

APPENDIX E.
ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE REPORT

Reconstruction of US 421 from KY 89 in McKee to the Rockcastle County Line Scoping Study

Environmental Justice and Community Impact Report



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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This document is an assessment of the community characteristics for the US 421 Jackson County – Reconstruction of US 421 from KY 89 to the Rockcastle County Line Scoping Study area (Figure 1.1) The data displayed in this report has been compiled from a number of sources including the U.S. Census Bureau, Kentucky State Data Center, Kentucky Transportation Cabinet Division of Planning, 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 transportation decisions in the study area, especially with regard to the requirements of Executive Order 12898¹, to ensure equal environmental protection to all groups potentially impacted by this project.

The following report outlines Census 2000 statistics for the US 421 study area in Jackson County using data tables and maps. Additionally, the study area includes a small portion (approximately seven-hundredths of a mile) of northeastern Rockcastle County; therefore, Census data was also compiled for Census divisions directly in and around the portion of the study area located in Rockcastle County. Statistics are provided for minority, low-income, and elderly populations in the United States, Kentucky, Jackson County, Rockcastle County, and previously defined Census tracts and block groups located in and around the study area.

Figure 1.1 – Map of Study Area



¹ Executive Order 12898 signed on February 11, 1994 states "...each Federal agency shall make achieving environmental justice part of its mission by identifying and addressing, as appropriate, disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of its programs, policies, and activities on minority populations and low-income populations..."

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. Fair treatment means that no group of people, including racial, ethnic, or socioeconomic group should bear a disproportionate share of the negative environmental consequences resulting from industrial, municipal, and commercial operations or the execution of federal, state, local and tribal programs and policies.”

A 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 populations.

- 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.

EO 12898 and USOT Order 5610.2 do not address consideration of the elderly population. However, the U.S. DOT encourages the study of these populations in EJ discussions and in accordance with EJ, Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet's advocacy of inclusive public involvement and equal treatment of all persons this study includes statistics for persons age 65+ that are within the study and comparison areas.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

For this study, data was collected by using the method outlined by the KYTC document, “Methodology for Assessing Potential Environmental Justice Concerns for KYTC Planning Studies”.

The primary sources of data were the US Census Bureau, Kentucky State Data Center, local elected officials, community leaders, and field observations. Statistics were collected to present a detailed analysis of the community conditions for the US 421 study area.

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.”
 - 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.”

The study and comparison area analysis includes percentages for minorities, low-income and elderly population levels in the United States, Kentucky, Jackson County, Rockcastle County, and previously defined Census Tracts and Block Groups located in and around the study area.

5.0 STUDY FINDINGS

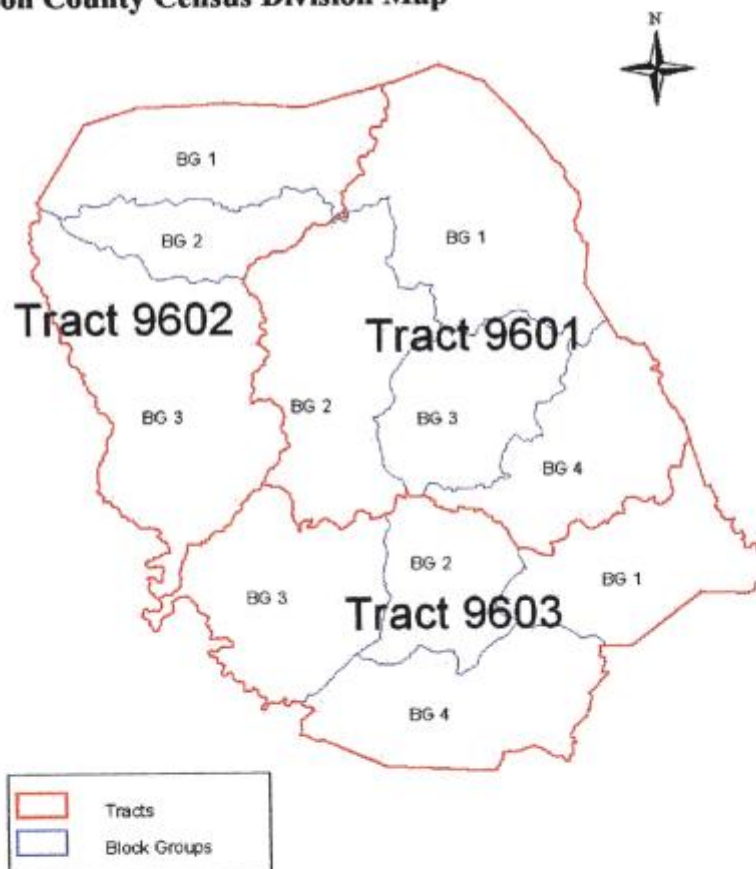
This Environmental Justice and Community Impact Report is to be used as a component of a planning study currently being conducted by Wilbur Smith Associates, in conjunction with the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet’s Division of Planning, for potential reconstruction of US 421 in Jackson County from KY 89 to the Rockcastle County line. This study is intended to help define the location and purpose of the project 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 three (3) Census Tracts and eleven (11) Block Groups that encompass the entire population of Jackson County. Figure 5.1 presents the population totals for each of these Census divisions. Figure 5.2 displays the location of each of these Tracts and Block Groups in Jackson County.

