



**MID-STATES
CORRIDOR**

f

APPENDIX DD: SOCIAL IMPACT ANALYSIS

Mid-States Corridor Tier 1 Environmental Impact Statement

Prepared for

Indiana Department of Transportation

Mid-States Corridor Regional Development Authority

NOVEMBER 22, 2020 *UPDATED MARCH 16, 2023*

Prepared by

Mid-States Corridor Project Consultant





TABLE OF CONTENTS

- 1 Introduction 1
 - 1.1 Methodology 2
 - 1.2 Organization 2
- 2 Neighborhood and Community Cohesion 3
 - 2.1 Cities and Towns..... 3
 - 2.1.1 Alternative B..... 8
 - 2.1.2 Alternative C..... 8
 - 2.1.3 Alternative M..... 8
 - 2.1.4 Alternative O 9
 - 2.1.5 Alternative P..... 9
 - 2.1.6 Alternative R..... 9
 - 2.1.7 Refined Preferred Alternative (RPA) P 10
 - 2.1.8 Summary 10
 - 2.2 Religious and Social Communities..... 10
 - 2.2.1 Alternative O 11
 - 2.2.2 Alternative P..... 12
 - 2.2.3 RPA P 12
- 3 Impacts to Travel Patterns and Accessibility 15
 - 3.1 Access to Community Resources and Services..... 15
 - 3.2 Bicycle and Pedestrian Mobility and Facilities 15
 - 3.2.1 Alternative B..... 16
 - 3.2.2 Alternative C..... 16
 - 3.2.3 Alternative M..... 17
 - 3.2.4 Alternative O 17
 - 3.2.5 Alternative P..... 17
 - 3.2.6 Alternative R..... 17
 - 3.2.7 RPA P 18
 - 3.2.8 Summary 18
- 4 Impacts to Organizations And Institutions..... 18
 - 4.1 Educational Institutions..... 18
 - 4.1.1 Alternative B..... 21
 - 4.1.2 Alternative C..... 22
 - 4.1.3 Alternative M..... 22
 - 4.1.4 Alternative O 22
 - 4.1.5 Alternative P..... 23
 - 4.1.6 Alternative R..... 23
 - 4.1.7 RPA P 23
 - 4.1.8 Summary 24



4.2 Recreational Areas.....	24
4.2.1 Alternative B.....	29
4.2.2 Alternative C.....	29
4.2.3 Alternative M.....	29
4.2.4 Alternative O	30
4.2.5 Alternative P	30
4.2.6 Alternative R.....	30
4.2.7 RPA P	31
4.2.8 Summary	31
4.3 Religious Institutions	31
4.3.1 Alternative B.....	32
4.3.2 Alternative C.....	32
4.3.3 Alternative M.....	33
4.3.4 Alternative O	33
4.3.5 Alternative P	33
4.3.6 Alternative R.....	34
4.3.7 RPA P	34
4.3.8 Summary	34
4.4 Public Safety	35
4.4.1 Alternative B.....	36
4.4.2 Alternative C.....	36
4.4.3 Alternative M.....	36
4.4.4 Alternative O	36
4.4.5 Alternative P	37
4.4.6 Alternative R.....	37
4.4.7 RPA P	37
4.4.8 Summary	37
4.5 Major Health Care Facilities.....	38
4.5.1 Alternative B.....	39
4.5.2 Alternative C.....	39
4.5.3 Alternative M.....	39
4.5.4 Alternative O	39
4.5.5 Alternative P.....	40
4.5.6 Alternative R.....	40
4.5.7 RPA P	40
4.5.8 Summary	40



FIGURES

Figure 2-1. Location of Impacted Communities..... 4

Figure 2-2. Location of Impacted Communities- Section 1 and 2..... 5

Figure 2-3. Location of Impacted Communities- Northwest and Central Alternatives 6

Figure 2-4. Location Of Impacted Communities- Northeast Alternatives 7

Figure 2-5. Location of Amish Community – Orange/Lawrence County 13

Figure 2-6. Location of Amish Community – Daviess/Martin County..... 14

TABLES

Table 2-1. List of Populated Places and Census Places within Two-Mile Buffer..... 3

Table 3-1. List of Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities within One-Mile Buffer..... 16

Table 4-1. List of School Districts Traversed and Educational Facilities within One-Mile Buffer 19

Table 4-2. List of Trails, Managed Land, and Other Recreational Facilities within One-Mile Band..... 24

Table 4-3. Number of Religious Institutions within each One-Mile Band 32

Table 4-4. List of Public Safety Facilities within One Mile of the 2,000-foot-wide Corridor for each
Alternative 35

Table 4-5. List of Medical Facilities within One Mile of each 2,000-foot-wide Corridor for each Alternative
..... 38



1 INTRODUCTION

The following substantive changes have been made to this appendix since the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) was published:

- Impacts for Alternative R and Refined Preferred Alternative P (RPA P) have been added.
- Section 4: Tables and text corrected for the western variation of Alternative P.

The construction of a new-terrain major highway could have both positively and negatively impact and influence the social aspects of the communities it traverses. In general, these include changes to traffic patterns and accessibility, as well as increased or decreased travel time between communities, residences, and services within the study area and the selected alternative. Social impacts vary from one alternative to another.

This document provides additional detail on potential impacts to communities and religious groups within the study area as well as potential impacts to organizations and institutions to support the summary information provided in **Section 3.3**. Organizations and institutions evaluated for this study include educational facilities, recreational areas, religious institutions, public safety and medical facilities, and bicycle and pedestrian facilities.

Most of the alternatives avoid the urban areas for the towns and cities within the Study Area aside from Alternatives R and RPA P2. For most alternatives, direct impacts to community resources within populated places are expected to be minimal. However, residential neighborhoods or rural communities outside of populated places may have altered access to services and facilities located in nearby towns and cities. The alternative, depending on facility type, may require the use of new interchanges and intersections, which could alter existing travel patterns.

Community cohesion may be impacted by the splitting of nearby incorporated cities and towns, as well as unincorporated communities from one another. The level of impacts to cohesion and access between communities depend on facility type and alternative location.

Direct impacts to public facilities vary greatly depending on the alternative. Alternatives R and RPA P2 have the potential to create significant impacts, while the alternatives that avoid populated places have far fewer. Impacts are also dependent on facility type and final alignment. Anticipated direct impacts to bicycle and pedestrian facilities are all associated with Alternatives R, P and RPA P. All the alternatives have the potential to impact school bus routes and access to educational facilities. RPA P could cause a direct impact or relocation to between one and three educational facilities depending on the variation. Alternative R has the potential to directly impact 2 educational facilities. Most recreational facilities are located on the outskirts of populated places. This could create access impacts for the alternatives that don't utilize existing US 231. Alternative R, RPA, C, O and M all have the potential to create direct impacts to recreational facilities. Fifteen religious institutions would experience direct impacts from Alternative R and four potential direct impacts are anticipated with Alternative RPA P2. Preferred Alternative RPA P has a wide range of impacts depending on the variation. RPA P2, utilizing US 231, has far more impacts than RPA P1, P3 and P4. A single variation of RPA P will be selected in Tier 2 studies. Public outreach and detailed, localized studies will help the project team select an alignment that minimizes impacts when possible.



1.1 Methodology

Social impacts were assessed using both qualitative and quantitative methods. A 2,000-foot corridor was defined, consisting of a 1,000-foot buffer on either side of an alternative's centerline. Once this corridor was defined, impacts were evaluated as follows:

- The area within a two-mile buffer on each side of the corridor (referred to as two-mile buffer) was used to analyze impacts to cohesion between cities, towns, and communities within the study area.
- The area within a one-mile buffer on each side of the corridor (referred to as the one-mile buffer) was used to determine impacts to other resources.

Quantitative analysis was conducted in coordination with **Section 3.5 - Relocation Impacts** to identify impacted structures associated with community organization or institutions. Detailed analysis of relocations is included in **Section 3.5**.

This analysis considers the comparative impacts of the alternatives (Alternatives B, C, P, M, O, R and RPA P). At this Tier 1 level of analysis, differences in social impacts among facility types of a given alternative are regarded as insignificant. Facility types for a given alternative share a common centerline. Also, no decisions about access are being made in this Tier 1 study. Decisions about access will not be made until Tier 2 studies. Final, detailed analyses of social impacts will be provided in Tier 2 studies.

For similar reasons, social impacts in Section 1 of the project (SR 66 to I-64) and the existing SR 37 segments of Section 3 for Alternatives M and O are treated as insignificant at a Tier 1 level. Freeway facility types are no longer under consideration. Accordingly, there will be no modifications to existing US 231 south of I-64 or to SR 37.

References to Sections 1, 2 and 3 in this chapter refer to **Figure 2-2 in Chapter 2**, not Sections of Independent Utility (SIU). Section 2 is predominantly in Dubois County. Section 3 includes the area from the White River/SR 56 to the northern terminus.

Broader social impact analyses were based on proximity to the alternatives. Social impacts resulting from local improvements included with each alternative were analyzed separately and only include direct impacts, which are summarized by alternative below.

1.2 Organization

Social impacts are organized into the following three categories. Each has its own stand-alone section, as follows.

- **Section 2, Community and Neighborhood Cohesion.** This section reviews impacts to the community fabric of cities and towns. It also reviews impacts to religious and social communities.
- **Section 3, Travel Patterns and Accessibility.** This section reviews impacts to community resources and services. It also reviews impacts to bicycle and pedestrian mobility and facilities.
- **Section 4, Organizations and Institutions.** This section reviews impacts to several categories of organizations and institutions. These include educational institutions, recreational areas, religious institutions, public safety providers and major health care facilities.



Within each section, impacts are considered separately for the five alternatives carried forward for detailed study (Alternatives B, C, P, M, O, R and RPA P).

2 NEIGHBORHOOD AND COMMUNITY COHESION

2.1 Cities and Towns

Impacts to neighborhoods and community cohesion were assessed by locating communities, towns, and cities within the two-mile buffer, and comparing their location with each alternative to assess whether an alternative would cause disruptions within and between communities. **Figure 2-1** shows the cities, towns, and populated places near the two-mile buffer. **Table 2.1** includes a full listing of cities, towns, and communities within the two-mile buffer. However, only those potentially impacted by each alternative are described in the narrative below¹.

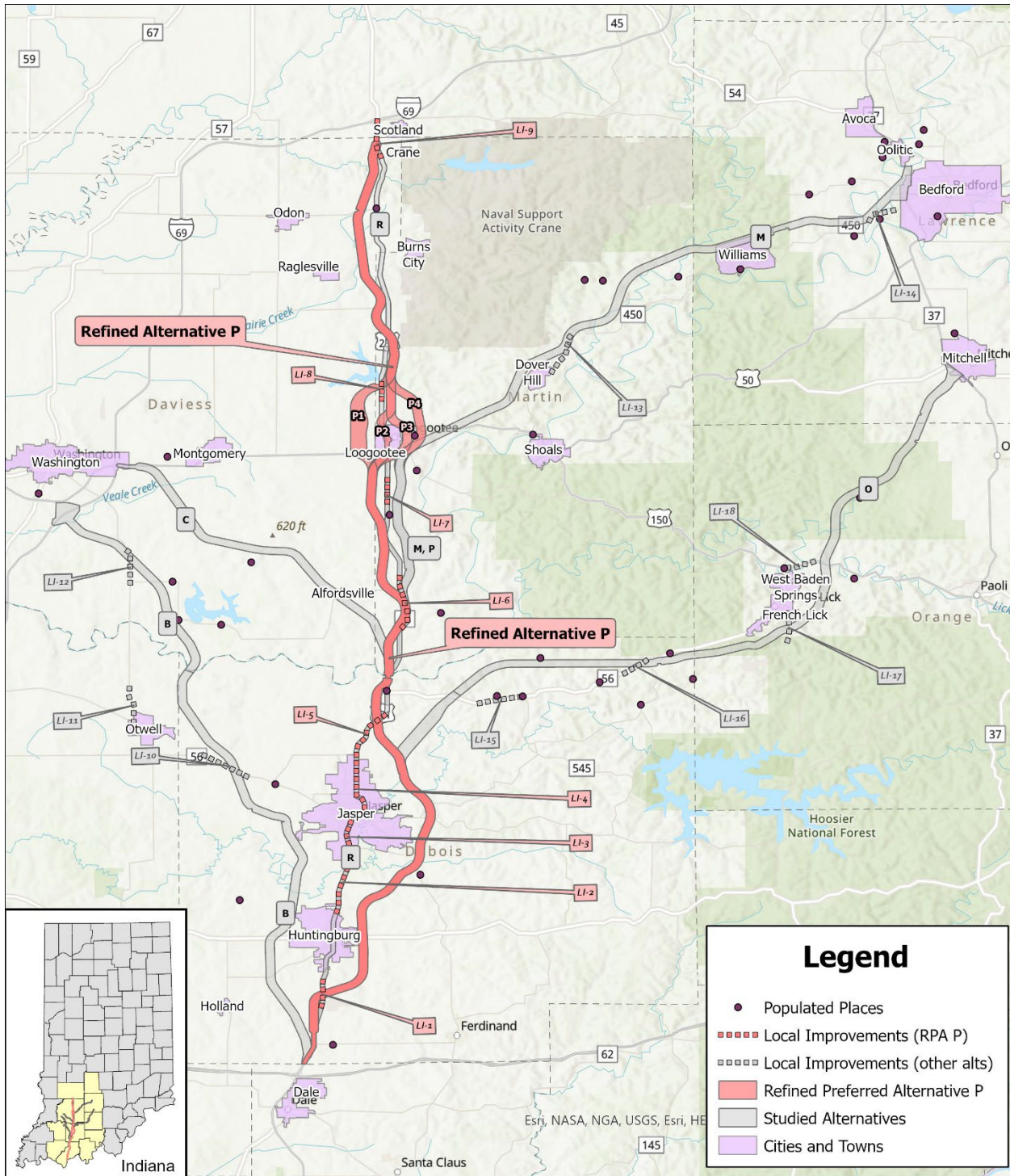
TABLE 2-1. LIST OF CENSUS PLACES AND POPULATED PLACES WITHIN TWO-MILE BUFFER

	Census Places	Populated Places
Alternative B	Holland, Huntingburg, Jasper, Otwell, Washington	Johnsburg, Duff, Ireland, Glendale, Hudsonville, Waco, South Washington
Alternative C	Huntingburg, Jasper, Alfordsville, Montgomery, Washington	Johnsburg, Maltersville, Haysville, Corning, Black Oak
Alternative M	Huntingburg, Jasper, Loogootee, Shoals, Dover Hill, Williams, Bedford	Johnsburg, Maltersville, Haysville, South Martin, Whitfield, Mount Pleasant, Scenic Hill, Indian Springs, Cale, Mount Olive, Riverview, Fayetteville, Coxton, Eureka
Alternative O	Huntingburg, Jasper, French Lick, West Baden, Mitchell	Johnsburg, Maltersville, Kellerville, Dubois Crossroads, Thales, Crystal, Cuzco, Hillham, Norton, Prospect, Abydel, Orangeville, Woodville
Alternative P (P _w & P _e)	Huntingburg, Jasper, Alfordsville(P _w) Loogootee, Rablesville, Burns City, Odon, Crane, Scotland	Johnsburg, Maltersville, Haysville, South Martin, Whitfield, Mount Pleasant, Scenic Hill, Bramble, Farlen
Alternative R	Huntingburg, Jasper, Loogootee, Rablesville, Burns City, Crane, Scotland	Johnsburg, Haysville, South Martin, Whitfield, Mount Pleasant, Scenic Hill, Bramble, Farlen
RPA P	Huntingburg, Jasper, Alfordsville, Loogootee, Rablesville, Burns City, Odon, Crane, Scotland	Johnsburg, Maltersville, Haysville, South Martin, Whitfield, Mount Pleasant, Scenic Hill, Bramble, Farlen

¹ Cities and towns are defined as incorporated places, while populated places include all named communities including those that are not incorporated and do not have a legal boundary. This document refers to all cities, towns, and populated places as “communities”.



