Environmental Overview

KY 90 – KYTC Statewide Corridor Planning KYTC Item No. 8-80104.00

Pulaski County, Kentucky August 5, 2022

Environmental Overview – Natural and Human Environmental Resources

A planning study was conducted to evaluate the KY 90 corridor between the Wayne County Line and the new Cumberland River Bridge in Pulaski County. KY 90 in the study area is located near the community of Bronston and is classified as a rural minor arterial facility. The study is to develop and evaluate conceptual improvements that improve congestion, safety, and mobility on the KY 90 corridor in the study area. The study limits cover approximately 3 miles of KY 90 from Milepoint (MP) 0.00 to MP 3.06. The study area is shown in **Figure 1**.

This Environmental Overview (EO) documents the environmental features known to exist within the study area. The study area for the EO considers a 500-foot buffer along the existing KY 90 roadway from the Wayne County Line to the new Cumberland River Bridge near Bronston, KY. The study area is entirely within Pulaski County.

Data collected for the EO is based on a review of existing GIS datasets, state and federal agency databases, literature research, and archival data. Desktop research was performed to identify and locate areas of importance or concern that lie within the study area. The EO considers resources in the following categories: ecological resources (i.e., streams, wetlands, and floodplains); threatened and endangered species and important habitats; air quality and noise issues; Environmental Justice / socioeconomic data; land use; hazardous materials; and historic and archaeological resources (**Figure 2**).

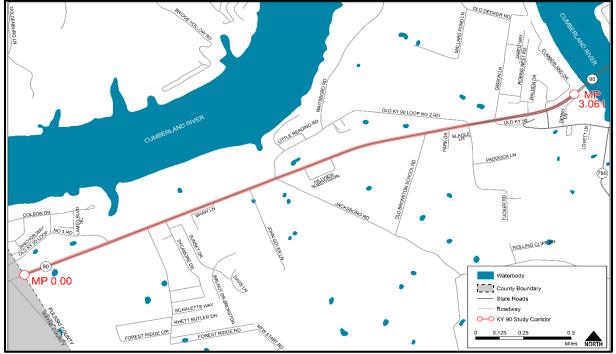
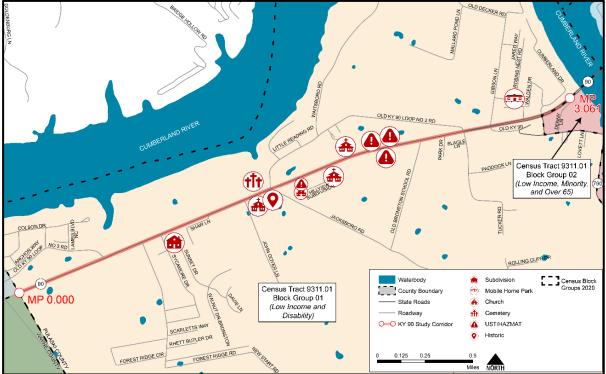


Figure 1: KY 90 Study Area Map





Ecological Resources (Threatened and Endangered Species, Streams, Wetlands,

Floodplains) - The study area is located within potential habitat for the Indiana bat (IB) and northern long eared bat (NLEB) as identified in the attached IPaC coordination document provided by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). The NLEB, presently a threatened species, has been formally proposed for listing as endangered under the Endangered Species Act. Indiana bat is listed as endangered. Forested areas within the study area would be considered potential habitat for the above listed bats. Stream corridors which contain forested riparian buffers would also be potential habitat for the IB, NLEB, and gray bat (GB). The gray bat mainly uses stream corridors to commute and feed. The Virginia Big-eared bat (VBB) was also listed as potentially occurring in the study area. VBB is found in upland forests and roosts in caves or cave like habitats using cliff lines, rock shelters or outcrops, and riparian areas for foraging. Six endangered and threatened freshwater mussels were listed as potentially occurring in the study area. Lake Cumberland (formerly Cumberland River) could provide habitat for one or all of the mussel species listed in the IPaC but is outside of the study area. Two plants, Virginia spiraea and White fringeless orchid, were listed as potentially occurring in the study area, although potential for them in the study area is unlikely as they are most typically located along streams. The Monarch butterfly, an insect, is a candidate species potentially found in the study area. Additional coordination with the USFWS during the design phase will be needed regarding the project's potential to impact federally listed species.

Aquatic resources are limited in the study area. No perennial or intermittent streams, per the NHD and topographic mapping, are found in the study area. Per the NWI mapping, no wetlands were identified; however, farm ponds are scattered throughout the study area. No FEMA floodplains are found in the corridor.

Important habitats include Lake Cumberland located just outside of the eastern project termini. Lake Cumberland is a high use recreational lake for boating, skiing, fishing, and water withdrawal. The lands around the lake are part of the Lake Cumberland Wildlife Management Area, an area managed by the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources.

Geologic strata is almost entirely St. Louis limestone across the entire corridor. The US Geological Survey (USGS) characterizes these limestones as having solution-enlarged joints and bedding planes that channel water into conduits. The majority of groundwater flows through the conduits and discharges at springs along major, permanent streams. Groundwater flowing through fractures and solution openings is easily contaminated, and these rocks are generally very hard and require blasting or heavy equipment for excavation. USGS further characterizes much of the corridor as an area with "intense" karst potential, which is the highest level. Sinkholes dot the project area and all drainage along the project corridor flows into a sinkhole.

Air Quality - Areas of the state that have had levels of criteria air pollutants that have exceeded the threshold levels set by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) are considered in nonattainment or maintenance for that pollutant and must demonstrate how future transportation improvements are not going to worsen the air quality conditions. The study area is in attainment for all criteria pollutants and as such, a project in the study area will not require any comprehensive air quality review.

A project in the study area would also be considered "Lower Potential for Meaningful MSAT (Mobile Source Air Toxics) Effects" since the design year traffic would be less than 140,000 to 150,000 AADT. As such, a qualitative assessment of the emissions projections should be included in any future NEPA document.

Traffic Noise - The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Noise Standard requires that noise abatement measures be considered when traffic noise impacts are identified for Type I federal projects. As the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet's 2020 *Noise Analysis and Abatement Policy* directs, Type I projects are identified as "The construction of a highway on new location; or the physical alteration of an existing highway where there is either: i. Substantial Horizontal Alteration; or ii. Substantial Vertical Alteration." Significant alterations to the existing alignment could include the widening or addition of passing lanes or the realignment of the existing corridor adding a median two way left turn lane with which the distance between a noise receptor and the traffic noise source is halved or the shielding between a receptor and the traffic noise source is removed exposing the line of sight between the two. In such cases, the entire project corridor would be considered a Type I project and noise analysis would be required for the entire project corridor.

Environmental Justice – The U.S. EPA Office of Environmental Justice defines Environmental Justice (EJ) as "The fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations and policies." The Lake Cumberland Area Development District (LCADD) prepared the *KY 90 Corridor Study, Pulaski County, Socioeconomic Study* to assess the potential to encounter EJ populations within the study area.

The *Socioeconomic Study* used 2020 U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates. The LCADD reported data for the U.S., Kentucky, Pulaski County and the one census tract (CT) and two block groups (CT BG) that include the study area. The LCADD study used county estimates as the reference thresholds. Specifically, CT and BG estimates were presented for CT 9311.01, BG 1 and BG 2, which include the study area.

As a result of the analysis, the report identified that BG 2 exceeded the reference threshold of 6.26 percent for minority population and that both BG 1 and BG 2 exceeded the reference threshold of 22.57 percent for low-income population. Further, BG 2 exceeded the reference threshold of 18.92 percent for population over age 65 while BG 1 exceeded the reference threshold for population with disability status of 22.90 percent. Neither BG exceeded the reference threshold for limited English proficiency. Where exceedances of the reference thresholds occurred, they were generally in the range of five to 10 percent exceedances. Any future NEPA document must consider a project's potential to disproportionately impact these populations. The full *Socioeconomic Study* is attached.

Farmland – The Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA) of 1981 (7 U.S.C. 4201 and 7 CFR Ch. VI Part 658) is intended to minimize conversion of farmland through consideration of impacts and alternative actions. The FPPA applies to activities where federal funds are involved and an irreversible conversion of prime, unique, or state and locally important farmland to non-agricultural use occurs. Some lands are exempt. Those lands may include lands not considered farmland such as land that has been previously developed (e.g. U.S. Census urban areas or existing rights-of-way) or is committed to urban development or water storage.

Prime farmland soils exist throughout portions of the entire study area, but the prevalence of prime farmland soils decreases as the project moves east of Jacksboro Road intersection. Example prime farmland soils in the study area include Pembroke Silt Loam 2 to 6% slopes, Etowah Cherty Silt Loam 2 to 6 % slopes, Bedford Silt Loam 2 to 6% slopes, Frederick Silt Loam 2 to 6% slopes, and others which are prime farmland soils if drained or protected from flooding in growing season include Lawrence silt loam. These prime farmland soils are interspersed however with farmland soils of statewide importance throughout the entire study area. Any future NEPA document will need to consider potential impacts to farmland, and particularly so if any improvements are proposed outside of existing right-of-way.

Land Use, Neighborhoods, Community Resources – Scattered subdivisions are located along the corridor. One neighborhood area, located off Gibson Road in the eastern portion of the study area, is a mobile home park. All other residences in the study area are rural and scattered along the existing roadway corridor. Four places of worship including West Bronston Baptist Church, Calvary Pentecostal Church, Iglesia Shalom Pentecostal, and Simpson Memorial United Methodist Church are located along the study area. No public parks, schools, fire, or police stations are located in the corridor. One cemetery (John Simpson Cemetery) is located along the corridor directly across the street from the Simpson Memorial Church but behind a residential structure. Offices of the Bronston Water utility are located just west of Old Bronston School Road.

