The order reads, in part: *"Each Federal agency shall make achieving environmental justice part of its mission by identifying and addressing, as appropriate, disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of its programs, policies, and activities on minority populations and low-income populations."*

- **U.S. Department of Transportation Order 5610.2:** *Department of Transportation Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations* (April 15, 1997)

The order reads, in part: *"Planning and programming activities that have the potential to have a disproportionately high and adverse effect on human health or the environment shall include explicit consideration of the effects on minority populations and low-income populations."*

- **Federal Highway Administration Order 6640.23:** *FHWA Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations* (December 2, 1998)

The order reads, in part: *"...it is FHWA's continuing policy to identify and prevent discriminatory effects by actively administering its programs, policies and activities to ensure that social impacts to communities and people are recognized early and continually throughout the transportation decision making process—from early planning through implementation."*

In the absence of a single Environmental Justice statute or regulation, planners must make use of the numerous orders, policies, and guidance documents that have been developed since the issuance of Executive Order 12898. This assessment attempts to apply current state of the practice procedures to provide the information needed to *"... ensure that the interests and well being of minority populations and low-income populations are considered and addressed during the transportation decision making process."*

Two additional groups included in this assessment are the elderly and persons with disabilities. The above Environmental Justice orders do not address these additional populations, so they are included in this analysis per the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet document, *Methodology for Assessing Potential Environmental Justice Concerns for KYTC Planning Studies*, as a matter of good planning practice.

RESOURCES/REFERENCES

The following federal, state, and local resources have been consulted for information and guidance in conducting this assessment:

- *Methodology for Assessing Potential Environmental Justice Concerns for KYTC Planning Studies* – Kentucky Transportation Cabinet, February 2002.
- *Community Assessment and Outreach Program for the Louisville (KY-IN) Metropolitan Planning Area for Title VI/Environmental Justice and Other Communities of Concern* – Kentuckiana Regional Planning and Development Agency, July 2006.
- *Environmental Justice/Title VI Plan* – Kentuckiana Regional Planning and Development Agency, October 2004.
- *Effective Methods for Environmental Justice Assessment* – National Cooperative Highway Research Program Report 532, September 2004.
- *Technical Methods to Support Analysis of Environmental Justice Issues* – National Cooperative Highway Research Program Project 8-36 (11), April 2002.
- US Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary Files 1 and 3

TERMINOLOGY

This assessment makes use of several terms, some of which may be unique to the Environmental Justice process. Their definitions may similarly have specific application limited to these procedures. For example, according to the Federal Highway Administration, the following terms and definitions shall be used:

Minority Persons include persons whose race can be identified as any one or more of the following categories:

- Black—persons having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa;
- Asian—persons having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent;
- American Indian and Alaskan Native—persons having origins in any of the original people of North America and who maintain cultural identification through tribal affiliation or community recognition; and
- Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander—persons having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands.

Minority populations also include persons of any race or combination of races who identify their ethnicity, culture, or origin as Hispanic. Hispanics are persons

of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Spanish culture or origin.

Low-Income Persons include persons whose household income is below the US Department of Health and Human Services poverty guidelines (Table 1). For the 2000 census, poverty status was determined for all persons except the institutionalized, military group quarters, persons in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old.

TABLE 1
Poverty Threshold in 1999, by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years Old

Size of Family Unit	Weighted Average Threshold	Related Children Under 18 Years Old								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or More
One person (unrelated individual)	\$8,501									
Under 65 years old	\$8,667	\$7,990								
65 years old and over	\$7,990	\$7,990								
Two persons	\$10,869									
Householder under 65 years old	\$11,214	\$11,156	\$11,483							
Householder 65 years old and over	\$10,075	\$10,070	\$11,440							
Three persons	\$13,290	\$13,032	\$13,410	\$13,423						
Four persons	\$17,029	\$17,184	\$17,465	\$16,895	\$16,954					
Five persons	\$20,127	\$20,723	\$21,024	\$20,380	\$19,882	\$19,578				
Six persons	\$22,727	\$23,835	\$23,930	\$23,436	\$22,964	\$22,261	\$21,845			
Seven persons	\$25,912	\$27,425	\$27,596	\$27,006	\$26,595	\$25,828	\$24,934	\$23,953		
Eight persons	\$28,967	\$30,673	\$30,944	\$30,387	\$29,899	\$29,206	\$28,327	\$27,412	\$27,180	
Nine or more persons	\$34,417	\$36,897	\$37,076	\$36,583	\$36,169	\$35,489	\$34,554	\$33,708	\$33,499	\$32,208

Low-Income Population means any readily identifiable group of low-income persons who live in geographic proximity, and, if circumstances warrant, geographically dispersed/transient persons (such as migrant workers or Native Americans) who would be similarly affected by a proposed FHWA program, policy, or activity.

Minority Population means any readily identifiable groups of minority persons who live in geographic proximity, and if circumstances warrant, geographically dispersed/transient persons (such as migrant workers or Native Americans) who will be similarly affected by a proposed FHWA program, policy, or activity.

Adverse Effects are the totality of significant individual or cumulative human health or environmental effects, including interrelated social and economic effects, which may include, but are not limited to: bodily impairment, infirmity, illness or death; air, noise, and water pollution and soil contamination; destruction or disruption of man-made or natural resources; destruction or diminution of aesthetic values; destruction or disruption of community cohesion or a community's economic vitality; destruction or disruption of the availability of public and private facilities and services; vibration; adverse employment effects; displacement of persons, businesses, farms, or nonprofit organizations; increased traffic congestion, isolation, exclusion or separation of minority or low-income individuals within a given community or from the broader community; and the denial of, reduction in, or significant delay in the receipt of, benefits of FHWA programs, policies, or activities.

Disproportionately High and Adverse Effect on Minority and Low-Income Populations means an adverse effect that:

- is predominately borne by a minority population and/or a low-income population; or
- will be suffered by the minority population and/or low-income population and is appreciably more severe or greater in magnitude than the adverse effect that will be suffered by the nonminority population and/or nonlow-income population.

Programs, Policies, and/or Activities means all projects, programs, policies, and activities that affect human health or the environment, and that are undertaken, funded, or approved by FHWA. These include, but are not limited to, permits, licenses, and financial assistance provided by FHWA. Interrelated projects within a system may be considered to be a single project, program, policy, or activity.

The following terms are defined using US Census Bureau terminology and data:

Elderly Persons include persons age 65 and older as of April 1, 2000 (Census Day).

Persons with Disabilities include persons for which any of the 3 following conditions were true as of April 1, 2000 (Census Day):

- they were 5 years old and over and had a sensory, physical, mental, or self-care disability;
- they were 16 years old and over and had a going outside the home disability; or
- they were 16 to 64 years old and had an employment disability.

Census Tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county or statistically equivalent entity that are used to provide a stable set of geographic units for the presentation of census data. While tracts generally contain between 1,500 and 8,000 people, with an optimum size of 4,000 people, their spatial size can vary widely depending on the density of settlement. Figure 2 shows the census tracts in and around the study area.

Census Block Groups (BGs) are intermediate-level statistical subdivisions of census tracts that are used for the presentation of census data. Within each tract, they are aggregations of census blocks that have the same first digit of each four-digit identifying block number. Block groups generally contain between 600 and 3,000 persons, with an optimum size of 1,500 persons. Figure 3 shows the census block groups in and around the study area.

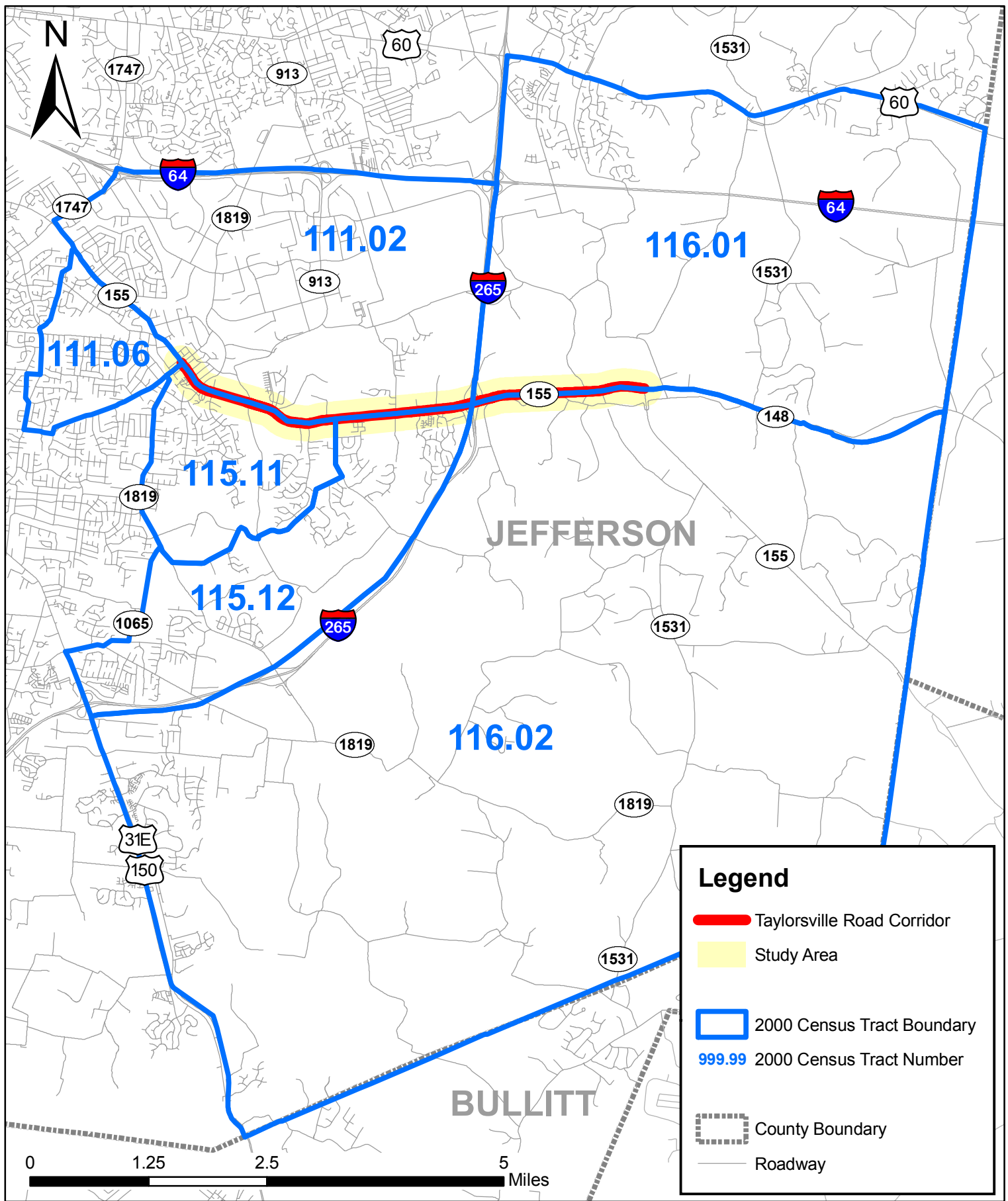
Census Blocks are the smallest statistical subdivisions of census tracts that are used for the presentation of census data. They are bounded on all sides by visible features, such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries, such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads. Blocks are generally small in area, especially in densely settled areas, but may contain many square miles of territory in more sparsely settled areas. Figure 4 shows the census blocks in and around the study area.