FIGURE 2-1. LOCATION OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES



Legend

- Populated Places
- Local Improvements (RPA P)
- Local Improvements (other alts)
- Refined Preferred Alternative P
- Studied Alternatives
- Cities and Towns

Impacted Communities

0 5 10 Miles

0 5 10 20 Kilometers

N

2/21/2023



FIGURE 2-2. LOCATION OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES- SECTION 1 AND 2

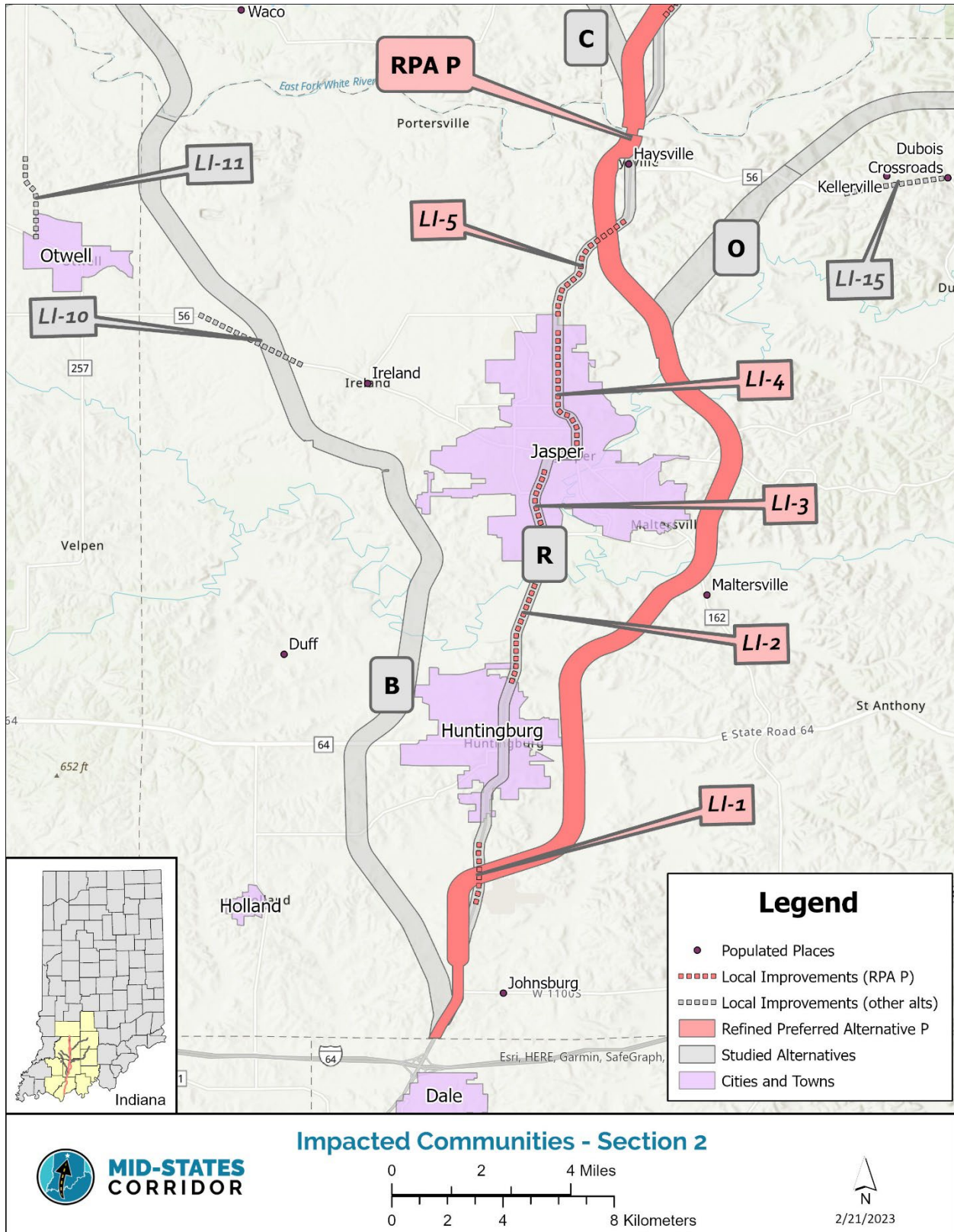




FIGURE 2-3. LOCATION OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES- NORTHWEST AND CENTRAL ALTERNATIVES

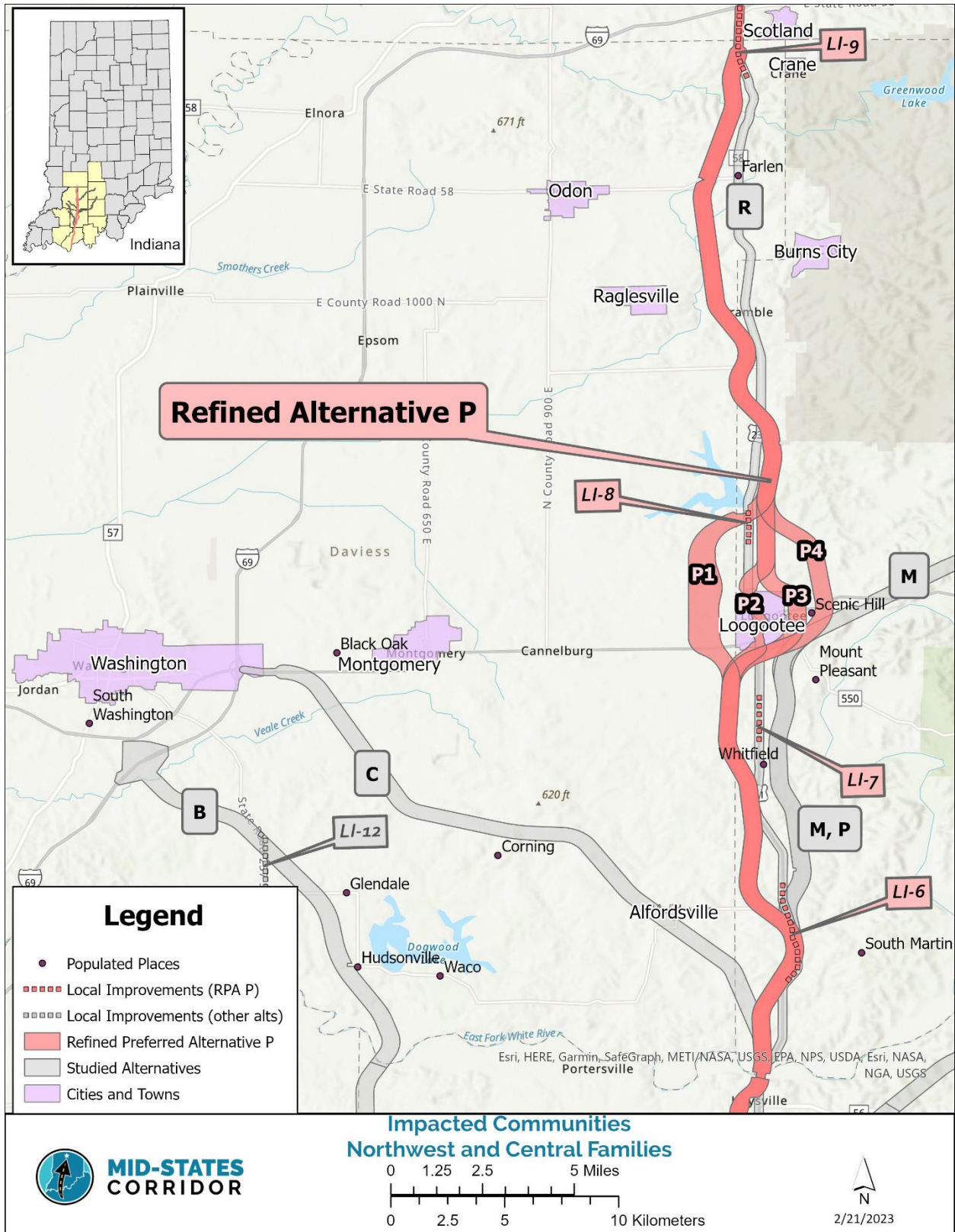
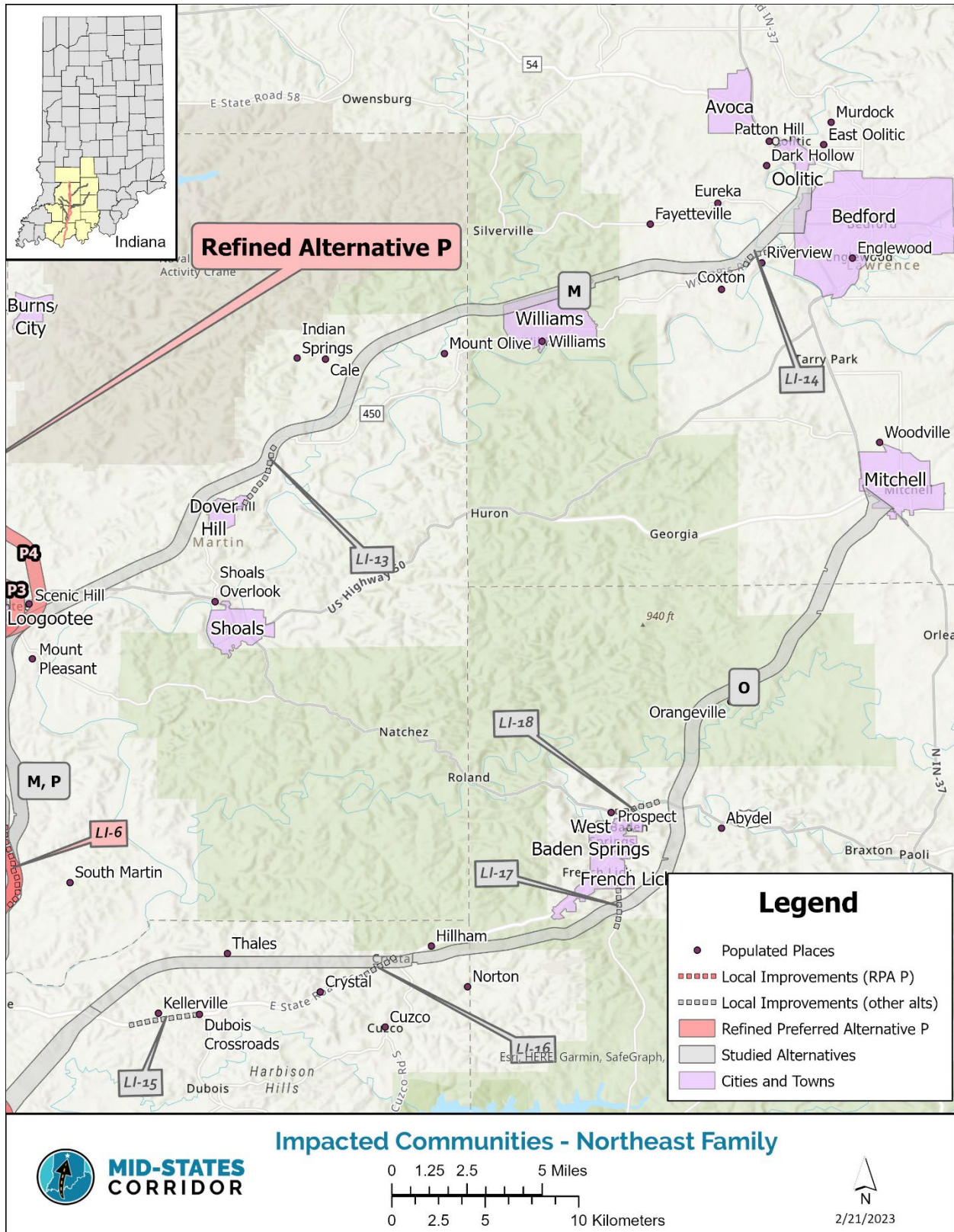




FIGURE 2-4. LOCATION OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES- NORTHEAST ALTERNATIVES





2.1.1 Alternative B

Alternative B follows the Section 1 alignment and then curves west, north of Dale and I-64, heading north around the eastside of Holland and the westside of Huntingburg and Jasper (Figure 2-2). Alternative B would separate Duff and Huntingburg, as well as Holland and Huntingburg. There are potential community cohesion impacts if Duff or Holland relies on Huntingburg for services or community activities. Section 2 of Alternative B ends on the west side of Jasper and Ireland. Section 3 of Alternative B continues northwest toward Washington, passing Otwell and a cluster of communities to the east (Glendale, Hudsonville, and Waco), before intersecting with I-69 at Washington (Figure 2-3).