Cultural Resources – Historic and archaeological resources exist in the study area. Coordination with the Kentucky Heritage Council (KHC) and Kentucky Office of State Archaeology (OSA) along with other GIS datasets were used to obtain known resources of significance. No National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) listed sites are found in the corridor. Other resources (PU 701, PU 702, PU 703, and PU 704; see attached Cultural Resources Coordination) were listed as undetermined eligibility throughout the study area and will require an historic assessment to determine eligibility for the NRHP during the design phase. If properties are determined eligible for listing on the NRHP, they may also be considered Section 4(f) resources (See *Section 4(f)* discussion below).

The OSA provided information which identified one archaeological site as an "open habitation without mounds" as occurring in the study area, but its eligibility for the NRHP was determined not eligible (see attached Cultural Resources Coordination). OSA provided that one archaeology survey was performed in the area associated with the widening of the KY 90 corridor and including a small portion of the study area on the western termini. Any future preferred alignment identified during a design phase of project development will likely require a phase I archaeology survey especially if it extends outside of the current right-of-way.

Section 4(f) and Section 6(f) – Section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act of 1966, as amended in 1983 (49 U.S.C. Section 303) was enacted to preserve publicly owned land used for recreation, wildlife, and waterfowl refuges. Section 4(f) properties are publicly owned parks, wildlife management areas (WMAs), historic resources that are listed on or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and archaeological sites that are listed on or eligible for listing on the NRHP and warrant preservation in place. No publicly owned parks, WMAs, or waterfowl refuges are located in the study area. General Burnside Island State Park and Lake Cumberland WMA are nearby, but outside of the study area. If, during a future design phase, any cultural resources are determined eligible for listing in the NRHP, they may be considered Section 4(f) resources.

Public parks and trails can be subject to Section 6(f) of the Land and Water Conservation Act (LWCF) of 1965 (16 U.S.C. 4601-4). The Act, commonly referred to as Section 6(f), established a funding source for both federal acquisition of park and recreations land and matching grants to state and local governments for recreation planning, acquisition and development. Section 6(f) prohibits the conversion of property acquired or developed with Section 6(f) grants to a non-recreational purpose without the approval of the National Park Service. Section 6(f) applies only to parks that have received such grant funds. No parks are located in the study area.

Hazardous Materials and Underground Storage Tanks (USTs) – A review of aerial imagery and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Envirofacts Multisystem Search was completed. Envirofacts, an integrated database of information from a variety of databases, provides information on facilities that are required to report activities to state or federal programs, specific to hazardous wastes, toxic and air releases, Superfund sites, and water discharge permits. The study area would need to be assessed during any future design phase for potential to encounter hazardous materials and/or USTs. This present review indicated the presence of several potential locations to encounter hazardous materials and/or USTs along the KY 90 study area corridor. Those include, from west to east:

- **Highway 90 Market** at 2555 West Hwy 90 This facility appears in the Envirofacts database to be an historic gasoline station. A review of aerial imagery indicates that the gasoline station is no longer active, but a canopy under which pumps may have been located is visible on the imagery. Signage adjacent to KY 90 at the location suggests that the facility may be currently in use as a place of worship; the signage labels the site as "Iglesia Shalom Pentecostal."
- Marathon Gas Station at 2234 Hwy 90 This facility appears on aerial imagery to be an active gasoline station. A tank pad appears on aerial imagery, to the west of the gas pump canopy.
- **2167 Hwy 90** This location appears on historic aerial imagery to have contained several vehicles (25 plus) and may have been a small auto salvage yard.
- **2200 Hwy 90** This location appears on aerial imagery to be the location of a car wash facility.

The table below presents the environmental constraints in the study area in tabular format.

| Environmental Category | Environmental Constraint | |
|------------------------------------|--|--|
| Natural Environment | | |
| Streams | No perennial or intermittent streams in study area | |
| Wetlands | Freshwater Ponds just outside of the study area | |
| Floodplains | None | |
| Threatened & Endangered Species | Within Indiana bat and northern long-eared bat potential habitat; 4 bats, 6 mussels, one insect, and two plants listed by the USFWS for the study corridor (see attached USFWS IPaC) | |
| Important Habitats | Lake Cumberland located north and east of study area | |
| Geology (Karst) | Limestone underlies corridor with considerable sinks and karst features. | |
| Soils (Prime Farmland) | Exists mainly in western half of study area. Some soils require draining and protection from flooding to be prime farmland soils. | |
| Human Environment | | |
| Air Quality | Attainment area; qualitative MSAT assessment during future design needed | |
| Traffic Noise | Type I project requiring noise analysis during future design | |
| Environmental Justice | Future consideration of EJ populations needed due to minority populations in BG 2; low-income populations in BG 1 and BG 2; population over age 65 in BG 1; and disability populations in BG 1 | |
| Farmland | See Soils discussion above | |
| Land Use-Neighborhoods | Scattered subdivisions throughout corridor; one mobile home park at eastern end of project; rural residences scattered along existing KY 90 roadway | |
| Cemetery | John Simpson Cemetery (PU 702) located on north side of existing KY 90 but just outside of study area. | |

Environmental Constraints within the KY 90 Study area (MP 0.00 to 3.06)

| Environmental Category | Environmental Constraint |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Cultural Historic | No National Register of Historic Places (NHRP) listed sites in study area. A few structures (residences) in the study area are over 50 years of age and would need to be assessed for their eligibility for the NRHP during a future design phase. The study area includes sites listed as "undetermined" for eligibility for the NRHP. |
| Archaeology | One site recorded near the study area that does not meet NRHP criteria. One archaeological survey completed within the western portion of the study area related to previous KY 90 widening project. The impacts of any future project would likely require a phase I archaeological survey (see attached OSA coordination). |
| Section 4(f) Properties | No known 4(f) properties in study area. NRHP listed sites outside of study area. Undetermined historic sites in study area (see attached KHC coordination) that if determined NRHP eligible would be Section 4(f) properties. |
| Section 6(f) Properties (LWCF) | No parks are in the study area. General Burnside Island State Park and Lake Cumberland WMA are nearby but outside of study area. |
| Hazardous Materials/USTs | Four potential UST and/or hazardous materials locations |

Conceptual Improvements and Impacts

A key consideration for all improvements will be whether they occur outside of existing right-ofway. Those occurring outside of existing right-of-way have greater potential to impact natural and environmental resources. The table below summarizes potential impacts or considerations that may be anticipated for future design of the conceptual improvements.

| # | Location | Begin MP | End MP | Proposed Typical Section OR Improvement | Anticipated Environmental Impact |
|---------|---|--------------|-----------|---|---|
| 3-lane | Section with Two Way Left Tu | ırn Lane (| TWLTL) | | |
| 1A | Old KY 90 Loop 3 to Old | | | 12' lanes, 12' TWLTL, 8' shoulders | Archaeology, Tree Removal (bats), Possible Historic, UST/HAZ, Potential Noise Screening Tool |
| 1B | KY 90/Gibson Lane | 0.448 | 2.577 | 11' lanes, 12' TWLTL, 8' shoulders | Archaeology, Tree Removal (bats), Possible Historic, UST/HAZ, Potential Noise Screening Tool |
| 1C | | 0 7 1 | | 12' lanes, 12' TWLTL, curb & gutter | Noise Screening Tool |
| | Section with 6' Raised Mediar | | | | |
| 2A-1 | Jacksboro Road to Old KY 90/Gibson Lane | 1.377 | 2.577 | 12' lanes, 6' raised median, 8' shoulders | Archaeology, Tree Removal (bats), Possible Historic, UST/HAZ, Potential Noise Screening Tool |
| 2A-2 | Jacksboro Road to New Cumberland River Bridge | 1.377 | 3.061 | 12' lanes, 6' raised median, 8' shoulders | Archaeology, Tree Removal (bats), Possible Historic, UST/HAZ, Potential Noise Screening Tool |
| 2B-1 | Jacksboro Road to Old KY 90/Gibson Lane | 1.377 | 2.577 | 12' lanes, 6' raised median, curb & gutter | None |
| 2B-2 | Jacksboro Road to New Cumberland River Bridge | 1.377 | 3.061 | 12' lanes, 6' raised median, curb & gutter | None |
| Spot In | nprovement | | | | |
| 1 | Forest Ridge Road | 0.6 | 44 | Provide Advance Intersection Warning Signing | None |
| 2 | Forest Ridge Road & Sycamore Drive | 0.644 & .675 | | WB Left Turn Lane on KY 90 | Archaeology |
| 3 | Shaw Lane | 1.0 | | Angle shoulder to widen for RTs and improve pavement | None |
| 4 | Jacksboro Road | 1.3 | 77 | Provide "Congestion Ahead" Signing | None |
| 5 | Jacksboro Road | 1.3 | 77 | Improve Intersection Skew | Archaeology, Tree Removal (bats), Possible Historic |
| 6 | Old Bronston School Road | 2.2 | 04 | Improve Intersection Skew | Archaeology, Tree Removal (bats) |
| 7 | Old Bronston School Road, Park Drive & Tucker Road/Old KY 90 Loop | 2.319 | | WB Left Turn Lane to Old Bronston School Road and Park Drive, EB and WB Left Turn Lanes to Tucker Road/Old KY 90 | Archaeology, Tree Removal (bats) |
| 8 | Park Drive | 2.3 | 32 | Improve Intersection Skew | Archaeology |
| 9 | Gibson Lane / Old KY 90 | 2.577 | | Restripe EB & WB Turn Lanes and Improve WB Merge | None |
| 10 | Gibson Lane / Old KY 90 | 2.8 | 52 | Eliminate WB merge and make right lane a RT only lane onto Gibson | None |
| 11 | KY 790 / Cumberland Drive | 2.8 | 52 | NB Right Turn Lane | None |







United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE Kentucky Ecological Services Field Office J C Watts Federal Building, Room 265 330 West Broadway Frankfort, KY 40601-8670 Phone: (502) 695-0468 Fax: (502) 695-1024 <u>http://www.fws.gov/frankfort/</u>



In Reply Refer To: April 14, 2022 Project Code: 2022-0031761 Project Name: KY 90 Corridor Planning Study, KYTC Item 08-80104, Pulaski County, KY

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location or may be affected by your proposed project

To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, proposed and candidate species, as well as proposed and final designated critical habitat, that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and/or may be affected by your proposed project. The species list fulfills the requirements of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. Please feel free to contact us if you need more current information or assistance regarding the potential impacts to federally proposed, listed, and candidate species and federally designated and proposed critical habitat. Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. This verification can be completed formally or informally as desired. The Service recommends that verification be completed by visiting the ECOS-IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested through the ECOS-IPaC system by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list.

