

Mobility. Environment. Community. Economy. Technology



I-710 Corridor Project EIR/EIS

metro.net

I-710

Environmental Subject Working Group

Environmental Justice Methodology

July 15, 2009



Metro

Overview of Presentation

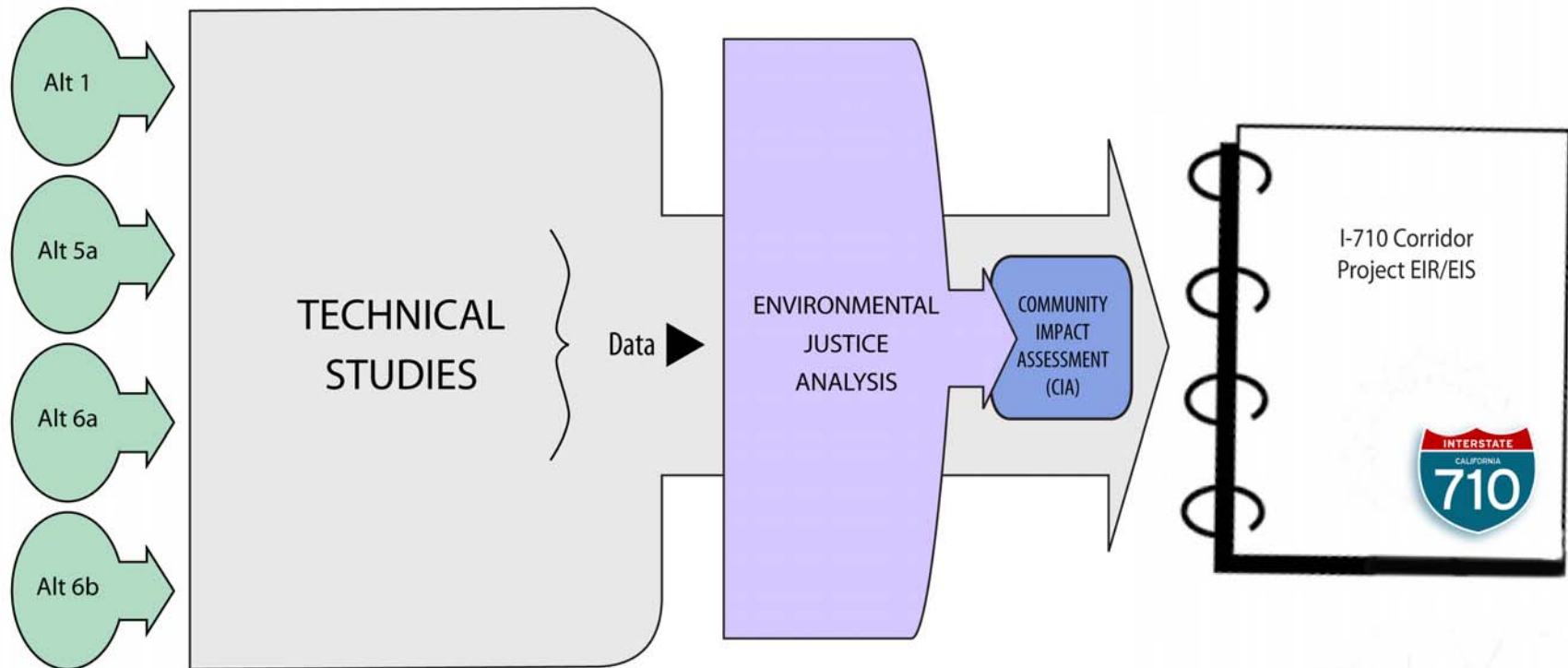
- Purpose & role of analysis
- Overview of demographic data and terminology
- Overview of planned methodology
 - Quantitative
 - Qualitative
- Summary

Environmental Justice Analysis

Purpose:

- To identify *disproportionate* adverse impacts on *minority* and *low-income* populations
- To add to the pool of information available to the public and decision makers

Role of Environmental Justice Analysis



EJ Requirements

Federal Executive Order 12898 (1994)

U.S. DOT Order (1997)