Local improvements are expected to have minimal neighborhood and community cohesion impacts. Local improvements within occur primarily along areas of scattered rural residences.

2.1.2 Alternative C

Section 2: *(Same for Alternatives P, RPA P and M)*

Alternative C heads north from I-64 and Dale around the eastside of Huntingburg and Jasper (Figure 2-2). The alternative would divide the community of Maltersville to the east and Jasper to the west. There are potential community impacts if Maltersville relies on Jasper for services. Section 2 of the alternative ends south of the East Fork White River at Haysville.

Local improvements are expected to have minimal neighborhood and community cohesion impacts. Local improvements occur primarily along areas of scattered rural residences.

Section 3:

Section 3 of Alternative C begins at US 231 north of Haysville on the north side of the East Fork White River. As it continues north, it passes near Alfordsville. Before connecting to I-69 at Washington, Alternative C passes the communities of Montgomery and Black Oak near SR 50 (Figure 2-3). Access between Washington and Montgomery could be impacted by the alternative. No local improvements will occur in Section 3 of Alternative C.

2.1.3 Alternative M

Section 2: *See 2.1.2 Section 2*

Section 3:

Section 3 begins at US 231 at Haysville where it crosses the White River. South of Loogootee it heads northeast. The alternative crosses US 50 between Mount Pleasant and Loogootee (Figure 2-3). As Alternative M continues northeast toward Bedford, it passes Shoals and several communities near the Lawrence/Martin County line (Dover Hill, Indian Springs, Cale, Mount Olive). Alternative M impacts northern Williams, southwest of Bedford. Near Bedford there is a cluster of communities that would be bisected by Alternative M. These include Coxtton and Riverview to the southeast and Eureka and Fayetteville to the northwest (Figure 2-4). Access to Bedford for communities northwest of Alternative M potentially could be impacted.

Local improvements occur primarily within extremely rural areas with scattered residences and are expected to have minimal impacts to neighborhood and community cohesion.



2.1.4 Alternative O

Section 2:

The alternative heads north from I-64 and Dale around the east side of Huntingburg and Jasper (**Figure 2-2**). The alternative would divide the communities of Maltersville to the east and Jasper to the west. There would be community impacts if Maltersville relies on Jasper for services. Section 2 of the alternative ends on the northeast side of Jasper. Local improvement impacts are the same as Alternative C.

Section 3:

Section 3 begins as the alternative curves east north of Jasper and heads toward French Lick. Alternative O passes a cluster of communities (Kellerville, Dubois Crossroads, Thales, Crystal, Cuzco, Hillham, Norton) before reaching the southeast side of French Lick (**Figure 2-4**). The alternative could impact the cohesion of these communities if they are socially connected or rely on each other for services and facilities. The alternative will also go between French Lick and the small community of Abydel, which could cause cohesion impacts. Alternative O continues north, passing closely to Orangeville, before intersecting SR 37 at Mitchell.

Local improvements occur primarily within extremely rural area of scattered residences and are expected to have minimal impacts to neighborhood and community cohesion.

2.1.5 Alternative P

Section 2: *See 2.1.2 Section 2*

Section 3:

Section 3 of Alternative P has a western and eastern variation at Loogootee near US 50, but both will pass the same communities along the existing US 231 (**Figure 2-3**). The eastern variation would bisect a small population at Mount Pleasant near Loogootee. North of Loogootee, the alternative will pass a cluster of communities including Bramble, Rablesville, Burns City, Odon, and Farlen. These communities are currently served by US 231, Alternative P could potentially impact access to them. Alternative P terminates at I-69 near Crane and Scotland. Local improvement impacts are the same as Alternative M.

2.1.6 Alternative R

Section 2:

Alternative R follows the existing US 231 and heads north from I-64 and Dale through Huntingburg and Jasper (**Figure 2-2**). Depending on facility type, the alternative would internally divide the communities in Huntingburg and Jasper in an east/west fashion. There are potential community and cohesion impacts for those living within the cities of Huntingburg and Jasper. Section 2 of the alternative ends south of the East Fork White River at Haysville.

Section 3:

Section 3 of Alternative R begins north of Haysville on the north side of the East Fork White River. As it continues north, the alternative passes near the town of Whitfield before continuing through Loogootee. Depending on facility type, the alternative would internally divide the communities in



Loogootee in an east/west fashion. This could result in potential and cohesion impacts for those living within Loogootee.

2.1.7 Refined Preferred Alternative (RPA) P

Section 2: See 2.1.2 Section 2

Section 3:

Section 3 of RPA P has four variations, one western variation (RPA P1), one variation that follows existing US 231 through Loogootee (RPA P2), and two eastern variations (RPA P3 and P4). North and south of Loogootee, RPA 1, RPA 3, and RPA 4 will pass the same communities along the existing US 231 (**Figure 2-3**). RPA P1, would not split any populated places from Loogootee. RPA P2 travels through Loogootee along existing US 231 and has the same community impacts as Section 3 of Alternative R. RPA P3 would divide the community of Scenic Hill from Loogootee. RPA P4 would divide the small population at Mount Pleasant from Loogootee. There are potential community and cohesion impacts if Scenic Hill and Mount Pleasant rely on Loogootee for services. RPA P terminates at I-69 near Crane and Scotland. Local improvement impacts are the same as Alternative M.

2.1.8 Summary

A new highway facility will have both negative and positive impacts to the nearby communities. A new highway facility would alter travel patterns, increase some travel times and decrease other travel times. The new facility will cause some communities to have restricted access from each other. Changes to accessibility across the new facility may result in a number of social impacts by disrupting community and neighborhood cohesion.

The number of communities within the two-mile band increases as the length of the alternative increases. Most of the alternatives either pass near or traverse the outskirts of the major cities and towns (Huntingburg, Jasper, Washington, Loogootee, French Lick, Mitchell and Bedford). The exceptions are Alternative R that passes through Huntingburg, Jasper and Loogootee and Alternative RPA P2 in Loogootee. Both closely follow US 231 through the communities. Cohesion impacts on those communities are expected. For all other alternatives, greater impacts are anticipated on smaller communities and neighborhoods. For example, some alternatives will potentially decrease access between such communities as Holland and Huntingburg, Maltersville and Jasper, Duff and Huntingburg, and Montgomery and Washington. All alternatives will improve access and reduce travel times to markets and facilities, especially for smaller rural communities. Negative impacts can be mitigated, and positive impacts enhanced by engaging the communities early in the Tier 2 process for locating elements such as intersections, grade-separations and interchanges.

All alternatives in Section 2 will pass to the east of Jasper and Huntingburg, with the exception of Alternative B, which passes to the west of Jasper and Huntingburg and Alternative R which follows US 231 through Jasper and Huntingburg. Each Section 3 alternative will affect different communities within their respective geographic regions. RPA P will pass within two miles of nine cities and nine communities.

2.2 Religious and Social Communities

Information on the location of Amish and other religious or social communities was provided by Regional Issues Involvement Team, project questionnaires, public meetings, the project website, the



project office and letters and comment cards. As follow up, project team members met with two Amish communities in Daviess/Martin County and Orange/Lawrence County. They obtained additional information on the location of Amish communities in the study area. These two concentrations of Amish communities have the potential to be impacted by this project if Alternatives O, P, or RPA P are selected. The information presented from the public and regional stakeholders as well as information received during the meeting with the communities is discussed below.

2.2.1 Alternative O

The Mid-States Corridor Project Team Manager, Jason DuPont, met during March 2020 with multiple members of the Amish community in the Orange and Lawrence County area. He provided project information and details on the location of Amish farms and property in the area.

A committee member was able to draw Amish-owned parcels along Alternative O. This information was used to create a general area of the Amish community location in Orange and Lawrence counties (see **Figure 2-5**). Drawings were provided showing Amish-owned parcels west of Mitchell and Orleans and generally south of SR 60. Alternative O crosses some of these parcels. Properties not directly impacted would be separated from other properties. There would be specific impacts to individual properties and community cohesion impacts. Due to this community's reliance on non-motorized transportation, there are likely to be heightened impacts to community cohesion.

An Amish committee member stated that Alternative O would be impactful to the community. In addition to the mapped properties, he shared that members of the community have residences and property from Orangeville to the southwest extending to east of SR 37 and north to nearly SR 60. Concern for impacts on the Amish community near Alternative O were reiterated in public comments received by the project team. Primary elements of concern from the community as well as concerns expressed in public comments or feedback include:

- Restricted access across the facility, travel distance, and time
- Horse-drawn vehicles may not be able to cross Alternative O
- Potential impacts to environmental and social features of the area (Hoosier National Forest, karst features, family cemeteries, etc.)
- Losing property and farmland upon which the community is dependent for livelihood
- Effectively disseminating information to Amish communities about the project due to religious or daily practices limiting and/or prohibiting the use of electronic devices
- Effects upon social cohesion and rural charm of the area and Amish attractions
- Safety in using or crossing facilities/state roads during peak travel times. Concerns relative to horses being spooked (e.g., noise, rainwater, wind, speed of oncoming vehicles).

Given the location and extent of the Amish community in Northern Orange County and Southern Lawrence County in relation to Alternative O, relocation impacts and cohesion impacts are expected. Impacts to relocation, access, safety, and travel patterns would depend on facility type and final alignment. Additional coordination with the community would be warranted if Alternative O is selected.



2.2.2 Alternative P

The Mid-States Corridor Project Team Manager, Jason DuPont, met with multiple members of the Amish community in the Daviess and Martin County area in early March 2020. The meeting was held to exchange project information and details on the location of the Amish community and concerns regarding the project. Information provided by committee members as well as stakeholders and the public indicated that existing US 231 is the eastern boundary of this Amish community. Most Amish families live between I-69 to the west, US 50 to the south, US 231 to the east, and SR 58 to the north (See **Figure 2-6**).

Concern for impacts on the Amish community near Alternative P were reiterated in public comments received by the project team. Primary elements of concern from the community itself as well as concerns expressed in public comments or feedback include:

- Physically dividing the community with a major highway or new facility
- Increasing travel distance and impacting access to existing primary east/west and north/south county roads used by the communities (1200 N, 800 N, 1000 N/Raglesville Rd, 700 N, 350 N, 250 N, 150 N, and 1200 E)
- Safety of travelers, especially as it relates to noise that distracts and alarms horses
- Concern about steep grades on overpasses
- Effectively disseminating information to Amish communities about the project due to religious or daily practices limiting and/or prohibiting the use of electronic devices

North of Loogootee, Alternative P is located west of US 231 and travels north to I-69. As mentioned above, Amish communities reside to the west of US 231. Based upon this information, there are potential relocation and cohesion impacts if Alternative P is selected. The level of impacts (which may include relocations and changes to access, safety, and travel patterns) would depend on facility type and final alignment. Additional coordination with the community would be warranted if the recommended preferred alternative is Alternative P.

Daviess County has the third largest population of Amish residents of all Indiana counties. It has more Amish residents than any other county in the Study Area. Alternatives B and C will traverse the southern portion of Daviess County. However as mentioned above, the southern boundary of their community is generally US 50. Alternative B is south of US 50, and Alternative C is south of US 50 until its intersection at I-69 and Washington, where it will briefly intersect with US 50. It is unlikely that either of these alternatives will impact the Daviess County Amish population, but future coordination may be warranted in Tier 2 studies if either of these alternatives are selected. Currently, there are no other known locations of Amish communities within the Study Area.

2.2.3 RPA P

The Mid-States Corridor Project Team Manager, Jason DuPont, met with multiple members of the Amish community in the Daviess and Martin County area after the Draft Environmental Impact Statement designated a western variation of Alternative P as the preferred alternative. Two meetings were held on in November 2022 to review the preferred alternative. Comments from the meetings (see **Appendix OO – Amish Outreach**) expressed concern with access to Loogootee. In response to comments from Loogootee leadership, the public and the Amish community, three variations were in the Loogootee area. The additional variations were shared with the Amish at a meeting in spring of 2023 where maps



of the variations were provided and questions and comments were taken. Continued coordination will take place in Tier 2 as a final alignment is decided.

