

Appendix G – Environmental Justice Overview

Ashland-Boyd County Westwood-Fairview I-64 to US 23 Connector Study

Environmental Justice and Community Impact Report



Ashland – Boyd County I-64 to US 23 Connector Study

Environmental Justice and Community Impact Report

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1.0 Introduction

The Boyd County Planning Study for the I-64 to US 23 Connector has been studied and this Community Impact Assessment will examine the purpose and need for the Corridor as well as examine community concerns and ultimately make recommendations. The I-64 to US-23 Corridor Study is a priority goal in the Ashland Comprehensive Plan where it is desirous of providing an efficient and economical transportation system, insuring a context sensitive approach to assess potential impacts. This study is charged with investigating Environmental Issues such as Community and Residential Impacts, the Environmental Justice piece in the Westwood and Fairview neighborhoods; all the while considering the historical properties and natural environment in the study area.



The purpose of this assessment is to:

- Fulfill applicable federal Environmental Justice commitments; and
- Further the goals and objectives and cooperative nature of the transportation planning process.



The assessment identifies through socio-demographic analysis, the extent to which Environmental Justice populations and any other groups of concern reside in or surrounding the study area that may be impacted by the proposed transportation project. Upon the results of this socio-demographic analysis, if the determination is made declaring disproportionately high or adverse effects; proposing measures to avoid, minimize, and / or mitigate effects; and providing specific opportunities for public involvement, subsequent actions may be undertaken as appropriate.



The resources used to compile the data contained herein are the U.S. Census Bureau, Kentucky State Data Center, local elected officials, community leaders, and field observations of the study area. The information and results are intended to assist the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet in making informed and prudent decisions in the study area, particularly as it pertains to the requirements of Executive Order 12891, to ensure equal environmental protection to all groups potentially impacted by any project ensuing from the Ashland – Boyd County I-64 to US 23 Connector Study.

This report includes data tables comparing the populations of the census divisions directly in and around the study area at the county, state, and national levels using 2000 Census Data Reports. Statistics are provided for minority, elderly, and low-income populations for census tracts, block groups, and census blocks, except where

not available. For ease of analysis, maps are included that highlight areas of interest at the block group or census block level.

2.0 Environmental Justice

On February 11, 1994, Executive Order 12898, entitled *Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations* was signed requiring all Federal agencies “to the greatest extent practicable and permitted by law...each federal agency shall make achieving environmental justice a part of its mission by identifying and address, as appropriate, disproportionately high adverse human health or environmental effects of its programs, policies, and activities on minority and low-income populations in the United States.” The Presidential Memorandum accompanying Executive Order 12898 directed Federal agencies to:

- Analyze the environmental effects (health, economic, and social) of proposed actions, including such effects on minority and low-income communities, when such analysis is required by NEPA
- Address the significant adverse effects of any mitigation measures outlined or analyzed in an EA, EIS, or ROD on minority and low-income communities
- Provide opportunities for community input in the NEPA process, including identifying potential effects and mitigation measures in consultation with affected communities, improving the accessibility of meetings, and providing access to crucial documents and notices.

This assessment attempts to apply current state of the practice procedure to provide the information needed to “...ensure that the interest and well being of minority populations and low income populations are considered and addressed during the transportation decision making process.”

Additionally, two groups included in this assessment are the elderly (age 65 and older) and persons with disabilities. The above Environmental Justice orders do not address these additional peoples. Although, as a matter of good planning practice and in accordance with the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet document, *Methodology for Assessing Potential Environmental Concerns for KTYC Planning Studies (February, 2002)*, these two groups have been included (Appendix B).

Investigation for the Ashland- Boyd County I-64 to US 23 Connector Study – Environmental Justice Community Impact Assessment will evaluate and analyze the impacts for the Westwood and Fairview neighborhoods with in the Study Area.

3.0 Definitions

This assessment uses several terms that are unique to the Environmental Justice process. In accordance with USDOT Order 5610.2 on EJ, issued in the April 15, 1997 Federal Register defines what constitutes low-income and minority population.

- **Low-Income** is defined as a person whose median household income is at or below the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services poverty guidelines.
- **Minority** is defined as a person who is: (1) Black (a person having origins in any black racial groups of Africa); (2) Hispanic (a person of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race); (3) Asian American (a person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Indian subcontinent, or the Pacific Islands); or (4) American Indian and Alaskan Native (a person having origins in any of the original people of North America and who maintains cultural identification through tribal affiliation or community recognition).
- **Low-Income Population** is defined as any readily identifiable group of low income persons who live in geographic proximity, and if circumstances warrant geographically dispersed/transient persons who will be similarly affected by a proposed DOT program, policy or activity.
- **Minority Population** is defined as any readily identifiable group of minority persons who live in geographic proximity, and if circumstances warrant, geographically dispersed/transient persons who will be similarly affected by a proposed DOT program, policy or activity.

The following terms and definitions are according to the Federal Highway Administration:

- **Adverse Effects** are the totality of significant individuals or cumulative human health or environmental effects, included 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 Effects on Minority and Low-Income Populations** means an 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.
 -

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

- **Elderly Persons** include persons of age 65 and older as of April 1, 2000 (Census Day).
- **Persons with Disabilities** include persons for which any of the three 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.