Figure 5.1 - Jackson County Census 2000 Population Totals

Total Population:	13,495
Census Tract 9601	5,384
Block Group 1	784
Block Group 2	1,413
Block Group 3	1,888
Block Group 4	1,299
Census Tract 9602	2,851
Block Group 1	552
Block Group 2	1,091
Block Group 3	1,208
Census Tract 9603	5,260
Block Group 1	1,268
Block Group 2	1,918
Block Group 3	941
Block Group 4	1,133

Figure 5.2 – Jackson County Census Division Map



With respect to the entire US 421 study area, the evaluation consisted of compiling data from five (5) Census Tracts and ten (10) Block Groups in Jackson and Rockcastle Counties directly involved in or surrounding the study area. These Census divisions are as follows:

Jackson County

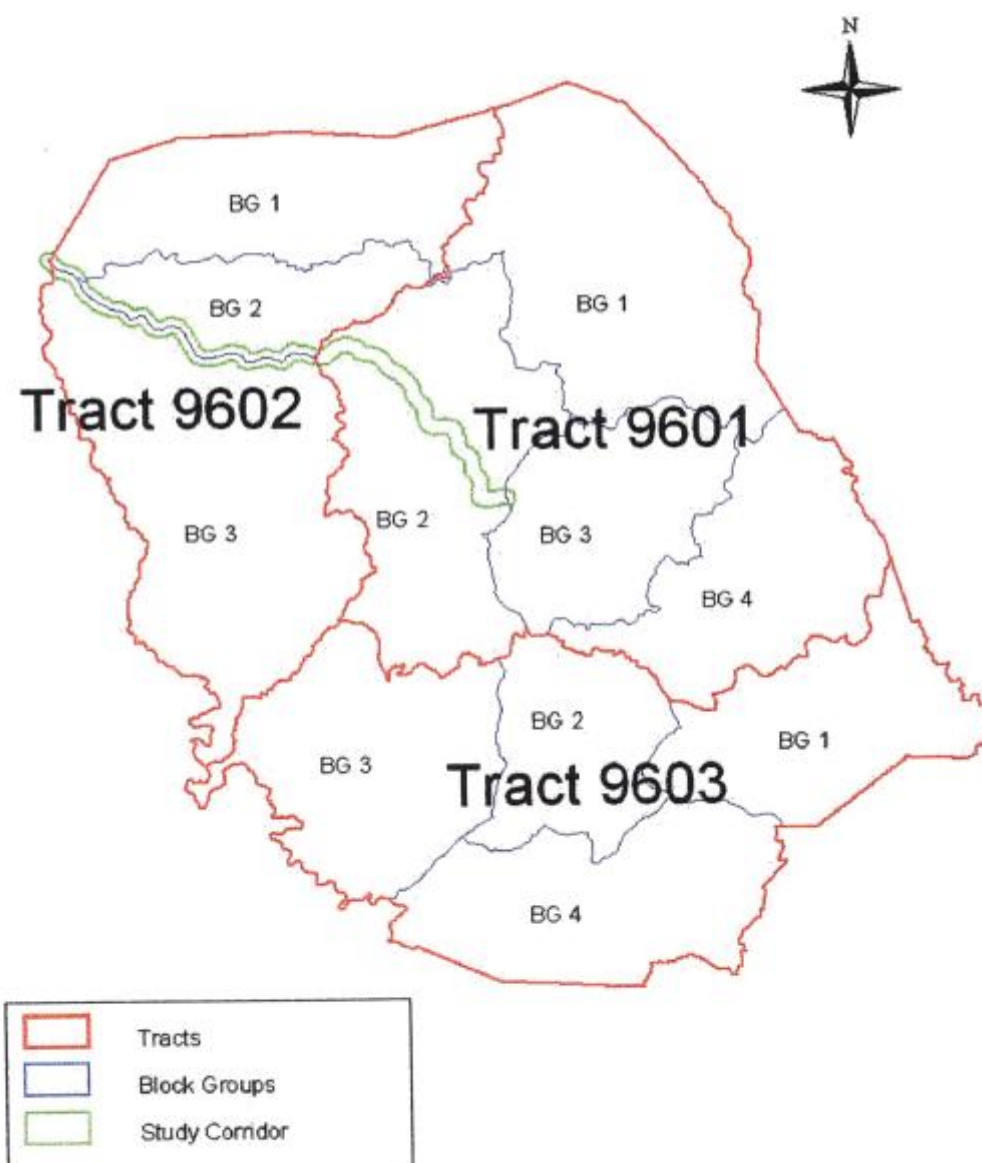
- Tract 9601 – Block Groups 1, 2, & 3
- Tract 9602 – Block Groups 1, 2, & 3
- Tract 9603 – Block Group 3

