

FINAL

COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS REPORT

For

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

**Triangle Expressway Southeast Extension
Wake and Johnston Counties**

STIP Project Nos. R-2721, R-2828, and R-2829
State Project Nos. 6.401078, 6.401079, and 6.401080
Federal Aid Project Nos. STP-0540(19), STP-0540(20), and STP-0540(21)
WBS Nos. 37673.1.TA2, 35516.1.TA2, and 35517.1.TA1

Prepared for:



Prepared By:
H.W. Lochner, Inc.

LOCHNER

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Community Characteristics Report summarizes baseline conditions and trends, and will serve as the basis for the Community Impact Assessment (CIA). The analysis component of the CIA will evaluate the direct impact of the project on the community under supplemental documentation.

As impacts to communities also can be indirect in nature, a separate assessment of indirect and cumulative effects resulting from the proposed project is being conducted under a separate study.

The North Carolina Turnpike Authority (NCTA) proposes to construct an extension of the Triangle Expressway (NC 540) from NC 55 Bypass near Apex to the US 64/US 264 Bypass south of Knightdale. This project is designated as three projects in the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) *2009-2015 State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP)*—R-2721, R-2828, and R-2829. Together, these STIP projects would combine to complete the 540 Outer Loop around the Raleigh metropolitan area. **Figure 1** shows the general project location.

Based on the identified transportation needs, the purpose of the proposed action is to improve transportation mobility for trips within, or traveling through, the project study area during the peak travel period. A second purpose of the proposed action is to reduce forecast congestion on the existing roadway network within the project study area. Another desirable outcome of the project is to improve system linkage in the roadway network in the project study area, in accordance with state and local plans.

Within southern and southeastern Wake County and northern Johnston County, there are limited alternatives for efficient local and long distance travel. Many alternative routes consist of unlimited access primary and secondary roads with lower posted speed limits and traffic signals. Much of I-40, the major corridor for interregional traffic across the area, currently operates at unacceptable levels of service (LOS) of E or F, and LOS on this and other major routes across the area is forecast to worsen significantly.

Community Characteristics - Key Community Characteristics

The Demographic Study Area consists of 61 Wake County Block Groups and eight (8) Johnston County Block Groups (see **Table 2** and **Figure 3**).

This broad area was established to identify and analyze population growth, household, and other demographic characteristics. This information will be used as a foundation for determining potential project-related impacts to the human environment.

The Demographic Study Area encompasses block groups within incorporated Apex, Holly Springs, Cary, Fuquay-Varina, Garner, Raleigh, Knightdale, and Clayton, as well as unincorporated Wake and Johnston counties.

The general Demographic Study Area boundaries are roughly: the western edge of the Town of Holly Springs in the west, US 1/US 64 in the northwest, I-40/I-440 in the north, US 64/US 264 Business in the northeast, the Town of Clayton in the southeast, the Town of Fuquay-Varina in the southwest. The densely developed areas in central parts of Cary and Raleigh were not included within the Demographic Study Area boundary. Travel patterns and development in these areas would be less influenced than areas in southern Wake County by the presence of a new location east-west road south

of I-40/I-440 because of their proximity to I-40/I-440, which is the primary existing east-west travel corridor through the Raleigh area.

Demographics

- Between 1990 and 2000, the population of the project Demographic Study Area grew by over 77 percent—faster than Wake and Johnston Counties’ growth and much faster than North Carolina’s average. The populations of all of the municipalities in the study area increased over this time period, with the fastest growth in Holly Springs (over 900 percent), Apex (over 300 percent) and Knightdale (over 200 percent). Most of the highest growth areas in the Demographic Study Area are along its periphery, particularly in the Apex and Holly Springs area and in southwestern Clayton. Older urban areas in the Demographic Study Area, including central Garner and south Raleigh, have experienced slow growth or population declines.
- Minority populations in the Demographic Study Area are concentrated at the northern edge of the Demographic Study Area in the Garner, southeast Raleigh and Knightdale areas, and in Fuquay-Varina. Hispanic populations are concentrated in Garner, Clayton, Knightdale, and near US 401. The Demographic Study Area has a slightly lower percentage of African American residents than Wake County and a slightly higher percentage than Johnston County. The Demographic Study Area has a similar percentage of Hispanic residents as Wake County; Johnston County’s percentage of Hispanic residents is higher than in the Demographic Study Area or Wake County.
- Approximately 5 percent of individuals in the Demographic Study Area live below the poverty level, compared to approximately 8 percent in Wake County and 13 percent in Johnston County.
- There do not appear to be any general areas where the population composition has unusually high senior or youth populations. There are no block groups in the Demographic Study Area with significantly higher concentrations of younger residents; block groups with higher than average percentages of older residents are scattered throughout the Demographic Study Area.
- The lowest reported median incomes are generally located in block groups concentrated in the north central and northeastern part of the Demographic Study Area, in Garner, southeast Raleigh and Knightdale. Central areas of Clayton and Fuquay-Varina are also characterized by lower median household incomes than the Demographic Study Area as a whole. Many of these areas also feature higher than average concentrations of minority residents. Median incomes tend to be much higher than the Demographic Study Area as a whole in the northwestern and western edges of the study area, in southern Cary, Apex, and Holly Springs.
- Over 3 percent of individuals within the Demographic Study Area have limited English proficiency. This is slightly less than the amount for Johnston County (4 percent) but higher than that seen in Wake County (10 percent). Most individuals with limited English proficiency are Spanish speakers. Twelve Demographic Study Area block groups have 5 percent or more individuals who are Spanish speakers. These block groups are located in Garner, southeast Raleigh, Knightdale, Clayton, and near Wake Technical Community College.
- The Demographic Study Area features a relatively high median home value and relatively low percentages of renter-occupied and vacant units, although there is some variation across the area. The western and southern parts of the Demographic Study Area tend to feature higher median home values and lower percentages of renter-occupied and vacant units. The reverse is true for the areas in central Garner and southeast Raleigh.

Community Characteristics

- Land use in the Demographic Study Area is of mixed intensity and density, although low-density residential subdivision and rural land uses are the most prevalent characteristics of the area. Much of the Demographic Study Area was, until recently, characterized by agricultural and rural residential land uses. Many of the communities in the Demographic Study Area have become increasingly popular locations for suburban development as people commuting to jobs in Research Triangle Park, Raleigh, and other employment centers in the Research Triangle region seek affordable housing, open space, and the quality of life offered by southern Wake County and Johnston County.
- There are over 1,000 named residential subdivisions in the Demographic Study Area for the Southeast Extension, and numerous smaller, rural residential neighborhoods. The vast majority of these are single-family residential subdivisions, although there are also a number of mobile home parks. Residential subdivisions are more prevalent in the western part of the Demographic Study Area, although areas north of Fuquay-Varina and surrounding Clayton are increasingly popular locations for development of new subdivisions.
- Numerous schools, places of worship, parks, recreation areas, and other community resources are located throughout the Direct Community Impact Area (DCIA) for the project. Public services such as police, fire and rescue, post offices, and libraries are available. Several bicycle and pedestrian facilities are located throughout the DCIA.
- Swift Creek and Middle Creek within the project study area are included on the North Carolina 303(d) list as impaired waterbodies.

Local Planning Initiatives/Documents

- Most of the municipalities in the Demographic Study Area have adopted comprehensive plans, which include designated future land uses. A number of these plans show the proposed route for the Southeast Extension and include special land use categories or overlay districts for the proposed route.
- Several municipalities in the Demographic Study Area have adopted transportation plans, which designate the Southeast Extension as an important transportation need for the area. These municipalities include Wake County, Garner, Holly Springs, Knightdale, Johnston County, and Clayton.
- The *Wake County Land Use Plan* includes a special Land Management Plan for the Swift Creek watershed area. The Land Management Plan identifies the Swift Creek basin's Watershed Critical Area and watershed buffer areas, within which development activities are limited, and appropriate low-density land use categories for the surrounding areas.
- Several local plans identify a need to preserve area farmland and agricultural operations. Wake and Johnston Counties each have a Voluntary Agricultural District (VAD) program.

Potential Community Impacts

- Large controlled-access, new location roadways such as the Southeast Extension typically have very significant community impacts. This project is likely to require numerous residential and business relocations, to bisect cohesive neighborhoods, to change land use patterns along the project route, and to alter area travel and access patterns. Potential community impacts will be examined in detail once Detailed Study Alternatives (DSAs) are selected for the project.

Next Steps

- Once DSAs are selected, a full Community Impact Assessment will be completed for the Direct Community Impact Area surrounding the DSAs. Particular concerns will include changes to area travel and access patterns, particularly for emergency response vehicles and school buses, community cohesion effects on bisected neighborhoods, and provisions for pedestrian and bicycles across and in the vicinity of the project alignment.

1 INTRODUCTION

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requires agencies to consider how their actions may impact the human environment. One element of this is development of a Community Impact Assessment (CIA) to evaluate the effects of a project on the surrounding community and its quality of life. The CIA assesses potential impacts on several aspects of the human environment, including:

- social
- physical
- land-use
- economic
- visual
- economic issues
- mobility/access
- displacements

The CIA also identifies and assesses the potential for the project to have high and adverse effects on environmental justice and Limited English Proficiency (LEP) populations. Environmental justice populations are communities of minority and/or low-income people. LEP populations are communities of people with limited fluency in spoken and written English. These populations have, in the past, been underserved in the decision-making process.

This document, the Community Characteristics Report (CCR) serves as the first step in development of the CIA for the Triangle Expressway Southeast Extension project (STIP Nos. R-2721, R-2828, and R-2829). The purpose of developing the CCR is to:

- Summarize baseline conditions and trends
- Identify opportunities to tailor the public involvement/outreach program throughout the project development process
- Assist in early identification of minority and low-income populations
- Serve as the basis for the CIA

The next step in evaluating the effects of the project on the surrounding community will be to conduct the CIA. The analysis component of the CIA will evaluate the direct impact of the project on the community under supplemental documentation. As impacts to communities can be indirect in nature, a separate assessment of indirect and cumulative effects resulting from the proposed project will be conducted under a separate study.

2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND BACKGROUND

2.1 PROPOSED ACTION AND PROJECT PURPOSE

To address transportation needs in the study area and the surrounding region, the North Carolina Turnpike Authority (NCTA), in cooperation with the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), proposes transportation improvements with a focus on the consideration of an extension of the Triangle Expressway (NC 540) from NC 55 Bypass near Holly Springs to the US 64/US 264 Bypass south of Knightdale. This project is designated as three projects in the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) *2009-2015 State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP)*—R-2721, R-2828, and R-2829. Together, these STIP projects would combine to complete the 540 Outer Loop around the Raleigh metropolitan area. The project is anticipated to be constructed in two phases, although both phases are being examined in the current study. Phase I is between NC Bypass near Holly Springs and Interstate 40 near the Wake/Johnston County line; Phase II is between Interstate 40 and US 64/US 264 Bypass in Knightdale. The general project location, shown in **Figure 1**, also includes the southeastern limits of the City of Raleigh, the southern limits of the Town of Cary, much of the Town of Garner, and portions of the Town of Clayton and northern Johnston County.

Based on the identified transportation needs, the purpose of the proposed action is to improve transportation mobility for trips within, or traveling through, the project study area during the peak travel period. A second purpose of the proposed action is to reduce forecast congestion on the existing roadway network within the project study area. Another desirable outcome of the project is to improve system linkage in the roadway network in the project study area, in accordance with state and local plans.

2.2 FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION

There are several major travel routes through the project study area; these routes are shown in **Figure 1**. I-40 is one of the major east-west routes through North Carolina, connecting Raleigh and its surrounding communities to southeastern North Carolina and I-95 to the east. To the west, I-40 connects the area to Research Triangle Park (RTP), Durham, and other cities in central and western North Carolina. I-440, the Raleigh Beltline, is a partial loop facility around Raleigh, connecting the suburban areas surrounding the city. The existing I-540/NC 540 currently connects farther outlying areas surrounding Raleigh to the north from NC 55 in northern Cary to US 64/US 264 Bypass in Knightdale. US 64 is another important east-west route through North Carolina; in the project study area, it traverses central Wake County. US 1 connects areas northeast of Raleigh to expanding suburban communities southwest of Raleigh.

Within southern and southeastern Wake County, there are limited alternatives for efficient local and long distance travel. For residents in rapidly growing areas of southern and southeastern Wake County and northern Johnston County, alternative routes for travel to many of the region's major employment centers consist of unlimited access primary and secondary roads with lower posted speed limits and traffic signals. Much of I-40, the major corridor for interregional traffic across the area, currently operates at unacceptable levels of service (LOS), and LOS on this and other major routes across the area is forecast to worsen significantly. The proposed project would be a new location controlled-access toll facility.

3 PROJECT SETTING

3.1 GEOGRAPHIC AND POLITICAL DESCRIPTION

As shown in **Figure 1**, the proposed project study area is located in southeastern Wake County and northern Johnston County. Portions of eight incorporated municipalities—Apex, Holly Springs, Cary, Fuquay-Varina, Garner, Raleigh, Knightdale and Clayton—and numerous unincorporated communities are located within the study area. As shown in **Figure 2**, the project study area consists of the following general boundaries: NC 55 to the west, the existing I-540 interchange at US 64/US 264 Bypass to the east, NC 42 to the south, and the southern outskirts of Raleigh and Cary to the north.

Most of the project study area lies within the Neuse River basin, with a small portion of the southwestern corner of the study area in the Cape Fear basin. The Neuse River runs roughly north to south through Wake and Johnston counties, extending across the eastern edge of the study area. Several other important streams within the Neuse basin extend across the study area. Swift Creek traverses the study area from the southern outskirts of Cary, southeast to near the intersection of NC 42 and the Clayton Bypass (US 70 Bypass). Two large lakes are part of the Swift Creek subbasin, Lake Wheeler and Lake Benson; both of these lakes supply drinking water to the area. White Oak Creek, a tributary of Swift Creek, traverses the study area from north to south, east of I-40. Middle Creek extends across the southwest corner of the study area and includes Sunset Lake near Holly Springs. Swift Creek and Middle Creek within the project study area are included on the North Carolina 303(d) list, which identifies impaired waters as required under section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act of 1972 (NC Department of Environment and Natural Resources website: <http://portal.ncdenr.org/web/wq/ps/mtu/assessment>). None of the waterbodies in the project study area are classified as High Quality Waters or Outstanding Resource Waters.

Wake and Johnston counties lie at the eastern point of the area known as the “Triangle” region of North Carolina. The City of Durham/Durham County and the Town of Chapel Hill/Orange County form the Triangle’s other two points. The Research Triangle Park (RTP), one of the oldest and largest science parks in North America, lies at the center of the Triangle and is the area’s major economic engine. RTP is a 7,000 acre development housing more than 170 companies and employing over 42,000 full-time and 10,000 contract employees (Research Triangle Park website: <http://www.rtp.org/about-rtp>)

3.2 COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION

Parts of seven of Wake County’s thirteen incorporated municipalities are located within the project study area: Apex, Holly Springs, Cary, Fuquay-Varina, Garner, Raleigh, and Knightdale. Clayton, an incorporated municipality in Johnston County, is also located in the project study area. These municipalities are each distinct communities that contain neighborhoods of varying characteristics. Local plans and regulations for each jurisdiction are described in Section 5.7. General descriptions of each, developed through interviews with local staff in conjunction with local plans and websites are as follows:

Wake County – Wake County is the largest county in the Research Triangle region of North Carolina and is the ninth fastest growing county in the United States (US Census, 2008). It is currently the

second most populous county in North Carolina and based on current growth trends is set to overtake Mecklenburg County as the most populous in 2012. The two largest cities in Wake County are Raleigh, North Carolina's capital, and Cary, and there are numerous smaller towns and rural communities throughout the County. The County and many of its communities consistently rank high in national surveys of livability and economic growth.

Wake County's economy is influenced by State government, numerous universities, and by its proximity to Research Triangle Park (RTP), the Country's largest industrial park (Wake County Economic Development website: <http://www.raleigh-wake.org/page/research-parks>). Important industries in the County include electrical, medical and telecommunications equipment, pharmaceuticals, biotechnology, and information technology.

Wake County is noted for its extensive system of public parks and greenways and their high level of connectivity. County residents value these resources highly and the County has plans for development of new park and greenway resources. Sensitive natural resources, including Lake Wheeler, Lake Benson and the Swift Creek watershed, a Water Supply Watershed, are also an important feature of the County's landscape; protecting these resources is a key component of the County's vision for the future.

Raleigh – Raleigh is the largest city in Wake County, the capital of North Carolina, and is the eighth fastest growing city in the United States (US Census, 2008). The City was chosen as the State's capital in 1788 and State government has historically been one of the foundations of Raleigh's economic life. The City is home to numerous universities and colleges including North Carolina State University, Shaw University, Meredith College, Peace College, and St. Augustine's College. With a large percentage of the local economy devoted to government and education, the City has typically weathered broader economic downturns better than many other communities (Raleigh Economic Development website: <http://www.raleigh4u.com/page/industry-base>). Close proximity to RTP and several major research universities ensures that high technology industries, including information technology, biotechnology, and nanotechnology, are well represented in the local economy.

According to the *Raleigh 2030 Comprehensive Plan*, Raleigh leaders are interested in promoting neighborhood quality, environmental sustainability, and strong downtown development. Development of local infrastructure should support these themes, enabling the City to address local growth in a way that maintains the area's strong livability (City of Raleigh, 2009).

Cary – Cary is the second largest city in Wake County, the third largest city in the Research Triangle region of North Carolina, and the fifth fastest growing city in the United States (US Census, 2000). The Town of Cary is noted for its high median household income and for the large proportion of adult residents who hold a college degree.

Cary is home to SAS Institute, the largest privately-held software company in the world and the Town's largest employer, and many other high-technology businesses (Cary Economic Development website: http://www.caryeconomicdevelopment.com/business_life.html). In addition, due to its close proximity to RTP, many workers at RTP companies make their homes in Cary.

Cary is also noted for its low crime rate, its ethnically diverse population, including a large proportion of foreign-born residents, its livability, and its progressive approach to conserving natural resources and preserving open space (Town of Cary website: http://www.townofcary.org/New_to_Cary/About_Cary_272.htm). The Town has many public parks and well-used greenway and bicycle trails. The Town's aesthetic qualities are important in town planning and development.

Apex – The Town of Apex, at the western edge of the project study area in Wake County, is one of North Carolina’s fastest growing small towns. Between 1990 and 2000, the Town experienced an over 300 percent increase in its population (US Census, 2000), and it is projected to continue its rapid growth. The Town was incorporated in 1873 and was originally named “Apex” because it was the highest point on the Chatham Railroad line between Richmond, Virginia, and Jacksonville, Florida (North Carolina History Project website: <http://www.northcarolinahistory.org/encyclopedia/11/entry>). Apex was one of the first towns in Wake County to develop and by the late 1800s it evolved into an important local trading and retail center.

The Town values its small-town character, its historic downtown, and its livability and it seeks to maintain these characteristics as it experiences future growth (Town of Apex website: http://www.apexnc.org/around_apex/facts.cfm). The Town is also interested in expanding its local jobs base as a large proportion of its residents commute to jobs in RTP, Cary, and Raleigh.

Garner – The Town of Garner is a growing community south of Raleigh in Wake County, located near the intersection of US 70 and I-40. While Garner has not grown as rapidly as some of the other Wake County municipalities, it has begun to experience population growth in recent years as local residents take advantage of the Town’s lower housing prices and plentiful stock of newer housing. Manufacturing has traditionally been a more important industry in Garner than in other nearby towns, although the town’s manufacturing sector continues to decline, paralleling wider state and national trends. The older, central area of Garner is one of the few parts of the project study area to contain very high concentrations of minority and low-income residents.

Holly Springs – Holly Springs, until recently a small rural community in southwestern Wake County, has experienced explosive population growth over the last fifteen years as residential development spreads south into the town from Apex and Cary. It is currently the fastest growing town in North Carolina (US Census, 2008). The Town welcomes new growth, particularly to expand its local job base, although the community also seeks to control the quality and location of new development while preserving open space and creating public areas (Town of Holly Springs website: <http://www.hollyspringsnc.us/about/history.htm>.) In late 2007, international pharmaceutical company Novartis broke ground on a vaccine production facility in Holly Springs along NC 55 Bypass. When completed, the facility is expected to employ 350 workers and generate more than \$150 million annually for the Town’s economy (<http://www.hollyspringsnc.us/news/2007/novgroundbreak.htm>).

Fuquay-Varina – Fuquay-Varina is a small town in southern Wake County that has begun to experience rapid suburban growth due to its proximity to the region’s employment centers and its lower housing prices and small-town character. It was traditionally an agricultural center in the area’s tobacco trade, but continues to develop a more suburban residential character. The Town initially developed as two separate communities, Fuquay Springs, incorporated in 1909, and Varina, a community that developed around a local train depot. Fuquay Springs annexed Varina in 1963 and the two communities became one (Fuquay-Varina Economic Development Commission website: <http://www.fvedc.com/54.html>). The Town seeks to preserve its historic past and its small-town feel while accommodating new growth.

Knightdale – Knightdale is a small Wake County community east of Raleigh which has been experiencing rapid population growth as new residential subdivisions are developed in the community, often providing lower-cost housing opportunities for area residents. The opening of US 64/US 264 Bypass and I-540 have made Knightdale easily accessible from all parts of the Research Triangle Region (Knightdale Chamber of Commerce website: <http://www.knightdalechamber.com/>

about_knightdale.htm). Knightdale seeks to promote growth and economic development while maintaining its small-town character.

Johnston County – Johnston County lies southeast of Wake County. It is largely a rural county with a significant agricultural sector. Its location along I-95 midway between New York and Florida helps to promote commercial, transportation and travel-oriented development in parts of the County (Johnston County website: http://www.co.johnston.nc.us/mainpage.cfm?category_level_id=295&content_id=320). In areas near the Wake County border, residential, commercial and industrial growth is strongly influenced by the area's proximity to Raleigh and RTP. Johnston County is North Carolina's fastest growing County (US Census, 2008).

Clayton – Clayton is a rapidly growing small community in northern Johnston County, near the Wake County border. The Town's growth is stimulated by its proximity to Raleigh and Research Triangle region, its lower housing costs, and its proximity to I-40 and US 70, two important regional transportation corridors. It is Johnston County's fastest growing municipality (US Census, 2008).

In addition to widespread residential development, the Clayton area has also experienced commercial and industrial growth. It has become an important part of the region's high-technology industrial economy, with several major biopharmaceutical companies, including Talecris, Hospira, and Novo Nordisk, locating in the area. More than ten percent of the State's biopharmaceutical jobs are in Clayton (Town of Clayton website: <http://www.townofclaytonnc.org/Business/EconDev.aspx>).

Clayton prizes its small-town character, livability, affordability, and its good schools. The community encourages future development that is consistent with these characteristics.

4 COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS METHODOLOGY

An appropriate Demographic Study Area was defined in order to describe the affected environment. Following the identification of the Demographic Study Area, a community characteristics profile is developed to describe the basic population and characteristics of the area.

Demographic information from the US Census, North Carolina Employment Security Commission (ESC), and other resources were combined to provide a general overview of the community characteristics of Wake and Johnston Counties and the municipalities in the project study area. Demographic characteristics such as age, race, and median income are quantitative and easily measured and compared and are displayed throughout in tables and figures. Qualitative information gathered through field visits and one-on-one interviews also is discussed.

This information will be used as a basis to determine potential community issues in areas surrounding the project, and to reach conclusions about what effects the proposed project would have on the community during the subsequent community impact assessment phase.

4.1 DATA/INFORMATION SOURCES

Information on population and demographic characteristics was gathered from US Census data, in-person interviews, and project site visits. A complete list of documents referenced for this report is included in **Section 6**. The following data sources provided useful information in understanding existing conditions and likely trends:

- 1990 and 2000 US Census data (downloaded from American FactFinder web site, <http://factfinder.Census.gov>, and NC State Data Center, <http://www.sdc.state.nc.us>).
- Employment Security Commission of North Carolina data (downloaded from web site, <http://www.ncesc.com>).
- Interviews with county and municipal staff in February 2010 (see **Appendix A and B**).
- Field Visits in October, November, and December 2009.
- ADC Map Book for Wake County.

Since considerable growth and development has occurred in the study area since the 2000 decennial Census, and because the Census data are not reliable in identifying “clusters” of special populations (i.e. environmental justice) and/or communities that have a common characteristic or interest (i.e. religion, ethnicity, income, etc.), local staff, elected officials, and community representatives were interviewed to help uncover information not identifiable through the Census data. These interviews also uncovered information about plans for the area and how the project might influence these plans. Recent socioeconomic data provided by the Wake County Public School System (WCPSS) were also used to identify clusters of special populations and to confirm current demographic trends.

4.2 COMMUNITY STUDY AREAS

Consistent with the NCDOT method for CIA, a demographic study area was defined to provide a framework for assessing existing baseline conditions. The Demographic Study Area consists of sixty-one Census Block Groups in Wake County and eight Block Groups in Johnston County (see **Table 1** and **Figure 3**).

This broad area was established to identify and analyze population growth, household, and other demographic characteristics. This information will be used as a foundation for determining potential project-related impacts to the human environment.

Figure 3 shows the Demographic Study Area. The Demographic Study Area includes block groups wholly or partially within the project study area. Since this project is regional in scale, a broad, inclusive Demographic Study Area was selected to describe the baseline conditions of the community, neighborhoods, and resources present in the area.

The Demographic Study Area encompasses block groups within incorporated Apex, Holly Springs, Cary, Fuquay-Varina, Garner, Raleigh, Knightdale, and Clayton, as well as unincorporated Wake and Johnston counties.

The general Demographic Study Area boundaries are roughly: the western edge of the Town of Holly Springs in the west, US 1/US 64 in the northwest, I-40/I-440 in the north, US 64/US 264 Business in the northeast, the Town of Clayton in the southeast, the Town of Fuquay-Varina in the southwest. The densely developed areas in central parts of Cary and Raleigh were not included within the DA boundary. Travel patterns and development in these areas would be less influenced than areas in southern Wake County by the presence of a new location east-west road south of I-40/I-440 because of their proximity to I-40/I-440, which is the primary existing east-west travel corridor through the Raleigh area.

The Direct Community Impact Area (DCIA) is the area surrounding a project that is likely to be directly affected in any way during, throughout and after project construction. Detailed Study Alternatives (DSAs) have not yet been identified for this project. For the purposes of this report, the DCIA is the same as the project study area boundary (see **Figure 1**), because DSAs could be established anywhere within this boundary. Once DSAs are identified, the DCIA boundary will be modified according to the specific locations of the DSAs. This will be documented in the Community Impact Assessment Report, to be prepared following selection of project DSAs.

Table 1. Southeast Extension Demographic Study Area Census Block Groups (2000)

Census Tract	Block Group	As Shown on Figure 3		Census Tract	Block Group	As Shown on Figure 3
Wake						
522.02	1	0522021		531.03	2	0531032
528.01	1	0528011		531.03	3	0531033
528.01	2	0528012		531.03	4	0531034
528.01	3	0528013		531.04	4	0531044
528.01	4	0528014		531.04	5	0531045
528.02	1	0528021		532	1	0532001
528.02	2	0528022		532	2	0532002
528.02	3	0528023		532	3	0532003
528.02	4	0528024		532	4	0532004
528.03	1	0528031		532	5	0532005
528.03	2	0528032		534.04	1	0534041
528.03	3	0528033		534.04	2	0534042
528.03	4	0528034		534.05	1	0534051
528.04	1	0528041		541.02	1	0541021
528.04	2	0528042		541.02	2	0541022
528.04	3	0528043		541.05	1	0541051
528.04	4	0528044		541.06	1	0541061
528.05	1	0528051		541.06	2	0541062
528.05	2	0528052		541.07	1	0541071
528.05	3	0528053		541.07	2	0541072
528.05	4	0528054		541.08	1	0541081
529	1	0529001		541.08	2	0541082
529	2	0529002		541.09	1	0541091
529	3	0529003		541.09	2	0541092
529	4	0529004		544.01	1	0544011
530.01	1	0530011		544.02	3	0544023
530.01	2	0530012		Johnston County		
530.02	1	0530021		402	4	0402004
530.02	2	0530022		410	1	0410001
530.02	3	0530023		410	2	0410002
530.02	4	0530024		410	3	0410003
530.02	5	0530025		410	4	0410004
531.01	1	0530011		410	5	0410005
531.01	2	0530012		411	1	0411001
531.01	3	0530013		411	3	0411003
531.03	1	0530031				

Source: US Census (2000)

5 COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS

Land use in the Demographic Study Area is of mixed intensity and density; although low-density residential subdivision and rural land uses are the most prevalent characteristics of the area (see **Figure 4**). Low-density residential uses include both single-family subdivisions and mobile home parks. Interspersed with these land uses are numerous churches, schools, daycare centers, and other similar types of development. Much of the Demographic Study Area was, until recently, characterized by agricultural and rural residential land uses. Many of the communities in the Demographic Study Area have become increasingly popular locations for suburban development as people commuting to jobs in Research Triangle Park, Raleigh, and other employment centers in the Research Triangle region seek affordable housing, open space, and the quality of life offered by southern Wake County and Johnston County.

The western part of the Demographic Study Area includes significant commercial, industrial, and office development along NC 55 and NC 55 Bypass. There are also commercial shopping centers along Holly Springs Road and Kildaire Farm Road. The Holly Springs/Apex/Cary area includes numerous large planned residential subdivisions with homes on lots smaller than one-third acre. There are a few multi-family residential developments in this part of the study area, generally along Kildaire Farm Road and West Lake Road. Downtown Holly Springs features uses such as small offices, government buildings, and small retail stores.

The southwestern corner of the Demographic Study Area includes the Fuquay-Varina area. This community's downtown areas also feature retail stores, restaurants, small offices, churches, schools and government buildings. South and west of Fuquay-Varina, land uses become very rural, with numerous farms along with rural, large-lot residences and farm-oriented commercial uses. Areas north and northwest of Fuquay-Varina are characterized by a mix of rural and agricultural uses, horse farms and stables, and newer residential subdivisions. Areas along and near US 401, which connects Fuquay-Varina to Garner and Raleigh to the north, include a higher concentration of industrial uses including automotive businesses, light manufacturing facilities and warehouses along with commercial uses, restaurants, bars, and small offices.

East of US 401, much of the Demographic Study Area becomes increasingly rural. South of Lake Benson, there are low-density residential subdivisions and numerous farms and farm-oriented businesses. North of Lake Benson, the central area of Garner is characterized by older, more urban residential development, numerous multi-family residential developments, and significant commercial development. West and south of central Garner, newer single-family residential developments continue to develop. The US 70 corridor between Garner and Clayton features regional shopping centers along with numerous industrial developments, including manufacturing and research and development facilities. Industrial and regional commercial development also characterizes the areas surrounding I-40 east of Garner.

East of I-40 and US 70, southern Wake County is highly rural, with widespread agricultural development and related rural land uses. Suburban residential development is starting to spread into this portion of the Demographic Study Area, although this type of development is not as common as in the western part of the Demographic Study Area. At the northeastern edge of the Demographic Study Area, land uses again include more commercial and industrial developments, particularly near the US 64/US 264 Bypass and along US 64 Business in Knightdale.

The portion of northern Johnston County within the Demographic Study Area is also characterized by a mix of agricultural, rural residential, and newer suburban residential development. The area surrounding the NC 42 interchange on I-40 includes highway-oriented commercial development, with numerous motels, restaurants, gas stations, convenience stores and other retail uses. The new Johnston Medical Center is located on NC 42 east of the US 70 Bypass (Clayton Bypass) interchange. Central Clayton features a mix of small-town urban land uses and older residential neighborhoods. US 70 Business through this part of Johnston County features commercial shopping centers, industrial parks, and office uses.

5.1 POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

The following sections provide an overview of the Demographic Study Area demographic characteristics. Comparisons are made to the state, county, and town (where available) demographic data to uncover notable trends and to draw general conclusions about the area.

5.1.1 Population Trends

Table 2 and **Figure 5** present a summary of the population changes in the region and in the Demographic Study Area between 1990 and 2000. A detailed version of this table, including data at the block group level, is in **Appendix C**. Some block group boundaries changed between 1990 and 2000, and were combined in order to compare across consistent geographic areas.

The Demographic Study Area, along with both Wake and Johnston counties and many of the municipalities in the study area, experienced much greater population growth between 1990 and 2000 than North Carolina as a whole. The Demographic Study Area population nearly doubled during the decade to just over 200,000 and each county's population expanded by nearly 50 percent. The populations of all of the municipalities in the study area increased over this time period, with the fastest growth in Holly Springs (over 900 percent), Apex, (over 300 percent) and Knightdale (over 200 percent). All three of these municipalities had fairly small populations in 1990, and over the next ten years experienced significant new suburban development and annexations increasing their incorporated areas. The slowest growth was in Garner, although its growth (18.6 percent) was nearly as fast as the State's growth (21.4 percent). Population in all parts of the study area has continued to increase much faster than the State as a whole from 2000 to 2007; both counties grew by approximately 30 percent, compared to the State's 12.6 percent growth (data not shown).

Block Groups with the Highest and Lowest Growth Rates. Nearly all of the Block Groups within the DA experienced population growth from 1990 to 2000, with only six Block Groups experiencing population declines. All of the Block Groups with declining populations are in older, more urban parts of the DA, including downtown Garner and south Raleigh. Land use change (e.g., conversion of residential properties to commercial properties) played a role in these declines. Ten Block Groups grew at least twice as fast as the Demographic Study Area. The fastest growing Block Groups are in areas transitioning from rural and agricultural uses into suburban residential uses. Census Tract 534.05 Block Group 1 in Wake County, in the southern Cary/southeastern Apex area, had the largest growth rate (546 percent). Other high-growth areas were near NC 55 in Holly Springs, southern Garner, and southwestern Clayton.

General Trends. Most of the high-growth block groups in the Demographic Study Area are at its periphery, particularly in the Apex and Holly Springs area and in southwestern Clayton. The southern outskirts of Garner have also experienced high growth in recent years. Older urban areas in the

Demographic Study Area, including central Garner and south Raleigh, have experienced slow growth or population declines. The areas along US 401 have also experienced slow growth.

Table 2. Population Change - 1990 and 2000

Jurisdiction	Population		Growth	
	1990	2000	Actual Difference	Percent Change
North Carolina	6,628,637	8,046,500	1,417,863	21.4%
Wake County	423,380	627,850	204,470	48.3%
Raleigh	207,951	276,093	68,142	32.8%
Cary	43,858	94,536	50,678	115.6%
Apex	4,968	20,212	15,244	306.8%
Garner	14,967	17,757	2,790	18.6%
Holly Springs	908	9,192	8,284	912.3%
Fuquay-Varina	4,562	7,898	3,336	73.1%
Knightdale	1,884	5,958	4,074	216.2%
Johnston County	81,306	121,995	40,689	50.0%
Clayton	4,756	6,973	2,217	46.6%
Total Demographic Study Area	112,723	200,057	87,334	77.5%

Source: US Census Bureau (2000) (American FactFinder Web site: <http://factfinder.Census.gov>)
 Summary File 1 (100-Percent Data), Table P1 – TOTAL POPULATION (2000); Table P001. – PERSONS (1990).
 Figure 3 shows the Census boundaries.

5.1.2 Race/Ethnicity

Table 3 provides a summary of the major racial and ethnic groups in the region and the project Demographic Study Area in 2000. A detailed version of this table, including data at the block group level, is in **Appendix C**. Whites, blacks, and Hispanics are the three largest racial/ethnic groups within the study area. Wake and Johnston counties have similar proportions of these three racial/ethnic groups and these proportions are similar to those for the State as a whole. Wake County is about 75 percent white, 19 percent black, and 3 percent Asian, and about 5 percent Hispanic/Latino. Johnston County is about 83 percent white, 16 percent black, and less than 1 percent Asian, and about 8 percent Hispanic/Latino.

The racial/ethnic makeup of the Demographic Study Area is fairly similar to those of Wake and Johnston counties. The Demographic Study Area is about 78 percent white, 18 percent black, and 2 percent Asian and about 5 percent Hispanic/Latino.

Block groups with Substantially Higher than Average Populations of Racial Minority Groups.

Figure 6 shows the total percentages of minority populations for block groups in the Demographic Study Area. About 26 percent of the individuals in the Demographic Study Area are members of minority groups, compared to 30 percent in Wake County and 25 percent in Johnston County. Most of the block groups in the Demographic Study Area have similar or smaller minority populations than the Demographic Study Area as a whole. Seven block groups have greater than 50 percent minority populations. Most of these are in central Garner or southeast Raleigh, along the north central boundary of the Demographic Study Area. All of these areas also have significantly greater concentrations of black populations than the Demographic Study Area as a whole.

Census Tract 528.05 Block Group 2, in central Garner, has the highest concentration of minority population (97.3 percent) and black population (95.6 percent) in the Demographic Study Area. Census Tract 528.04 Block Groups 3 and 4, in southeast Raleigh, have the next highest concentrations

of minority population (82.9 percent and 79.9 percent, respectively) and black population (79.7 percent and 71.1 percent, respectively).

Figure 7 shows the total percentages of members of Hispanic/Latino ethnic groups of any race for block groups in the Demographic Study Area. The highest concentration of Hispanic/Latino population occurs in Census Tract 528.01 Block Group 4 (35.9 percent), in central Garner, near the northern boundary of the study area. Other block groups with higher concentrations of Hispanic/Latino population are Census Tract 531.03 Block Group 2 (15.5 percent), along the east side of US 401 near Wake Technical Community College, and Census Tract 410 Block Group 5 (15.3 percent), in southwestern Clayton.

Two block groups feature significantly higher concentrations of Asian population than the Demographic Study Area. These block groups are Census Tract 530.01 Block Group 2 (7.7 percent) and Census Tract 534.05 Block Group 1 (5.8 percent), both in southern Cary. However, both of these percentages are lower than the percentage of Asian population in the Town of Cary, so neither represents an unusually high concentration of Asians compared to other nearby parts of Cary. In addition, there are no defined Asian cultural centers in this area.