4.0 Methodology

The procedures involved in conducting the community impact assessment for this project center on the identification of potentially impacted populations. The primary sources of data used in the compilation of this report were the U.S. Census Bureau's 2000 Census, Kentucky State Data Center, local elected officials, community leaders, and field observations. Statistics were compiled to present a detailed analysis of the community conditions and to identify potentially impacted populations within the study area.



Tables and maps depicting race, ethnicity, minorities, and persons with low-income are used to indicate the locations and the magnitude of potentially impacted Environmental Justice populations. Elderly and disabled persons are also distributed in the data as part of the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet's "*Methodology for Assessing Potential Environmental Justice Concerns for KYTC Planning Studies.*"

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 disability status were constructed for each Census Tract, broken down by block groups, within the study area.

The tables were assembled using year 2000 Census Data. The decennial census data represents the most comprehensive information source available in terms of the number of data variables collected and the number of demographic levels available for the study area. Map 4.0.1, below depicts the study area with the connector road.

5.0 Census Data Analysis

The U.S. Census Bureau defines geographical units as:

- **Census Tract (CT)** – A small, relatively, permanent statistical subdivision of a county or statistically equivalent entity delineated for data presentation purposes by a local group of census data users or the geographic staff of a regional census center in accordance with Census Bureau guidelines. CTs generally contain between 1,000 and 8,000 people. CT boundaries are delineated with the intention of being stable over many decades, so they generally follow relatively permanent visible features. They may also follow governmental unit boundaries and other invisible features in some instances; the boundary of a state or county is always a census tract boundary.
- **Block Group (BG)** – A statistical subdivision of a CT. A BG consists of all tabulation blocks whose numbers begin with the same digit in a CT. BGs generally contain between 300 and 3,000 people, with an optimum size of 1,500 people.
- **Census Block (CB)** – An area bounded on all sides by visible and/or invisible features shown on a map prepared by the Census Bureau. A CB is the smallest geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates decennial census data.



Census Designated Places (CDPs) - Census 2000 Criteria

Census designated places (CDPs) are closely settled, named, unincorporated communities that generally contain a mixture of residential, commercial, and retail

areas similar to those found in incorporated places of similar sizes. Westwood has been identified and meets the criteria as being a CDP by the Census Bureau.

The Census Bureau works with local participants to delineate boundaries for CDPs. By defining CDPs, the Census Bureau can tabulate and disseminate data for localities that otherwise would not be identified as places in the decennial census data products. Westwood lies in Boyd County, Census Tract 308 but is further analyzed as a CDP. Map 5.0.1 locates the Westwood CDP and boundaries.

Each CDP will contain an identifiable core encompassing the area that is associated strongly with the CDP name and contains the majority of the CDP's population, housing, commercial structures, and economic activity. A CDP must comprise a reasonably compact and continuous land area internally accessible to all points by road. (Except where parts of a CDP are separated by a narrow corridor of incorporated territory, or where the topography or geographic patterns of settlement are not compact, but are irregularly shaped.) A CDP may not be located partially or entirely within an incorporated place or another CDP. A CDP encompasses the surrounding closely settled territory associated with the place name. The Census Bureau does not intend for a CDP to be an apartment complex or residential subdivision in densely settled areas or simply a crossroads in rural areas.

There are no minimum or maximum population thresholds for recognition as a CDP. This represents a substantial change from all prior CDP criteria.

A CDP name may not duplicate the name of an adjacent or nearby incorporated place.

A CDP may not be located in more than one state, nor may a CDP cross the boundaries of American Indian reservations (AIRs), American Indian trust lands, or a Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Areas (TJSA)s. A CDP, however, may cross county and county subdivision boundaries.

A CDP may not be coextensive with Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA), county subdivisions, counties, AIRs, TJSA, and states. (Exceptions are: Arlington County, Virginia, towns in New England, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and charter townships in Michigan.

CDP boundaries should follow visible and identifiable features, such as roads, rivers, canals, railroads, and above-ground high-tension power lines. The following nonvisible governmental unit boundaries are acceptable as CDP boundaries:

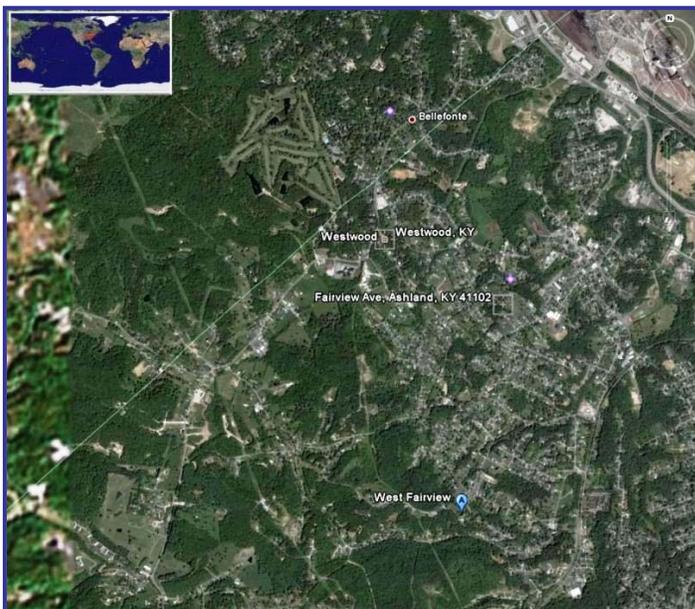
- All state and county boundaries.
- All minor civil division (MCD) boundaries (generally towns and townships) in Connecticut, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

- Some MCD boundaries in Illinois (townships only, not election precincts), Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri (governmental townships only), Nebraska (townships only, not election precincts), North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.
- Barrio, barrio-pueblo, and sub-barrio boundaries in Puerto Rico, census sub-district boundaries in the Virgin Islands, MCD-county and island boundaries in American Samoa, and municipal district boundaries in the Northern Mariana Islands.
- All incorporated place boundaries.
- American Indian reservation boundaries.
- American Indian trust land, Alaska Native village statistical area, and Alaska Native Regional Corporation boundaries.