ANALYSIS METHODOLOGY

The procedures involved in conducting the community impact assessment for this project centered on the identification of potentially impacted populations. Data from the 2000 census were used to develop demographic profile tables and maps of the locations of the groups of concern. Other community information was used, as available, to identify potentially impacted populations and future points of contact within the study area.

Tables and maps depicting race, ethnicity, minorities, and persons with low-income are used to indicate the locations and magnitudes of potentially impacted Environmental Justice populations. Elderly and disabled distributions are also represented in tabular and graphic form as part of the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet's standard planning study methodology. This project level assessment utilizes many of the same resources and methodologies as were used in the Louisville (KY-IN) Metropolitan Planning Area (MPA) systems level assessment. The MPA community assessment covered not only the populations mentioned above, but other potentially impacted groups as well as a matter of good planning practice.

Profile tables were developed for each population of interest and for several geographic levels in and around the study area. Tables showing the total number of persons by race, ethnicity, minority status, poverty status, elderly status, and



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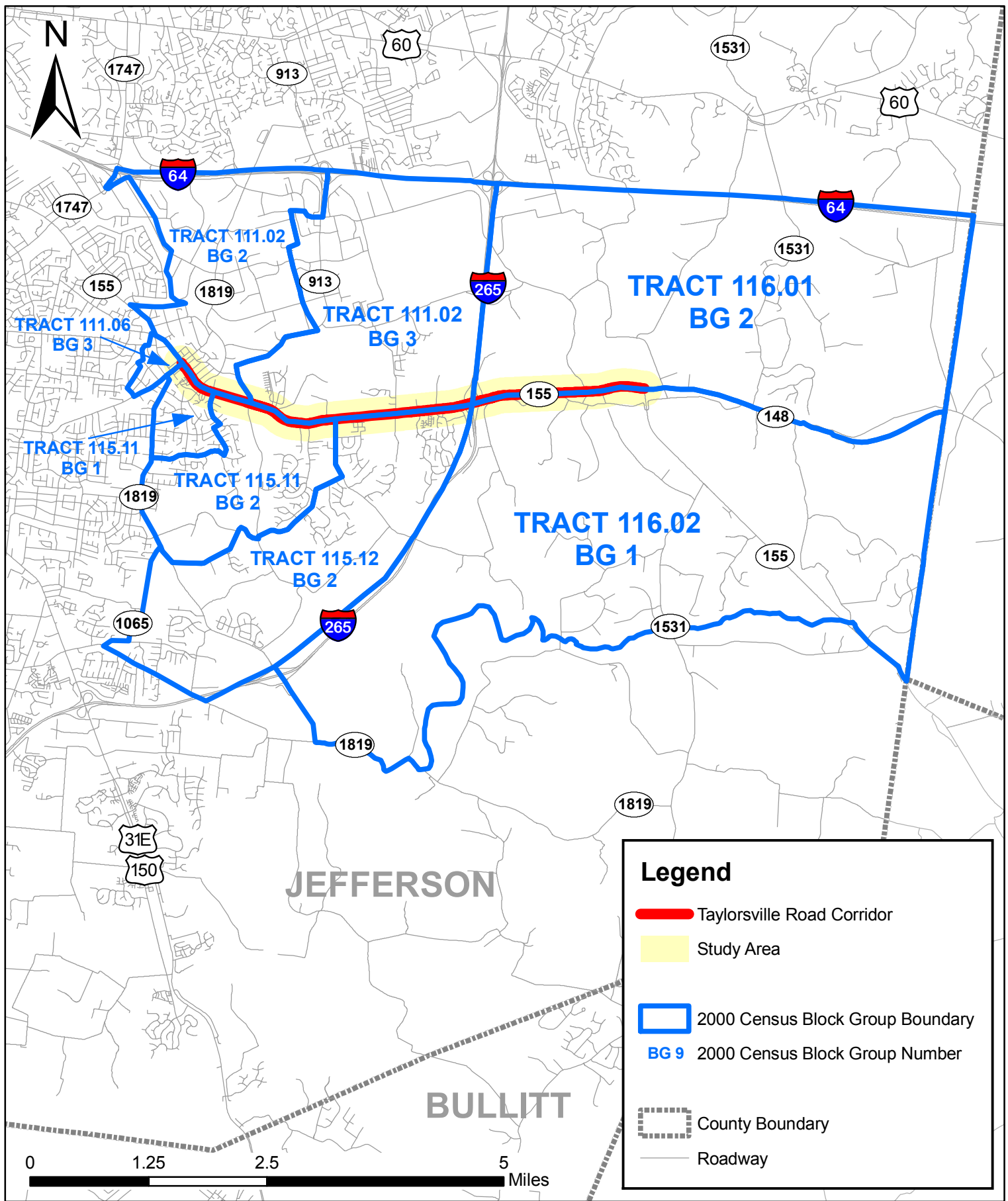
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Figure 2

STUDY AREA CENSUS TRACT BOUNDARIES

TAYLORSVILLE ROAD SCOPING STUDY
WATTERSON TRAIL TO FISHERVILLE ROAD



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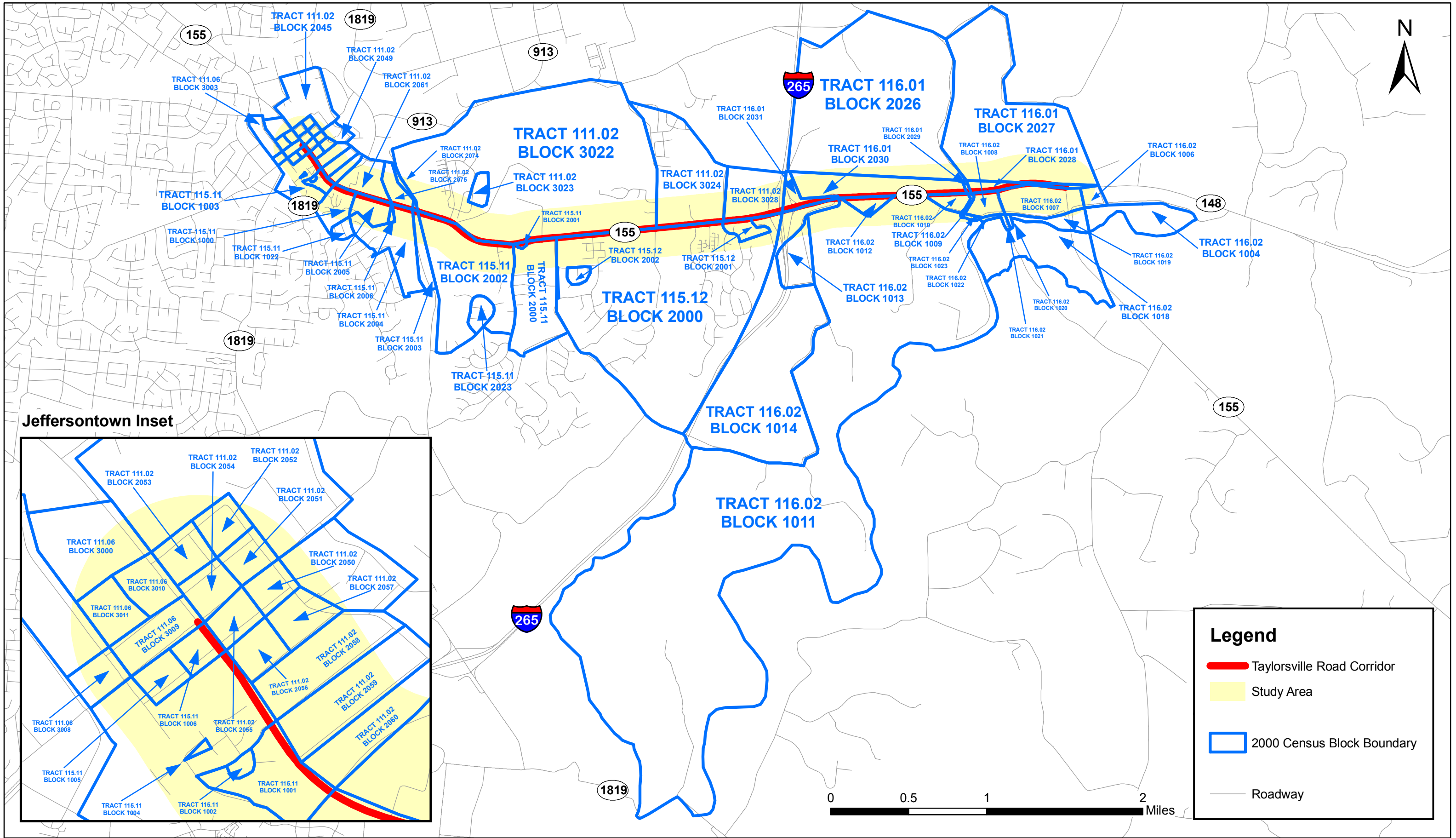
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Figure 3

STUDY AREA CENSUS BLOCK GROUP BOUNDARIES

TAYLORSVILLE ROAD SCOPING STUDY
WATTERSON TRAIL TO FISHERVILLE ROAD



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disability status were created for several geographic areas, including the United States, Kentucky, and Jefferson County, as well as applicable census tracts, block groups, and blocks.

