Caltrans

EJ ANALYSIS IN ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW

Adapted from the 2015 FHWA EJ Reference Guide

Using localized Census-tract data and other relevant information sources (e.g., information from past studies and public outreach) gather data and list any readily identifiable groups or clusters of minority or low-income persons in the EJ study area. Are there Conduct major proactive efforts to ensure any minority or meaningful opportunities for public low-income participation, including activities to increase populations low-income and minority participation. in the study area? Compare the effects of the project (including Are there cumulative and indirect effects) on the minority and/ disproportionately Document research and or low-income populations with respect to the effects high and adverse findings in appropriate NEPA on the overall population within the project area. Fair effects* on a minority document. No further distribution of the beneficial and adverse effects of or low-income analysis is required. the proposed action is the desired outcome. population? Yes. After No mitigation are there Consider mitigation (as defined in 40 CFR 1508.20) for all adverse still disproportionately high effects. Follow the protocol of avoidance first, then minimization, and adverse effects on a and finally, measures to offset or rectify the adverse effects. minority or low-income population? Yes Are there Yes further practicable Is the affected mitigation measures or population a minority alternatives that FHWA may approve the project. population protected would avoid or reduce under Title VI? the disproportionately high and adverse effects(s)? Yes Have project Yes proponents applied Is there those measures so substantial need for that the net effect is the project, based not disproportionately on overall public high and adverse? interest? Yes No FHWA may only approve selection of the alternative with the least adverse effects on protected populations unless the alternative has either: Adverse social, economic, environmental, or human health impacts FHWA will likely not approve the project. that are more severe, or Would involve increased costs of an extraordinary magnitude.

^{*}A disproportionately high and adverse effect on a minority or low-income population means the adverse effect is predominantly borne by such population or is appreciably more severe or greater in magnitude on the minority or low-income population than the adverse effect suffered by the non-minority or non-low-income population.