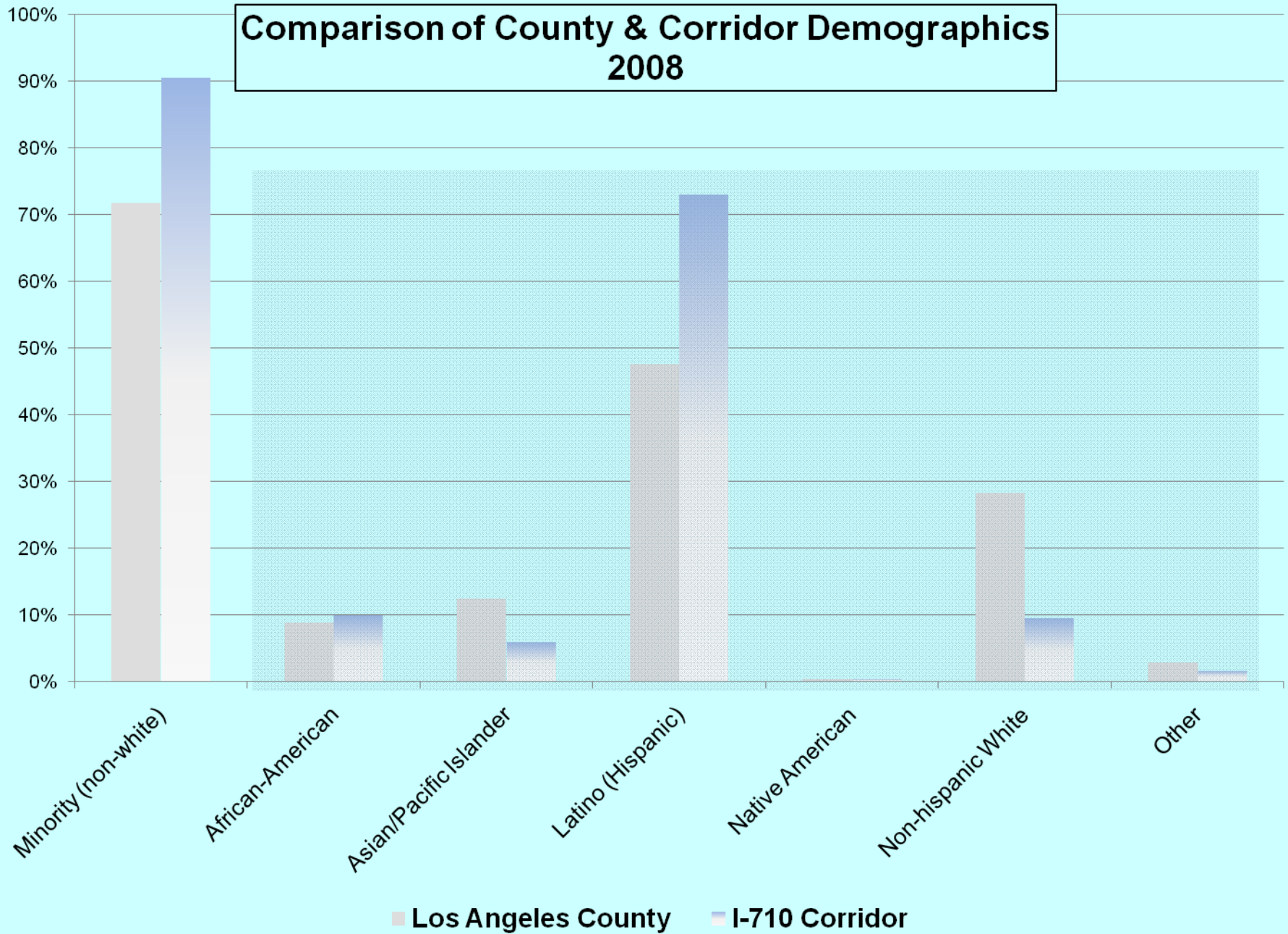
Federal Highway Administration Order (1998)

- Methodology developed based on this guidance
- More quantitative approach than typical