FIGURE 2-5. LOCATION OF AMISH COMMUNITY—ORANGE/LAWRENCE COUNTY

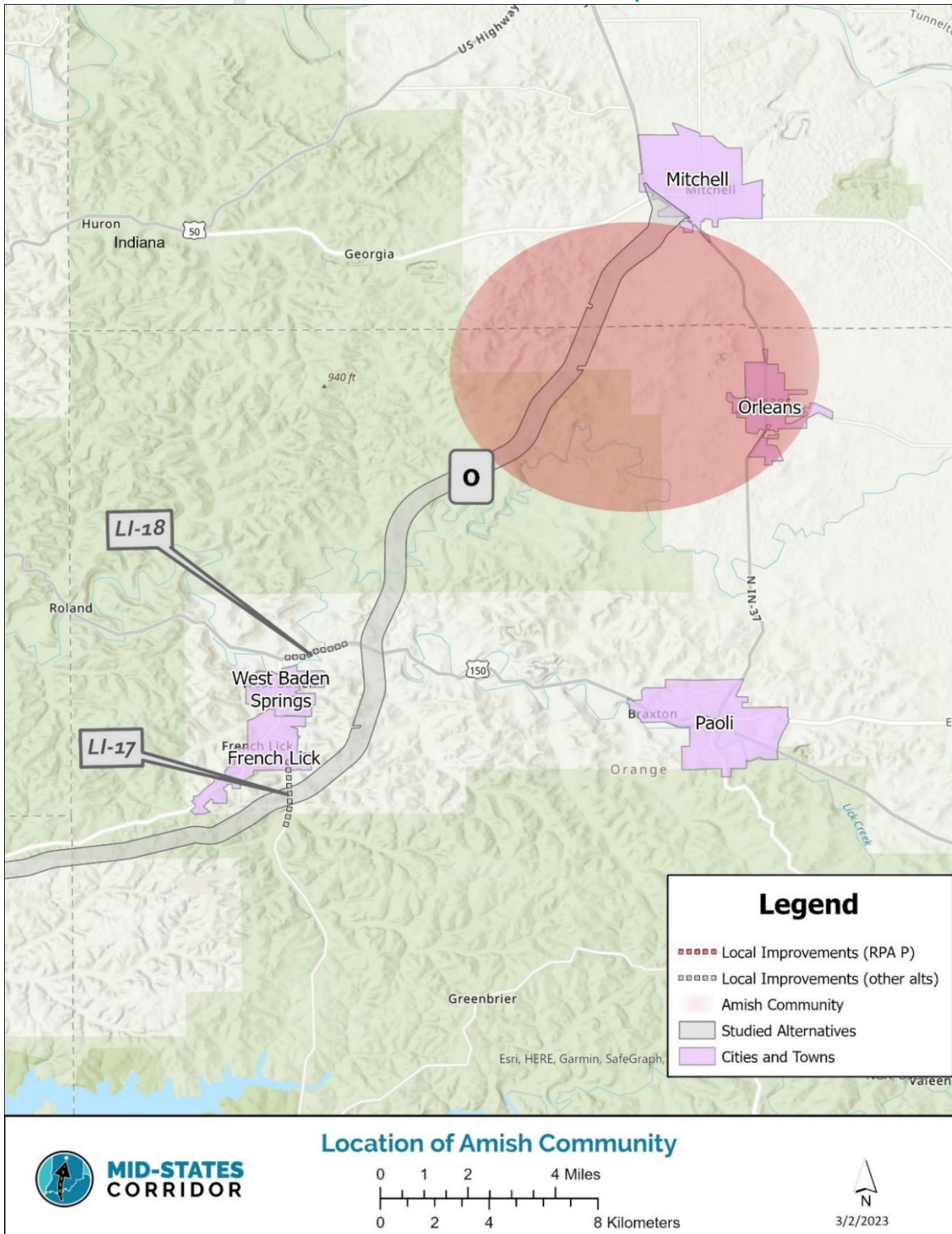
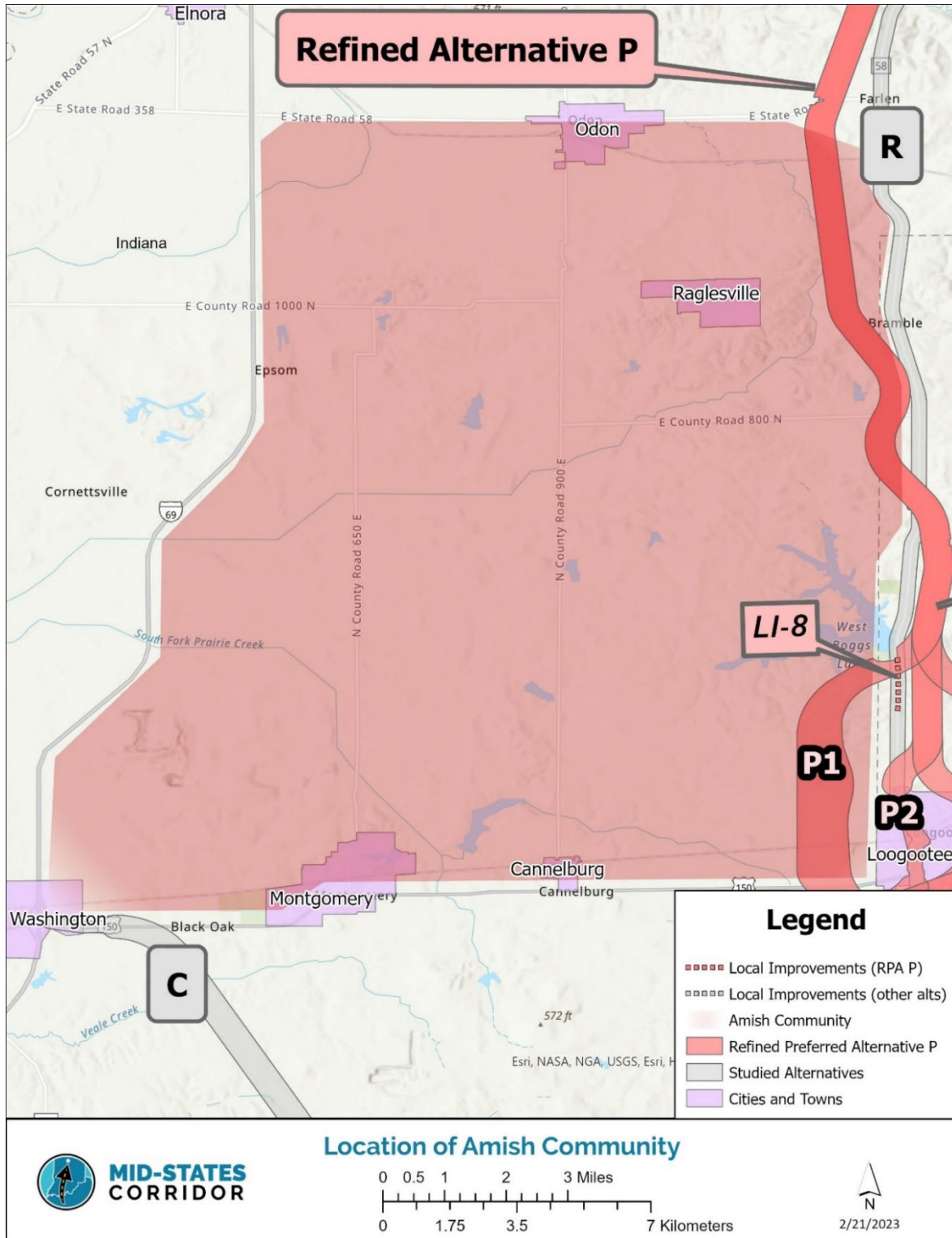




FIGURE 2-6. LOCATION OF AMISH COMMUNITY – DAVIESS/MARTIN COUNTY





3 IMPACTS TO TRAVEL PATTERNS AND ACCESSIBILITY

3.1 Access to Community Resources and Services

Access to community resources and services in the Study Area's major cities and towns, such as Huntingburg, Jasper, Washington, Loogootee, Mitchell, Bedford, and French Lick, would be minimally impacted by all the alternatives except Alternative R and Alternative RPA P2. Community resources such as grocery stores, pharmacies, shopping centers, etc., generally are located within the urban area or commercial and downtown core of communities. Travel patterns within these towns and cities should be minimally impacted by alternatives other than Alternative R and RPA P2.

However, populations outside these towns and cities may have altered access to services and facilities in nearby towns. Residents may have changed access to local and county roads. Travel times may increase or decrease depending on facility and final alignment. Specific changes will be assessed as part of the Tier 2 studies.

The Study Area's public transportation systems are limited. These systems generally are ride sharing entities which would be subjected to the same altered travel patterns as private automobiles. Impacts to these systems and their users are expected to be minimal. Access for the elderly to ride sharing vans and services should also be minimally impacted. Amish residents who rely on horse-drawn vehicles could potentially be impacted by a new facility as discussed in **Section 2.2**.

School bus routes may be impacted by any of the alternatives. School districts and educational facilities potentially impacted are discussed in **Section 4.1**.

Specific relocation and qualitative cohesion impacts to organizations and facilities are discussed in the following sections. Direct impacts vary by alternative. Cohesion impacts and access between communities will depend on the alternative and facility type. Impacts caused by changes in local roadway networks and access across a new facility may be minimized and designed to provide adequate accessibility through continued coordination with local officials and stakeholders.

3.2 Bicycle and Pedestrian Mobility and Facilities

Impacts to bicycle and pedestrian mobility and facilities were assessed using spatial data in two ways. The one-mile buffer was used for analysis to determine cohesion impacts beyond direct right of way impacts. The path of the alternative and the relative location of the trail or path to the surrounding communities was reviewed for qualitative assessment of impacts. The second level of analysis was conducted in coordination with **Volume I Section 3.5, Relocations** to determine facilities which may be directly impacted.

Facilities and trails are also discussed in **Section 4.2**. The GIS layer used for analysis included public, off-road recreation, and transportation trails in Indiana. A distinction between a facility used as transportation versus a facility used as a recreational trail in a park or managed land was made based on trail location and length, as well as whether trails were circular loops rather than straight connections between two distinct areas. Trails used as modes of transportation are discussed here and a



comprehensive listing of all trails is discussed in **Section 4.2**. Additional information on transportation facilities was obtained from county and city websites within the Study Area and within each alternative.

Table 3-1 includes a full list of bicycle and pedestrian mobility and facilities within the one-mile buffer. The subsequent narratives for each alternative discuss the potential impacts. Only potential impacts to Section 2 and Section 3 are discussed; modifications to Section 1 are insignificant with respect to potential bicycle and pedestrian facilities.

TABLE 3-1. LIST OF BICYCLE AND PEDESTRIAN FACILITIES WITHIN ONE-MILE BUFFER

Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities within One Mile of the Corridor	
Alternative B	None
Alternative C	Municipal Park Trail, Jasper Riverwalk
Alternative M	Municipal Park Trail, Jasper Riverwalk, Loogootee Loop – Phase 1 (2-part, planned), Milwaukee Rail Trail – Lawrence/Martin County Line west to Indian Springs
Alternative O	Municipal Park Trail, Jasper Riverwalk
Alternative P (P _w & P _e)	Municipal Park Trail, Jasper Riverwalk, Loogootee Loop – Phase 1 & County Line Trail to West Boggs Park (2-part, planned)
Alternative R	Municipal Park Trail, Charles C. Neihaus Memorial Park Trail, Truman to 12 th Ave Ball Fields and Ruxer Golf Course, Patoka River Crossing south of Ruxer Golf Course, Newton St. Bridge around Ruxer Golf Course, Jasper Riverwalk, Riverwalk to Municipal Golf Course, Municipal Golf Course to Bockelman Park, Habig Community Center to Truman, Schuetter Rd. to Habig Community Center, Jasper High School Frontage, Jasper Middle School to Schuetter Rd., Jasper Parklands (3 trails), Loogootee Loop – Phase 1 & County Line Trail to West Boggs Park (2-part, planned)
RPA P	Municipal Park Trail, Jasper Riverwalk, Loogootee Loop – Phase 1 & County Line Trail to West Boggs Park (2-part, planned)

3.2.1 Alternative B

Spatial data does not indicate any trails used for bicycle or pedestrian transportation within the one-mile buffer.

3.2.2 Alternative C

Section 2: *(Same for Alternatives RPA P, P, O, and M)*

Alternative C will pass within a half mile of the Municipal Park Trail in Huntingburg. The Municipal Park Trail is a 1.18 mile loop trail on the southeast side of Huntingburg. Depending on final alignment, the alternative could cause access impacts to this facility for some rural residents east and south of Huntingburg. However, access to the trail will remain unchanged for the City of Huntingburg residents. Alternative C will pass within one mile of a segment of the Jasper Riverwalk. The Jasper Riverwalk is a 2.26 mile out and back trail following the Patoka River on the east side of Jasper. Depending on final alignment, the alternative could cause access impacts to this facility for some rural residents east of Jasper. However, access to the trail will remain unchanged for the City of Jasper residents.

Section 3:



Spatial data does not indicate any trails used for bicycle or pedestrian transportation within the one-mile buffer in Section 3 that are expected to be impacted.

3.2.3 Alternative M

Section 2: See 3.2.2. Section 2

Section 3:

The Milwaukee Rail Trail is an 11-mile rail to trail path that begins in Bedford and extends to Williams in Lawrence County. There are plans to extend the trail from Williams into Martin County and Indian Springs in two additional segments. The alternative would go through this planned second segment. Impacts to the planned trail system are possible if Alternative M is selected as the preferred alternative. Impacts would depend on facility type and the ability for the planned trail to cross Alternative M with an underpass, overpass or at-grade intersection.

3.2.4 Alternative O

Section 2: See 3.2.2. Section 2

Section 3:

Spatial data does not indicate any trails used for bicycle or pedestrian transportation within one mile of Alternative O Section 3.

3.2.5 Alternative P

Section 2: See 3.2.2. Section 2

Section 3:

There are different potential impacts for the two Loogootee variations.

There is a two-part planned trail system which would connect Loogootee to West Boggs Park. The first section is 1.62 miles in length and the second section is 2.98 miles in length. The western Loogootee variation would cross the second section ('County Line Trail to West Boggs Park'). Impacts to the planned trail system are expected if the western Loogootee variation of Alternative P is selected. Impacts would depend on facility type and the ability for the planned trail to cross Alternative P with an underpass, overpass, or at-grade intersection.

3.2.6 Alternative R

Section 2: Alternative R will directly impact four planned trail systems and one open trail in Jasper. The Truman to 12th Ave Ball Fields Ruxer Golf Course Trail, Riverwalk to Municipal Golf Course Trail, Municipal Golf Course to Bockelman Park Trail, and Bockelman Park to Jasper Middle School are all segments of a planned trail system to encircle the City of Jasper. The alternative would intersect all these trails. The Jasper Parklands – Perimeter Trail is a 1.62 open loop trail in Jasper. Impacts would depend on facility type and the ability for the planned trail to cross Alternative R with an underpass, overpass, or at-grade intersection.

Section 3: The alternative will directly impact two planned trail systems (Loogootee Loop – Phase 1, and County Line Trail to W. Boggs Park) and one open trail (Chimney Creek Trail), and cause access impacts



to an additional three trails in West Boggs Park. Impacts would depend on facility type and the ability for the planned trail to cross Alternative R with an underpass, overpass, or at-grade intersection.

3.2.7 RPA P

Section 2: See 3.2.2 Section 2

Section 3: See 3.2.5 Section 3 for RPA P1, P3, and P4. See 3.2.6 Section 3 for RPA P2

3.2.8 Summary

Alternative M may impact the planned Lawrence/Martin County Line west to Indian Springs section of the Milwaukee Rail Trail, running from Bedford to Indian Springs. The trail is currently 11 miles long and runs from Bedford to Williams. There would be no impacts to the current trail. Impacts to the planned trail would depend on facility type and the ability for the planned trail to cross Alternative M with an underpass, overpass, or at-grade intersection.

The western variation of Alternative P and RPA P1 are expected to impact the planned County Line Trail to West Boggs Park section of a two-part planned trail system connecting Loogootee to West Boggs Park. Impacts would depend on facility type and the ability for the planned trail to cross the alternatives with an underpass, overpass, or at-grade intersection.

Alternative R would impact four planned trails and one existing trail in Section 2. Alternative R and RPA P2 would impact two planned trails in Section 3.

Local improvements are not anticipated to impact bicycle and pedestrian facilities.

