US 50 Corridor East

US 50 Corridor East
Tier 1 Final Environmental
Impact Statement and
Record of Decision

Minority and Low-Income
Populations Technical
Memorandum

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1.   Project Overview

The US 50 Corridor East Tier 1 Environmental Impact Statement (US 50 Tier 1 EIS) was initiated by the project's lead agencies, the Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT) and the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). The purpose of the US 50 Tier 1 EIS is to provide, within the framework of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), a corridor location decision for U.S. Highway 50 (US 50) from Pueblo, Colorado, to the vicinity of the Colorado-Kansas state line that CDOT and the communities can use to plan and program future improvements, preserve right of way, pursue funding opportunities, and allow for resource planning efforts.

The US 50 Tier 1 EIS officially began in January 2006 when the Notice of Intent was published in the *Federal Register*. The US 50 Tier 1 EIS project area (Figure 1-1) is the area in which US 50 Tier 1 EIS alternatives were assessed. This area traverses nine municipalities and four counties in the Lower Arkansas Valley of Colorado. The nine municipalities include (from west to east) the city of Pueblo, town of Fowler, town of Manzanola, city of Rocky Ford, town of Swink, city of La Junta, city of Las Animas, town of Granada, and town of Holly. The four counties that fall within this project area are Pueblo, Otero, Bent, and Prowers counties.

The project area does not include the city of Lamar. A separate Environmental Assessment (EA), the *US 287 at Lamar Reliever Route Environmental Assessment*, includes both US 50 and U.S. Highway 287 (US 287) in its project area, since they share the same alignment. The Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) for the project was signed on November 10, 2014. The EA/FONSI identified a proposed action that bypasses the city of Lamar to the east. The proposed action of the *US 287 at Lamar Reliever Route Environmental Assessment* begins at the southern end of US 287 near County Road (CR) C-C and extends nine miles to State Highway (SH) 196. Therefore, alternatives at Lamar are not considered in this US 50 Tier 1 EIS.


Figure 1-1. US 50 Tier 1 EIS Project Area

2. Resource Definitions

The information in this technical memorandum identifies minority and low-income populations, also referred to as environmental justice populations. Environmental justice is closely related to Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.This Title protects individuals from discrimination on the grounds of race, age, color, religion, disability, sex, and national origin. In accordance with Executive Order 12898, "Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority and Low-Income Populations," federal agencies are mandated to identify and address any disproportionately high and adverse effects on minority and/or low-income populations. The Order also directs federal agencies to provide access for minority and low-income communities to public information and meaningful public participation. The three environmental justice principles are:

1. To ensure the full and fair participation of all potentially affected communities in the transportation decision-making process;
2. To avoid, minimize, or mitigate disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects, including social and economic effects, on minority or low-income populations; and
3. To fully evaluate the benefits and burdens of transportation programs, policies, and activities upon low-income and minority populations.

A disproportionately high and adverse effect on minority and low-income populations means an adverse effect that:

1. Is predominantly borne by a minority population and/or a 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.

To ensure that potential project impacts would not result in a disproportionately high and adverse impact to minority and low-income populations, this technical memorandum identifies minority and low-income populations, Limited English Proficiency (LEP) populations, and migrant worker housing in the project area.

Outreach strategies used to communicate with minority and low-income populations are not discussed in this technical memorandum. They are described in the US 50 Tier 1 EIS document, in Chapter 6, Community Outreach and Agency Involvement.

2.1. Minority and Low-Income Populations

Executive Order 12898, *Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority and Low-Income Populations* (February 11, 1994), directs all federal agencies to determine whether a proposed action would have a disproportionately high and adverse impact on minority and/or low-income populations. The USDOT Order 5610.2(a), *Final DOT Environmental Justice Order,* defines minority persons as the following groups from the U.S. Census:

• Black or African American (persons having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa)
• Hispanic (persons of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race)
• Asian (persons having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Indian subcontinent or the Pacific Islands)
• American Indian and Alaskan Native (persons having origins in any of the original people of North America and who maintain tribal affiliation or community attachment)
• Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (persons having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands)

Low-income is defined in the USDOT Order as a person of any race whose household income (or median household income in the case of a community or group) is at or below the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' poverty guidelines.

2.2.   Limited English Proficiency Populations

Executive Order 13166, "Improving Access to Services for Persons with Limited English Proficiency," requires all federal fund recipients to provide meaningful access to persons who are limited in their English proficiency. The U.S. Department of Justice defines LEP individuals as those "who do not speak English as their primary language and who have a limited ability to read, write, speak, or understand English" (67 Federal Register [FR] 41459).

2.3.   Migrant Worker Housing

Migrant workers are those individuals who frequently change residences for the purposes of employment. In the Lower Arkansas Valley, most migrant workers are involved in agricultural activities, such as harvesting crops. Migrant worker housing complexes are identified because residents of these housing complexes are more likely to have lower incomes than other residents.

3. Applicable Laws, Regulations, and Guidance

In addition to adhering to NEPA and its regulations (23 CFR 771), the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations (40 CFR Parts 1500–1508), Executive Order 12898, USDOT Order 5610.2(a), and the Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act of 2012 (MAP-21), the following regulations, guidance, and orders mandate that decision makers consider environmental justice in the context of certain federal actions:

- Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended
- Executive Order 13166, Improving Access to Services for Persons with Limited English Proficiency
- Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1970
- Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990
- Uniform Act of 1970, as amended
- Title VI Regulations, 49 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) §21 and 23 CFR §200
- Environmental Impact and Related Procedures, 23 CFR §771
- FHWA Order 6640.23A, FHWA Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations
- FHWA Environmental Policy Statements 1990 and 1994
- Environmental justice section of CDOT NEPA Manual (2013)

4. Methodology

The US 50 Corridor East project is a Tier 1 EIS. "Tiering" for this process means that the NEPA analyses involved will be conducted in two phases, or tiers, as follows:

- Tier 1—A broad-based (i.e., corridor level) NEPA analysis and data collection effort. The goal of Tier 1 is to determine a general corridor location (not a roadway footprint). Data sources include existing quantitative data, qualitative information, or both. Mitigation strategies (not necessarily specific mitigation activities) and corridor-wide mitigation opportunities are identified. Additionally, the Tier 1 EIS identifies sections of independent utility (SIUs) and provides strategies for access management and corridor preservation.
- Tier 2—A detailed (i.e., project level) NEPA analysis and data collection effort. The goal of Tier 2 studies will be to determine an alignment location for each SIU identified in Tier 1. Data sources will include project-level data, including field data collection when appropriate. Tier 2 studies will provide project-specific impacts, mitigation, and permitting for each proposed project.

Resource methodology overviews were developed to identify and document which resource evaluation activities would be completed during the Tier 1 EIS, and which would be completed during Tier 2 studies. These overviews are intended to be guidelines to ensure that the Tier 1 EIS remains a broad-based analysis, while clarifying (to the public and resource agencies) when particular data and decisions would be addressed in the tiered process.

These overviews were approved by FHWA and CDOT in 2005, and they were agreed upon by the resource agencies during the project's scoping process between February and April of 2006.

Each overview summarizes the following information for the given resource:

- Relevant data or information sources—the types of corridor-level data that will be collected and the sources of those data
- Data collection and analysis methodology—how the data collection and analysis will be completed
- Project area—defined as one to four miles wide surrounding the existing US 50 facility beginning at Pueblo, Colorado, at Interstate 25 (I-25) and extending to the Colorado-Kansas state line (resources will be reviewed within this band, and it is the same for all resources)
- Effects—the type(s) of effect(s) to be identified
- Mitigation options—how mitigation will be addressed
- Deliverables—how the activities above will be documented
- Regulatory guidance/requirements—a list of applicable laws, regulations, agreements, and guidance that will be followed during the review of the resources

These overviews are used by the project's resource specialists as guidelines to ensure that their activities are relevant to the Tier 1 decision (i.e., corridor location). As the resource specialists conduct their work, data sources or analysis factors are added or removed. The final actions of the resource specialists are described in the following sections. Appendix A, Resource Methodology Overview for Minority and Low-Income Populations, is attached to this technical memorandum for reference only. Additionally, Appendix B, Abbreviations and Acronyms, lists the abbreviations and acronyms used in this report.