Table 3. Population by Race and Ethnicity (2000)

Jurisdiction	Total Population	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic or Latino	Total Minority Population [#]
North Carolina	8,046,500	6,028,935 (74.9%)	1,722,553 (21.4%)	96,592 (1.3%)	112,690 (1.4%)	3,983 (0.1%)	378,318 (4.7%)	2,400,260 (29.8%)
Wake County	627,850	473,399 (75.4%)	122,431 (19.5%)	1,884 (<0.1%)	21,347 (3.4%)	244 (<0.1%)	33,904 (5.4%)	188,912 (30.1%)
Raleigh	276,093	185,534 (67.2%)	75,926 (27.5%)	828 (0.3%)	9,387 (3.4%)	118 (<0.1%)	19,326 (7.0%)	109,413 (39.6%)
Cary	94,526	79,316 (83.9%)	5,767 (6.1%)	189 (0.2%)	7,657 (8.1%)	28 (<0.1%)	4,065 (4.3%)	19,555 (20.7%)
Apex	20,212	17,503 (86.6%)	1,516 (7.5%)	40 (0.2%)	869 (4.3%)	12 (<0.1%)	9,689 (3.2%)	2,145 (30.8%)
Garner	17,757	12,465 (70.2%)	4,777 (26.9%)	71 (0.4%)	195 (1.1%)	4 (<0.1%)	835 (4.7%)	2,563 (32.5%)
Holly Springs	9,192	7,243 (78.8%)	1,700 (18.5%)	37 (0.3%)	110 (1.2%)	1 (<0.1%)	276 (3.0%)	2,199 (24.6%)
Fuquay-Varina	7,898	5,821 (73.7%)	1,919 (24.3%)	14 (0.4%)	39 (0.5%)	0 (0.0%)	584 (7.4%)	2,563 (32.5%)
Knightdale	5,958	4,188 (70.3%)	1,591 (26.7%)	18 (0.3%)	89 (1.5%)	2 (<0.1%)	220 (3.7%)	1,938 (32.6%)
Johnston County	121,955	101,368 (83.1%)	19,031 (15.6%)	368 (0.3%)	366 (0.3%)	43 (<0.1%)	9,934 (7.7%)	30,140 (24.7%)
Clayton	6,973	5,453 (78.2%)	1,388 (19.9%)	14 (0.2%)	55 (0.8%)	1 (<0.1%)	704 (10.1%)	2,145 (30.8%)
Total Demographic Study Area	200,057	156,733 (78.3%)	37,096 (18.5%)	675 (0.3%)	3,160 (1.6%)	49 (<0.1%)	9,689 (4.8%)	52,491 (26.2%)

*Hispanic or Latino of any race(s).

[#]Total population minus the total non-Hispanic white population (data not shown).

Source: US Census Bureau (2000) (American FactFinder Web site: <http://factfinder.Census.gov>)

Summary File 1 Total Population (100-Percent Data), Table P7. – RACE; Table P8. – HISPANIC OR LATINO BY RACE;

Summary File 3 Total Population (100-Percent Data), Table P7. – HISPANIC OR LATINO BY RACE.

The highest concentrations of white population occur in Census Tract 530.01 Block Group 1 and Census Tract 530.02 Block Group 3 (94.5 percent and 93 percent, respectively), along the northern boundary of the Demographic Study Area between Cary and Garner, and Census Tract 410 Block Groups 1 and 3 (94.4 percent and 92.9 percent, respectively), in Johnston County along the boundary with Wake County.

General Trends. Minority populations make up a larger proportion of the block groups along the northeastern and northern edge of the Demographic Study Area, with other areas of high minority concentration in Fuquay-Varina. Hispanic populations are concentrated in Garner, Clayton, and in the Knightdale area and near US 401 between Garner and Fuquay-Varina.

5.1.3 Age

As shown in **Table 4**, the median age for the State is 35.3 years. In both Wake County (32.9 years) and Johnston County (34.2 years), the median ages are slightly lower than for the State. The median age of the population in the Demographic Study Area is 33.9 years. A detailed version of this table, including data at the block group level, is in **Appendix C**. Median ages for the block groups within the Demographic Study Area range between 29.5 years (Census Tract 528.01 Block Group 4), which is not notably younger than the Demographic Study Area median, and 49.3 years (Census Tract 528.05 Block Group 2), which is notably older than the Demographic Study Area median. Five block groups, most in the eastern part of the study area, have median ages over 40 years.

As also shown in Table 4, approximately 25 to 30 percent of the populations of most of the jurisdictions in the Demographic Study Area consist of people aged 18 or younger. All of the jurisdictions except Fuquay-Varina have a smaller percentage of population older than 64 years than does North Carolina (12 percent). All of the block groups in the Demographic Study Area have relatively similar percentages of young residents, but there is a greater variety of proportions of older residents. The three block groups with the highest percentages of older residents are Census Tract 528.05 Block Group 2 (32.7 percent) and Census Tract 528.01 Block Group 3 (24.5 percent), in central Garner, and Census Tract 410 Block Group 1 (25.2 percent) in downtown Clayton.

Table 4. Population by Age Group and Median Age (2000)

Area	Total Population	Percent ≤18 Years	Percent ≥65 Years	Median Age
North Carolina	8,049,313	24.4	12.0	35.3
Wake County	627,846	25.1	7.4	32.9
Raleigh	276,093	20.9	8.3	30.9
Cary	94,536	29.1	5.4	33.7
Apex	20,212	30.8	4.0	31.2
Garner	17,757	25.0	10.9	35.8
Holly Springs	9,192	31.3	2.8	30.7
Fuquay-Varina	7,898	27.3	13.0	32.6
Knightdale	5,958	31.3	2.8	30.7
Johnston County	121,965	26.1	9.8	34.2
Clayton	6,973	26.8	10.0	32.6
Total Demographic Study Area	200,057	28.4	6.4	33.9

Source: US Census Bureau (2000) (American FactFinder Web site: <http://factfinder.Census.gov>)
Summary File 1 Total Population (100-Percent Data), Table P12. – SEX BY AGE; Table P13. – MEDIAN AGE.

General Trends. There do not appear to be any general areas where the population composition has higher than average senior or youth populations. As described above, there are no block groups in the Demographic Study Area with notably higher concentrations of younger residents; block groups with higher than average percentages of older residents are scattered throughout the Demographic Study Area.

5.1.4 Income

Data on median household incomes within the region are shown in **Table 5**. A detailed version of this table, including data at the block group level, is in **Appendix C**. As shown in the table, the median family incomes for Wake County (\$54,988), Johnston County (\$40,872), and all of the municipalities in the Demographic Study Area are higher than the State (\$39,184). Many of the municipalities have median household incomes with substantially higher incomes than the State. Cary (\$75,122), Apex (\$71,052), and Holly Springs (\$69,550) all have median incomes almost twice the State’s median. Fuquay-Varina (\$42,903) and Garner (\$47,380) have the lowest median incomes of the study area municipalities. The project Demographic Study Area has a median household income (\$58,884) that is higher than either the Wake or Johnston County medians.

Block Groups with Median Incomes Substantially Higher or Lower than the Average. There are nine block groups in the Demographic Study Area with lower median incomes than the State. Most of these are in central Garner or in southeast Raleigh. Census Tract 528.01 Block Group 4 has the lowest median income (\$25,817) in the study area. Five block groups in the Demographic Study Area have median incomes higher than any of the Demographic Study Area municipalities. Most of these are in the northwestern part of the Demographic Study Area. Census Tract 530.01 Block Group 2, in southern Cary, has the area’s highest median income (\$101,348). There are numerous high-end residential subdivisions in this block group, with little multifamily housing.

General Trends. The lowest reported median incomes are generally located in block groups concentrated in the north central and northeastern part of the study area, in Garner, southeast Raleigh, and Knightdale. Central areas of Clayton and Fuquay-Varina are also characterized by lower median household incomes than the Demographic Study Area as a whole. Many of these areas also feature higher than average concentrations of minority residents. Median incomes tend to be much higher than the Demographic Study Area as a whole in the northwestern and western edges of the study area, in southern Cary, Apex, and Holly Springs.

Table 5. Median Household Income (1999)*

Jurisdiction	Total Households	Median Household Income in 1999 (\$)	Jurisdiction	Total Households	Median Household Income in 1999 (\$)
North Carolina	3,133,282	39,184	Holly Springs	3,235	69,550
Wake County	242,133	54,988	Fuquay-Varina	3,130	42,903
Raleigh	112,727	46,612	Knightdale	2,195	56,021
Cary	34,297	75,122	Johnston County	46,700	40,872
Apex	7,386	71,052	Clayton	2,806	44,750
Garner	6,933	47,380	Total Demographic Study Area	73,536	58,884

Source: US Census Bureau (2000) (American FactFinder Web site: <http://factfinder.Census.gov>). Summary File 3 (Sample Data), Table P53. – MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1999 DOLLARS

5.1.5 Environmental Justice Considerations

Federal laws and regulations require the evaluation of effects of transportation actions on minority and low-income populations, which in the past have been underserved in the decision-making process.

The need to identify low-income and minority populations and incorporate their input in the project's decision-making process gained greater emphasis as a result of Executive Order 12898, *Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority and Low-income Populations* (February 11, 1994). This Order 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.

In April 1997, the US Department of Transportation (USDOT) issued the *USDOT Order on Environmental Justice to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations (DOT Order 5610.2)* to summarize and expand upon the requirements of Executive Order 12898 on environmental justice (EJ). The Order generally describes the process for incorporating environmental justice principles into all USDOT existing programs, policies, and activities that are undertaken, funded, or approved by the FHWA, the FTA, or other USDOT entities.

The three fundamental environmental justice principles are:

- 1) To avoid, minimize, or mitigate disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects, including social and economic effects, on minority and low-income populations.
- 2) To ensure the full and fair participation by all potentially affected communities in the transportation decision-making process.
- 3) To prevent the denial of, reduction in, or significant delay in the receipt of benefits by minority and low-income populations.

The USDOT Order 5610.2 defines "minority" in the definition section of its appendix and provides definitions of four minority groups addressed by Executive Order 12898. These groups are:

- 1) Black – a person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa.
- 2) Hispanic – a person of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South America, or other Spanish culture or origin regardless of race.
- 3) Asian – a person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Indian subcontinent, or the Pacific Islands.
- 4) American Indian and Alaskan Native – a person having origins in any of the original people of North America and who maintains tribal affiliation or community attachment.

It also defines 'low-income' as a person (of any race) whose household income (or in the case of a community or group, whose median household income) is at or below the US Department of Health and Human Services poverty guidelines. These guidelines set poverty thresholds for families which vary according to the size of the family and the ages of its members. If a family's income falls below the poverty threshold for a family of its size and age characteristics, it is considered by the Census to have poverty status.

Minority Populations. As discussed in **Section 5.1.2**, whites, blacks, and Hispanics are the three largest racial/ethnic groups within the study area. There also are two block groups, Census Tract 530.01 Block Group 2 and Census Tract 534.05 Block Group 1, both in southern Cary, with higher Asian populations than the area's average (7.7 percent and 5.8 percent, respectively, compared to 1.6 percent across the Demographic Study Area.

Figures 6 and 7 show the general concentrations of minority and Hispanic/Latino populations. **Figure 8** shows the locations of block groups with either greater than 50 percent minority individuals or at least 10 percent more minority individuals than the County averages. This information is also shown in **Table 3**.

The black population in the Demographic Study Area is highly concentrated along the northeastern and northern edges of the study area, in central Garner, southeast Raleigh, and Knightdale. Hispanic populations are clustered in various parts of the Demographic Study Area, including in Garner, southeast Raleigh/Knightdale, along US 401, and in central Clayton.

Interviews with local representatives revealed that the Census data are consistent with current locations of potential environmental justice populations.

Low-income Populations. Low-income block groups were determined based on a review of the Census 2000 poverty status data set. As shown in **Table 6**, 5.6 percent of the population in the Demographic Study Area lives below the poverty level, substantially less than for North Carolina and Johnston County as a whole, and slightly less than for Wake County. A detailed version of this table, including data at the block group level, is in **Appendix C**. **T** and **Figure 9** show that there are some block groups that contain higher concentrations of low-income populations. Five block groups have larger percentages of low-income populations than the State average of 12.3 percent. The highest percentages are in Census Tract 528.01 Block Group 4 (20.8 percent), in central Garner, and Census Tract 530.02 Block Group 2 (20.1 percent), in south Raleigh near Tryon Road. These are the only two block groups with percentages of individuals below the poverty level is at least 10 percentage points higher than the county as a whole (Wake County for each). There are no block groups in the study area with 50 percent or more individuals below the poverty level.

Interviews with municipal staff, field visits to areas within these block groups, and review of Wake County Public School System's more recent data on percentages of school children eligible for free and reduced lunch confirmed that the Census data indicate current locations of potential environmental justice populations.

In general, higher levels of poverty occur in the north central and northeastern parts of the Demographic Study Area, with additional higher poverty areas near Clayton and Fuquay-Varina. Households within the Demographic Study Area tend to have higher incomes than the Wake and Johnston county averages, with the lowest levels of poverty in the Demographic Study Area concentrated in its western and southern parts.

Table 6. Poverty Status

Jurisdiction	Total Population for Whom Poverty Status is Determined	Individuals with Income in 1999 <u>Below</u> Poverty Level	Percent of Individuals Below Poverty Level in 1999
North Carolina	7,805,328	960,055	12.3
Wake County	609,489	47,540	7.8
Raleigh	260,314	29,936	11.5
Cary	93,948	3,194	3.4
Apex	20,057	381	1.9
Garner	17,388	1,182	6.8
Holly Springs	9,155	439	4.8
Fuquay-Varina	7,714	7,714	11.1
Knightdale	5,901	5,901	4.7
Johnston County	120,182	15,383	12.8
Clayton	6,828	778	11.4
Total Demographic Study Area	198,533	11,118	5.6

Source: US Census Bureau (2000) (American FactFinder Web site: <http://factfinder.Census.gov>). Summary File 3 (Sample Data), – Table P87. POVERTY STATUS IN 1999 BY AGE

5.1.6 Means of Transportation

The 2000 US Census data set on means of transportation to work was used to determine the percentages of workers in Demographic Study Area block groups who traveled to work using different transportation modes. Higher percentages of workers traveling via carpools, public transportation, or other alternative modes, particularly outside of dense urban areas, can be an indicator for low-income and disadvantaged populations. **Table 7** shows the results of this analysis. A detailed version of this table, including data at the block group level, is in **Appendix C**.

Table 7. Means of Transportation to Work

Jurisdiction	Percent Who Drove Alone	Percent Who Carpooled	Percent Who Took Public Transportation	Percent Walking/Biking/Other
North Carolina	79.4	14.0	0.9	5.7
Wake County	81.1	11.2	1.2	3.9
Raleigh	78.7	11.5	2.4	7.4
Cary	84.2	8.9	0.3	6.6
Apex	87.5	7.4	0.3	4.8
Garner	82.0	12.0	0.8	5.2
Holly Springs	84.1	10.3	4.8	5.4
Fuquay-Varina	80.1	14.6	11.1	5.2
Knightdale	82.0	13.1	4.7	4.7
Johnston County	79.9	15.8	0.4	3.9
Clayton	85.9	10.7	0.2	3.2
Total Demographic Study Area	82.9	12.1	0.2	3.5

Source: US Census Bureau (2000) (American FactFinder Web site: <http://factfinder.Census.gov>). Summary File 3 (Sample Data), – Table P30. MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK FOR WORKERS 16 YEARS AND OVER

There is relatively little variation in the proportions of Demographic Study Area block groups and jurisdictions using various transportation modes. About 83 percent of workers across the

Demographic Study Area traveled to work by driving alone, about 12 percent by carpooling, 0.2 percent by public transportation and about 4 percent via other modes. Most of the Demographic Study Area block groups displayed similar proportions of travel modes. Two notable exceptions were Census Tract 528.01 Block Group 4, where about 30 percent of workers carpooled, 7 percent used public transportation, and only about 60 percent drove alone; and Census Tract 528.05 Block Group 2, where about 44 percent carpooled and only about 56 percent drove alone. Both of these block groups are in central Garner along the north central boundary of the study area.

5.1.7 Limited English Proficiency

Executive Order 13166 “Improving Access to Services for Persons with Limited English Proficiency” requires all recipients of federal funds to provide meaningful access to persons who are limited in their English proficiency (LEP). The US 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 FR 41459). Data about LEP populations was gathered in the 2000 Census.

The 2000 Census **Language Spoken at Home** data set was used to determine if there were block groups within the project Demographic Study Area containing a high percentage of individuals with limited English proficiency. **Figure 10** shows the percentage of adults who speak English less than very well for the block groups in the Demographic Study Area. **Table 8** shows the percentages of adults (18 years of age or older) who speak English less than “Very Well” by language category. **Appendix D** lists the percentages of adults who speak English less than very well in all block groups and jurisdictions in the Demographic Study Area. A review of Wake County Public School System’s more recent data on percentages of school children with limited English proficiency show that areas around Knightdale, at the northeastern boundary of the study area, have growing concentrations of these children.

Table 8. Percentage of Adults Who Speak English Less than Very Well

LEP	Total Adult Population for Whom Language Data is Available	Primary Language Group of Adults Who Speak English Less than Very Well				Total LEP
		Spanish	Other Indo-European	Asian/Pacific	Other	
Total Demographic Study Area	143,037	4,441 (3.1%)	660 (0.5%)	693 (0.5%)	251 (0.2%)	6,045 (4.0%)
Johnston County	89,957	4,678 (5.2%)	180 (0.2%)	93 (0.1%)	87 (0.1%)	5,038 (5.6%)
Wake County	470,609	17,412 (3.7%)	3,765 (0.8%)	5,177 (1.1%)	1,412 (0.3%)	27,766 (5.9%)

Source: US Census Bureau (2000) (American FactFinder Web site: <http://factfinder.Census.gov>), Summary File 3 (Sample data – universe of population for whom status was determined), Table PCT10 – AGE BY LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME FOR THE POPULATION 5 YEARS AND OVER; Table P19 – AGE BY LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME BY ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH FOR THE POPULATION 5 YEARS AND OVER

The DSA data indicate the presence of a *Spanish* language group that exceeds the Department of Justice’s Safe Harbor threshold of 5% or 1,000 persons. In accordance with the Safe Harbor provisions, written translations of vital documents will be provided for the LEP language group in addition to other measures assuring meaningful access. These other measures include notice of Right of Language Access for future meetings for this project. According to Executive Order 13166, federal and state agencies are directed to “take reasonable steps to ensure “meaningful” access to information and services.” In order to meet this requirement, NCTA will take steps to translate vital documents

into Spanish and to notify the public of their right to language access in regards to study materials, public outreach, and other components of the project. Thus, the requirements of Executive Order 13166 appear to be satisfied.

5.2 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

A review of Census data shows that much of the project Demographic Study Area consists of newer housing, built since 1990. Much of the housing in the western part of the study area in particular was built after 2000. Older housing is mainly clustered in the central areas of Garner, Fuquay-Varina and Clayton. While the recent recession has stemmed the rapid pace of residential development in the Demographic Study Area, it is expected that the pace of development will resume as the region's economy begins to improve.

Table 9 provides a summary of the housing ownership and value characteristics of the Demographic Study Area. A detailed version of this table, including data at the block group level, is in **Appendix C**. The percentage of renter-occupied housing units is about 34 percent in Wake County, 27 percent in Johnston County, and 31 percent statewide. Raleigh has a much higher percentage of renter-occupied housing units (48.4 percent) than other jurisdictions in the area, owing partly to the large number of university students living in the city. About 19 percent of the housing units in the Demographic Study Area are renter-occupied, a smaller percentage than in the wider region.

As shown in **Table 9**, there is a smaller percentage of vacant residential units in all study area jurisdictions as compared to the State's 11 percent average.

As shown in **Table 9**, the median value of owner-occupied housing units for the State in 1999 was \$95,800. The median value of owner-occupied housing units for Wake County (\$156,200) is much higher than the State and for Johnston County (\$97,100) is slightly higher. All of the study area municipalities have higher median owner-occupied housing values than the State, with the highest median value in Cary (\$193,000) and the lowest in Clayton (\$103,700).

Block Groups with Highest and Lowest Percent of Renter-Occupied Units. The block groups with the highest percent of renter-occupied units are located in central Garner: Census Tract 528.01 Block Group 4 (87.4 percent), Census Tract 528.03 Block Group 4 (73.4 percent), and Census Tract 528.02 Block Group 2 (58.9 percent). These block groups also feature high concentrations of low-income and minority populations. The block groups with the lowest percent of renter-occupied are scattered across the western half of the Demographic Study Area: Census Tract 528.01 Block Group 1 (3.4 percent) in rural southwestern Garner, near Lake Benson; Census Tract 532 Block Group 5, in eastern Holly Springs; and Census Tract 530.01 Block Group 1, in southern Cary.

Block Groups with Highest and Lowest Percent of Vacant Units. There is relatively little variation across the Demographic Study Area in the percent of vacant units in each block group. Census Tract 531.03 Block Group 2, near Wake Technical Community College, has the highest percentage of vacant units (25.3 percent). Census Tract 528.01 Block Group 1, in rural southwestern Garner, near Lake Benson, has the lowest percentage of vacant units (1.6 percent).

Block Groups with the Highest and Lowest Median Home Values. Nearly all the block groups in the Demographic Study Area have median home values that are near or well above \$100,000. Census Tract 528.05 Block Group 2, in central Garner, and 541.09 Block Group 2, in rural southeastern Wake County, have the lowest median home values (\$65,700 and \$66,400, respectively). Three block groups

in southern Cary, Census Tract 534.05 Block Group 1 and Census Tract 530.01 Block Groups 1 and 2, have median home values above \$200,000, the highest in the Demographic Study Area.

General Trends. While the Demographic Study Area features a relatively high median home value and relatively low percentages of renter-occupied and vacant units, there is some variation across the area. The western and southern parts of the Demographic Study Area tend to feature higher median home values and lower percentages of renter-occupied and vacant units. The reverse is true for the areas in central Garner and southeast Raleigh.

Table 9. Housing Characteristics

Jurisdiction	Renter-occupied housing units (percent)	Vacant Housing Units (percent)	Median value owner-occupied units (\$)
North Carolina	30.6	11.1	95,800
Wake County	34.1	6.5	156,200
Raleigh	48.4	6.7	54,529
Cary	27.2	5.3	193,000
Apex	23.9	7.9	177,400
Garner	30.9	4.2	119,200
Holly Springs	14.3	9.0	160,800
Fuquay-Varina	38.4	7.5	116,300
Knightdale	25.7	7.7	132,600
Johnston County	26.6	7.2	97,100
Clayton	35.3	7.9	103,700
Total Demographic Study Area	18.9	6.8	143,135

Source: US Census Bureau (2000) (American FactFinder Web site: <http://factfinder.Census.gov>). Summary File 3 (Sample Data), Table H7. – TENURE; Table H76. – MEDIAN VALUE (DOLLARS) FOR SPECIFIED OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS.

5.3 BUSINESS AND EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS

Home to North Carolina’s capital and numerous universities, and adjacent to Research Triangle Park, Wake County has a robust and diversified economy featuring many of the State’s largest employers. State government has always been the foundation of the area’s job base, but biotechnology, information technology, higher education, and health care are also important and growing components of the area’s industrial mix.

Table 10, which compares unemployment rates over time for Wake and Johnston counties and the Raleigh-Cary Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) to State unemployment rates, illustrates that the Demographic Study Area maintains a stronger job base than the State as a whole. Unemployment rates in all areas have risen due to the current economic recession, but began to decrease in March 2010. Unemployment rates are consistently lower in Wake County and the Raleigh-Cary MSA than in Johnston County or the State.

Table 10. Unemployment Rates

Area	1999 Annual Average	2009 Annual Average	December 2010
North Carolina	3.3%	10.8%	9.7%
Wake County	1.4%	8.4%	7.5%
Johnston County	2.0%	10.1%	8.8%
Raleigh-Cary MSA	1.6%	8.8%	7.8%

Source: North Carolina Employment Security Commission.

Notes: Year 2009 most recent year in which annual data available.

Table 11 lists the proportions of total employment in various supersectors or domains for industries in North Carolina, Wake and Johnston counties, and the Raleigh-Cary MSA. These proportions are shown for 1999 and 2009 to illustrate employment trends in each of these areas.

The Wake County and Raleigh-Cary MSA employment distributions each display some key differences relative to North Carolina's distribution. In both 1999 and 2009, Wake County and the Raleigh-Cary MSA had a greater concentration of jobs in service-providing industries and a lower concentration of jobs in goods-producing industries than the State. This result was largely due to the much lower concentration of manufacturing jobs in Wake County and the Raleigh-Cary MSA relative to the State. The concentration of service-providing jobs, however, was slightly greater in Johnston County than for the State in both 1999 and 20089. This was largely due to the greater concentration of jobs in natural resources, which includes agricultural jobs, and in construction than the State averages. Johnston County continues to have a much greater concentration of employment in goods-producing industries than Wake County and the Raleigh-Cary MSA as a whole.

Within the service-providing domain, Wake County and the Raleigh-Cary MSA had greater concentrations of employment in professional/business and information industries and in public administration in both 1999 and 2009. Johnston County had a much lower concentration of jobs in professional/business industries than in Wake and the MSA; its concentration of jobs in this area was also lower than the State's in 1999 and 2009. Relative to Wake and the MSA, Johnston continues to have a greater concentration of jobs in trade/transportation/utilities and education/health industries and a lower concentration of jobs in information, financial, professional/business and public administration industries.

The manufacturing sector continues to decline in both Wake and Johnston counties, although it still makes up a larger share of Johnston's employment distribution than Wake's. The education and health sectors make up a growing share of each county's job base. The distribution in other sectors has been fairly consistent between 1999 and 2009 in the two counties, although Johnston County has experienced a slight decline in its proportion of private sector jobs and an increase in its proportion of government jobs. Much of this shift is due to the continued loss of manufacturing jobs, reflecting a larger statewide and nationwide trend. Wake County's lower dependence on manufacturing jobs has helped make its economy somewhat more resilient than in other areas of the State.

Table 11. Annual Employment Distribution – 1999/2009 (Percent)

Employment Industry	1999				2009			
	North Carolina	Wake County	Johnston County	Raleigh-Cary MSA	North Carolina	Wake County	Johnston County	Raleigh-Cary MSA
Goods-Producing Domain								
Natural Resources/Mining	1.0	0.4	2.7	0.7	0.8	0.3	2.1	0.5
Construction	6.5	7.3	8.8	7.5	5.0	5.8	7.0	5.9
Manufacturing	22.3	7.4	21.4	8.9	11.7	4.8	15.2	5.9
Service-Providing Domain								
Trade/Transportation/Utilities	12.5	22.0	21.5	21.9	19.6	18.5	21.8	18.4
Information	2.3	3.8	1.2	3.6	1.9	3.8	0.8	3.4
Financial Activities	5.0	5.5	2.9	5.2	5.2	5.9	2.6	5.4
Professional/Business	12.4	17.9	7.3	16.8	12.3	18.1	7.7	18.7
Education and Health	19.8	15.2	17.1	15.6	24.2	19.8	24.0	19.8
Leisure and Hospitality	9.2	8.6	8.9	8.3	10.4	10.5	10.2	10.1
Other Services	2.8	3.1	2.3	3.0	2.5	3.0	2.4	2.9
Public Administration	6.0	8.5	5.6	8.4	6.2	9.1	5.9	8.7
Unclassified	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3
Total Government Sector	15.5	17.5	16.9	17.6	17.9	17.6	17.6	18.0
Total Private Sector	84.5	82.5	83.1	82.4	82.1	82.4	82.4	82.0

Source: North Carolina Employment Security Commission.

Notes: Employment numbers are Annual Average Employment for aggregate of all types by Super sector or Domain. Year 2009 most recent year in which annual data available.

5.4 COMMUNITY RESOURCES

5.4.1 Educational Facilities

Two major public school districts are located in the Demographic Study Area. Wake County Public Schools, the nation's eighteenth largest school district, educates nearly 140,000 students. Thirty-four of the district's 158 schools are located within the DCIA for the project:

Holly Springs Elementary*	Banks Road Elementary*	Timber Drive Elementary*
Holly Ridge Elementary	Barwell Road Elementary*	East Garner Elementary*
Holly Ridge Middle	Middle Creek Elementary*	East Garner Middle
Holly Grove Elementary*	Middle Creek High	Creech Road Elementary
Holly Springs High	West Lake Elementary*	North Garner Middle*
Herbert Akins Elementary*	West Lake Middle*	Hodge Road Elementary*
Ballentine Elementary*	Vance Elementary*	Lockhart Elementary*
Fuquay-Varina Elementary	Smith Elementary	Forestville Road Elementary
Fuquay-Varina Middle	Garner High	Knightdale Elementary*
Fuquay-Varina High	Vandora Springs Elementary	Knightdale High
Willow Springs Elementary*	Aversboro Elementary	
Lincoln Heights Elementary	Rand Road Elementary*	

**These schools operate on a year-round calendar.*

Many of these schools currently operate over capacity. A new middle school, Holly Grove, will open in the Holly Springs area by 2013. Property has been acquired for three new schools east of Garner, Bryan Road Elementary, Bryan Road Middle, and an as yet unnamed high school, but construction has not yet been scheduled.

Johnston County Schools, a rapidly-growing school system with forty-one schools educates approximately 30,000 students. Eight of the district's schools are located within the project Demographic Study Area:

- Cleveland Elementary School
- Riverwood Elementary School
- West View Elementary School
- West Clayton Elementary School
- Clayton Middle School
- Cleveland Middle School
- Riverwood Middle School
- Clayton High School

Several private schools are located within the project DCIA. The New School Montessori Center, on Sunset Lake Road in Holly Springs, includes preschool through sixth grade. Hilltop Christian School, on US 401 in Fuquay-Varina, includes Kindergarten through twelfth grade. Wake Christian Academy, west of US 401 near Garner, includes Kindergarten through twelfth grade. Academy of Hope, on Covered Bridge Road in Clayton is an alternative school for girls in grades eight through twelve. Dozens of private daycare centers and preschools are located throughout the DCIA.

The main campus of Wake Technical Community College is located on the east side of US 401, just south of Donnybrook Road. The Johnston Community College Cleveland Center, which offers continuing and adult education programs, is located on Cleveland Road in Clayton. The Clarksville Theological Seminary, on West Main Street in Clayton, offers degrees in theology and religious education.

The locations of public and private schools and colleges in the DCIA are shown in **Figure 11**.

5.4.2 Parks, Recreation and Community Facilities

Figure 10 shows the locations of local parks, recreation facilities, golf courses, and other community centers and facilities in the DCIA.

5.4.2.1 Public Parks and Recreation

There are several public park and recreation facilities located in the DCIA. All have the potential to be subject to Section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act of 1966, as amended (49 USC 303). They are as follows:

Clemmons Educational State Forest – This park and conservation site is located on Old US 70 on the Wake/Johnston county border, northwest of Clayton. It features self-guided trails, ranger-conducted tours and classes, and interpretive exhibits.

Crowder District Park – Wake County operates this 33-acre park on Ten Ten Road in Apex. It features landscaped grounds and hardwood forests and its amenities include three playgrounds, three picnic shelters, a sand volleyball court, play field, restrooms, an outdoor amphitheater, and a 3-acre pond with a boardwalk and an observation deck (Wake County website: <http://www.wakegov.com/parks/default.htm>).

Historic Yates Mill Park – Wake County also operates this park and historic site, which offers cultural and environmental experiences that interpret and preserve Wake County’s agricultural history. It features walking trails and tours of the historic Yates Mill. Yates Mill Park is located on Lake Wheeler Road south of Cary.

Hemlock Bluffs Nature Preserve – The Town of Cary operates this park and nature preserve, which features three miles of walking trails, observation platforms, a nature center, and a unique stand of Eastern Hemlock trees (Town of Cary website: http://www.townofcary.org/Departments/Parks_Recreation__Cultural_Resources/Parks_and_Greenways/Parks.htm). It is located on Kildaire Farm Road in southern Cary.

Middle Creek Park – Operated by the Town of Cary, this park features lighted baseball/softball fields and tennis courts, basketball courts, a greenway trail and a community center. It is located near Middle Creek High School.

Bass Lake Park and Retreat Center – The Town of Holly Springs operates this site, located on scenic Bass Lake. It includes an environmental education center, conference facilities, observation decks, and a hiking trail (Town of Holly Springs website: <http://www.hollyspringsnc.us/dept/park/parks.htm>).

Parrish Womble Park – Holly Springs operates this 46-acre park, in the Ballentine neighborhood, which includes lighted ball fields, soccer fields, a volleyball court, and a playground. A picnic shelter and outdoor stage host cultural and musical events.

W.E. Hunt Community Center and Gym – This recreation center on Stinson Avenue in Holly Springs offers fitness classes, arts & crafts classes, and after school programs.

Lake Wheeler Park – Lake Wheeler Park is operated by the City of Raleigh along the north shore of Lake Wheeler near Penny Road. It features boat launches, boat rentals, a volleyball court, a conference center and walking trails.

Lake Benson Park – Located on Buffaloe Road and operated by the Town of Garner, this park includes a walking trail, boat launches, boat rentals, and playgrounds (Town of Garner website: <http://www.garnernc.gov/Departments/Parks%20and%20Recreation/Default.aspx>).

White Deer Park – Garner operates this 96-acre park, on Aversboro Road in the southern part of the town. It features a nature center, two miles of paved trails, and other recreational facilities. It is the largest municipal park in Garner.

Thompson Road Park – Garner operates this park, which provides two multipurpose recreational fields. It is located in central Garner.

Centennial Park – This park, located on New Bethel Church Road in southern Garner, features soccer fields, a playground, and a walking trail.

Garner Recreational Park – Located in the Garner historic district, this park features two ball fields, a playground and mountain biking trails.

Clayton Municipal Park – The Town of Clayton operates this park, located on Stallings Street in northwestern Clayton. It features a tennis court, basketball court, playground, and other recreational amenities (Town of Clayton website: http://www.townofclaytonnc.org/Residents/Recreation_Facilities.aspx).

Legend Park – Located in northern Clayton, this park features mountain biking trails, hiking trails, and ball fields.

Clayton Community Park – This 42-acre park, operated by the Town of Clayton, is located on Amelia Church Road in southern Clayton. It features six tennis courts, eight bocce courts, walking trails, and a community center.

5.4.2.2 Golf Courses

There are numerous golf courses in the DCIA—many are part of residential subdivisions. Devils Ridge Golf Club is a private, 18-hole golf course in Holly Springs. Bentwinds Golf and Country Club is a private golf course and recreation facility in northern Fuquay-Varina. Crooked Creek Golf Club, also located in northern Fuquay-Varina, is a private 18-hole golf course. Riverwood Golf and Athletic Club operates two private golf courses in the DCIA: Riverwood Golf Club in northeastern Clayton and Eagle Ridge Golf Club southwest of Garner near US 401. Garner Golf Club is a 9-hole course in southern Garner. 401 Par Golf, on US 401 in south Raleigh, is a miniature golf course and driving range. Meadowbrook Golf Club is a public 9-hole golf course in southern Garner. Pine Ridge Golf

Club, located on Auburn-Knightdale Road south of Knightdale, is a private, 18-hole golf course. Pine Hollow Golf Club is a private, 18-hole golf course near US 70 near the Wake/Johnston county line.

5.4.2.3 Community Centers and Libraries

Libraries. There are five libraries in the Wake County public library system located in the DCIA. They are the Southeast Regional Library in central Garner, the East Regional Library in Knightdale, the Fuquay-Varina Public Library, the Holly Springs Branch Library, and the Olivia Raney Local History Library. The Hocutt-Ellington Memorial Library, in downtown Clayton, is also in the DCIA—it is part of the Johnston County public library system.

Post Offices. Six post offices in Wake County are located in the DCIA. They are in downtown Holly Springs, downtown Fuquay-Varina, on Judd Parkway in Fuquay-Varina, near NC 42 in the Willow Spring area, on Timber Drive in Garner, and near US 64 Business and Smithfield Road in Knightdale. One post office in Clayton is located in the DCIA, near the intersection of NC 42 and Cleveland Road.

Places of Worship. There are 87 places of worship within the DCIA in Wake County and 19 in Johnston County. Places of worship in the DCIA are as follows:

Wake County		
Abiding Presence Lutheran Church Aversboro Baptist Church Bethlehem Baptist Church Bibleway Holiness Church of God Capital Pentecostal Holiness Church Cary Alliance Church Catawba Springs Christian Church Christ Holiness Temple Christ Temple of Apostolic Faith Chuch Alive Douglas Chapel Church Ebenezer United Methodist Church Ernest Myatt Presbyterian Church Evangel Pentecostal Church Fairview Baptist Church Faith Alliance Church Faith Bible Fellowship Fellowship Baptist Church Felton Grove Baptist Church First Baptist Church (Holly Springs) First Baptist Church (Garner) First Church of the Nazarene First Presbyterian Church Fuquay Varina Church of Christ Garner Advent Christian Church Garner Church of Christ Garner Church of God Garner Free Will Baptist Church Garner United Methodist Church	Good Samaritan Baptist Church Hayes Chapel Christian Church Highland Baptist Church Hilltop Free Will Baptist Church Hollands United Methodist Church Holly Springs Baptist Church Holly Springs Church of Christ Holly Springs Methodist Church Iglesia Adventista Hispana Iglesia Bautista Nueva Vida Iglesia Bautista Vida Abundante Iglesia Del Dios Vivo Iglesia Raveh Iglesia Santa Maria Immanuel Apostolic Church Jehovah's Witnesses Fuquay-Varina Juniper Level Baptist Church Lord of Life Lutheran Church McCullers Community Baptist Middle Creek Primitive Baptist Midway Baptist Church Mount Moriah Baptist Church Mt. Herman Christian Church NC Buddhist Vihara New Bethel Baptist Church New Covenant Life Baptist Church New Hope Presbyterian Church New Life Community Church New Life Wesleyan Church	New Providence Baptist Church Palmer Memorial FWB Church Penny Rd. Church of the Nazarene Pleasant Grove Baptist Church Pleasant Hill Church Plymouth Church Poplar Springs Christian Church Raleigh East Jehovah's Witnesses Rand Street Church of Christ Saint Peter's Church Shotwell Baptist Church Solid Rock Baptist Church Springfield Baptist Church St. Amanda Baptist Church St. Andrews Methodist Church St. Anna Free Will Baptist Church St. Volodymyr Ukrainian Church Sunrise United Methodist Church Swift Creek Baptist Church Triangle Baptist Church Triangle Community Church Turner Memorial Baptist Church Vandora Springs Free Will Church Victory Fellowship Church Village Church at Holly Springs Wake Baptist Grove Church Wake Chapel Christian Church Wentworth Bible Church Woodhaven Baptist Church
Johnston County		
Amelia United Church of Christ Christ Community Methodist Church Church at Clayton Crossing Community Baptist Church Crossroads Church Fellowship Baptist Church Good Samaritan Church	Great Ebenezer Holiness Church Holy Cross Lutheran Church Life Community Church Mt. Pleasant Advent Church New Beginnings Church New Generation Fellowship NC United Pentecostal Church	Showers of Blessing Church Southside Community Church Tippet's Chapel Free Will Way of Life Baptist Church Wellspring Community Church

Community Centers. There are six community centers in the DCIA. The Holly Springs Cultural Center, near downtown Holly Springs, hosts arts and entertainment events and has public meeting space. The Middle Creek Community Center, operated by the Town of Cary near Middle Creek High School, has classroom space and a gymnasium and hosts dance, arts, and wellness classes. It also features public meeting space. The Fuquay-Varina Community Center, south of downtown Fuquay-Varina, hosts educational and other community programs and features public meeting space. The Sanderford Road Neighborhood Center, operated by the City of Raleigh in southeast Raleigh, features educational programs and fitness classes, as well as public meeting space; as a recreational facility, it is a potential Section 4(f) resource. The Barwell Road Community Center, another potential Section 4(f) resource also operated by the City of Raleigh in southeast Raleigh, features a broad range of youth and adult educational programs. Town of Garner Senior Center, another potential Section 4(f) resource is a multi-purpose facility serving as a focal point for local programs and activities for older adults. It also features public meeting space.

