



Environmental Justice Identification and Proposed Outreach Report

GDOT Statewide Transportation Improvement Program (STIP)

FY 2015-2018



Environmental Justice Identification & Proposed Outreach Report

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1.0 Introduction

Since 1970, the Federal-Aid Highway Program has required full consideration of possible adverse social, economic, and environmental effects during project planning, development, and decision-making. Federal policies and laws that play a role in federal highway decision making include the following:

- Title VI of the landmark Civil Rights Act of 1964.
- National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA).
- Intermodal Surface Transportation and Efficiency Act of 1991 (ISTEA).
- Environmental Justice (EJ) Executive Order 12898 signed in 1994.
- Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21) signed in 1998.
- Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act of 2005: A Legacy for Users (SAFETEA-LU).
- 2011 Memorandum of Understanding on Environmental Justice and Executive Order 12898.
- The Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act of 2012 (MAP-21).

Per federal law, STIPs must involve early and continuous public involvement and outreach; all peoples must be included in disregard of race, color and natural origin. Title VI of the landmark Civil Rights Act of 1964 prohibits discrimination on these accounts. In addition, President Clinton signed Environmental Justice (EJ) Executive Order (EO) 12898 in 1994, which defines EJ as the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people, regardless of race, ethnicity, income or education level, in transportation decision making. The EO mandates that “each federal agency identify and address disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of its programs, policies, and activities on minority and/or low income populations.” To further ensure efforts in EJ outreach, a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on Environmental Justice and Executive Order 12898 was signed on August 4, 2011.

The STIP identifies federally funded transportation projects such as highway, maintenance, bicycle, and pedestrian projects. The Georgia STIP includes transportation projects for rural areas that were developed in the Georgia Department of Transportation’s (GDOT’s) ongoing planning process.

Minority and low-income identification and outreach is required as part of the STIP. According to FHWA Order 6640.23, minority is defined as a person who is African American, Asian American, American Indian, or Alaskan Native. It further defines a person having low-income as a person whose household income is at or below the Department of Health and Human Services poverty guidelines. By focusing on minority, Hispanic, and low-income, or traditionally underserved populations, federal agencies can ensure that federal actions are inclusive for all people. In addition to low-income and minority populations, elderly and disabled persons should also be considered in public involvement and outreach. The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) encourages the involvement of people with disabilities in the development and improvement of transportation and paratransit plans and services.

This report details the efforts made to identify EJ populations within the STIP area and the strategies used to target these populations through the public involvement process.