4.1. Relevant Data or Information Sources

Data from the 2010 Census and American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates (2007–2011) was evaluated at the block group level. The number of census block groups varies by county as shown in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1. Number of Census Block Groups by Project County

County	Number of Census Block Groups
Pueblo	33
Otero	20
Bent	5
Prowers	6
Total	**64**

Source: 2010 Census (a)

In addition to ACS data, data from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) was used to identify income thresholds by county for low-income households.

Migrant housing complexes were identified using information provided by local migrant housing agencies in each project county.

4.2. Data Collection and Analysis Methodology

The following data collection and analysis methodologies were used to evaluate minority populations, LEP populations, low-income populations, and migrant housing complexes for the US 50 Tier 1 EIS.

4.2.1. Minority Populations Methodology

To determine if a minority population is present within the project study area, 2010 Census data for race and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity was obtained for each of the 64 block groups, each city or town, each county, and the state of Colorado. If the total percentage of minority residents in a block group is higher than the county percentage, the block group is considered to have a minority population concentration.

Hispanic or Latino is classified as an ethnicity rather than a race in the U.S. Census, to avoid double counting because a person who self-identifies as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race.

4.2.2. LEP Population Methodology

Executive Order 13166, "Improving Access to Services for Persons with Limited English Proficiency," requires all federal fund recipients to provide meaningful access to persons who are limited in their English proficiency. The U.S. Department of Justice defines LEP individuals as those "who do not speak English as their primary language and who have a limited ability to read, write, speak, or understand English" (67 Federal Register [FR] 41459).

Transportation projects applying for federal funds must ensure they comply with their obligations to provide written translations in languages other than English. The U.S. Department of Transportation's (USDOT) Policy Guidance Concerning Recipients' Responsibilities to Limited English Proficient Persons (2005b) outlines the circumstances that can provide a "safe harbor" for recipients regarding the requirements for translation of written documents.

This guidance defines the Safe Harbor threshold as either 5 percent of the total adult population in the study area or 1,000 adult persons within a particular language group who speak English less than "Very Well." Data were used from the ACS 5-Year Estimates (2007–2011) to identify adults aged 18 or older who speak English less than "Very Well" by language group. Results of the LEP analysis are shown in Table 5-3. The study area meets the U.S. Department of Justice's Safe Harbor threshold requirement for presence of a Spanish LEP population.

4.2.3. Low-Income Populations Methodology

To identify the low-income population or residents living below the poverty level, the methodology outlined in *CDOT's NEPA Manual* (2013) was followed. This includes a combination of U.S. Census data, ACS data, and HUD data.

The low-income threshold for each county was calculated and is shown in Table 5-4. This income limit was then applied to ACS data to identify the percentage of households considered low-income. The ACS data provides household income in $5,000 increments. If the 30 percent Income Limit is within a $5,000 increment—for example, $15,214 is within the $15,000 to $19,999 increment—all households in that increment and below (regardless of the number of individuals in the household) are considered low income. This methodology is consistent with *CDOT's NEPA Manual* in calculating low-income populations.

The low-income threshold for each county applies to the communities and block groups within that county. The percentage of households considered low-income was calculated for each of the 64 block groups and communities in the study area counties. These values then were compared to their respective county to identify low-income populations in the study area. Detailed tables showing the percentage of households considered low-income by block group are included in Appendix C, Tables.

4.2.4. Migrant Housing Complexes Methodology

According to DOT Order 5610.2(a), a minority population means any readily identifiable groups of minority persons who live in geographic proximity, and if circumstances warrant, geographically dispersed/transient persons (such as migrant workers or Native Americans) who will be similarly affected by a proposed DOT program, policy, or activity.

Migrant housing complexes were identified to determine whether the Build Alternatives would affect their inhabitants (i.e., migrant workers) more than other residents. Migrant workers are those individuals who frequently change residences for the purposes of employment. In the Lower Arkansas Valley, most migrant workers are involved in agricultural activities, such as harvesting crops. This issue was evaluated because residents of migrant housing complexes are more likely to have lower incomes than other residents.

4.3. Project Area

The project area for the US 50 Tier 1 EIS is defined as one to four miles wide surrounding the existing US 50 facility and extending from I-25 in Pueblo, Colorado, to the Colorado-Kansas state line (Figure 1-1). The project area encompasses the study area limits, which is where the Tier 1 corridor alternatives considered by the project would be located. The study area is 1,000 feet wide centered on the corridor alternatives, beginning on or near the existing US 50 at I-25 in Pueblo, Colorado, and extending to just east of Holly, Colorado, near the Colorado-Kansas state line. The limits of the project were approved by the lead agencies and other project stakeholders during the US 50 Tier 1 EIS's scoping activities.

4.4. Effects

Effects to minority populations, LEP populations, low-income populations, and migrant housing complexes were assessed using a geographic information system (GIS) application and other information (described in Section 4.2, Data Collection and Analysis Methodology). The locations of environmental justice communities and migrant housing complexes were compared to the location of the Build Alternatives to identify how the Build Alternatives could affect these populations or housing complexes.

4.5.　　Mitigation Options

Specific mitigation activities will be identified during Tier 2 studies (when the roadway footprint, or alignment, is identified) to ensure participation in Tier 2 decision-making processes by minority and low-income populations. These activities may include avoidance, minimization, or both.

4.6.　　Deliverables

This Minority and Low-Income Populations Technical Memorandum is the primary deliverable being prepared for the US 50 Tier 1 EIS related to environmental justice populations.

5. Existing Conditions

The following sections document existing conditions within the project area for minority, LEP, and low-income populations and migrant worker housing.

5.1. Minority Populations

Census data from 2010 shows the minority population percentage of the project area is higher in comparison to the state of Colorado and the four counties in the project area (see Table 5-1). The largest census minority group is "Some Other Race". This is consistent with the percentage of residents who are Hispanic or Latino (see Table 5-2). Hispanic or Latino is an ethnic category and can include persons of any race; as a result, many people of Hispanic or Latino heritage often will identify as "Some Other Race."

Table 5-1. Racial Composition for the Study Area, State, and Counties

2010 Census Geography	Total Population	White		Black or African American		American Indian & Alaska Native		Asian		Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander		Some Other Race		Two or More Races		Total Non-White	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Study Area[a]	71,218	54,993	77.2	1,525	2.1	1,365	1.9	742	1.0	79	0.1	10,003	14.0	2,511	3.5	16,225	22.8
Colorado	5,029,196	4,089,202	81.3	201,737	4.0	56,010	1.1	139,028	2.8	6,623	0.1	364,140	7.2	172,456	3.4	939,994	18.7
Pueblo County	159,063	126,229	79.4	3,222	2.0	3,055	1.9	1,258	0.8	160	0.1	19,285	12.1	5,854	3.7	32,834	20.6
Total of Study Area Block Groups in Pueblo County	40,782	30,708	75.3	866	2.1	838	2.1	525	1.3	63	0.2	6,209	15.2	1,573	3.9	10,074	24.7
Otero County	18,831	14,788	78.5	143	0.8	338	1.8	143	0.8	11	0.1	2,690	14.3	718	3.8	4,043	21.5
Total of Study Area Block Groups in Otero County	18,831	14,788	78.5	143	0.8	338	1.8	143	0.8	11	0.1	2,690	14.3	718	3.8	4,043	21.5
Bent County	6,499	5,149	79.	496	7.6	156	2.4	62	1.0	4	0.1	506	7.8	126	1.9	1,350	20.8
Total of Study Area Block Groups in Bent County	6,499	5,149	79.2	496	7.6	156	2.4	62	1.0	4	0.1	506	7.8	126	1.9	1,350	20.8
Prowers County	12,551	10,165	81.0	64	0.5	112	0.9	38	0.3	2	0.0	1,848	14.7	322	2.6	2,386	19.0
Total of Study Area Block Groups in Prowers County	5,106	4,348	85.2	20	0.4	33	0.6	12	0.2	1	0.0	598	11.7	94	1.8	758	14.8

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010, Table P3, "Race"
[a]Study Area is the total of 64 Census Block Groups in the Project Area.