Medical Centers and Hospitals. There are three medical centers in the DCIA. Johnston Medical Center – Clayton on NC 42 east of I-40 is a new facility including emergency care, outpatient surgery and diagnostic and laboratory services. Southern Wake Hospital, in Fuquay-Varina, is part of the WakeMed system and provides skilled nursing services, rehabilitation, and outpatient care. WakeMed Clayton Medical Park, also part of the WakeMed system, is on US 70 north near Clayton. It provides outpatient care and rehabilitation services.

WakeMed Cary Hospital, a large regional hospital providing general and acute care is located just north of the DCIA on Kildaire Farm Road in Cary.

Historic Resources. Historic architectural resources also can be considered community facilities. These resources, which are subject to additional regulatory requirements, are identified in this report, but addressed in detail in other separate technical memoranda. **Figure 12** shows locations of known historic architectural resources on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). It also shows potential historic sites which have been either previously identified as eligible for the NRHP or added to the State Historic Preservation Office (HPO) State Study List for determination of eligibility. Several of the known historic resources in the DCIA are notable from a community character perspective. These include the following:

- Panther Branch School (NRHP-listed) and Juniper Level District (Study List) – Both are located on Sauls Road in the central part of the DCIA. This area was the focal point of a rural African-American community dating from the late nineteenth century.
- Meadowbrook Country Club (NRHP-listed) – Located west of I-40 and south of White Oak Road, this country club was founded in 1959 by prominent African-American businessmen when other area country clubs were closed to African-Americans. It is an important part of local African-American history and its landscape is an important community feature of the area.
- Jones-Johnson-Ballentine Historic District (NRHP-listed) – Just north of central Fuquay-Varina, this rural historic district is a notable part of the character and landscape of the surrounding area. However, there has been significant residential development in this area in recent years.
- Williams Crossroads (Study List) – This rural community is located in the vicinity of Old Stage and Ten Ten Road. It is a notable part of the character and landscape of the surrounding area.

A survey of historic architectural resources in the project study area will be completed as part of the Southeast Extension study.

Police/Fire/EMS. Police stations in the region are located in the downtowns of Holly Springs, Fuquay-Varina and Clayton. There is also a North Carolina Highway Patrol Training Center north of downtown Garner.

Fire stations and emergency medical services (EMS) stations typically are co-located. There are several scattered throughout the DCIA, as shown on **Figure 13**. Stations within or near the limits of the DCIA are listed below:

Apex

- Apex Volunteer Fire Department – NC 55, south of US 1
- Fairview Rural Fire Department – near the intersection of Ten Ten Road and Holly Springs Road.

Cary

- Cary Fire Department Station No. 6 – Ten Ten Road, near Kildaire Farm Road

Holly Springs

- Holly Springs Fire Station No. 1 – Holly Springs Road east of downtown Holly Springs
- Holly Springs Fire Station No. 2 – Avent Ferry Road southwest of downtown Holly Springs
- Center Rural Fire Department – west of downtown Holly Springs

Fuquay-Varina

- Fuquay-Varina Fire Department Station No. 1 – downtown Fuquay-Varina
- Fuquay-Varina Fire Department Station No. 2 – Hilltop-Needmore Road

Garner

- Garner Fire Department – West Main Street in downtown Garner
- Garner EMS and Rescue – Vandora Springs Road in downtown Garner
- Garner Volunteer Department Incorporated Station – Timber Drive

Raleigh

- Raleigh Fire Department Station No. 26 – Rock Quarry Road near Battle Bridge Road

Knightdale

- Eastern Wake Fire Rescue Department – Clifton Road south of US 64/US 264 Bypass

Clayton

- Clayton Fire Department – downtown Clayton
- Clayton Emergency Services – downtown Clayton

5.4.3 Bicycle and Transit Routes

Bicycle Routes. The Town of Cary maintains three existing multi-use trails in the DCIA, and has several other proposed multi-use trails and bicycle routes in the area (http://www.townofcary.org/Departments/Planning_Department/Projects___Plans/Bicycle_Plan.htm). Multi-use trails are designed for bicycle and pedestrian use. The three existing trails are the 1.3-mile Kildaire Farm Trail, along Kildaire Farm Road, the 0.62-mile Camp Branch Greenway, north of Ten Ten Road near Kildaire Farm Road, and the 0.5-mile Churchill Estates Greenway, south of Ten Ten

Road near Crowder District County Park. Roadways with striped bicycle lanes or wide curb lanes tend to be found in the more urban areas north of the study area. Based on the available information, the only roadway with designated bicycle lanes within the DCIA is located along Lochmere Drive within the Town of Cary limits. Within the DCIA, no roadways with wide curb lanes are specifically designated on state or local maps. In the eastern section of Raleigh, east of I-40, several roadways are identified as having planned bicycle lanes in the 2030 Comprehensive Plan. A map showing the location of proposed and existing routes and trails is shown in **Appendix E**. There is one NCDOT bicycle route in the DCIA, the NC 5 / Cape Fear Run, which follows Kildaire Farm Road and south along Sunset Lake Road.

In general, sidewalks within the DCIA are limited to more urbanized areas and in residential areas, with newer subdivisions generally having a comprehensive and well-maintained system of sidewalks. Most sidewalks in the DCIA are separated from moving traffic by a landscaped or grassed buffer and are generally found along both sides of the roadway.

In general, bicycling and walking in the DCIA are for recreational purposes only. Generally low levels of bicycling and walking are observed except near trails and parks.

Public Transit Routes. Maps of fixed public transit routes in the DCIA are shown in **Appendix F**.

Within the project DA, Raleigh's Capital Area Transit (CAT) provides fixed route bus service between downtown and Wake Technical Community College along US 401 (Route 40e) and between downtown and Garner, with park and ride lots at two shopping centers along US 401 (Route 7). CAT also operates Accessible Raleigh Transportation (ART), which provides flexible para-transit services to disabled Raleigh residents (City of Raleigh website: <http://www.raleighnc.gov/transit/>).

Triangle Transit (TTA) provides fixed route service connecting the major centers of the Research Triangle region and coordinates vanpools in the area (TTA website: <http://triangletransit.org/>). Two fixed TTA bus routes serve the project Demographic Study Area. Route 102 connects downtown Raleigh to Garner and serves a park and ride lot at the Forest Hills Shopping Center. Route 311 connects Apex to RTP, with park and ride lots at Galaxy Food near downtown Apex and Lake Pine Plaza.

The Town of Cary's transit service, C-Tran, operates six fixed bus routes, including one in the project DCIA. Route 5 follows Kildaire Farm Road from Crescent Commons Shopping Center to downtown Cary (C-Tran website: http://www.townofcary.org/Departments/Planning_Department/Transportation/C-Tran.htm). C-Tran also operates door-to-door transit service for Cary residents who are at least 60 years old or disabled.

5.4.4 Voluntary Agricultural Districts

Voluntary agricultural district (VAD) programs allow farmers to establish areas where commercial agriculture is encouraged and protected (North Carolina Agricultural Development and Farmland Preservation Trust Fund website: <http://ncadfp.org/vadprogram.htm>). Authorized by the North Carolina General Assembly in the 1985 Farmland Preservation Enabling Act (61:106-738) and implemented at the county level, VADs form partnerships between farmers, county commissioners and land use planners. Farm landowners receive a set of benefits in exchange for restricting development on their land for a specific time period. VADs raise public awareness in agricultural activity and help leaders plan future development that will support and encourage the continued

viability of local agriculture. Wake and Johnston Counties each have a VAD program. Each program has numerous participating farms. **Figure 13** shows the locations of VAD farms in the DCIA. Neither county's VAD program includes a public hearing requirement.

5.5 NEIGHBORHOODS

There are over 1,000 named residential subdivisions in the DCIA for the Southeast Extension, and numerous smaller, rural residential neighborhoods. **Appendix F** contains a list of the named neighborhoods, separated into general parts of the DCIA. The vast majority of these are single-family residential subdivisions, although there are also a number of mobile home parks. Due to the large number of subdivisions, a more detailed review of DCIA neighborhoods will be conducted for subdivisions in the vicinity of the project's Detailed Study Alternatives (DSAs) once the DSAs are identified in the spring of 2011. This review will be documented in the Community Impact Assessment Report, to be prepared following selection of project DSAs.

5.6 COMMUNITY COHESION

Given the vast number of residential neighborhoods in the DCIA, there are also a very large number of cohesive communities. These cohesive communities include areas such as planned residential subdivisions, rural communities near crossroads areas, and communities with strong ties to local churches, etc. Once DSAs are identified for the project and the DCIA boundaries are revised accordingly, community cohesion will be examined in greater detail.

5.7 PLANS AND REGULATIONS

The following sections include a cursory discussion of relevant planning documents and initiatives in the Southeast Extension study area. These plans will be further reviewed in the Indirect and Cumulative Effects Assessment being conducted under a separate study.

Wake County. The *Wake County Land Use Plan*, last updated in March of 2004, establishes policies designed to influence the timing, type, location, and quality of future development in Wake County's planning jurisdiction. These policies are intended to accommodate growth of urbanized areas within or adjoining the County consistent with the Plan's goals and strategies. The Plan includes several small area land use plans. Two of these plans cover areas within the Southeast Extension project study area. East Raleigh-Knightdale Area Land Use Plan identifies areas along a representative corridor for Phase II of the Southeast Extension with a Special Transportation Corridor designation. The Fuquay-Varina-Garner Area Land Use Plan identifies areas along the protected corridor for Phase I and a representative corridor for Phase II as a Special Highway Overlay District. The *Wake County Land Use Plan* also includes a special Land Management Plan for Swift Creek. The Land Management Plan identifies the Swift Creek basin's Watershed Critical Area and watershed buffer areas, within which development activities are limited, and appropriate low-density land use categories for the surrounding areas.

The *Wake County Transportation Plan* (2003) identifies mobility needs in unincorporated parts of Wake County. It identifies the Southeast Extension ("Outer Loop") as a primary transportation need for the area, indicating that completion of the Outer Loop was a stated objective of the Citizen Advisory Group involved in Plan development. The Outer Loop is identified as a primary travel corridor for Wake County.

Raleigh. The City of Raleigh adopted a new *2030 Comprehensive Plan* in November of 2009. The Plan is the City’s key policy document shaping all aspects of the community’s physical development and influencing related economic and social issues. One of the goals of the Plan is to enhance land use and transportation coordination. The Southeast Extension is not specifically mentioned in the Plan, although the Plan does identify an objective of coordinating transportation planning and funding with neighboring jurisdictions and local transportation agencies so that sufficient right-of-way for future transportation corridors may be preserved. The project would be consistent with the Plan.

Cary. The Town of Cary *Comprehensive Plan* is a compilation of several separate plans and elements that together describe the Town’s official vision for Cary’s future. The plan addresses issues including growth, land use, transportation, and housing. The Town of Cary *Land Use Plan*, adopted in 1996 and last amended in 2009, is the land use component of the Comprehensive Plan. The Land Use Plan presents the Town’s official policy regarding the form and pattern of future development. One of its functions is to direct provision of public infrastructure. The Land Use Plan Map identifies the protected corridor for Phase I of the Southeast Extension as “Planned Outer Loop Right of Way.”

The Town’s *Comprehensive Transportation Plan* (CTP), adopted in 2001 and last revised in 2007, identifies goals and recommendations for provision of transportation facilities in the Town. The CTP identifies the Triangle Expressway as a planned project, but does not specifically identify the Southeast Extension.

Apex. The Town of Apex adopted its *Comprehensive Plan* in 2004 with a goal of presenting a vision of the community’s future to inform development decisions. The Plan includes a map illustrating proposed land uses in the Town in 2025. The map designates several activity centers—key areas to accommodate higher-density, mixed-use growth. One of the proposed activity centers is just north of the western terminus of the Southeast Extension at NC 55. Office space in larger buildings is envisioned as a key element of this activity center.

Some of the transportation-related goals of the *Comprehensive Plan* include “efficient traffic circulation” and “infrastructure that helps achieve land use and growth management objectives.”

Garner. Garner’s *Comprehensive Growth Plan* (2006) is intended to provide a long-range vision for land development and redevelopment opportunities, community infrastructure decisions and community image. Water quality issues in the Lake Benson area are especially prominent. The Plan identifies several activity centers, where commercial, higher density residential, and mixed uses can be located. The area surrounding the intersection of US 401 and the protected corridor for Phase I of the Southeast Extension is identified as an activity center.

The *Garner Transportation Plan* (1999) was developed to help guide local decisions on land use development and roadway improvements. This Plan designates both phases of the Southeast Extension (“Outer Loop”) as a future freeway facility through the Garner area. The Transportation Plan states that failing to construct the Outer Loop will be detrimental to traffic congestion in Garner and that the facility “...will be critical to keeping through traffic from clogging roadways in Garner.”

Holly Springs. *Vision Holly Springs* is the Town of Holly Springs Comprehensive Plan. It was last revised in 2008. The Plan seeks to establish and enhance a town-wide identity, encourage economic development, and promote livability. It establishes a future land use strategy, including a map of planned future land uses. The Plan identifies regional centers for mixed use development along major transportation routes through the town to ensure the best possible access while minimizing negative impacts on area residential development. One of these regional centers, surrounding the intersection

of Kildaire Farm Road and Holly Springs Road, is in the vicinity of the protected corridor for Phase I of the Southeast Extension.

Vision Holly Springs includes a transportation element, which establishes a vision for the future transportation system in the town. The transportation element identifies the Southeast Extension (“Wake Freeway”) as the largest and most significant planned road improvement that will impact the town. The plan identifies the Southeast Extension as a future freeway facility through the Holly Springs area.

Knightdale – The Town of Knightdale *2027 Comprehensive Plan*, adopted in 2003, is a direct response to the community’s rapid growth, creating the building blocks for the Town’s future development. It includes a section outlining the Town’s vision for its future and sections addressing individual topics including land use and transportation.

The transportation element of the *2027 Comprehensive Plan*, titled the Transportation Master Plan, seeks to encourage the development of a transportation network that disperses traffic while connecting and integrating the Town’s neighborhoods. I-540 is identified as an important regional roadway facility that will both provide access to all parts of the Research Triangle region and spur development in Knightdale; however, the Plan’s discussion of I-540 focuses on the portion north of US 64/US 264 Bypass. The Southeast Extension project would be consistent with the Plan.

Johnston County – The *Johnston County 2030 Comprehensive Plan*, adopted in March 2009, is organized around seven goals for County growth including managing growth and infrastructure, expanding economic opportunities, preserving farmland and rural character, and enhancing mobility. The Plan indicates that the County’s growth patterns have typically been driven by the location of major transportation facilities and that the County will continue to support key roadway improvements. While promoting future growth the County seeks to protect area farming operations both for community character and economic benefits.

The Southeast Extension is shown as a planned transportation improvement in the Comprehensive Plan. The Swift Creek watershed area, east of Clayton, is shown as an Environmental Sensitive Zone.

Clayton – The Town of Clayton adopted a *Strategic Growth Plan* in March 2008 to prepare for increasing population growth and its effects on transportation, open space, and other community features. The Plan addresses the incorporated town as well as its extraterritorial jurisdiction, which extends approximately two miles around the town limits. The Plan indicates that the fact that many Clayton residents commute to jobs in Raleigh and other surrounding areas contributes to local traffic congestion. The Plan includes a map designating proposed land uses within the town and its extraterritorial jurisdiction. The Southeast Extension is shown as a Proposed Freeway on this map. Parts of the project study area within Clayton are generally designated for moderately dense residential development, with areas along US 70 Business designated for commercial development.

5.8 POTENTIAL COMMUNITY IMPACTS

DSAs have not yet been identified for the project. Once DSAs are identified and the DCIA boundaries are revised accordingly, potential community impacts will be examined in greater detail and with specificity. Large controlled-access, new location roadways such as several of the alternative concepts under consideration for the Southeast Extension typically have very significant community impacts. Residents and business owners may have to relocate if their properties are directly impacted by the selected alternative for the project. Neighborhoods can be bisected and the surrounding suburban and

rural community character can become more urban. Areas near interchanges can become attractive locations for retail and other commercial land uses. Existing travel patterns and access patterns will likely change as some secondary roads are severed by the project. Emergency response times could change slightly due to changes in travel and access patterns.

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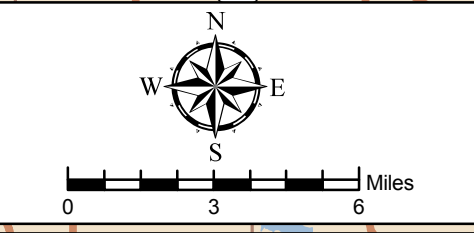
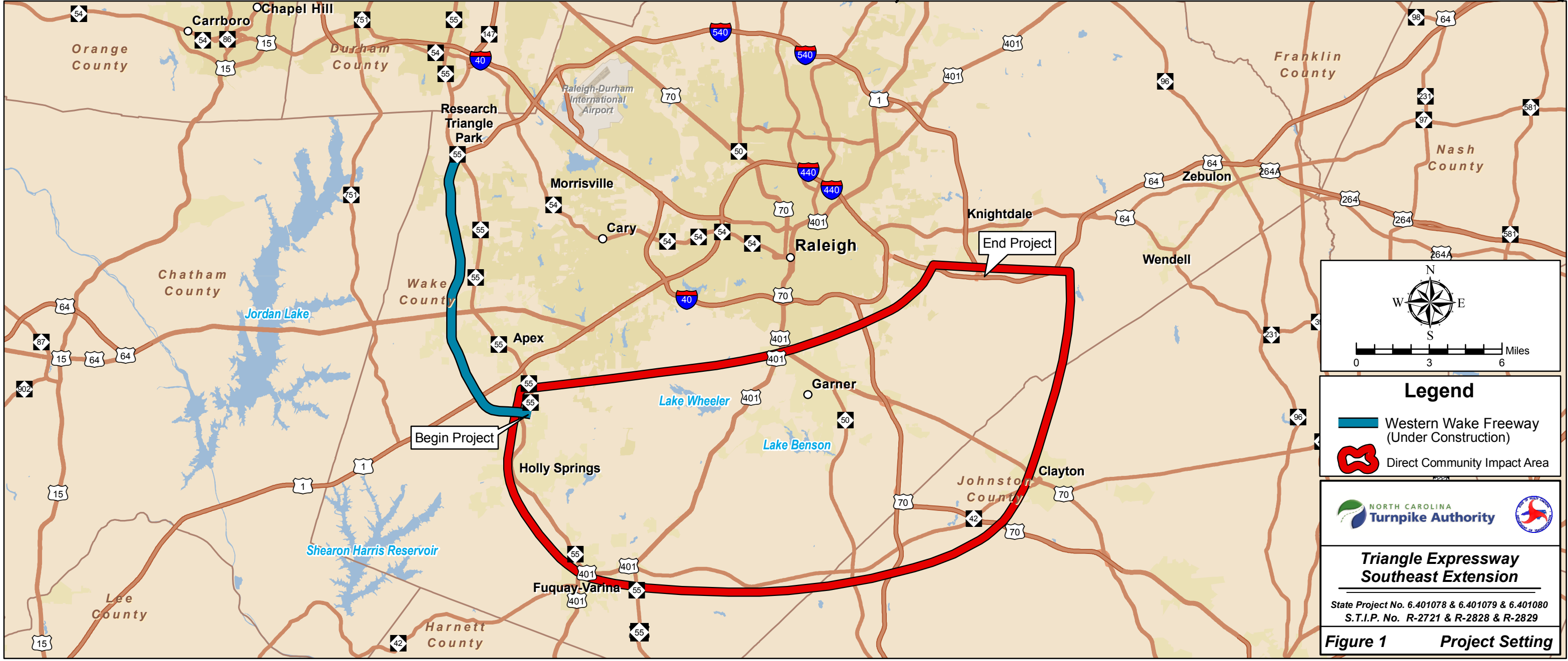
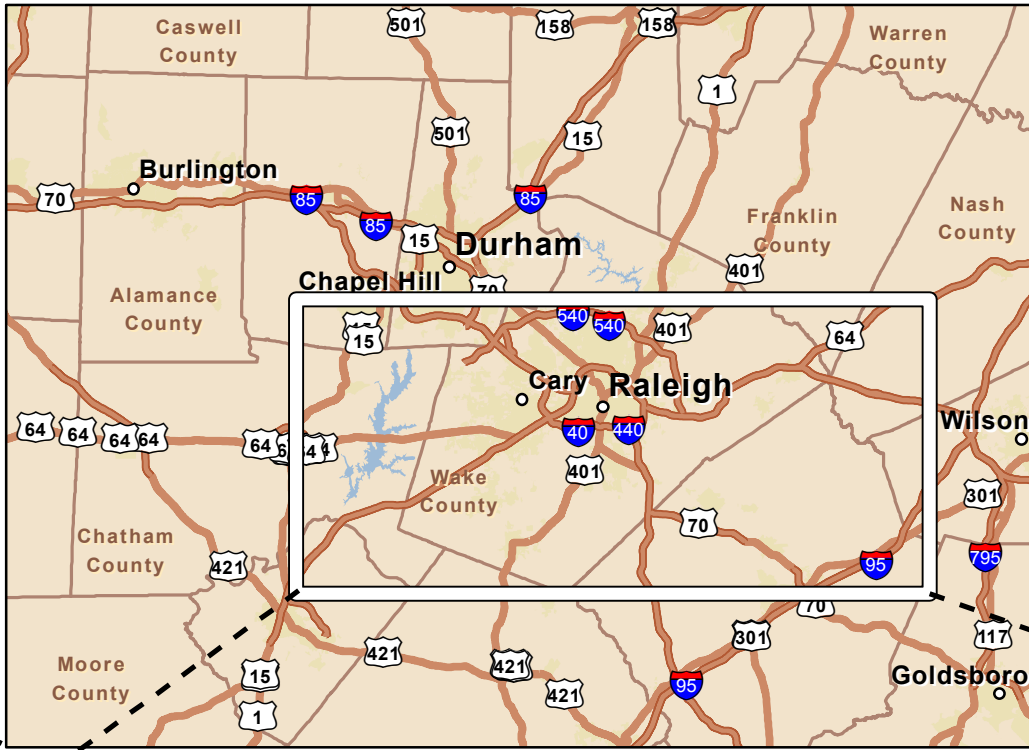
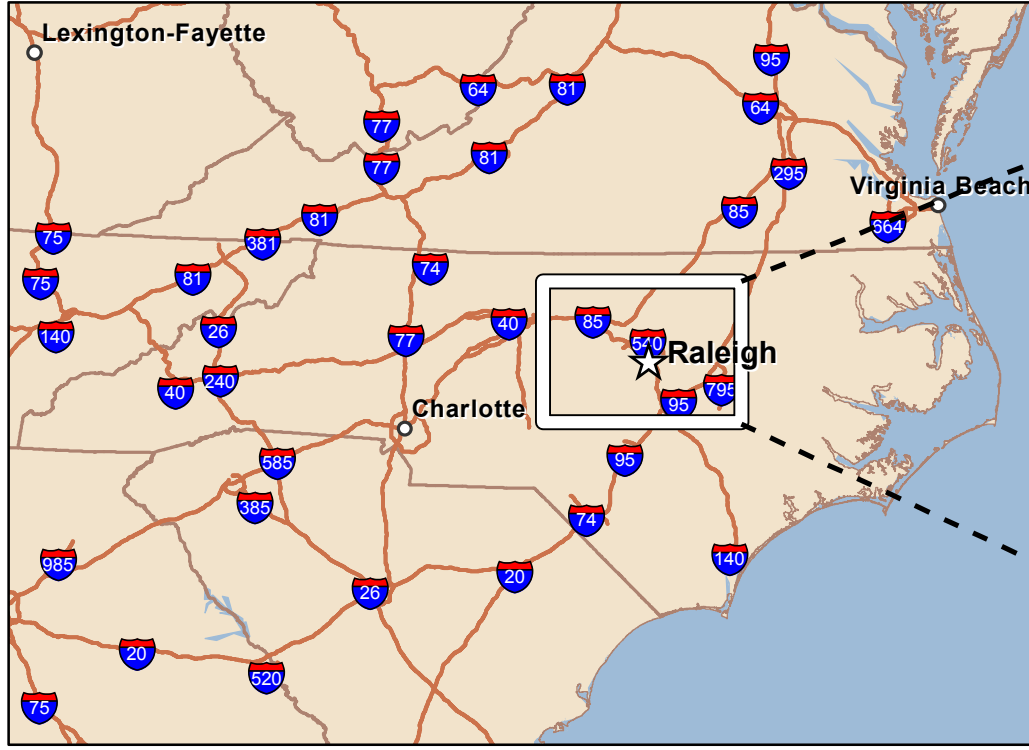
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NORTH CAROLINA Turnpike Authority

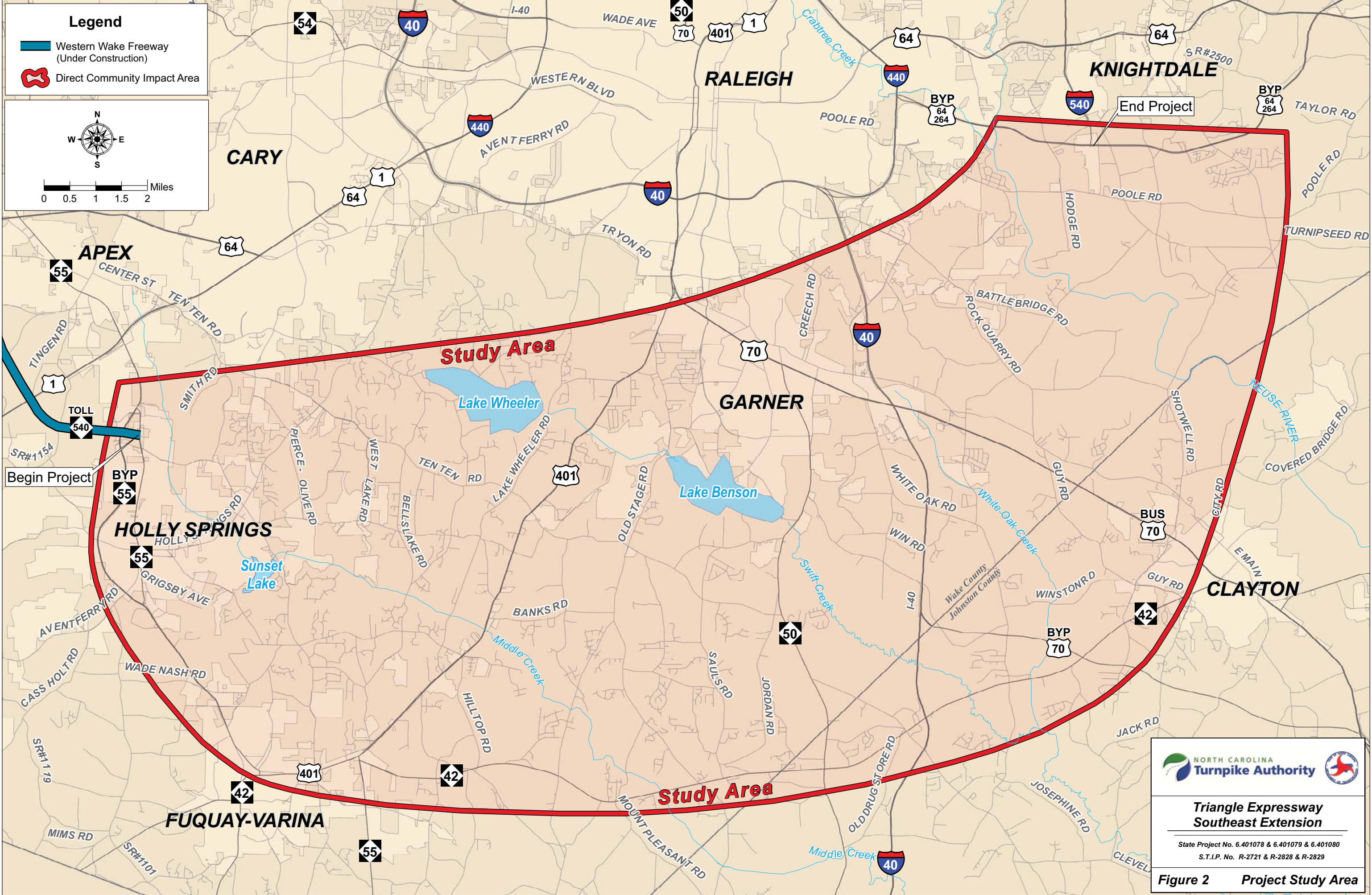
Triangle Expressway Southeast Extension

State Project No. 6.401078 & 6.401079 & 6.401080
S.T.I.P. No. R-2721 & R-2828 & R-2829

Figure 1 Project Setting

Legend

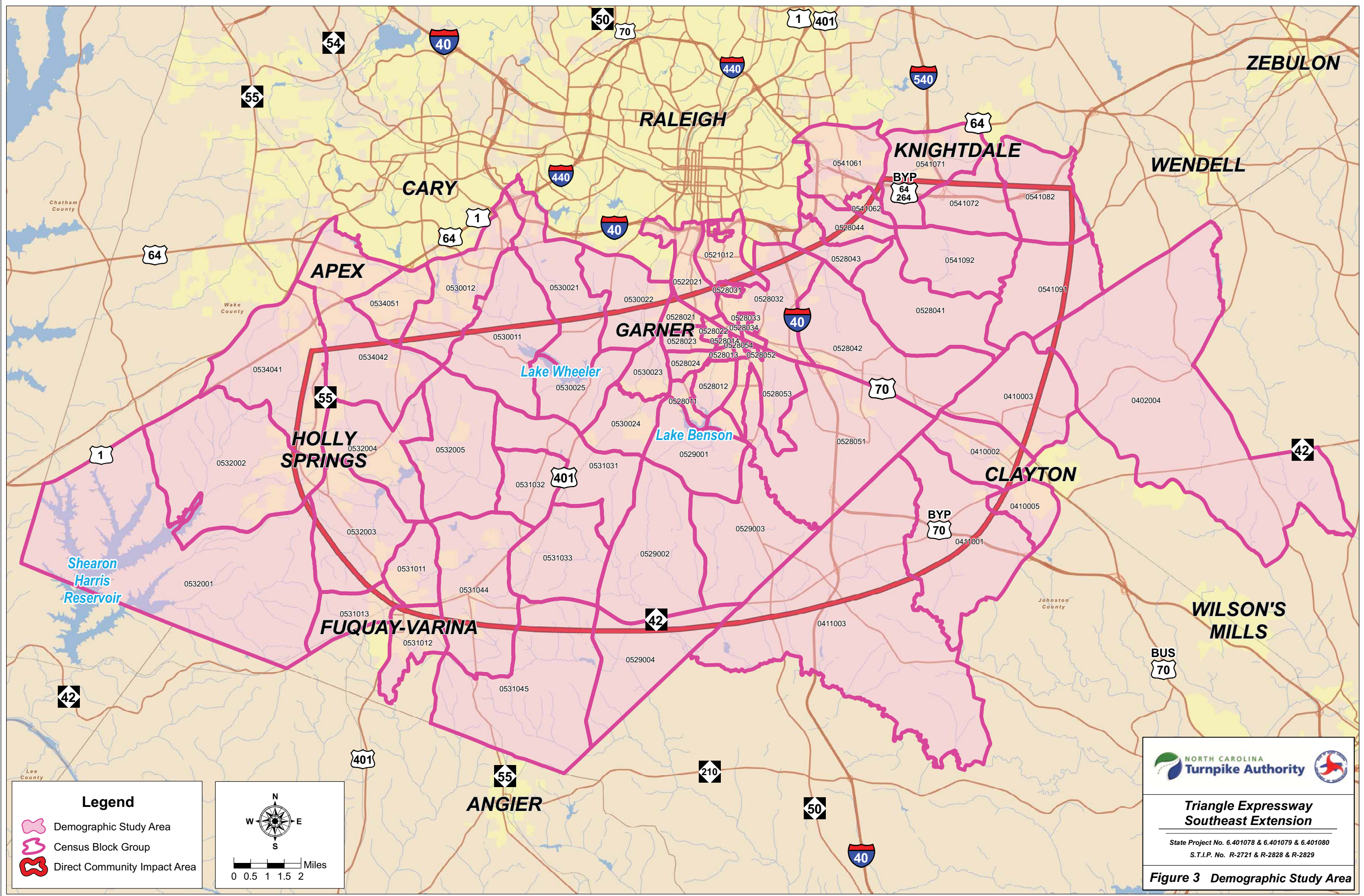
- Western Wake Freeway (Under Construction)
- Direct Community Impact Area






**Triangle Expressway
Southeast Extension**

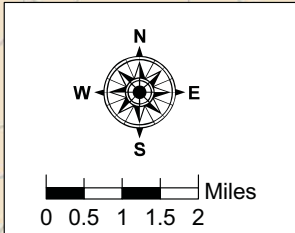
State Project No. 6.401078 & 6.401079 & 6.401080
S.T.I.P. No. R-2721 & R-2828 & R-2829

Figure 2 Project Study Area



Legend

-  Demographic Study Area
-  Census Block Group
-  Direct Community Impact Area



**Triangle Expressway
Southeast Extension**

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S.T.I.P. No. R-2721 & R-2828 & R-2829

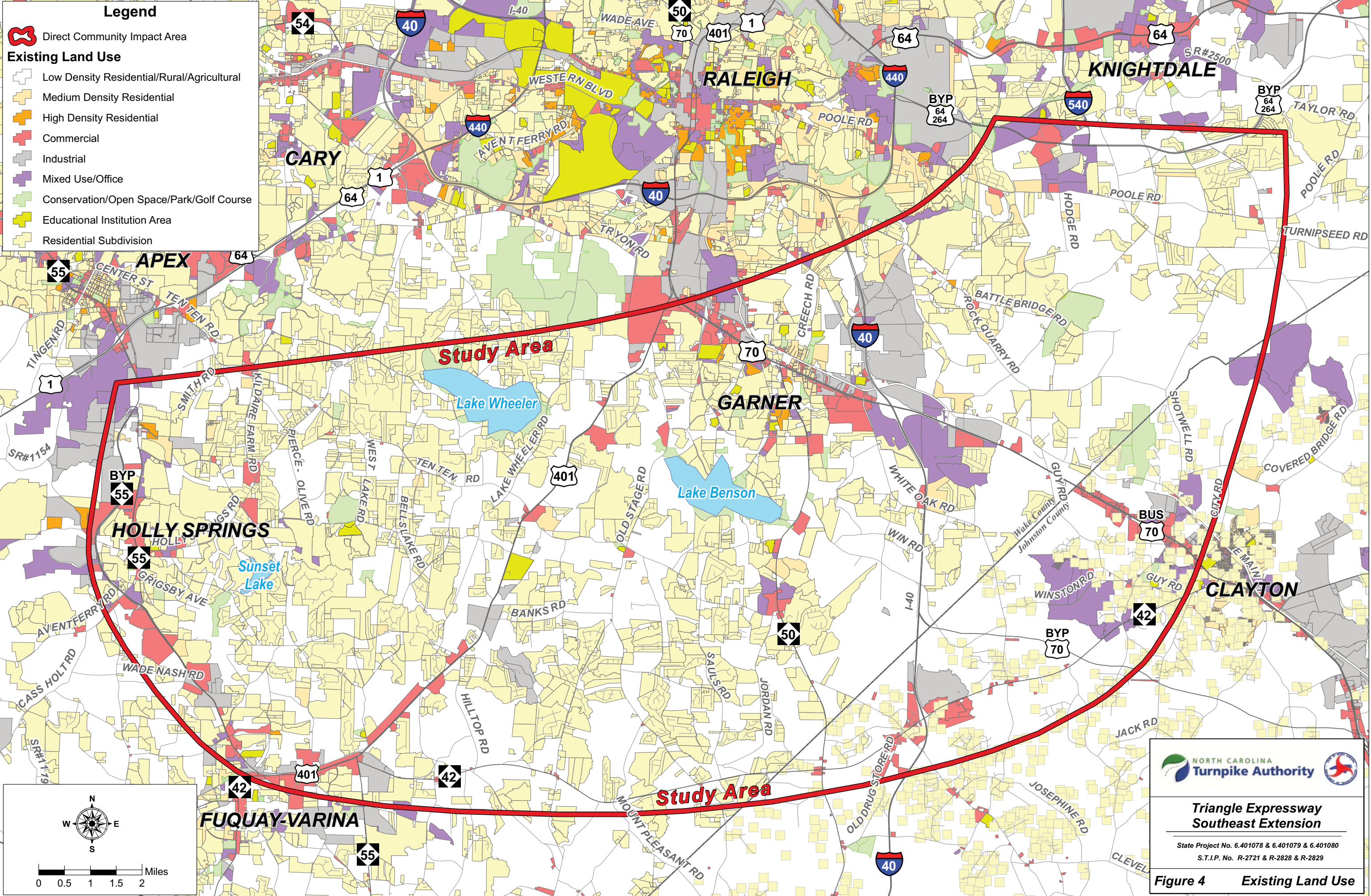
Figure 3 Demographic Study Area

Legend

Direct Community Impact Area

Existing Land Use

- Low Density Residential/Rural/Agricultural
- Medium Density Residential
- High Density Residential
- Commercial
- Industrial
- Mixed Use/Office
- Conservation/Open Space/Park/Golf Course
- Educational Institution Area
- Residential Subdivision