Rockcastle County

- Tract 9501 – Block Groups 1 & 2
- Tract 9504 – Block Group 1

Figure 5.3 shows the location of the study area in relation to the Census divisions in Jackson County.

Figure 5.3 – Jackson County Study Area and Census Divisions



6.0 STUDY FINDINGS – Population by Race

Figure 6.1 indicates that each of the Census Tracts in Jackson and Rockcastle Counties contain a significantly homogenized population when compared to statistics for population by race of the United States and Kentucky. Figure 6.2 further emphasizes the homogeneous racial composition of Census divisions found in and around the study area, by displaying the Block Group data showing significantly lower percentages of minority populations than state and national averages.

Meetings with local officials and community members resulted in the conclusion that additional concentrations of minorities are not located in the study area; therefore, it is anticipated that the implementation of this project would not have a disproportionate effect on minorities residing in the proposed study area. CVADD Staff will continue to monitor racial composition in the study area and report any changes and/or developments that may occur in the future that could alter the findings of this report.

**POPULATION BY RACE COMPARISON CHART
NATION, STATE, & COUNTY**

Figure 6.1

TRACTS	White	% of Pop.	Black	% of Pop.	American Indian	% of Pop.	Asian	% of Pop.	Hispanic ¹	% of Pop.	Other	% of Pop.	Total Population
United States	211,460,626	75.1 %	34,658,190	12.3 %	2,475,956	0.8 %	10,242,998	3.6 %	35,305,818	12.5 %	22,584,136	8.3 %	281,421,906
Kentucky	3,640,899	90.0 %	295,994	7.3 %	8,616	0.2 %	29,744	0.7 %	59,939	1.4 %	66,526	1.6 %	4,041,769
Jackson	13,383	99.1 %	7	0.1 %	26	0.2 %	2	0.0 %	72	0.5 %	77	0.6 %	13,495
Rockcastle	16,385	98.8 %	23	0.1 %	40	0.2 %	21	0.1 %	102	0.6 %	113	0.6 %	16,582