The tables were assembled using year 2000 census data. The decennial census was the most comprehensive information source available in terms of the number of data variables collected and the number of geographic levels available. Decennial census data is derived from two different sets of questionnaires, the short form and the long form. Short form data, or SF1 data, contains basic demographics and represents a 100% sample of the populous of the United States, while long form data, or SF3 data, contains more detailed social and economic characteristics and is gathered from an approximate 17% sample. The smallest level of geography available from SF1 is the census block, while the smallest level available from SF3 is the block group.

Profile maps were produced for each population variable at the tract, block group, and block levels, as available. ESRI ArcMap software was used to combine 2000 census data with TIGER/Line 2000 census tract, block group, and block boundaries in and around the study area to map locations of the populations of interest.

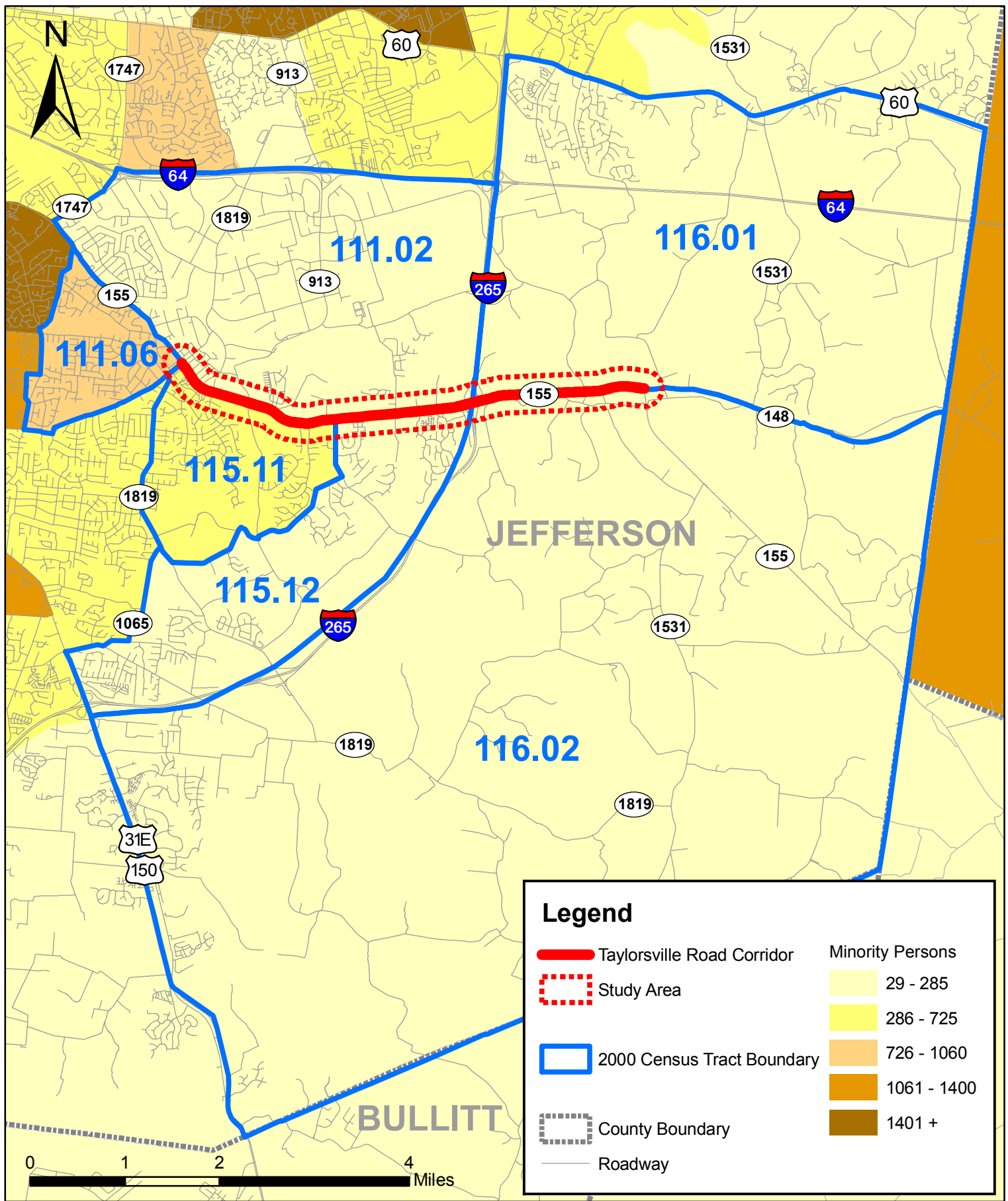
COMMUNITY PROFILES

This section provides an examination of the demographic characteristics of the Environmental Justice populations and other selected groups within and surrounding the project study area. These profiles provide a basis for identifying the number and, where appropriate, the geographic location of potentially impacted persons in the communities of concern.

MINORITY PERSONS

According to year 2000 census data, the highest numbers and concentrations of minority persons existed in and around the more densely settled portions of the study area, particularly in and near the City of Jeffersontown. Census tracts 111.06 and 115.11 exhibited the highest minority resident densities (Figure 5). Census tract 111.06, which covers a very small portion of the northernmost edge of the study area, had the highest concentration with 1,050 minority residents, or 14% of the tract total population (Table 2). At the census block group level, the highest minority densities were seen in block groups 1 and 2 of tract 115.11 (Figure 6).

The minority resident concentrations of the study area tracts ranged from 4% to 14%, while the percentages in the block groups ranged from 2% to 14%. These proportions were significantly lower than both the national average of 31% and the Jefferson County average of 24%. Approximately one-third of the study area tract and block group minority concentrations were distributed around the



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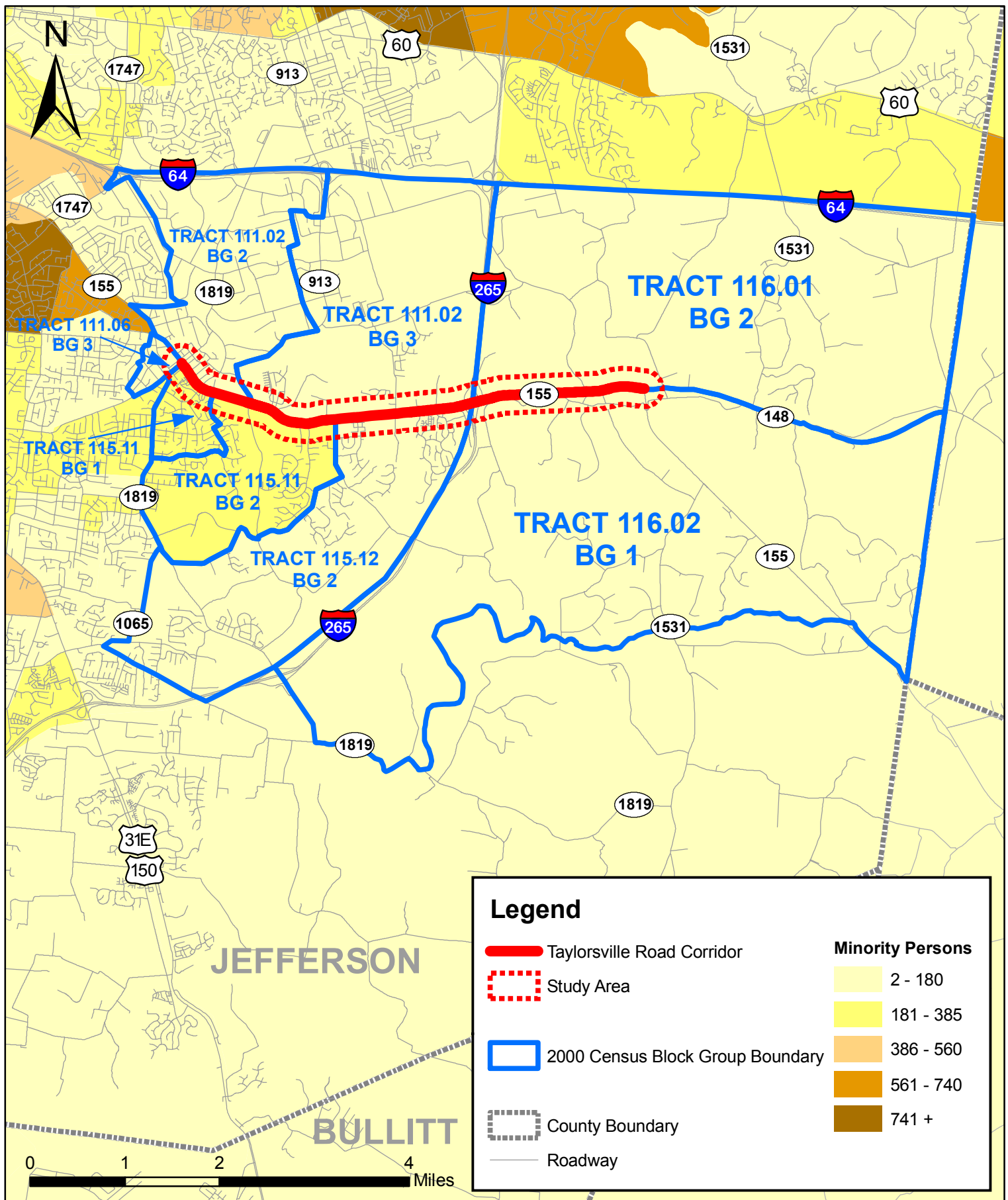
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Figure 5

MINORITY PERSONS BY CENSUS TRACT--2000

TAYLORSVILLE ROAD SCOPING STUDY
WATTERSON TRAIL TO FISHERVILLE ROAD



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Figure 6

MINORITY PERSONS BY CENSUS BLOCK GROUP 2000

TAYLORSVILLE ROAD SCOPING STUDY
WATTERSON TRAIL TO FISHERVILLE ROAD

Kentucky average of 11%, while most of the remaining concentration values were in the 4% to 8% range.