4 IMPACTS TO ORGANIZATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS

Impacts to organizations and institutions were assessed using spatial data in two ways. The one-mile buffer was used to assess cohesion impacts beyond direct right of way impacts. The path of the alternative and the relative location of the facility to the surrounding communities was used for a qualitative assessment of potential impacts. The second level of analysis was conducted in coordination with **Section 3.5 - Relocations** in order to determine potential direct impacts to facilities located within the working alignment.

4.1 Educational Institutions

Table 4-1 includes a full listing of educational facilities within the one-mile buffer of each alternative and includes school districts traversed by each alternative. The narratives below discuss potential impacts to each school district and identify other educational facilities, structures, or properties located within 1-mile of each alternative that could potentially be impacted. Educational Facilities include Museums, Libraries, Public Schools, Private Schools, Childcare Facilities, and Higher Educational Institutions. The only Higher Education facility within one mile of any of the alternatives is the Vincennes University Jasper Campus. It is not expected to be impacted by any of the alternatives.



TABLE 4-1. LIST OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS TRAVERSED AND EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES WITHIN ONE-MILE BUFFER

	School Corporations Traversed	Educational Facilities within 1-mile of corridor	Anticipated Relocations
Alternative B	Southwest Dubois County School Corp., Greater Jasper Consolidated School Corp., Washington Community School Corp.	Dr. Ted’s Musical Marvels Museum	Dr. Ted’s Musical Marvels Museum
Alternative C	Southwest Dubois County School Corp., Greater Jasper Consolidated School Corp., Northeast Dubois School Corporation, Barr-Reeve Community School Corporation, Washington Community School Corporation	Dr. Ted’s Musical Marvels Museum, Huntingburg Public Library, Jasper Arts Center, A Kid’s Place, Vincennes University Jasper Campus, Pleasantview Christian Day School, Legacy Learning Center	Dr. Ted’s Musical Marvels Museum, Legacy Learning Center
Alternative M	Southwest Dubois County School Corp., Greater Jasper Consolidated School Corp., Northeast Dubois School Corp., Loogootee Community School Corp., the Shoals Community School Corp., the North Lawrence Community School Corp.	Dr. Ted’s Musical Marvels Museum, Huntingburg Public Library, Jasper Art’s Center, A Kid’s Place, Vincennes University Jasper Campus, Loogootee Public Library, Stalker Elementary School, Oolitic Middle School and Dollens Elementary School, In His Hand’s Daycare, Loogootee Head Start Center, Community Learning Center of Martin County, Community Learning Center in Bedford, the North Lawrence Career Center, St. John Lutheran School	Dr. Ted’s Musical Marvels Museum, Community Learning Center of Martin County, North Lawrence Career Center
Alternative O	Southwest Dubois County School Corp., Greater Jasper Consolidated School Corp., Northeast Dubois School Corp., Springs Valley Community School Corp., Orleans Community School Corp., Mitchell Community School Corp.	Dr. Ted’s Musical Marvels Museum, Huntingburg Public Library, Jasper Art’s Center, A Kid’s Place, Vincennes University Jasper Campus, Melton Public Library, Mitchell Community Public Library, Springs Valley Community High School & Springs Valley Elementary School, Mitchell Junior High and High School, Hatfield Elementary School, Burriss Elementary School, and Mitchell Head Start Center	Dr. Ted’s Musical Marvels Museum, Mitchell Head Start Center,
Alternative P _w	Southwest Dubois County School Corp., Greater Jasper	Dr. Ted’s Musical Marvels Museum, Huntingburg Public	Dr. Ted’s Musical Marvels Museum



	Consolidated School Corp., Northeast Dubois School Corp., Loogootee Community School Corp., Barr-Reeve Community School Corp., North Daviess Community School Corp., Bloomfield School District	Library, Jasper Arts Center, Loogootee Public Library, Loogootee West Elementary School, Loogootee Jr/Sr High School, Vincennes University Center – Jasper, A Kid’s Place, Loogootee Head Start Center,	
Alternative P_e	Southwest Dubois County School Corp., Greater Jasper Consolidated School Corp., Northeast Dubois School Corp., Loogootee Community School Corp., Barr-Reeve Community School Corp., North Daviess Community School Corp.	Dr. Ted’s Musical Marvels Museum, Huntingburg Public Library, Jasper Art’s Center, A Kid’s Place, Vincennes University Jasper Campus, Loogootee Public Library, Loogootee West Elementary School, Loogootee East Elementary and Middle School Loogootee Jr/Sr High School, Loogootee Head Start Center, Community Learning Center of Martin Co.	Dr. Ted’s Musical Marvels Museum
Alternative R	Southwest Dubois County School Corporation, Greater Jasper Consolidated School Corp., Northeast Dubois County School Corporation, Loogootee Community School Corporation, North Daviess Community Schools, Bloomfield School District	Jasper-Dubois County Public Library, Huntingburg Public Library, Loogootee Public Library, Dr. Ted’s Musical Marvels, Loogootee Middle School, Loogootee West Elementary School, Loogootee Jr/Sr High School, Southridge Middle School, Southridge High School, Huntingburg Elementary School, Jasper Middle School, Jasper High School, Fifth Street Elementary School, Tenth Street School, Precious Blood School, Dubois-Spencer-Perry Exc. Co-op, Jasper Christian Academy, Kid City USA, A Kid’s Place, Loogootee Head Start Center, Academy of Learning, Tri-Cap Head Start - Jasper, Holy Trinity Catholic School, John Paul the Great Catholic High School	Dr. Ted’s Musical Marvels Museum, Southridge Middle School, Southridge High School, Huntingburg Public Library, Fifth Street Elementary School, Tenth Street School, Jasper-Dubois County Public Library and Annex, John Paul the Great Catholic High School, Loogootee Headstart Center, Loogootee Public Library
RPA P1	Southwest Dubois County School Corporation, Greater Jasper Consolidated School Corp., Northeast Dubois County School Corporation, Loogootee Community School Corporation, Barr-	Jasper Arts Center, Dr Ted’s Musical Marvels, Loogootee West Elementary, Loogootee Jr/Sr High School, Vincennes University - Jasper, A Kid’s Place, Loogootee Head Start Center, Huntingburg Public	Dr. Ted’s Musical Marvels Museum



	Reeve Community School Corporation, North Daviess Community Schools, Bloomfield School District	Library, Loogootee Public Library	
RPA P2	Southwest Dubois County School Corporation, Greater Jasper Consolidated School Corp., Northeast Dubois County School Corporation, Loogootee Community School Corporation, Barr-Reeve Community School Corporation, North Daviess Community Schools, Bloomfield School District	Huntingburg Public Library, Loogootee Public Library, Jasper Arts Center, Dr. Ted's Musical Marvels, Loogootee Middle School, Loogootee West Elementary School, Loogootee Jr/Sr High School, Vincennes University - Jasper, A Kid's Place, Loogootee Headstart Center	Dr. Ted's Musical Marvels Museum, Loogootee Headstart Center, Loogootee Public Library
RPA P3	Southwest Dubois County School Corporation, Greater Jasper Consolidated School Corp., Northeast Dubois County School Corporation, Loogootee Community School Corporation, Barr-Reeve Community School Corporation, North Daviess Community Schools, Bloomfield School District	Huntingburg Public Library, Loogootee Public Library, Jasper Arts Center, Dr. Ted's Musical Marvels, Loogootee Middle School, Loogootee West Elementary School, Loogootee Jr/Sr High School, Vincennes University - Jasper, A Kid's Place, Loogootee Headstart Center	Dr. Ted's Musical Marvels Museum
RPA P4	Southwest Dubois County School Corporation, Greater Jasper Consolidated School Corp., Northeast Dubois County School Corporation, Loogootee Community School Corporation, Barr-Reeve Community School Corporation, North Daviess Community Schools, Bloomfield School District	Huntingburg Public Library, Loogootee Public Library, Jasper Arts Center, Dr. Ted's Musical Marvels, Loogootee Middle School, Loogootee West Elementary School, Loogootee Jr/Sr High School, Community Learning Center of Martin County, Vincennes University - Jasper, A Kid's Place, Loogootee Headstart Center	Dr. Ted's Musical Marvels Museum

4.1.1 Alternative B

Alternative B crosses the boundaries of the Southwest Dubois County School Corporation, the Greater Jasper Consolidated School Corporation, and the Washington Community School Corporation. It splits both the Southwest Dubois County School Corporation and the Greater Jasper Consolidated School Corporation but only crosses the southeast corner of the Washington Community School Corporation. This may impact bus routes and school access. The level of impacts will depend on facility type and access locations.

The alternative has the potential to impact access to Dr. Ted's Musical Marvels Museum north of I-64 near the US 231 interchange. The facility is located along US 231, which already is a four-lane highway; any additional impacts are anticipated to be minimal.



4.1.2 Alternative C

Section 2: (Same for M, O, P, and RPA P)

Alternatives C, P, and M in Section 2 cross the Southwest Dubois County School Corporation and the Greater Jasper Consolidated School Corporation before crossing the Northeast Dubois School Corporation at US 231 where Section 3 begins. The alternative splits both the Southwest Dubois County School Corporation and the Greater Jasper Consolidated School Corporation. This may impact bus routes and school access. Impacts will depend on facility type and access.

The alternative has the potential to impact access to Dr. Ted's Musical Marvels Museum north of I-64 near the US 231 interchange. The facility is located along US 231, which already is a four-lane highway; any additional impacts are anticipated to be minimal.

Section 3:

Alternative C crosses the Barr-Reeve Community School Corporation and crosses a small portion of the Washington Community School Corporation. This may impact bus routes and school access. Impacts will depend on facility type and access.

Alternative C will go between the Pleasantview Christian Day School and Montgomery, which could impede access between the two. The Legacy Learning Center is near the alternative on US 50. There could be both direct relocation and access impacts depending on facility type as well as final alignment.

4.1.3 Alternative M

Section 2: See 4.1.2 Section 2

Section 3:

Alternative M crosses the Loogootee Community School Corporation, the Shoals Community School Corporation and the North Lawrence Community School Corporation. The alternative will split all three districts. This may impact bus routes and school access. Impacts will depend on facility type and access.

The Community Learning Center of Martin County is within the alternative along US 50. The North Lawrence Career Center in Bedford is located close to SR 37. The type of impact is highly dependent upon whether an interchange is provided at that location. For both facilities, there would be direct and/or access impacts depending upon the facility type as well as final alignment.

4.1.4 Alternative O

Section 2: See 4.1.2 Section 2

Section 3:

Section 3 will traverse the northern portion of the Northeast Dubois School Corporation, the Springs Valley Community School Corporation, the Orleans Community School Corporation, and terminate in the middle of the Mitchell Community School Corporation. This may impact bus routes and school access. Impacts will depend on facility type and access.

There are two facilities near where Alternative O joins SR 37. These are Hatfield Elementary School and Mitchell Head Start. This may impact bus routes and school access as well as result in direct/ relocation impacts for these two facilities. Impacts will depend on facility type and access.



4.1.5 Alternative P

Section 2: *See 4.1.2 Section 2*

Section 3:

The western Loogootee variation crosses the edge of the Loogootee Community School Corporation and the edge of the Barr-Reeve Community School Corporation. The eastern Loogootee variation crosses the Loogootee Community School Corporation, splitting it in half. North of Loogootee, Alternative P will cross the northeast corner of the North Daviess Community School Corporation. This may impact bus routes and school access. Impacts will depend on facility type and access.

The eastern Loogootee variation would divide the Community Learning Center of Martin County from Loogootee, which could cause potential access and cohesion impacts.

4.1.6 Alternative R

Section 2:

Alternative R traverses the Southwest Dubois County School Corporation and the Greater Jasper Consolidated Schools Corporation and crosses through the western portion of the Northeast Dubois County School Corporation before continuing to Section 3. The alternative splits both the Southwest Dubois County School Corporation and the Greater Jasper Consolidated School Corporation. This may impact bus routes and school access during construction.

Alternative R has the potential to directly impact access to Dr. Ted's Musical Marvels Museum, Southridge Middle School, Southridge High School, Huntingburg Public Library, Fifth Street Elementary School, Tenth Street School, Jasper-Dubois County Public Library and Annex, and John Paul the Great Catholic High School.

Section 3:

Alternative R runs along the edge of the Loogootee Community School Corporation's western boundary and passes through the eastern most portion of the North Daviess Community School Corporation district, and terminates in the southern portion of the Bloomfield School District. This may impact bus routes and school access during construction.

Alternative R has the potential to directly impact two educational facilities. Loogootee Headstart Center and Loogootee Public Library are currently accessed from US 231 and could face relocation. Loogootee West Elementary and Loogootee Jr/Sr High School are located just west of the alternative and could experience access impacts.

4.1.7 RPA P

Section 2: *See 4.1.2 Section 2*

Section 3:

All variations of RPA P cross through portion of the Loogootee Community School Corporation, Barr-Reeve Community School Corporation, North Daviess Community School Corporation, and Bloomfield School District. Impacts to school access and bus routes are similar to Alternative P.



RPA P has the potential to cause access and cohesion impacts to four to six educational facilities depending on facility type and final alignment. RPA P4 would cause the highest number of access and cohesion impacts while RPA P1 would cause the least. However, the Loogootee Headstart Center and Loogootee Public Library are located within the RPA P2 variation and could result in relocation impacts. Loogootee West Elementary and Loogootee Jr/Sr High School are located just west of RPA P2 and could experience access impacts.

4.1.8 Summary

All alternatives have the potential to impact the school districts they cross. A new facility can alter bus routes as well as travel patterns used to access schools and other educational facilities. Each alternative will divide some school districts while only crossing a small portion of others. The magnitude of impacts will depend on the facility type as well as access locations throughout the school districts. The impacts may include altered bus routes that may result in longer travel times for some but shorter for others. Longer alternatives and those utilizing US 231 impact a greater number of school districts.

All alternatives have the potential to impact access to Dr. Ted’s Musical Marvels Museum. Additionally, Alternative C may result in relocation or result in access impacts to the Legacy Learning Center near Washington. Alternative M may result in relocation or access impacts to the Community Learning Center of Martin County, and the North Lawrence Career Center in Bedford. Alternative O may result in relocation or access impacts to the Hatfield Elementary School, Mitchell Head Start in Mitchell, and North Lawrence Career Center. Alternative P along with Alternative B, have the lowest direct impacts to educational facilities compared to the other alternatives. Alternative R has one of the highest direct impacts to educational facilities that includes two potential relocations. RPA P has the widest ranging impacts to educational facilities, ranging from one to three potential relocations depending on facility type and final alignment.