Source: US Census Bureau, 2000 Census

**POPULATION BY RACE COMPARISON CHART
CENSUS TRACTS & BLOCK GROUPS IN PROJECT AREA**

Figure 6.2

Jackson County	White	% of Pop.	Black	% of Pop.	American Indian	% of Pop.	Asian	% of Pop.	Hispanic ¹	% of Pop.	Other	% of Pop.	Total Population
Tract 9601	5,345	99.4%	6	0.1%	11	0.2%	0	0.0%	26	0.5%	13	0.2%	5,384
Block Grp 1	776	99.0%	3	0.4%	2	0.3%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	3	0.4%	784
Block Grp 2	1,402	99.2%	2	0.1%	2	0.1%	0	0.0%	4	0.3%	7	0.5%	1,413
Block Grp 3	1,885	99.8%	1	0.1%	2	0.1%	0	0.0%	15	0.8%	0	0.0%	1,888
Tract 9602	2,827	99.2%	0	0.0%	4	0.1%	2	0.1%	19	0.7%	18	0.6%	2,851
Block Grp 1	543	98.4%	0	0.0%	2	0.4%	0	0.0%	2	0.4%	7	1.3%	552
Block Grp 2	1,088	99.7%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	7	0.6%	2	0.2%	1,091
Block Grp 3	1,196	99.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	2	0.2%	10	0.8%	9	0.7%	1,208
Tract 9603	5,202	98.9%	1	0.0%	11	0.2%	0	0.0%	27	0.5%	46	0.9%	5,260
Block Grp 3	922	98.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	0.5%	19	2.0%	941

Source: US Census Bureau, 2000 Census

Rockcastle County	White	% of Pop.	Black	% of Pop.	American Indian	% of Pop.	Asian	% of Pop.	Hispanic ¹	% of Pop.	Other	% of Pop.	Total Population
Tract 9501	3,140	98.7%	1	0.0%	9	0.3%	6	0.2%	29	0.9%	24	0.8%	3,180
Block Grp 1	1,182	99.1%	0	0.0%	6	0.5%	2	0.1%	12	1.0%	3	0.2%	1,193
Block Grp 2	1,958	98.5%	1	0.1%	3	0.2%	4	0.2%	17	0.9%	21	1.1%	1,987
Tract 9504	2,876	98.2%	1	0.0%	14	0.5%	0	0.0%	27	0.9%	35	1.2%	2,926
Block Grp 1	644	97.0%	0	0.0%	5	0.8%	0	0.0%	2	0.3%	15	2.3%	664

Source: US Census Bureau, 2000 Census

7.0 STUDY FINDINGS – Population by Poverty Level

Figure 7.1 illustrates that the percentage of population below poverty level for Jackson and Rockcastle Counties, and all Census Tracts and Block Groups in and around the study area, significantly exceed averages for the United States and Kentucky. In Jackson County, Census Tracts 9601, 9602, and 9603 contain percentages of persons below poverty level that total 29.2%, 32.5%, and 29.8%. The Census Tracts in Rockcastle County, 9501 and 9504, hold percentages of 22.4% and 24.7%. Most of these percentages are more than double the national average of 12.0%, and nearly double the state average of 15.3%. Additional data displays that all Block Groups in and around the study area also significantly exceed state and national averages for the percentage of population below the poverty level. These percentages range from 19.6% to 40.6%, as illustrated in Figure 7.2.

It is evident that a high percentage of population below the poverty level is a universal issue that occurs throughout the study area in Jackson and Rockcastle Counties. It should be noted that these percentages are comparable to several surrounding counties located in this section of southeastern Kentucky. This section of the Commonwealth is often classified as economically distressed due to high unemployment rates that are typically attributed to a lack of available employment opportunities.

The proposed reconstruction of US 421 in Jackson County from KY 89 to the Rockcastle County line is viewed by many local officials and community members as a project that would be beneficial for further economic growth and development in the area; thereby, improving conditions for the residents of Jackson and Rockcastle Counties that are currently classified as being below poverty level. Following selection of a preferred method of approach for this proposed reconstruction, CVADD staff recommends that a subsequent review of poverty data within affected Census divisions be undertaken to determine if specific concentrations of population below the poverty level exist in the study area; and if so, proactive measures be undertaken to ensure that these groups are not disproportionately affected by the project.