The Census Bureau may modify, and if necessary reject, any proposed CDP that does not comply with the CDP criteria. The Census Bureau also may define CDPs in instances where clear evidence of a place exists, but for which local participating officials did not submit boundaries.

Area of Interest

This corridor study is evaluating the need for a new or improved connector route from the vicinity of downtown Ashland to a location on I-64 in Boyd County. Engineering services will look at essentially a ten mile long by three mile wide corridor from I-64 to US 23.



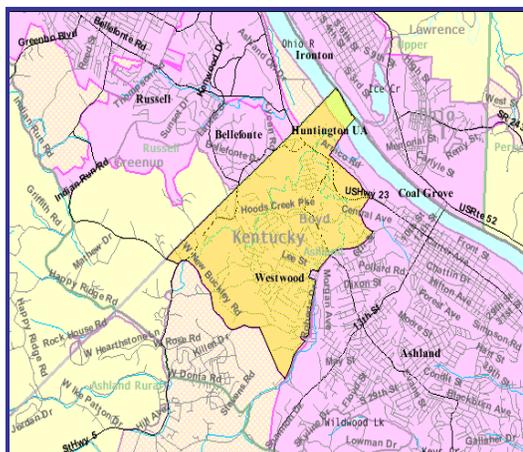
The Westwood and Fairview communities are the primary areas of interest in determining if there will be any adverse impacts from the I-64 to US 23 Connector. These two communities are not incorporated as part of the City of Ashland and have been assessed as two communities

independent of each other.

Westwood CDP is located in Kentucky, Boyd County, and Census Tract 309 (see Map 5.0.1). It lies west of US Hwy 60 and west of Ashland city limits. Portions of the community are located on a flat hilltop and down in a flat valley along Hood's Creek. The area of Westwood is total 4.0 sq mi.

As a community with a total population of 4,951, Westwood was developed beginning in the late 1920's as a residential suburb of Ashland and was mainly inhabited by the steel workers and their families who were employed by the nearby American Rolling Mill Co.

Fairview has been identified as another area of interest as community cluster outside of the City of Ashland. Fairview lies in Kentucky, Boyd County, and Census Tract 309. It is a neighborhood of Westwood and is included in the Westwood CDP Census data.



Map 5.0.1 – Westwood CDP

Source: 2000 US Census Data Map, Westwood CDP

Westwood CDP has never been incorporated into the City of Ashland though it is closely affiliated as it shares a zip code, bus system, and sewer lines. This community has its own school district, the Fairview Independent School District, three community churches, a fire station and neighborhoods, including Fairview and West Fairview.

The census data tables for the purpose of this analysis include percentages for minority, elderly, disabled, and low-income populations in the United States, Kentucky, Boyd County, Ashland communities of Westwood CDP, Census Tracts, Block Groups, and Census Blocks located in and around the study area, except where not available. This data was separated into similar geographical census units to obtain accurate measures of demographic data.

6.0 Study Findings

This Environmental Justice and Community Impact Report are to be used as a component of a planning study for transportation system improvements in the Ashland urban and rural areas, specifically the communities of Westwood and the Fairview Neighborhood. This study is intended to help define the locations and purposes of projects and meet federal requirements regarding consideration of environmental issues as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).



According to the 2000 Census, there are six (6) Census Tracts and twenty five (25) Block Groups that encompass the population of the defined study area. The Boyd

County Total Population is 49,752; the Ashland Study Area Total Population is 21,981 and the Westwood CDP Total Population is 4,951. These populations are broken out below in Table 6.0.1. Corresponding Map 6.0.1 shows the location of these Census Tracts in Boyd County, Kentucky.