2.0 Purpose

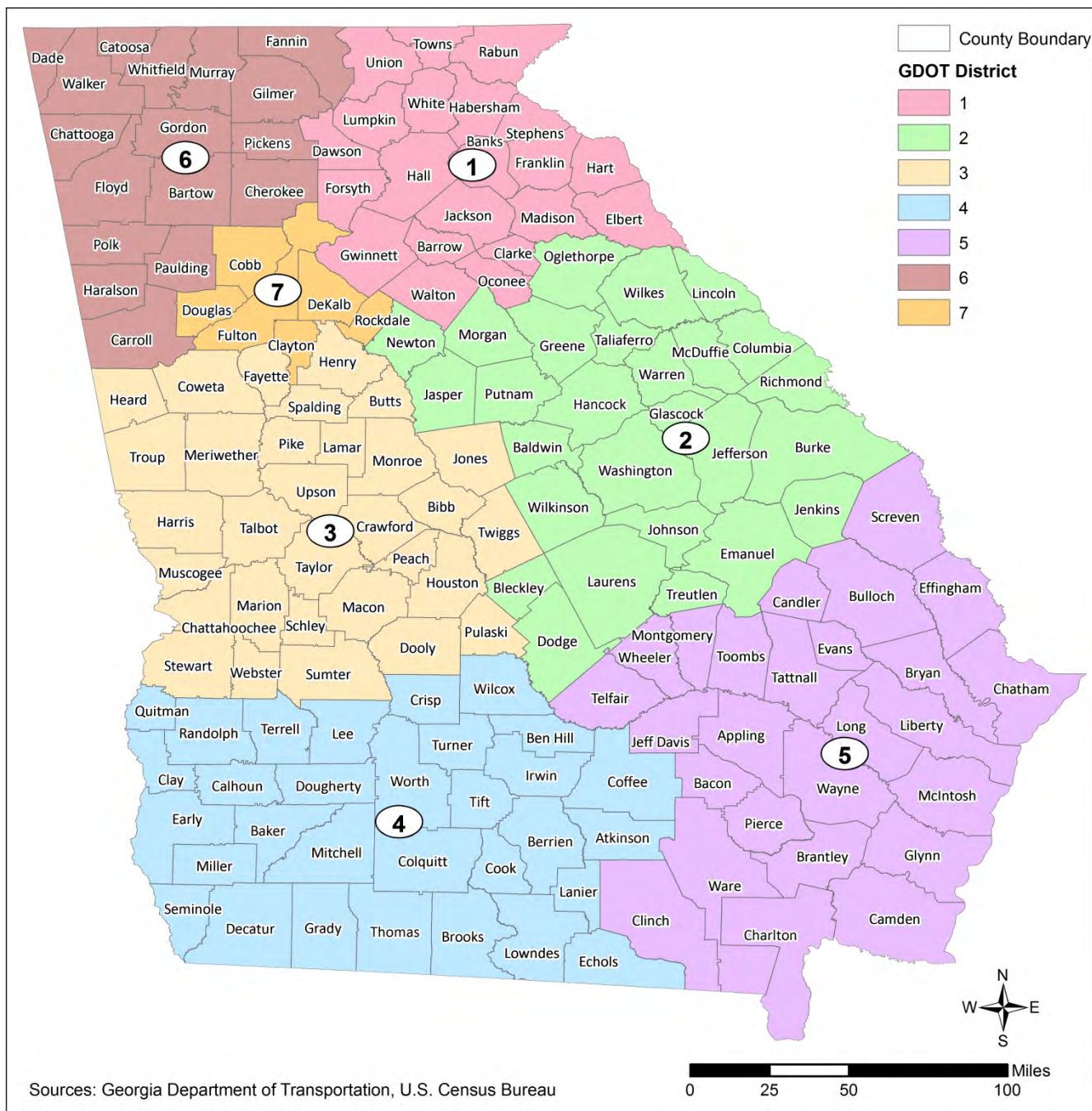
Public outreach and involvement is extremely important for states to effectively integrate environmental justice concerns into transportation decision-making. During the STIP planning stage and prior to the project development stage, efforts must be made to identify EJ populations within each GDOT District (see Figure 1: GDOT District Map) and include these populations in a meaningful public outreach strategy. EJ populations can be identified using the following sources: (1) U.S. Census Bureau Data, (2) American Community Survey Data, and (3) data collected from local government planning departments and DOT transportation staff. Section 3 discusses the methodology for identifying the EJ populations for the GDOT rural counties.

This document serves as the Environmental Justice Identification and Proposed Outreach Report included in the Georgia STIP for the rural counties within the state. To better guide the environmental justice outreach program, an analysis of racial, ethnic, income, and age demographics for each STIP county was conducted. In addition, English proficiency demographics were evaluated to identify populations with limited English proficiency in order to determine the need for Spanish speaking interpreters at Open House meetings or for handout materials to be made available in Spanish. Information contained in this report is used to identify characteristics and locations of EJ populations in the Georgia STIP area. In addition, this document outlines outreach strategies specific to EJ populations in rural areas of Georgia to ensure equal involvement of all peoples in the statewide planning process. This document includes the following: (1) methodology used to determine the EJ threshold for minorities, Hispanic, low-income, elderly and limited English proficiency groups; (2) identification of EJ communities that are above the EJ threshold; (3) information on public outreach strategies and best practices; and (4) identification of local EJ organizations and resources for disseminating information to EJ populations.



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Figure 1: GDOT District Map





3.0 Methodology

This section describes the methodology employed in defining and identifying environmental justice populations in the GDOT STIP area. The rural STIP area consists of the 130 counties in Georgia that are the responsibility of the GDOT and not under the authority of the 29 counties included in the metropolitan planning organization (MPO) areas.

There are several changes to the Environmental Justice Identification and Proposed Outreach Report for FY 2015-2018. These changes include the following:

- Catoosa County is now included in the Chattanooga MPO area;
- Screven County moved from GDOT District 2 to GDOT District 5;
- Clinch County moved from District GDOT 4 to District GDOT 5; and,
- In 2014, Bartow County transitioned to the Cartersville-Bartow MPO. At the time of the FY 2015-2018 STIP, this new MPO did not have an approved Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) or Long Range Transportation Plan (LRTP) in place so projects in the non-Atlanta Regional Commission portion of Bartow County appeared in the STIP and public meeting maps. However, for the Environmental Justice Identification report, Bartow County is considered a MPO and EJ populations have not been mapped.