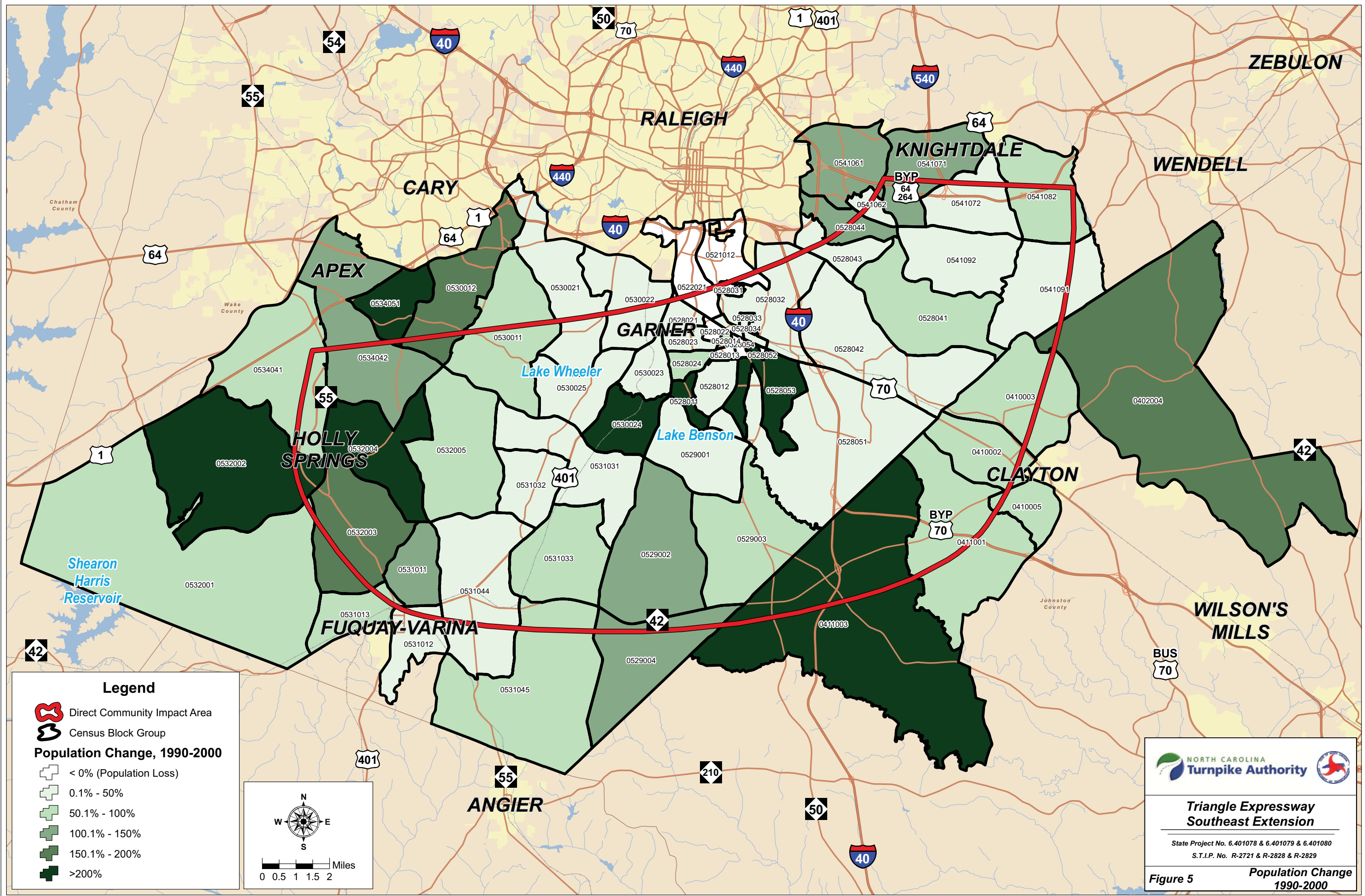
0 0.5 1 1.5 2 Miles

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Figure 4 Existing Land Use



Legend

- Direct Community Impact Area
- Census Block Group

Population Change, 1990-2000

- < 0% (Population Loss)
- 0.1% - 50%
- 50.1% - 100%
- 100.1% - 150%
- 150.1% - 200%
- >200%

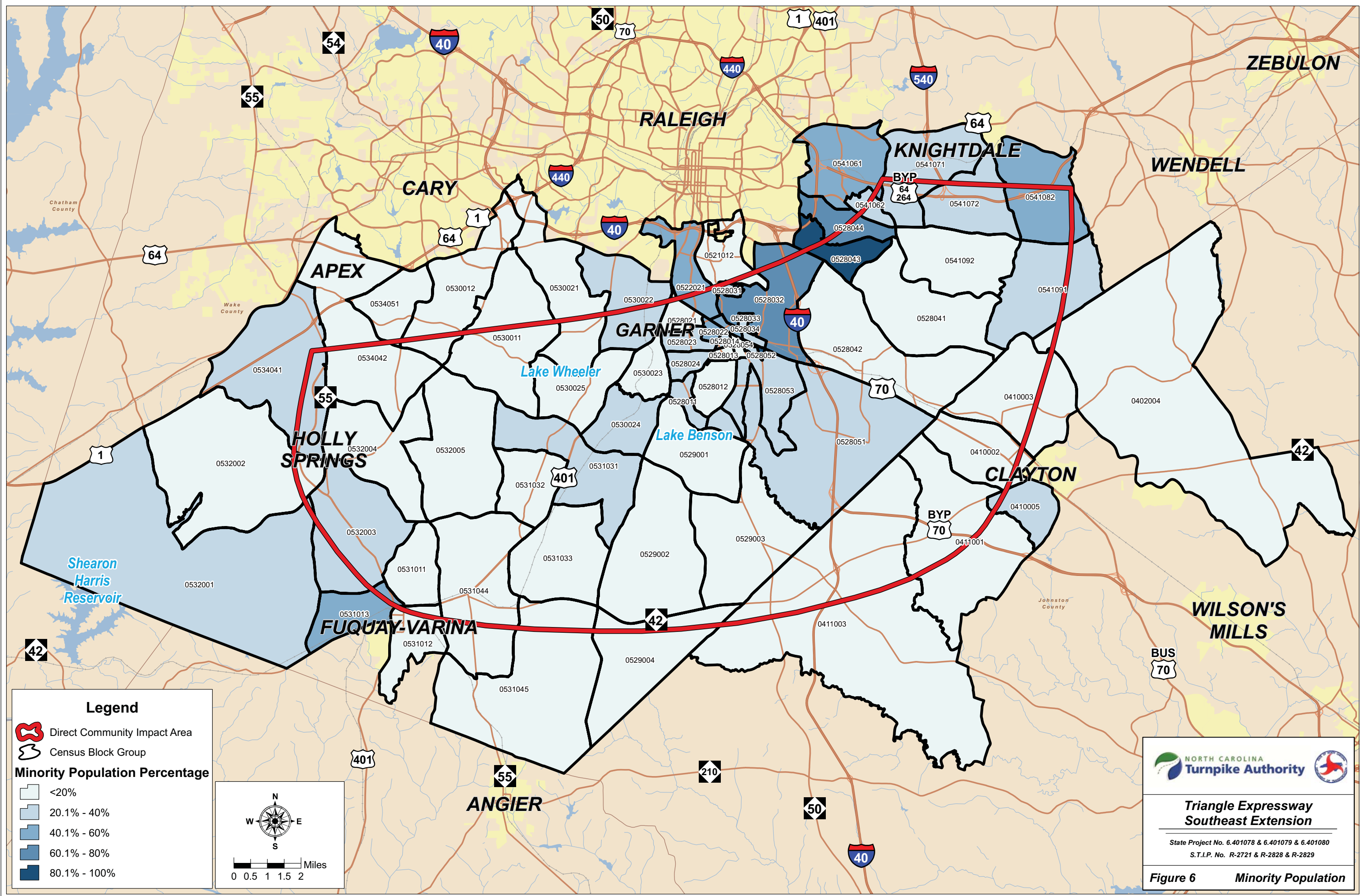
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Triangle Expressway Southeast Extension

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Figure 5 Population Change 1990-2000

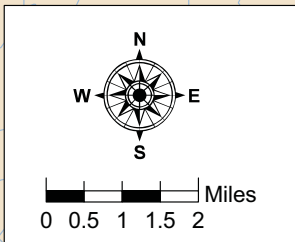


Legend

-  Direct Community Impact Area
-  Census Block Group

Minority Population Percentage

-  <20%
-  20.1% - 40%
-  40.1% - 60%
-  60.1% - 80%
-  80.1% - 100%

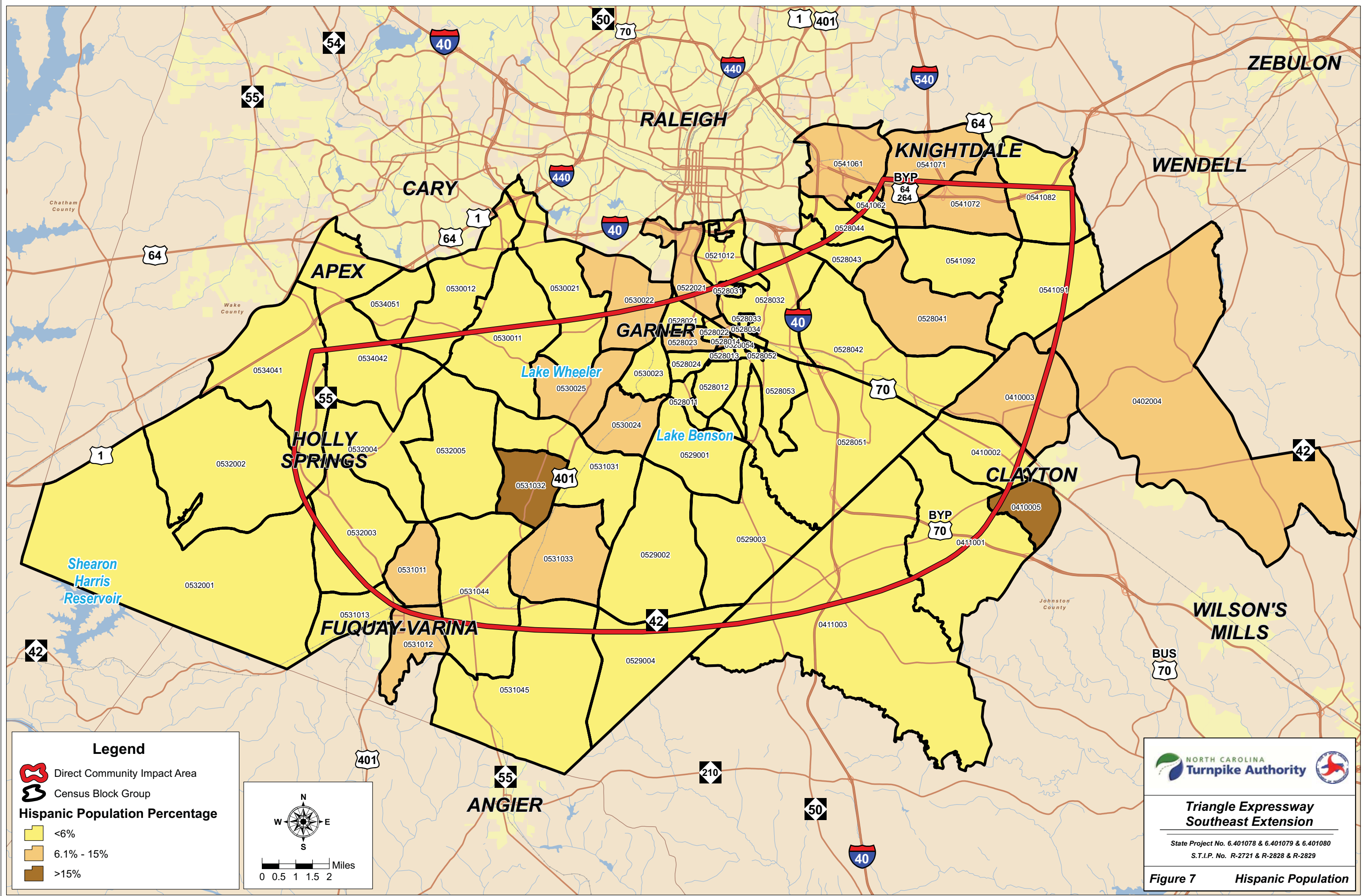




**Triangle Expressway
Southeast Extension**

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Figure 6 **Minority Population**



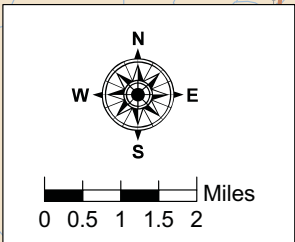
Legend

Direct Community Impact Area

Census Block Group

Hispanic Population Percentage

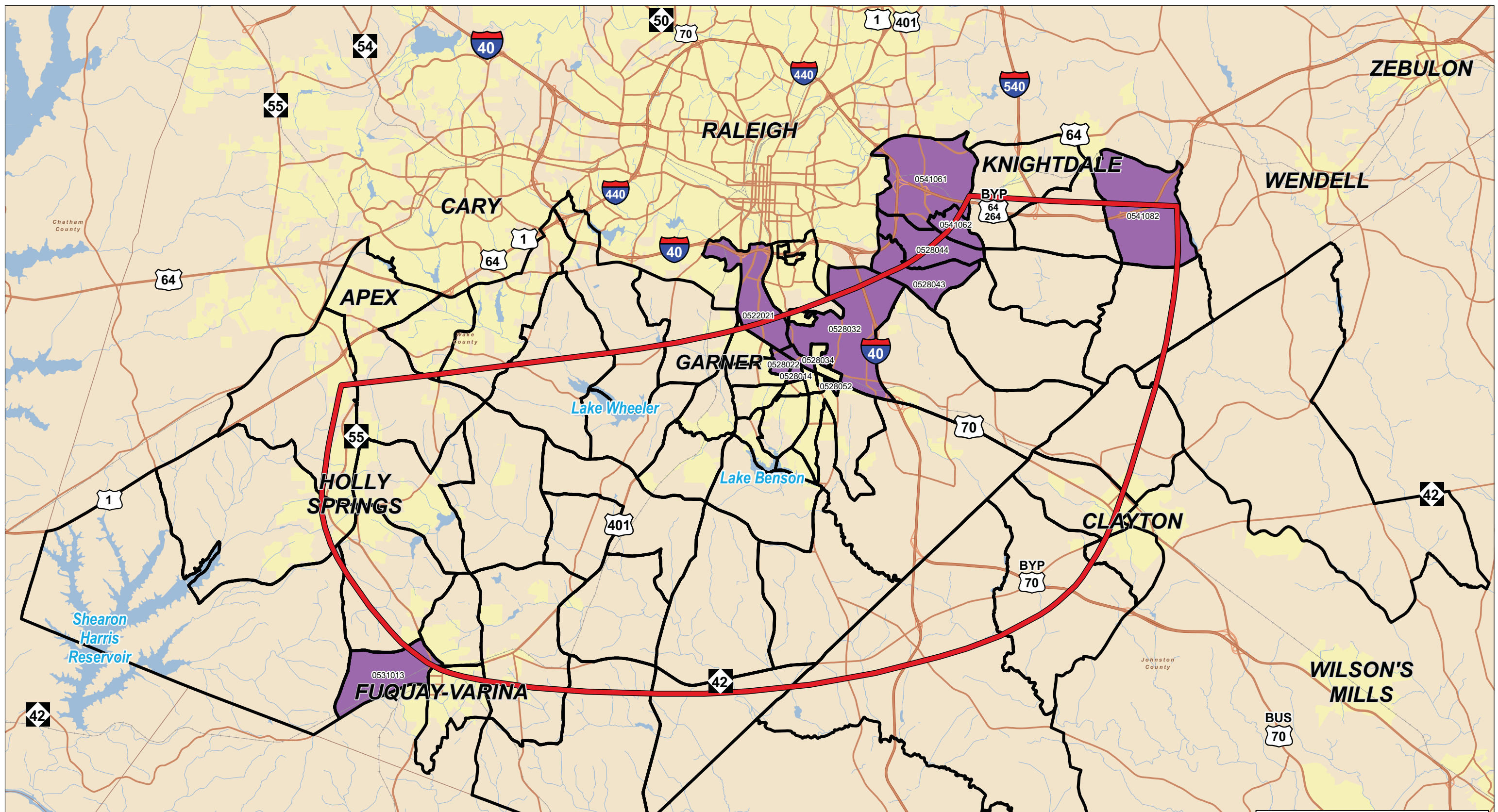
- <6%
- 6.1% - 15%
- >15%



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Figure 7 Hispanic Population



Legend

- Direct Community Impact Area
- Census Block Group
- Concentrated Minority Blockgroups**
- Blockgroups with a greater than 50% minority population, or a minority population at least 10% greater than the county average.

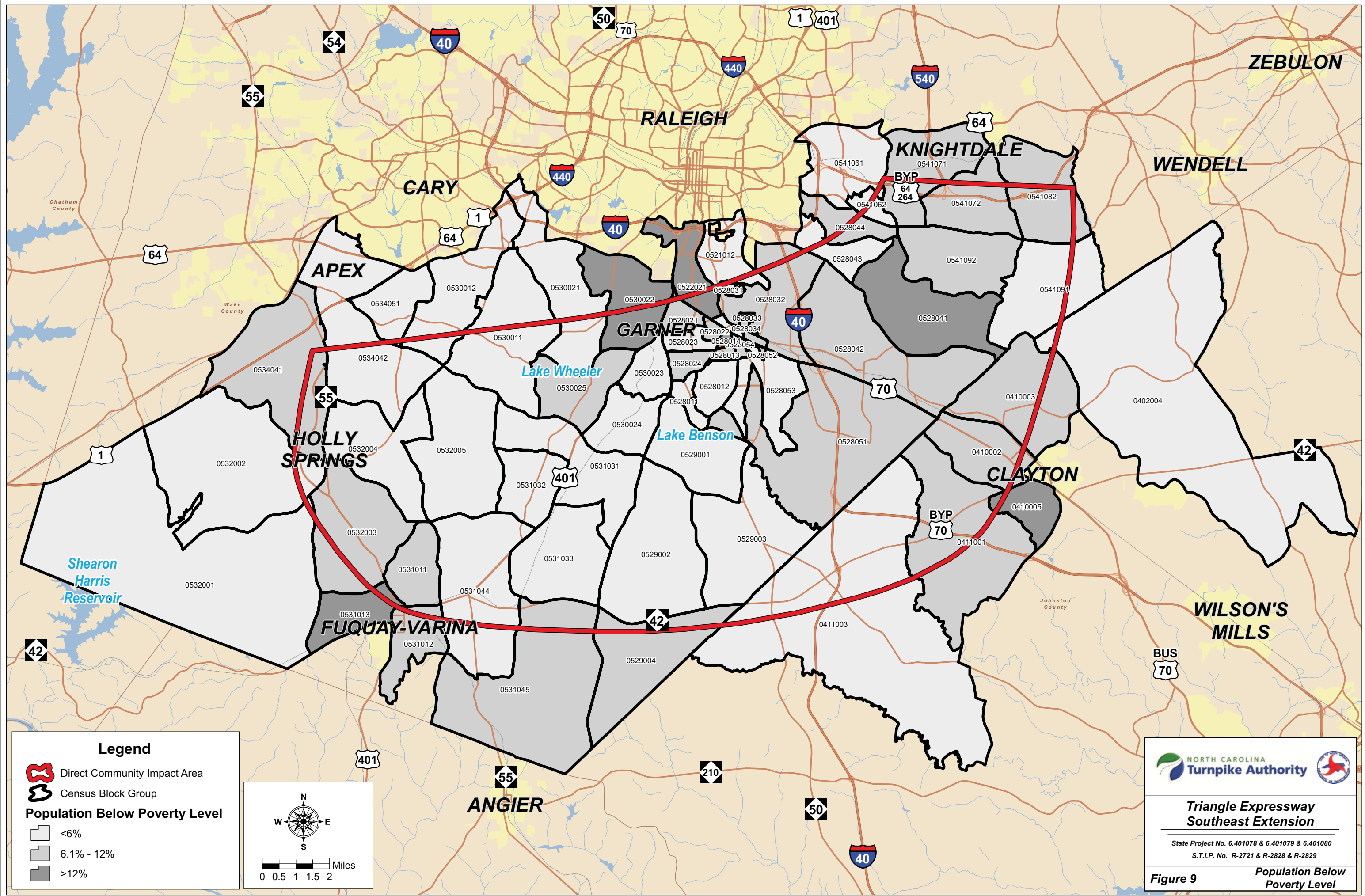
Miles
0 0.5 1 1.5 2

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Figure 8 Concentrated Minority Populations



Legend

- Direct Community Impact Area
- Census Block Group

Population Below Poverty Level

- <6%
- 6.1% - 12%
- >12%

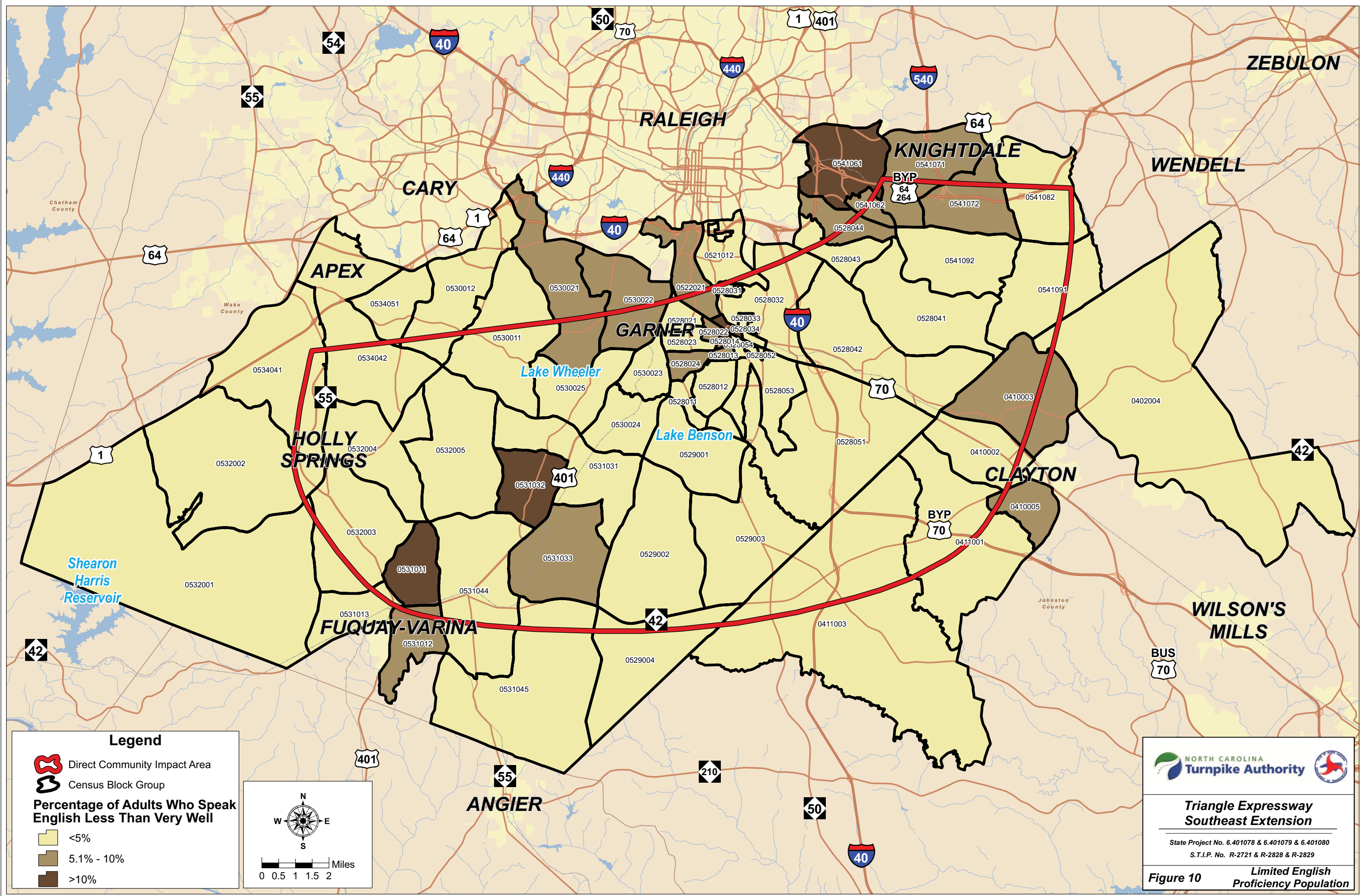
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Figure 9 Population Below Poverty Level

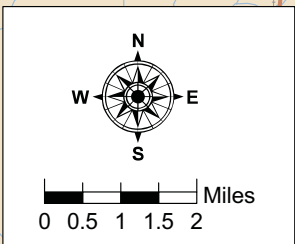


Legend

-  Direct Community Impact Area
-  Census Block Group

Percentage of Adults Who Speak English Less Than Very Well

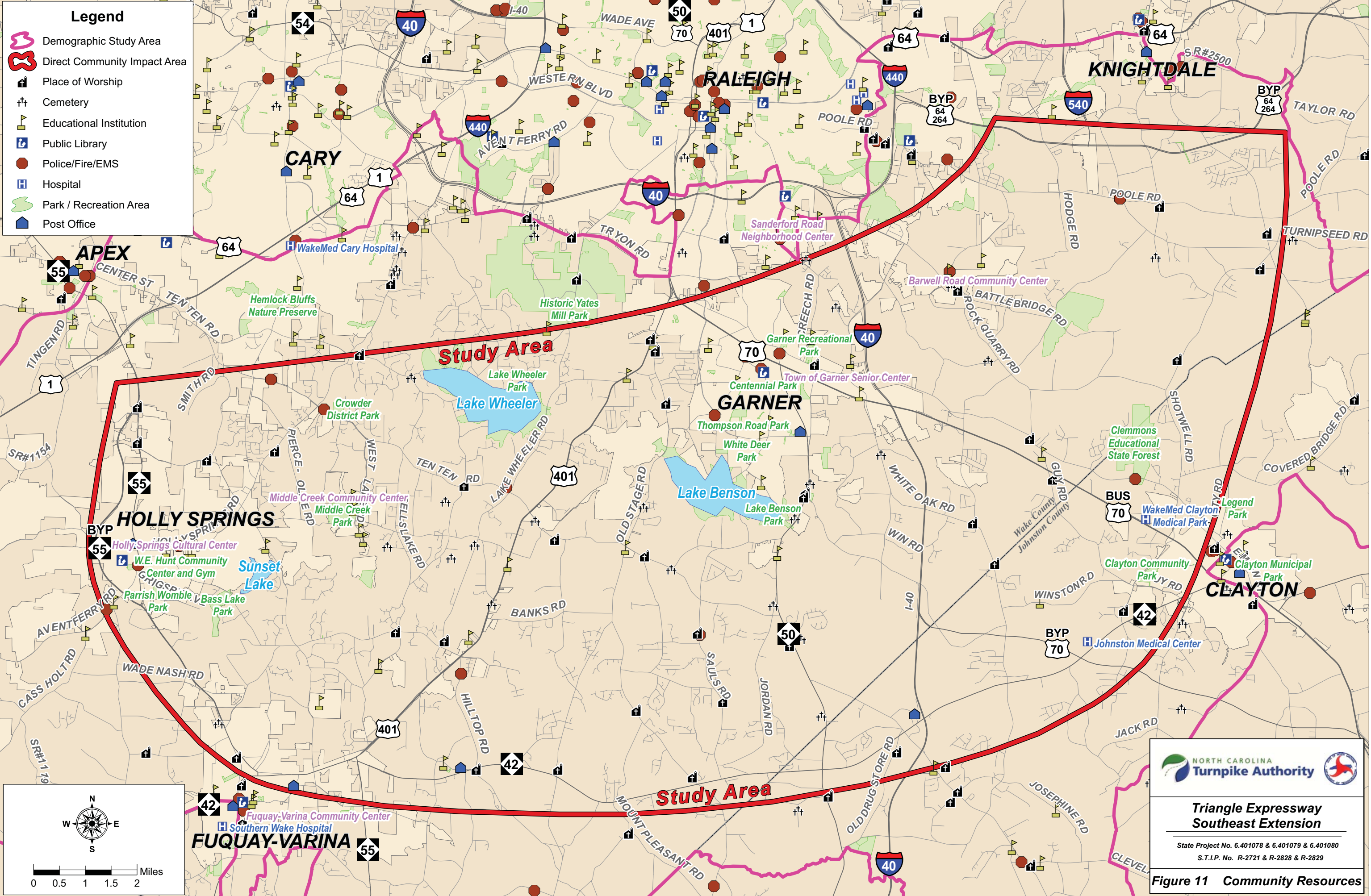
-  <5%
-  5.1% - 10%
-  >10%



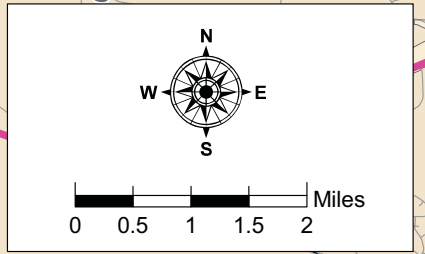
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Figure 10 Limited English Proficiency Population



- Legend**
- Demographic Study Area
 - Direct Community Impact Area
 - Place of Worship
 - Cemetery
 - Educational Institution
 - Public Library
 - Police/Fire/EMS
 - Hospital
 - Park / Recreation Area
 - Post Office



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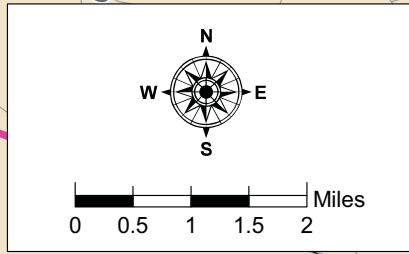
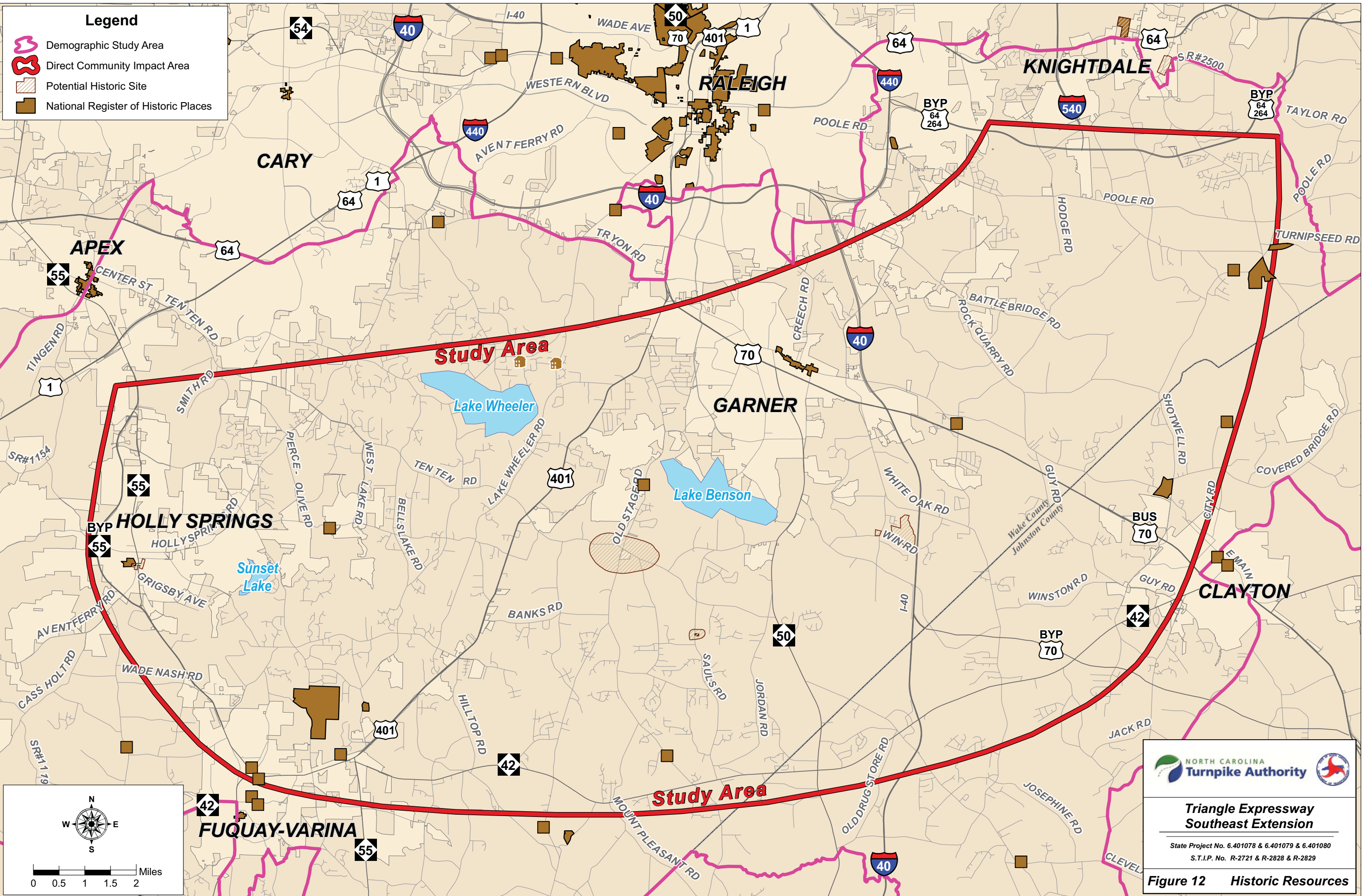
Triangle Expressway Southeast Extension

State Project No. 6.401078 & 6.401079 & 6.401080
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Figure 11 Community Resources

Legend

- Demographic Study Area
- Direct Community Impact Area
- Potential Historic Site
- National Register of Historic Places





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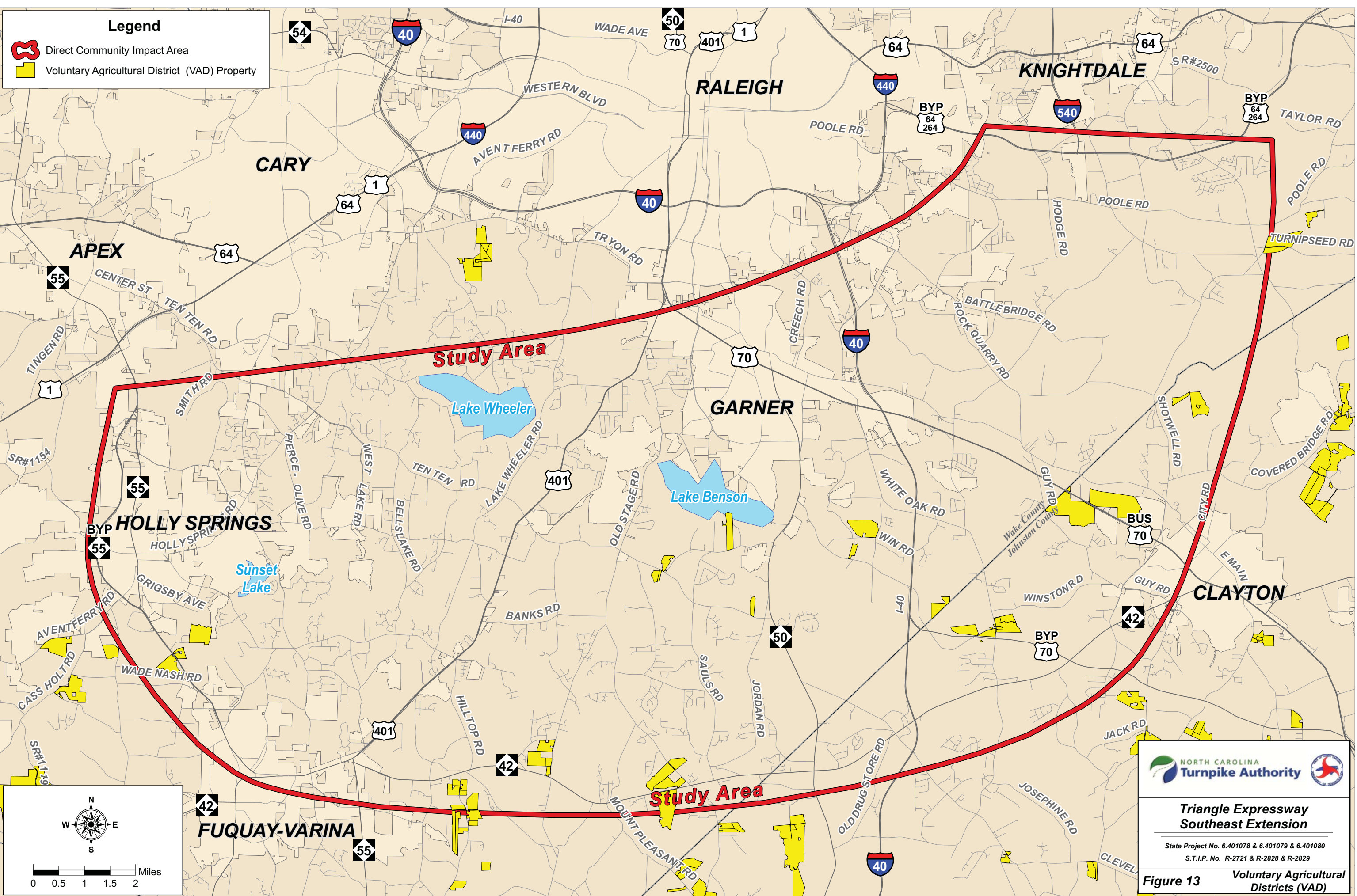
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Figure 12 Historic Resources

Legend

-  Direct Community Impact Area
-  Voluntary Agricultural District (VAD) Property



North arrow pointing North (N), South (S), East (E), and West (W).
 Scale bar showing 0, 0.5, 1, 1.5, and 2 miles.

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Triangle Expressway Southeast Extension

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Figure 13 Voluntary Agricultural Districts (VAD)

APPENDICES

Appendix A

Triangle Expressway – Southeast Extension Local Government Interviews

Name/Title	Representing	Time	Other Name/Title
January 29, 2010			
Gina Clapp, Planning Director	Holly Springs	10:00 a.m.	Heather Keefer, Elizabeth Goodson, and Stephanie Sudano (Town Engineering Dept.) Jenny Mizelle (Town Econ. Dev. Dept.) Dick Sears (Town Mayor) Kendra Parish (Town Planning Dept.) Len Bradley (Town Parks & Rec. Dept.)
February 1, 2010			
Chris Hills, Planning Director	Knightdale	4:00 p.m.	Terry Gleason (Town Council) Russell Killen (Town Mayor) Fred Boone (Town Engineer) Seth Lawless and Jennifer Currin (Planning Dept.)
February 3, 2010			
Berry Gray, Planning Director	Johnston County	2:30 p.m.	
February 10, 2010			
Dianne Khin, Planning Director	Apex	3:00 p.m.	Reed Hugerich (Transportation Planner) Russell Dalton (Transportation Engineer) Michael Dean (Planner)
February 11, 2010			
Brad Bass, Planning Director	Garner	3:00 p.m.	
February 16, 2010			
Michael Sorenson, Planning Director	Fuquay-Varina	9:30 a.m.	Andy Hedrick (Town Manager)
February 18, 2010			
Mitchell Silver, Planning Director	Raleigh	11:00 a.m.	Eric Lamb (Public Works Manager) Ken Bowers and Karen Duke (Planning Dept.) Julian Prosser (Asst. City Manager) Robert Hinson and Robert Massengill (Public Utilities Dept.) Victor Lesbock (Parks and Rec. Dept.)
February 23, 2010			
Jeff Ulma, Planning Director	Cary	2:00 p.m.	Ricky Barker, Phillip Smith, and Wayne Nicholas (Planning Dept.) Kristen Dwiggins and Lori Cover (Engineering Dept.)
February 25, 2010			
Tim Gardiner, Long Range Transportation Planner	Wake County	9:00 a.m.	Larry Morgan and Lynn Patrie (Planning Dept.) Tim Maloney (Interim PDI Director) Mark Edmonson (Real Estate Project Manager)
February 26, 2010			
Skip Browder, Planning Director	Clayton	10:00 a.m.	