Continued coordination with school districts, educational institutions, local officials, and stakeholders during Tier 2 studies will assist in planning for avoidance and minimization of impacts.

Local improvements are not anticipated to impact any educational facilities.

4.2 Recreational Areas

Recreational areas evaluated for this study include trails, public and private outdoor recreational facilities, National Natural Landmarks, publicly and privately owned managed lands, and the Hoosier National Forest management area. **Table 4.2** provides a full list of facilities obtained from GIS data that are located within the one-mile band for each alternative. The narratives below identify the recreational facilities that could potentially be impacted by each alternative. Facilities listed as lakes or reservoirs by the United States Geological Survey were included under this listing due to their potential use as outdoor recreational areas. These facilities are identified in **Table 4-2** with an asterisk.

TABLE 4-2. LIST OF TRAILS, MANAGED LAND, AND OTHER RECREATIONAL FACILITIES WITHIN ONE-MILE BAND

	Trails	Managed Land	Other Recreational Facilities
Alternative B	None	Stewart Public Access Site, Huntingburg Lake Public Access, Glendale Fish and Wildlife Area including Dogwood Lake,	Flat Rock Access Site, Kelly’s Camping, Miller’s ‘Get Away from it All’ Fishing Campground,



		Huntingburg Country Club, Jasper Youth Sports Complex	Washington Conservation Club, Maple Grove Camp Complex
Alternative C	Runway Nature Trail, Municipal Park Trail, Jasper Riverwalk, Eastside Park and Walking Paths	Huntingburg Municipal Park, Fromme Wildlife Habitat Area, Barnes-Seng Wetland Conservation Area, Buffalo Pond Nature Preserve and Managed Area, Glendale Fish and Wildlife Area including Dogwood Lake	Memorial Gymnasium, Hochgesang Park, Sultan’s Run Golf Course, Haysville Park, Huntingburg City Park, Huntingburg Conservation Club Dam*, Izaak Walton Lakes Dam*, Beaver Lake and Dam*, Country Oaks Golf Club, Deerwood Lake and Dam*, Izaak Walton Lake and Dam*, Jasper Lake and Dam*, Knebel Lake* Daviess County 4H Fairgrounds, Camp Carnes
Alternative M	Runway Nature Trail, Municipal Park Trail, Jasper Riverwalk, Loogootee Loop- Phase 1, Milwaukee Rail Trail, Fred Tarr Trail	Huntingburg Municipal Park, Fromme Wildlife Habitat Area, Barnes-Seng Wetland Conservation Area, Buffalo Pond Nature Preserve and Managed Area, Loogootee Park, Martin State Forest, Martin State Forest Conservation Area	Memorial Gymnasium, Hochgesang Park, Sultan’s Run Golf Course, Haysville Park, Huntingburg City Park, Camp Carnes, Huntingburg Conservation Club Dam, Izaak Walton Lakes Dam*, Beaver Lake and Dam*, Briedenbaugh Lake and Dam*, Deerwood Lake and Dam*, Jasper Lake and Dam*, Knebel Lake*, Loogootee Municipal Pool, Loogootee City Park, Fountain Square Park, Martin County 4H Fairgrounds, Murray Forest Park, Edgewood Park, B & T Par Putt and Mini Golf, Dickinson Park
Alternative O	Runway Nature Trail, Municipal Park Trail, Jasper Riverwalk	Huntingburg Municipal Park, Fromme Wildlife Habitat Area, Barnes-Seng Wetland Conservation Area, Buffalo Pond Nature Preserve and Managed Area, Orangeville Rise of Lost River Nature Preserve, Hoosier	Memorial Gymnasium, Hochgesang Park, Sultan’s Run Golf Course, Haysville Park, Huntingburg City Park, Camp Carnes, Huntingburg Conservation Club Dam, Izaak Walton Lakes Dam, Briedenbaugh Lake and



		<p>National Forest general forest units, Hoosier National Forest water recreation protection unit to acquire, Hoosier National Forest solitude forest unit, Hoosier National Forest Lost River special unit, Mitchell Community Park, Donald Ross Golf Course</p>	<p>Dam*, Deerwood Lake and Dam*, Jasper Lake and Dam*, Knebel Lake*, Hickory Grove Community Center, Hunter’s Run Park, Cherry Hill Park and Basketball Park, Orangeville Community Center, Mitchell Youth League Field, Emerson Gymnasium, City Hall Park</p>
<p>Alternative P_w</p>	<p><u>Open:</u> Runway Nature Trail, Municipal Park Trail, Jasper Riverwalk, West Boggs Park Trails (four trails)</p> <p><u>Planned:</u> Loogootee Loop – Phase 1 & County Line Trail to West Boggs Park</p>	<p>S, Huntingburg Municipal Park, Fromme Wildlife Habitat Area, Barnes-Seng Wetland Conservation Area, Buffalo Pond Nature Preserve and Managed Area, Loogootee Park, West Boggs Park and Golf Course, Mt. Calvary Wildlife Management Area, Gantz Woods Nature Preserve</p>	<p>Memorial Gymnasium, Hochgesang Park, Sultan’s Run Golf Course, Haysville Park, Huntingburg City Park, Huntingburg Conservation Club Dam*, Izaak Walton Lakes Dam*, Baver Lake and Lake Dam*, Briedenbaugh Lake and Dam*, Camp Carnes, Deerwood Lake and Dam*, Jasper Lake and Dam*, Knebel Lake*, Prairie Creek Dam Number A-3-1*, Prairie Creek Structure Number A-4-1*, Loogootee Municipal Pool, Loogootee City Park, Fountain Square Park, West Boggs Lake Causeway</p>
<p>Alternative P_e</p>	<p><u>Open:</u> Runway Nature Trail, Municipal Park Trail, Jasper Riverwalk, West Boggs Park Trails (four trails)</p> <p><u>Planned:</u> Loogootee Loop- Phase 1 & County Line Trail to West Boggs Park</p>	<p>Huntingburg Municipal Park, Fromme Wildlife Habitat Area, Barnes-Seng Wetland Conservation Area, Buffalo Pond Nature Preserve and Managed Area, Loogootee Park, West Boggs Park and Golf Course, Mt. Calvary Wildlife Management Area, Gantz Woods Nature Preserve</p>	<p>Memorial Gymnasium, Hochgesang Park, Huntingburg City Park, Sultan’s Run Golf Course, Haysville Park, Huntingburg Conservation Club Dam*, Izaak Walton Lakes Dam*, Beaver Lake and Dam*, Briedenbaugh Lake and Dam*, Deerwood Lake and Dam*, Jasper Lake and Dam*, Knebel Lake*, Prairie Creek Dam Number A-3-1*, Prairie Creek Structure Number</p>



			<p>A-4-1*, Loogootee Municipal Pool, Loogootee City Park, Fountain Square Park, Martin County 4H Fairgrounds, Camp Carnes,</p>
<p>Alternative R</p>	<p><u>Open:</u> Charles C. Niehaus Memorial Park Trail, Jasper High School Frontage, Jasper Middle School to Schuetter Rd., Jasper Parklands Trails (three trails), Jasper Riverwalk, Municipal Park Trail, Runway Nature Trail, West Boggs Park trails (four trails)</p> <p><u>Planned:</u> Bockleman Park to Jasper Middle School, County Line Trail to W. Boggs Park, Habig Community Center to Truman, Loogootee Loop – Phase 1, Municipal Golf Course to Bockleman Park, Newton St. Bridge around Ruxer Golf Course, Riverwalk to Municipal Golf Course, Patoka River Crossing South of Ruxer Golf Course, Schuetter Rd. to Habig Community Center, Truman to 12th Ave Ball Fields and Ruxer Golf Course</p>	<p>Huntingburg Municipal Park, Fromme Wildlife Habitat Area, Barnes-Seng Wetland Conservation Area, Jasper Public Access, Armory Park, Jasper Parklands, Buffalo Pond Nature Preserve and Managed Area, Wening-Sherritt Seep Springs Nature Preserve, Loogootee Park, West Boggs Park and Golf Course, Mt. Calvary Wildlife Management Area, Gantz Woods Nature Preserve</p>	<p>30th St. Park, 3th St Fields, Alvin C Ruxer Municipal Golf Course, Buehler Park, Centennial Park, Fountain Square Park, Gutzweiler Park, Haysville Park, Huntingburg City Park, Huntingburg Country Club Inc., Jasper Municipal Golf Course, Jaycee Park & Municipal Swimming Pool, Library Park, Loogootee City Park, Loogootee Municipal Pool, Memorial Gymnasium, Older American's Center, Riverview Park, Robert E. Parker Park, Seng Park, State Police Park, Alvin C. Ruxer Field, William Schroeder Sports Complex, Baver Lake and Dam*, Calumet Lake and Dam*, Deerwood Lake and Dam*, Izaak Walton Lake and Dam*, Lottes Lake and Dam*, Prairie Creek Dam Number A-3-1, Ruxer Lake and Dam*</p>
<p>RPA P1</p>	<p><u>Open:</u> Runway Nature Trail, Municipal Park Trail, Jasper Riverwalk, West Boggs Park Trails (four trails)</p> <p><u>Planned:</u> Loogootee Loop- Phase 1 & County Line Trail to West Boggs Park</p>	<p>Huntingburg Municipal Park, Fromme Wildlife Habitat Area, Barnes-Seng Wetland Conservation Area, Buffalo Pond Nature Preserve and Managed Area, Loogootee Park, West Boggs Park and Golf Course, Mt. Calvary Wildlife Management Area, Gantz Woods Nature Preserve</p>	<p>Fountain Square Park, Haysville Park, Hochgesang Park, Huntingburg City Park, Loogootee City Park, Loogootee Municipal Pool, Memorial Gymnasium, Sultan's Run Golf Course, West Boggs Lake - Causeway, Baver Lake and Dam*, Briedenbaugh Lake and Dam*, Camp Carnes*, Deerwood Lake and</p>



			Dam*, Huntingburg Conservation Club Dam*, Izaak Walton Lake*, Jasper Lake and Dam*, Prairie Creek Structure Number A-4-1*, Prairie Creek Dam Number A-3-1*, Knebel Lake*
RPA P2	<p><u>Open:</u> Runway Nature Trail, Municipal Park Trail, Jasper Riverwalk, West Boggs Park Trails (four trails)</p> <p><u>Planned:</u> Loogootee Loop- Phase 1 & County Line Trail to West Boggs Park</p>	Huntingburg Municipal Park, Fromme Wildlife Habitat Area, Barnes-Seng Wetland Conservation Area, Buffalo Pond Nature Preserve and Managed Area, Loogootee Park, West Boggs Park and Golf Course, Mt. Calvary Wildlife Management Area, Gantz Woods Nature Preserve	Fountain Square Park, Haysville Park, Hochgesang Park, Huntingburg City Park, Loogootee City Park, Loogootee Municipal Pool, Memorial Gymnasium, Sultan's Run Golf Course, Baver Lake and Dam*, Briedenbaugh Lake and Dam*, Camp Carnes*, Deerwood Lake and Dam*, Huntingburg Conservation Club Dam*, Izaak Walton Lake and Dam*, Jasper Lake and Dam*, Knebel Lake*, Prairie Creek Dam Number A-4-1*, Prairie Creek Structure Number A-4-1*
RPA P3	<p><u>Open:</u> Runway Nature Trail, Municipal Park Trail, Jasper Riverwalk, West Boggs Park Trails (four trails)</p> <p><u>Planned:</u> Loogootee Loop- Phase 1 & County Line Trail to West Boggs Park</p>	Huntingburg Municipal Park, Fromme Wildlife Habitat Area, Barnes-Seng Wetland Conservation Area, Buffalo Pond Nature Preserve and Managed Area, Loogootee Park, West Boggs Park and Golf Course, Mt. Calvary Wildlife Management Area, Gantz Woods Nature Preserve	Fountain Square Park, Haysville Park, Hochgesang Park, Huntingburg City Park, Loogootee City Park, Loogootee Municipal Pool, Memorial Gymnasium, Sultan's Run Golf Course, Baver Lake and Dam*, Briedenbaugh Lake*, Camp Carnes*, Deerwood Lake and Dam*, Huntingburg Conservation Club Dam*, Izaak Walton Lake and Dam*, Jasper Lake and Dam*, Knebel Lake*, Prairie Creek Dam Number A-4-1*, Prairie Creek Structure Number A-4-1*



<p>RPA P4</p>	<p><u>Open:</u> Runway Nature Trail, Municipal Park Trail, Jasper Riverwalk, West Boggs Park Trails (four trails)</p> <p><u>Planned:</u> Loogootee Loop- Phase 1 & County Line Trail to West Boggs Park</p>	<p>Huntingburg Municipal Park, Fromme Wildlife Habitat Area, Barnes-Seng Wetland Conservation Area, Buffalo Pond Nature Preserve and Managed Area, Loogootee Park, West Boggs Park and Golf Course, Mt. Calvary Wildlife Management Area, Gantz Woods Nature Preserve</p>	<p>Fountain Square Park, Haysville Park, Hochgesang Park, Huntingburg City Park, Loogootee City Park, Loogootee Municipal Pool, Martin County 4H Fairgrounds, Memorial Gymnasium, Sultan's Run Golf Course, Baver Lake and Dam*, Briedenbaugh Lake*, Camp Carnes*, Deerwood Lake and Dam*, Huntingburg Conservation Club Dam*, Izaak Walton Lake and Dam*, Jasper Lake and Dam*, Knebel Lake*, Prairie Creek Dam Number A-4-1*, Prairie Creek Structure Number A-4-1*</p>
---------------	---	---	---

4.2.1 Alternative B

Alternative B is between the Stewart Public Access site and the city of Jasper, which could cause access impacts depending on the facility type. It also passes closely to the west side of the Glendale Fish and Wildlife Area. The alternative could potentially create access impacts depending on the facility type. No significant impacts to the other recreational facilities listed in **Table 4-2** were identified for Alternative B.