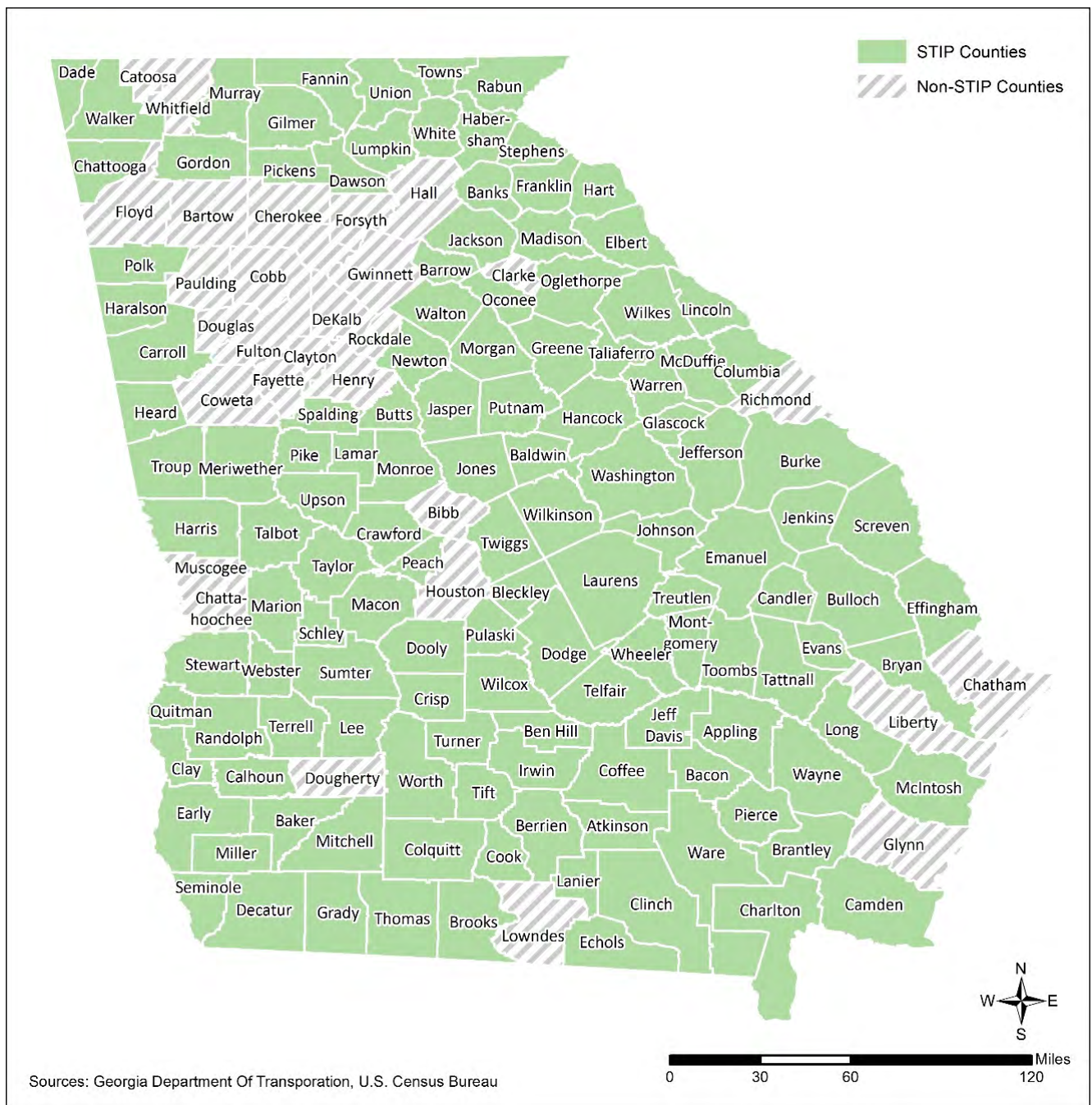
For the purpose of this report, counties not fully lying within the boundary of a MPO were considered rural. This means that if any portion of a county is not included in a MPO area, then the entire county is considered a STIP county. Additionally, in this report, non-STIP counties, with the exception of the newly designated Bartow County MPO, do not have projects listed in the STIP.

Figure 2: Georgia Counties – STIP Rural Study Area Map illustrates the counties included in the rural STIP area. Counties shaded in green are STIP counties. And counties shaded in gray are under the authority of a MPO and are not included in this report.