APPENDIX B

Local Government Interview Questions

Specific questions were tailored to the interview participant to encourage participants to share points of view. Example questions included:

1. Are there any additional plans, policies, etc., that are relevant to our project?
2. Ask for a summary of current development trends, patterns, etc. Are there any proposed major development projects?
3. Ask for a summary of the community/organization's vision.
4. Does this project support local goals, objectives and policies? Is the project a specific component of any local plans (e.g., is it a part of an economic development plan).
5. What are the current factors influencing development in the community?
6. What are the major employers in the community; do residents generally work within the community or commute to jobs elsewhere?
7. What (recent) past projects (development, transportation, etc.) have had a major impact on the community?
8. What are the key elements of the community's history?
9. What are the jurisdictions' annexation plans (where applicable)?
10. What new schools are being planned or proposed?
11. What are the pedestrian and bike needs/plans in the project study area?
12. Is public transportation available in the area? How much is it used? Who uses it?
13. What local transportation projects are planned? What is the status of those plans?
14. What are the major transportation routes through the area? What are the characteristics of traffic on those routes?
15. What are the key truck/freight movement routes?
16. Verify the locations of rail lines/facilities.
17. Are there any cohesive Limited English Proficiency communities in the area? If so, could they recommend any community contacts?
18. Verify demographic data we've collected; ask for any more current data available.
19. Are there any senior facilities in the area?
20. What are the most important community landmarks? Community gathering places?
21. What are the most significant community boundaries/barriers?
22. Are there working agricultural operations, agricultural conservation districts, or agricultural preservation policies?
23. Are there organized community groups who should be involved in the project?
24. What are the general community feelings about the project?
25. What are the area's key crime statistics, trends, etc.
26. Are there any proposed recreation facilities?
27. Are there any redevelopment plans in the area?
28. What are the plans for future water/sewer service extension?
29. What are the key considerations for EMS services?
30. What input would the jurisdiction like to provide into the study process?
31. What is the best way to maintain contact with the jurisdiction to receive regular updates on development projects, socioeconomic trends, etc.

APPENDIX C
Detailed Population Characteristics Tables

Table 2. Population Change - 1990 and 2000

Block Group or Jurisdiction	Population		Growth	
	1990	2000	Actual Difference	Percent Change
North Carolina	6,628,637	8,046,500	1,417,863	21.4%
Wake County	423,380	627,850	204,470	48.3%
Raleigh	207,951	276,093	68,142	32.8%
Cary	43,858	94,536	50,678	115.6%
Apex	4,968	20,212	15,244	306.8%
Garner	14,967	17,757	2,790	18.6%
Holly Springs	908	9,192	8,284	912.3%
Fuquay-Varina	4,562	7,898	3,336	73.1%
Knightdale	1,884	5,958	4,074	216.2%
522.01 BG1	354	1,075	721	203.7%
528.01 BG6 (1990), 528.01 BG1 (2000)	354	1,075	721	203.7%
528.01 BG9 (1990), 528.01 BG2 (2000)	2,957	3,104	147	5.0%
528.01 BG5 (1990), 528.01 BG3 (2000)	802	689	-113	-14.1%
528.01 BG4 (1990), 528.01 BG4 (2000)	618	1,012	394	63.8%
528.02 BG8 (1990), 528.02 BG1 (2000)	1,365	1,486	121	8.9%
528.02 BG9 (1990), 528.02 BG2 (2000)	1,343	1,255	-88	-6.6%
528.02 BG7 (1990), 528.02 BG3 (2000)	1,562	1,647	85	5.4%
528.02 BG6 (1990), 528.02 BG4 (2000)	811	1,248	437	53.9%
528.03 BG5 (1990), 528.03 BG1 (2000)	605	582	-23	-3.8%
528.03 BG9 (1990), 528.03 BG2 (2000)	2,370	3,504	1,134	47.8%
528.03 BG3	655	859	204	31.1%
528.03 BG4	358	466	108	30.2%
528.04 BG1	899	1,362	463	51.5%
528.04 BG2	1,569	1,910	341	21.7%
528.04 BG3	745	940	195	26.2%
528.04 BG4	1,238	2,974	1,736	140.2%
528.05 BG1	3,316	3,863	547	16.5%
528.05 BG2	130	113	-17	-13.1%
528.05 BG3	532	2,992	2,460	462.4%
528.05 BG4	2,453	498	-1,955	-79.7%
529 BG1	1,602	2,173	571	35.6%
529 BG2	1,929	4,727	2,798	145.0%
529 BG3	1,873	3,653	1,780	95.0%
529 BG4	839	1,722	883	105.2%
530.01 BG1	2,823	4,907	2,084	73.8%
530.01 BG2	3,842	11,134	7,292	189.8%
530.02 BG1	3,330	4,473	1,143	34.3%
530.02 BG2	1,234	1,291	57	4.6%
530.02 BG3	1,010	1,043	33	3.3%
530.02 BG4	449	1,474	1,025	228.3%
530.02 BG5	1,448	1,597	149	10.3%
531.02 BG1 (1990), 531.01 BG1 (2000)	738	1,718	980	132.8%
531.02 BG2 (1990), 531.01 BG2 (2000)	1,870	2,774	904	48.3%
531.02 BG3 (1990), 531.01 BG3 (2000)	1,332	2,159	827	62.1%
531.02 BG4 (1990), 531.03 BG1 (2000)	2,313	3,312	999	43.2%
531.02 BG5 (1990), 531.03 BG2 (2000)	1,729	2,578	849	49.1%
531.03 BG3	1,660	2,522	862	51.9%
531.04 BG4	2,384	3,531	1,147	48.1%
531.04 BG5	2,196	4,156	1,960	89.3%
532 BG1	1,049	1,818	769	73.3%
532 BG2	419	1,620	1,201	286.6%
532 BG3	1,620	4,515	2,895	178.7%
532 BG4	1,466	6,109	4,643	316.7%
532 BG5	1,672	3,031	1,359	81.3%

Table 2. Population Change - 1990 and 2000

Block Group or Jurisdiction	Population		Growth	
	1990	2000	Actual Difference	Percent Change
534.04 BG1	2,199	4,150	1,951	88.7%
534.04 BG2	4,609	10,018	5,409	117.4%
534.05 BG1	591	3,818	3,227	546.0%
541.02 BG1	3,283	7,609	4,326	131.8%
541.02 BG2	1,760	2,170	410	23.3%
541.01 BG9 (1990), 541.05 BG1 and 541.06 BG1 (2000)	4,132	10,099	5,967	144.5%
541.01 BG2 (1990), 541.06 BG2 (2000)	741	890	149	20.1%
541.03 BG3 (1990), 541.07 BG1 (2000)	2,883	6,138	3,255	112.9%
541.03 BG4 (1990), 541.07 BG2 and 541.09 BG2 (2000)	3,500	3,983	483	20.1%
541.03 BG1 (1990), 541.08 BG1 (2000)	753	761	8	1.1%
541.03 BG2 (1990), 541.08 BG2 (2000)	2,108	3,983	1,875	88.9%
544.03 BG1 (1990), 541.09 BG1 (2000)	603	894	291	48.3%
544.01 BG1	1,988	2,499	511	25.7%
544.02 BG3	878	1,212	334	38.0%
Johnston County	81,306	121,995	40,689	50.0%
Clayton	4,756	6,973	2,217	46.6%
402 BG4	1,661	4,669	3,008	181.1%
410 BG1	931	862	-69	-7.4%
410 BG2	1,660	2,999	1,339	80.7%
410 BG3	1,327	2,451	1,124	84.7%
410 BG4	1,854	2,268	414	22.3%
410 BG5	1,593	2,954	1,361	85.4%
411 BG1	2,871	4,952	2,081	72.5%
411 BG3	3,018	9,691	6,673	221.1%
Total Demographic Study Area	112,723	200,057	87,334	77.5%

Source: US Census Bureau (2000) (American FactFinder Web site: <http://factfinder.Census.gov>)
 Summary File 1 (100-Percent Data), Table P1 – TOTAL POPULATION (2000); Table P001. – PERSONS (1990).
 Figure 3 shows the Census boundaries.

Table 3. Population by Race and Ethnicity (2000)

Block Group or Jurisdiction	Total Population	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic or Latino	Total Minority Population [#]
North Carolina	8,046,500	6,028,935 (74.9%)	1,722,553 (21.4%)	96,592 (1.3%)	112,690 (1.4%)	3,983 (0.1%)	378,318 (4.7%)	2,400,260 (29.8%)
Wake County	627,850	473,399 (75.4%)	122,431 (19.5%)	1,884 (<0.1%)	21,347 (3.4%)	244 (<0.1%)	33,904 (5.4%)	188,912 (30.1%)
Raleigh	276,093	185,534 (67.2%)	75,926 (27.5%)	828 (0.3%)	9,387 (3.4%)	118 (<0.1%)	19,326 (7.0%)	109,413 (39.6%)
Cary	94,526	79,316 (83.9%)	5,767 (6.1%)	189 (0.2%)	7,657 (8.1%)	28 (<0.1%)	4,065 (4.3%)	19,555 (20.7%)
Apex	20,212	17,503 (86.6%)	1,516 (7.5%)	40 (0.2%)	869 (4.3%)	12 (<0.1%)	9,689 (3.2%)	2,145 (30.8%)
Garner	17,757	12,465 (70.2%)	4,777 (26.9%)	71 (0.4%)	195 (1.1%)	4 (<0.1%)	835 (4.7%)	2,563 (32.5%)
Holly Springs	9,192	7,243 (78.8%)	1,700 (18.5%)	37 (0.3%)	110 (1.2%)	1 (<0.1%)	276 (3.0%)	2,199 (24.6%)
Fuquay-Varina	7,898	5,821 (73.7%)	1,919 (24.3%)	14 (0.4%)	39 (0.5%)	0 (0.0%)	584 (7.4%)	2,563 (32.5%)
Knightdale	5,958	4,188 (70.3%)	1,591 (26.7%)	18 (0.3%)	89 (1.5%)	2 (<0.1%)	220 (3.7%)	1,938 (32.6%)
522.01 BG1	1,371	769 (56.1%)	540 (39.4%)	5 (0.4%)	23 (1.7%)	1 (0.1%)	136 (9.9%)	648 (47.3%)

Table 3. Population by Race and Ethnicity (2000)

Block Group or Jurisdiction	Total Population	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic or Latino	Total Minority Population#
528.01 BG1	1,075	806 (75.0%)	232 (21.6%)	3 (0.3%)	28 (2.6%)	0 (0.0%)	24 (2.2%)	314 (29.2%)
528.01 BG2	3,104	2,517 (81.1%)	506 (16.3%)	15 (0.5%)	22 (0.7%)	0 (0.0%)	50 (1.6%)	428 (13.8%)
528.01 BG3	689	636 (92.3%)	45 (6.5%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (0.3%)	0 (0.0%)	13 (1.9%)	161 (23.4%)
528.01 BG4	1,012	720 (71.2%)	256 (25.3%)	0 (0.0%)	23 (2.3%)	0 (0.0%)	363 (35.9%)	737 (72.8%)
528.02 BG1	1,486	1,211 (81.5%)	230 (15.5%)	9 (0.6%)	21 (1.4%)	1 (0.1%)	36 (2.4%)	350 (23.6%)
528.02 BG2	1,255	718 (57.2%)	489 (39.0%)	5 (0.4%)	20 (1.6%)	0 (0.0%)	46 (3.7%)	505 (40.2%)
528.02 BG3	1,647	1,229 (74.6%)	379 (23.0%)	5 (0.3%)	11 (0.7%)	1 ($< 0.1\%$)	153 (9.3%)	539 (32.7%)
528.02 BG4	1,248	922 (73.9%)	292 (23.4%)	2 (0.2%)	15 (1.2%)	0 (0.0%)	40 (3.2%)	391 (31.3%)
528.03 BG1	582	454 (78.1%)	115 (19.8%)	4 (0.7%)	3 (0.5%)	0 (0.0%)	28 (4.8%)	139 (23.9%)
528.03 BG2	3,504	1,201 (34.3%)	2,197 (62.7%)	2 ($< 0.1\%$)	31 (0.9%)	1 ($< 0.1\%$)	112 (3.2%)	2,488 (71.0%)
528.03 BG3	859	536 (62.4%)	306 (35.6%)	2 (0.2%)	3 (0.3%)	1 (0.1%)	31 (3.6%)	279 (32.5%)
528.03 BG4	466	241 (51.7%)	204 (43.8%)	7 (1.5%)	1 (0.2%)	0 (0.0%)	36 (7.7%)	280 (60.1%)
528.04 BG1	1,362	1,107 (81.3%)	227 (16.7%)	1 ($< 0.1\%$)	11 (0.8%)	0 (0.0%)	108 (7.9%)	292 (21.4%)
528.04 BG2	1,910	1,532 (80.2%)	338 (17.7%)	8 (0.4%)	13 (0.7%)	0 (0.0%)	34 (1.8%)	518 (27.1%)
528.04 BG3	940	166 (17.7%)	749 (79.7%)	3 (0.3%)	5 (0.5%)	0 (0.0%)	35 (3.7%)	779 (82.9%)
528.04 BG4	2,974	770 (25.9%)	2,114 (71.1%)	15 (0.5%)	33 (1.1%)	0 (0.0%)	172 (5.8%)	2,376 (79.9%)
528.05 BG1	3,863	2,816 (72.9%)	970 (25.1%)	19 (0.5%)	23 (0.6%)	0 (0.0%)	116 (3.0%)	1,201 (31.1%)
528.05 BG2	113	5 (4.4%)	108 (95.6%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.9%)	110 (97.3%)
528.05 BG3	2,992	1,939 (64.8%)	981 (32.8%)	12 (0.4%)	27 (0.9%)	0 (0.0%)	72 (2.4%)	1,124 (37.6%)
528.05 BG4	498	410 (82.3%)	74 (14.9%)	0 (0.0%)	12 (2.4%)	0 (0.0%)	29 (5.8%)	162 (32.5%)
529 BG1	2,173	1,804 (83.0%)	341 (15.7%)	1 ($< 0.1\%$)	4 (0.2%)	0 (0.0%)	113 (5.2%)	418 (19.2%)
529 BG2	4,727	4,155 (87.9%)	496 (10.5%)	24 (0.5%)	19 (0.4%)	0 (0.0%)	113 (2.4%)	728 (15.4%)
529 BG3	3,653	3,291 (90.1%)	300 (8.2%)	22 (0.6%)	7 (0.2%)	2 ($< 0.1\%$)	120 (3.3%)	467 (12.8%)
529 BG4	1,722	1,546 (89.8%)	127 (7.4%)	15 (0.9%)	5 (0.3%)	0 (0.0%)	96 (5.6%)	264 (15.3%)
530.01 BG1	4,907	4,637 (94.5%)	98 (2.0%)	15 (0.3%)	98 (2.0%)	2 ($< 0.1\%$)	78 (5.5%)	371 (7.6%)
530.01 BG2	11,134	9,876 (88.7%)	278 (2.5%)	4 ($< 0.1\%$)	857 (7.7%)	2 ($< 0.1\%$)	178 (11.3%)	1,441 (12.9%)
530.02 BG1	4,473	3,913 (87.5%)	353 (7.9%)	13 (0.3%)	130 (2.9%)	2 ($< 0.1\%$)	121 (12.5%)	581 (13.0%)

Table 3. Population by Race and Ethnicity (2000)

Block Group or Jurisdiction	Total Population	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic or Latino	Total Minority Population#
530.02 BG2	1,291	941 (72.9%)	328 (25.4%)	6 (0.5%)	1 (< 0.1%)	0 (0.0%)	86 (27.1%)	333 (25.8%)
530.02 BG3	1,043	970 (93.0%)	48 (4.6%)	10 (1.0%)	11 (1.1%)	0 (0.0%)	40 (7.0%)	132 (12.7%)
530.02 BG4	1,474	1,080 (73.3%)	348 (23.6%)	19 (1.3%)	4 (0.3%)	0 (0.0%)	152 (10.3%)	489 (33.2%)
530.02 BG5	1,597	1,460 (91.4%)	104 (6.5%)	6 (0.4%)	10 (0.6%)	1 (< 0.1%)	105 (6.6%)	228 (14.3%)
531.01 BG1	1,718	1,462 (85.1%)	227 (13.2%)	10 (0.6%)	5 (0.3%)	0 (0.0%)	185 (10.8%)	457 (26.6%)
531.01 BG2	2,774	2,341 (84.4%)	361 (13.0%)	14 (0.5%)	19 (0.7%)	0 (0.0%)	191 (6.9%)	627 (22.6%)
531.01 BG3	2,159	1,231 (57.0%)	892 (41.3%)	9 (0.4%)	6 (0.3%)	1 (< 0.1%)	65 (3.0%)	1,008 (46.7%)
531.03 BG1	3,312	2,663 (79.5%)	593 (17.9%)	7 (0.2%)	26 (0.8%)	0 (0.0%)	106 (3.2%)	757 (22.9%)
531.03 BG2	2,578	2,261 (87.7%)	286 (11.1%)	8 (0.3%)	13 (0.5%)	1 (< 0.1%)	400 (15.5%)	711 (27.6%)
531.03 BG3	2,522	2,076 (82.3%)	386 (15.3%)	8 (0.3%)	18 (0.7%)	0 (0.0%)	202 (8.0%)	645 (25.6%)
531.04 BG4	3,531	3,178 (90.0%)	297 (8.4%)	7 (0.2%)	32 (0.9%)	2 (< 0.1%)	148 (4.2%)	497 (14.1%)
531.04 BG5	4,156	3,832 (92.2%)	274 (6.6%)	21 (0.5%)	8 (0.2%)	2 (< 0.1%)	199 (4.8%)	549 (13.2%)
532 BG1	1,818	1,400 (77.0%)	356 (19.6%)	14 (0.8%)	16 (0.9%)	4 (0.2%)	73 (4.0%)	532 (29.3%)
532 BG2	1,620	1,319 (81.4%)	266 (16.4%)	2 (0.1%)	15 (0.9%)	0 (0.0%)	55 (3.4%)	307 (19.0%)
532 BG3	4,515	3,052 (67.6%)	1,336 (29.6%)	27 (0.6%)	54 (1.2%)	0 (0.0%)	153 (3.4%)	1,619 (35.9%)
532 BG4	6,109	5,272 (86.3)	709 (11.6%)	18 (0.3%)	49 (0.8%)	2 (< 0.1%)	122 (2.0%)	979 (16.0%)
532 BG5	3,031	2,655 (87.6%)	321 (10.6%)	3 (0.1%)	12 (0.4%)	3 (0.1%)	39 (1.3%)	400 (13.2%)
534.04 BG1	4,150	2,984 (71.9%)	979 (23.6%)	17 (0.4%)	108 (2.6%)	0 (0.0%)	212 (5.1%)	1,347 (32.5%)
534.04 BG2	10,018	8,515 (85.0%)	1,102 (11.0%)	10 (0.1%)	270 (2.7%)	3 (< 0.1%)	351 (3.5%)	1,540 (15.4%)
534.05 BG1	3,818	3,379 (88.5%)	168 (4.4%)	2 (< 0.1%)	221 (5.8%)	1 (< 0.1%)	46 (1.2%)	496 (13.0%)
541.02 BG1	7,609	5,669 (74.5%)	1,583 (20.8%)	15 (0.2%)	175 (2.3%)	0 (0.0%)	338 (5.1%)	2,443 (32.1%)
541.02 BG2	2,170	1,484 (68.4%)	649 (29.9%)	1 (< 0.1%)	19 (0.9%)	1 (< 0.1%)	180 (8.3%)	886 (40.8%)
541.05 BG1	6,840	5,150 (75.3%)	1,327 (19.4%)	14 (0.2%)	246 (3.6%)	2 (< 0.1%)	116 (1.7%)	1,843 (26.9%)
541.06 BG1	3,259	1,349 (41.4%)	1,773 (54.4%)	6 (0.2%)	55 (1.7%)	1 (< 0.1%)	440 (13.5%)	2,309 (70.8%)
541.06 BG2	890	570 (64.0%)	301 (33.8%)	6 (0.7%)	3 (0.3%)	0 (0.0%)	30 (3.4%)	427 (48.0%)
541.07 BG1	6,138	4,640 (75.6%)	1,313 (21.4%)	24 (0.4%)	80 (1.3%)	3 (< 0.1%)	485 (7.9%)	1,964 (32.0%)
541.07 BG2	2,420	1,863 (77.0%)	525 (21.7%)	7 (0.3%)	5 (0.2%)	1 (< 0.1%)	220 (9.1%)	779 (32.2%)

Table 3. Population by Race and Ethnicity (2000)

Block Group or Jurisdiction	Total Population	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic or Latino	Total Minority Population [#]
541.08 BG1	761	673 (88.5)	69 (9.1%)	1 (0.1%)	9 (1.2%)	0 (0.0%)	34 (4.5%)	117 (15.4%)
541.08 BG2	3,983	2,286 (57.4%)	1,541 (38.7%)	16 (0.4%)	56 (1.4%)	0 (0.0%)	187 (4.7%)	1,878 (47.2%)
541.09 BG1	894	704 (78.8%)	171 (19.1%)	3 (0.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	18 (2.0%)	76 (8.5%)
541.09 BG2	1,563	1,264 (80.9%)	256 (16.4%)	16 (1.0%)	1 (< 0.1%)	0 (0.0%)	34 (2.2%)	357 (22.8%)
544.01 BG1	2,499	2,014 (80.6%)	427 (17.1%)	12 (0.5%)	7 (0.3%)	0 (0.0%)	170 (6.8%)	689 (27.6%)
544.02 BG3	1,212	955 (78.8%)	231 (19.1%)	4 (0.3%)	2 (0.2%)	0 (0.0%)	27 (2.2%)	360 (29.7%)
Johnston County	121,955	101,368 (83.1%)	19,031 (15.6%)	368 (0.3%)	366 (0.3%)	43 (<0.1%)	9,934 (7.7%)	30,140 (24.7%)
Clayton	6,973	5,453 (78.2%)	1,388 (19.9%)	14 (0.2%)	55 (0.8%)	1 (<0.1%)	704 (10.1%)	2,145 (30.8%)
402 BG4	4,669	4,118 (88.2%)	481 (10.3)	19 (0.4%)	28 (0.6%)	0 (0.0%)	462 (9.9%)	887 (19.0%)
410 BG1	862	814 (94.4%)	42 (4.9%)	1 (0.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	38 (4.4%)	60 (7.0%)
410 BG2	2,999	2,576 (85.9%)	366 (12.2%)	6 (0.2%)	30 (1.0%)	0 (0.0%)	180 (6.0%)	516 (17.2%)
410 BG3	2,451	2,277 (92.9%)	135 (5.5%)	0 (0.0%)	12 (0.5%)	5 (0.2%)	152 (6.2%)	455 (18.6%)
410 BG4	2,268	1,388 (61.2%)	821 (36.2%)	2 (0.1%)	16 (0.7%)	0 (0.0%)	152 (6.7%)	1,167 (51.5%)
410 BG5	2,954	2,236 (75.7%)	665 (22.5%)	15 (0.5%)	24 (0.8%)	0 (0.0%)	452 (15.3%)	1,017 (34.4%)
411 BG1	4,952	4,016 (81.1%)	847 (17.1%)	30 (0.6%)	15 (0.3%)	1 (< 0.1%)	168 (3.4%)	1,093 (22.1%)
411 BG3	9,691	8,712 (89.9%)	843 (8.7%)	58 (0.6%)	29 (0.3%)	3 (< 0.1%)	368 (3.8%)	1,423 (14.7%)
Total Demographic Study Area	200,057	156,733 (78.3%)	37,096 (18.5%)	675 (0.3%)	3,160 (1.6%)	49 (<0.1%)	9,689 (4.8%)	52,491 (26.2%)

*Hispanic or Latino of any race(s).

[#]Total population minus the total non-Hispanic white population (data not shown).

Source: US Census Bureau (2000) (American FactFinder Web site: <http://factfinder.Census.gov>)

Summary File 1 Total Population (100-Percent Data), Table P7. – RACE; Table P8. – HISPANIC OR LATINO BY RACE;

Summary File 3 Total Population (100-Perent Data), Table P7. – HISPANIC OR LATINO BY RACE.

Table 4. Population by Age Group and Median Age (2000)

Area or Census Tract and Block Group	Total Population	Percent ≤18 Years	Percent ≥65 Years	Median Age
North Carolina	8,049,313	24.4	12.0	35.3
Wake County	627,846	25.1	7.4	32.9
Raleigh	276,093	20.9	8.3	30.9
Cary	94,536	29.1	5.4	33.7
Apex	20,212	30.8	4.0	31.2
Garner	17,757	25.0	10.9	35.8
Holly Springs	9,192	31.3	2.8	30.7
Fuquay-Varina	7,898	27.3	13.0	32.6
Knightdale	5,958	31.3	2.8	30.7
522.01 BG1	1,371	16.8	10.2	33.7
528.01 BG1	1,075	27.2	5.5	35.5
528.01 BG2	3,104	25.4	6.5	37.9
528.01 BG3	689	17.9	24.5	45.5
528.01 BG4	1,012	19.9	17.1	29.5
528.02 BG1	1,486	19.4	15.7	38.0
528.02 BG2	1,255	26.5	5.8	29.9
528.02 BG3	1,647	24.4	9.5	35.2
528.02 BG4	1,248	26.5	11.1	36.2
528.03 BG1	582	24.2	19.4	39.0
528.03 BG2	3,504	30.0	8.6	31.8
528.04 BG1	1,362	22.5	7.6	35.3
528.04 BG2	1,910	23.5	9.2	38.5
528.04 BG3	940	31.0	4.9	33.4
528.04 BG4	2,974	32.4	3.8	29.9
528.05 BG1	3,863	26.6	6.8	35.6
528.05 BG2	113	16.8	32.7	49.3
528.05 BG3	2,992	26.8	10.0	36.6
528.05 BG4	498	21.9	17.5	41.3
529 BG1	2,173	28.7	6.3	34.9
529 BG2	4,727	30.1	4.0	34.4
529 BG3	3,653	28.7	6.1	34.9
529 BG4	1,722	30.6	5.0	31.4
530.01 BG1	4,907	29.4	5.6	38.6
530.01 BG2	11,134	32.8	4.8	37.1
530.02 BG1	4,473	22.5	7.2	34.1
530.02 BG2	1,291	22.6	10.5	35.8
530.02 BG3	1,043	20.8	13.9	41.6
530.02 BG4	1,474	27.1	5.0	32.7
530.02 BG5	1,597	23.5	8.2	37.1
531.01 BG1	1,718	29.6	8.6	30.9
531.01 BG2	2,774	25.3	13.9	34.6
531.01 BG3	2,159	31.4	10.8	32.1
531.03 BG1	3,312	29.3	5.2	34.5
531.03 BG2	2,578	26.8	4.8	31.9
531.03 BG3	2,522	28.5	5.3	31.6
531.04 BG4	3,531	28.1	7.4	36.5
531.04 BG5	4,156	27.2	7.2	33.6
532 BG1	1,818	26.6	7.2	34.7
532 BG2	1,620	29.9	5.1	31.9
532 BG3	4,515	29.2	4.5	30.4
532 BG4	6,109	31.4	2.9	33.6
532 BG5	3,031	31.7	3.3	35.2

Table 4. Population by Age Group and Median Age (2000)

Area or Census Tract and Block Group	Total Population	Percent ≤18 Years	Percent ≥65 Years	Median Age
534.04 BG1	4,150	29.2	8.2	32.0
534.04 BG2	10,018	31.5	4.2	34.2
534.05 BG1	3,818	31.1	5.2	35.3
541.02 BG1	7,609	29.3	4.4	32.5
541.02 BG2	2,170	28.6	8.8	34.7
541.05 BG1	6,840	24.8	5.0	33.1
541.06 BG1	3,259	34.0	3.1	29.8
541.06 BG2	890	27.0	3.0	32.9
541.07 BG1	6,138	29.3	6.5	32.1
541.07 BG2	2,420	27.3	6.2	32.2
541.08 BG1	761	24.3	10.6	35.9
541.08 BG2	3,983	32.2	2.9	30.7
541.09 BG1	894	31.1	4.9	34.7
541.09 BG2	1,563	26.2	5.7	34.8
544.01 BG1	2,499	27.6	4.8	32.2
544.02 BG3	1,212	27.0	7.0	36.2
Johnston County	121,965	26.1	9.8	34.2
Clayton	6,973	26.8	10.0	32.6
402 BG4	4,669	29.1	4.7	32.0
410 BG1	862	16.5	25.2	46.3
410 BG2	2,999	27.8	6.5	31.6
410 BG3	2,451	25.3	7.8	36.3
410 BG4	2,268	29.3	9.5	33.4
410 BG5	2,954	26.8	10.4	31.7
411 BG1	4,952	30.1	4.8	32.5
411 BG3	9,691	28.5	3.6	31.9
Total Demographic Study Area	200,057	28.4	6.4	33.9

Source: US Census Bureau (2000) (American FactFinder Web site: <http://factfinder.Census.gov>)
Summary File 1 Total Population (100-Percent Data), Table P12. – SEX BY AGE; Table P13. – MEDIAN AGE.

Table 5. Median Household Income (1999)*

Block Group or Jurisdiction	Total Households	Median Household Income in 1999 (\$)	Block Group or Jurisdiction	Total Households	Median Household Income in 1999 (\$)
North Carolina	3,133,282	39,184	531.01 BG1	587	53,826
Wake County	242,133	54,988	531.01 BG2	1,144	43,519
Raleigh	112,727	46,612	531.01 BG3	791	44,861
Cary	34,297	75,122	531.03 BG1	1,223	57,401
Apex	7,386	71,052	531.03 BG2	869	55,865
Garner	6,933	47,380	531.03 BG3	883	51,683
Holly Springs	3,235	69,550	531.04 BG4	1,281	65,208
Fuquay-Varina	3,130	42,903	531.04 BG5	1,576	46,220
Knightdale	2,195	56,021	532 BG1	673	49,141
522.01 BG1	564	40,550	532 BG2	572	68,833
528.01 BG1	390	83,558	532 BG3	1,722	51,653
528.01 BG2	1,196	56,324	532 BG4	2,104	79,940
528.01 BG3	273	58,304	532 BG5	1,060	80,549
528.01 BG4	375	25,817	534.04 BG1	1,508	48,971
528.02 BG1	626	52,045	534.04 BG2	3,493	73,091

Table 5. Median Household Income (1999)*

Block Group or Jurisdiction	Total Households	Median Household Income in 1999 (\$)	Block Group or Jurisdiction	Total Households	Median Household Income in 1999 (\$)
528.02 BG2	557	36,250	534.05 BG1	1,337	91,622
528.02 BG3	647	45,781	541.02 BG1	2,768	56,659
528.02 BG4	517	49,046	541.02 BG2	824	47,155
528.03 BG1	240	33,750	541.05 BG1	2,775	69,691
528.03 BG2	1,277	41,424	541.06 BG1	1,015	56,188
528.03 BG3	406	31,892	541.06 BG2	390	52,813
528.03 BG4	206	35,909	541.07 BG1	2,233	55,423
528.04 BG1	560	44,519	541.07 BG2	905	46,705
528.04 BG2	811	45,580	541.08 BG1	332	42,639
528.04 BG3	277	50,341	541.08 BG2	1,387	51,827
528.04 BG4	1,107	50,950	541.09 BG1	334	60,833
528.05 BG1	1,455	51,453	541.09 BG2	600	45,238
528.05 BG2	45	33,958	544.01 BG1	824	46,286
528.05 BG3	1,036	60,787	544.02 BG3	442	55,811
528.05 BG4	214	35,870	Johnston County	46,700	40,872
529 BG1	815	59,464	Clayton	2,806	44,750
529 BG2	1,615	62,479	402 BG4	59,125	54,792
529 BG3	1,326	58,148	410 BG1	89,919	85,071
529 BG4	585	52,411	410 BG2	78,003	73,490
530.01 BG1	1,721	91,345	410 BG3	59,821	56,047
530.01 BG2	3,732	101,348	410 BG4	62,574	60,595
530.02 BG1	1,757	54,834	410 BG5	47,125	46,208
530.02 BG2	557	36,736	411 BG1	59,038	47,500
530.02 BG3	435	41,449	411 BG3	50,893	47,639
530.02 BG4	570	45,833	Total Demographic	73,536	58,884
530.02 BG5	627	51,343	Total Area		

Source: US Census Bureau (2000) (American FactFinder Web site: <http://factfinder.Census.gov>). Summary File 3 (Sample Data), Table P53. – MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1999 DOLLARS

Table 6. Poverty Status

Block Group or Jurisdiction	Total Population for Whom Poverty Status is Determined	Individuals with Income in 1999 Below Poverty Level	Percent of Individuals Below Poverty Level in 1999
North Carolina	7,805,328	960,055	12.3
Wake County	609,489	47,540	7.8
Raleigh	260,314	29,936	11.5
Cary	93,948	3,194	3.4
Apex	20,057	381	1.9
Garner	17,388	1,182	6.8
Holly Springs	9,155	439	4.8
Fuquay-Varina	7,714	7,714	11.1
Knightdale	5,901	5,901	4.7
522.01 BG1	1,233	152	12.3
528.01 BG1	1,059	0	0
528.01 BG2	3,143	97	3.1
528.01 BG3	639	75	11.7
528.01 BG4	899	187	20.8
528.02 BG1	1,433	97	6.8
528.02 BG2	1,233	92	7.5
528.02 BG3	1,573	50	3.2

Table 6. Poverty Status

Block Group or Jurisdiction	Total Population for Whom Poverty Status is Determined	Individuals with Income in 1999 <u>Below</u> Poverty Level	Percent of Individuals Below Poverty Level in 1999
528.02 BG4	1,381	98	7.1
528.03 BG1	535	21	3.9
528.03 BG2	3,524	317	9
528.03 BG3	883	69	7.8
528.03 BG4	453	14	3.1
528.04 BG1	1,383	210	15.2
528.04 BG2	1,905	158	8.3
528.04 BG3	893	20	2.2
528.04 BG4	2,968	196	6.6
528.05 BG1	3,858	301	7.8
528.05 BG2	97	10	10.3
528.05 BG3	2,971	166	5.6
528.05 BG4	477	54	11.3
529 BG1	2,229	123	5.5
529 BG2	4,660	205	4.4
529 BG3	3,687	199	5.4
529 BG4	1,618	112	6.9
530.01 BG1	4,907	25	0.5
530.01 BG2	11,128	200	1.8
530.02 BG1	4,471	255	5.7
530.02 BG2	1,290	259	20.1
530.02 BG3	983	16	1.6
530.02 BG4	1,498	61	4.1
530.02 BG5	1,630	127	7.8
531.01 BG1	1,661	125	7.5
531.01 BG2	2,756	251	9.1
531.01 BG3	2,151	282	13.1
531.03 BG1	3,289	115	3.5
531.03 BG2	2,541	117	4.6
531.03 BG3	2,522	134	5.3
531.04 BG4	3,531	138	3.9
531.04 BG5	4,152	257	6.2
532 BG1	1,772	32	1.8
532 BG2	1,621	41	2.5
532 BG3	4,506	356	7.9
532 BG4	6,109	141	2.3
532 BG5	3,019	88	2.9
534.04 BG1	4,133	260	6.3
534.04 BG2	10,010	170	1.7
534.05 BG1	3,759	34	0.9
541.02 BG1	7,544	490	6.5
541.02 BG2	2,159	168	7.8
541.05 BG1	6,840	75	1.1
541.06 BG1	3,190	102	3.2
541.06 BG2	907	0	0
541.07 BG1	6,029	458	7.6
541.07 BG2	2,420	198	8.2
541.08 BG1	792	32	4
541.08 BG2	3,933	244	6.2
541.09 BG1	934	22	2.4
541.09 BG2	1,568	110	7
544.01 BG1	2,376	176	7.4
544.02 BG3	1,226	96	7.8

Table 6. Poverty Status

Block Group or Jurisdiction	Total Population for Whom Poverty Status is Determined	Individuals with Income in 1999 <u>Below</u> Poverty Level	Percent of Individuals Below Poverty Level in 1999
Johnston County	120,182	15,383	12.8
Clayton	6,828	778	11.4
402 BG4	4,533	236	5.2
410 BG1	851	61	7.2
410 BG2	3,123	222	7.1
410 BG3	2,332	278	11.9
410 BG4	2,104	257	12.2
410 BG5	2,914	393	13.5
411 BG1	4,924	458	9.3
411 BG3	9,661	454	4.7
Total Demographic Study Area	198,533	11,118	5.6

Source: US Census Bureau (2000) (American FactFinder Web site: <http://factfinder.Census.gov>).
Summary File 3 (Sample Data), – Table P87. POVERTY STATUS IN 1999 BY AGE

Table 7. Means of Transportation to Work

Block Group or Jurisdiction	Percent Who Drove Alone	Percent Who Carpooled	Percent Who Took Public Transportation	Percent Walking/Biking/Other
North Carolina	79.4	14.0	0.9	5.7
Wake County	81.1	11.2	1.2	3.9
Raleigh	78.7	11.5	2.4	7.4
Cary	84.2	8.9	0.3	6.6
Apex	87.5	7.4	0.3	4.8
Garner	82.0	12.0	0.8	5.2
Holly Springs	84.1	10.3	4.8	5.4
Fuquay-Varina	80.1	14.6	11.1	5.2
Knightdale	82.0	13.1	4.7	4.7
522.01 BG1	75.4	20.7	1.4	2.5
528.01 BG1	91.0	4.5	0.0	4.5
528.01 BG2	84.2	8.4	0.9	6.5
528.01 BG3	67.0	18.4	0.0	14.6
528.01 BG4	59.1	30.1	7.1	3.7
528.02 BG1	88.2	9.5	1.2	1.1
528.02 BG2	82.4	8.6	1.4	7.6
528.02 BG3	78.8	16.4	0.0	4.8
528.02 BG4	79.6	12.5	0.0	7.9
528.03 BG1	82.0	12.4	0.0	5.6
528.03 BG2	82.2	16.2	0.3	1.3
528.03 BG3	83.4	13.7	0.0	2.9
528.03 BG4	73.4	19.3	0.0	7.3
528.04 BG1	87.8	7.9	0.0	4.3
528.04 BG2	81.9	14.5	0.3	3.3
528.04 BG3	81.2	10.8	1.1	6.9
528.04 BG4	77.8	17.6	1.7	2.9
528.05 BG1	85.9	11.1	0.5	2.5
528.05 BG2	56.2	43.8	0.0	0.0
528.05 BG3	81.8	11.9	0.0	6.3
528.05 BG4	96.3	3.7	0.0	0.0
529 BG1	78.2	17.6	0.0	4.2