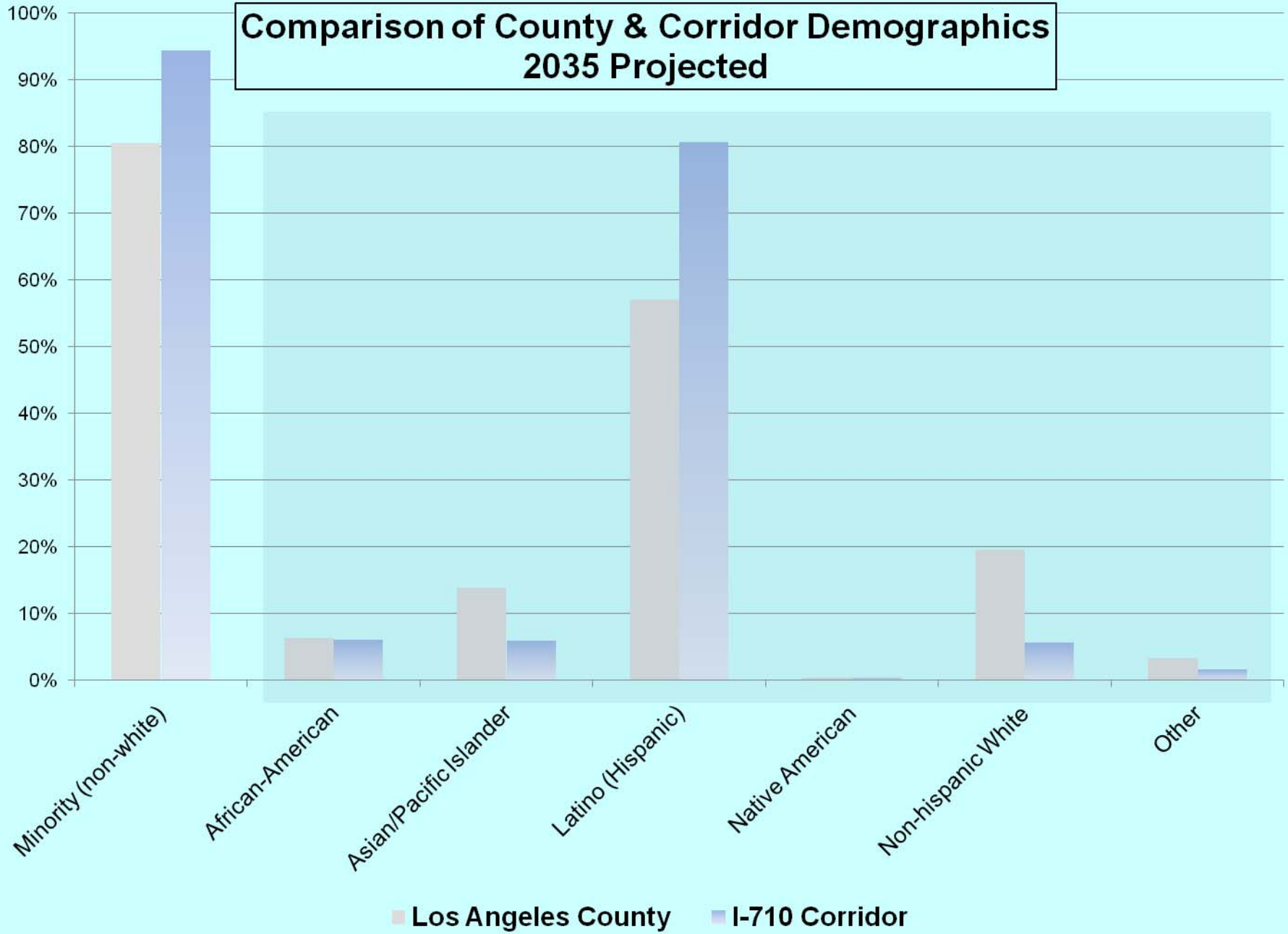
Terminology

- *Disproportionate* = higher than expected given the prevalence in the population
- *Minority* = non-white
- *Low-income* =
 - Up to 200% of federal poverty threshold
 - In lower income quintiles
- *Quintile* = 1/5 of the household income distribution