4.2.2 Alternative C

Section 2: *(Same for P, M, O and RPA P)*

The alternative will pass closely to the Buffalo Pond Nature Preserve and Managed Area as well as Sultan’s Run Golf Course, Jasper Lake and Dam, and Haysville Park; access impacts to the east of the alternative are possible depending on facility type and final alignment. Knebel Lake and a portion of Briedenbaugh Lake lie within the alternative and could be directly impacted depending on facility type and final alignment. Local improvements could temporarily impede access to Jasper Parklands and State Police Park during the construction phase.

Section 3:

The alternative passes north of the Glendale Fish and Wildlife Area. Access to the Area from the north (Montgomery) may be impacted. The alternative also is between the Country Oaks Golf Club in Montgomery and Washington. Access impacts between Montgomery and Washington were discussed in **Section 2.1**.

4.2.3 Alternative M

Section 2: *See 4.2.2 Section 2*

Section 3:



Alternative M will cross the Lawrence/Martin County Line West to Indian Springs planned section of the Milwaukee Rail Trail which connects to Bedford. Impacts to this system were also discussed in **Section 3.2**. Direct impacts to the planned section of the trail are possible.

The Martin County 4H Fairgrounds are located on US 50 to the east of Loogootee. Direct impacts to the property and/or access impacts are possible depending on facility type and final alignment.

The alternative will also pass-through portions of the Martin State Forest. Direct impacts and/or access impacts are possible. Impacts will depend on facility type and final alignment. Additional coordination with the Martin State Forest would be required if Alternative M is selected.

4.2.4 Alternative O

Section 2: See 4.2.2 Section 2

Section 3:

The alternative passes near to the Orangeville Rise of Lost River Nature Preserve (A National Natural Landmark and Managed Land) as well as the Orangeville Community Center. There may be access impacts for populations to the north near Orangeville. The alternative will also go between eastern and western parcels of the Hoosier National Forest acquisition boundary; this may cause impacts to the communities surrounding the forest as well as access to different access sites.

4.2.5 Alternative P

Section 2: See 4.2.2 Section 2

Section 3:

Potential impacts of the eastern and western Loogootee variations are noted below.

The western Loogootee variation of Alternative P will impact a planned trail system from Loogootee to West Boggs Park. Impacts were discussed in **Section 3.2**. The eastern Loogootee variation will go between the Martin County 4H Fairgrounds and Speedway and Loogootee, which could cause potential access and cohesion impacts between the facility and the communities. West Boggs Lake, West Boggs Park and Lakeview Golf Course, and the West Boggs trails (four trails in park) are located north of Loogootee and lie within one mile west of Alternative P. Alternative P is close to the southeast edge of the park. Access to the park is potentially impacted by the variation. The trails connecting south to Loogootee are also likely to be impacted – see **Section 3.2.5**. To the east of Alternative P is the Mount Calvary Wildlife Management Area. Alternative P does not directly impact the wildlife management area, but its access to Loogootee could be impacted by the variation. The Gantz Woods Nature Preserve is located along US 231 near Crane. The western portion of the preserve lies within the alternative and could experience direct impacts depending on facility type and final alignment.

4.2.6 Alternative R

Alternative R will have the greatest number of impacts to recreational areas that includes 23 trail segments, 12 managed lands, and 30 other recreational facilities.

Section 2:

The alternative will directly impact four planned trail systems (Truman to 12th Ave. Ball Fields and Ruxer Golf Course, Riverwalk to Municipal Golf Course, Municipal Golf Course to Bockelman Park, and



Bockelman Park to Jasper Middle School) and one open trail system (Jasper Parklands – Perimeter Trail) and cause access impacts to 12 other trail systems in the Huntingburg/Jasper area. Impacts were discussed in **Section 3.2**. Memorial Gymnasium, Fromme Wildlife Habitat Area, Barnes-Seng Wetland Conservation Area, Library Park, Jasper Municipal Golf Course, Jasper Parklands, and State Police Park all have portions or are entirely within the alternative and could experience direct impacts. The alternative could cause access impacts to four other managed lands and 18 other recreational facilities.

Section 3:

The alternative will directly impact two planned trail systems (Loogootee Loop – Phase 1, and County Line Trail to W. Boggs Park) and one open trail (Chimney Creek Trail) cause access impacts to an additional three trails in West Boggs Park. Impacts were discussed in **Section 3.2**. Fountain Square Park in Loogootee is located along US 231 and lies within the proposed alternative. Direct impacts to the park would be anticipated. North of Loogootee, the alternative would pass through the eastern portions of West Boggs Park and Gantz Woods Nature preserve, resulting in direct impacts. The alternative could cause access impacts to two other managed lands and three other recreational facilities.

4.2.7 RPA P

Section 2: See 4.2.2 Section 2

Section 3:

For RPA P1 and RPA P4, impacts to recreational areas are identical to Alternative P’s western and eastern variations, respectively. RPA P2 and RPA P3 both impact six trail segments, four managed lands, and five other recreational facilities. RPA P2 could cause direct impacts to the planned Loogootee Loop – Phase 1, County Line to W. Boggs Park trail, Fountain Square Park, and Gantz Woods Nature Preserve as portions of these facilities are within the variation. RPA P3 could cause direct impacts to the Gantz Woods Nature Preserve as the alternative passes through the western portion of the preserve.

4.2.8 Summary

Many of the Study Area’s recreational facilities are located on the outskirts of larger communities. Therefore, the qualitative impacts cited are associated with potentially restricted access to these facilities from the surrounding communities. The magnitude of impacts depends on facility type and final alignment. RPA P is second only to Alternative R for highest number of total impacts to recreational facilities. Direct impacts for RPA P vary depending on the variation, with RPA P2 having the most direct impacts. Alternative R has the highest number of direct and total impacts to recreational facilities. Alternative B would have no direct impacts to recreational facilities while Alternative C and O would have two direct impacts. Alternative M would result in four direct impacts to recreational facilities.

4.3 Religious Institutions

Religious institutions and facilities described below include institutions identified by the United States Geological Survey Geographic Names Information System as well as additional addresses found on various religious listing websites. Websites used to obtain address listings include Dharma Web, Jewish Finder, and The Church of Jesus Christ Latter-day Saints. Additional sites were added from field review during previous studies for Interstate 69.

Table 4.3 gives a numerical count of all religious facilities located within each alternative’s one-mile band. The narratives below identify religious facilities that could potentially be impacted by the



alternative. A count was provided rather than a full listing because many of the facilities have not been identified by name at this time. Those that may be impacted have been identified by name.

TABLE 4-3. NUMBER OF RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS WITHIN EACH ONE-MILE BAND

Religious Institutions within One Mile of Alternative	
Alternative B	8
Alternative C	12
Alternative M	31
Alternative O	26
Alternative P _w	24
Alternative P _e	23
Alternative R	44
RPA P1	24
RPA P2	24
RPA P3	24
RPA P4	23

4.3.1 Alternative B

Alternative B is between the Pleasant Hill Church and Washington. Access impacts and adjusted travel patterns between the two are possible depending on facility type and the location of the final alignment.

4.3.2 Alternative C

Section 2: (Same for P, M, O and RPA P)

Fellowship Baptist Church in Jasper is located within Section 2 of Alternatives C, P, M, and RPA P. Potential impacts may include direct property impacts or access impacts, depending on facility type and final alignment. Calvary Baptist Church in Huntingburg lies adjacent to the western edge of the alternative. Depending on final alignment, the alternative could cause access impacts to this facility for some rural residents east of Huntingburg. However, access to the religious institution will remain unchanged for the City of Huntingburg residents. The alternative will also pass near to Saint Paul’s Lutheran Church at Haysville. The religious institution is situated along existing US 231. Depending on final alignment, the alternative could cause access impacts to this facility for some rural residents west of Haysville. However, access to the religious institution will remain unchanged for the town of Haysville residents. The alternative will impact access to three additional religious institutions for some rural residents located east of Huntingburg. Local improvements could temporarily impede access to Redeemer Lutheran Church in Jasper during the construction phase.



Section 3:

Alternative C will pass near the Old Union Church near Alfordsville and the Saint Patrick's Church between Alfordsville and Montgomery. The alternative could cause potential access impacts between the religious institutions and surrounding communities. Impacts will depend on facility type as well as location of congregation members in the surrounding region. Bethany Church, Providence Mennonite Church, and Antioch Church are situated along US 50 near the I-69 interchange. The second level analysis (**Section 3.5, Relocations**) indicates Alternative C's interchange at I-69 near US 50 will have direct impacts to Antioch Church as well as access issues from Montgomery or Washington. The Fresh Start Mennonite Chapel is located on South County Road 350 E. Alternative C will go between the religious institution and Montgomery.

4.3.3 Alternative M

Section 2: See 4.3.2 Section 2

Section 3:

The Truelove Church, located north of Haysville near existing US 231, is near Alternative M. Access impacts are possible depending on facility type and location.

Alternative M will go between the Mount Union Church and Shoals. Access and cohesion impacts are possible depending on facility type and community ties between the two. Alternative M will also go between Indian Creek Church and Williams, resulting in similar potential qualitative impacts.

At Bedford, the Gospel Lighthouse Church is located on SR 37, potentially within the interchange footprint of Alternative M and SR 37. Direct impacts to the religious institution are anticipated should Alternative M be constructed as an expressway.

4.3.4 Alternative O

Section 2: See 4.3.2 Section 2

Section 3:

The Nicholson Valley Church, south of French Lick on existing State Road 56, is located within the alternative. Direct right-of-way impacts are possible depending on final alignment and facility type. Impacts to access are also possible from the locations to the south of the alternative.

4.3.5 Alternative P

Section 2: See 4.3.2 Section 2

Section 3: Potential impacts of the eastern and western Loogootee variations are noted below.

Truelove Church, north of Haysville near US 231 is adjacent to the eastern variation. Access and cohesion impacts are possible depending on facility type.

The western variation may impact access from Loogootee to St. Mary's Church northwest of Loogootee. Impacts will depend on facility type.

Mount Olive Church, located east of Odon near existing US 231, is adjacent to the alternative. Potential access and cohesion impacts from east of the alternative will depend on the facility type.



4.3.6 Alternative R

Section 2:

Alternative R will potentially impact 26 religious facilities. Huntingburg Seventh-day Adventist Church, First Baptist Church, Church of Nazarene, Central Christian Church, Christ Lutheran Church, Trinity United Church of Christ, Calvary Apostolic Church, St. Joseph Church, Redeemer Lutheran Church, Fellowship Baptist Church, and St. Paul's Lutheran Church are located within Section 2 of Alternative R. Potential impacts may include direct property impacts or access impacts depending on facility type and final alignment.

Section 3:

Alternative R will potentially impact 18 religious facilities. Loogootee Church of Christ, Loogootee United Methodist Church, St. John's Lutheran Church, and Faith Fellowship Assembly of God are located within Section 3. Potential impacts may include direct property impacts or access impacts depending on facility type and final alignment. The remaining 14 religious facilities are located primarily to the east of the alternative. The alternative could cause access and cohesion impacts to rural residents accessing those facilities from the west.

4.3.7 RPA P

Section 2: *See 4.3.2 Section 2*

Section 3:

The RPA P alternative will potentially impact 20-21 religious institutions. RPA P2 is the only variation that could result in direct or relocation impacts. RPA P2 is routed through Loogootee utilizing existing US 231 and has the potential to directly impact or result in relocations to Loogootee Church of Christ, Loogootee United Methodist Church, St. John's Lutheran Church, and Faith Fellowship Assembly of God. RPA P1 may impact access from Loogootee to St. Mary's Church which is located northwest of Loogootee. The RPA P1 variation could cause access impacts to rural residents living west of Loogootee from religious facilities within the City of Loogootee. The RPA P3 and RPA P4 variations would cause access impacts to rural residents living east of Loogootee from all religious facilities within the City of Loogootee. RPA P will result in access and cohesion impacts to an additional seven religious facilities including Mount Olive Church, which is located east of Odon near existing US 231 and is adjacent to the variation. All impacts will depend on facility type and final alignment.

4.3.8 Summary

More religious institutions are within the one-mile band of Alternative R, primarily due to the alternative utilizing the existing US 231, where significant infrastructure already exists. All alternatives could potentially cause direct impacts to religious properties or facilities or could result in altered travel patterns and connectivity with neighboring communities. RPA P2 has four direct or relocation impacts to religious facilities, which is higher than all other alternatives aside from Alternative R with 15 potential direct impacts. The impacts may be minimized or mitigated with continued communication with the religious communities as the final alignments are evaluated. Local improvements along US 231 in Section 2 could temporarily impact access to Redeemer Lutheran Church.



4.4 Public Safety

Public safety facilities are defined as emergency medical services and stations, fire stations, and police stations. **Table 4-4** gives a full listing of all public safety facilities within the one-mile band of each alternative.