The purpose of the Act is to provide a means whereby threatened and endangered species and the ecosystems upon which they depend may be conserved. Under sections 7(a)(1) and 7(a)(2) of the Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 *et seq.*), Federal agencies are required to utilize their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered species and to determine whether projects may affect threatened and endangered species and/or designated critical habitat.

A Biological Assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having similar physical impacts) that are major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the

human environment as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2) (c)). For projects other than major construction activities, the Service suggests that a biological evaluation similar to a Biological Assessment be prepared to determine whether the project may affect listed or proposed species and/or designated or proposed critical habitat. Recommended contents of a Biological Assessment are described at 50 CFR 402.12.

If a Federal agency determines, based on the Biological Assessment or biological evaluation, that listed species and/or designated critical habitat may be affected by the proposed project, the agency is required to consult with the Service pursuant to 50 CFR 402. In addition, the Service recommends that candidate species, proposed species and proposed critical habitat be addressed within the consultation. More information on the regulations and procedures for section 7 consultation, including the role of permit or license applicants, can be found in the "Endangered Species Consultation Handbook" at:

http://www.fws.gov/endangered/esa-library/pdf/TOC-GLOS.PDF

Migratory Birds: In addition to responsibilities to protect threatened and endangered species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), there are additional responsibilities under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA) to protect native birds from project-related impacts. Any activity, intentional or unintentional, resulting in take of migratory birds, including eagles, is prohibited unless otherwise permitted by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)). For more information regarding these Acts see https://www.fws.gov/birds/policies-and-regulations.php.

The MBTA has no provision for allowing take of migratory birds that may be unintentionally killed or injured by otherwise lawful activities. It is the responsibility of the project proponent to comply with these Acts by identifying potential impacts to migratory birds and eagles within applicable NEPA documents (when there is a federal nexus) or a Bird/Eagle Conservation Plan (when there is no federal nexus). Proponents should implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize the production of project-related stressors or minimize the exposure of birds and their resources to the project-related stressors. For more information on avian stressors and recommended conservation measures see https://www.fws.gov/birds/bird-enthusiasts/threats-to-birds.php.

In addition to MBTA and BGEPA, Executive Order 13186: *Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds*, obligates all Federal agencies that engage in or authorize activities that might affect migratory birds, to minimize those effects and encourage conservation measures that will improve bird populations. Executive Order 13186 provides for the protection of both migratory birds and migratory bird habitat. For information regarding the implementation of Executive Order 13186, please visit https://www.fws.gov/birds/policies-and-regulations/ executive-orders/e0-13186.php.

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. The Service encourages Federal agencies to include conservation of threatened and endangered species into their project planning to further the purposes of the Act. Please include the Consultation Code in the header of this letter with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project that you submit to our office.

Attachment(s):

Official Species List

Official Species List

This list is provided pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, and fulfills the requirement for Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary of the Interior information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of a proposed action".

This species list is provided by:

Kentucky Ecological Services Field Office

J C Watts Federal Building, Room 265 330 West Broadway Frankfort, KY 40601-8670 (502) 695-0468

Project Summary

| | 2 |
|----------------------|---|
| Project Code: | 2022-0031761 |
| Event Code: | None |
| Project Name: | KY 90 Corridor Planning Study, KYTC Item 08-80104, Pulaski County, |
| - | KY |
| Project Type: | Road/Hwy - Maintenance/Modification |
| Project Description: | Corridor study to develop and evaluate conceptual improvements for KY |
| | 90 in Pulaski County. The objective of the study is to identify and |
| | evaluate potential improvement options to improve safety, mobility, and |
| | capacity of KY 90 between the Wayne County Line and the new |
| | Cumberland River Bridge. |

Project Location:

Approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <u>https://www.google.com/maps/@36.97948045,-84.6585837692486,14z</u>



Counties: Pulaski and Wayne counties, Kentucky

Endangered Species Act Species

There is a total of 13 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species. Note that 3 of these species should be considered only under certain conditions.

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries¹, as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NOAA and the Department of Commerce.

See the "Critical habitats" section below for those critical habitats that lie wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

1. <u>NOAA Fisheries</u>, also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

Mammals

NAME **STATUS** Gray Bat Myotis grisescens Endangered No critical habitat has been designated for this species. This species only needs to be considered under the following conditions: The project area includes potential gray bat habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6329 General project design guidelines: https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/CEZIWH6RSBG2HNUGFCJMAOMND4/ documents/generated/6422.pdf Indiana Bat Myotis sodalis Endangered There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. This species only needs to be considered under the following conditions: • The project area includes 'potential' habitat. All activities in this location should consider possible effects to this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5949 General project design guidelines: https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/CEZIWH6RSBG2HNUGFCJMAOMND4/ documents/generated/6422.pdf Northern Long-eared Bat Myotis septentrionalis Threatened No critical habitat has been designated for this species. This species only needs to be considered under the following conditions: The specified area includes areas in which incidental take would not be prohibited under . the 4(d) rule. For reporting purposes, please use the "streamlined consultation form," linked to in the "general project design guidelines" for the species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9045 General project design guidelines: https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/CEZIWH6RSBG2HNUGFCJMAOMND4/ documents/generated/6422.pdf Virginia Big-eared Bat Corynorhinus (=Plecotus) townsendii virginianus Endangered There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8369 General project design guidelines: https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/CEZIWH6RSBG2HNUGFCJMAOMND4/ documents/generated/6422.pdf

Clams

| NAME | STATUS |
|---|------------|
| Cumberland Bean (pearlymussel) Villosa trabalis Population: Wherever found; Except where listed as Experimental Populations No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: <u>https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6061</u> General project design guidelines: <u>https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/CEZIWH6RSBG2HNUGFCJMAOMND4/</u> <u>documents/generated/5640.pdf</u> | Endangered |
| Cumberland Elktoe Alasmidonta atropurpurea There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: <u>https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1248</u> | Endangered |
| Cumberlandian Combshell <i>Epioblasma brevidens</i> Population: Wherever found; Except where listed as Experimental Populations There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: <u>https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3119</u> General project design guidelines: <u>https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/CEZIWH6RSBG2HNUGFCJMAOMND4/</u> <u>documents/generated/5640.pdf</u> | Endangered |
| Fluted Kidneyshell <i>Ptychobranchus subtentus</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: <u>https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1397</u> General project design guidelines: https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/CEZIWH6RSBG2HNUGFCJMAOMND4/documents/generated/5640.pdf | Endangered |
| Littlewing Pearlymussel <i>Pegias fabula</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: <u>https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2572</u> General project design guidelines: <u>https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/CEZIWH6RSBG2HNUGFCJMAOMND4/</u> <u>documents/generated/5640.pdf</u> | Endangered |
| Snuffbox Mussel <i>Epioblasma triquetra</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: <u>https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4135</u> | Endangered |
| Insects NAME | STATUS |
| Monarch Butterfly <i>Danaus plexippus</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. | Candidate |

Species profile: <u>https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743</u>

Flowering Plants

NAME

Virginia Spiraea *Spiraea virginiana* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: <u>https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1728</u>

White Fringeless Orchid *Platanthera integrilabia* Population: No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: <u>https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1889</u>

Critical habitats

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA UNDER THIS OFFICE'S JURISDICTION.