Comparison of County & Corridor Demographics 2008



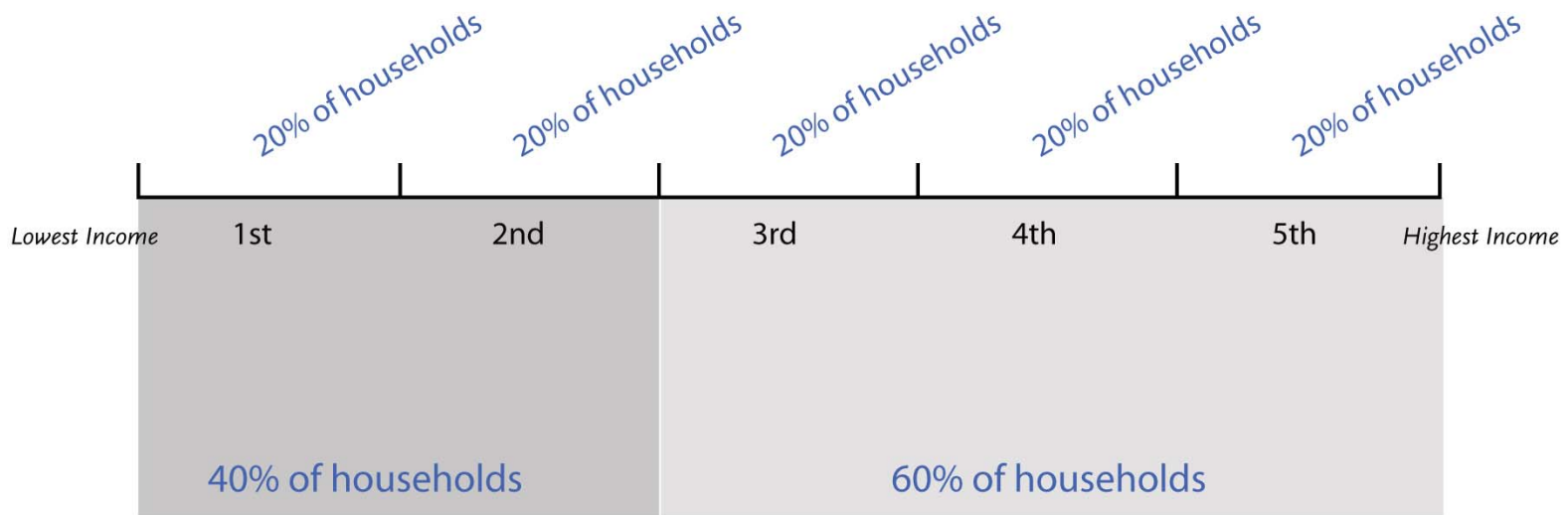
Comparison of County & Corridor Demographics 2035 Projected