TABLE 4-4. LIST OF PUBLIC SAFETY FACILITIES WITHIN ONE MILE OF THE 2,000-FOOT-WIDE CORRIDOR FOR EACH ALTERNATIVE

Public Safety Facilities within One Mile of the Corridor*	
Alternative B	Harrison Township Volunteer Fire Department, Washington Township Volunteer Fire Department Station 1
Alternative C	Huntingburg Fire Department, Huntingburg Police Department, Haysville Volunteer Fire Department
Alternative M	Huntingburg Fire Department, Huntingburg Police Department, Haysville Volunteer Fire Department, Loogootee Fire Department, Martin County Ambulance Service Limited Liability Company, Martin County Civil Defense and Fire, Bedford Police Department, Bedford Regional Medical Center Emergency Medical Services
Alternative O	Huntingburg Fire Department, Huntingburg Police Department, Orange County Rural Fire Department Number 1, French Lick Police Department, Mitchell Police Department, Mitchell Fire Department Station 2, Mitchell Fire Department Station 1, Marion Township Rural Fire Department
Alternative P_w	Huntingburg Fire Department, Huntingburg Police Department, Haysville Volunteer Fire Department, Loogootee Police Department, Loogootee Volunteer Fire Department, Loogootee Fire Department, Martin County Ambulance Service Limited Liability Company, Crane Town Hall, Richland/Taylor Township Volunteer Fire Department Incorporated Taylor Station
Alternative P_e	Huntingburg Fire Department, Huntingburg Police Department, Haysville Volunteer Fire Department, Loogootee Police Department, Loogootee Volunteer Fire Department, Loogootee Fire Department, Martin County Ambulance Service Limited Liability Company, Martin County Civil Defense and Fire, Crane Town Hall, Richland/Taylor Township Volunteer Fire Department Incorporated Taylor Station
Alternative R	Huntingburg Fire Department Station 2, Jasper Volunteer Fire Department Station 3, Loogootee Volunteer Fire Department, Martin County Ambulance Service Limited Liability Company, Richland/Taylor Township Volunteer Fire Department Incorporated – Taylor Station, Haysville Volunteer Fire Department, Huntingburg Fire Department, Jasper Fire Department, Loogootee Fire Department, Loogootee Police Department, Indiana State Police – District 34, Dubois County Sheriff Department, Jasper Police Department, and Huntingburg Police Department
RPA P1	Huntingburg Fire Department, Loogootee Volunteer Fire Department, Richland/Taylor Township Volunteer Fire Department Incorporated – Taylor Station, Haysville Volunteer Fire Department, Loogootee Fire Department, Crane Town Hall, Huntingburg Police department, Loogootee Police Department, and Martin County Ambulance Service Limited Liability Company
RPA P2	Huntingburg Fire Department, Loogootee Volunteer Fire Department, Richland/Taylor Township Volunteer Fire Department Incorporated – Taylor Station, Haysville Volunteer Fire Department, Loogootee Fire Department, Crane Town Hall, Huntingburg Police department, Loogootee Police Department, and Martin County Ambulance Service Limited Liability Company
RPA P3	Huntingburg Fire Department, Loogootee Volunteer Fire Department, Richland/Taylor Township Volunteer Fire Department Incorporated – Taylor Station, Haysville



	Volunteer Fire Department, Loogootee Fire Department, Crane Town Hall, Huntingburg Police department, Loogootee Police Department, and Martin County Ambulance Service Limited Liability Company
RPA P4	Huntingburg Fire Department, Loogootee Volunteer Fire Department, Richland/Taylor Township Volunteer Fire Department Incorporated - Taylor Station, Haysville Volunteer Fire Department, Loogootee Fire Department, Martin County Civil Defense and Fire, Crane Village Town Hall, Huntingburg Police Department, Loogootee Police Department, Martin County Ambulance Service Limited Liability Company

**Excludes existing US 231 in Section 1 and SR 37 in Section 3*

4.4.1 Alternative B

The Harrison Township Volunteer Fire Department, just north of Glendale Fish and Wildlife, is close to Alternative B. It could impact access to the region, depending upon the facility type and location.

4.4.2 Alternative C

Section 2: *(Same for P, M, O, and RPA P)*

Alternative C passes within one mile of the Huntingburg Fire Department and Huntingburg Police Department, as well as the Haysville Volunteer Fire Department at Haysville near US 231. It may impact the station’s access to the surrounding area based on facility type and access point at Haysville. Local improvements could temporarily impede access and alter response times to Indiana State Police District 34 and Jasper Volunteer Fire Department Station 3 during the construction phase.

Section 3:

There are no public safety facilities within the one-mile band in Section 3.

4.4.3 Alternative M

Section 2: *See 4.4.2 Section 2*

Section 3:

The Martin County Ambulance Service and the Loogootee Fire Department may have access impacted to the rest of Martin County. Impacts would depend on facility type and accessibility on the south side of Loogootee.

The Martin County Civil Defense and Fire is located within the Alternative M alternative on SR 50. There are potential direct impacts as well as access impacts to the surrounding area, depending on facility type and final alignment.

4.4.4 Alternative O

Section 2: *See 4.4.2 Section 2*

Section 3:

The alternative could impact the Orange County Rural Fire Department’s access to areas south of French Lick. Impacts will depend on facility type and location. Additionally, local improvements could temporarily impede access and alter response times to the Orange County Rural Fire Department during the construction phase.



4.4.5 Alternative P

Section 2: *See 4.4.2 Section 2*

Section 3:

Neither the eastern nor western variation will result in direct impacts to public safety facilities. The eastern variation may impact access from facilities in Loogootee to the rest of Martin County. Likewise, the western variation may impact access from facilities in Loogootee to eastern Daviess County. Impacts would depend on facility and access locations.

4.4.6 Alternative R

Section 2:

Alternative R will potentially cause access impacts to ten public safety facilities. Jasper Volunteer Fire Department – Station 3, and the Indiana State Police – District 34 are located within the alternative and could experience direct or relocation impacts. All impacts will depend on facility type.

Section 3:

Alternative R will potentially cause access impacts to four public safety facilities (Loogootee Fire Department, Loogootee Volunteer Fire Department, Martin County Ambulance Service Limited Liability Company, and Loogootee Police Department). Those four facilities are also located within the alternative and could experience direct or relocation impacts depending on facility type.

4.4.7 RPA P

Section 2: *See 4.4.2 Section 2*

Section 3:

The RPA P alternative will potentially impact nine to ten public safety facilities. RPA P1 and RPA P3 could cause access impacts to nine public safety facilities, while RPA P4 could cause access impacts to ten public safety facilities. RPA P1 would likely impact first responders' access to areas west of Loogootee. RPA P3 and RPA P4 would likely impact first responders' access to areas east of Loogootee. RPA P2 is the only variation that could result in direct or relocation impacts. Loogootee Fire Department, Loogootee Volunteer Fire Department, Martin County Ambulance Service Limited Liability Company, and Loogootee Police Department are located within the variation. All impacts will depend on facility type and final alignment.

4.4.8 Summary

Access of public safety facilities to the communities they serve within the study area is critical. Travel times and travel patterns could change for fire stations and police stations serving a large area. Impacts could be both positive and negative. There is the potential for reduced access to communities and counties which rely on these public safety facilities. Access impacts will depend on facility type as well as interchange or intersection locations. More facilities are within the one-mile band for the longer alternatives (M, O, P, R and RPA P) than the shorter alternatives (B & C). Though all alternatives will result in access impacts to several public safety facilities, Alternatives B, C, O, and P will not result in any direct impacts. Alternative M will directly impact one public safety facility. RPA P will potentially cause direct impacts to four public safety facilities should RPA P2 be chosen at Loogootee. None of the other



RPA P variations around Loogootee will cause direct impacts to public safety facilities. Alternative R will potentially cause six direct or relocation impacts. During Tier 2 studies, communication with public safety entities will be important to plan adequate access to and across the new transportation facility.

4.5 Major Health Care Facilities

Health care facilities are defined as including hospital clinics, rural health clinics, hospitals and specialty hospitals, Naloxone providers, urgent care facilities, and other medical care facilities such as nursing homes and rehabilitation facilities. **Table 4-5** gives a full listing of all health care facilities within each alternative’s one-mile band. The narratives below identify health care facilities located within the one-mile band that could potentially be impacted by the alternative.

TABLE 4-5. LIST OF MEDICAL FACILITIES WITHIN ONE MILE OF EACH 2,000-FOOT-WIDE CORRIDOR FOR EACH ALTERNATIVE

Medical Facilities within One Mile of the Corridor*	
Alternative B	Daviess Community Hospital Quick Care Clinic
Alternative C	Memorial Clinic of Huntingburg, Urgent Care of Huntingburg, Core of Huntingburg Nursing Home, Cullen Medical Professional Corporation in Washington, Eastgate Manor Nursing and Rehabilitation Center in Washington, the Emerald House Nursing Home in Washington
Alternative M	Memorial Clinic of Huntingburg, Urgent Care of Huntingburg, Core of Huntingburg Nursing Home, Daviess-Martin Medical Clinic, Resident Care Group Home in Loogootee, Martin County Healthcare and Rehabilitation Center, CVS Store 6883, Bedford Regional Medical Center, Westview Nursing and Rehabilitation Center, Bedford Regional Medical Center Physicians
Alternative O	Memorial Clinic of Huntingburg, Urgent Care of Huntingburg, Core of Huntingburg Nursing Home, Medco Health and Rehabilitation Center, Gentle Care of French Lick, Prompt Care, Mitchell WIC Clinic, Mitchell Manor, and CVS Store 6714
Alternative P _w	Core of Huntingburg Nursing Home, Urgent Care of Huntingburg, Memorial Clinic of Huntingburg, Daviess-Martin Medical Clinic, Resident Care Group Home, Martin County Healthcare and Rehabilitation, CVS Store 6883
Alternative P _e	Memorial Clinic of Huntingburg, Urgent Care of Huntingburg, Core of Huntingburg Nursing Home, Daviess-Martin Medical Clinic, Resident Care Group Home, Martin County Healthcare and Rehabilitation, CVS Store 6883
Alternative R	Core of Huntingburg Nursing Home, CVS Store 6881, Urgent Care of Huntingburg, Deaconess St. Joseph’s Hospital, The Waters of Huntingburg Nursing Center, Memorial Clinic of Huntingburg, CVS Store 6878, Providence Home Health Care Center, Memorial Hospital and Health Care Center, Skilled Caring Center of Memorial Hospital, Good Samaritan Society Northwood Retirement Community, The Waters of Jasper Nursing Center, St. Charles Health Campus, Walgreens Store 10340, Daviess Martin Medical Clinic, Martin County Healthcare and Rehabilitation, CVS Store 6883, Resident Care Group Home
RPA P1	Core of Huntingburg Nursing Home, Urgent Care of Huntingburg, Memorial Clinic of Huntingburg, Daviess Martin Medical Clinic, Martin County Healthcare and Rehabilitation, CVS Store 6883, Resident Care Group Home
RPA P2	Core of Huntingburg Nursing Home, Urgent Care of Huntingburg, Memorial Clinic of Huntingburg, Daviess Martin Medical Clinic, Martin County Healthcare and Rehabilitation, CVS Store 6883, Resident Care Group Home



RPA P3	Core of Huntingburg Nursing Home, Urgent Care of Huntingburg, Memorial Clinic of Huntingburg, Daviess Martin Medical Clinic, Martin County Healthcare and Rehabilitation, CVS Store 6883, Resident Care Group Home
RPA P4	Core of Huntingburg Nursing Home, Urgent Care of Huntingburg, Memorial Clinic of Huntingburg, Daviess Martin Medical Clinic, Martin County Healthcare and Rehabilitation, CVS Store 6883, Resident Care Group Home

**Excludes existing US 231 in Section 1 and SR 37 in Section 3*

4.5.1 Alternative B

Alternative B will pass within one mile of the Daviess Community Hospital Quick Care Clinic. Direct impacts to this facility are not anticipated however, access impacts may occur depending on final alignment and access decisions.

4.5.2 Alternative C

Section 2: *(Same P, O, M, and RPA P)*

Alternative C will pass within one mile to the west of the Memorial Clinic of Huntingburg, Urgent Care of Huntingburg, and Core of Huntingburg Nursing Home. Access to these medical facilities could be positively or negatively impacted depending on facility type and final alignment. The alternative could cause access impacts to these healthcare facilities for some rural residents east of Huntingburg. Local improvements could temporarily impede access to Walgreens Store 10340 in Jasper during the construction phase. All impacts will depend on facility type and final alignment.

Section 3:

Three medical facilities, Cullen Medical Professional Corporation, Eastgate Manor Nursing and Rehab Center, and Emerald House Nursing Center are within one mile of the Alternative C terminus in Washington. Access to these medical facilities could be positively or negatively impacted depending on facility type and final alignment.

4.5.3 Alternative M

Section 2: *See 4.5.2 Section 2*

Section 3:

Access to the Bedford Regional Medical Center from rural Lawrence County could be positively or negatively impacted depending on facility type and interchange type. The alternative may also impact eastern Martin County’s access to facilities in Loogootee.

4.5.4 Alternative O

Section 2: *See 4.5.2 Section 2*

Section 3:

There are two facilities in Mitchell (Mitchell Manor and a Naloxone CVS location) that are on or near SR 37. Potential direct impacts and access impacts are possible depending on facility type. Alternative O will also go between The Gentle Care of French Lick nursing home and the downtown area of French Lick, creating potential access impacts.



4.5.5 Alternative P

Section 2: *See 4.5.2 Section 2*

Section 3:

The eastern Loogootee variation may impact eastern Martin County's access to facilities in Loogootee. Impacts would depend on facility type.

4.5.6 Alternative R

Section 2:

Alternative R will potentially impact 14 major health care facilities. CVS Store 6881, Urgent Care of Huntingburg, CVS Store 6878, and Walgreens Store 10340 are located within Section 2 of Alternative R. Potential impacts may include direct property impacts along with access impacts depending on facility type. Deaconess St. Joseph's Hospital in Huntingburg, Memorial Clinic of Huntingburg, and Good Samaritan Society of Northwood Retirement Community in Jasper are directly adjacent to the alternative and could experience access impacts. The alternative would also cause access and cohesion impacts to an additional seven major health care facilities. All impacts will depend on facility type and final alignment.

Section 3:

Alternative R will potentially cause access impacts to four major health care facilities. One of these facilities, CVS Store 6883 is located within the alternative and could experience direct or relocation impacts. All impacts will depend on facility type.

4.5.7 RPA P

Section 2: *See 4.5.2 Section 2*

Section 3:

RPA P will potentially impact four major health care facilities. RPA P2 is the only variation that could result in direct impacts. CVS Store 6883 is located within the RPA P2 variation along US 231 and could experience access and direct impacts. RPA P1, RPA P3, and RPA P4 would cause access and cohesion impacts to Daviess Martin Medical Clinic, CVS Store 6883, Martin County Healthcare and Rehabilitation, and Resident Care Group Home. The RPA P1 variation would cause access and cohesion impacts to rural residents living west of Loogootee from the health care facilities located within Loogootee. Likewise, RPA P3 and RPA P4 variations would cause access and cohesion impacts to rural residents living east of Loogootee from the health care facilities located within Loogootee. All impacts will depend on facility type and final alignment.

4.5.8 Summary

Access to health care facilities, especially emergency centers and hospitals, is critical. Facilities serving a large area can be positively impacted by a new highway facility by providing faster access to neighboring communities. Potential negative impacts include impeding access to medical facilities from some communities. Access impacts will depend on facility type as well as interchange or intersection locations. More potential impacts are associated with longer alternatives (M, O, P, R, and RPA P) than shorter alternatives (B & C) with Alternative R having the most potential access impacts to medical



facilities. Alternative O, R, and RPA P2 are the only alternatives with direct impacts to health care facilities, with Alternative R having five potential direct impacts. RPA P would result in access impacts to seven health care facilities. Aside from the one direct impact associated with RPA P2, no direct impacts to health care facilities are associated with RPA P.