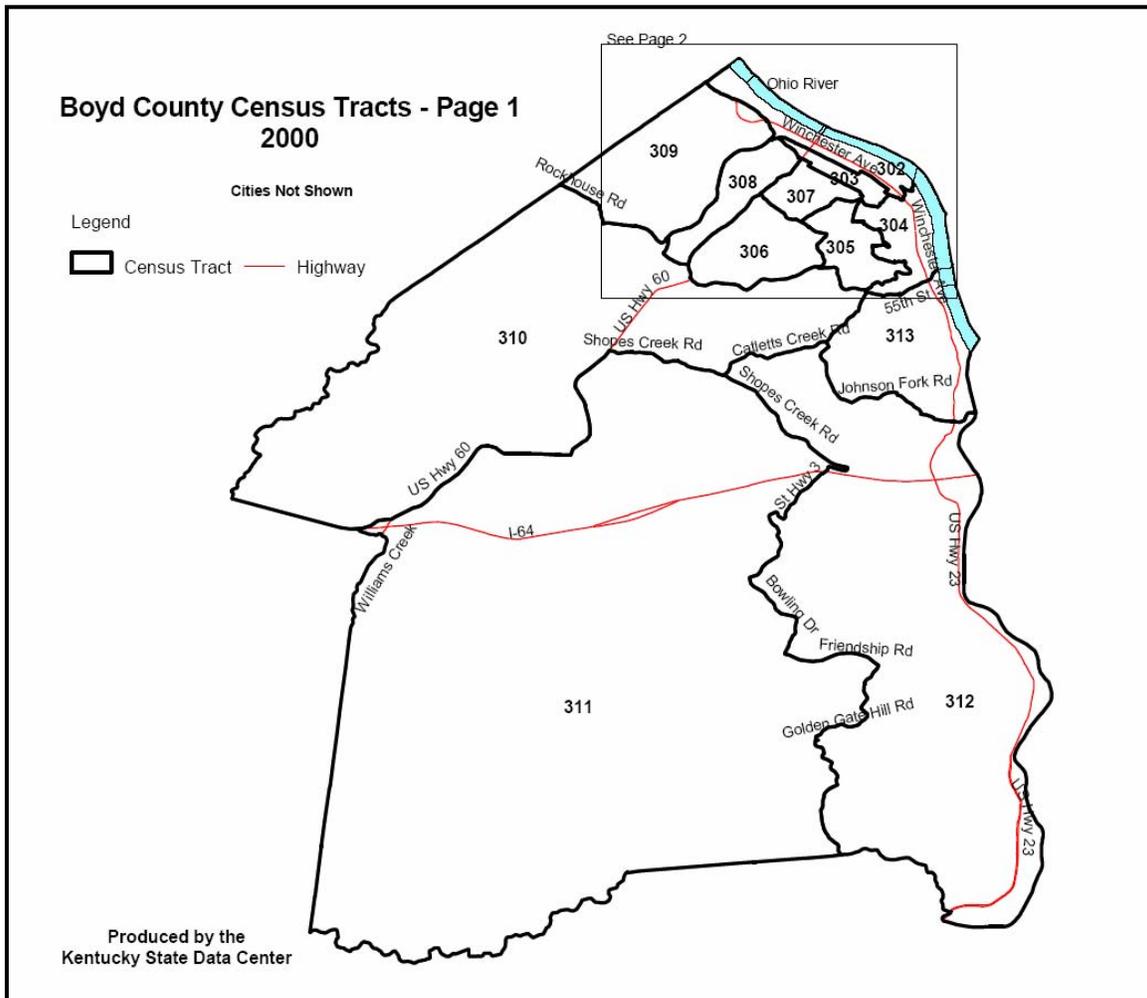
Table 6.0.1 –Census Tracts and Block Group Populations

Census Tract 306		Census Tract 307	
Block Group 1	1,164	Block Group 1	1,149
Block Group 2	985	Block Group 2	1,464
Block Group 3	1,251	Block Group 3	965
Block Group 4	769	Total Population	3,578
Total Population	4,169		
Census Tract 308		Census Tract 309	
Block Group 1	1,502	Block Group 1	1,449
Block Group 2	529	Block Group 2	1,504
Block Group 3	1,938	Block Group 3	1,539
Total Population	3,969	Block Group 4	1,280
		Total Population	5,772
		Westwood CDP	4,951
Census Tract 310		Census Tract 311	
Block Group 1	1,932	Block Group 1	2,440
Block Group 2	814	Block Group 2	1,358
Block Group 3	1,025	Block Group 3	1,143
Block Group 4	2,078	Block Group 4	1,044
Block Group 5	943	Block Group 5	1,779
Block Group 6	1,330	Total Population	7,764
Total Population	8,122		

Source: US Census Bureau
Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 3

There are 95 Census Blocks in Census Tract 306. There are 64 Census Blocks in Census Tract 307. There are 80 Census Blocks in Census Tract 308. There are 158 Census Blocks in Census Tract 309. There are 197 Census Blocks in Census Tract 310. There are 227 Census Blocks in Census Tract 311.

Map 6.0.1 - Census Tract Locations in Boyd County, Kentucky



Source: <http://ksdc.louisville.edu/sdc/maps2000/Boyd1.pdf>

There are 821 Census Blocks that make up the area covered in this report.

7.0 Study Findings / Population by Persons of Minority Origin

As described in the census data, the White Alone population for the state of Kentucky is 90.1%, which is much higher than the national percentage of 75.1%. The total minority population for the state has been calculated and found to be 9.9%. The minority percentage for Boyd County is lower than this value at 4.2%.