Table 5-2. Hispanic or Latino Population

2010 Census Geography	Total Population	Hispanic or Latino	
		#	%
Study Area[a]	71,218	31,023	43.6
Colorado	5,029,196	1,038,687	20.7
Pueblo County	159,063	65,811	41.4
Total of Study Area Block Groups in Pueblo County	40,782	20,051	49.2
Otero County	18,831	7,596	40.3
Total of Study Area Block Groups in Otero County	18,831	7,596	40.3
Bent County	6,499	1,985	30.5
Total of Study Area Block Groups in Bent County	6,499	1,985	30.5
Prowers County	12,551	4,417	35.2
Total of Study Area Block Groups in Prowers County	5,106	1,391	27.2

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010, Table P4, "Hispanic or Latino Origin"
Note: Hispanic or Latino is an ethnic category and can include persons of any race;
therefore, the Hispanic or Latino percentages are presented exclusive of race.
[a]Study Area is the total of 64 Census Block Groups in the Project Area.

This information is itemized by block group in tabular format in Appendix C, Tables.

The percentages of Non-White or total minority populations in individual census block groups range from a low of 4.9 percent (located in Prowers County) to a high of 39.5 percent (located in Otero County). Of the project area's 64 census block groups:

- 40 have minority population percentages higher than the state of Colorado (18.7 percent).
- 35 have minority population percentages higher than the project counties combined (20.6 percent).

The percentage of Hispanic or Latino residents in the study area (43.6 percent) is double the percentage for the state of Colorado (20.7 percent). Several block groups in Pueblo County in the study area are more than 75 percent Hispanic or Latino.

5.2.   Limited English Proficiency

As previously stated in the methodology section of this report, transportation projects applying for federal funds must ensure they comply with their obligations to provide written translations in languages other than English. The U.S. Department of Transportation's Policy Guidance Concerning Recipients' Responsibilities to Limited English Proficient Persons (2005b) outlines the circumstances that can provide a "safe harbor" for recipients regarding the requirements for translation of written documents.

This guidance defines the Safe Harbor threshold as either 5 percent of the total adult population in the study area or 1,000 adult persons within a particular language group who speak English less than "Very Well." Data were used from the ACS 5-Year Estimates (2007–2011) to identify adults aged 18 or older who speak English less than "Very Well" by language group. Results of the LEP analysis are shown in Table 5-3. The combined population of the 64 census block groups in the project area meets the U.S. Department of Justice's Safe Harbor threshold requirement for presence of a Spanish LEP population. The presence of a

Spanish LEP population is expected due to the high percentage of Hispanic or Latino residents in the study area.

In accordance with the Safe Harbor provisions, written translations of important documents should be provided for the Spanish LEP language group in addition to other measures assuring meaningful access. These other measures include providing notice of citizens' Right to Language Access for all future project meetings and using interpreters when deemed necessary to help with public participation. Additional detail on outreach to Spanish-speaking residents in the project area will be included in the US 50 Tier 1 EIS.

Table 5-3. Limited English Proficiency of Project Area Census Block Groups

| County | 2010 Census Geography | Total Adult Population[a] | Primary Language Group of Persons Who Speak English Less than Very Well | | | | | | | |
| | | | Spanish | | Other Indo-Euro | | Asian/ Pacific | | Other | |
			#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Pueblo	CT 05, BG 1	769	90	11.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	CT 08, BG 1	833	49	5.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	CT 08, BG 2	756	93	12.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	CT 08, BG 3	838	214	25.5	0	0.0	8	1.0	0	0.0
	CT 09.02, BG 1	743	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	CT 09.02, BG 2	1,160	11	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	CT 09.02, BG 3	633	0	0.0	0	0.0	20	3.2	0	0.0
	CT 09.02, BG 4	715	86	12.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	CT 09.02, BG 5	1,035	10	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	CT 09.03, BG 1	662	0	0.0	15	2.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
	CT 09.04, BG 1	1,028	33	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	CT 09.04, BG 2	836	31	3.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	CT 09.04, BG 3	1,620	120	7.4	65	4.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	CT 09.05, BG 1	1,083	0	0.0	12	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
	CT 09.05, BG 2	746	43	5.8	0	0.0	4	0.5	0	0.0
	CT 10, BG 1	1,039	177	17.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	CT 10, BG 2	925	105	11.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	CT 10, BG 3	644	6	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	CT 10, BG 4	742	47	6.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	CT 11, BG 1	616	12	1.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	CT 11, BG 2	536	13	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	CT 11, BG 3	538	82	15.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	17	3.2
	CT 12, BG 2	959	125	13.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	CT 29.03, BG 1	1,967	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	CT 29.03, BG 2	2,835	25	0.9	43	1.5	150	5.3	0	0.0
	CT 30.01, BG 1	1,133	77	6.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	CT 30.04, BG 1	1,093	4	0.4	4	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
	CT 30.04, BG 2	1,098	8	0.7	25	2.3	9	0.8	0	0.0

County	2010 Census Geography	Total Adult Population[a]	Primary Language Group of Persons Who Speak English Less than Very Well							
			Spanish		Other Indo-Euro		Asian/ Pacific		Other	
			#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	CT 32, BG 2	714	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	CT 32, BG 3	770	46	6.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	CT 35, BG 2	669	104	15.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	15	2.2
	CT 36, BG 1	855	130	15.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	CT 36, BG 2	453	23	5.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Otero	CT 9680, BG 1	728	20	2.7	3	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
	CT 9680, BG 2	421	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	CT 9681, BG 1	570	155	27.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	CT 9681, BG 2	759	147	19.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	CT 9681, BG 3	562	39	6.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	CT 9682, BG 1	809	34	4.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	CT 9682, BG 2	615	31	5.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	CT 9682, BG 3	831	54	6.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	CT 9683, BG 1	538	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	CT 9683, BG 2	791	19	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	12	1.5
	CT 9683, BG 3	985	10	1.0	7	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
	CT 9683, BG 4	583	23	3.9	7	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
	CT 9684, BG 1	922	62	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	CT 9685, BG 1	771	26	3.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	CT 9685, BG 2	449	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	CT 9686, BG 1	856	58	6.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	CT 9686, BG 2	363	14	3.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	CT 9686, BG 3	890	0	0.0	0	0.0	32	3.6	0	0.0
	CT 9686, BG 4	1,047	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	CT 9686, BG 5	614	35	5.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Bent	CT 9667, BG 1	781	14	1.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	CT 9667, BG 2	778	42	5.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	CT 9667, BG 3	907	20	2.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	CT 9667, BG 4	625	17	2.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	CT 9667, BG 5	2,004	247	12.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

County	2010 Census Geography	Total Adult Population[a]	Primary Language Group of Persons Who Speak English Less than Very Well							
			Spanish		Other Indo-Euro		Asian/ Pacific		Other	
			#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Prowers	CT 1, BG 1	528	5	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	CT 1, BG 2	513	18	3.5	0	0.0	3	0.6	0	0.0
	CT 6, BG 1	451	29	6.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	CT 6, BG 2	532	52	9.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	CT 7, BG 1	730	168	23.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	CT 7, BG 2	993	11	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total		53,989	3,114	5.8	181	0.3	226	0.4	44	0.1

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 5-Year Estimates (2007–2011), Table B16004
[a] Total adult population are persons age 18 and over.

5.3.   Low-Income Populations

The results of the low-income analysis are shown in Table 5-4. The percent of households were calculated by following the methodology in *CDOT's NEPA Manual*. Table 5-4 includes the percentage of low-income households for each county, as well as the total of the block groups within the project area, within each county. This information is itemized by block group in tabular format in Appendix C, Tables.

Pueblo, Otero, and Prowers counties each have a notably higher percentage of households that are considered low-income when compared to the state of Colorado. The percentage total of the study area block groups within Pueblo County is higher when compared to Pueblo County, which indicates a low-income concentration around US 50 in Pueblo County.

Due to the geographic size and limited number of block groups in Otero and Bent counties, the percentage of low-income households is the same number for the county and total of block groups within the study area. The percentage total of study area block groups with Prowers County is lower when compared to Prowers County, which indicates the low-income population of Prowers County is not concentrated on US 50.