6

Threatened

Threatened

STATUS

IPaC User Contact Information

Agency:Kentucky Transportation CabinetName:Rebecca ColvinAddress:2517 Sir Barton WayCity:LexingtonState:KYZip:40509Emailrebecca.colvin@hdrinc.comPhone:8596294848

Lead Agency Contact Information

Lead Agency: Federal Highway Administration

Attachment – KY 90 Corridor Pulaski County Socioeconomic Study





KY 90 Corridor Study Pulaski County Socioeconomic Study

July, 2022

FINAL

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APPENDIX A: Affected Census Tract and Block Group Table

APPENDIX B: Methodology for Assessing Potential Environmental Justice Concerns for KYTC Planning Studies

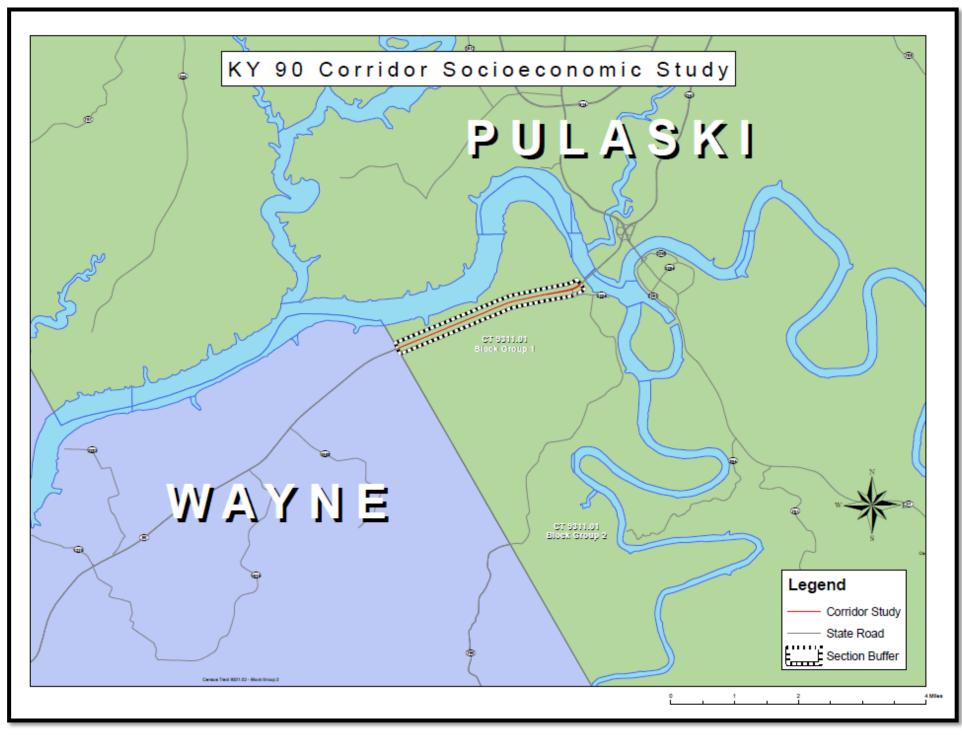
APPENDIX C: Methodology for assessing underserved populations including Environmental Justice, Title VI, Age and Disability in Planning Studies.

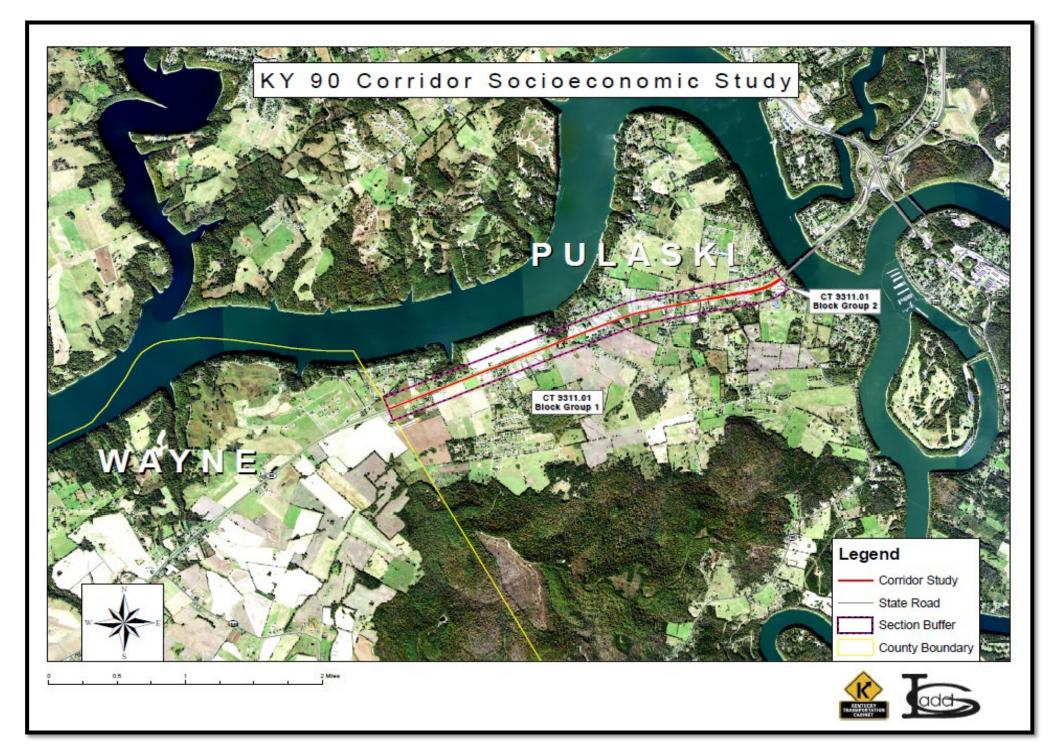
1.0 Introduction

This document includes a review of the socioeconomic characteristics in the study area (indicated in map on next page) for the KY 90 Corridor Study Pulaski County, which is located within the Lake Cumberland Area Development District (LCADD). Data from the 2020 American Community Survey (ACS) has been utilized for the analysis of the study area. Please see the KSDC website for more information, data limitations, and an explanation of the methodology used to obtain the data (<u>https://data.census.gov/</u>).

The intent of this review is to assist the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet in making informed and prudent transportation decisions in the study area, especially with regard to the requirements of *Executive Order 12898: Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations* (signed February 11, 1994). Executive Order 12898.

This report uses the 2020 ACS 5-year estimates and data tables to compare the populations of the census divisions within the study area at the county, state, and national levels. Statistics are provided on minority, low-income, elderly, disabled, and low English proficiency populations for the census tracts within the study area.





2.0 What is Environmental Justice?

The U.S. EPA Office of Environmental Justice (EJ) defines EJ as:

"The fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations and policies.

https://www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice describes fair treatment as:

"Fair treatment means no group of people should bear a disproportionate share of the negative environmental consequences resulting from industrial, governmental and commercial operations or policies."

The National Environmental Justice Advisory Council (NEJAC) suggestions for meaningful public involvement include: (1) Encourage public participation in all aspects of environmental decision making. (2) Encourage active community participation. (3) Institutionalize public participation. (4) Recognize community knowledge. (5) Utilize cross-cultural formats and exchanges.

While exact thresholds or benchmarks have not been established, and there is no further guidance on what "elevated" percentages of disadvantaged populations mean, for the purpose of this study "disproportionately high and adverse effect on a minority or low-income population" means an adverse effect that:

- 1) Is predominately borne by a minority population and/or low-income population, or
- 2) 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 non-minority population and/or non-low-income population.

2.1 Definitions

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.

Elderly and disabled populations (also used in this analysis) are not specifically recognized under the definition of an Environmental Justice community. However, the U.S. DOT specifically encourages the early examination of potential populations of the

elderly, children, disabled, and other populations protected by Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and related nondiscrimination statutes.

Limited English Proficiency

The term Limited English Proficient (LEP) refers to any person age 5 and older who reported speaking English less than "very well" as classified by the U.S. Census Bureau. The term English proficient refers to people who reported speaking English only or "very well."

3.0 Methodology

Data for this study was collected by using the method outlined by the KYTC document "Methodology for Assessing Potential Environmental Justice Concerns for KYTC Planning Studies," located in Appendix B.

The primary source of data for this report was assembled from the American Community Survey 2020 Five Year Estimate tables B03002 (Minority Status), B17021 (Poverty status), B01001 (Over 65 status), C21007 (Disabled), and B16004 (Limited English Proficiency) status via the American Fact Finder website (<u>https://data.census.gov/</u>).and GIS data provided by KYTC.

In reviewing each census block group for target populations, and analysis range was determined based on the reference threshold in each of the five census categories reviewed in this report. For this study the threshold established was the county (Pulaski percentage for each population. For Minority that is 6.26%, Poverty is 22.57%, Over 65 is 18.92%, Disability status is 22.90%, and Limited English Proficiency is 2.07%.

7

4.0 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.

5.0 Study Findings/Overview

These Socioeconomic Studies are to be used as a component of the KY 90 Corridor Study Pulaski County currently being conducted by the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet Division of Planning. This report is intended to help define the location of the project and meet the Federal requirements regarding the possible environmental issues as defined in the National Environment Policy Act (NEPA).

According to the 5-year 2020 ACS, there is one Census Tract (CT); and a total of two (2) Block Groups (BG) that encompass the population of the study area.

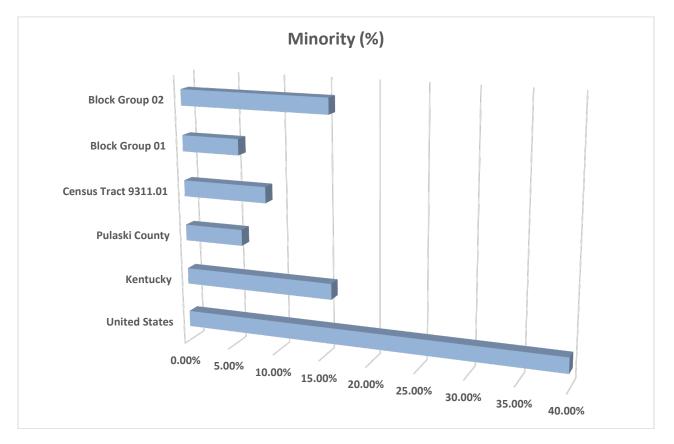
6.0 Population by Persons of Minority Origin