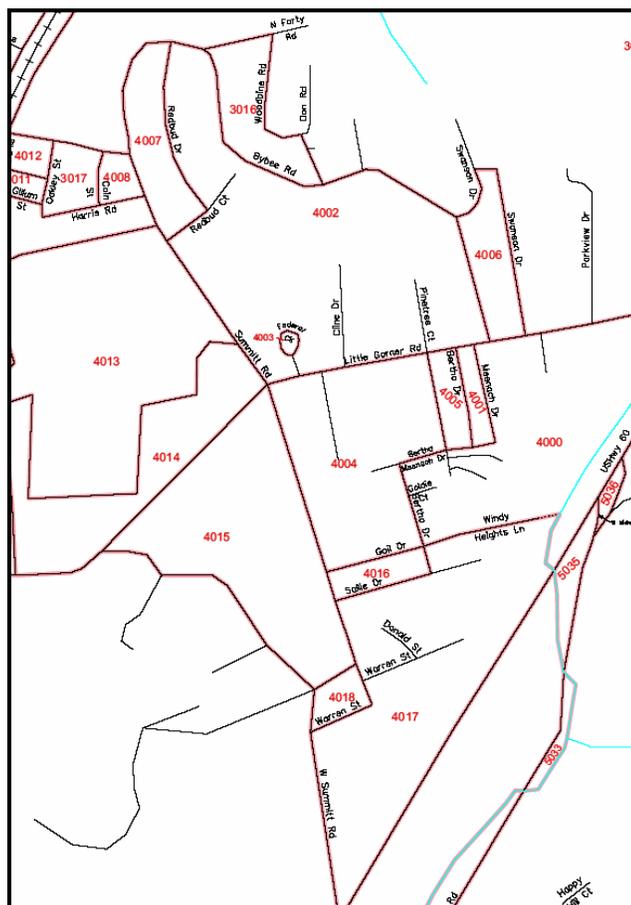
This study has identified populations by persons of minority origin to be located in Census Tract 310 with a total population of 8,122. The majority race is White Alone comprising 86.94% of the race population. The area of identified minority populations lies in CT 310 BG 4, west of US Hwy. 60 in the Project Area. In this location, there are eighteen census blocks. The corresponding Census Map 7.0.1 depicts BG 4 locations.

Map 7.0.1- Census Tract 310- Block Group 4

Within this block group, the total minority population comprising of Black/African American Alone, American Indian/ Alaska Native Alone, Asian Alone and Hispanic/Latino Alone is 922 or 12.31% of minority origin.

In accordance with the USDOT definition of Minority, all races were included in the minority concentration analysis. It is worth noting, though, that the Black or African American population makes up approximately 2.5% of the total minority population in Boyd County.

Also worth mentioning is the Hispanic or Latino Origin (of any race) makes up 1.1% of the total minority population in Boyd County.



Source: 2000 US Census Data Map, CT 310, BG 4

When analyzed separately, these individuals were found to make up a very low percentage in Boyd County, for purposes of this study, the areas indicated are highly representative of the Black or African American and Hispanic or Latino populations in the study area. All of the other races have very low concentrations at county, city, census tract, and block group levels. Below, Table 7.0.1 shows the Population by Race Findings for Census Tract 310 and by Block Group. Please see Appendix C-1 for all Census Tract population totals, broken down by Block Groups for Population by Race Findings.

Table 7.0.1 - Population by Race Findings

Census Tract 310 - Boyd County, Kentucky								
Race	Block Group 1	Block Group 2	Block Group 3	Block Group 4	Block Group 5	Block Group 6	Race Populations Totals	Percentage of Race Population
White Alone	1,936	771	999	1,182	900	1,273	7,061	86.94%
Black/ African American Alone	0	1	1	576	9	2	589	7.25%
American Indian/Alaska Native Alone	8	0	2	9	1	3	23	0.28%
Asian Alone	0	5	0	9	15	1	30	0.37%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander Alone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Hispanic or Latino Alone	6	13	2	328	7	2	358	4.41%
Some Other Race Alone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Two or More Races Alone	11	3	10	14	14	9	61	0.75%

Source: 2000 Census Data, CT 310, Custom Table
<http://factfinder.census.gov>

8.0 Study Findings / Population by Persons 65 and Over and Total Disabilities

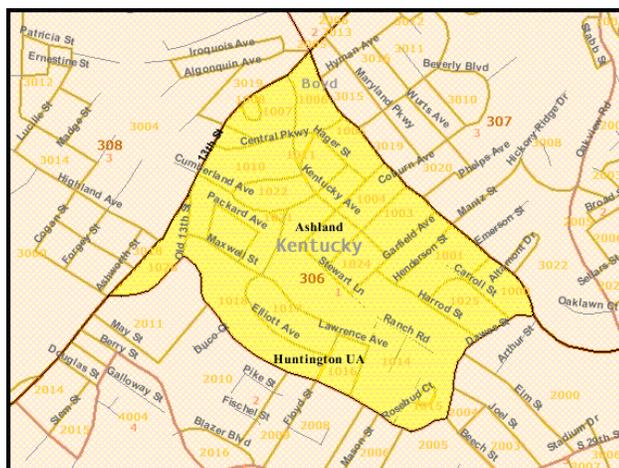
As described in the census data, the population percentage of Persons 65 and Over are consistent at the national and state at 12.4% and 12.5%. For Boyd County, 15.05% or 7,486 of the population are Persons 65 and Over. Of this, 3,611 or 48.2% have been identified with a disability as a noninstitutionalized civilian. Two areas within the Project Area appear to warrant further analysis for both these populations.

This study has identified populations by persons of 65 and over to be located in Census Tract 306 with a total population of 4,169. 940 or 22.54% of the total population are found to be age 65 and over. The majority of this population is located in Block Group 1. There are twenty five census blocks in BG1. Map 8.0.1 shows these locations.

The total population for Age 65 and Over in Block Group 1 is 344.