Table 5-4. Low-Income Households by County and Study Area Block Groups within County

2010 Census Geography	FY 2013 30% AMI[a]	Total HH	Number of Households by Household Income in the Past 12 Months			Low-Income Households	
			Less than $10,000	$10,000 to $14,999	$15,000 to $19,999[b]	Subtotal	% of Total
Colorado	$18,375	1,941,193	122,221	88,005	88,479	298,705	15.4
Pueblo County	$15,214	61,858	6,265	4,501	4,196	14,962	24.2
Total of Study Area Block Groups in Pueblo County		15,973	2,208	1,324	1,144	4,676	29.3
Otero County	$15,124	7,453	1,069	742	739	2,550	34.2
Total of Study Area Block Groups in Otero County		7,453	1,069	742	739	2,550	34.2
Bent County	$14,890	1,975	237	80	—	317	16.1
Total of Study Area Block Groups in Bent County		1,975	237	80	—	317	16.1
Prowers County	$15,142	4,996	562	477	376	1,415	28.3
Total of Study Area Block Groups in Prowers County		2045	141	201	162	504	24.6

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 5-Year Estimates (2007–2011), Table B19001
[a]The 30% Average Median Income (AMI) (low-income threshold) was calculated for each county using the method from the CDOT NEPA Manual (March 2013) as applied to HUD FY 2013 Income Limits. County low-income threshold applies to all communities within that county.
[b]If a FY2013 30% AMI falls within an income range, all households in that income range are included in the estimate of low-income households.

5.4. Migrant Housing Complexes

Six migrant housing complexes were identified in the project area. Five of the complexes are located within or near cities or towns, including Pueblo, Manzanola, Las Animas, Granada, and Holly. The other complex is located between Las Animas and Lamar (in Bent County near the unincorporated area known as McClave). The complexes primarily consist of apartments and duplexes; however, the McClave site also includes four single-family units.

6. Effects

The following sections discuss the potential of the No-Build Alternative and the Build Alternatives to affect minority and low-income populations.

6.1. No-Build Alternative

Under the No-Build Alternative, only minor and isolated construction would occur. Routine maintenance and repairs would be made as necessary to keep US 50 in usable condition, including standard overlays and repairs of weather- or crash-related damage. Additionally, smaller scale improvements may be undertaken, such as short passing lanes and other minor safety improvements. Routine maintenance and repairs conducted on the existing highway are not expected to result in disproportionately high or adverse effects to minority or low-income populations. The lack of improvements will be felt equally across all population groups in the corridor.

6.2. Build Alternatives

The Build Alternatives consist of constructing a four-lane expressway on or near the existing US 50 from I-25 in Pueblo, Colorado, to approximately one mile east of Holly, Colorado. In total, there are 30 Build Alternatives. In Pueblo, three Build Alternatives are proposed that either improve US 50 on its existing alignment and/or reroute it to the north to utilize SH 47. East of Pueblo, the remaining 27 Build Alternatives are divided into nine between-town alternatives and 18 around-town alternatives. The nine between-town alternatives improve US 50 on its current alignment, with the exception of near Fort Reynolds, where there is an alternative to realign the roadway to the south. The 18 around-town alternatives propose relocating US 50 from its current through-town route at Fowler, Manzanola, Rocky Ford, Swink, La Junta, Las Animas, Granada, and Holly. Figure 6-1 provides an overview of the Build Alternatives as proposed.

Hispanic minority and low-income populations exist throughout the study area. Specific impacts to these populations cannot be determined at this time. Additional analysis will be conducted during Tier 2 studies to refine the Build Alternatives. However, during the alternatives development process, CDOT eliminated the alternative of having US 50 go through towns, as it currently does. More households would have been affected by these through-town alternatives, increasing the potential to adversely affect minority or low-income households. As a result, CDOT has reduced the potential to adversely affect minority and/or low-income households. The Build Alternatives do not affect any identified migrant housing complexes in the project area.

Based on the percentage and distribution of minorities and low-income households, none of the alternatives within the Build Alternatives have direct effects on minority or low-income populations that are different (disproportionate) in comparison to the general population on a corridor-wide basis.
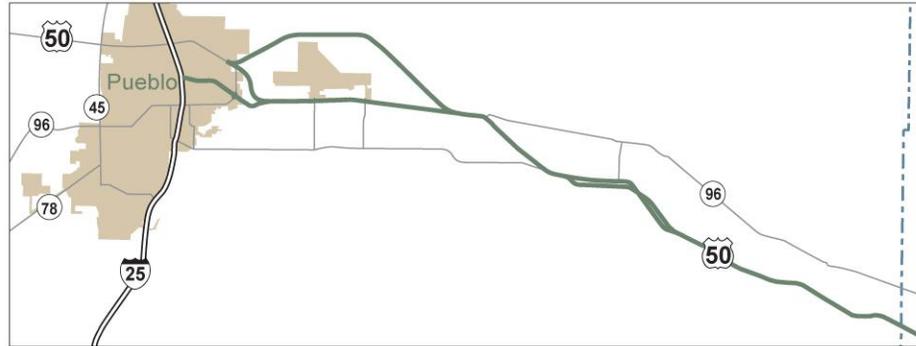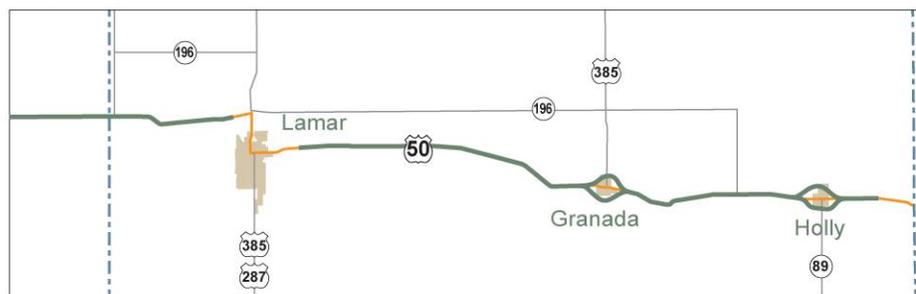
Figure 6-1. Build Alternatives Overview

The Tier 1 impact analysis for all environmental resources was reviewed to identify the potential for adverse effects and project benefits on all segments of the population, including minority and low-income population groups. Benefits primarily relate to transportation benefits throughout the corridor (improved safety and reliability). Adverse impacts to minority and/or low-income populations are not likely to exceed those of the general population. Assessing the distribution of localized adverse impacts requires more detailed project information (design and construction details) than can be determined at this first tier. The lead agencies recognize this limitation at Tier 1 and commit to conducting more in-depth impact analysis during Tier 2 studies, when more detailed design and construction information has been developed and impacts are evaluated at the local level.

The types of localized impacts that could occur from implementation of the Build Alternatives in Tier 2 studies include property acquisition for right of way; displacements of businesses and residences; changes in access; localized air, noise, or water pollution; localized disturbance of hazardous wastes, including soil or water contamination; effects to historic properties or community facilities; and changes in public services or facilities relied on by minority or low-income populations.

6.2.1. Environmental Justice Concerns to be Addressed in Tier 2 Studies

This document and the associated Minority and Low-Income Populations Technical Memorandum provide an overview of the minority and low-income populations from a corridor perspective. Most, if not all, of the Tier 2 studies can and will reference updated U.S. Census and ACS data.

Tier 2 studies will use the most current data and guidance, including updated data on affordable housing, to analyze impacts on minority and low-income populations. During Tier 2 studies, CDOT will:

- Develop specific and more detailed mitigation strategies and measures
- Develop best management practices specific to each project
- Adhere to any new laws and regulations that may be in place when Tier 2 studies are underway
- Continue to directly coordinate with local government entities and social services to identify low-income populations along the corridor

Tier 2 studies will develop public involvement to ensure full and fair participation by all potentially affected communities in the transportation decision-making process.

In conclusion, while minority and low-income populations are present throughout the study area, no disproportionately high and adverse impacts are anticipated with this phase of the project. Benefits and burdens resulting from the project are anticipated to be equitably distributed throughout the community.