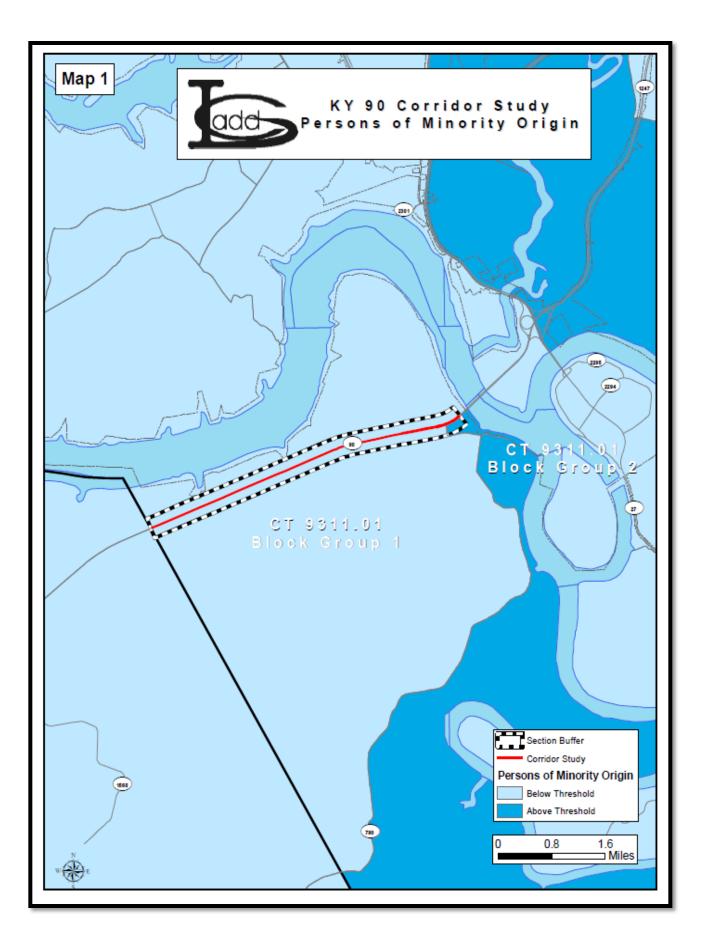
See Map 1 for reference

The total minority population for Pulaski County is 6.26%. This is the established reference threshold for this category (see below). This percentage is below the state (15.92%) and the U.S. (39.91%). For the study area, one (1) of the Block Groups (CT 9311.01 – Block Group 02) were identified as having percentages above the established threshold.

Reference Thresholds and Analysis Range

| Analysis Range | Percent Minority |
|---|------------------|
| Above Threshold | >6.26% |
| Reference Threshold (County Percentage) | 6.26% |
| Below Threshold | <6.26% |





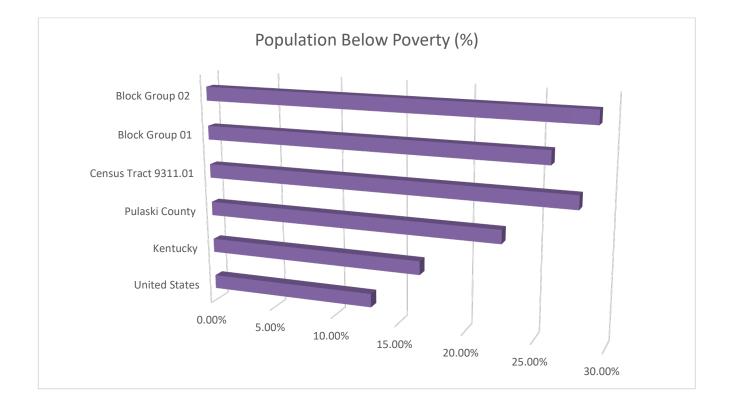
7.0 Population by Below Poverty Status

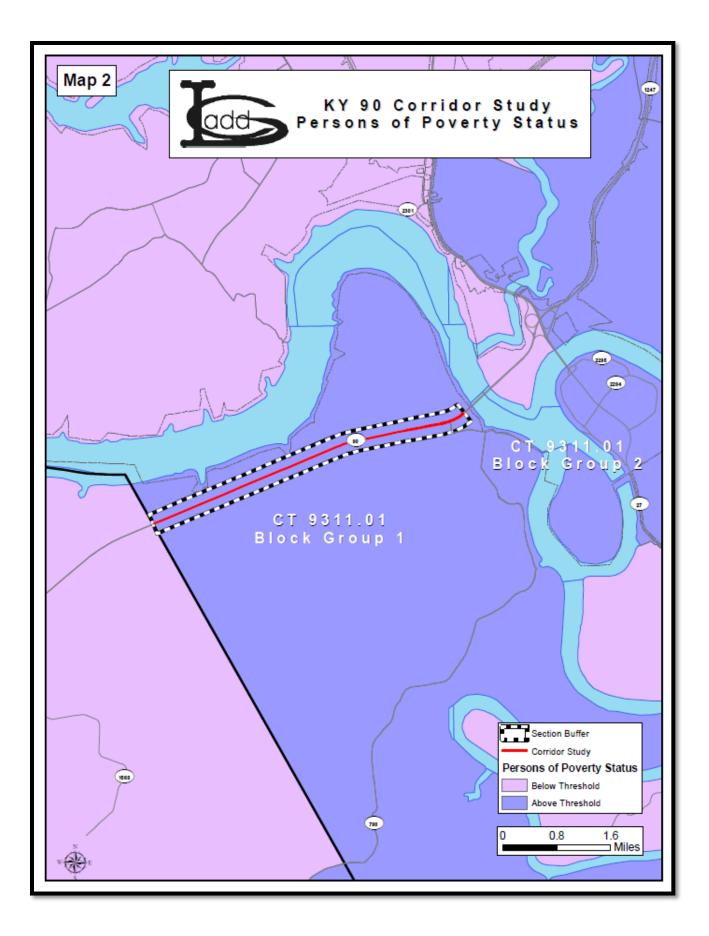
See Map 2 for reference

The total below poverty population for Pulaski County is 22.57%. This is the established reference threshold for this category (see below). This percentage is above the state (16.61%) and the U.S. (12.84%). For the study area, two (2) Block Groups (CT 9311.01 – Block Group 01, CT 9311.01 – Block Group 02) was identified as having percentages above the threshold established for below poverty status.

Reference Thresholds and Analysis Range

| Analysis Range | Percent Below Poverty |
|---|-----------------------|
| Above Threshold | >22.57% |
| Reference Threshold (County Percentage) | 22.57% |
| Below Threshold | < 22.57% |





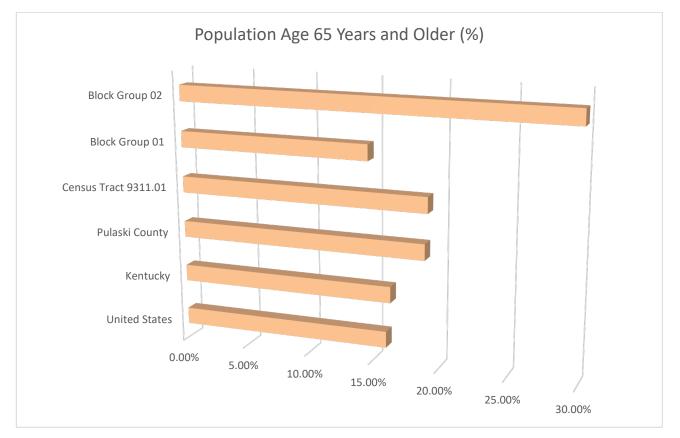
8.0 Population by Person 65 and Over

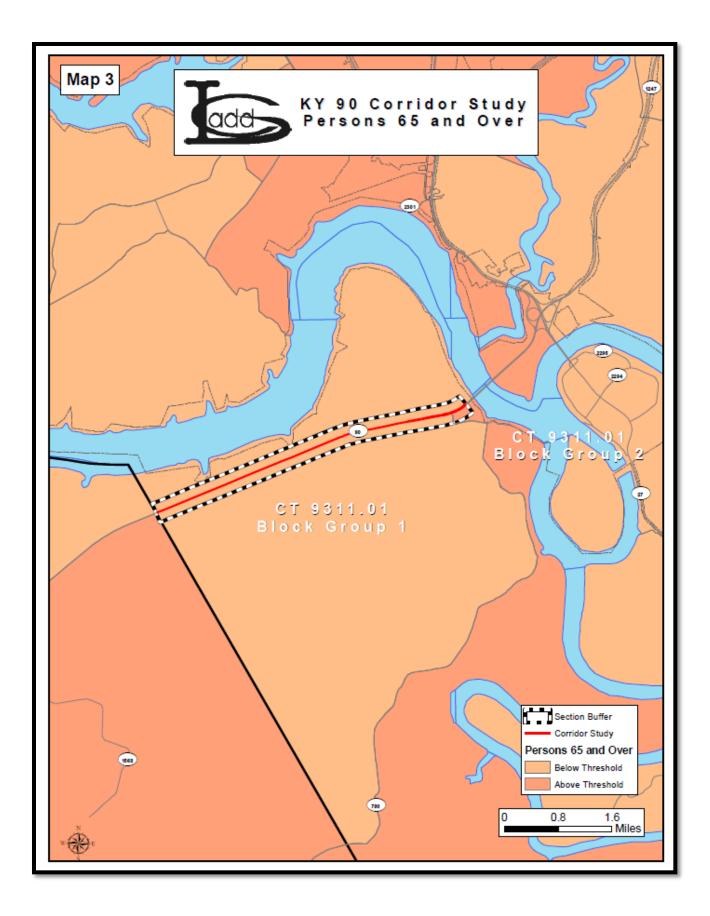
See Map 3 for reference

The total population of those over 65 years of age for Pulaski County is 18.92%. This is the established reference threshold (see below) for this category. This percentage is above the state (16.36%) and the U.S. (16.03%). For the study area, one (1) Block Groups (CT 9311.01 – Block Group 02) was identified as having percentages above the threshold established for persons 65 and over.