TABLE 2
Minority Persons—2000
Taylorsville Road Scoping Study—Watterson Trail to Fisherville Road

		Total Population	Non-Hispanic		Hispanic		Minority Population	
			White	Non-White	White	Non-White	Total	%
Area								
United States		281,421,906	194,552,774	51,563,314	16,907,852	18,397,966	86,869,132	30.87
Kentucky		4,041,769	3,608,013	373,817	32,876	27,063	433,756	10.73
Jefferson County		693,604	530,056	151,178	6,665	5,705	163,548	23.58
Census Areas Intersecting and Surrounding the Study Area	Tract 111.02	4,858	4,585	231	26	16	273	5.62
	Block Group 2	1,097	1,021	69	6	1	76	6.93
	Block Group 3	776	744	30	2	0	32	4.12
	Tract 111.06	7,432	6,382	713	158	179	1,050	14.13
	Block Group 3	665	618	37	7	3	47	7.07
	Tract 115.11	6,439	5,739	639	36	25	700	10.87
	Block Group 1	2,833	2,450	356	15	12	383	13.52
	Block Group 2	3,606	3,289	283	21	13	317	8.79
	Tract 115.12	3,992	3,747	204	29	12	245	6.14
	Block Group 2	2,659	2,499	137	14	9	160	6.02
	Tract 116.01	3,085	2,835	191	27	32	250	8.10
	Block Group 2	943	896	30	9	8	47	4.98
	Tract 116.02	4,940	4,749	165	24	2	191	3.87
	Block Group 1	926	908	16	0	2	18	1.94

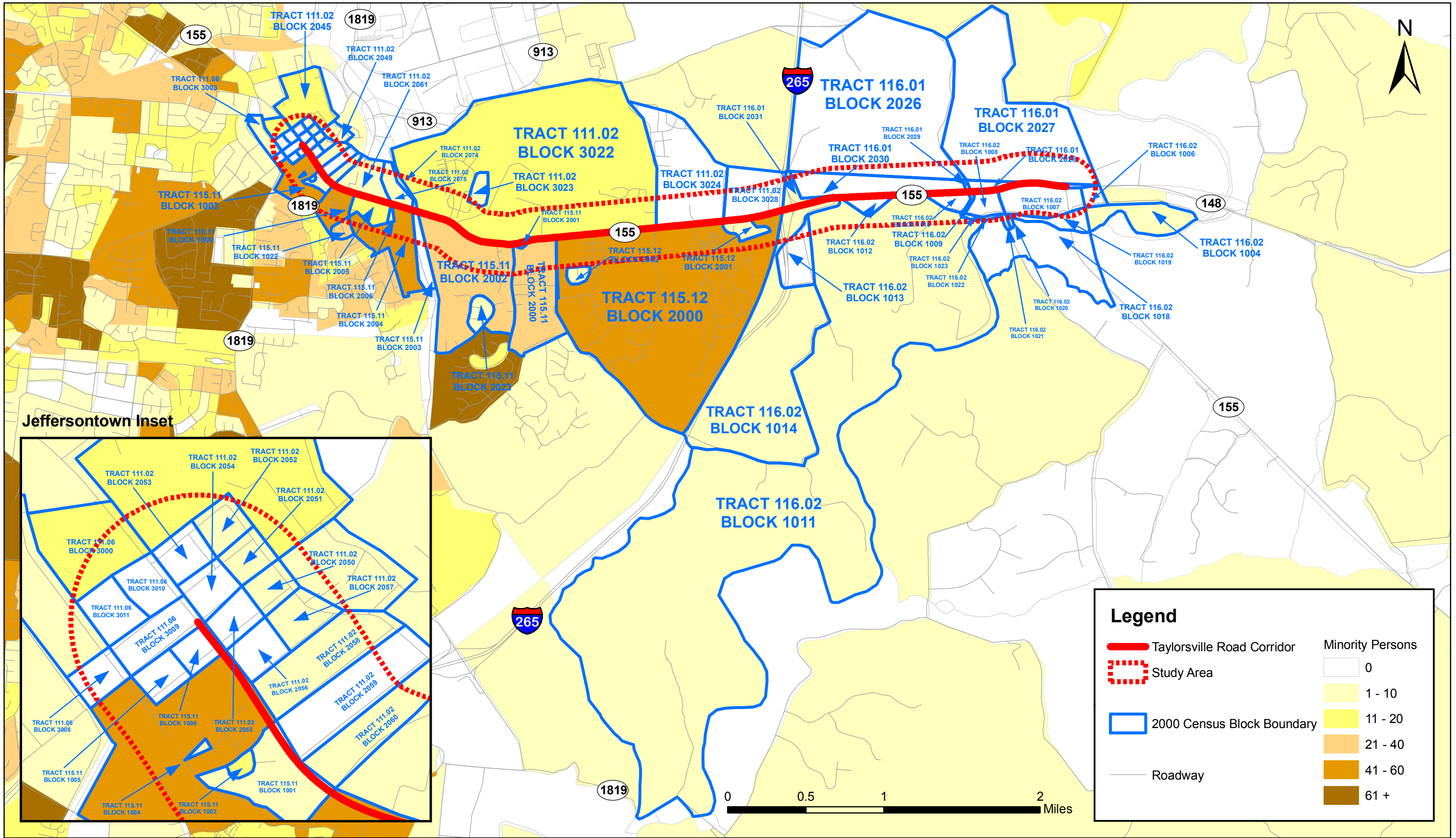
Note: Only selected Block Groups are represented and do not necessarily sum to Tract totals.

Data Source: 2000 Census SF1, Tables P1, P8

At the census block level, the highest minority resident densities were located within and east of the City of Jeffersontown, along the south side of the Taylorsville Road corridor (Figure 7). Between 50 and 60 minorities resided in each of four census blocks—tract 115.11 blocks 1000, 1003, and 2004, and tract 115.12 block 2000.

Ethnicity

Table 3 shows ethnicity in the study area based on 2000 census data. The majority of persons in and around the study area were non-Hispanic. Census tracts 111.06 and 116.01 had the highest concentrations of Hispanic origin residents, with 5% (337 persons) and 2% (59 persons), respectively. At the block group level, tract 115.11 block group 2 had the highest number of Hispanics in the study area (34 persons), while in terms of percentages, tract 111.06 block group 3 and tract 116.01 block group 2 had the highest values, with almost 2% each. The remaining tracts and block groups each had 1% or less Hispanic residents.



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Figure 7
MINORITY PERSONS BY CENSUS BLOCK--2000
TAYLORSVILLE ROAD SCOPING STUDY
WATTERSON TRAIL TO FISHERVILLE ROAD

Almost 13% of the United States population were Hispanic in 2000. None of the study area tract or block group resident Hispanic densities came close to this figure. One tract and two block groups had concentrations similar to the state and county averages, while the rest were lower.

TABLE 3
Persons by Ethnicity—2000
Taylorsville Road Scoping Study—Watterson Trail to Fisherville Road

Area		Total Population	Non-Hispanic		Hispanic	
			Persons	%	Persons	%
United States		281,421,906	246,116,088	87.45	35,305,818	12.55
Kentucky		4,041,769	3,981,830	98.52	59,939	1.48
Jefferson County		693,604	681,234	98.22	12,370	1.78
Census Areas Intersecting and Surrounding the Study Area	Tract 111.02	4858	4816	99.14	42	0.86
	Block Group 2	1097	1090	99.36	7	0.64
	Block Group 3	776	774	99.74	2	0.26
	Tract 111.06	7432	7095	95.47	337	4.53
	Block Group 3	665	655	98.50	10	1.50
	Tract 115.11	6439	6378	99.05	61	0.95
	Block Group 1	2833	2806	99.05	27	0.95
	Block Group 2	3606	3572	99.06	34	0.94
	Tract 115.12	3992	3951	98.97	41	1.03
	Block Group 2	2659	2636	99.14	23	0.86
	Tract 116.01	3085	3026	98.09	59	1.91
	Block Group 2	943	926	98.20	17	1.80
	Tract 116.02	4940	4914	99.47	26	0.53
	Block Group 1	926	924	99.78	2	0.22

Note: Only selected Block Groups are represented and do not necessarily sum to Tract totals.

Data Source: 2000 Census SF1, Tables P1, P8

Race

Table 4 shows the racial composition of the study area as of the 2000 census. Black and African American was the minority race most often reported by respondents living in and around the study area. Other races reported in somewhat smaller numbers included Asian, two or more races, and other race.

American Indians/Alaska Natives and Native Hawaiians/other Pacific Islanders were reported in very small numbers. These patterns were quite consistent from the national level through to the block group level.

The highest concentrations of blacks/African-Americans were present in tracts 111.06 and 115.11, in and east of Jeffersontown, and in block group 1 of tract 115.11.

TABLE 4
Persons by Race—2000
Taylorsville Road Scoping Study—Watterson Trail to Fisherville Road

Area		Total Population	One Race												Two or More Races	
			White		Black or African American		American Indian and Alaska Native		Asian		Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander		Other Race			
			Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%
United States		281,421,906	211,460,626	75.14	34,658,190	12.32	2,475,956	0.88	10,242,998	3.64	398,835	0.14	15,359,073	5.46	6,826,228	2.43
Kentucky		4,041,769	3,640,889	90.08	295,994	7.32	8,616	0.21	29,744	0.74	1,460	0.04	22,623	0.56	42,443	1.05
Jefferson County		693,604	536,721	77.38	130,928	18.88	1,523	0.22	9,640	1.39	255	0.04	4,695	0.68	9,842	1.42
Census Areas Intersecting and Surrounding the Study Area	Tract 111.02	4,858	4,611	94.92	154	3.17	22	0.45	17	0.35	1	0.02	15	0.31	38	0.78
	Block Group 2	1,097	1,027	93.62	52	4.74	2	0.18	6	0.55	0	0.00	2	0.18	8	0.73
	Block Group 3	776	746	96.13	19	2.45	0	0.00	5	0.64	1	0.13	0	0.00	5	0.64
	Tract 111.06	7,432	6,540	88.00	530	7.13	13	0.17	62	0.83	1	0.01	153	2.06	133	1.79
	Block Group 3	665	625	93.98	27	4.06	0	0.00	7	1.05	0	0.00	3	0.45	3	0.45
	Tract 115.11	6,439	5,775	89.69	397	6.17	15	0.23	107	1.66	6	0.09	32	0.50	107	1.66
	Block Group 1	2,833	2,465	87.01	249	8.79	5	0.18	45	1.59	3	0.11	16	0.56	50	1.76
	Block Group 2	3,606	3,310	91.79	148	4.10	10	0.28	62	1.72	3	0.08	16	0.44	57	1.58
	Tract 115.12	3,992	3,776	94.59	119	2.98	5	0.13	24	0.60	0	0.00	16	0.40	52	1.30
	Block Group 2	2,659	2,513	94.51	79	2.97	4	0.15	20	0.75	0	0.00	8	0.30	35	1.32
	Tract 116.01	3,085	2,862	92.77	125	4.05	1	0.03	52	1.69	0	0.00	25	0.81	20	0.65
	Block Group 2	943	905	95.97	13	1.38	0	0.00	11	1.17	0	0.00	10	1.06	4	0.42
	Tract 116.02	4,940	4,773	96.62	81	1.64	4	0.08	40	0.81	0	0.00	5	0.10	37	0.75
	Block Group 1	926	908	98.06	5	0.54	1	0.11	3	0.32	0	0.00	3	0.32	6	0.65

Note: Only selected Block Groups are represented and do not necessarily sum to Tract totals.