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Figure 2: Georgia Counties – STIP Rural Study Area Map





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Minority, Hispanic, low-income, elderly, and limited English proficiency (LEP) populations were analyzed in the rural STIP area; definitions of these variables are included below.

- **Minority:** All persons other than White and Hispanic.
- **Hispanic:** All persons of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, South or Central American, or other Spanish culture or origin regardless of race.
- **Low-income:** Households with total income being at or below the poverty line. This number also reflects the number of individuals living off of the reported income amount.
- **Elderly:** Individuals 65 years of age or greater.
- **Limited English Proficiency (LEP):** Individuals greater than 5 years of age speaking Spanish or Spanish Creole in the home and speaking English “not well.” Peoples speaking Asian and Indo European languages were also taken into consideration; however, numbers of peoples speaking these languages were so low that targeting these populations based on language alone did not yield valuable information.

Using the Hispanic definition above ensures that individuals identifying themselves as White and Hispanic are not counted multiple times during analysis. This definition also allows for Hispanic populations to be analyzed separately from other minority populations (e.g. the comparison of tracts with populations exceeding the STIP-wide EJ threshold for both LEP and Hispanic communities.) In addition, LEP data was analyzed to determine locations of above STIP-wide average concentrations of individuals “not speaking English well;” these data were used to determine meeting locations where a Spanish interpreter and/or outreach materials translated into Spanish would be appropriate.

Upon selecting these variables for study, minority, Hispanic and elderly population data for each of the 690 2010 Census tracts in the 130 counties in the STIP study area were collected from the U.S. Census American Fact Finder website (<http://factfinder2.census.gov>). Furthermore, LEP and poverty population data was collected from the American Community Survey (ACS) website (<http://www.census.gov/>).

Data from the 2010 Census included the following (collected at the census tract level): total population, total Hispanic population, minority population (including African American, American Indian, Asian, Hawaiian, and Other) and total population age 65 and above. Total population greater than 5 years of age speaking Spanish/Spanish Creole and English “not well” (LEP) and low-income was taken from the ACS 2008-2012 estimate data. Each variable was calculated as a percentage of the total population of each census tract. The percentages of each variable for every census tract included within the STIP study area were then averaged to yield the average percent for each EJ variable across the entire STIP study area. This percentage was used as the threshold above which a census tract level population was considered an “EJ population.” Where a census tract’s percentage on a variable met or exceeded the expected STIP-wide percentage, the census tract was identified as an EJ community. In other words, these tracts had a larger-than-average percentage of minority, Hispanic, low-income, LEP or elderly residents. Throughout this report, the terms “EJ community” or “EJ population” refer to a group that is above the STIP-wide threshold. See Table 1 for the EJ thresholds based on STIP-wide population characteristics.



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Table 1: Environmental Justice Thresholds

	Minority	Hispanic	Low-income	Elderly (65+)	LEP
STIP – Wide Percentages	29.07%	5.0%	20.9%	13.8%	2.12%

Source: US Census Bureau

Additionally, the STIP area census tracts with values higher than the calculated threshold were stratified into classes between I and IV (Class I being the values closest to the threshold and Class IV being the highest values). The Classes were calculated using the “equal number of features” classification algorithm (i.e. the total number of census tracts with populations exceeding the EJ threshold for any one variable was totaled; this total was divided by 4 and class breaks were placed as equal as possible within the data). Relative equidistance between classes is present due to data characteristics and was minimized as much as possible (e.g. class breaks were not placed between data containing the same values or between data that varied by only a tenth of a percent.) See Table 2 for the class breaks for each class of each variable, and the number of tracts falling in each class of each variable.

Table 2: Environmental Justice Class Breaks

Variable	Census Tracts	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV
Minority*	300	29.07%-35.89% (75 tracts)	35.90%-44.84% (75 tracts)	44.85%-57.34% (75 tracts)	57.35%-96.45% (75 tracts)
Hispanic*	210	5.0%-6.0% (54 tracts)	6.1%-8.0% (52 tracts)	8.1%-12.5% (52 tracts)	12.6%-34.7% (52 tracts)
Low-income**	321	20.9%-24.4% (81 tracts)	24.5%-27.4% (82 tracts)	27.5%-32.8% (79 tracts)	32.9%-90.3% (79 tracts)
Elderly*	319	13.8%-14.9% (79 tracts)	15.0%-16.1% (77 tracts)	16.2%-18.1% (83 tracts)	18.2%-40.7% (80 tracts)
LEP**	209	2.12%-2.94% (52 tracts)	2.95%-4.14% (53 tracts)	4.15%-6.64% (52 tracts)	6.65%-34.04% (52 tracts)