7.   Mitigation Strategies

Appropriate mitigation efforts will be defined during Tier 2 studies. All mitigation efforts will comply with the environmental justice policies of the lead agencies commensurate with the level of effect identified.

Mitigation strategies for social and economic resources will apply to all communities along the corridor and also will benefit minority and low-income populations. If Tier 2 studies conclude that disproportionately high or adverse impacts will occur to minority or low-income populations, CDOT will work to avoid, minimize, or mitigate such impacts. Tier 2 studies that occur in populated areas will consider pockets of minority and/or low-income populations that may require additional attention and/or mitigation for such issues as:

- Localized air quality impacts
- Noise impacts
- Residential and business relocations
- Changes in access or travel patterns
- Loss of community cohesion

The lead agencies will consider mitigation, enhancement measures, and offsetting benefits when determining whether there will be disproportionately high and adverse effects on minority and low-income populations. If after considering these factors, a disproportionately high impact to minority or low-income populations is identified, the project "will only be carried out if further mitigation measures or alternatives that would avoid or reduce the disproportionately high and adverse effects are not practicable. In determining whether a mitigation measure or an alternative is 'practicable,' the social, economic (including costs) and environmental effects of avoiding or mitigating the adverse effects will be taken into account" (FHWA Order 6640.23A, June 14, 2012).

8.   References

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Appendices

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Appendix A. Resource Methodology Overview for Minority and Low-Income Populations

This resource methodology overview is attached to this technical memorandum for reference only. The lead agencies for the US 50 tier 1 EIS (CDOT and FHWA) drafted resource methodology overviews to identify and document which resource evaluation activities would be completed during the Tier 1 EIS and which would be completed during Tier 2 studies (see Table A-1). These overviews were intended to be guidelines to ensure that the Tier 1 EIS remained a broad-based analysis, while clarifying (to the public and resource agencies) when particular data and decisions would be addressed in the tiered process.

These overviews were approved by the lead agencies, and they were agreed upon by the resource agencies during the project's scoping process. They were subsequently used by the project's resource specialists as guidelines to ensure that their activities were relevant to the Tier 1 (i.e., corridor location) decision.

Table A-1. Resource Methodology Overview for Minority and Low-Income Populations

Methodology Overview	Minority and Low-Income Populations	
	Tier 1	Tier 2
Relevant Data/ Information Sources	• Primary demographic and income data from the U.S. Census Bureau, including: total population, population by race and ethnicity, and income/poverty. Secondary demographic and housing data, including: age, distribution, population density, housing density, housing value, owner/renter ratio, and language spoken • Previous outreach, public involvement, or low-income and/or minority population activities, comments, studies, evaluations, and collected data • Interdisciplinary environmental information and impact issues obtained from other resources, including, hazardous materials studies, land use maps of sensitive receptors, noise studies, traffic maps, and reports addressing resident mobility, etc.	Review and update Tier 1 data search and collect additional data required to complete the appropriate Tier 2 analysis

Methodology Overview	Minority and Low-Income Populations	
	Tier 1	**Tier 2**
Collection and/or Analysis Methodology	• Identify existing low-income and minority populations, adverse effects, and disproportionately high/adverse effects • Describe how affected populations have been involved with the decision-making process related to alternatives selection, impact analysis, and mitigation development • Identify and consider low-income and/or minority population concerns raised by affected populations	Update Tier 1 analysis sufficient for standard NEPA documentation
Project Area	One to four miles wide surrounding the existing US 50 facility beginning at I-25 in Pueblo to the Colorado-Kansas state line	Communities adjacent to Tier 2 specific section of independent utility corridor boundaries
Impacts	Identify existing low-income and minority populations, adverse effects, and disproportionately high/adverse effects	Identify existing low-income and minority populations, adverse effects, and disproportionately high/adverse effects
Mitigation Options	Potential mitigation strategies will be identified in terms of the types of CDOT/FHWA actions appropriate at the Tier 2 studies level and at the policy level (e.g., actions outside of CDOT authority) to ensure participation in Tier 2 decision-making process. Strategies may include avoidance and/or minimization.	Determined during Tier 2 for each specific section of independent utility project
Deliverables	Low-Income and Minority Populations Technical Memorandum documenting all research and recommended Tier 2 strategies	Low-Income and Minority Populations Technical Report documenting all research, findings, and compliance with strategies as appropriate for Tier 2 section of independent utility level of NEPA documentation
Regulatory Guidance/ Requirements	• FHWA Technical Advisory T6640.8A • 23 USC 109(h) (PL 91-605) and 23 USC 128 • Civil Rights Act of 1964, Title VI • FHWA Order 6640.23, 1998 • USDOT Order 5610.2 on Environmental Justice • CDOT Environmental Justice Guidebook, September 2003 • Executive Order 12898, Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority and Low-Income Populations, 1994, and related guidance	

Appendix B. Abbreviations and Acronyms

ACS	American Community Survey
AMI	Average Median Income
CDOT	Colorado Department of Transportation
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CR	County Road
EA	Environmental Assessment
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
FONSI	Finding of No Significant Impact
FR	Federal Register
HUD	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
I-25	Interstate 25
LEP	Limited English Proficiency
MAP-21	Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act of 2012
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act of 1969
SH	State Highway
SIU	Section of independent utility
US 287	U.S. Highway 287
US 50	U.S. Highway 50
US 50 Tier 1 EIS	US 50 Tier 1 Environmental Impact Statement
USDOT	U.S. Department of Transportation

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Appendix C. Tables (C-1 through C-6)

This appendix contains the following tables (in the order listed):

Table C-1. Racial Composition by County and Community

Table C-2. Racial Composition by Block Group

Table C-3. Hispanic or Latino Population by County and Community

Table C-4. Hispanic or Latino Population by Block Group

Table C-5. Low-Income Households by County and Community

Table C-6. Low-Income Households by County and Block Group

Table C-1. Racial Composition by County and Community

2010 Census Geography	Total Population	White		Black or African American		American Indian & Alaska Native		Asian		Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander		Some Other Race		Two or More Races		Total Non-White	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Pueblo County	159,063	126,229	79.4	3,222	2.0	3,055	1.9	1,258	0.8	160	0.1	19,285	12.1	5,854	3.7	32,834	20.6
Pueblo	106,595	80,159	75.2	2,686	2.5	2,381	2.2	890	0.8	112	0.1	16,022	15.0	4,345	4.1	26,436	24.8
Otero County	18,831	14,788	78.5	143	0.8	338	1.8	143	0.8	11	0.1	2,690	14.3	718	3.8	4,043	21.5
Fowler	1,182	1,070	90.5	0	0.0	3	0.3	4	0.3	0	0.0	79	6.7	26	2.2	112	9.5
Manzanola	434	321	74.0	3	0.7	9	2.1	2	0.5	0	0.0	81	18.7	18	4.1	113	26.0
Rocky Ford	3,957	2,964	74.9	20	0.5	80	2.0	48	1.2	0	0.0	692	17.5	153	3.9	993	25.1
Swink	617	486	78.8	3	0.5	5	0.8	2	0.3	0	0.0	99	16.0	22	3.6	131	21.2
La Junta	7,077	5,290	74.7	87	1.2	132	1.9	50	0.7	8	0.1	1,169	16.5	341	4.8	1,787	25.3
Bent County	6,499	5,149	79.2	496	7.6	156	2.4	62	1.0	4	0.1	506	7.8	126	1.9	1,350	20.8
Las Animas	2,410	1,932	80.2	18	0.7	67	2.8	21	0.9	0	0.0	301	12.5	71	2.9	478	19.8
Prowers County	12,551	10,165	81.0	64	0.5	112	0.9	38	0.3	2	0.0	1,848	14.7	322	2.6	2,386	19.0
Granada	517	375	72.5	2	0.4	6	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	132	25.5	2	0.4	142	27.5
Holly	802	605	75.4	0	0.0	7	0.9	4	0.5	0	0.0	173	21.6	13	1.6	197	24.6
Colorado	5,029,196	4,089,202	81.3	201,737	4.0	56,010	1.1	139,028	2.8	6,623	0.1	364,140	7.2	172,456	3.4	939,994	18.7

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010, Table P3, "Race"