Table 7. Means of Transportation to Work

Block Group or Jurisdiction	Percent Who Drove Alone	Percent Who Carpooled	Percent Who Took Public Transportation	Percent Walking/Biking/Other
529 BG2	86.2	8.7	0.0	5.1
529 BG3	85.0	13.5	0.0	1.5
529 BG4	81.2	16.2	0.0	2.6
530.01 BG1	82.8	8.4	0.0	8.8
530.01 BG2	83.7	7.5	0.3	8.5
530.02 BG1	82.4	14.8	0.2	2.6
530.02 BG2	72.1	23.4	0.0	4.5
530.02 BG3	82.1	11.2	0.0	6.7
530.02 BG4	80.1	15.0	1.4	3.5
530.02 BG5	81.6	13.0	0.0	5.4
531.01 BG1	78.4	16.7	0.2	4.7
531.01 BG2	82.0	12.1	0.1	5.8
531.01 BG3	86.8	8.5	0.0	4.7
531.03 BG1	81.7	12.0	0.3	6.0
531.03 BG2	74.0	21.0	0.0	5.0
531.03 BG3	85.6	11.3	0.0	3.1
531.04 BG4	81.2	10.8	0.0	8.0
531.04 BG5	79.6	16.2	0.3	3.9
532 BG1	83.6	13.7	0.0	2.7
532 BG2	83.8	10.9	0.0	5.3
532 BG3	80.2	15.6	0.3	3.9
532 BG4	82.4	10.1	0.1	7.4
532 BG5	86.3	7.6	0.0	6.1
534.04 BG1	85.5	11.4	0.1	3.0
534.04 BG2	86.6	7.3	0.5	5.6
534.05 BG1	87.4	5.3	0.0	7.3
541.02 BG1	80.8	13.2	0.0	6.0
541.02 BG2	79.1	15.9	0.7	4.3
541.05 BG1	89.4	5.9	0.0	4.7
541.06 BG1	83.3	12.9	0.0	3.8
541.06 BG2	87.1	11.2	0.0	1.7
541.07 BG1	80.8	14.6	0.1	4.5
541.07 BG2	78.3	17.5	0.3	3.9
541.08 BG1	79.5	16.3	0.7	3.5
541.08 BG2	80.5	15.7	0.1	3.7
541.09 BG1	79.5	18.4	0.0	2.1
541.09 BG2	79.6	16.5	0.0	3.9
544.01 BG1	81.6	13.2	0.0	5.2
544.02 BG3	85.6	10.9	0.0	3.5
Johnston County	79.9	15.8	0.4	3.9
Clayton	85.9	10.7	0.2	3.2
402 BG4	83.6	12.9	0.0	3.5
410 BG1	74.5	25.5	0.0	0.0
410 BG2	85.5	10.1	0.0	4.4
410 BG3	90.0	7.2	0.0	2.8
410 BG4	79.9	11.6	0.6	7.9
410 BG5	85.1	12.3	0.0	2.6
411 BG1	83.8	13.5	0.0	2.7
411 BG3	85.2	12	0.1	2.7
Total Demographic Study Area	82.9	12.1	0.2	3.5

Source: US Census Bureau (2000) (American FactFinder Web site: <http://factfinder.Census.gov>). Summary File 3 (Sample Data), – Table P30. MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK FOR WORKERS 16 YEARS AND OVER

Table 9. Housing Characteristics

Block Group or Jurisdiction	Renter-occupied housing units (percent)	Vacant Housing Units (percent)	Median value owner-occupied units (\$)
North Carolina	30.6	11.1	95,800
Wake County	34.1	6.5	156,200
Raleigh	48.4	6.7	54,529
Cary	27.2	5.3	193,000
Apex	23.9	7.9	177,400
Garner	30.9	4.2	119,200
Holly Springs	14.3	9.0	160,800
Fuquay-Varina	38.4	7.5	116,300
Knightdale	25.7	7.7	132,600
522.01 BG1	39.7	6.4	79,900
528.01 BG1	3.4	1.6	170,700
528.01 BG2	17.3	2.2	128,100
528.01 BG3	13.4	4.1	116,400
528.01 BG4	87.4	8.0	112,500
528.02 BG1	35.2	4.1	121,400
528.02 BG2	58.9	6.9	98,600
528.02 BG3	22.8	3.4	108,400
528.02 BG4	16.5	3.9	108,700
528.03 BG1	15.7	3.0	89,400
528.03 BG2	28.6	8.7	104,300
528.03 BG4	50.0	7.1	103,200
528.04 BG1	73.4	4.2	104,400
528.04 BG2	19.7	10.9	145,000
528.04 BG3	16.1	5.3	104,200
528.04 BG4	15.3	11.5	116,000
528.05 BG1	23.1	3.5	111,700
528.05 BG2	14.3	5.1	107,000
528.05 BG3	35.4	11.1	65,700
528.05 BG4	24.9	2.9	141,700
529 BG1	25.8	3.2	108,200
529 BG2	9.6	7.0	153,200
529 BG3	8.2	6.1	140,700
529 BG4	9.8	4.6	125,300
530.01 BG1	17.9	9.3	113,600
530.01 BG2	6.7	4.1	239,100
530.02 BG1	14.1	4.8	270,300
530.02 BG2	36.0	5.1	176,800
530.02 BG3	25.4	6.9	137,100
530.02 BG4	17.9	5.3	112,600
530.02 BG5	15.2	11.3	91,800
531.01 BG1	30.4	10.3	186,400
531.01 BG2	29.1	9.9	131,700
531.01 BG3	39.8	7.4	129,000
531.03 BG1	31.4	6.6	113,300
531.03 BG2	12.5	5.2	120,100
531.03 BG3	14.3	25.3	132,300
531.04 BG4	14.1	5.4	115,300
531.04 BG5	9.2	5.6	155,700
532 BG1	16.8	6.2	103,000
532 BG2	15.3	11.6	104,400
532 BG3	9.8	11.4	170,300
532 BG4	19.7	6.7	121,900

Table 9. Housing Characteristics

Block Group or Jurisdiction	Renter-occupied housing units (percent)	Vacant Housing Units (percent)	Median value owner-occupied units (\$)
332.01 BG5	11.5	9.2	199,000
532 BG5	6.1	3.0	174,500
534.04 BG1	27.5	5.7	129,700
534.04 BG2	17.7	5.4	182,700
534.05 BG1	27.6	9.2	289,100
541.02 BG1	12.5	13.5	133,500
541.02 BG2	16.9	10.9	113,500
541.05 BG1	11.7	6.1	146,100
541.06 BG1	12.9	8.5	128,300
541.06 BG2	13.0	9.0	113,700
541.07 BG1	24.6	7.2	132,100
541.07 BG2	22.2	4.8	103,600
541.08 BG1	42.4	7.3	96,100
541.08 BG2	10.6	3.7	105,700
541.09 BG1	11.0	4.3	156,700
541.09 BG2	16.2	6.3	66,400
544.01 BG1	14.6	9.0	92,000
544.02 BG3	12.7	7.0	118,000
Johnston County	26.6	7.2	97,100
Clayton	35.3	7.9	103,700
402 BG4	13.8	7.7	136,300
410 BG1	40.8	5.0	113,500
410 BG2	28.7	5.8	114,200
410 BG3	20.0	6.4	141,000
410 BG4	35.7	6.6	95,400
410 BG5	25.0	7.7	97,400
411 BG1	11.7	5.5	107,500
411 BG3	10.3	4.2	122,200
Total Demographic Study Area	18.9	6.8	143,135

Source: US Census Bureau (2000) (American FactFinder Web site: <http://factfinder.Census.gov>).
Summary File 3 (Sample Data), Table H7. – TENURE; Table H76. – MEDIAN VALUE (DOLLARS) FOR SPECIFIED OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS.

APPENDIX D

Adults Who Speak English Less than Very Well

Block Group or Jurisdiction	Total Adult Population	Primary Language Group of Adults Who Speak English Less than Very Well				Total Limited English Proficiency (LEP)
		Spanish	Other Indo-European	Asian/Pacific	Other	
North Carolina	6,087,996	176,552 (2.9%)	30,436 (0.5%)	30,444 (0.5%)	6,088 (0.1%)	243,520 (4.0%)
Wake County	470,609	17,412 (3.7%)	3,765 (0.8%)	5,177 (1.1%)	1,412 (0.3%)	27,766 (5.9%)
Raleigh	218,988	11,387 (5.2%)	1,971 (0.9%)	2,628 (1.2%)	1,095 (0.5%)	17,081 (7.8%)
Cary	67,052	1,473 (2.2%)	1,073 (1.6%)	1,477 (2.2%)	201 (0.3%)	4,224 (6.3%)
Apex	13,926	107 (0.8%)	111 (0.8%)	115 (0.8%)	28 (0.2%)	362 (2.6%)
Garner	13,293	339 (3.0%)	120 (0.9%)	66 (0.5%)	0 (0.0%)	585 (4.4%)
Holly Springs	6,266	138 (2.2%)	31 (0.5%)	25 (0.4%)	13 (0.4%)	207 (0.2%)
Fuquay-Varina	5,712	308 (5.4%)	16 (0.3%)	18 (0.3%)	0 (0.0%)	343 (6.0%)
Knightdale	4,151	104 (2.5%)	17 (0.4%)	8 (0.2%)	25 (0.6%)	154 (0.6%)
522.01 BG1	1,180	79 (6.7%)	0 (0.0%)	12 (1.0%)	0 (0.0%)	91 (7.7%)
528.01 BG1	793	10 (1.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	10 (1.3%)
528.01 BG2	2,315	32 (1.4%)	12 (0.5%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	44 (1.9%)
528.01 BG3	551	29 (5.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	29 (5.3%)
528.01 BG4	821	223 (27.2%)	0 (0.0%)	20 (2.4%)	0 (0.0%)	243 (29.6%)
528.02 BG1	1,150	13 (1.1%)	22 (1.9%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	35 (3.0%)
528.02 BG2	982	18 (1.8%)	40	28	0 (0.0%)	86 (8.8%)
528.02 BG3	1,170	34 (2.9%)	0 (0.0%)	11	0 (0.0%)	44 (3.8%)
528.02 BG4	967	42 (4.3%)	19	21	0 (0.0%)	82 (8.5%)
528.03 BG1	455	10 (2.2%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	10 (2.2%)
528.03 BG2	2,480	30 (1.2%)	0 (0.0%)	37	0 (0.0%)	67 (2.7%)
528.03 BG3	658	0 (0.0%)	17	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	17 (2.6%)
528.03 BG4	347	49 (14.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	49 (14.1%)
528.04 BG1	1,077	50 (4.6%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	50 (4.6%)
528.04 BG2	1,465	15 (1.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	15 (1.0%)
528.04 BG3	609	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
528.04 BG4	2,043	90 (4.4%)	12 (0.6%)	27 (1.3%)	31 (1.5%)	159 (7.8%)
528.05 BG1	2,836	62 (2.2%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	62 (2.2%)
528.05 BG2	86	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
528.05 BG3	2,210	27 (1.2%)	24 (1.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	51 (2.3%)

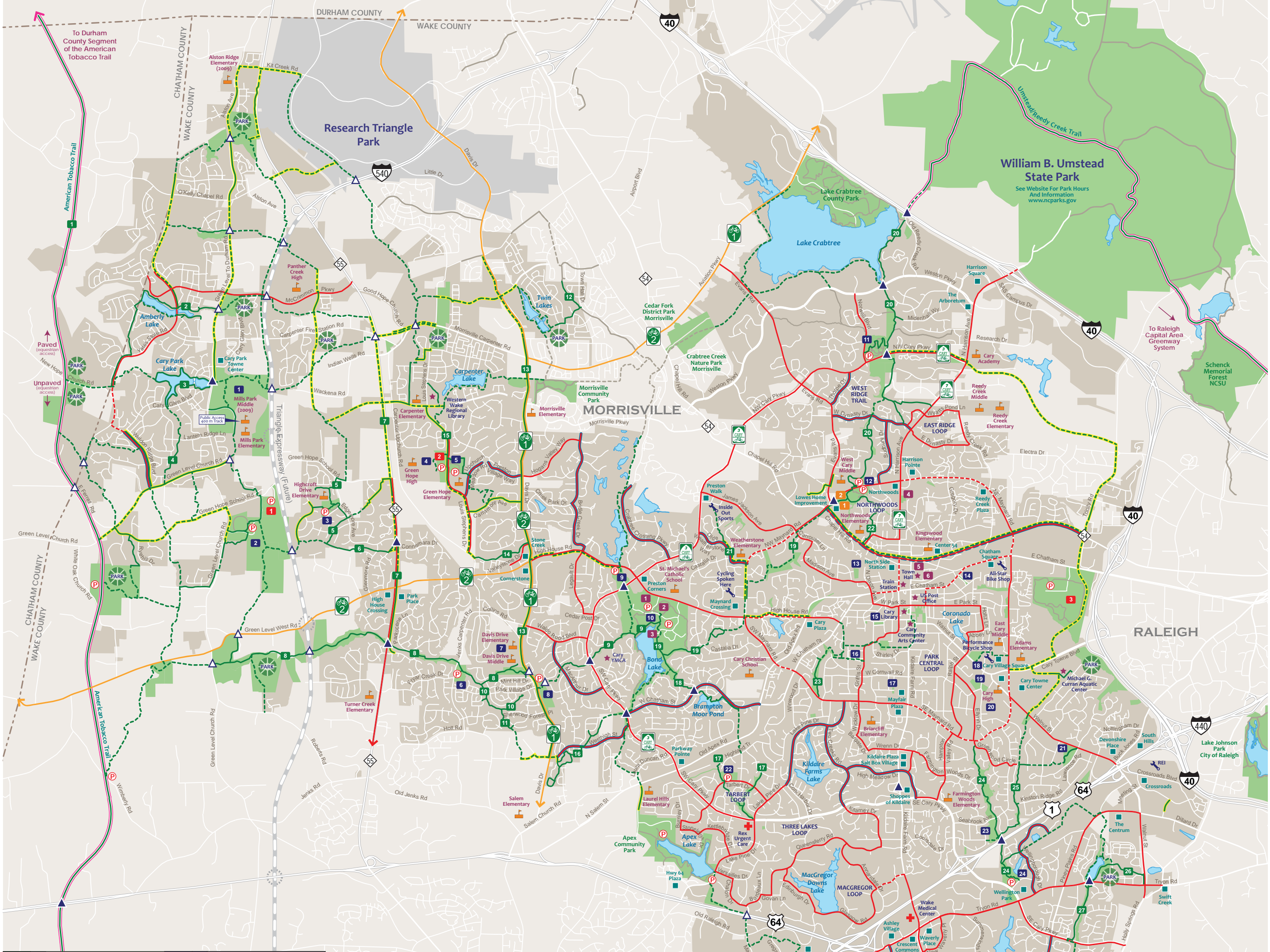
Block Group or Jurisdiction	Total Adult Population	Primary Language Group of Adults Who Speak English Less than Very Well				Total Limited English Proficiency (LEP)
		Spanish	Other Indo-European	Asian/Pacific	Other	
528.05 BG4	384	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
529 BG1	1,569	36 (3.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	36 (3.1%)
529 BG2	3,268	33 (1.0%)	7 (0.2%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	39 (1.2%)
529 BG3	2,621	47 (1.8%)	8 (0.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	55 (2.1%)
529 BG4	1,176	36 (3.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	36 (3.1%)
530.01 BG1	3,464	21 (0.6%)	10 (0.3%)	28 (0.8%)	7 (0.2%)	66 (1.9%)
530.01 BG2	7,447	22 (0.3%)	89 (1.2%)	164 (2.2%)	0 (0.0%)	276 (3.7%)
530.02 BG1	3,335	50 (1.5%)	7 (0.2%)	63 (1.9%)	50 (1.5%)	170 (5.1%)
530.02 BG2	1,040	89 (8.6%)	6 (0.6%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	96 (9.2%)
530.02 BG3	822	7 (0.9%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	7 (0.9%)
530.02 BG4	1,149	15 (1.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	15 (1.3%)
530.02 BG5	1,227	36 (2.9%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	20 (1.6%)	55 (4.5%)
531.01 BG1	1,212	95 (7.8%)	2 (0.2%)	8 (0.2%)	17 (0.7%)	122 (10.1%)
531.01 BG2	2,074	114 (5.5%)	4 (0.2%)	12 (0.6%)	0 (0.0%)	131 (6.3%)
531.01 BG3	1,466	26 (1.8%)	1 (0.1%)	3 (0.2%)	0 (0.0%)	31 (2.1%)
531.03 BG1	2,346	45 (1.9%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	16 (0.7%)	61 (2.6%)
531.03 BG2	1,910	244 (12.8%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	244 (12.8%)
531.03 BG3	1,800	101 (5.6%)	9 (0.5%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	110 (6.1%)
531.04 BG4	2,543	86 (3.4%)	18 (0.7%)	10 (0.4%)	0 (0.0%)	114 (4.5%)
531.04 BG5	3,025	103 (3.4%)	6 (0.2%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	109 (3.6%)
532 BG1	1,338	33 (2.5%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	7 (0.5%)	40 (3.0%)
532 BG2	1,141	5 (0.4%)	8 (0.7%)	2 (0.2%)	0 (0.0%)	15 (1.3%)
532 BG3	3,199	74 (2.3%)	10 (0.3%)	10 (0.3%)	6 (0.2%)	99 (3.1%)
532 BG4	4,168	46 (1.1%)	25 (0.6%)	17 (0.4%)	4 (0.1%)	92 (2.2%)
532 BG5	2,072	8 (0.4%)	2 (0.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	10 (0.5%)
534.04 BG1	2,938	56 (1.9%)	24 (0.8%)	15 (0.5%)	3 (0.1%)	97 (3.3%)
534.04 BG2	6,859	96 (1.4%)	41 (0.6%)	6 (0.1%)	8 (0.1%)	151 (2.2%)
534.05 BG1	2,628	8 (0.3%)	63 (0.3%)	16 (2.4%)	0 (0.0%)	87 (3.3%)
541.02 BG1	5,295	169 (3.2%)	21 (0.4%)	48 (0.9%)	0 (0.0%)	238 (4.5%)
541.02 BG2	1,551	78 (5.0%)	3 (0.2%)	6 (0.4%)	5 (0.3%)	92 (5.9%)

Block Group or Jurisdiction	Total Adult Population	Primary Language Group of Adults Who Speak English Less than Very Well				Total Limited English Proficiency (LEP)
		Spanish	Other Indo-European	Asian/Pacific	Other	
541.05 BG1	5,150	72 (1.4%)	46 (0.9%)	21 (0.4%)	10 (0.2%)	149 (2.9%)
541.06 BG1	2,124	242 (11.4%)	11 (0.5%)	6 (0.3%)	0 (0.0%)	259 (12.2%)
541.06 BG2	669	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	42 (6.3%)	8 (1.2%)	50 (7.5%)
541.07 BG1	4,351	300 (6.9%)	13 (0.3%)	13 (0.3%)	17 (0.4%)	344 (7.9%)
541.07 BG2	1,757	135 (7.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (0.3%)	141 (8.0%)
541.08 BG1	621	46 (7.4%)	3 (0.5%)	5 (0.8%)	0 (0.0%)	54 (8.7%)
541.08 BG2	2,659	72 (2.7%)	8 (0.3%)	5 (0.2%)	13 (0.5%)	98 (3.7%)
541.09 BG1	679	14 (2.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	14 (2.1%)
541.09 BG2	1,165	3 (0.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (0.3%)
544.01 BG1	1,733	50 (2.9%)	5 (0.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	55 (3.2%)
544.02 BG3	884	22 (2.5%)	0 (0.0%)	13 (1.5%)	0 (0.0%)	35 (4.0%)
Johnston County	89,957	4,678 (5.2%)	180 (0.2%)	93 (0.1%)	87 (0.1%)	5,038 (5.6%)
Clayton	5,088	209 (4.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	209 (4.1%)
402 BG4	3,154	132 (4.2%)	19 (0.6%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	151 (4.8%)
410 BG1	711	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
410 BG2	2,272	32 (1.4%)	0 (0.0%)	9 (0.4%)	9 (0.4%)	50 (2.2%)
410 BG3	1,718	96 (5.6%)	0 (0.0%)	7 (0.4%)	0 (0.0%)	103 (6.0%)
410 BG4	1,538	134 (8.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	134 (8.7%)
410 BG5	2,223	169 (7.6%)	33 (1.5%)	0 (0.0%)	16 (0.7%)	218 (9.8%)
411 BG1	3,430	65 (1.9%)	10 (0.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	75 (2.2%)
411 BG3	6,937	264 (3.8%)	0 (0.0%)	7 (0.1%)	0 (0.0%)	271 (3.9%)
Total Demographic Area	143,037	4,441 (3.1%)	660 (0.5%)	693 (0.5%)	251 (0.2%)	6,045 (4.0%)

Source: US Census Bureau (2000) (American FactFinder Web site: <http://factfinder.Census.gov>), Summary File 3 (Sample data – universe of population for whom status was determined), Table PCT10 – AGE BY LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME FOR THE POPULATION 5 YEARS AND OVER; Table P19 – AGE BY LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME BY ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH FOR THE POPULATION 5 YEARS AND OVER

APPENDIX E
Bicycle Routes Map

bike & hike CARY



GREENWAYS		PARKS/NATURAL AREAS	
1	American Tobacco Trail 4.67 mi Chatham County Segment of 22.5 mile AT1	1	Mills Park (opening in 2010) Green Level to Durham Road Mill Park Drive
2	Amberly Lake Greenway 0.98 mi Yates Stone Rd. Within Amberly Planned Development	2	Thomas Brooks Park 2008 Green Level Church Road
3	Cary Park Lake Greenway 1.87 mi Green Level to Durham Road. Within Cary Park POD	3	Sears Farm Road Park
4	Southbridge Greenway 0.28 mi Lantern Ridge Lane Within Southbridge POD	4	Green Hope High School/Park 2500 Casper Upchurch Road
5	Green Hope School Greenway 1.04 mi Sears Farm Road Park to Reedy Branch Greenway	5	Green Hope Elementary School/Park 2700 Lake Sandhills Road
6	Batchelor Branch Greenway 0.78 mi Within Reserve Subdivision, NC 55 to Pahlmeyer Place	6	White Oak Park 2128 White Oak Road
7	NC Hwy 55 Multi-Use Trail 1.21 mi Parkinson Lane to Cornetta Drive	7	Davis Drive School/Park 2101 Davis Drive
8	White Oak Creek Greenway 1.56 mi Bond Park to MacArthur Drive	8	Preston Soccer Fields 601 Preston Road
9	Park Village Greenway 0.69 mi Park Village Recreation Area to Park Village Drive	9	Fred G. Bond Metro Park 2008 Green Level Church Road
10	Sherwood Greens Greenway 0.26 mi Greenwood Forest Place to Boardwalk	10	North Cary Park 2151 NW Maynard Road
11	Indian Creek Greenway 0.31 mi Airport Boulevard to Town Hall Drive	11	Robert V. Godbold Park 2151 NW Maynard Road
12	Davis Drive Multi-Use Trail 3.29 mi Davis Drive Park to Montville Carpenter Road	12	Lexie Lane Park 1010 Davis Drive
13	Stonycreek Greenway 0.60 mi Davis Drive to Carpenter Upchurch Road	13	Urban Park 214 E. Chatham Street
14	Louis Stephens Multi-Use Trail 1.36 mi Cary Tennis Park to Montville Parkway	14	Heater Park (natural area) 400 S. West Street
15	Bishops Gate Greenway 1.39 mi Westlight Street to Bishops Gate POD	15	Rose Street Park 110 Rose Street
16	Annie Jones Greenway 1.11 mi Annie Jones Park, Gasthouse Drive to Lake Pine Drive	16	R.S. Dunham Park 2123 Dunham Street
17	Oxford Hunt Greenway 1.21 mi West Chatham Street to Boardwalk	17	Lions Park 815 Tanglewood Drive
18	Black Creek Greenway 1.80 mi Bond Park, Southside to Maynard Road	18	Cary High School 1010 Davis Drive
19	Black Creek Greenway 3.80 mi Chapel Hill Road to Old Reedy Creek Road	19	Walnut Street Park 420 Walnut Street
20	Glenkirk Greenway 0.23 mi Old Weatherstone Way, Within Glenkirk POD	20	Annie L. Jones Park 2123 Dunham Street
21	Northwoods Greenway 0.87 mi Godbold Park to Northwoods Elementary (Chapel Hill Road)	21	MacDonald Woods Park 111 Thurston Drive
22	Higgins Greenway 0.55 mi SW Maynard Road to Danforth Drive	22	Harold D. Ritter Park 1010 Davis Drive
23	Hinshaw Greenway 1.66 mi Koka Booth Amphitheatre to MacArthur Wood Park to Greenwood Circle	23	Hemlock Bluffs Nature Preserve 1010 Davis Drive
24	Pirates Cove Greenway 0.42 mi Watson Street to Tryon Manor Drive	24	Future Park 8701 Phony Road
25	Tryon Village Greenway 0.72 mi Watson Street to Tryon Manor Drive	25	Middle Creek School/Park 151 Middle Creek Parkway
26	Swift Creek Greenway 0.88 mi Watson Street to Cary Parkway	26	SK-8 Cary (at Godbold Park) 2008 NW Maynard Road (919) 387-2079
27	Symphony Lake Greenway 1.33 mi Koka Booth Amphitheatre, Within Regency Park POD	27	Godbold Dog Park 2008 NW Maynard Road
28	Regency Park Greenway 0.58 mi Along Regency Parkway to Symphony Lake	28	Koka Booth Amphitheatre 8701 Phony Road (919) 462-2028
29	Kildaire Farm Multi-Use Trail 1.30 mi Swift Creek Greenway to Forest Run Plaza	29	Future Dog Park 151 Middle Creek Parkway
30	Camp Branch Greenway 0.62 mi Ten Ten Road, Swainston Subdivision	30	USA Baseball National Training Complex 2727 Lake Sandhills Road (919) 462-2081
31	Churchill Estates Greenway 0.50 mi Ten Ten Road, Churchill Estates Subdivision	31	WakeMed Soccer Park 200 E. Chatham Street (919) 469-0454
32		32	Cary Tennis Park 2151 NW Maynard Road (919) 462-2079
33		33	Bond Park Community Center 100 Metro Park Drive (919) 462-2970
34		34	Bond Park Arts Center 100 Metro Park Drive (919) 462-2970
35		35	Jordan Hall Arts Center 908 North Harrison Avenue (919) 469-4009
36		36	Herbert C. Young Community Center 200 E. Chatham Street (919) 469-0454
37		37	Page-Walker Arts & History Center 2119 S. West Street (919) 462-2028
38		38	Stevens Nature Center at Hemlock Bluffs Nature Preserve 1010 Davis Drive (919) 387-2080
39		39	Middle Creek Community Center 151 Middle Creek Parkway (919) 771-1295

Bike Route Descriptions

West Ridge Trail (2.1 miles):
The West Ridge Trail is a spur off the East Ridge Loop and provides access to the Black Creek Trail via connection points along Dynasty Drive. The trail continues north along Dynasty Drive, a residential road striped with bike lanes. A short section on Cary Parkway leads to Thorpe Boulevard and access to the Black Creek Trail.

East Ridge Trail (1.6 miles):
This short northeast Cary loop is located at the eastern end of the West Ridge Trail. Wyatt's Pond Lane and Reedy Creek Road take riders past Reedy Creek Middle School. East Dynasty Drive forms the southern boundary of the loop.

Park Central Loop (5.5 miles):
Characterized by wide streets and gently rolling terrain, this central Cary route traverses through some of the town's oldest neighborhoods. The Elyn Drive spur accesses both the Hinshaw and Pirate's Cove Greenways. Both greenways are located off of Greenwood Circle. Use caution along Wenn Drive and Bargate - watch for backing cars from apartment parking areas.

Three Lakes Loop (6.2 miles):
This aptly named loop route is both challenging and serene. Catch glimpses of MacGregor Downs and Kildaire Farms Lakes and the Apex Reservoir as you ride from Godbold Park. Sudbury Drive, with its striped bike lanes and residential nature, makes a good north/south alternative to Harrison Avenue to access the West Ridge Trail and East Ridge Loop to the north.

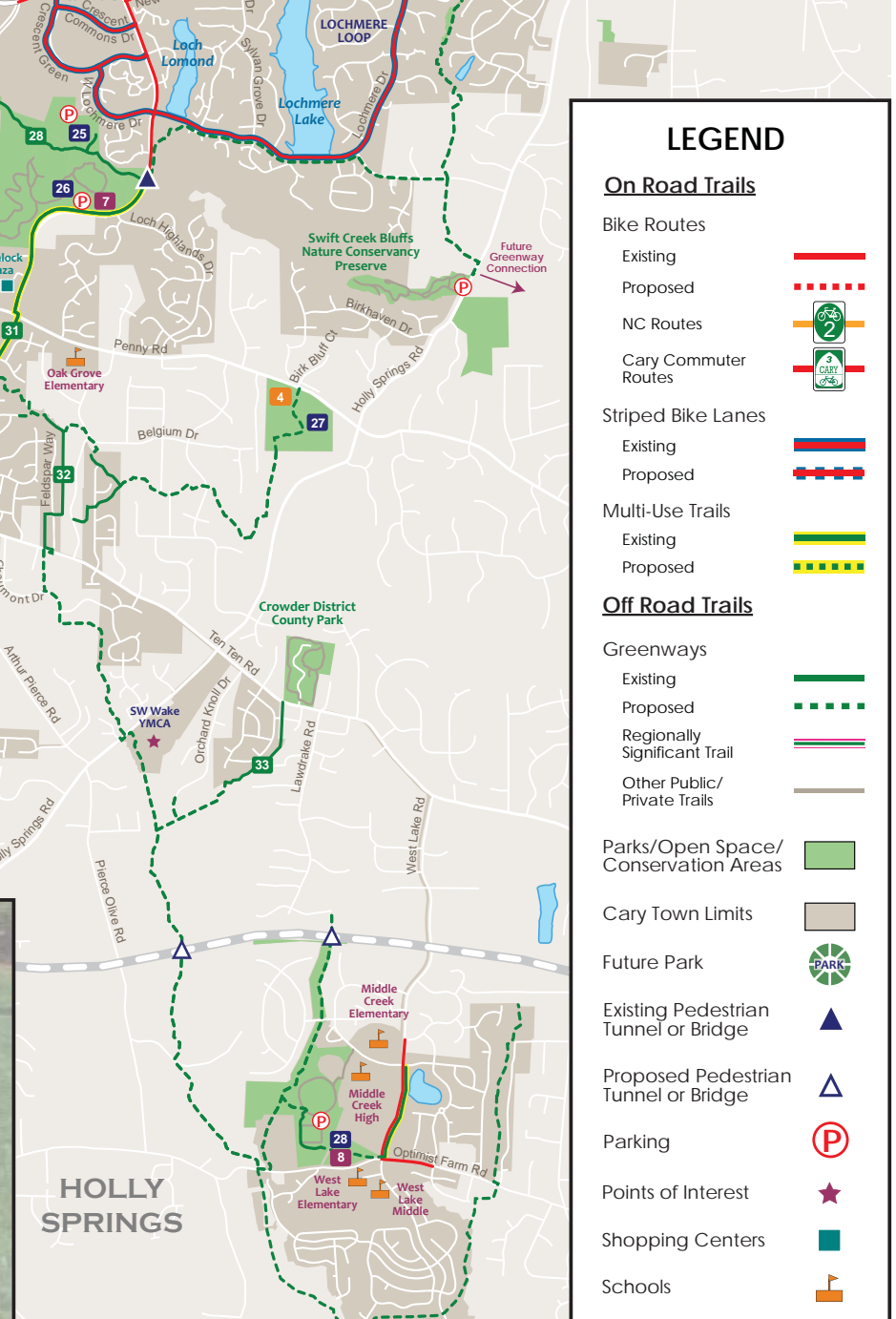
MacGregor Loop (2.8 miles):
This short loop can be combined with the Three Lakes Loop for a quiet and pleasant ride through one of Cary's best-known neighborhoods. There are a few short, steep hills and several golf cart crossings.

NC Bike Route 1 (8.5 miles):
Along Davis Drive. This route is part of the Carolina Connection, which NCDOT has designated as a portion of US Bike Route 1, which runs from Maine to Florida.

NC Bike Route 2 (11.2 miles):
Along High House Road from Davis Drive. This is part of the Mountains-to-the-Sea Route, which extends 700 miles from Murphy to Monticello, NC. Extending into rural western Wake and eastern Chatham County, this route is a favorite of Triangle club cyclists for recreational rides to Green Level and Jordan Lake.

Cary Bike Route #3 (7.8 miles):
This signed route runs along southwest and northwest Cary Parkway and serves as a connection between numerous bicycle loops. Portions of the route have 14' wide outside lanes, while other segments are narrow with little or no shoulder. This route is recommended for experienced cyclists only.

Cary Bike Route #7 (3.0 miles):
Serving the northern half of Cary, this signed route runs along Harrison Avenue in the north forming the eastern edge of the West Ridge and Northwoods Loops. Located on a major thoroughfare, this route is recommended for experienced cyclists only.



LEGEND

On Road Trails

- Bike Routes
 - Existing (Red dashed line)
 - Proposed (Red dotted line)
 - NC Routes (Green circle with 'N')
 - Cary Commuter Routes (Green circle with 'C')
- Striped Bike Lanes
 - Existing (Blue and red striped line)
 - Proposed (Red and blue striped line)
- Multi-Use Trails
 - Existing (Green dashed line)
 - Proposed (Green dotted line)
- Off Road Trails
 - Greenways
 - Existing (Green solid line)
 - Proposed (Green dashed line)
 - Regionally Significant Trail (Green line with triangle)
 - Other Public/Private Trails (Grey line)
- Parks/Open Space/Conservation Areas (Green shaded area)
- Cary Town Limits (Grey shaded area)
- Future Park (Green circle with 'P')
- Existing Pedestrian Tunnel or Bridge (Blue triangle)
- Proposed Pedestrian Tunnel or Bridge (Blue triangle with 'P')
- Parking (Red circle with 'P')
- Points of Interest (Red star)
- Shopping Centers (Green square)
- Schools (Orange square)
- Bicycle Repair/Maintenance (Blue square)
- Medical Facility (Red cross)

0.0 1.0 miles

For information about public transit connections look for the C-Tran Bus Map or the Triangle Transit Map at Town of Cary facilities and other locations around Cary. Information can be found at the following websites:

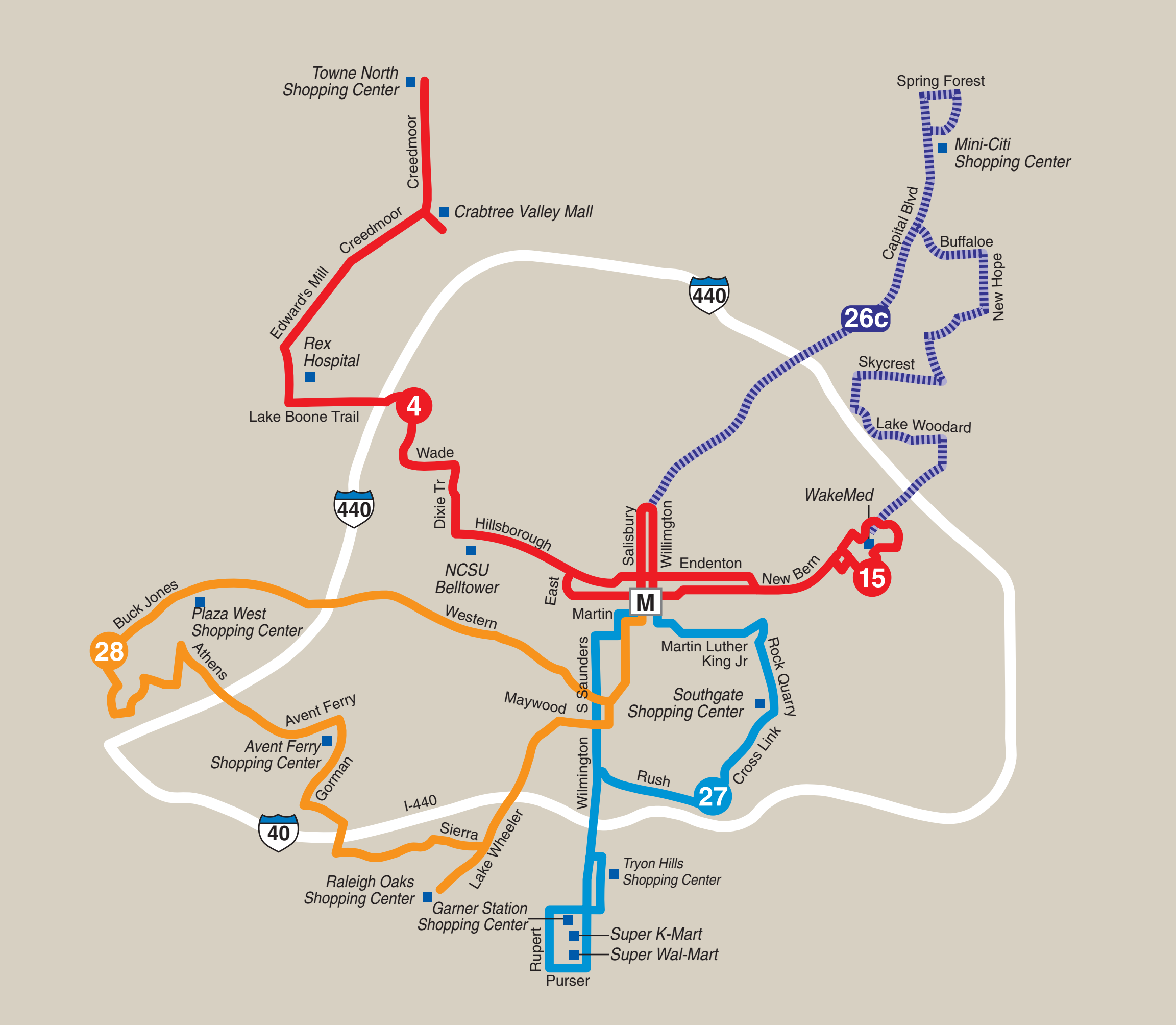
www.townofcary.org www.getriangle.org

(919)485-RIDE triangletransit.org

APPENDIX F
Transit Route Maps

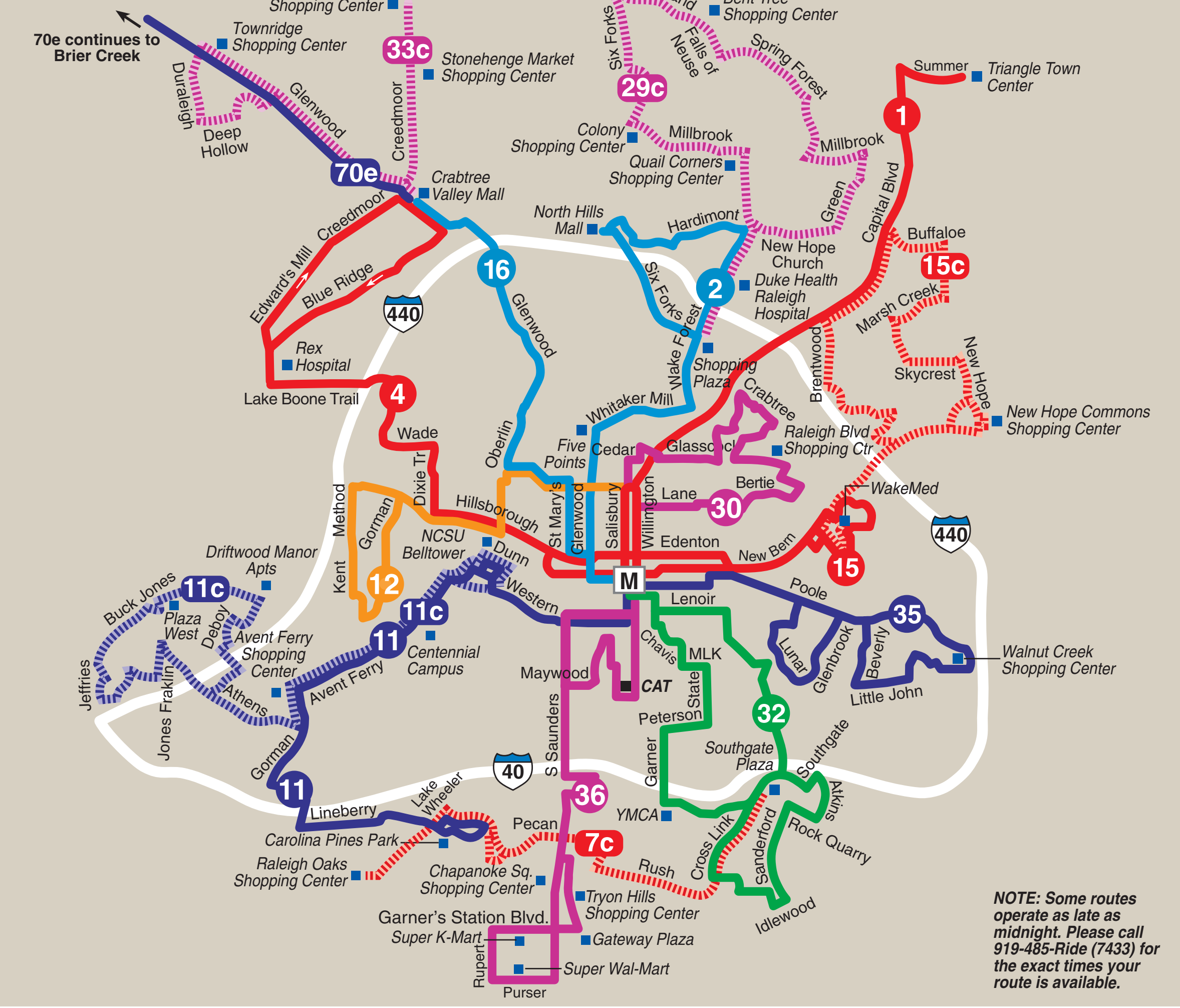
Early Morning Service / Servicio Temprano en la Mañana

4:30 a.m. – 5:30 a.m.