Reference Thresholds and Analysis Range

| Analysis Range | Percent 65 and Over |
|---|---------------------|
| Above Threshold | > 18.92% |
| Reference Threshold (County Percentage) | 18.92% |
| Below Threshold | < 18.92% |





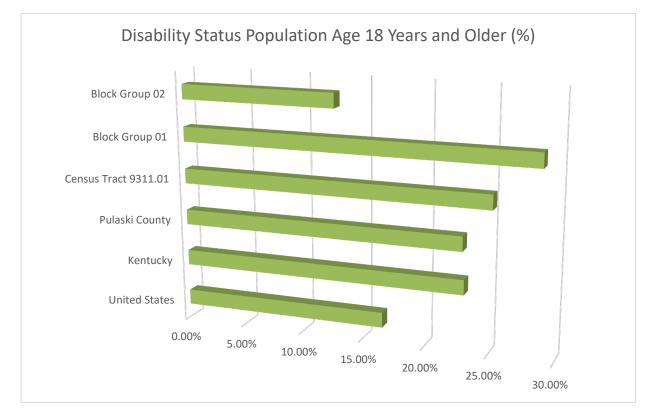
9.0 Population by Disability Status

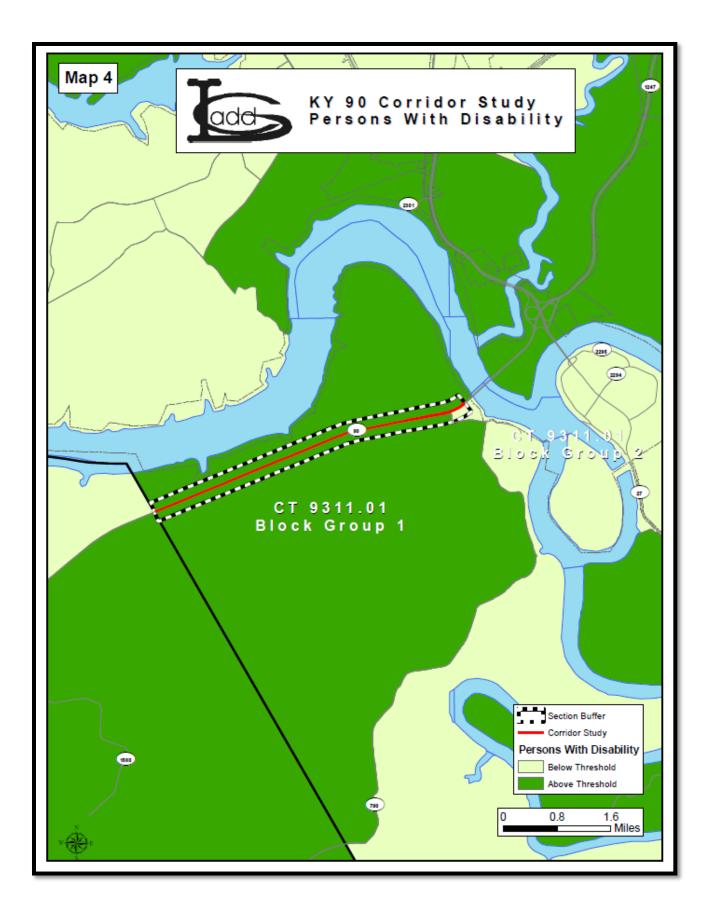
See Map 4 for reference

The total population claiming disability status in Pulaski County is 22.90%. This is the established reference threshold (see below) for this category. This percentage is below the state (23.06%) but above the U.S. (16.60%). For the study area one (1) Block Group (CT 9311.01 – Block Group 01) were identified as having percentages above the threshold established for disability status.

Reference Thresholds and Analysis Range

| Analysis Range | Percent Disabilities |
|---|----------------------|
| Above Threshold | > 22.90% |
| Reference Threshold (County Percentage) | 22.90% |
| Below Threshold | < 22.90% |





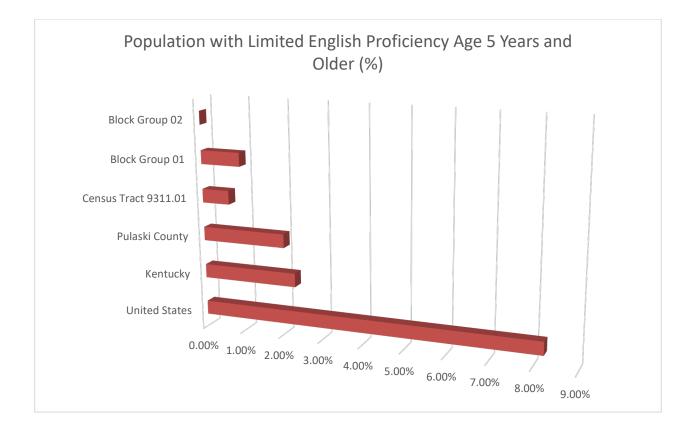
10.0 Population Limited English Proficiency

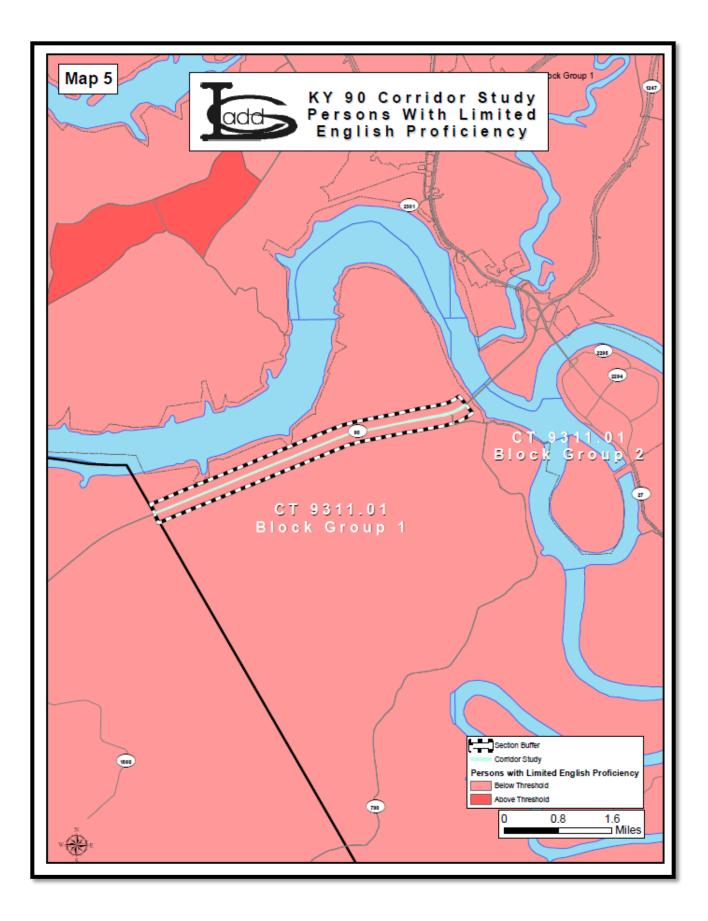
See Map 5 for reference

The total population claiming limited English status in Pulaski County is 2.07%. This is the established reference threshold (see below) for this category. This percentage is below the state (2.34%) and the U.S. (8.75%). For the study area, neither of the Block Groups were identified as having percentages above the established threshold.

Reference Thresholds and Analysis Range

| Analysis Range | Percent Disabilities |
|---|----------------------|
| Above Threshold | > 2.07% |
| Reference Threshold (County Percentage) | 2.07% |
| Below Threshold | < 2.07% |





11.0 Conclusion

Overall, when comparing the Census Tract data in every category to the reference percentage (county percentage), the Census Tract percentages are above the reference threshold except for Persons with Limited English Proficiency.

Population by Persons of Racial Minority Origin

Census Tract 9311.01 Block Group 1 was found to be below the reference threshold (county percentage).

Census Tract 9311.01 Block Group 2 was found to be above the reference threshold (county percentage) but .09% lower than the states percentage.

Population by Persons Below Poverty Level

Census Tract 9311.01 Block Group 1 was found to be above the reference threshold (county percentage) with a percentage of 25.87%. This percentage is higher than the State percentage, 16.61%, as well as the United States percentage, 12.84%. Census Tract 9311.01 Block Group 2 was found to be above the reference threshold (county percentage) with a percentage of 28.99%. This percentage is higher than the state percentage, 16.61%, as well as the United States percentage, 12.84%.

Population by Persons 65 and Older

Census Tract 9311.01 Block Group 1 was found to be below the reference threshold (county percentage).

Census Tract 9311.01 Block Group 2 was found to be above the reference threshold (county percentage) with a percentage of 29.92%. This percentage is higher than the state percentage, 16.36%, as well as the United States percentage, 16.03%.

Population by Disability Status

Census Tract 9311.01 Block Group 1 was found to be above the reference threshold (county percentage) with a percentage of 28.77%. This percentage is higher than the state percentage, 23.06%, as well as the United States percentage, 16.60%.

Census Tract 9311.01 Block Group 2 was found to be below the reference threshold (county percentage).

Persons with Limited English Proficiency

Census Tract 9311.01 Block Group 1 was found to be below the reference threshold (county percentage).