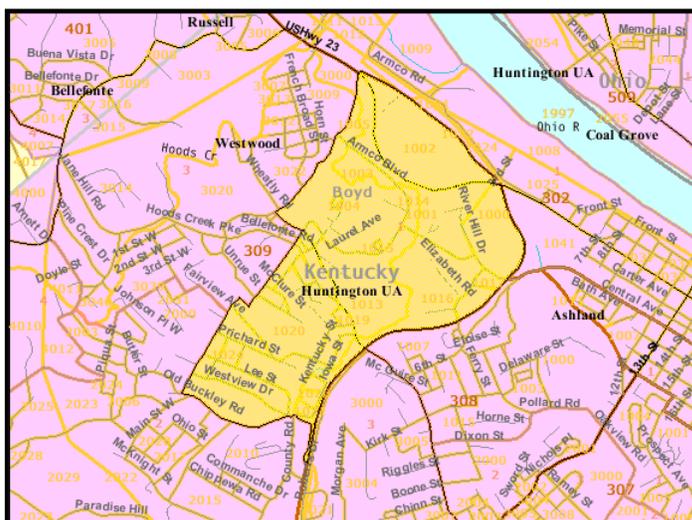
Source: 2000 US Census Data Map, CT 306, BG1

Map 8.0.1- Census Tract 306 – Block Group 1



The second area of interest is located in CT309 BG1, north of US Hwy 60. The Westwood CDP has census blocks encompassed in Block Group 1. There are twenty four census blocks within the highlighted area on Map 8.0.2. This area having 986 or 17.08% population of disabilities for noninstitutionalized civilian people 16 to 64 years and 65 years and over is the largest population in the Project Area.

Map 8.0.2 – Census Tract 309- Block Group 1



Please refer to Appendix D-1 for the Census Data for all census tracts in the project area analyzing total populations for age 65 and over and disabilities for noninstitutionalized civilians.

Source: 2000 US Census Data Map, CT 309, BG 1

9.0 Study Findings / Population by Persons Below Poverty Level

As described in the census data, the percentage of people in Kentucky below the poverty level is 15.8% – well above the national level of 12.4% and near the county level of 15.5%. However, the city of Ashland has a much higher value of poverty at 18.5% of its total population. The poverty status for Westwood CDP is at 14.2%.

The highest concentration of poverty was found in Census Tract 308 at 29.4%, followed by Census Tract 309 with a percent of 13.7 and Census Tract 310 with a percent of 12.6. The lowest concentration of poverty was found in Census Tract 307 at 8.7%.

In Census Tract 306 of the 4,162 individuals for whom the poverty status is determined, 410 fall below poverty level for a total of 9.9%. A total of 355 individuals were white, 67 were black, 4 were American Indian and Alaska Native, 40 were two or more races and 8 were Hispanic individuals.

In Census Tract 307 of the 3,426 individuals for whom the poverty status is determined, a total of 297 individuals fall below poverty level for a total of 8.7%. Of this percent, 292 were white, and 5 were Asian individuals.

In Census Tract 308 of the 3,953 individuals for whom poverty status is determined, a total 1,164 individuals fall below the poverty level for a total of 29.4%. Of the 29.4%, a total of 1,086 were white, 7 were black, 64 were two or more races, and 17 were Hispanic individuals.

In Census Tract 309 of the 5,772 individuals for whom poverty status is determined, a total of 790 individuals fall below poverty level for a total of 13.7%. Of the 13.7%, a total of 769 individuals were white, and 21 were two or more races.

In Census Tract 310 of the 6,681 individuals for whom poverty status is determined, 840 individuals fall below poverty level for a total of 12.6%. Of the 12.6% a total of 746 individuals were white, 7 were American Indian and Alaska Native, 87 were two or more races and 17 were Hispanic individuals.

In Census Tract 311 of the 7,723 individuals for whom poverty status is determined, 839 individuals fall below poverty level for a total of 10.9%. Of the 10.9%, a total of 802 individuals were white, 14 were black, 14 were two or more races and 24 were Hispanic individuals.

It is worth noting that the largest area of concentration for poverty fell in Census Tract 308.

10.0 Conclusion

After a comprehensive analysis of the Ashland study area, there appear to be several areas of interest at the Block Group and Census Block level in regard to race, age, disabilities, and income level. These areas have been described in the *Study Findings* sections of this report and can be deduced from the respective Census maps.

It is evident from the data that there are several locations that need to be monitored and taken into consideration when planning for a specific project. Project staff will continue to monitor those locations, as well as the surrounding study area for demographic and / or socioeconomic changes that may occur throughout the development of a project.

Appendix A-1
Planning Study Elected Officials List

U.S. Representative	Rep. Geoff Davis
State Senator	Senator Walter Blevins
State Representative	Rep. John Vincent (100) Rep. Rocky Adkins (99) Rep. Tanya Pullin (98)
Boyd County Judge Executive Commissioners	William Stevens Clarence Jackson Marvin “Coach” Meredith Carl Tolliver
Ashland Officials Mayor Commissioners	Steve Gilmore Kevin Gunderson Larry Brown Paula Hogsten Cheryl Spriggs

Appendix B-1

Methodology for Assessing Potential Environmental Justice Concerns for KYTC Planning Studies

Appendix C-1

Population by Race Findings

Census Tract 306 - Boyd County, Kentucky						
Race	Block Group 1	Block Group 2	Block Group 3	Block Group 4	Race Populations Totals	Percentage of Race Population
White Alone	1,111	944	1,240	747	4,042	96.95%
Black/ African American Alone	30	22	7	15	74	1.78%
American Indian/Alaska Native Alone	0	2	1	0	3	0.07%
Asian Alone	5	3	0	1	9	0.22%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander Alone	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Hispanic or Latino Alone	8	3	0	5	16	0.38%
Some Other Race Alone	2	1	0	0	3	0.07%
Two or More Races Alone	8	10	3	1	22	0.53%