Data Source: 2000 Census SF1, Tables P1, P8

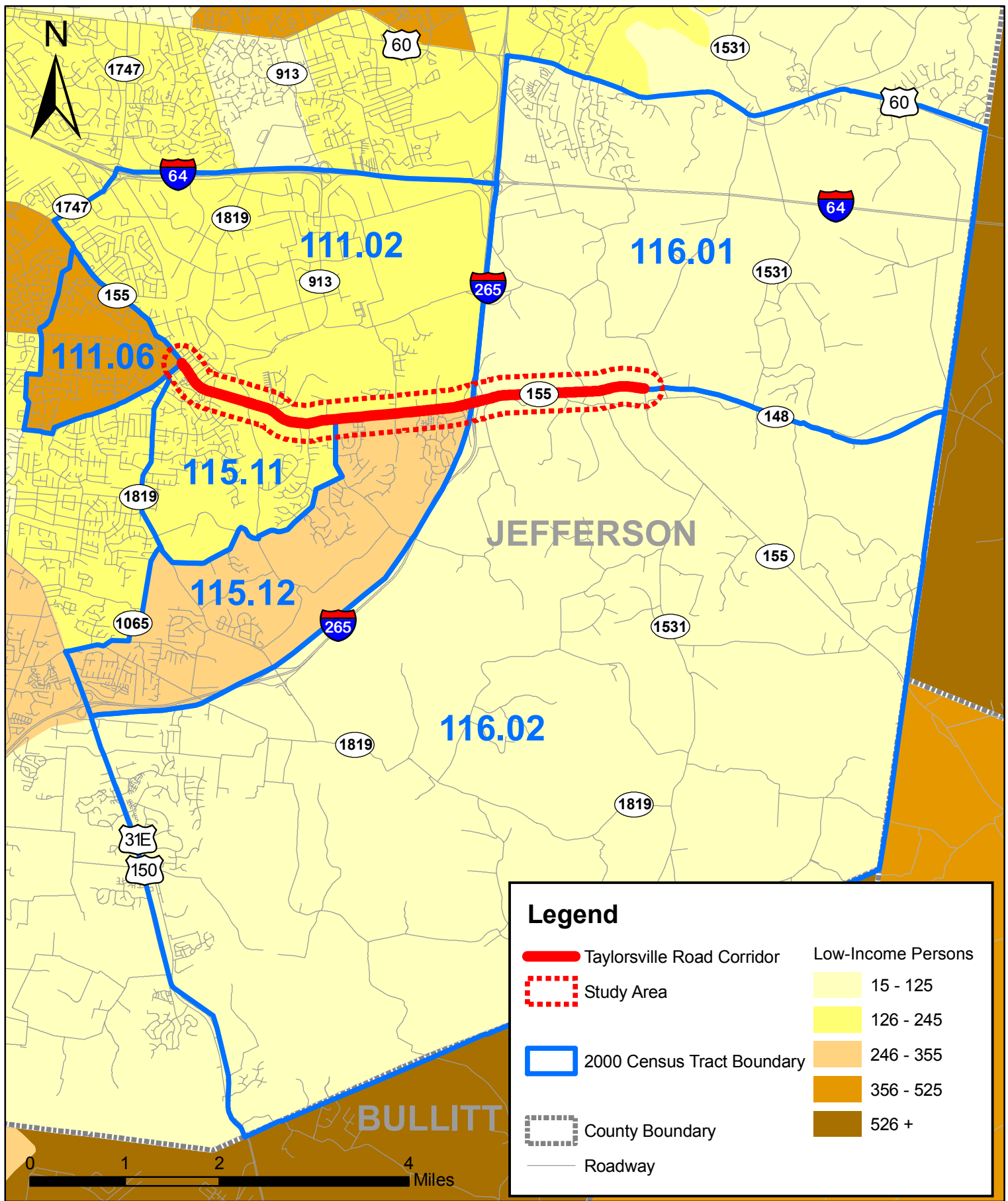
Jefferson County's African-American population proportion in 2000 was 19%, higher than both the Kentucky (7%) and United States (12%) concentrations. The proportions of African-American residents in the two highest tracts and the highest block group were similar to the Kentucky average, while the remaining census areas had concentrations less than 5%.

LOW-INCOME PERSONS

According to the 2000 census, 12% of persons in the nation were low-income, with incomes below poverty level (Table 5). Jefferson County mirrored this pattern in 2000, while Kentucky's percentage (16%) was higher than the national trend. The tracts and block groups in the study area exhibited significantly lower concentrations of low-income persons, ranging from 1% to 7%.

The highest numbers and concentrations of low-income residents were contained in tracts 111.02, on the north side of Taylorsville Road, 111.06, in the City of Jeffersontown, and in 115.12, just west of I-265 (Figure 8). Tract 111.06 had the highest number of low-income persons, with 408 residents, followed by tracts 115.12 (255 persons) and 111.02 (233 persons). In terms of percentages, tract 115.12 had the highest concentration, with over 6% low-income residents, while tracts 111.06 and 111.02 had fewer than 6% and 5%, respectively. At the block group level, the highest numbers of low-income residents were found in tracts 115.12 block group 2 (137 persons), on the west side of I-265, and in tract 115.11 block groups 1 and 2 (94 persons and 78 persons), in Jeffersontown on the south side of Taylorsville Road (Figure 9).

Poverty information is not available at the block level, making identification of specific neighborhoods or facilities difficult.



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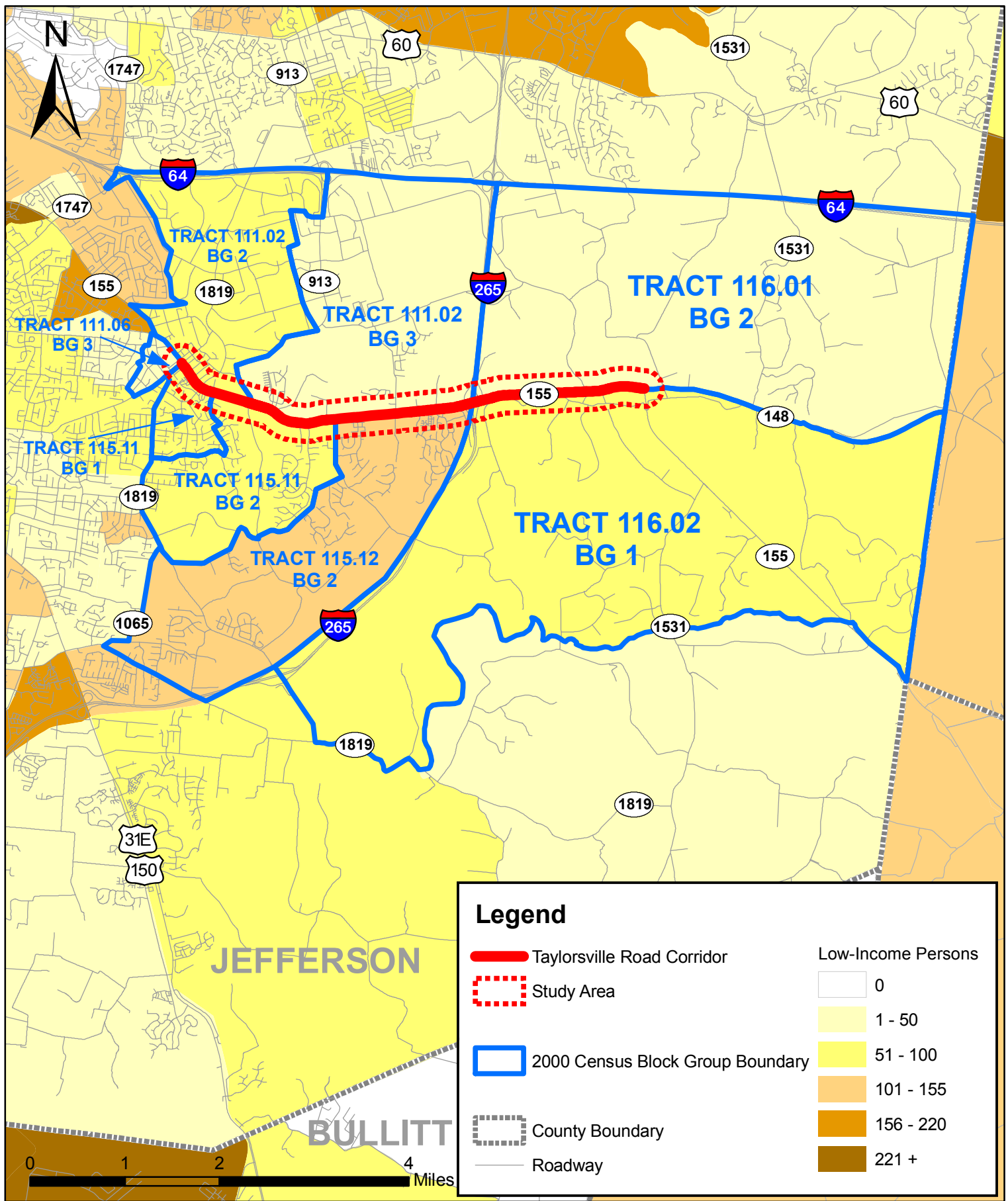
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Figure 8