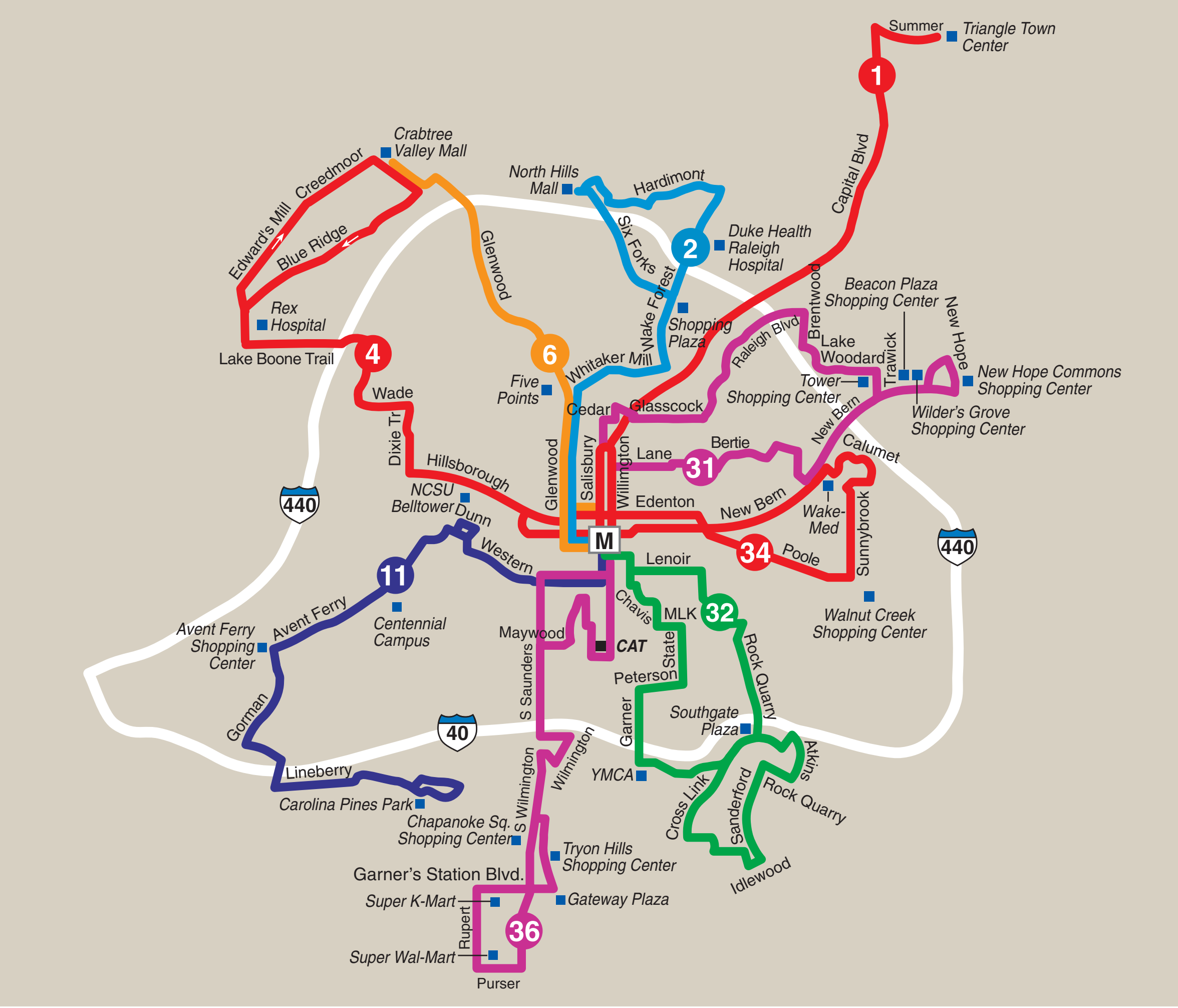
Evening Service / Servicio de la Tarde

7:00 p.m. – 10:00 p.m.



Sunday Service / Servicio de la Domingo

8:00 a.m. – 8:00 p.m.



ROUTE / Rutas

Radial Routes / Rutas Radiales

- 1 Capital
- 2 Falls of Neuse
- 3 Glascock
- 4 Rex Hospital
- 5 Biltmore Hills
- 6 Crabtree
- 7 South Saunders
- 8 Northcliff
- 10 Longview
- 11 Avent Ferry
- 12 Method
- 13 Chavis Heights
- 15 WakeMed
- 16 Oberlin
- 18 Worthdale
- 19 Apollo Heights
- 21 Caraleigh
- 22 State Street

CAT Connector Routes / Rutas Del Conector

- 7c Carolina Pines / Rush
- 8c Sawmill
- 11c Buck Jones
- 15c Trawick
- 23c Millbrook
- 24c North Crosstown
- 25c Triangle Town Center

Express Routes / Rutas del Expres

- 40e Wake Tech Express
- 70e Brier Creek Express

Regional Routes / Rutas de TTA

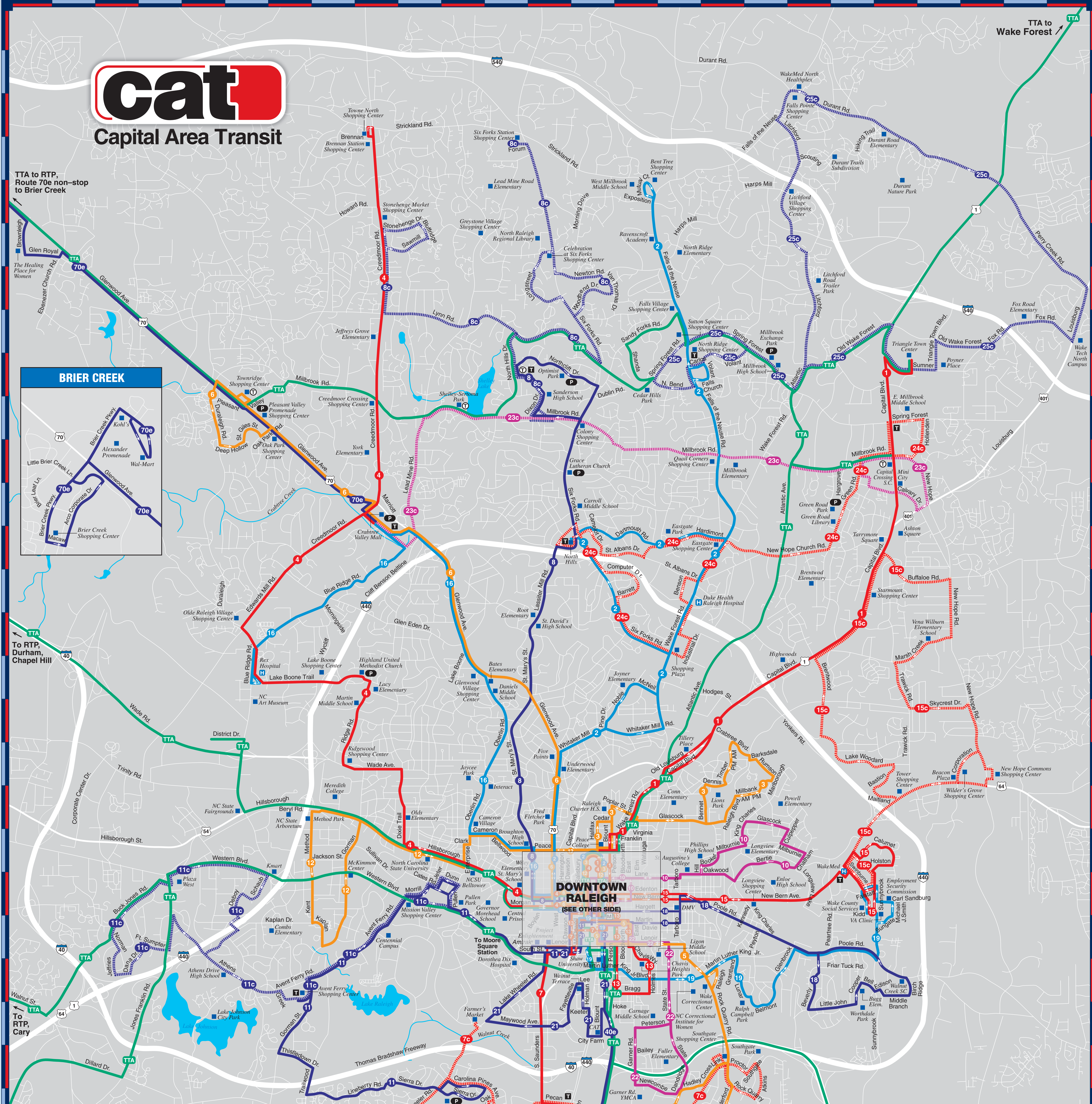
- TTA Triangle Transit Service to Cary, Garner, Wake Forest and Research Triangle Park (RTP)

TTA routes do not change on the same schedule as CAT routes. For current TTA information please call 919-485-RIDE (7433) or visit www.GoTriangle.org

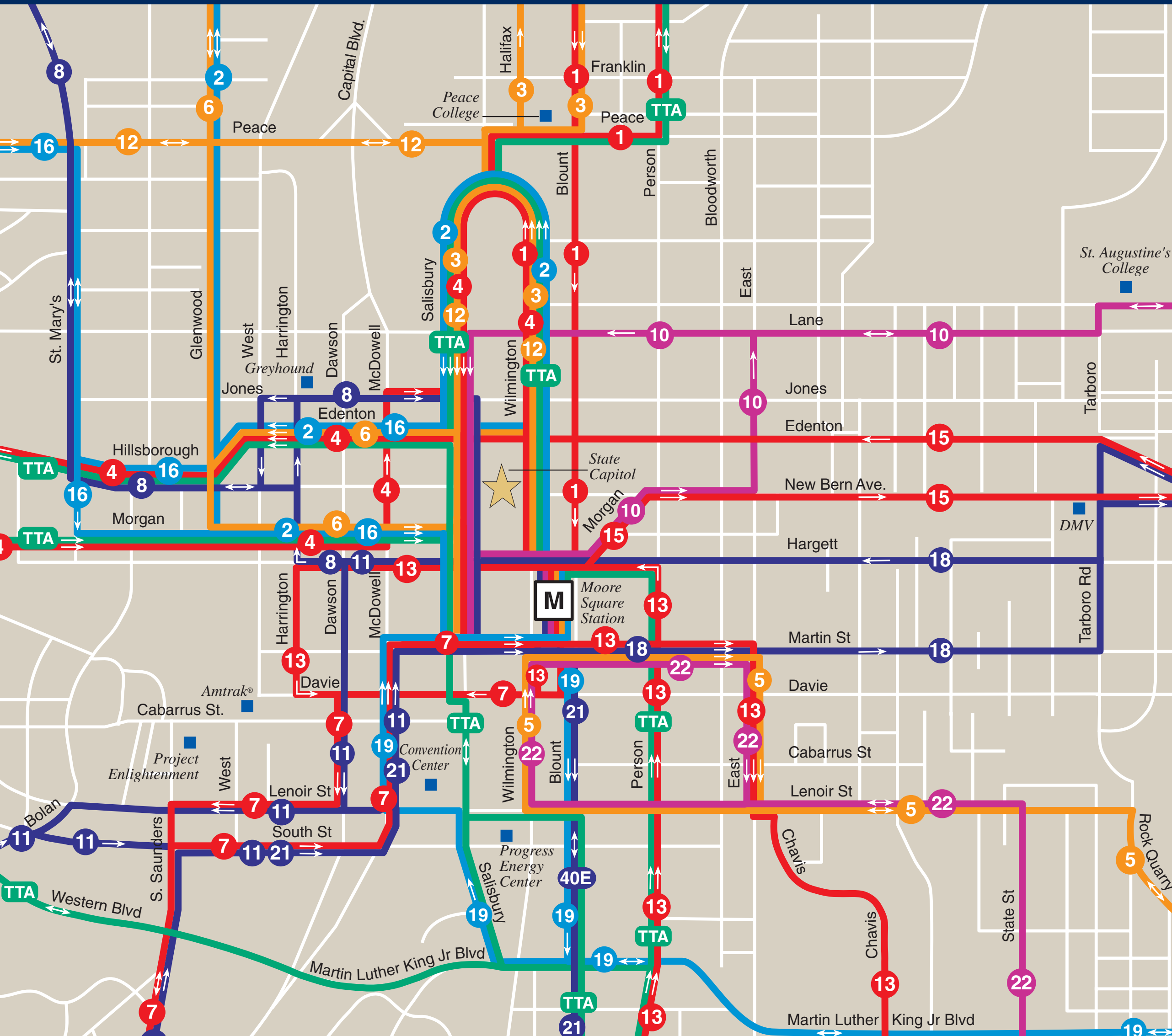
Las rutas de TTA no cambian durante la misma programación como las rutas de CAT. Para información actual del TTA por favor llame al 919-485-RIDE (7433) o visite www.GoTriangle.org

TIMED TRANSFER LOCATIONS / Paradas con Transferencia Sincronizada

ROUTES / RUTAS	LOCATION / LUGAR
1, 24c	Capital & Spring Forest
1, 25c	Triangle Town Center
6, 23c	Crabtree Valley Mall
7, 7c	Wilmington & Pecan
8, 8c	North Hills & Northcliff
11, 11c	Avent Ferry Shopping Center
15, 15c	WakeMed



DOWNTOWN RALEIGH / Raleigh Céntrico



WAKE TECH



SYMBOLS / Símbolos

- Landmark/Señales
- Moore Sq. Station Transit Mall / la Estación De los Buses
- State Capitol/Capital del Estado
- Hospital/Hospital
- Park&Ride/Parque y Montá
- Transfer Point/ Punto De Transferencia
- CAT/TTA Transfer/ Transferencia De CAT y TT

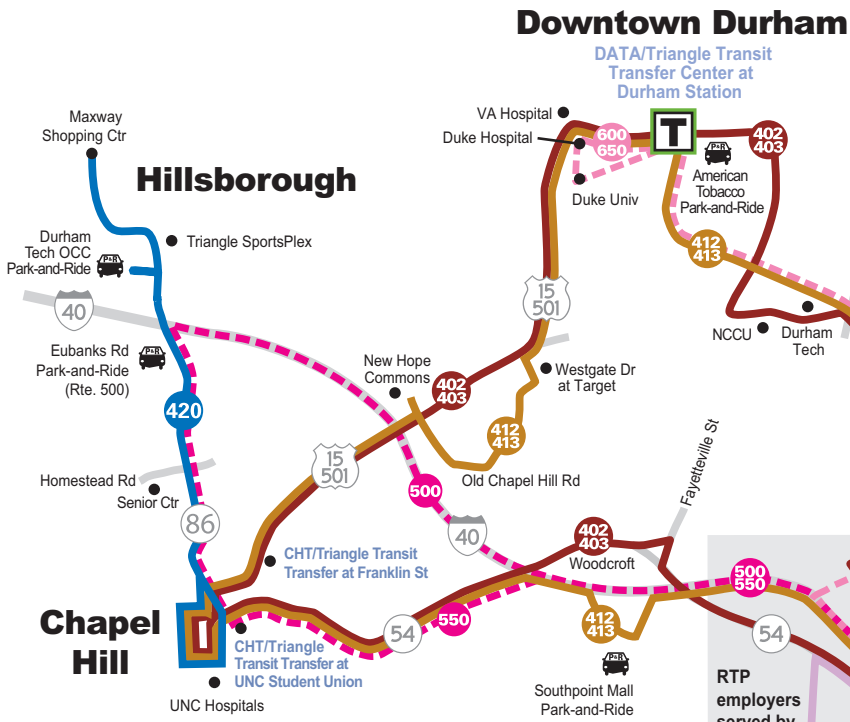
© 2009, City of Raleigh DOT
Map designed by SmartMaps, Inc.



take it. easy.

System-Wide Map

- Points of Interest
- T Transit Center
- P&R Park and Ride Lot
- Bus Route
- - - Express Route (Limited Stops)



301 303 305 311
RTP • Apex • Cary • Raleigh

402 403 412 413
RTP • Durham • Chapel Hill

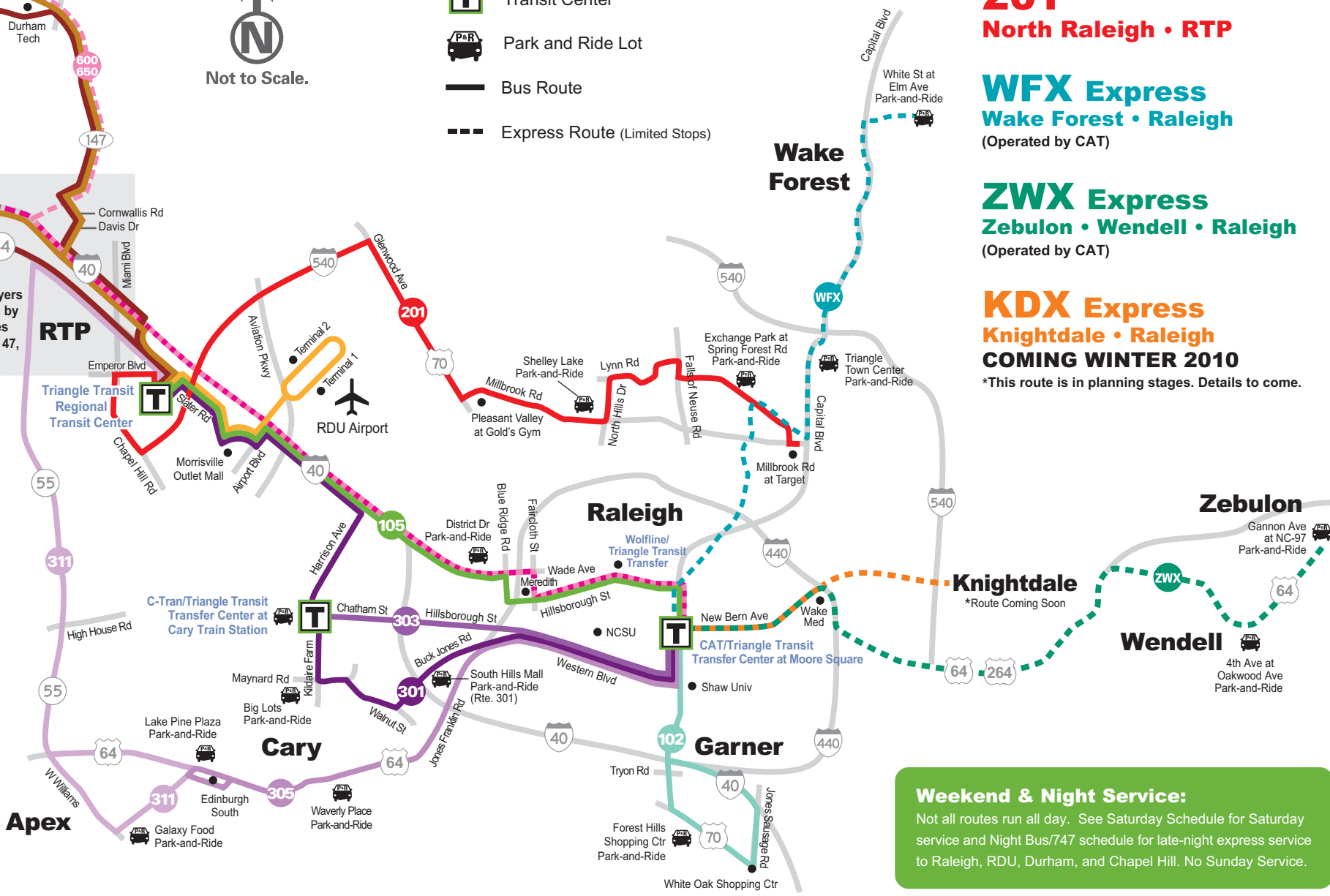
420
Hillsborough • Chapel Hill
(Operated by Orange Public Transportation and Chapel Hill Transit)

500/550 Express
Chapel Hill • Raleigh

600/650 Express
Durham • Raleigh

747
RTP • RDU Airport

RTP employers served by shuttles 42, 46, 47, and 49



Weekend & Night Service:
Not all routes run all day. See Saturday Schedule for Saturday service and Night Bus/747 schedule for late-night express service to Raleigh, RDU, Durham, and Chapel Hill. No Sunday Service.

102
Downtown Raleigh • Garner

105
Downtown Raleigh • RTP

201
North Raleigh • RTP

WFX Express
Wake Forest • Raleigh
(Operated by CAT)

ZWX Express
Zebulon • Wendell • Raleigh
(Operated by CAT)

KDX Express
Knightdale • Raleigh
COMING WINTER 2010
*This route is in planning stages. Details to come.

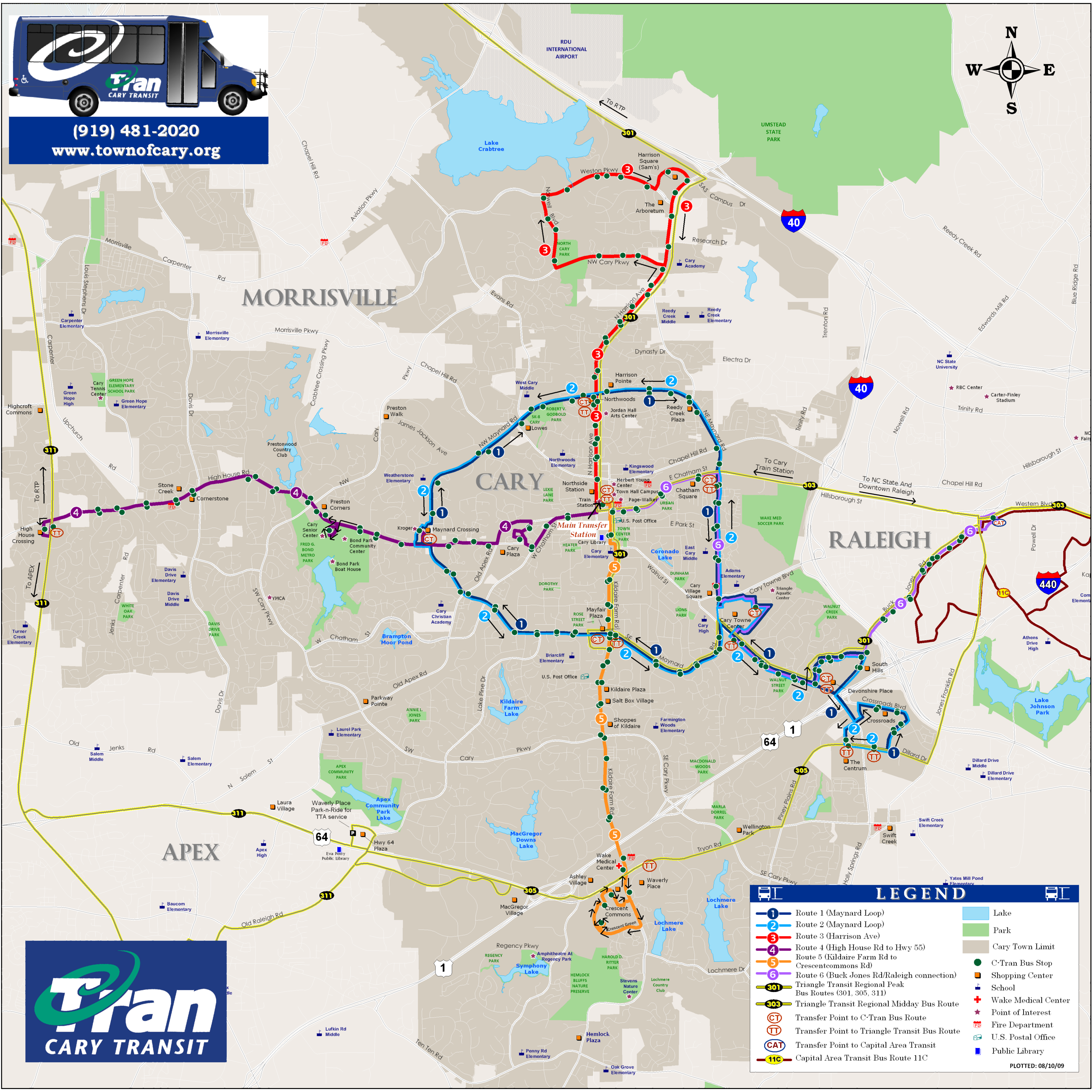
Wendell
4th Ave at Oakwood Ave Park-and-Ride

Zebulon
Gannon Ave at NC-97 Park-and-Ride

Knightdale
*Route Coming Soon



(919) 481-2020
www.townofcary.org



LEGEND	
	Route 1 (Maynard Loop)
	Route 2 (Maynard Loop)
	Route 3 (Harrison Ave)
	Route 4 (High House Rd to Hwy 55)
	Route 5 (Kildaire Farm Rd to Crescentcommons Rd)
	Route 6 (Buck Jones Rd/Raleigh connection)
	Triangle Transit Regional Peak Bus Routes (301, 305, 311)
	Triangle Transit Regional Midday Bus Route
	Transfer Point to C-Tran Bus Route
	Transfer Point to Triangle Transit Bus Route
	Transfer Point to Capital Area Transit
	Capital Area Transit Bus Route 11C
	Lake
	Park
	Cary Town Limit
	C-Tran Bus Stop
	Shopping Center
	School
	Wake Medical Center
	Point of Interest
	Fire Department
	U.S. Postal Office
	Public Library



PLOTTED: 08/10/09

APPENDIX G
Named Neighborhoods
Within the Demographic Study Area

Appendix F. Named Neighborhoods Within the Demographic Study Area

Neighborhood/Community Name	Neighborhood/Community Name	Neighborhood/Community Name
Section 1 – Named Neighborhoods between NC 55 and US 401		
ADAMS COUNTRY ACRES	HALLMARK WEST	ROBERT & BILLIE HAMILTON
AIRINGTON	HALSTEAD	ROBERT NORRIS
ALEX & JACK KRONSTADT	HANOVER DOWNS	ROBINSON FARM
ALEXANDER WOODS PH1	HARMONY GLEN	ROLLING ACRES
ALEXANDER WOODS PH2	HAZEL HINTON	ROLLINGWOOD ESTATES
ALEXANDER WOODS PH3	HEATHERSTONE	RONALD DESIREE WILLIS
ALEXANDER WOODS PH4	HEAVENER TRACT	ROSEMARIE SANTORO
ALLEN T STEVENS	HENRY A COLLINS	ROYAL SENTER RIDGE
ALLEN WAY	HERBERT ADAMS	RUFUS H JONES
ALLENDALE ACRES	HERITAGE OAKS	RUNNING CEDAR
ALSLEE OAKS	HERITAGE SPRINGS ACRES	RUSSELL OGILVIE
ALSTON POND	HERNDON ESTATES	RUSTIC MILL
AMHERST	HICKORY CREEK	SADDLE RUN
ANDREWS HILLS	HIDDEN COVE	SANCROFT
ANNIES POND	HIGH GROVE	SANDY SPRINGS
APPLE VILLAGE	HIGHLAND CREEK	SANDY SPRINGS TOWNHOMES
ARBOR COMMONS TOWNHOMES	HILLCREST	SAPONI HILLS
ARBOR CREEK	HILLTOP POINT ESTATES	SAWGRASS
ARIAT	HILTON LETT	SAWYERS MILL
ARROWWOOD HILLS	HOLLY ACRES	SCARBOROWOOD
ASHFIELD COMMONS	HOLLY GLEN	SCHOOL
ASHFIELD VILLAGE	HOLLY HEIGHTS	SCOTS LAUREL
ATKINS FARMS INC	HOLLY PARK	SCOTT CHRISTOPH
AUGUSTA PLACE	HOLLY RUN	SCOTTSDALE
AUTUMN PARK	HOLLYBROOK	SEDGEMOOR
AUTUMN TRACE	HOPSON DOWNS	SMITH FARMS
AVENT ACRES	HOWSON RIDGE	SMITH FARMS PH5
AVENT GLEN	HUNTER GLADE	SOMERSET FARM
BALLENRIDGE	HUNTERS BLUFF	SOMERSET STREAM PH 1-4
BALLENRIDGE PH2	HUNTERS BLUFF LAKESIDE	SORRELL
BALLENTINE	HUNTERS COVE	SORRELL POINTE
BAYFIELD RUN	HUNTERS GLEN NORTH	SOUTH FORTY VENTURES
BELLE MEADE ESTATES	HUNTERS GLEN SOUTH	SOUTH LAKE PH2
BELLE POINT	HUNTERS MEADOWS	SOUTH LAKE PH3
BELLE RIDGE	HUNTERS RIDGE	SOUTH POINTE
BELLE RIDGE NORTH	HUNTINGWOOD ESTATES	SOUTH RIDGE
BELMONT ESTATES	INDIAN HILLS	SOUTHBRIAR CREEK
BELMONT PH1	INWOOD AT YATES BRANCH	SOUTHERN WAKE LLC
BENNY & BARBARA PERMENTER	IVORY HILLS	SOUTHWINDS
BENNY & BARBARA PERMENTER	JACK WAYLON	SOUTHWOODS

Appendix F. Named Neighborhoods Within the Demographic Study Area

Neighborhood/Community Name	Neighborhood/Community Name	Neighborhood/Community Name
BENTCREEK	JAMES L CLARK	SOUTHWYCK
BENTWINDS	JAMES R CAUDILL	SOVEREIGN ENTERPRISES
BERRINGTON	JAMES UPCHURCH	SPRING MEADOW
BETTY TRUELOVE DANIELS	JAMISON PARK PH1	SPRING MEADOWS
BIRCH CREEK	JAMISON PARK PH2	SPRINGFIELD NORTH
BLACKBURN ESTATES	JAMISON PARK PH2	SPRINGHILL PH1
BLACKMAN & STEWART	JAMISON PARK TOWNHOMES	SPRINGHILL PH2
BLONDELL J JOHNSON	JASPER & CHRISTINE JOHNSON	STABLES AT MILL RIDGE
BLUFFS EAST	JENMAR ACRES	STAFFORD LAND COMPANY
BOBBY G WILDER	JESSE PENNY FARMER	STANSTED
BOULDER CREEK OSD	JOHN & THELMA BUFFALOE	STANTON PLACE
BRACKENRIDGE	JOHN BUFFALOE JR	STERLING RIDGE
BRACKENRIDGE POINTE	JOHNSON & MINOR	STEVE FOWLER
BRADFORD PLACE	JOHNSON POINTE	STEWART MANOR PH1
BRANSTON	JOHNSON POND WEST	STEWART MANOR PH2
BRASS LANTERN	JOHNSON POND WEST PH2	STILLBREEZE MANOR
BRAYTON PARK	JUDY BECKWITH	STONEBRIDGE
BRENNAN WAY	JULIE WRIGHT	STONEBRIDGE PH2
BRIARWOOD FARMS	K T SIMPKINS	STONEBRIDGE PH3
BRIDGEPORT	KAROLY PLACE	STONEBRIDGE VILLAGE TOWNHOMES
BRIDGEWATER	KEITH WOODS	SUE B BERTIE GAY
BRIDGEWATER TOWNHOMES	KILDAIRE ESTATES	SUMMER OAKS
BRIDLE ESTATES	KILT VALLEY	SUMMER OAKS PH2
BRIGHTON FOREST	KIRKS GROVE	SUMMERCREST
BRIGHTON WOODS	LACY & CAROLYN BUFFALOE	SUNLAKE FARMS
BROOK MANOR	LAKE HOLLOWES	SUNNY FIELDS
BROOKSHIRE MANOR	LAKE WHEELER BLUFFS	SUNSET BLUFFS
BROOKWOOD FOREST	LAKE WHEELER VILLAGE ESTATES	SUNSET CROSSING
BUCKHAVEN	LAKESIDE	SUNSET FOREST
BUFFKIN & WILLIAMS	LAKEVIEW ESTATES	SUNSET FOREST
BURNSIDE	LAKESIDE ESTATES	SUNSET FOREST AT SUNSET RIDGE
CALEB KNOLL	LAKESIDE FARMS	SUNSET HILLS
CARCILLAR HORTON	LANGSTON	SUNSET LAKE
CAROLTON	LEAS MILL	SUNSET LAKE PH 6
CARRIAGE PARK	LES ARBRES	SUNSET LAKE VILLAGE
CARRIAGE VILLAGE	LINCOLN HEIGHTS	SUNSET OAKS
CARROLL FARM	LITTLE BEAVERDAM	SUNSET OAKS
CARY OAKS	LITTLE BEAVERDAM PH1	SUNSET POINTE
CASSIDY	LUCY PROPERTY	SUNSET RIDGE
CENTERFIELD	LYNNHAVEN	SUNSET RIDGE
CHARI HEIGHTS	MACGREGOR DEVELOPMENT CO	SUNSET RIDGE

Appendix F. Named Neighborhoods Within the Demographic Study Area

Neighborhood/Community Name	Neighborhood/Community Name	Neighborhood/Community Name
CHARLES BARNES	MAGGIE RUN PH1	SUNSET RIDGE
CHARLES G NEWCOMB	MAGGIE RUN PH2	SUNSET RIDGE NORTH
CHEEK PARK	MAGGIE RUN PH3	SUNSET RIDGE PH2
CHELSEA WOODS	MAGGIE RUN PH4	SURRY POINT
CHURCHILL ESTATES	MAGNOLIA RIDGE	SURRY RIDGE
CLANCY-MORRISON	MAIN STREET SQUARE	SYMPHONY RUN
CLARA FARMS	MANNSFIELD	T S WHEELER
CLEARFIELD POINT	MANOR RIDGE	TALICUD TRAIL
CLYDE LOCKLEY	MARCOM PLACE	TEN TEN ROAD
COBBLE RIDGE	MARGARET HILL	TEN TEN TERRENE
COLEY FARMS	MARK KIRKS	THE ENCLAVE AT WINDEMERE
COLONIAL HEIGHTS	MARY TURNER	THE ESTATES OF WESTOAK
COLVIN ESTATES	MATHEWS ESTATES	THE HERITAGE PH2
COMMONWEALTH ESTATES	MAYNARDS WAY	THE HERITAGE PH9
COTSWOLD	MCCULLERS PINES	THE OAKS AT SIPPAHAW
COTTENWOOD	MCKENZIE PH1	THE OVERLOOK AT HOLLY GLEN
COUNTRY LAND	MCKENZIE PH2	THE PARK AT LANGSTON PH1
COUNTRY LANE	MCKENZIE PH3	THE PARK AT WEST LAKE PH2
COUNTRY LANE TOWNHOMES	MEADOW LAKE	THE PARK AT WEST LAKE PH6,7
COUNTRY SIDE	MEADOWVIEW	THE PARK AT WESTLAKE
COUNTRY VILLAGE	MERION PH1	THE PINES
CREEKSTONE	MERION PH2	THE STABLES AT MILLS RIDGE
CREEKWOOD BLUFFS	MERION PH3	THE TOWNS AT BUCKHAVEN
CROFTS AT BRACKENRIDGE	MILL CREEK	THE VILLAGE AT WESCOTT
CROOKED BROOK	MILL CREEK WEST	THE VILLAGE AT WYNCHESTER
CROOKED CREEK FAIRWAYS	MILL RIDGE	THE WOODLANDS PH4
CROOKED CREEK SOUTH	MILL RIDGE	THE WOODS OF AVENT FERRY TOWNHOMES
CROSS POINTE VILLAGE	MILL RIDGE	THEYLAND FARM
CROWSDALE	MILLERS CREEK	THOMAS & CHRISTINE SPAULDING
DAVIS	MILLRACE PH11	THOMAS A KING
DE VINTAGE	MILLS RIDGE	THOMAS B KID
DEERFIELD PARK	MILLSTONE LANDING	TOWNES AT ARBOR CREEK
DENMAN WOODS	MILTON & TERESA CLOWERS	TOWNHOMES AT AVENT ACRES
DENNIS P & LAURANN JAMES	MIRAMONTE	TREYLAND ESTATES
DEWAYNE & JILL GAFFIN	MONUMENT PARK	TROTTER BLUFFS