Census Tract 9311.01 Block Group 2 was found to be below the reference threshold (county percentage).

| | | | Total Pop | Minority | Poverty | Over 65 | Disability | LEP |
|--|---|----|-------------|----------|---------|---------|------------|-------|
| | United States Kentucky Pulaski County Census Tract Block Group | | 326,569,308 | 39.91% | 12.84% | 16.03% | 16.60% | 8.25% |
| | | | 4,461,952 | 15.92% | 16.61% | 16.36% | 23.06% | 2.34% |
| | | | 64789 | 6.26% | 22.57% | 18.92% | 22.90% | 2.07% |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | 9311.01 | | 2,939 | 8.98% | 27.88% | 19.12% | 25.14% | 0.68% |
| | 9311.01 | 01 | 2,080 | 6.15% | 25.87% | 14.66% | 28.77% | 0.99% |
| | 9311.01 | 02 | 859 | 15.83% | 28.99% | 29.92% | 12.75% | 0.00% |

APPENDIX A: Affected Census Tract and Block Group Table

APPENDIX B:

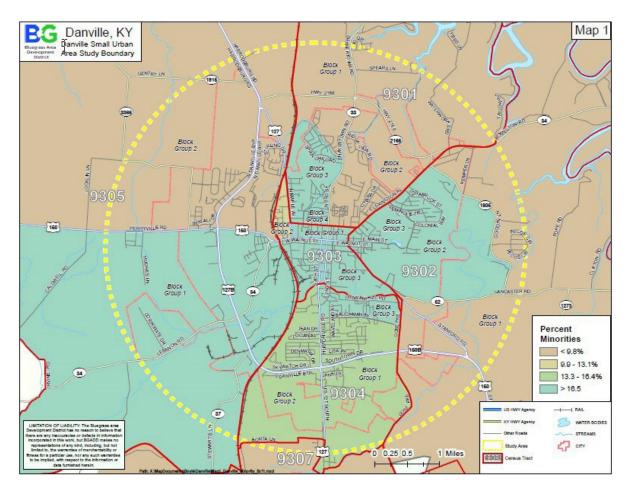
Methodology for Assessing Potential Environmental Justice Concerns for KYTC Planning Studies

The methodologies used in this planning document are appropriate for identifying possible areas of concern in small urban areas and potential project corridors. However, during future phases of project development a more detailed and robust analysis would be required for the NEPA documentation when assessing the potential for adverse and disproportionate impacts to low- income and minority populations.

A map or shapefile of the alternatives will be provided by the consultant or KYTC to the applicable Area Development District (ADD). KYTC, in conjunction with the consultant, will review the ADD data for quality and completeness. The consultant will summarize the information provided by the ADD in the final report. The full Socioeconomic analysis should be placed in an Appendix for reference as necessary.

Maps should be included with the analysis that depict the project area in relation to the Census tracts and block groups included in the analysis. Maps similar to **Figure 1** should be symbolized utilizing and appropriate range dependent on the relevant data being studied.

Figure 1



Additional Information

The below information may be beneficial to note for future reference

- Changes due to new residential developments in the area
- 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.

Tips:

• Only include data that is being analyzed. For instance, there is no need to define Block

Groups if they are not used. Similarly, Census Tracts should only be referenced as they relate to location of Block Groups discussed.

- Choropleth maps (shaded, color gradation) should be developed based on population percentage.
- 1 page summary facing the adjacent related map is a functional, readily relatable format.
- At this stage, there is no proposed alignment; therefore we can make no assumptions regarding adverse impacts or mitigation efforts to any populations. We can only identify potential locations of Affected Communities.

APPENDIX C:

Methodology for assessing underserved populations including Environmental Justice, Title VI, Age and Disability in Planning Studies. Appendix: Methodology from KYTC

METHODOLOGY FOR ASSESSING UNDERSERVED POPULATIONS INCLUDING ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE, TITLE VI, AGE AND DISABILITY IN PLANNING STUDIES Updated May 2022

Cover Page

Title: Insert specific study type/area Subtitle: Socioeconomic Study Date: Author:

Analysis

Environmental Justice refers to the fair treatment of all people regardless of race, color, national origin or income. Specifically, agencies must demonstrate meaningful involvement with the above stated groups with respect to development, implementation and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations and policies. Environmental Justice analysis is undertaken for any study that may result in impacts on a minority and/or low income population that has a federal nexus (funding or approval).

Additionally KYTC works to identify potential populations of the Elderly, Disabled, Limited English Proficiency and Limited Transportation Options that may be impacted in or near the Affected Community (AC) should highway improvements take place in the future.

Examples of these studies include, but are not limited to:

- Corridor Studies
- Traffic Studies
- Small Urban Area Studies
- Feasibility Studies
- Interchange Justification Studies
- Interchange Modification Reports

Affected Community with potential environmental justice impacts are determined by locating populations of minority, low-income, elderly, disabled, and limited English proficiency and calculating their percentage in the area relative to a reference community of comparison (COC).

Communities of comparison:

- The county percentage
- Kentucky percentage
- Block groups within reasonable proximity of the study area

- United States
- ADD Region

The demographics of the study area should be defined using block group data accessed via the American Community Survey 5-year data. KYTC will work in conjunction with the State Data Center to provide pertinent spatial data on a yearly basis for the following, as the update schedule allows:

- Minority
- Low-income
- Elderly
- Disabled populations
- Limited English Proficiency

Applicable Laws, Acts and Executive Orders

Civil Rights Act of 1964, Title VI (42 USC 2000d et seq.) -This title declares it to be the policy of the United States that discrimination on the grounds of race, color, or national origin shall not occur in connection with programs and activities receiving federal financial assistance, and authorizes and directs the appropriate federal departments and agencies to take action to carry out this policy. The Presidential Memorandum accompanying Executive Order 12898 states that in accordance with this title, each federal agency should ensure that all programs or activities receiving federal financial assistance that affect human health or the environment do not directly, or through contractual or other arrangements, use criteria, methods, or practices that discriminate on the basis of race, color, or national origin.

Age Discrimination Act of 1975 - 42 U.S.C. 6101, provides: No person in the United States shall, on the basis of age, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance.

Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Section 504 - 42 U.S.C. 794, et seq., provides: No qualified handicapped person shall, solely by reason of his handicap, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity that receives or benefits from Federal financial assistance.

Americans With Disabilities Act of 1990 - 42 U.S.C. 12131, et seq., provides: No qualified individual with a disability shall, by reason of such disability, be excluded from the participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination by a department, agency, special purpose district, or other instrumentality of a State or local government.

Executive Order #12898 - (Environmental Justice) directs federal agencies to develop strategies to address disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of their programs on minority and low-income populations.

Executive Order #13166 - (Limited-English-Proficiency) directs federal agencies to evaluate services provided and implement a system that ensures that Limited English Proficiency persons are able to meaningfully access the services provided consistent with and without unduly burdening the fundamental mission of each federal agency.



This document was prepared in cooperation with the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet, 2022.



Attachment – Cultural Resources Coordination

Kentucky Heritage Council

Site Identification Program 410 High Street, Frankfort, KY 40601 Confidential Information Not for Public Release

Project Registration: FY22-4742

Date of check: 4/24/2022

Coded Historic Properties

| Sequential ID | Map Code |
|---------------|----------|
| 10000845 | E |
| 10000846 | А |
| 10000847 | Н |
| 10000848 | F |
| 10000853 | F |
| 10000854 | Н |
| 10000855 | К |

Page 1 of 1

Note: this information report does not constitute Section 106 consultation or "clearance" from the KHC/SHPO.

Kentucky Heritage Council

Site Identification Program 410 High Street, Frankfort, KY 40601

Confidential Information Not for Public Release

Please note that those resources for which National Register status is listed as 'undetermined' may include those that have been previously determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as part of a consensus determination between the SHPO and a Federal agency, but for which the determination field has not yet been updated.

Project Registration: FY22-4742

Date of check: 4/24/2022

KHC Historic Resources

| Site # | Sub # | Historic Name | Location | Est. Year | Style | Status |
|--------|-------|-----------------------------------|--|-----------|------------|-------------------|
| PU 87 | | WILLIAM NEWELL HOUSE | BRONSTON | 1850-1874 | ITALIANATE | NATIONAL REGISTER |
| PU 404 | | CLIO POST OFFICE/GENERAL STORE | S SIDE OF OLD 90 #3 OFF KY 90 NEAR PULASKI/WAYNE CO LINE | | | UNDETERMINED |
| PU 700 | | HOUSE | 92 AC JACKSBORO ROAD BRONSTON KY | 1925-1949 | | UNDETERMINED |
| PU 701 | | HOUSE | 822 HWY 90 BRONSTON KY | 1875-1899 | | UNDETERMINED |