LOW-INCOME PERSONS BY CENSUS TRACT--2000

TAYLORSVILLE ROAD SCOPING STUDY
WATTERSON TRAIL TO FISHERVILLE ROAD



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Figure 9
LOW-INCOME PERSONS BY CENSUS BLOCK GROUP
2000

TAYLORSVILLE ROAD SCOPING STUDY
WATTERSON TRAIL TO FISHERVILLE ROAD

TABLE 5
Low-Income Persons—2000
Taylorsville Road Scoping Study—Watterson Trail to Fisherville Road

Area		Total Population for Which Poverty Status is Determined	At or Above Poverty Level		Below Poverty Level	
			Total	%	Total	%
United States		273,882,232	239,982,420	87.62	33,899,812	12.38
Kentucky		3,927,047	3,305,951	84.18	621,096	15.82
Jefferson County		680,882	596,739	87.64	84,143	12.36
Census Areas Intersecting and Surrounding the Study Area	Tract 111.02	4,740	4,507	95.08	233	4.92
	Block Group 2	957	886	92.58	71	7.42
	Block Group 3	796	787	98.87	9	1.13
	Tract 111.06	7,231	6,823	94.36	408	5.64
	Block Group 3	673	659	97.92	14	2.08
	Tract 115.11	6,411	6,239	97.32	172	2.68
	Block Group 1	2,867	2,773	96.72	94	3.28
	Block Group 2	3,544	3,466	97.80	78	2.20
	Tract 115.12	3,970	3,715	93.58	255	6.42
	Block Group 2	2,626	2,489	94.78	137	5.22
	Tract 116.01	3,009	2,958	98.31	51	1.69
	Block Group 2	913	885	96.93	28	3.07
	Tract 116.02	4,940	4,821	97.59	119	2.41
	Block Group 1	869	809	93.10	60	6.90

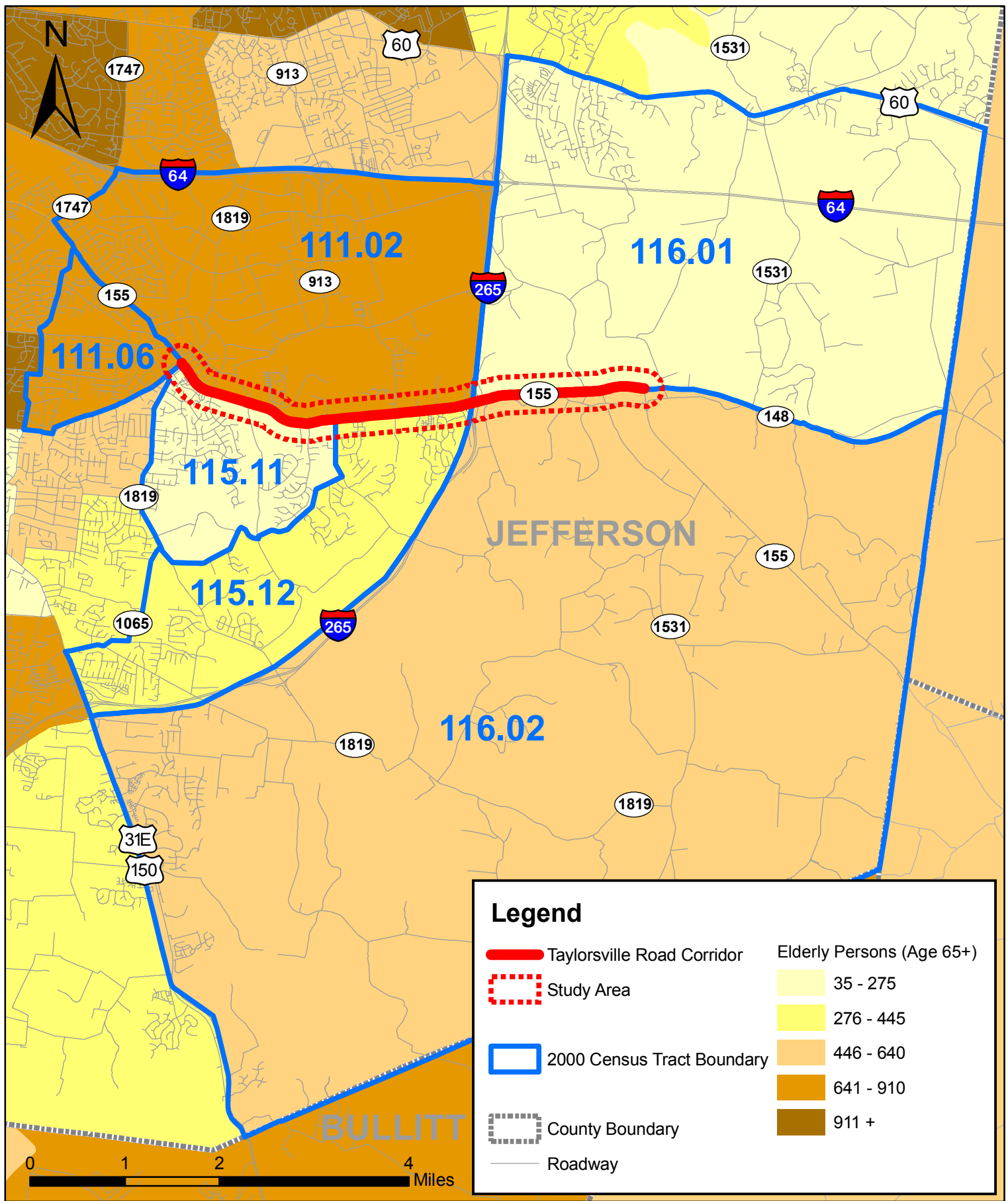
Note: Only selected Block Groups are represented and do not necessarily sum to Tract totals.
Data Source: 2000 Census SF3, Table P87

ELDERLY PERSONS

Elderly persons, age 65 and older, comprised between 12% and 14% of the year 2000 individual populations of the United States, Kentucky, and Jefferson County (Table 6). Over one-third of the tracts and block groups in the study area were also within this range, while half were below the national, state, and county averages.

Within the study area, the highest numbers of elderly residents occurred in Jeffersontown tracts 111.02 (895 persons) and 111.06 (907 persons) (Figure 10), while the highest concentration, 18%, existed in tract 111.02 (Figure 11). At the block group level, the greatest numbers of elderly lived in tract 111.02 block group 2 (274 persons) and tract 115.12 block group 2 (205 persons). Tract 111.02 block group 2 was also the location of the highest concentration of elderly residents in the study area (25%).

At the block level (Figure 12), the highest elderly population, 125 persons, was located in the City of Jeffersontown in tract 111.02 block 2045. This block is the site of senior apartments and a long term care facility.



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Figure 10

ELDERLY PERSONS BY CENSUS TRACT--2000

TAYLORSVILLE ROAD SCOPING STUDY
WATTERSON TRAIL TO FISHERVILLE ROAD

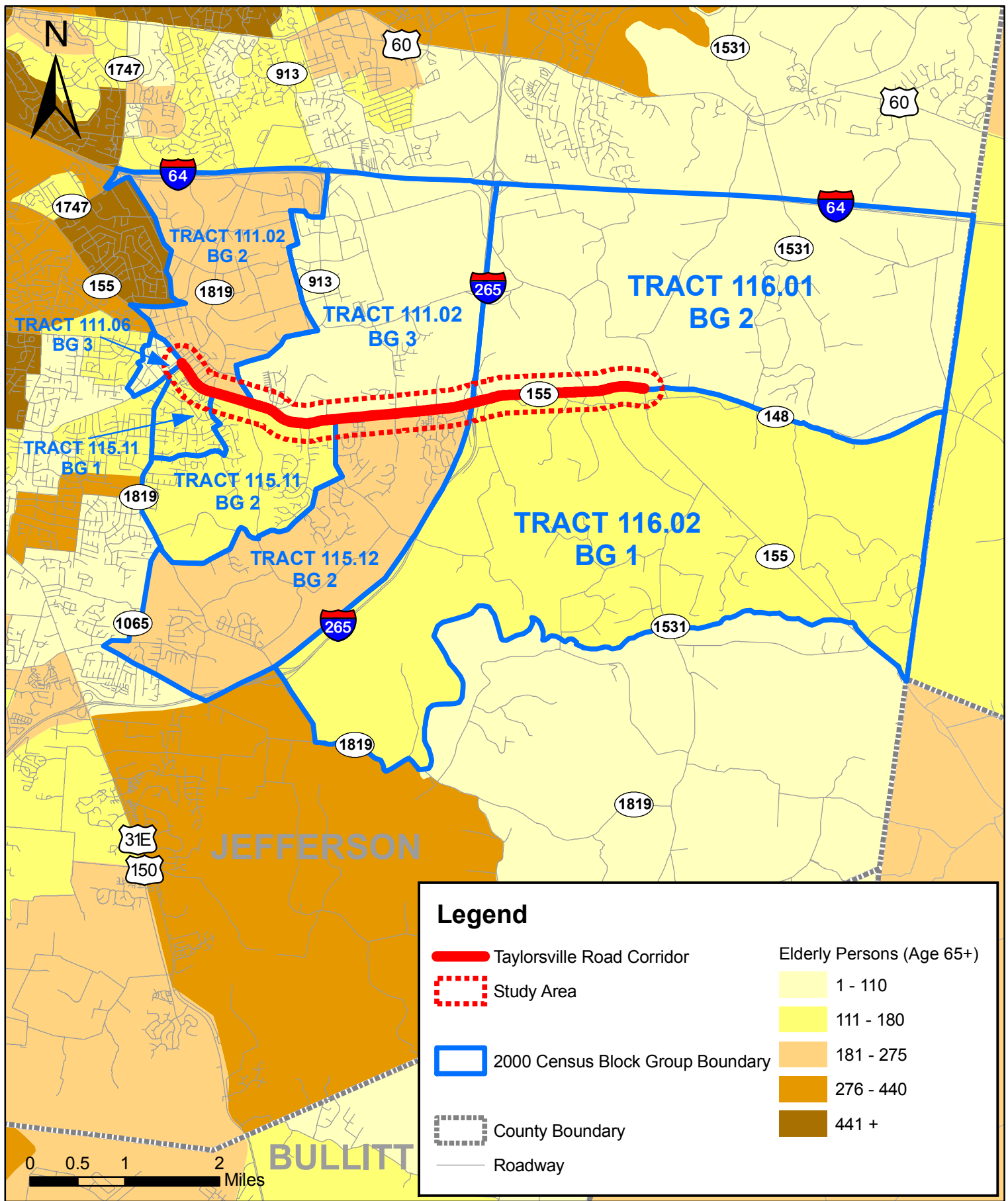


Figure 11
ELDERLY PERSONS BY CENSUS BLOCK GROUP
2000
 TAYLORSVILLE ROAD SCOPING STUDY
 WATTERSON TRAIL TO FISHERVILLE ROAD