Table C-2. Racial Composition by Block Group

2010 Census Geography	Total Population	White		Black or African American		American Indian & Alaska Native		Asian		Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander		Some Other Race		Two or More Races		Total Non-White	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Study Area[a]	71,218	54,993	77.2	1,525	2.1	1,365	1.9	742	1.0	79	0.1	10,003	14.0	2,511	3.5	16,225	22.8
Pueblo County	159,063	126,229	79.4	3,222	2.0	3,055	1.9	1,258	0.8	160	0.1	19,285	12.1	5,854	3.7	32,834	20.6
CT 05, BG 1	905	644	71.2	21	2.3	28	3.1	5	0.6	4	0.4	148	16.4	55	6.1	261	28.8
CT 08, BG 1	955	688	72.0	55	5.8	22	2.3	1	0.1	0	0.0	159	16.6	30	3.1	267	28.0
CT 08, BG 2	786	530	67.4	7	0.9	28	3.6	10	1.3	5	0.6	183	23.3	23	2.9	256	32.6
CT 08, BG 3	1,290	826	64.0	36	2.8	58	4.5	4	0.3	3	0.2	304	23.6	59	4.6	464	36.0
CT 09.02, BG 1	985	626	63.6	13	1.3	17	1.7	23	2.3	0	0.0	292	29.6	14	1.4	359	36.4
CT 09.02, BG 2	1,606	1,160	72.2	49	3.1	38	2.4	18	1.1	4	0.2	239	14.9	98	6.1	446	27.8
CT 09.02, BG 3	1,060	793	74.8	18	1.7	12	1.1	20	1.9	4	0.4	172	16.2	41	3.9	267	25.2
CT 09.02, BG 4	1,086	745	68.6	52	4.8	36	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	157	14.5	96	8.8	341	31.4
CT 09.02, BG 5	1,065	905	85.0	22	2.1	11	1.0	9	0.8	3	0.3	79	7.4	36	3.4	160	15.0
CT 09.03, BG 1	777	552	71.0	86	11.1	6	0.8	31	4.0	4	0.5	41	5.3	57	7.3	225	29.0
CT 09.04, BG 1	1,621	1,339	82.6	16	1.0	13	0.8	28	1.7	0	0.0	164	10.1	61	3.8	282	17.4
CT 09.04, BG 2	965	712	73.8	8	0.8	26	2.7	11	1.1	1	0.1	184	19.1	23	2.4	253	26.2
CT 09.04, BG 3	1,764	1,426	80.8	28	1.6	31	1.8	22	1.2	1	0.1	196	11.1	60	3.4	338	19.2
CT 09.05, BG 1	1,215	974	80.2	33	2.7	26	2.1	22	1.8	1	0.1	118	9.7	41	3.4	241	19.8

2010 Census Geography	Total Population	White		Black or African American		American Indian & Alaska Native		Asian		Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander		Some Other Race		Two or More Races		Total Non-White	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Study Area[a]	71,218	54,993	77.2	1,525	2.1	1,365	1.9	742	1.0	79	0.1	10,003	14.0	2,511	3.5	16,225	22.8
CT 09.05, BG 2	987	676	68.5	43	4.4	17	1.7	27	2.7	1	0.1	162	16.4	61	6.2	311	31.5
CT 10, BG 1	1,786	1,127	63.1	33	1.8	61	3.4	14	0.8	2	0.1	493	27.6	56	3.1	659	36.9
CT 10, BG 2	1,203	773	64.3	26	2.2	25	2.1	4	0.3	0	0.0	296	24.6	79	6.6	430	35.7
CT 10, BG 3	878	614	69.9	6	0.7	48	5.5	1	0.1	1	0.1	167	19.0	41	4.7	264	30.1
CT 10, BG 4	891	685	76.9	16	1.8	10	1.1	1	0.1	4	0.4	137	15.4	38	4.3	206	23.1
CT 11, BG 1	1,073	702	65.4	10	0.9	17	1.6	3	0.3	2	0.2	288	26.8	51	4.8	371	34.6
CT 11, BG 2	890	586	65.8	4	0.4	34	3.8	1	0.1	0	0.0	252	28.3	13	1.5	304	34.2
CT 11, BG 3	871	559	64.2	11	1.3	42	4.8	3	0.3	1	0.1	222	25.5	33	3.8	312	35.8
CT 12, BG 2	1,079	683	63.3	15	1.4	26	2.4	4	0.4	0	0.0	316	29.3	35	3.2	396	36.7
CT 29.03, BG 1	1,944	1,686	86.7	17	0.9	29	1.5	55	2.8	5	0.3	108	5.6	44	2.3	258	13.3
CT 29.03, BG 2	3,957	2,994	75.7	136	3.4	51	1.3	120	3.0	7	0.2	502	12.7	147	3.7	963	24.3
CT 30.01, BG 1	1,244	977	78.5	11	0.9	24	1.9	3	0.2	3	0.2	166	13.3	60	4.8	267	21.5
CT 30.04, BG 1	1,521	1,381	90.8	23	1.5	7	0.5	35	2.3	2	0.1	35	2.3	38	2.5	140	9.2
CT 30.04, BG 2	1,200	1,094	91.2	17	1.4	12	1.0	24	2.0	0	0.0	34	2.8	19	1.6	106	8.8
CT 32, BG 2	1,024	921	89.9	7	0.7	16	1.6	5	0.5	1	0.1	39	3.8	35	3.4	103	10.1
CT 32, BG 3	1,153	971	84.2	7	0.6	18	1.6	2	0.2	2	0.2	128	11.1	25	2.2	182	15.8
CT 35, BG 2	805	600	74.5	18	2.2	15	1.9	8	1.0	0	0.0	129	16.0	35	4.3	205	25.5
CT 36, BG 1	1,482	1,130	76.2	20	1.3	28	1.9	4	0.3	1	0.1	250	16.9	49	3.3	352	23.8
CT 36, BG 2	714	629	88.1	2	0.3	6	0.8	7	1.0	1	0.1	49	6.9	20	2.8	85	11.9

2010 Census Geography	Total Population	White		Black or African American		American Indian & Alaska Native		Asian		Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander		Some Other Race		Two or More Races		Total Non-White	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Study Area[a]	71,218	54,993	77.2	1,525	2.1	1,365	1.9	742	1.0	79	0.1	10,003	14.0	2,511	3.5	16,225	22.8
Otero County	18,831	14,788	78.5	143	0.8	338	1.8	143	0.8	11	0.1	2,690	14.3	718	3.8	4,043	21.5
CT 9680, BG 1	1,015	953	93.9	0	0.0	7	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	39	3.8	16	1.6	62	6.1
CT 9680, BG 2	602	527	87.5	0	0.0	1	0.2	4	0.7	0	0.0	59	9.8	11	1.8	75	12.5
CT 9681, BG 1	961	642	66.8	1	0.1	25	2.6	1	0.1	0	0.0	253	26.3	39	4.1	319	33.2
CT 9681, BG 2	1,059	702	66.3	11	1.0	21	2.0	15	1.4	0	0.0	262	24.7	48	4.5	357	33.7
CT 9681, BG 3	698	538	77.1	0	0.0	29	4.2	5	0.7	0	0.0	108	15.5	18	2.6	160	22.9
CT 9682, BG 1	852	722	84.7	4	0.5	6	0.7	19	2.2	0	0.0	92	10.8	9	1.1	130	15.3
CT 9682, BG 2	683	553	81.0	2	0.3	13	1.9	14	2.0	0	0.0	72	10.5	29	4.2	130	19.0
CT 9682, BG 3	1,173	959	81.8	5	0.4	14	1.2	14	1.2	0	0.0	126	10.7	55	4.7	214	18.2
CT 9683, BG 1	685	565	82.5	12	1.8	4	0.6	9	1.3	1	0.1	67	9.8	27	3.9	120	17.5
CT 9683, BG 2	1,045	852	81.5	5	0.5	13	1.2	10	1.0	0	0.0	134	12.8	31	3.0	193	18.5
CT 9683, BG 3	1,341	1,081	80.6	12	0.9	15	1.1	10	0.7	0	0.0	193	14.4	30	2.2	260	19.4
CT 9683, BG 4	748	572	76.5	9	1.2	13	1.7	1	0.1	0	0.0	130	17.4	23	3.1	176	23.5
CT 9684, BG 1	1,119	887	79.3	7	0.6	23	2.1	4	0.4	2	0.2	156	13.9	40	3.6	232	20.7