Appendix F. Named Neighborhoods Within the Demographic Study Area

Neighborhood/Community Name	Neighborhood/Community Name	Neighborhood/Community Name
DON S SUTTON	MORGAN PARK	TURNER WEEKS
DONALD M NICHOLAS III	MORRIS ROWLAND	TURNERS VILLAGE
DONALD W ALLEN	MURRAY FARMS	TUSCANY
DUKE	MYRTLE H HOPSON	TWIN CREEKS
DUTCHMAN DOWNS	MYRTLE S HOPSON	TWIN LAKE FARM
DUTCHMAN ESTATES	NATURES REACH	TWISTED CREEK TOWNHOMES
E B BANKS	NEEDMORE	TWO MINOR
EAGLES NEST	NEWBURY PARK PH1	UMSTEAD
EARLE RIDGE	NEWBURY PARK PH2	UNNAMED
EASTON ACRES	NEWSTEAD MANOR	V BRAXTON
EDEN ROC	NEWSTEAD MANOR 2	VALLEY VIEW FARM
EDITH J PARKER	NISCO CONSTRUCTION	VALLEYFIELD
EDNA NESMITH	NORTH GATE	VARINA PARK
EDWARDS	NORTHWOOD	VICTORIAN GRACE
ELIZABETH WOODS	OAK CHASE	VILLAGE OF SIPPICAW
ENCHANTED OAKS	OAK HALL	VINTAGE RIDGE
ENCHANTED OAKS WEST	OAK PARK	W E MEDLIN
ENGLEWOOD FOREST	OAKHALL PH8	WACO BUSINESS PARK
ERMATEEN JONES	OAKLYN	WAKE CHAPEL MANOR
EVAN GLEN	OAKS AT MEADOWRIDGE PH4-6	WALKER ESTATE
F S SPENCE	OKER RICHARDSON	WASHINGTON HOMES
FAIR HILL	OLD PIERCE PLACE	WAVERLY F AKINS
FAIR OAKS PH1	OLD STURBRIDGE VILLAGE	WAYNE SENTER
FAIR OAKS PH2	OLDE FARM	WEDGEWOOD SQUARE
FAIRFIELD	OLDE MILL TRACE	WESCOTT
FAIRSTONE	OLDE MILLS LAKE	WESLEY WOODS
FAIRVIEW WOODED ACRES	OPTIMIST RIDGE ESTATES	WESLYN SPRINGS
FERN VALLEY	ORCHARD KNOLL	WEST GLEN ESTATES
FERN VALLEY	ORCHARD MEADOWS	WEST LAKE
FERN VALLEY	OSCAR MONAGAS	WEST LAKE PH4
FERN VALLEY PH4	OSCAR STEELE	WEST LAKE TOWNHOMES
FERN VALLEY PH4	OVERLAKE AT SUNSET RIDGE	WEST MILL FOREST
FISHERMANS COVE	OVERLAKE POINT AT SUNSET RIDGE	WEST OAKS
FLOYD WHITAKER	OXFORD GREENE	WESTVIEW
FOREST CREEK	PARK AT LANGSTON	WHEELER RIDGE
FOREST RIDGE	PARK GROVE	WHIPPOORWILL DOWNS
FOREST SPRINGS	PARKSIDE	WHITEHART MEADOWS
FOXMOOR	PARKSIDE VILLAGE	WHITEHURST
FRANK T HARE	PATRICIA EDWARDS	WHITNEY VILLAGE
FREDERICK ELWOOD TETTERTON	PAUL & JOYCE SORRELL	WILBON RIDGE PH1, 2
GARNER GLEN	PAYNES LANDING	WILBON RIDGE PH3
GARRISON	PAYNES PARK	WILEYS RIDGE
GEORGIANA ESTATES	PEARL ADAMS	WILLIAMS AND EDWARDS
GERTRUDE HOOD	PEBBLESTONE	WILLIE MAE BECKWITH

Appendix F. Named Neighborhoods Within the Demographic Study Area

Neighborhood/Community Name	Neighborhood/Community Name	Neighborhood/Community Name
GILCHRIST LANDING	PEMBERLEY	WINDCREST
GLEASON BRIDGES	PENNY WOODS	WINDERMERE
GLEN ARBOR	PHELPS FARM PH2	WINDSOR POINT
GLENDALE	PHELPS FARMS	WINDWARD POINTE
GLENMITT STONE	PINEVIEW ESTATES	WOODCHASE
GLENNWOOD PUD	PLEASANT GROVE	WOODCLIFF
GLENRIDGE	POWELL & POWELL	WOODCREEK
GRAEDON	POWELL FARMS	WOODFIELD ESTATES
GREENBROOK FARMS	PRESCOTT DOWNS	WOODLAKE ESTATES
GREENVIEW BLUFFS	PRESCOTT DOWNS PH3	WOODLANDS AT OAK HALL
GREENWOOD ACRES	PRESNELL POND	WOODS OF ASHBURY
GREG PENNY	RANDELL PARK	WOODSON FARMS
GRENADIER	RAY WILLIAMS CONSTRUCTION	WRENN INVESTMENTS
GRENADIER PH2,3	REMINGTON	WRENN MEADOW
GREYHAWK	RHAMKATTE VILLAGE	WRENNS NEST
GREYTHORNE	RIDGEBROOK BLUFFS	WYMAN PARK
GYPSY WOODS	RIVER BIRCH	WYNRIDGE
HALLMARK	ROBENCLIFF	WYNTREE
Section 2 – Named Neighborhoods between US 401 and I-40		
A M VINING	HOLLY RIDGE	ROGERS R ADAMS
ALTICE ESTATES	HOMEMONT	ROLLING HILLS ESTATES
ARBOR GREENE	HOPEDALE	ROLLING MEADOWS
ASHEBROOK	HORACE T BRITT ESTATE	RONALD ANTHONY SEMAN
AUTUMN CREST FARM	HORACE T BRITT ESTATE	ROSEMOOR PLACE
AUTUMN OAKS	HUDSON MEADOWS	ROWLAND HEIGHTS
BANKS POINTE	HUDSON SEARS SAULS	ROWLAND MEADOWS
BANKS POINTE II	HUNT FARMS	ROWLAND POND
BANKS POINTE PH 4	J I FUQUAY	RUBY & RAYMOND DEAN
BANKS POINTE PH2	J J WOOLARD	RUSTIC BRICK
BARECLIFF	J K BOLING & J M FARLOW	RUSTIC COUNTRY VILLAGE
BASHFORD BLUFFS	J R COLLIER	SADDLE ACRES
BELLEWOOD FARMS	J W WILLIAMS	SALLY B BEARD
BENSON W COTTEN	JACOBS RIDGE	SALLY J ROHRBACH
BLACKMAN	JAMES & TONYA HARPER	SANDLIN BRANCH
BLALOCK FOREST	JAMES W ARNETTE	SANDY RIDGE
BLALOCKS GLEN	JAMESON PLACE	SATTERFIELD COINS INC
BLOOMFIELD PH1	JAMESTOWNE	SAULS
BLOOMFIELD PH2	JESSIE W HOCUTT	SAULS RIDGE
BLOOMFIELD PH3,4,5	JIMMIE & LINDA FULLER	SCARBOROUGH RIDGE
BLOOMFIELD PH4	JOHN LANDON HINES	SEDALIA PARK
BLUE STONE VILLAGE	JOHN H WILLIAMS	SEXTON PLACE
BRANCHWOOD MANOR	JORDAN RIDGE	SEXTON PLACE
BREEZEWAY	JORDAN WOODS	SHANNONDALE

Appendix F. Named Neighborhoods Within the Demographic Study Area

Neighborhood/Community Name	Neighborhood/Community Name	Neighborhood/Community Name
BREEZEWAY EAST	KATIE F BOWDEN	SHELDON PLACE
BREEZEWAY PH2	KATIE LEACH	SIMON WOODS
BREEZEWAY SOUTH	KEENELAND TRAILS	SOUTH CREEK
BRISTOL	KENDALL HILLS	SOUTH MEADOWS
BRITT	KENSINGTON MEADOWS	SOUTH MOUNTAIN
BRITT ESTATES PH1	KENWOOD MEADOWS	SOUTHERBY BLUFFS
BRITT ESTATES SC2	KIMBER WOODS	SOUTHERN ACRES
BRITTANY HILLS	KINGS RIDGE	SOUTHERN MEADOWS
BRITTMOORE	KINGS RIDGE PH2	SOUTHERN OAKS
BROADHURST	KIRWALL VILLAS	SOUTHERN TRACE
BROOKSTONE	L P RAND ESTATE	SOUTHVIEW
BROOKWOOD	LAKE POINT	SPRINGHAVEN
BROWNSTONE VILLAGE	LAKE RAND	SPRINGWINDS
BURKE & EMILY OVERBY	LAKE SHORE	SQUIRE ESTATES
C & T PROPERTIES	LAKEMOOR	SQUIRES KEEP
C B & SANDRA RYALS	LAKESIDE ESTATES	ST JENS
C LYNN & DIANNE BLALOCK	LAKESTONE VILLAGE	STACY & BETTY NORRIS
CARMEL CROSSING	LAKESTONE VILLAGE	STAGECOACH
CAROLINA MEADOWS	LAKESTONE VILLAGE	STAGECREST
CHARLES ATKINS	LAKESTONE VILLAGE	STAUNTON MEADOWS
CHARLES HEATHERLY	LAKESTONE VILLAGE TOWNHOMES	STEPHENS POINT
CHARLESS & GLORIA BAKER	LAKEVIEW	STEPHENS POINT PH2
CHARLOTTE BRIDGE	LAKEMOOR	STEPHENSON
CHRISTOPHER & BRENDA PENNY	LANDINGHAM	STEPHENSON & RANSDALL
CLYDE B SAULS	LANDINGS AT LAKEMOOR	STERLINGWORTH
COLONIAL HEIGHTS	LANE B BROWN	STEVENS OAKS
COONIE LEE	LANERIDGE	STEVENS OAKS PH3
COONIE LEE PH3	LANEVIEW GLEN	STONEHURST
COTTONWOOD	LASSITER FARMS	STONEWALL FARMS
CREEKSIDE	LAUREL GROVE	STRAWFLOWER
CREST OF CAROLINA	LAWNDALE	SUMMERS WALK
CRIMSON	LAWNDALE	SUN RIDGE FARM
CURTIS & BEVERLY POWELL	LAWRENCE & MARGARET STEWART	SUNNYSIDE COLONY
D L FARRAR & M L RHODES	LEGACY AT FORTY TWO	SUNSET ACRES
DALLAS ACRES	LEGACY AT FORTY TWO PH2	SUNSET FOREST
DAYTON WOODS	LEONE LANDING	SYCAMORE CREEK
DAYTON WOODS PH2	LEWIS VILLAGE	TAVERNIER PH1
DAYTON WOODS PH3	LINWOOD & CAROLYN HICKS	TAVERNIER PH2
DAYTON WOODS PH4	LITTLE CREEK HEIGHTS	THE DUKE

Appendix F. Named Neighborhoods Within the Demographic Study Area

Neighborhood/Community Name	Neighborhood/Community Name	Neighborhood/Community Name
DEER BROOK	LITTLEJOHN ACRES	THE ESTATES AT BROADHURST
DUNALLIE DOWNS	LUCY JORDAN	THE VILLAGE AT AVERSBORO
DUNHAVEN	LUNDA WAYLAND YOUNG	THE WOODLANDS
EAGLE MOUNTAIN	LYNNSHIRE	THE WOODLANDS PH 7,8
EAGLE RIDGE	MABLE B SMITH	THE WOODLANDS PH4,5
EAGLE RIDGE PH 8B	MAGNOLIA PLACE	THISTLE PARK
EARL DAVIS	MAL WEATHERS ROAD	TIFFANY WOODS
ECHO HEIGHTS	MALIBU VALLEY	TIMBERBERG HILL
ECHO HEIGHTS	MALIBU VALLEY	TREBOR MEADOWS
EDGEBROOK	MCCULLERS ESTATES	TURNER DOWNS
EDGEWATER	MCCULLERS PINES	TURNER DOWNS PH3
EDGEWATER PARK	MEADOW WOODS	TURNER DOWNS PH4
ELLIS HAYWOOD	MEADOWBROOK	TURNER FARMS
FIELD RIDGE	MIDDLE CREEK ACRES	TURNER FARMS SEC 5
FOLEY STATION	MIDDLE CREEK PARK	TURNER POND
FOREST GLEN	MIKE GREEN	TURNER WEEKS
FOREST HILLS	MONTERREY	TURNERS GROVE
FOREST LANDING	MORRIS ROWLAND	TYLER FARMS
FORREST H BALL	MYATT MILL FARMS	UMSTEAD
GARNER GLEN	NATHANS LANDING	UPCHURCH FARMS
GARNER TOWNHOMES	NEW RAND ROAD	VALLEY RIDGE
GARY R PRIOR	NICK HARRISON	VAN STORY HILLS
GENTLE SLOPE	NOTTINGHAM FOREST	VANDORA ACRES
GEORGETOWNE MANOR	NOVIE GULLEY	VANDORA PINES
GERALD & LYNDA B SMITH	OAK HOLLOW ESTATES	VANDORA VILLAGE
GLEN MEADOWS	OAK RIDGE VALLEY	W L LLOYD
GREEN ACRES	OLD BANKS	WAKEFIELD
GREENBRIAR	OLD STAGE ESTATES	WATER OAKS
GREENFIELD MANOR	OLD STAGE PLACE	WAVERLY POINT
GRISSOM FARMS	OLDE TURNER PLACE	WAVERLY POINT PH6
GRISSOM FARMS PH2	ON TRACK	WAVERLY POINT PH6-B
H BRUCE BUTLER	ORMOND PLANTATION	WEEKEND RETREAT
HADLEY MEADOWS	OXFORD HEIGHTS	WEST ESTATES
HAMPTON RIDGE	PAGAN RUN	WESTERN TERRACE
HARRISON PLACE	PANTHER RUN	WHISPERING PINES
HARRY L ARNETTE JR	PARKLAND	WHITECROFT MANOR
HARTWELL MINOR	PARTIN PLACE	WHITEFIELD
HARVEY D JOHNSON	PENNYS COUNTRY ESTATES	WHITTINGHAM
HAYWOOD H WILLIAMS	PEPPERWOOD FARM	WILBUR T BRITT
HEATHER GLEN	PERCY JOHNSON & WM MISNER	WILDERS RIDGE

Appendix F. Named Neighborhoods Within the Demographic Study Area

Neighborhood/Community Name	Neighborhood/Community Name	Neighborhood/Community Name
HEATHER HILLS	PERRY PLACE	WILDERS RIDGE PH4
HEATHER HILLS	PINE MEADOW	WILLIE JOHNSON
HEATHER PARK	PINE NEEDLES	WILLOW BLUFFS PH1,2,3
HEATHER RIDGE	PINEDALE ACRES	WILLOW BLUFFS PH4,5
HEATHER SPRINGS	PINEWINDS	WILLOW CHASE
HEATHER WOODS	PINNACLE RIDGE	WILLOW CREEK
HEATHER WOODS PH5A	POND ISLAND	WILLOW HILLS
HEATHER WOODS PH5B	POPLAR SPRINGS CHURCH	WILLOWDALE
HEATHERBROOK	RAND MEADOWS	WIND HAVEN
HERBERT ADAMS	RAND MEADOWS PH2	WINDHAVEN SOUTH
HIGHLAND TRAILS	RAND MEADOWS PH3	WINDY HILLS
HILLBROOK	RANGEWOOD	WINDY RIDGE
HOKE LANDING	RICHARD & NORMA AMES	WM & DOROTHY PAGE
HOLLAND FARMS	RIVERBIRCH TOWNHOMES	WORTHINGTON
HOLLAND MEADOWS	ROBINFIELD ESTATES	WYNSTONE
HOLLAND RIDGE	ROCKSIDE HILLS	
Section 3 – Named Neighborhoods between I-40 and US 64/US 264 Bypass		
A L SAPAUGH	GATEWAY MEDICAL PARK	PLANTATION MEADOWS S/D
A M VINING	GATEWOOD	PLEASANT WOODS PHASE VII
ABBINGTON RIDGE	GEORGE LANE	POOLE ACRES
ABBINGTON RIDGE TOWNHOMES	GERARD POULIN	POOLE FARMS
ADAMS POND	GIPSON POND	POOR BOY FARMS
ALPINE ESTATES	GLEN FRANCIS	POPLAR CREEK
AMBER ACRES NORTH	GLENN JACKSON	POPLAR VILLAGE
AMBER RIDGE PH1	GLENROAD TOWNHOMES	POUND FARM S/D
AMBER RIDGE PH10	GLENROAD TOWNHOMES, LOT B	PRINCETON MANOR
AMBER RIDGE PH11	GOLDEN FOREST	PROVIDENCE
AMBER RIDGE PH3	GOLDEN PLANTATION	QUARRY POINTE 2
AMBER RIDGE PH9	GOOD HOPE ESTATES	QUARRY POINTE 2
AMELIA ACRES - SECTION I	GOODSON & TODD	QUARRY POINTE PH1
AMELIA ACRES S/D - SECTION II	GRAHAM L SMITH	RESTFUL PINES
ANNA PLACE	GRAHAM L SMITH HEIRS	RETHA DEBNAM
ANNIE MAE PLEASANT S/D	GRAHAMSTONE HILL	REX H SMITH
ANTELOPE POINT	GREEN ACRES	RICHARD & JOHANNA RATH
APRIL COURT	GREEN VALLEY	RICHARDSON PLACE PHASE 2
ARROWSPRING	GREEN VALLEY S/D LOT 4	RICHARDSON PLACE SEC. 1 PH. 1
ARROWSPRING II	GRIFFIS GLEN	RICHARDSON PLACE SEC. 2 PHASE 1
ASHLEY ESTATES	HANNAHS CREEK LOTS 49R, 50R, 51R	RIDGEVIEW
ASHLEY HILLS	HANNAHS CREEK PHASE	RIVER CHASE

Appendix F. Named Neighborhoods Within the Demographic Study Area

Neighborhood/Community Name	Neighborhood/Community Name	Neighborhood/Community Name
	ONE	
ASHLYN	HANNAHS CREEK PHASE TWO	RIVER OAKS COMMERCIAL PARK
AUBURN HILLS	HANNAHS CREEK PHASE TWO	RIVER OAKS COMMERCIAL PARK
AUBURN HILLS PH3	HARMONY ACRES	RIVER OAKS FARM
AUSTIN POND PHASE ONE	HARRY GARREY'S S/D	RIVER OAKS FARM RE-COMB. LOTS 2 AND 3
AUSTINS POND	HARVEST MILL	RIVER RIDGE
AUSTINS POND LOT 78 PHASE 4	HENRY FERRELL FARM	RIVERBOOKE II PH3
AUSTINS POND PHASE 3	HENRY KELLY	RIVERBROOKE
AUSTINS POND S/D PHASE 2 PART A	HERITAGE MANOR	RIVERKNOLL
AUSTINS POND S/D PHASE 2 PART B	HIALEAH	RIVERVIEW ESTATES
AUSTINS POND, PH. 4D	HICKORY MEADOWS	RIVERVIEW NORTH
AUSTINS POND, PHASE 4A	HIDDEN HOLLOW	ROBERT E POWELL
AUSTINS POND, PHASE 4B	HILLANDALE	ROBERT L KIRK
AUSTINS POND, PHASE 4C	HILLANDALE OAKS	ROBERT L KIRK
AUTUMN WOODS	HILLINGTON ESTATE SEC. 1	ROCKBRIDGE
AVALON	HILLINGTON ESTATE SEC. 2	RONNIE A THOMPSON
AVERY PARK	HILLINGTON ESTATE, LOT 50	ROYAL ACRES
AVERY PARK PH3	HILLINGTON ESTATES	RUBY S RICHARDSON
BAINBRIDGE	HILLINGTON ESTATES SEC. 3	RUTLEDGE LANDING PH 3
BARBARA H GOWER	HILLINGTON WEST	RUTLEDGE LANDING PH 4
BARRINGTON HILLS	HILLINGTON WEST PH5	RUTLEDGE LANDING PH1
BARRINGTON VILLAGE	HILLINGTON WEST PH6	RUTLEDGE LANDING PH2
BARRY & DEBORAH KEITH	HILLINGTON WEST PH7	RYANS CREEK
BARTEX MILL VILLAGE S/D	HOLIDAY ESTATES	RYANS CREEK
BARTEX MILL VILLAGE S/D	HONEYCUTT & KENNEDY	RYANS CREEK
BARWELL ESTATES	HOPKINS WEST	RYAN'S CREEK AND BEDDINGFIELD HEIGHTS
BARWELL ROAD	HOUSE	SCHOOL ACRES
BATTLE BRIDGE	HUGH WILLIAMS	SHELDON PLACE
BATTLERIDGE NORTH	HUNTERS MARK	SHERRON AND FRAZIER
BATTLERIDGE NORTH	HUNTERS MARK PH 3	SHOTWELL CENTER
BATTLERIDGE NORTH	HUNTERS MARK PH1,2	SMITH LANDING
BAYWOOD FOREST	HUNTS BRIDGE S/D	SMITHS CREEK PHASE 2
BEECHWOOD	HUNTSBORO	SOUTH CREEK
BELLA SERA VILLAS AT WHITE OAK	HURSHIEL & MAXINE STRICKLAND	SOUTH HILLS RECOMB LOTS 141 AND 142
BERGEN & ARBUTINA	IMPERIAL ESTATES	SOUTH HILLS RECOMB. LOTS 189, 190
BETHEL CREEK	INDIAN CREEK OVERLOOK	SOUTH HILLS S/D SEC. IX SHEET 1 OF 2
BINGHAM STATION	INVERNESS	SOUTH HILLS S/D SEC. IX

Appendix F. Named Neighborhoods Within the Demographic Study Area

Neighborhood/Community Name	Neighborhood/Community Name	Neighborhood/Community Name
		SHEET 2 OF 2
BIRCHWOOD SEC. 1	J R GRIFFIN	SOUTH HILLS S/D SEC. V
BIRCHWOOD, SEC. 2	JAMES W. TYNDALL S/D	SOUTH HILLS S/D SEC. V
BISHOP POINTE	JERRY & LAURA BRANCH	SOUTH HILLS S/D SEC. VI
BLAIRE WOODS	JERRY GOWER	SOUTH HILLS S/D SEC. VII
BLUE RIVER DEVELOPMENT CO INC	JERRY PRICE	SOUTH HILLS S/D SEC. VIII
BOBBIE C BELVIN	JESSE & LOLA PULLEY	SOUTH HILLS, SEC. V RECOMB. LOTS 85-89
BOONE RIDGE	JOE BROUGHTON	SOUTHERN TRACE
BRANDYWOOD	JOE CARROLL S/D	SOUTHERN TRACE PH6
BRECKENRIDGE	JOHN MULLAN	SOUTHERN TRACE PH7
BROOKHILL ESTATES SEC. ONE PHASE ONE	JOHN R. HOWELL, JR.	SOUTHGATE BUSINESS PARK
BROOKHILL ESTATES SEC. ONE PHASE THREE	JOHNNY WATSON	SOUTHWIND DEVELOPMENT
BROOKHILL ESTATES SEC. ONE PHASE TWO	JOHNS POINTE PH 3&4	SOUTHWINDS DEVELOPMENT
BROOKWOOD PARK	JOHNS POINTE PH1	SPRING VALLEY S/D (15 LOTS)
BUCKINGHAM S/D SEC. 2, PHASE 1	JOHNSON T. TALTON	ST MARYS ESTATES
BUCKINGHAM S/D SEC. 4 PHASE 2	JOHNSONS POND	ST. JAMES, PHASE 1
BUCKINGHAM S/D SEC.1 PHASE 1	JOHNSONS POND, RECOMB. LOTS 55, 56	ST. JAMES, PHASE 1A
BUCKINGHAM S/D SEC.3 PHASE 2	JOSEPH BLAKE HEIRS FARM	ST. JAMES, PHASE 2
BUFFALOE GROVE	JOSEPH F REHM JR	STACY & BETTY NORRIS
BURWELL FOREST S/D SECT. 1	KINGS GRANT	STANLEY & BETTY GRADY
BURWELL S/D SEC. 2	KIRBY MARSHBURN	STEPHEN HESTER
C L KELLY	LAFAYETTE PLACE S/D RE-COMB LTS 33,34	STILLWATER LANDING
C W ALLEN	LAFAYETTE PLACE S/D SEC. 1	STONEBROOK S/D
CAMELOT	LAFAYETTE PLACE S/D SEC. 2	STONEBROOK S/D ADD. 2
CAMELOT VILLAGE	LAFAYETTE PLACE S/D SECT. 3	STONEBROOK S/D ADD. 3
CAMERON CORPORATE PARK PHASE 2	LAKWOOD ACRES S/D	STONEWATER
CAMERON PARK	LANDMARK S/D	STONEY CREEK
CAMERON PARK, PHASE 1	LANDMARK S/D SEC. 2	STONEY CREEK PH2B
CAMILLA P BAUCOM	LANDMARK S/D SEC. 6	SUMERLYN
CANDLEWOOD S/D PHASE II	LANDMARK S/D SEC. IV	SUMMERLYN
CANNON S/D	LANDMARK S/D SEC. V	SUN VALLEY SECTION I
CARDINAL ACRES (LONNIE D. SANDERFORD)	LANDMARK S/D SEC. VI	SUN VALLEY SECTION II

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Neighborhood/Community Name	Neighborhood/Community Name	Neighborhood/Community Name
CARMETTS RIDGE	LANDMARK S/D SEC.3	SUTTON SPRINGS
CARRIAGE MANOR	LANDMARK, SEC. 8	SWADE E BARBOUR
CARRINGTON PLACE	LANDS END AT EAGLECHASE	SWADE E BARBOUR
CARRINGTON PLACE PHASE I	LAUREN CHASE	SWADE E. BARBOUR
CARRINGTON PLACE PHASE II	LAVONNE M BAGWELL	TALON RIDGE AT EAGLECHASE
CARRINGTON PLACE PHASE III	LAWRENCE & MARGARET STEWART	TANGLEWOOD
Carroll R Jackson	LAWS	TEALBROOK
CASSEDALE	LEAMON WRIGHT & WIFE	THE BLUFFS OF AUSTIN POND
CEDAR WOODS	LEE AND DUPREE MOBILE HOME ACRES	THE GLENS AT BETHEL
CHARELS & MINNIE CARROLL	LEE CHASE	THE HARVEST AT SUMMERWIND PLANTATION
CHARLES & JANET TILTON	LEE CHASE - SECTION I	THE HARVEST AT SUMMERWIND PLANTATION LOTS 13-16
CHARLES & LISA MITCHELL	LEE FOREST	THE MEADOWS OF SOUTHFORT PLANTATION, SECTION III, PHASE III
CHARLES BARNES	LEE-CHASE SUBDIVISION SECTION IV	THE PRESERVE AT LONG BRANCH
CHASTAIN	LEE-HERITAGE S/D	THE PRESERVE AT LONGBRANCH FARMS
CHASTEAL TRAILS	LEES PLANTATION	THE RIDGES OF MAYBROOK
CHELMSHIRE DOWNS	LEES PLANTATION PHASE TWO	THE TRACE AT SUMMERWIND PLANTATION
CLAYTON CROSSING RETAIL CENTER	LEES PLANTATION, PHASE 3	THE VILLAGE AT CLEVELAND SPRINGS
CLAYTON PROFESSIONAL PARK CONDOMINIUM	LEGEND HILLS	THE VILLAGE AT CLEVELAND SPRINGS LOT A BLKS 1, 8-11
CLAYTON TOWN CENTRE	LELAND H POOLE	THE VILLAGE AT CLEVELAND SPRINGS LOT A BLOCK 12
CLEMMONS CREEK S/D	LEONARD PROPERTY	THE VILLAGE AT CLEVELAND SPRINGS LOT A BLOCK 13
CLEVELAND CROSSING PHASE I	LESTER & MARIE STALLINGS	THE VILLAGE AT CLEVELAND SPRINGS PHASE 1
CLEVELAND CROSSING PHASE II	LIONSGATE	THE VINEYARD
CLEVELAND OAKS	LIONSGATE	T-REX

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CLEVELAND OAKS PH3	LIONSGATE SUBDIVISION PHASE 4	TRUDY A MURRAY
CLEVELAND OAKS, PHASE 1	LIONSGATE SUBDIVISION PHASE 4	TRYON PLACE II
CLEVELAND OAKS, PHASE II	LIONSGATE SUBDIVISION PHASE 4 REVISED	TUNBRIDGE
CLOVERDALE	LIONSGATE SUBDIVISION PHASE 4 REVISED	TURNER FARMS PH 9 & 10
CLYDE BARRINGTON	LISBON WOODS	TURNER FARMS SEC 4
CLYDE E HICKS	LYNNFIELD VILLAGE - SECTION I	TURNER FARMS SEC4 PH8
COLON HEIGHTS	LYNNFIELD VILLAGE - SECTION II	TURNER POND
COMMERCE BUSINESS PARK	LYNNFIELD VILLAGE - SECTION III, PHASE I	ULICE WILLIAMS
COTTONWOOD	LYNNFIELD VILLAGE - SECTION III, PHASE II	UMSTEAD
COUNTRY HILLS ESTATES - SECTION III	LYNWOOD ESTATES	VICTOR G BYRD
COUNTRY HILLS ESTATES-SECTION I	M.C.W.	VILLAGE OF WHITEOAK
COUNTRY SQUIRE ESTATES	M.C.W. S/D	VINYARDS TOWNHOMES
COUNTRY TRAILS SUBDIVISION	M.C.W. S/D SEC. 3	WALNUT BLUFFS
COVINGTON CROSS	M.C.W. S/D SEC. II	WALNUT CREEK
COXWOODS - SECTION II	M.C.W., SEC. II (RECOMB. OF LOTS)	WALNUT CREEK II PHASE I
COXWOODS S/D - SECTION I	MACDIE PARK	WALNUT CREEK II PHASE II
COXWOODS S/D SECT. 3	MALLARDS RIDGE	WALNUT CREEK II PHASE III
CREECH ROAD	MARCELLE A PEELE	WALNUT CREEK II, PHASE III
CRICKET HOLLOW S/D - PHASE ONE	MARGARET B PHILLIPS	WALNUT RIDGE
CURTISS ROAD PROPERTY	MARY PRICE ESTATES	WEST CLAYTON TOWN PLAT
D A & J R JOENK	MAURICE BRACKET	WEST PARK S/D - SECTION II
DALLAS ACRES	MAYBROOK CROSSINGS	WEST PARK S/D SEC. THREE
DANIELS LANDING	MCCULLERS ESTATES	WESTON RIDGE
DAVID W BANNISTER	MEADOWBROOK ESTATES	WESTON TRACE
DEER TRACT S/D - SECTION I	MEADOWBROOK PARK	WHISPERING PINES S/D
DEERFIELD AT EAGLECHASE	MEADOWS AT EAGLECHASE	WHISPERING PINES S/D PHASE II
DOGWOOD FOREST - SECTION II	MIAL PLANTATION PH1	WHITE OAK ESTATES
DUCHESS DOWNS S/D	MIAL PLANTATION PH2	WHITE OAK FARMS
DUTCHMAN CREEK	MIAL PLANTATION PH3	WHITE OAK LANDING

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Neighborhood/Community Name	Neighborhood/Community Name	Neighborhood/Community Name
E. B. MCCULLERS S/D	MIAL PLANTATION PH4	WHITE OAK PLANTATION RECOMB. LOTS 95 & 96
EAGLESTONE SOUTH	MIKE SMITH	WHITE OAK PLANTATION SEC. 2
EAST POINTE LOT 2	MINGO CREEK TOWNHOMES	WHITE OAK PLANTATION SEC.1
EAST POINTE S/D LOT 10	MINGO CREEK TOWNHOMES	WHITE OAK RIDGE S/D - SECTION II
EAST POINTE S/D LOT 4	MIRY BRANCH	WHITE OAK RIDGE S/D, SECTION 2
EAST POINTE S/D LOT 6	MOBILE HILL ESTATES	WHITFIELD ESTATES
EAST POINTE S/D LOTS 3 AND 5	MOOREFIELDS	WHITLEY TRAILS
EDGE OF AUBURN	MOSS CREEK LOT 0-2	WIGGINS
EFIRD CREECH	MOSS CREEK VILLAGE	WILLIAM H DAVIS
EL CAMINO ACRES	MOSS CREEK VILLAGE BUSINESS PARK	WILLIFORD PLACE
ELBERT BATTEN (LOTS 5 & 6)	MOSS CREEK VILLAGE BUSINESS PARK	WILLOW BROOK, PHASE 3
ELBERT I. BATTEN	MOSS CREEK VILLAGE PHASES 3 & 4	WILLOW PARK - SECTION II
ELBERT I. BATTEN S/D	N B GOWER	WILLOWBROOK
ELLA TAYLOR	NATHAN WATSON	WILLOWBROOK - A PLANNED DEVELOPMENT - PHASE I, SECTION IV
ELLEDALE	NC 42 WEST BUSINESS PARK	WILLOWBROOK PH. 1 SEC. 1
ELLINGTON S/D PHASE 4A SEC. 1	NEUSE RIVER ESTATES	WILLOWBROOK PH. 1 SEC. 6
ELLINGTON S/D PHASE 4A SEC. 2	NEUSE WOODS	WILLOWBROOK PH. 1, SEC. 5
ELLINGTON S/D PHASE 4A SEC. 3B	NEW RAND ROAD	WILLOWBROOK PH. 1, SEC. 9
ELLINGTON S/D PHASE THREE	NORTH RIDGE PHASE 2	WILLOWBROOK PH. 2, SEC. 12
ELLINGTON S/D PHASE THREE, SEC. ONE	NORTH RIDGE S/D PHASE ONE	WILLOWBROOK PH. 2A LOTS 35 THROUGH 46
ELLINGTON S/D SEC. ONE	NORTH RIDGE S/D PHASE TWO	WILLOWBROOK PH. 2A SEC. 10
ELLINGTON S/D SEC. THREE	NORTHSIDE	WILLOWBROOK PH. 2A SEC. 11
ELLINGTON S/D SEC. THREE	OAK FOREST S/D	WILLOWBROOK PH. 2A SEC. 13
EMERALD VILLAGE	OAKDALE MOBILE ESTATES	WILLOWBROOK PH. 2A SEC. 14
ERWIN DUKE HOCKADAY, JR.	OAKES PLANTATION	WILLOWBROOK PH. 2A SEC. 17
ESTATES AT SMITH CROSSING	OLD NORTH VINEYARD SEC. ONE PHASE ONE	WILLOWBROOK PH. 2-A SEC. 19
EVERWOOD	OLD NORTH VINEYARD	WILLOWBROOK PH. 2A,

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Neighborhood/Community Name	Neighborhood/Community Name	Neighborhood/Community Name
	SEC. ONE PHASE TWO	SEC. 15
FARMDALE ACRES	OLD NORTH VINEYARD SEC. TWO	WILLOWBROOK PH. 2B
FARMINGTON WOODS PH11 & 12	OLD RIVER RIDGE	WILLOWBROOK PH. 2B
FASHION HOMES	OLDE TOWNE	WILLOWBROOK PHASE 1 SECTION EIGHT
FASHION HOMES	ORTON ACRES	WILLOWBROOK PHASE 2- A SEC. 18
FIELDSCROSS AT EAGLECHASE	OXFORD HILLS SUBDIVISION PHASE 1	WILLOWBROOK PHASE SECTION SEVEN
FIELDSTONE CROSSING	PANTHER ROCK	WILLOWBROOK S/D PH. 1, SEC. 2
FIELDSTONE S/D SEC. ONE	PARKSIDE	WILLOWBROOK S/D PH. 2A, SEC. 16
FOLEY STATION	PARKSIDE	WILLOWBROOK S/D PH. 2B SEC. 24
FOREST LANDING	PARRISH MEADOWS	WILLOWBROOK, A PLANNED DEV. PHASE 1, SECTION 5
FOREST PARK S/D	PAUL & JOANNE BRADSHAW	WINSTON PLANTATION
FOREST PARK S/D - SECTION II	PEARL CREEK	WINSTON POINTE PHASE 1B
FOX HAVEN	PEARL RIDGE	WINSTON POINTE PHASE 1B
G E CLARK	PEARL RIDGE PH3	WINSTON POINTE PHASE 1B
GARDEN ACRES	PEDDLERS VILLAGE, INC.	WINSTON POINTE, PHASE 1A
GARLAND SHERRILL	PEDDLERS VILLAGE, INC.	WOODBROOK ESTATES
GARNER ESTATES	PENWYCK ESTATES	WOODWAY
GARNER ESTATES - SECTION II	PERDUE DEVELOPMENT	WYNSTON PHASE 1
GARNER ESTATES - SECTION III	PHEASANT RUN S/D	WYNSTON PHASE 5
GARNER ESTATES, SECTION IV	PINE ACRES DEVE.	WYNSTON, PH. 4
GARRISON S/D PHASE 2	PINE ACRES DEVELOPMENT	WYNSTON, PHASE SEVEN
GARRISON S/D PHASE 3 SEC. 3	PINE COUNTRY ESTATES	WYNSTON, PHASE SIX
GARRISON S/D PHASE 3 SECTION 2	PINEHURST PARK	WYNSTON, PHASE THREE
GARRISON S/D PHASE ONE	PLANTATION MEADOWS	WYNSTON, PHASE TWO
GARRISON S/D PHASE THREE SEC. 1	PLANTATION MEADOWS	