TABLE 6
Elderly Persons—2000
Taylorsville Road Scoping Study—Watterson Trail to Fisherville Road

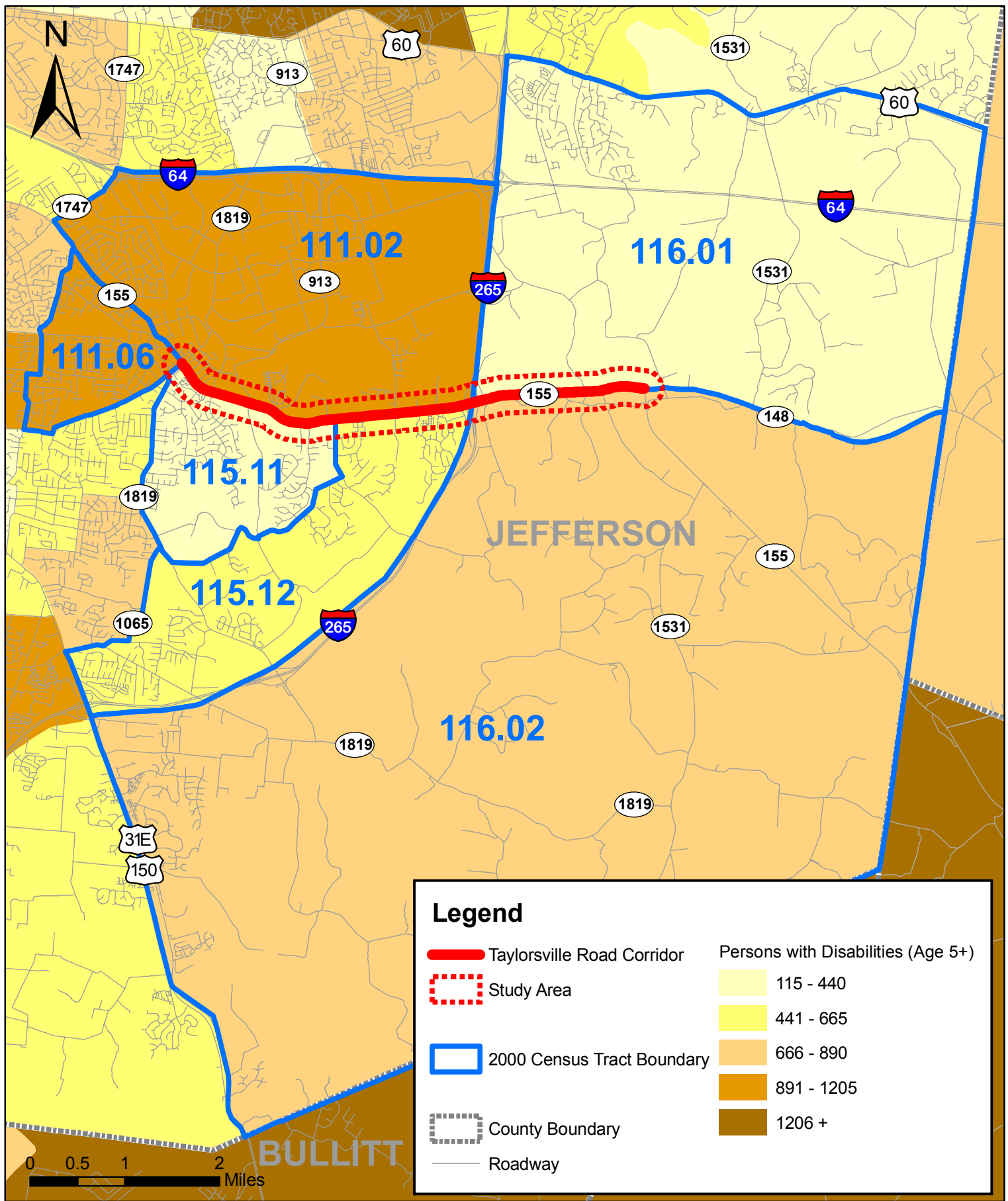
Area		Total Population	Under Age 65		Age 65+	
			Total	%	Total	%
United States		281,421,906	246,430,153	87.57	34,991,753	12.43
Kentucky		4,041,769	3,536,976	87.51	504,793	12.49
Jefferson County		693,604	599,622	86.45	93,982	13.55
Census Areas Intersecting and Surrounding the Study Area	Tract 111.02	4,858	3,963	81.58	895	18.42
	Block Group 2	1,097	823	75.02	274	24.98
	Block Group 3	776	667	85.95	109	14.05
	Tract 111.06	7,432	6,525	87.80	907	12.20
	Block Group 3	665	580	87.22	85	12.78
	Tract 115.11	6,439	6,180	95.98	259	4.02
	Block Group 1	2,833	2,717	95.91	116	4.09
	Block Group 2	3,606	3,463	96.03	143	3.97
	Tract 115.12	3,992	3,705	92.81	287	7.19
	Block Group 2	2,659	2,454	92.29	205	7.71
	Tract 116.01	3,085	2,893	93.78	192	6.22
	Block Group 2	943	847	89.82	96	10.18
	Tract 116.02	4,940	4,370	88.46	570	11.54
	Block Group 1	926	810	87.47	116	12.53

Note: Only selected Block Groups are represented and do not necessarily sum to Tract totals.
Data Source: 2000 Census SF1, Table P12

PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

Persons with disabilities comprised 19% of the civilian noninstitutionalized population over the age of five in the United States in 2000 (Table 7). The percentages for Kentucky (24%) and Jefferson County (20%) were slightly higher than the national average. Over three-fourths of the tracts and block groups in the study area corridor were well below the national, state, and county averages.

Tract 111.06, in the City of Jeffersontown, had the highest number of persons with disabilities (1,163 persons), while tract 111.02 had the highest percentage (21%) (Figure 13). At the block group level, the greatest number of residents with disabilities, 380 persons, was located in tract 115.12 block group 2, to the east of I-265 (Figure 14). The highest resident proportions occurred at opposite ends of the study corridor in tract 111.02 block group 2 and tract 116.02 block group 1 (25% and 22%, respectively). The higher concentrations of persons with disabilities in tract 111.02 and tract 111.02 block group 2 may be associated with the presence of higher elderly populations and the long-term care facility in these areas.

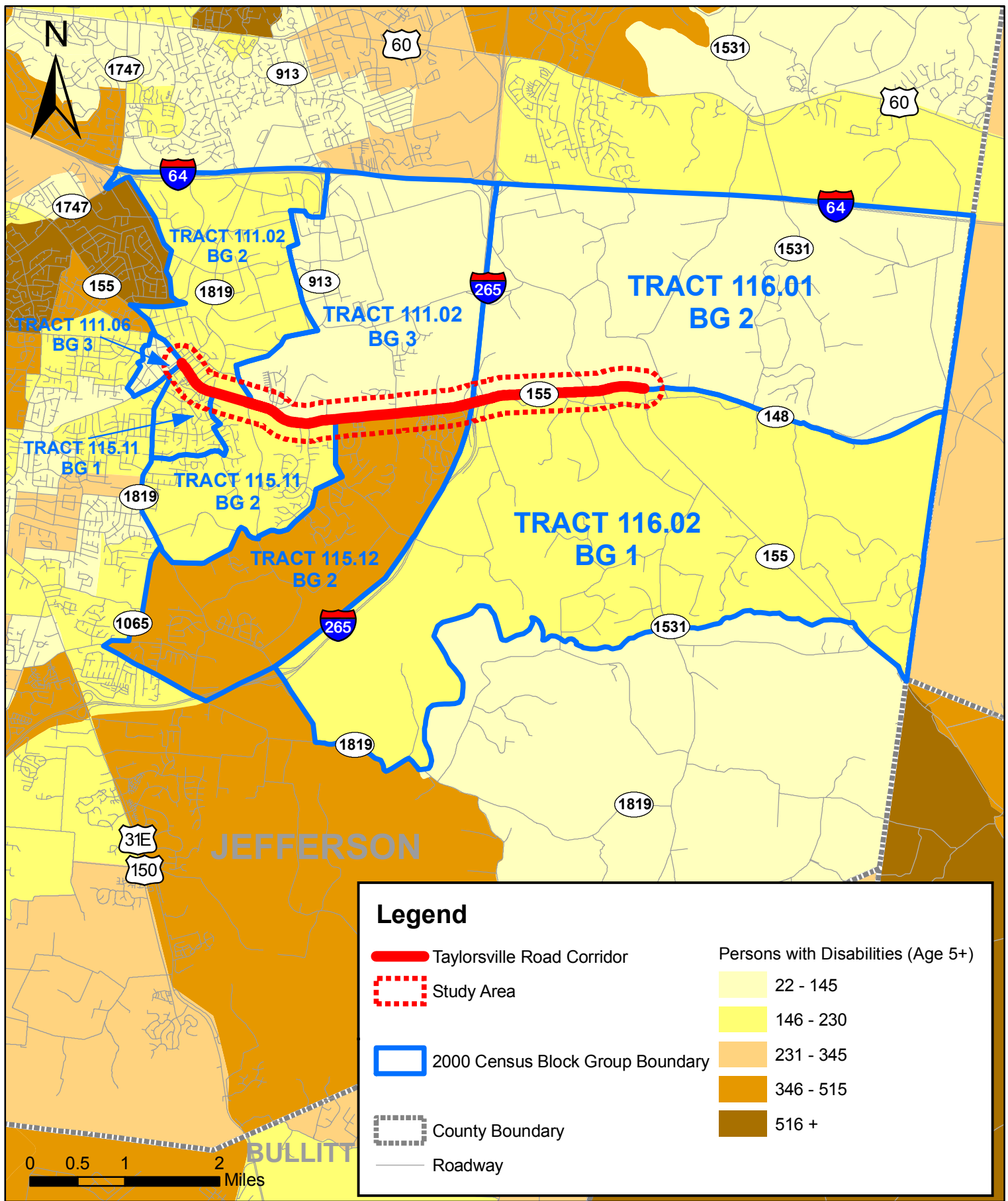


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Figure 14
PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES BY CENSUS BLOCK GROUP
2000