2010 Census Geography	Total Population	White		Black or African American		American Indian & Alaska Native		Asian		Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander		Some Other Race		Two or More Races		Total Non-White	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Study Area[a]	71,218	54,993	77.2	1,525	2.1	1,365	1.9	742	1.0	79	0.1	10,003	14.0	2,511	3.5	16,225	22.8
CT 9685, BG 1	1,083	972	89.8	7	0.6	16	1.5	6	0.6	0	0.0	58	5.4	24	2.2	111	10.2
CT 9685, BG 2	749	634	84.6	8	1.1	29	3.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	57	7.6	21	2.8	115	15.4
CT 9686, BG 1	1,192	922	77.3	6	0.5	28	2.3	0	0.0	3	0.3	159	13.3	74	6.2	270	22.7
CT 9686, BG 2	778	518	66.6	9	1.2	30	3.9	1	0.1	0	0.0	177	22.8	43	5.5	260	33.4
CT 9686, BG 3	1,163	913	78.5	6	0.5	14	1.2	4	0.3	3	0.3	180	15.5	43	3.7	250	21.5
CT 9686, BG 4	933	564	60.5	7	0.8	30	3.2	11	1.2	0	0.0	253	27.1	68	7.3	369	39.5
CT 9686, BG 5	952	712	74.8	32	3.4	7	0.7	15	1.6	2	0.2	115	12.1	69	7.2	240	25.2
Bent County	6,499	5,149	79.2	496	7.6	156	2.4	62	1.0	4	0.1	506	7.8	126	1.9	1,350	20.8
CT 9667, BG 1	1,036	911	87.9	0	0.0	16	1.5	7	0.7	4	0.4	84	8.1	14	1.4	125	12.1
CT 9667, BG 2	1,052	876	83.3	93	8.8	18	1.7	11	1.0	0	0.0	32	3.0	22	2.1	176	16.7
CT 9667, BG 3	1,090	901	82.7	9	0.8	22	2.0	10	0.9	0	0.0	120	11.0	28	2.6	189	17.3
CT 9667, BG 4	741	606	81.8	4	0.5	19	2.6	9	1.2	0	0.0	75	10.1	28	3.8	135	18.2
CT 9667, BG 5	2,580	1,855	71.9	390	15.1	81	3.1	25	1.0	0	0.0	195	7.6	34	1.3	725	28.1
Prowers County	12,551	10,165	81.0	64	0.5	112	0.9	38	0.3	2	0.0	1,848	14.7	322	2.6	2,386	19.0
CT 1, BG 1	774	736	95.1	3	0.4	5	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	1.7	17	2.2	38	4.9

2010 Census Geography	Total Population	White		Black or African American		American Indian & Alaska Native		Asian		Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander		Some Other Race		Two or More Races		Total Non-White	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Study Area[a]	71,218	54,993	77.2	1,525	2.1	1,365	1.9	742	1.0	79	0.1	10,003	14.0	2,511	3.5	16,225	22.8
CT 1, BG 2	688	607	88.2	3	0.4	1	0.1	2	0.3	1	0.1	64	9.3	10	1.5	81	11.8
CT 6, BG 1	590	513	86.9	0	0.0	4	0.7	1	0.2	0	0.0	54	9.2	18	3.1	77	13.1
CT 6, BG 2	834	630	75.5	0	0.0	9	1.1	4	0.5	0	0.0	178	21.3	13	1.6	204	24.5
CT 7, BG 1	1,060	819	77.3	2	0.2	11	1.0	3	0.3	0	0.0	202	19.1	23	2.2	241	22.7
CT 7, BG 2	1,160	1,043	89.9	12	1.0	3	0.3	2	0.2	0	0.0	87	7.5	13	1.1	117	10.1

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010, Table P3, "Race"
[a]Study Area is the total of 64 Block Groups

Table C-3. Hispanic or Latino Population by County and Community

2010 Census Geography	Total Population	Hispanic or Latino[a]	
		#	%
Pueblo County	159,063	65,811	41.4
Pueblo	106,595	53,098	49.8
Otero County	18,831	7,596	40.3
Fowler	1,182	216	18.3
Manzanola	434	200	46.1
Rocky Ford	3,957	2,338	59.1
Swink	617	171	27.7
La Junta	7,077	3,224	45.6
Bent County	6,499	1,985	30.5
Las Animas	2,410	1,001	41.5
Prowers County	12,551	4,417	35.2
Granada	517	365	70.6
Holly	802	291	36.3
Colorado	5,029,196	1,038,687	20.7

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010, Table P4, "Hispanic or Latino Origin"
[a]*Hispanic or Latino is an ethnic category and can include persons of any race; therefore, the Hispanic or Latino percentages are presented exclusive of race.*

Table C-4. Hispanic or Latino Population by Block Group

2010 Census Geography	Total Population	Hispanic or Latino[a]	
		#	%
Study Area[b]	71,218	31,023	43.6
Pueblo County	**159,063**	**65,811**	**41.4**
CT 05, BG 1	905	428	47.3
CT 08, BG 1	955	574	60.1
CT 08, BG 2	786	551	70.1
CT 08, BG 3	1,290	892	69.1
CT 09.02, BG 1	985	539	54.7
CT 09.02, BG 2	1,606	900	56.0
CT 09.02, BG 3	1,060	474	44.7
CT 09.02, BG 4	1,086	679	62.5
CT 09.02, BG 5	1,065	405	38.0
CT 09.03, BG 1	777	181	23.3
CT 09.04, BG 1	1,621	565	34.9
CT 09.04, BG 2	965	461	47.8
CT 09.04, BG 3	1,764	662	37.5

2010 Census Geography	Total Population	Hispanic or Latino[a]	
		#	%
Study Area[b]	71,218	31,023	43.6
CT 09.05, BG 1	1,215	442	36.4
CT 09.05, BG 2	987	479	48.5
CT 10, BG 1	1,786	1,223	68.5
CT 10, BG 2	1,203	921	76.6
CT 10, BG 3	878	563	64.1
CT 10, BG 4	891	623	69.9
CT 11, BG 1	1,073	780	72.7
CT 11, BG 2	890	639	71.8
CT 11, BG 3	871	617	70.8
CT 12, BG 2	1,079	829	76.8
CT 29.03, BG 1	1,944	600	30.9
CT 29.03, BG 2	3,957	1,645	41.6
CT 30.01, BG 1	1,244	488	39.2
CT 30.04, BG 1	1,521	417	27.4
CT 30.04, BG 2	1,200	256	21.3
CT 32, BG 2	1,024	208	20.3
CT 32, BG 3	1,153	527	45.7
CT 35, BG 2	805	356	44.2
CT 36, BG 1	1,482	965	65.1
CT 36, BG 2	714	162	22.7
Otero County	**18,831**	**7,596**	**40.3**
CT 9680, BG 1	1,015	172	16.9
CT 9680, BG 2	602	109	18.1
CT 9681, BG 1	961	712	74.1
CT 9681, BG 2	1,059	695	65.6
CT 9681, BG 3	698	438	62.8
CT 9682, BG 1	852	283	33.2
CT 9682, BG 2	683	169	24.7
CT 9682, BG 3	1,173	512	43.6
CT 9683, BG 1	685	211	30.8
CT 9683, BG 2	1,045	256	24.5
CT 9683, BG 3	1,341	433	32.3
CT 9683, BG 4	748	334	44.7
CT 9684, BG 1	1,119	395	35.3
CT 9685, BG 1	1,083	152	14.0
CT 9685, BG 2	749	191	25.5
CT 9686, BG 1	1,192	517	43.4