POPULATION BY POVERTY LEVEL COMPARISON CHART
NATION, STATE, COUNTY, & TRACTS

Figure 7.1

	Population Below Poverty Level	% of Pop.	Age 0-17 Below Poverty Level	% of Total Pop.	Age 18-64 Below Poverty Level	% of Total Pop.	Age 65-Over Below Poverty Level	% of Total Pop.
United States	33,899,812	12.0%	11,746,858	4.1%	18,865,180	6.7%	3,287,774	1.1%
Kentucky	621,096	15.3%	203,547	5.0%	350,072	8.6%	67,477	1.6%
JACKSON	4,033	30.2%	1,287	9.6%	2,369	17.7%	377	2.8%
ROCKCASTLE	3,753	23.1%	1,142	7.0%	2,178	13.4%	433	2.7%

Source: US Census Bureau, 2000 Census

POPULATION BY POVERTY LEVEL COMPARISON CHART
CENSUS TRACTS & BLOCK GROUPS IN PROJECT AREA

Figure 7.2

	Population Below Poverty Level	Percent of Pop.	Age 0-17 Below Poverty Level	% of Total Pop.	Age 18-64 Below Poverty Level	% of Total Pop.	Age 65-Over Below Poverty Level	% of Total Pop.
JACKSON CO.	4,033	30.2%	1,287	9.6%	2,369	17.7%	377	2.8%
TRACT 9601	1,566	29.2%	529	9.9%	906	16.9%	131	2.4%
Block Grp. 1	245	30.7%	90	11.3%	137	17.1%	18	2.3%
Block Grp. 2	498	35.2%	146	10.3%	294	20.8%	58	4.1%
Block Grp. 3	496	25.8%	141	7.3%	331	17.2%	24	12.5%
TRACT 9602	924	32.5%	248	8.7%	555	19.5%	121	4.3%
Block Grp. 1	151	26.9%	40	7.1%	104	18.5%	7	1.2%
Block Grp. 2	429	40.6%	118	11.2%	235	22.2%	76	7.2%
Block Grp. 3	344	28.0%	90	7.3%	216	17.6%	38	3.1%
TRACT 9603	1,543	29.8%	510	9.9%	908	17.5%	125	2.4%
Block Grp. 1	254	27.3%	50	5.4%	189	20.3%	15	1.6%

	Population Below Poverty Level	Percent of Pop.	Age 0-17 Below Poverty Level	% of Total Pop.	Age 18-64 Below Poverty Level	% of Total Pop.	Age 65-Over Below Poverty Level	% of Total Pop.
ROCKCASTLE	3,753	23.1%	1,142	7.0%	2,178	13.4%	433	2.7%
TRACT 9501	702	22.4%	232	7.4%	404	12.9%	66	2.1%
Block Grp. 1	297	24.3%	133	10.9%	142	11.6%	22	1.8%
Block Grp. 2	405	21.1%	99	5.1%	262	13.6%	44	2.3%
TRACT 9504	719	24.7%	266	9.1%	381	13.1%	72	2.5%
Block Grp. 1	133	19.6%	67	9.9%	59	8.7%	7	1.0%

Source: US Census Bureau, 2000 Census

8.0 STUDY FINDINGS – Population by Age

Figure 8.1 displays that the percentages for the age of the population in Jackson and Rockcastle Counties are consistent (for all age groups) with percentages for the United States and Kentucky. All Census Tracts in the study area closely resemble state and national averages for age dispersion.

Figure 8.2 shows that Jackson County's age dispersion for Block Groups is also consistent with state and national averages, with the exception of Tract 9602 – Block Group 2. The percentage of persons 65 and over in this particular Block Group is 15.4%, which exceeds, albeit not significantly, the national and state averages of 12.5%. Upon further review, it was determined that no significant concentrations of persons age 65 and over are located in Tract 9602 – Block Group 2. All Census divisions in Rockcastle County do not significantly deviate from state and national averages for age dispersion.

Discussions with local officials and community members resulted in the conclusion that significant concentrations of persons age 65 and over are not evident in and around the study area; therefore, it is anticipated that the implementation of this project would not have a disproportionate effect on the population of persons age 65 and over residing in the proposed study area.