TAYLORSVILLE ROAD SCOPING STUDY
WATTERSON TRAIL TO FISHERVILLE ROAD

TABLE 7
Persons with Disabilities—2000
Taylorsville Road Scoping Study—Watterson Trail to Fisherville Road

Area		Total Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population Age 5+	No Disabilities		One or More Disabilities	
			Total	%	Total	%
United States		257,167,527	207,421,279	80.66	49,746,248	19.34
Kentucky		3,695,005	2,820,849	76.34	874,156	23.66
Jefferson County		638,762	508,186	79.56	130,576	20.44
Census Areas Intersecting and Surrounding the Study Area	Tract 111.02	4,458	3,533	79.25	925	20.75
	Block Group 2	889	663	74.58	226	25.42
	Block Group 3	748	660	88.24	88	11.76
	Tract 111.06	6,698	5,535	82.64	1,163	17.36
	Block Group 3	621	519	83.57	102	16.43
	Tract 115.11	5,745	5,350	93.12	395	6.88
	Block Group 1	2,592	2,404	92.75	188	7.25
	Block Group 2	3,153	2,946	93.43	207	6.57
	Tract 115.12	3,663	3,059	83.51	604	16.49
	Block Group 2	2,414	2,034	84.26	380	15.74
	Tract 116.01	2,826	2,542	89.95	284	10.05
	Block Group 2	883	783	88.67	100	11.33
	Tract 116.02	4,665	3,953	84.74	712	15.26
	Block Group 1	827	643	77.75	184	22.25

Note: Only selected Block Groups are represented and do not necessarily sum to Tract totals.

Data Source: 2000 Census SF3, Table P42

Information about persons with disabilities is not available at the block level, making identification of specific neighborhoods or facilities difficult.

OTHER COMMUNITY INFORMATION

Census profiles provided a great deal of information about the locations and magnitudes of potentially impacted residential populations in and around the study area. Other information was utilized as available to determine the existence of additional concentrations or places frequented by the populations of interest. Such groupings included:

- historic enclaves and communities
- post-2000 in- or out-migrations not reflected in the census data
- community gathering places, such as churches, community centers, or congregate meal sites

Several sources were used in the search for this information, including local area agencies and community groups (Figure 15, Appendix), as well as internet resources, such as Reference USA.

FIGURE 15
Local Agency/Community Group Contact List
Taylorsville Road Scoping Study—Watterson Trail to Fisherville Road

AARP Center for Accessible Living City of Jeffersontown Highland Community Ministries Jefferson County Public Schools ESL Program KIPDA Area Agency on Aging Louisville American Red Cross WHEELS Louisville Metro Community Action Partnership Louisville Metro Community Outreach Liaison Louisville Metro Council District 11 Louisville Metro Council District 20 Louisville Metro Housing Authority Louisville Metro Housing and Community Development Louisville Metro Human Relations Committee Louisville Metro Nutrition Program Louisville Metro Office for Aging and Disabled Citizens Louisville Metro Office for International Affairs Louisville Urban League Metro United Way NAACP TARC Elderly & Disabled Advisory Council YMCA of Greater Louisville

HISTORIC ENCLAVES AND COMMUNITIES

No other historic enclaves or communities of populations of interest were noted in the analysis or by any of the agencies or community groups contacted.

POST-2000 MIGRATIONS

No major post-2000 in- or out-migrations of the populations of concern were noted in the analysis or by any of the agencies or community groups contacted.

CHURCHES

In addition to the spiritual functions that churches perform, they also often serve as social centers of the surrounding community—gathering places for persons with similar beliefs and backgrounds. Some churches orient their services toward particular groups because of a common language (such as Hispanic-affiliated churches) or tradition (such as AME, or African Methodist Episcopal churches) shared among their parishioners. There are no churches with any particular ethnic affiliation identified within the study corridor. There are, however, three churches with ethnic ministries located approximately one mile from the Taylorsville Road corridor:

- Korean Baptist Mission Church of Kentucky, 12407 Rehl Road (distance approximately 0.9 mile from Taylorsville Road)
- Louisville SDA Hispanic Church, 3109 Thomas Lane (distance approximately 1.2 miles from Taylorsville Road)
- New Covenant Community AME Church, 9127 Galene Drive (distance approximately 1.3 miles from Taylorsville Road)

SENIOR CENTERS AND HOUSING

Additional places where concentrations and gatherings of senior citizens may occur include senior centers, congregate meal sites, adult day care facilities, senior housing, and long term care facilities. Several such facilities are located near the study corridor.

One senior center, the Jeffersontown Senior Citizens Center, at 10631 Watterson Trail, is located approximately 0.3 mile from Taylorsville Road. The elderly nutrition sites and adult day care centers are more than 1.5 miles away from the corridor.

There are no senior apartments in the study corridor, but there are two nearby:

- Devex Apartments, 9912 Taylorsville Road (distance approximately 0.6 mile from the study corridor)—45 units
- Gaslight Court, 3600 Good Samaritan Way (distance approximately 0.2 mile from Taylorsville Road)—24 units

There is one long term care facility near the study corridor. Good Samaritan Center, at 3500 Good Samaritan Way, has 98 beds and is 0.2 mile from Taylorsville Road. Residents are likely to be elderly and/or have a self-care disability.

OTHER FACILITIES

There is an emergency food distribution center run by Jeffersontown Area Ministries at 10617 Taylorsville Road. The facility is within the study area corridor. Potential clients may include low-income persons and the elderly.

There is also a younger adult day care facility, Kaleidoscope, Inc., located at 10330 Bunsen Way. The facility is approximately 1.4 miles from Taylorsville Road and serves clients with a variety of physical, mental, and self-care disabilities.

CONCLUSION

The KIPDA staff assessment of demographic data from the 2000 Census, consideration of information from other sources, and conversations with individuals familiar with the area indicate the following:

- The highest concentrations of resident minority populations in and near the study area were found to exist primarily along the south side of the study corridor between downtown Jeffersontown and I-265. These percentages were similar to the average for Kentucky, while the remaining area minority proportions were much lower. None of the concentrations in the study area reached the levels found in the general populations of the nation or Jefferson County.
- Resident low-income populations along the study corridor existed in much lower proportions than those seen in the general population of the nation, state, and county.
- The highest proportion of elderly residents was located in the vicinity of senior housing and a long term care facility near downtown Jeffersontown. With the exception of this area, the elderly were present along the study corridor in concentrations similar to or less than those of the general population of the county, state, and nation.
- For the most part, persons with disabilities in or near the study area were present in either similar or lesser percentages than those of the general population of the county, state, or nation. One exception to this was tract 111.02 block group 2, which had a disabled proportion slightly higher than the state average.

Given the level of detail of the available information, the community impact assessment did not uncover any significant concentrations of Environmental Justice populations within the study area. These persons were present within the general resident population of the study corridor in proportions similar to or less than county, state, and national levels. There was, however, one area near the study corridor with elderly and disabled population distributions slightly higher than those of the population-at-large. Apart from these exceptions, the elderly and disabled populations were also present in proportions similar to or less than those of the general populous of the United States, Kentucky, and Jefferson County.

In the absence of defined concentrations of the groups of interest within the study corridor, project-level impact determination and mitigation measures and public involvement activities should be tailored to be inclusive of them as they exist

within the general study area population. In addition, the information gathered from local sources highlighted several facilities near the study corridor that may be useful in outreach efforts as the study progresses. These places include ethnic churches, senior centers and housing, a long term care facility, an emergency food pantry, and a young adult daycare.

APPENDIX

Local Agency/Community Group Contact Letter



January 26, 2007

Dear Sir or Madam:

Kentucky
Member
Counties

The Kentucky Transportation Cabinet is currently conducting a scoping study of the Taylorsville Road (KY 155) corridor between Watterson Trail and Fisherville Road (KY 148) to determine needed improvements. As part of this study, the Kentuckiana Regional Planning and Development Agency (KIPDA) is gathering information about minority, low-income, elderly, and disabled populations located in or near the study area (see attached graphic). This information will be used to identify potential impacts of the proposed improvements and to establish points of contact with these groups in the community.

Bullitt

Henry

Jefferson

Oldham

Shelby

Spencer

Trimble

KIPDA has access to year 2000 census data for the populations of interest, but any additional information that you can provide would be helpful. Examples of such information include:

- Identification of historic enclaves or communities of the populations of interest,
- Post-2000 in- or out-migrations of the populations of interest that would not be reflected in the census data, and
- Identification of community gathering places that are frequented by the populations of interest in or near the study area, such as churches, community centers, and congregate meal sites.

Indiana
Member
Counties

If you can provide any of the above information, please send it to me by February 9, 2007.

Clark

Floyd

Feel free to direct this request to the appropriate department(s) within your agency or to your constituents. If you have any questions or concerns about this request, my contact information is as follows:

KIPDA (Attn: Lori Kelsey)
11520 Commonwealth Drive
Louisville, KY 40299

e-mail: Lori.Kelsey@ky.gov

phone: (502) 266-6084 fax: (502) 266-5047

Equal
Opportunity
Employer

Thank you for your time and attention in this matter.

Sincerely,

Lori A. Kelsey
Transportation Planner

11520 Commonwealth Drive
Louisville, KY 40299
502-266-6084
Fax: 502-266-5047
KY TDD 1-800-648-6056
www.kipda.org



Metropolitan Planning Organization

Kentucky Designated Area Agency on Aging