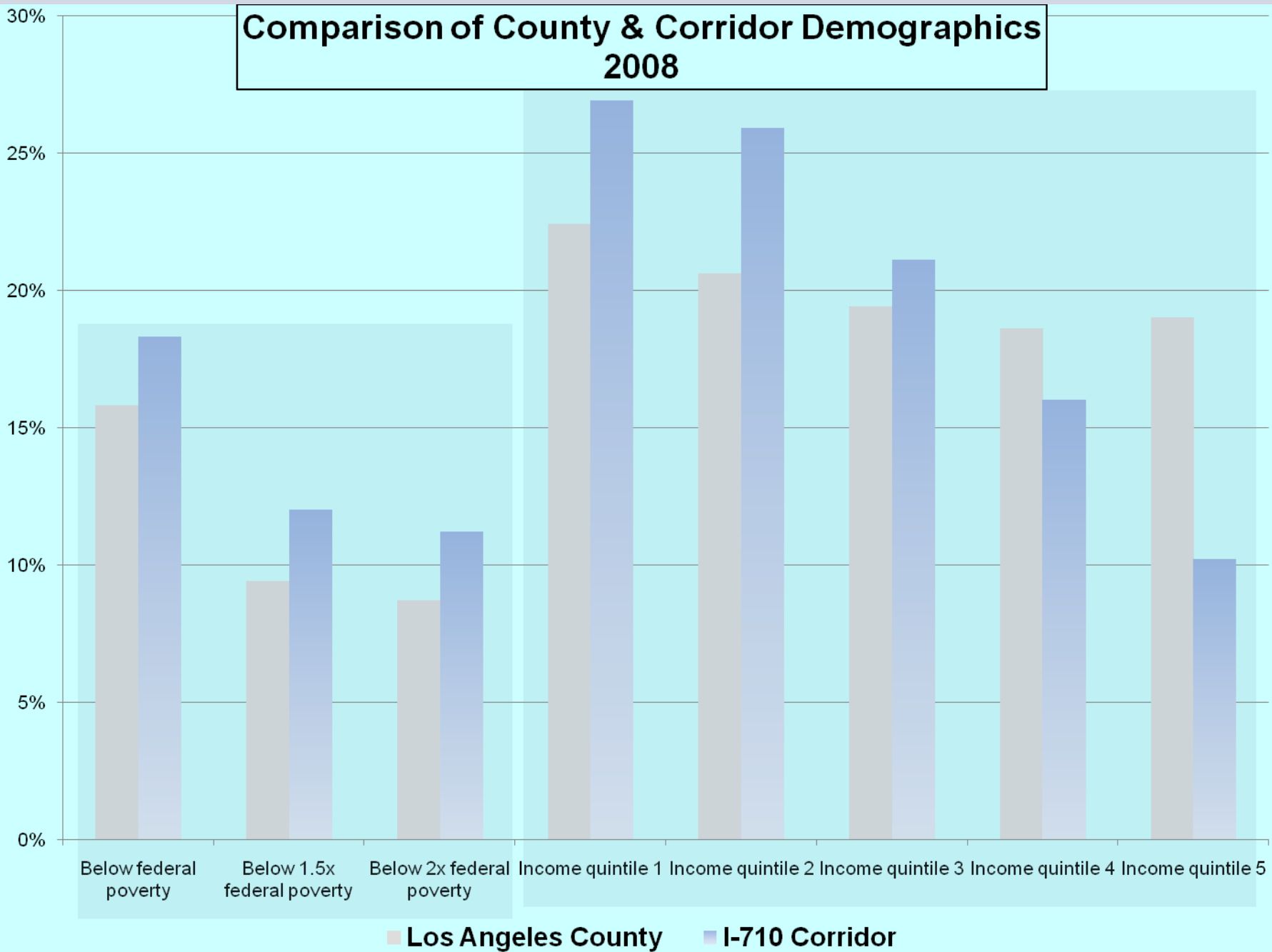
Income Quintiles

In the proposed environmental justice quantitative analysis approach, the study population is divided into two groups:

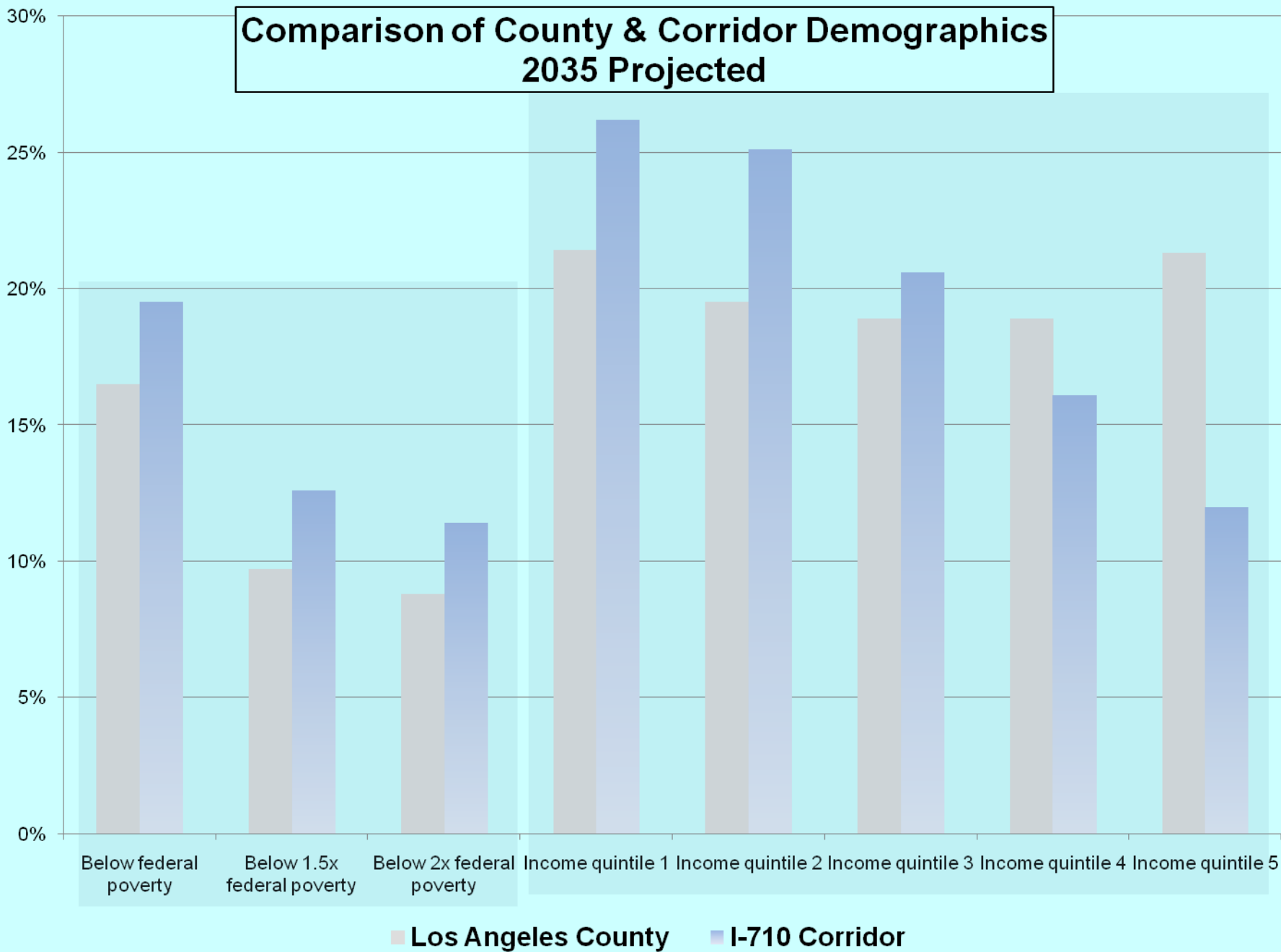
- The 2 lowest income quintiles (40% of total households)
- The 3 highest income quintiles (60% of total households)



Comparison of County & Corridor Demographics 2008



Comparison of County & Corridor Demographics 2035 Projected



Scope of EJ Analysis

Planned Quantitative Analyses

- Air quality/health risk assessment
- Economic impacts/benefits
- Noise
- Traffic impacts (also qualitative)

Scope of EJ Analysis (cont'd)

Planned Qualitative Analyses (GIS-based)

- Community aesthetic enhancement
- Cultural resources
- Emergency/community services
- Hazardous materials/waste
- Relocation impacts
- Safety
- Visual impacts
- Water quality/stormwater runoff

Air Quality Assessment

- Air Quality
 - Emissions changes (better off/worse off)
 - Concentration changes (better off/worse off)
- Health risk changes (better off/worse off)
- Disproportion:
 - Lower 2 quintiles (should be 40%) vs. higher 3 quintiles (should be 60%)
 - Non-white (should be 80.5%) vs. white (should be 19.5%) – LA County proportion

Economic Impacts/Benefits

- Analysis will identify city
 - Sales tax revenue changes
 - Property tax revenue changes
 - Job opportunity changes
- Compare with city income levels
(percentage residents in 2 lowest quintiles)

Noise

1. Calculate net noise exposure for all demographic groups
2. Map noise increase areas with demographic data

Traffic Congestion

1. Calculate travel time savings for all demographic groups
2. Map transit service enhancements with demographic data
3. Map intersection level-of-service results with demographic data
4. Map freeway access and arterial parking changes with demographic data

Qualitative (GIS-based) Analyses

- **Map the following with demographic data:**
 - Locations of planned aesthetic enhancements
 - Locations of affected cultural resources
 - Locations of affected emergency/community services
 - Locations of hazardous material or hazardous waste sites
 - Planned business/residence relocation areas
 - Arterial accident/incident rates
 - Locations of visual impacts
 - Locations of stormwater management structures

Summary

- Detailed demographic data for county and study corridor (2008 and 2035)
- County population used as reference
- Impacts assessed for all groups
- Combination of quantitative and qualitative analyses (incl. GIS)