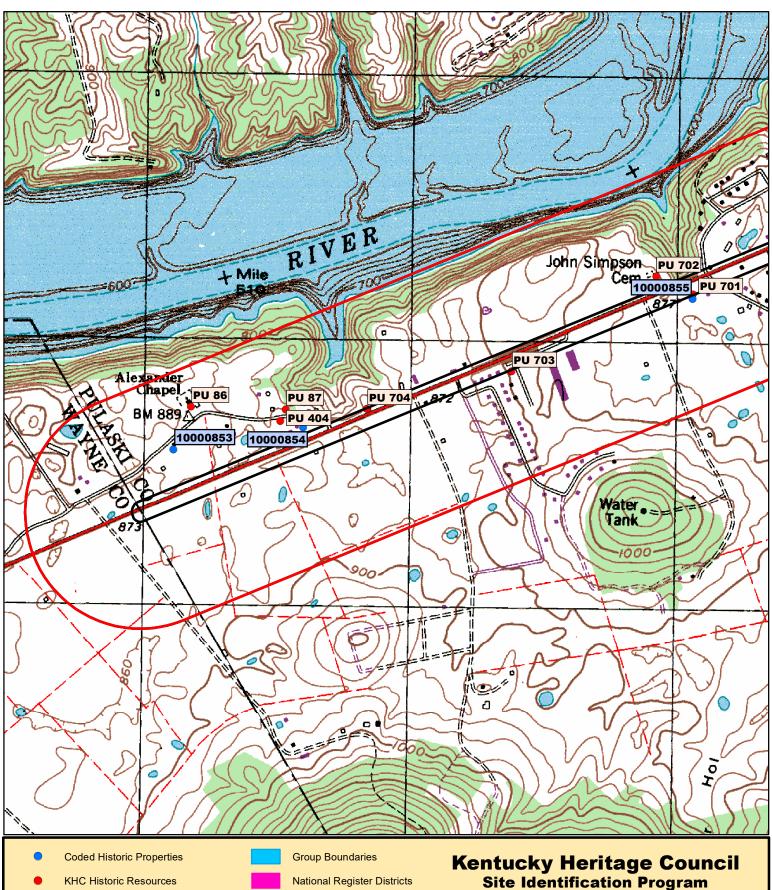
Page 1 of 2

Note: this information report does not constitute Section 106 consultation or "clearance" from the KHC/SHPO

| Site # | Sub # | Historic Name | Location | Est. Year | Style | Status |
|--------|-------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|--------------|
| PU 702 | | JOHN SIMPSON CEMETERY | 2894 HWY 90 | 1875-1899 | | UNDETERMINED |
| PU 703 | | HOUSE | 149 SHAW LANE BRONSTON KY | 1900-1924 | CRAFTSMAN | UNDETERMINED |
| PU 704 | | HOUSE | 3336 OLD HWY 90 BRONSTON KY | 1900-1924 | | UNDETERMINED |
| PU 86 | | ALEXANDER CHAPEL METHODIST CHURCH | OFF RT 90 | 1900-1924 | LATE GOTHIC REVIVAL | DEMOLISHED |
| PU 86 | | NICHOLAS BROWN HOUSE | BRONSTON | 1850-1874 | VERNACULAR- VICTORIAN | UNDETERMINED |

Page 2 of 2

Note: this information report does not constitute Section 106 consultation or "clearance" from the KHC/SHPO



KHC Resource Entry

KHC Linear Resources

0

0.1

Submitted Project Boundaries

0.2

1 1

0.4 Miles

National Register Distric Large National Register Property Boundaries

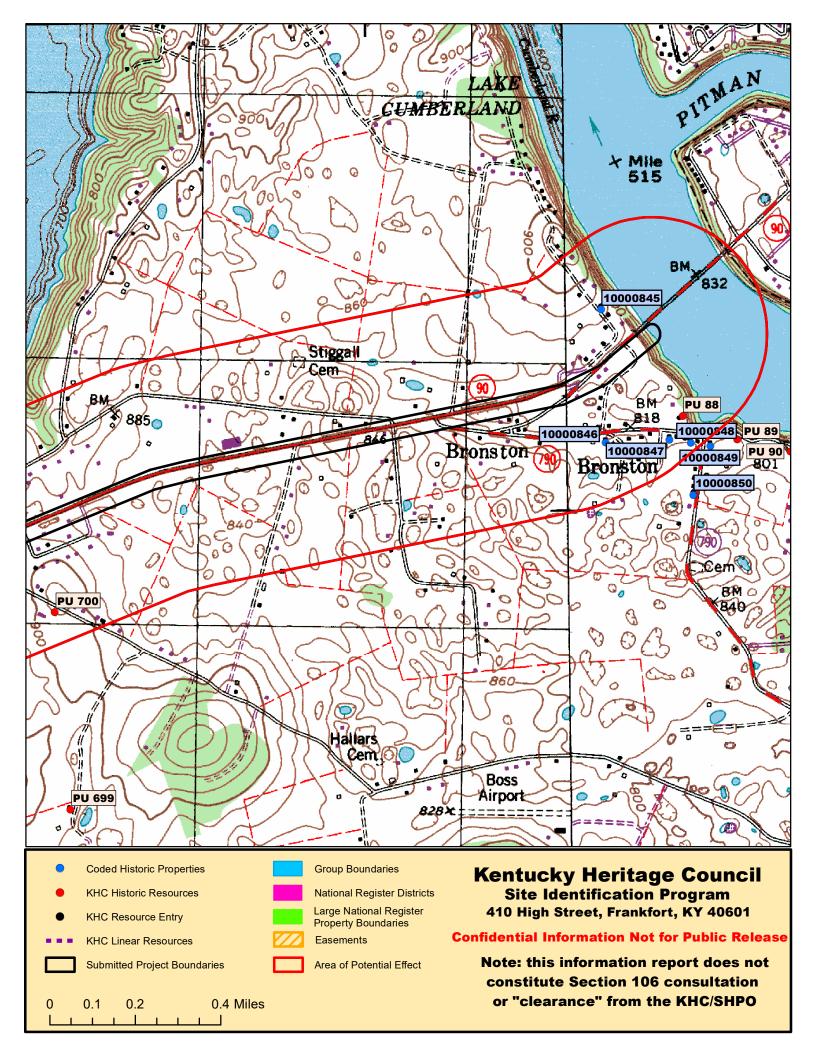
Area of Potential Effect

Easements

410 High Street, Frankfort, KY 40601

Confidential Information Not for Public Release

Note: this information report does not constitute Section 106 consultation or "clearance" from the KHC/SHPO



Kentucky Office of State Archaeology

University of Kentucky, 1020A Export Street, Lexington, KY 40506 Phone:859-257-1944 • Fax:859-323-9866 • email:ky-osa@uky.edu

> Confidential Information Not for Public Release

Request Coversheet

Date Request Processed: 04/20/2022

Project Registration Number: P327319

Paid via: \Box Check (Check No.:)

Credit Card (Transaction ID: 1837448956)

If you have any questions, please contact KyOSA at (859)257-1944 or ky-osa@uky.edu.

Kentucky Office of State Archaeology University of Kentucky, 1020A Export Street, Lexington, KY 40506 Phone:(859)257-1944 Fax: (859)323-9866 Email: ky-osa@uky.edu Confidential Information; Not for Public Release

KY- Corridor Planning Study

Site Check Performed On: 04/20/22

100-1005832032004Peres, Tanya, Myrisa Byrd, Andrew Madsen, Rebecca Madsen, and Patrick
Wallace

Phase I Archaeological Survey for the KY 90 Widening Project, Pulaski and Wayne Counties, Kentucky

Kentucky Office of State Archaeology University of Kentucky, 1020a Export Street, Lexington, KY 40506 Phone: (859)257-1944 Fax: (859)323-9866 email: ky-osa@uky.edu Confidential Information; Not for Public Release

P327319

KY-90 Corridor Planning Study

This report includes only previously recorded archaeological resources within your project area and its immediate vicinity and may not be exhaustive of all archaeological resources actually present. This information does not constitute Section 106 consultation or 'clearance' from the KHC/SHPO.

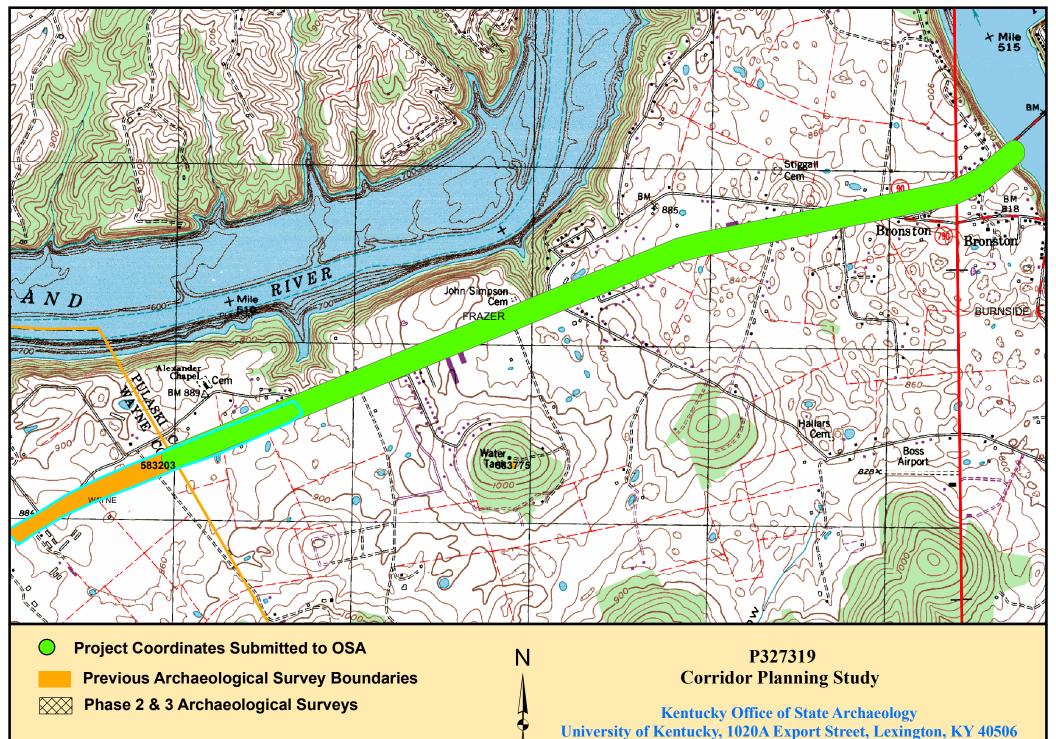
Date Request Filled: 04/20/22

Site Type

National Register Status

open habitation w/o mounds

Inventory site (does not presently meet NR criteria)



Note: Archaeological Site Locations NOT Shown

2

Kilometers

0.25 0.5 1 1.5

0

Confidential Information: Not for Public Release

phone: 859-257-8207 email: ky-osa@uky.edu