Census Tract 307 - Boyd County, Kentucky					
Race	Block Group 1	Block Group 2	Block Group 3	Race Populations Totals	Percentage of Race Population
White Alone	1,162	1,393	856	3,411	95.33%
Black/ African American Alone	24	27	19	70	1.96%
American Indian/Alaska Native Alone	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Asian Alone	5	2	1	8	0.22%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander Alone	0	0	0	0	0%
Hispanic or Latino Alone	4	8	3	15	0.42%
Some Other Race Alone	11	0	0	11	0.31%
Two or More Races Alone	24	33	6	63	1.76%

Census Tract 308 - Boyd County, Kentucky					
Race	Block Group 1	Block Group 2	Block Group 3	Race Populations Totals	Percentage of Race Population
White Alone	1,417	517	1,877	3,811	96.02%
Black/ African American Alone	40	0	18	58	1.46%
American Indian/Alaska Native Alone	3	1	2	6	0.15%
Asian Alone	5	0	3	8	0.20%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander Alone	0	0	0	0	0%
Hispanic or Latino Alone	13	9	17	39	0.98%
Some Other Race Alone	2	1	0	3	0.08%
Two or More Races Alone	22	1	21	44	1.11%

Census Tract 309 - Boyd County, Kentucky						
Race	Block Group 1	Block Group 2	Block Group 3	Block Group 4	Race Populations Totals	Percentage of Race Population
White Alone	1,372	1,557	1,448	1,286	5,663	98.11%
Black/ African American Alone	2	9	7	5	23	0.40%
American Indian/Alaska Native Alone	1	1	2	0	4	0.07%
Asian Alone	2	2	14	1	19	0.33%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander Alone	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Hispanic or Latino Alone	5	10	9	0	24	0.42%
Some Other Race Alone	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Two or More Races Alone	13	8	13	5	39	0.68%

Census Tract 310 - Boyd County, Kentucky								
Race	Block Group 1	Block Group 2	Block Group 3	Block Group 4	Block Group 5	Block Group 6	Race Populations Totals	Percentage of Race Population
White Alone	1,936	771	999	1,182	900	1,273	7,061	86.94%
Black/ African American Alone	0	1	1	576	9	2	589	7.25%
American Indian/Alaska Native Alone	8	0	2	9	1	3	23	0.28%
Asian Alone	0	5	0	9	15	1	30	0.37%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander Alone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Hispanic or Latino Alone	6	13	2	328	7	2	358	4.41%
Some Other Race Alone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Two or More Races Alone	11	3	10	14	14	9	61	0.75%

Census Tract 311 - Boyd County, Kentucky							
Race	Block Group 1	Block Group 2	Block Group 3	Block Group 4	Block Group 5	Race Populations Totals	Percentage of Race Population
White Alone	2,325	1,300	1,168	1,052	1,746	7,591	99.77%
Black/ African American Alone	33	8	0	0	32	73	0.94%
American Indian/Alaska Native Alone	5	1	4	4	5	19	0.24%
Asian Alone	15	0	0	1	1	17	0.22%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander Alone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Hispanic or Latino Alone	15	1	2	3	10	31	0.40%
Some Other Race Alone	0	0	0	1	2	3	0.04%
Two or More Races Alone	17	5	0	5	13	40	0.52%

Appendix D-1

Population by Persons 65 and Over and Total Disabilities

Census Tract 306 - Boyd County, Kentucky						
Population	Block Group 1	Block Group 2	Block Group 3	Block Group 4	Populations Totals	Percentage of Population
Age 65 and Over Total	344	175	330	91	940	22.54%
Disabilities for Noninstitutionalized Civilian people 5 to 15 years	20	6	0	8	34	0.82%
Disabilities for Noninstitutionalized Civilian people 16 to 64 years	241	331	176	78	826	19.81%
Disabilities for Noninstitutionalized Civilian people 65 years and Over	212	129	165	80	586	14.06%

Census Tract 307 - Boyd County, Kentucky						
Population	Block Group 1	Block Group 2	Block Group 3	Populations Totals	Percentage of Population	
Age 65 and Over Total	206	352	150	708	19.79%	
Disabilities for Noninstitutionalized Civilian people 5 to 15 years	31	84	21	136	3.80%	
Disabilities for Noninstitutionalized Civilian people 16 to 64 years	280	570	224	1074	30.02%	
Disabilities for Noninstitutionalized Civilian people 65 years and Over	100	215	174	489	13.67%	

Census Tract 308 - Boyd County, Kentucky						
Population	Block Group 1	Block Group 2	Block Group 3	Populations Totals	Percentage of Population	
Age 65 and Over Total	148	82	424	654	16.48%	
Disabilities for Noninstitutionalized Civilian people 5 to 15 years	16	0	13	29	0.73%	
Disabilities for Noninstitutionalized Civilian people 16 to 64 years	678	141	552	1371	34.54%	
Disabilities for Noninstitutionalized Civilian people 65 years and Over	227	84	364	675	17.01%	

Census Tract 309 - Boyd County, Kentucky						
Population	Block Group 1	Block Group 2	Block Group 3	Block Group 4	Populations Totals	Percentage of Population
Age 65 and Over Total	323	307	177	121	928	16.08%
Disabilities for Noninstitutionalized Civilian people 5 to 15 years	9	0	26	45	80	1.39%
Disabilities for Noninstitutionalized Civilian people 16 to 64 years	629	400	722	480	2231	38.65%
Disabilities for Noninstitutionalized Civilian people 65 years and Over	357	400	81	109	947	16.41%