AGE GROUP COMPARISON CHART NATION, STATE, & COUNTY

Figure 8.1

	Age 0-17	% of Total Pop.	Age 18-64	% of Total Pop.	Age 65-Over	% of Total Pop.	Total
United States	72,293,812	25.7%	174,136,341	61.9%	34,991,753	12.5%	281,421,906
Kentucky	994,818	24.7%	2,542,158	62.9%	504,793	12.5%	4,041,769
JACKSON	3,516	26.1%	8,382	62.1%	1,597	11.8%	13,495
ROCKCASTLE	4,054	24.4%	10,332	62.3%	2,196	13.2%	16,582

Source: US Census Bureau, 2000 Census

AGE GROUP COMPARISON CHART CENSUS TRACTS & BLOCK GROUPS IN PROJECT AREA

Figure 8.2

	0-17	% of Total Pop.	18-64	% of Total Pop.	65-Over	% of Total Pop.	Total
JACKSON CO.	3,516	26.1%	8,382	62.1%	1,597	11.8%	13,495
TRACT 9601	1,412	26.2%	3,379	62.8%	593	11.0%	5,384
Block Grp. 1	188	24.0%	509	64.9%	87	11.1%	784
Block Grp. 2	370	26.2%	884	62.6%	159	11.3%	1,413
Block Grp. 3	521	27.6%	1,192	63.1%	175	9.3%	1,888
TRACT 9602	723	25.4%	1,766	61.9%	362	12.7%	2,851
Block Grp. 1	131	23.7%	354	64.1%	67	12.1%	552
Block Grp. 2	254	23.3%	669	61.3%	168	15.4%	1,091
Block Grp. 3	338	28.0%	743	61.5%	127	10.5%	1,208
TRACT 9603	1,381	26.3%	3,237	61.5%	642	12.2%	5,260
Block Grp. 1	223	23.7%	603	64.1%	115	12.2%	941

	0-17	% of Total Pop.	18-64	% of Total Pop.	65-Over	% of Total Pop.	Total
ROCKCASTLE CO.	4,054	24.4%	10,332	62.3%	2,196	13.2%	16,582
TRACT 9501	781	24.6%	2,040	64.2%	359	11.3%	3,180
Block Group 1	290	24.3%	756	63.4%	147	12.3%	1,193
Block Group 2	491	24.7%	1,284	64.6%	212	10.7%	1,987
TRACT 9504	740	25.3%	1,824	62.3%	362	12.4%	2,926
Block Group 1	175	26.4%	413	62.2%	76	11.4%	664

Source: US Census Bureau, 2000 Census

9.0 CONCLUSION

Following a comprehensive review of race, age, and poverty data from the U.S. Census Bureau, discussions with local officials, and field observations, it was determined that a defined Environmental Justice community does not exist within the study area for the reconstruction of US 421 in Jackson County from KY 89 to the Rockcastle County line.

Analysis of racial composition data resulted in no Census Tracts or Block Groups being identified in or around the study area that contained percentages of minorities equaling or exceeding the national and state averages. Elevated percentages of the population below poverty level indicates that persons below the poverty level is a primary issue throughout the study area; however, these high percentages of persons below the poverty level are not uncommon in this economically distressed area of southeastern Kentucky. Age analysis indicates that the distribution of elderly residents in the study area closely resembles the national and state averages, and no specific concentrations of elderly residents were evident.

Following the selection of a preferred alternative for reconstruction activities associated with this potential project, CVADD staff recommends that this Environmental Justice Review be reevaluated in order to document any significant demographic/socioeconomic changes that may occur in the study area following the submittal of the initial report.

APPENDIX 1

PLANNING STUDY CONTACT LIST

PLANNING STUDY CONTACT LIST

HONORABLE TOMMY SLONE
JACKSON CO. JUDGE/EXEC.
P.O. BOX 175
MCKEE, KY 40447

MAYOR DWIGHT BISHOP
CITY OF MCKEE
P.O. BOX 455
MCKEE, KY 40447

MRS. MARY PURKEY
JACKSON CO. EZ
P.O. BOX 789
MCKEE, KY 40447

GREENE KEITH
RAILROAD AVENUE,
PO BOX 250
MANCHESTER, KY 40962

MS. LINDA TRUETT
DANIEL BOONE TRANSIT
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MCKEE, KY 40447

MRS. DOROTHY PETERS
JACKSON CO. SEN. CNTR
P.O. BOX 126
MCKEE, KY 40447

APPENDIX 2

*METHODOLOGY
FOR ASSESSING
ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE CONCERNS*

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
Page 2

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.

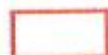
Maps should be included that show the Census tracts and block groups included in the analysis as well as the relation of the project area to those Census tracts and block groups.

APPENDIX 3

MAPS



US 421 Reconstruction - Scoping Study



Study Corridor