2010 Census Geography	Total Population	Hispanic or Latino[a]	
		#	%
Study Area[b]	71,218	31,023	43.6
CT 9686, BG 2	778	509	65.4
CT 9686, BG 3	1,163	573	49.3
CT 9686, BG 4	933	578	62.0
CT 9686, BG 5	952	357	37.5
Bent County	**6,499**	**1,985**	**30.5**
CT 9667, BG 1	1,036	153	14.8
CT 9667, BG 2	1,052	244	23.2
CT 9667, BG 3	1,090	375	34.4
CT 9667, BG 4	741	322	43.5
CT 9667, BG 5	2,580	891	34.5
Prowers County	**12,551**	**4,417**	**35.2**
CT 1, BG 1	774	80	10.3
CT 1, BG 2	688	119	17.3
CT 6, BG 1	590	127	21.5
CT 6, BG 2	834	296	35.5
CT 7, BG 1	1,060	551	52.0
CT 7, BG 2	1,160	218	18.8

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010, Table P4, "Hispanic or Latino Origin"
[a]Hispanic or Latino is an ethnic category and can include persons of any race; therefore, the Hispanic or Latino percentages are presented exclusive of race.
[b]Study Area is the total of 64 Block Groups

Table C-5. Low-Income Households by County and Community

2010 Census Geography	FY 2013 30% AMI[a]	Total HH	Number of Households by Household Income in the Past 12 Months			Low-Income Households	
			Less than $10,000	$10,000 to $14,999	$15,000 to $19,999[b]	Subtotal	% of Total
Pueblo County	**$15,214**	**61,858**	**6,265**	**4,501**	**4,196**	**14,962**	**24.2**
Pueblo		43,076	5,491	3,717	3,407	12,615	29.3
Otero County	**$15,124**	**7,453**	**1,069**	**742**	**739**	**2,550**	**34.2**
Fowler		488	51	37	33	121	24.8
Manzanola		172	27	23	29	79	45.9
Rocky Ford		1,588	265	202	173	640	40.3
Swink		219	7	9	29	45	20.5
La Junta		2,823	475	286	353	1,114	39.5
Bent County	**$14,890**	**1,975**	**237**	**80**	**—**	**317**	**16.1**
Las Animas		1,214	211	49	—	260	21.4
Prowers County	**$15,142**	**4,996**	**562**	**477**	**376**	**1,415**	**28.3**
Granada		169	21	16	5	42	24.9
Holly		312	40	66	44	150	48.1
Colorado	**$18,375**	**1,941,193**	**122,221**	**88,005**	**88,479**	**298,705**	**15.4**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 5-Year Estimates (2007–2011), Table B19001
[a]*The 30% AMI (low-income threshold) was calculated for each county using the method from the CDOT NEPA Manual (March 2013) as applied to HUD FY 2013 Income Limits. County low-income threshold applies to all communities within that county.*
[b]*If a FY2013 30% AMI falls within an income range, all households in that income range are included in the estimate of low-income households.*

Table C-6. Low-Income Households by County and Block Group

2010 Census Geography	FY 2013 30% AMIa	Total HH	Number of Households by Household Income in the Past 12 Months			Low-Income Households	
			Less than $10,000	$10,000 to $14,999	$15,000 to $19,999b	Subtotal	% of Total
Pueblo County	**$15,214**	**61,858**	**6,265**	**4,501**	**4,196**	**14,962**	**24.2**
CT 05, BG 1		415	8	78	31	117	28.2
CT 08, BG 1		428	64	51	65	180	42.1
CT 08, BG 2		359	53	62	47	162	45.1
CT 08, BG 3		528	77	78	42	197	37.3
CT 09.02, BG 1		397	0	37	56	93	23.4
CT 09.02, BG 2		701	103	31	165	299	42.7
CT 09.02, BG 3		342	20	23	0	43	12.6
CT 09.02, BG 4		451	184	43	24	251	55.7
CT 09.02, BG 5		408	22	0	0	22	5.4
CT 09.03, BG 1		23	0	0	0	0	0.0
CT 09.04, BG 1		576	39	13	10	62	10.8
CT 09.04, BG 2		482	10	64	54	128	26.6
CT 09.04, BG 3		925	215	49	50	314	33.9
CT 09.05, BG 1		655	109	84	0	193	29.5
CT 09.05, BG 2		455	122	20	41	183	40.2
CT 10, BG 1		528	192	39	71	302	57.2
CT 10, BG 2		491	72	34	42	148	30.1
CT 10, BG 3		320	18	26	14	58	18.1
CT 10, BG 4		403	90	63	47	200	49.6
CT 11, BG 1		424	97	39	12	148	34.9
CT 11, BG 2		312	64	11	32	107	34.3
CT 11, BG 3		277	80	11	0	91	32.9
CT 12, BG 2		382	96	37	43	176	46.1
CT 29.03, BG 1		1,028	12	38	73	123	12.0
CT 29.03, BG 2		1,374	45	72	40	157	11.4
CT 30.01, BG 1		537	35	73	71	179	33.3
CT 30.04, BG 1		526	34	11	14	59	11.2
CT 30.04, BG 2		408	17	27	0	44	10.8
CT 32, BG 2		335	14	6	7	27	8.1
CT 32, BG 3		362	43	50	9	102	28.2
CT 35, BG 2		423	124	95	34	253	59.8
CT 36, BG 1		449	129	37	30	196	43.7

2010 Census Geography	FY 2013 30% AMI[a]	Total HH	Number of Households by Household Income in the Past 12 Months			Low-Income Households	
			Less than $10,000	$10,000 to $14,999	$15,000 to $19,999[b]	Subtotal	% of Total
CT 36, BG 2		249	20	22	20	62	24.9
Otero County	**$15,124**	**7,453**	**1,069**	**742**	**739**	**2,550**	**34.2**
CT 9680, BG 1		367	32	10	41	83	22.6
CT 9680, BG 2		251	33	27	19	79	31.5
CT 9681, BG 1		375	104	66	36	206	54.9
CT 9681, BG 2		427	96	30	36	162	37.9
CT 9681, BG 3		320	53	39	31	123	38.4
CT 9682, BG 1		464	66	62	0	128	27.6
CT 9682, BG 2		295	0	4	31	35	11.9
CT 9682, BG 3		419	18	102	70	190	45.3
CT 9683, BG 1		295	29	20	0	49	16.6
CT 9683, BG 2		390	30	9	43	82	21.0
CT 9683, BG 3		541	53	54	26	133	24.6
CT 9683, BG 4		287	0	53	38	91	31.7
CT 9684, BG 1		459	52	73	41	166	36.2
CT 9685, BG 1		386	48	12	11	71	18.4
CT 9685, BG 2		229	12	13	7	32	14.0
CT 9686, BG 1		464	158	13	72	243	52.4
CT 9686, BG 2		237	114	43	0	157	66.2
CT 9686, BG 3		465	77	56	52	185	39.8
CT 9686, BG 4		571	94	56	185	335	58.7
CT 9686, BG 5		211	0	0	0	0	0.0
Bent County	**$14,890**	**1,975**	**237**	**80**	**—**	**317**	**16.1**
CT 9667, BG 1		459	26	31	—	57	12.4
CT 9667, BG 2		212	0	0	—	0	0.0
CT 9667, BG 3		525	62	8	—	70	13.3
CT 9667, BG 4		288	27	34	—	61	21.2
CT 9667, BG 5		491	122	7	—	129	26.3
Prowers County	**$15,142**	**4,996**	**562**	**477**	**376**	**1,415**	**28.3**
CT 1, BG 1		300	10	14	2	26	8.7
CT 1, BG 2		261	8	13	8	29	11.1
CT 6, BG 1		233	17	0	9	26	11.2
CT 6, BG 2		312	40	66	44	150	48.1

2010 Census Geography	FY 2013 30% AMI[a]	Total HH	Number of Households by Household Income in the Past 12 Months			Low-Income Households	
			Less than $10,000	$10,000 to $14,999	$15,000 to $19,999[b]	Subtotal	% of Total
CT 7, BG 1		389	38	47	27	112	28.8
CT 7, BG 2		550	28	61	72	161	29.3

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 5-Year Estimates (2007–2011), Table B19001
[a]The 30% AMI (low-income threshold) was calculated for each county using the method from the CDOT NEPA Manual (March 2013) as applied to HUD FY 2013 Income Limits. County low-income threshold applies to all block groups within that county.
[b]If a FY2013 30% AMI falls within an income range, all households in that income range are included in the estimate of low-income households.