Census Tract 310 - Boyd County, Kentucky								
Population	Block Group 1	Block Group 2	Block Group 3	Block Group 4	Block Group 5	Block Group 6	Populations Totals	Percentage of Population
Age 65 and Over Total	220	65	140	137	80	181	823	10.13%
Disabilities for Noninstitutionalized Civilian people 5 to 15 years	21	0	0	0	0	14	35	0.43%
Disabilities for Noninstitutionalized Civilian people 16 to 64 years	763	208	695	165	470	299	2600	32.01%
Disabilities for Noninstitutionalized Civilian people 65 years and Over	248	60	224	165	66	162	925	11.39%

Census Tract 311 - Boyd County, Kentucky							
Population	Block Group 1	Block Group 2	Block Group 3	Block Group 4	Block Group 5	Populations Totals	Percentage of Population
Age 65 and Over Total	274	119	162	140	123	818	10.54%
Disabilities for Noninstitutionalized Civilian people 5 to 15 years	18	14	25	0	29	86	1.11%
Disabilities for Noninstitutionalized Civilian people 16 to 64 years	678	337	272	342	512	2141	27.58%
Disabilities for Noninstitutionalized Civilian people 65 years and Over	327	56	214	163	67	827	10.65%

Appendix E-1

Determined Poverty Status By Race Populations

Race	Census Tract 306	Census Tract 307	Census Tract 308	Census Tract 309	Census Tract 310	Census Tract 311
White Alone	355	292	1,086	769	746	802
Black / African American Alone	67	0	7	0	0	14
American Indian/ Alaska Native Alone	4	0	0	0	7	0
Asian Alone	0	5	0	0	0	0
Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander Alone	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic or Latino Alone	8	0	17	0	17	24
Some Other race Alone	0	0	0	0	0	0
Two or More Races Alone	40	0	64	21	87	14
Total Population Below the Poverty Level	4,162	3,426	3,953	5,772	6,681	7,723
Population Below the Poverty Level	410	296	1,164	790	840	839
Percentage Below the Poverty Level	9.90%	8.70%	29.40%	13.70%	12.60%	10.90%

Methodology for Assessing Potential Environmental Justice Concerns for KYTC Planning Studies

Updated: February 1, 2002

The demographics of the affected area should be defined using U.S. Census data (Census tracts and block groups) and the percentages for minorities, low-income, elderly, or disabled populations should be compared to those for the following:

- Other nearby Census tracts and block groups,
- The county as a whole,
- The entire state, and
- The United States.

Information from PVA offices, social service agencies, local health organizations, local public agencies, and community action agencies can be used to supplement the Census data. Specifically, we are interested in obtaining the following information:

- Identification of community leaders or other contacts who may be able to represent these population groups and through which coordination efforts can be made.
- Comparison of the Census tracts and block groups encompassing the project area to other nearby Census tracts and block groups, county, state, and United States percentages.
- Locations of specific or identified minority, low-income, elderly, or disabled population groups within or near the project area. This may require some field reviews and/or discussions with knowledgeable persons to identify locations of public housing, minority communities, ethnic communities, etc., to verify Census data or identify changes that may have occurred since the last Census. Examples would be changes due to new residential developments in the area or increases in Asian and/or Hispanic populations.
- Concentrations or communities that share a common religious, cultural, ethnic, or other background, e.g., Amish communities.
- Communities or neighborhoods that exhibit a high degree of community cohesion or interaction and the ability to mobilize community actions at the start of community involvement.
- Concentrations of common employment, religious centers, and/or educational institutions with members within walking distance of facilities.
- Potential effects, both positive and negative, of the project on the affected groups as compared to the non-target groups. This may include, but are not limited to:
 1. Access to services, employment or transportation.
 2. Displacement of persons, businesses, farms, or non-profit organizations.
 3. Disruption of community cohesion or vitality.
 4. Effects to human health and/or safety.
- Possible methods to minimize or avoid impacts on the target population groups.

Methodology for Assessing Potential Environmental Justice Concerns
for KYTC Planning Studies

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If percentages of these populations are elevated within the project area, it should be brought to the attention of the Division of Planning immediately so that coordination with affected populations may be conducted to determine the affected population's concerns and comments on the project. Also, with this effort, representatives of minority, elderly, low-income, or disabled populations should be identified so that, together, we can build a partnership for the region that may be incorporated into other projects. Also, we hope to build a Commonwealth-wide database of contacts. We are available to participate in any meetings with these affected populations or with their community leaders or representatives.

In identifying communities, agencies may consider as a community either a group of individuals living in geographic proximity to one another, or a geographically dispersed/transient set of individuals (such as migrant workers or Native Americans), where either type of group experiences common conditions of environmental exposure or effect. The selection of the appropriate unit of analysis may be a governing body's jurisdiction, a neighborhood, census tract, or other similar unit that is to be chosen so as not to artificially dilute or inflate the affected population. A target population also exists if there is (1) more than one minority or other group present and (2) the percentages, as calculated by aggregating all minority persons, exceed that of the general population or other appropriate unit of geographic analysis.

Maps should be included that show the Census tracts and block groups included in the analysis as well as the relation of the project area to those Census tracts and block groups.