

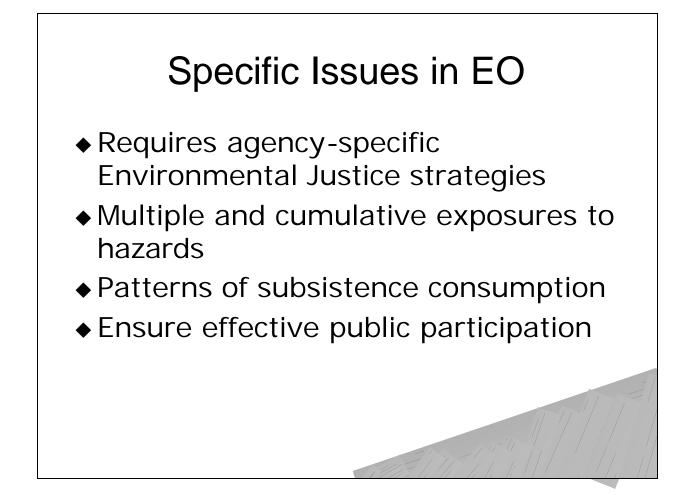
# Executive Order 12898 1994 – President Clinton "Each Federal agency shall make achieving environmental justice part of its mission by identifying and addressing, as appropriate, disproportionately high and adverse

human health or environmental

low-income populations."

effects of its programs, policies, and

activities on minority populations and



## GROUPS ADDRESSED THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

- **Black** a person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa.
- Hispanic a person of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.
- Asian a person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent.
- American Indian and Alaskan Native a person having origins in any of the original people of North America and who maintains cultural identification through tribal affiliation or community recognition.
- Low-Income a person whose household income (or in the case of a community or group, whose median household income) is at or below the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services poverty guidelines.
- Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander a person having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands.

# CEQ General Guidance

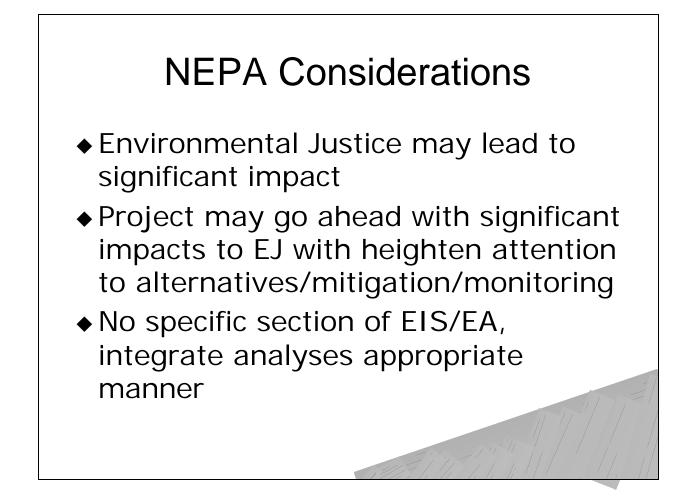
- Consider demographics of affected area and disproportionate effect
- Consider multiple/cumulative exposures
- Recognize factors that may amplify natural/physical effects
- Develop effective public participation strategies (linguistic/cultural/geographic)
- Assure meaningful community representation in NEPA process
- Seek tribal representation in process

#### Assessing Impacts to **Environmental Justice** Disproportionate Adverse Impact Low-income Population Minority Population Indian Tribes Identify Source of Potential Impacts - Changes in Land Use - Displacements - Indirect Impacts (Health Effects of Adjacent Land Use) - Changes in Access Determine Study Area Generally the area of direct impact or adjacent properties Determine Existing Conditions - Demographics (Census/State/County/Municipality Data) State/Local Health Agencies Use of Local Resources – Citizen Groups - Native American Tribes Field Reconnaissance

## **Environmental Justice (cont.)**

- Identify Standard

   None
- Impact Prediction
  - Direct Taking
  - Local Air & Water Quality/Noise Levels
  - Hazardous Materials
  - Human Health Effects
- Assess Significance of Impacts
  - Professional Judgment
- Mitigation
  - Limit Magnitude of Project
  - Redesign Project
  - Relocation
  - Public Participation (get views of affected populations)



# Specific Phases in NEPA

- Scoping
- Public Participation
- Determining Affected Environment
- Analysis of Impacts
- ♦ Alternatives
- Record of Decision should consider EJ
- Mitigation

## ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE IN NEPA DECISION MAKING

- Make better decisions that meet the needs of all people.
- Design facilities that fit more harmoniously into communities.
- Enhance the public-involvement process, strengthen community-based partnerships, and provide minority and low-income populations with opportunities to learn about and improve the quality
- Improve data collection, monitoring, and analysis tools that assess the needs of, and analyze the potential impacts on minority and low-income populations.
- Avoid disproportionately high and adverse impacts on minority and low-income populations.
- Minimize and/ or mitigate unavoidable impacts by identifying concerns early in the planning phase and providing offsetting initiatives and enhancement measures to benefit affected communities and neighborhoods.