*American Fact Finder 2010 US Census

** American Community Survey 2008-2012 estimates



4.0 STIP Area Results

The following STIP Area Maps present the overall results for each variable (Minority, Hispanic, Low-income, Elderly and LEP) calculated for the study area to generate both the State and District Maps. District Maps can be found in Section 5. As mentioned previously, the STIP area census tracts with values higher than the calculated STIP-wide threshold were stratified into classes between I and IV (Class I being the values closest to the threshold and Class IV being the highest values). The locations of census tracts with values higher than the calculated STIP-wide threshold are indicated and the intensity of population (Class I to IV) is illustrated.



Figure 3: STIP Area Minority EJ Population

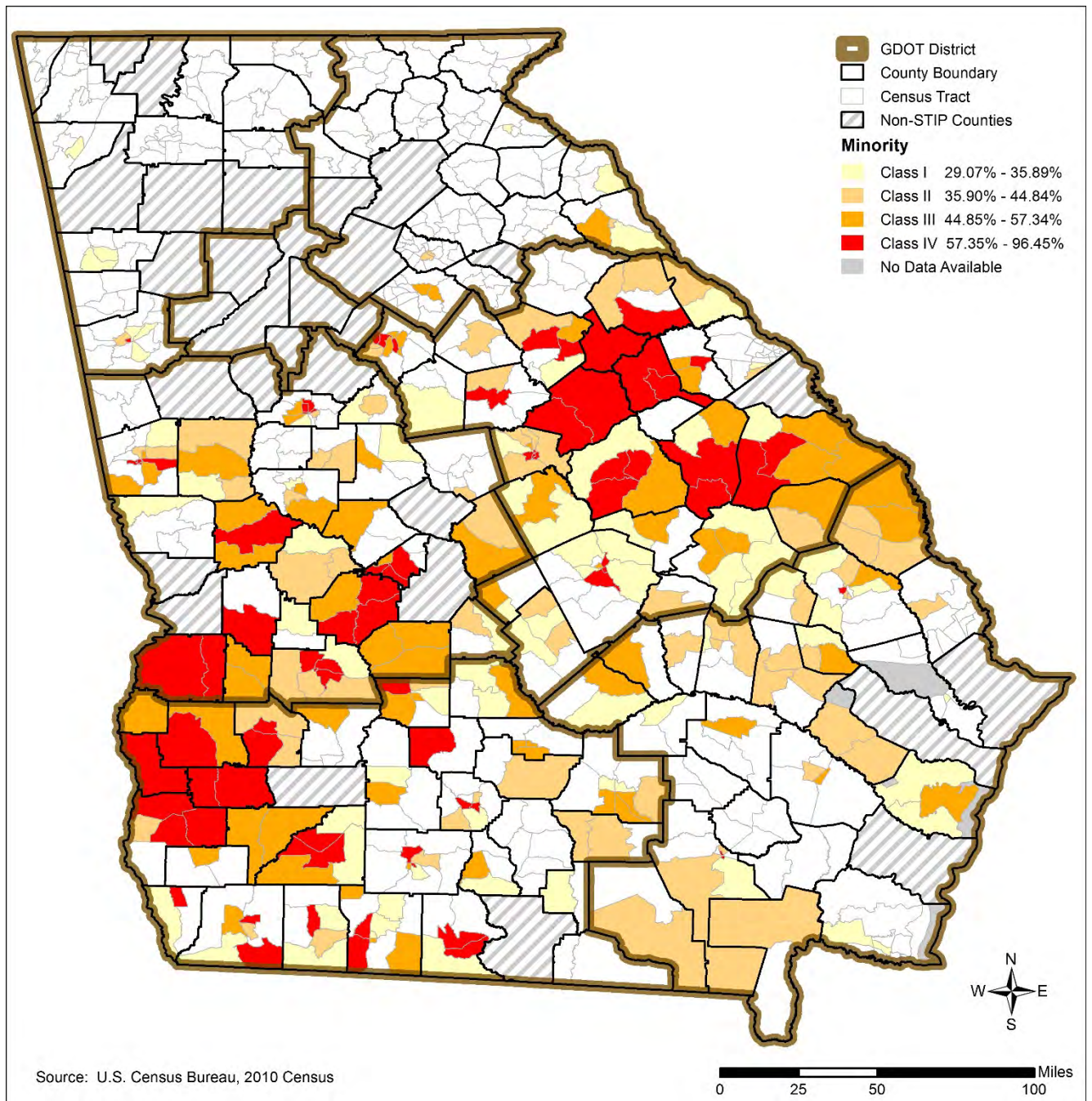




Figure 4: STIP Area Hispanic EJ Population

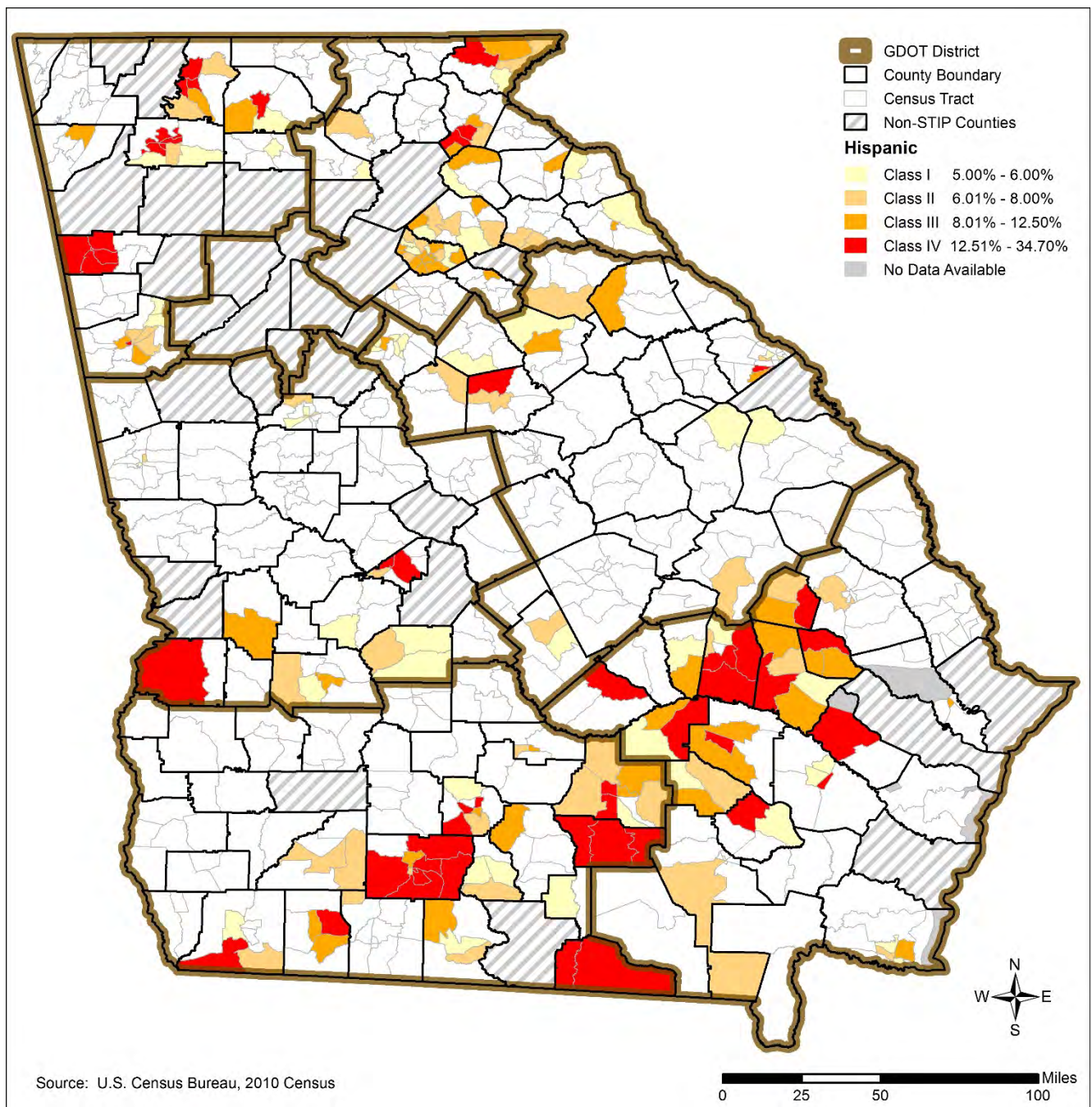




Figure 5: STIP Area Low-income EJ Population

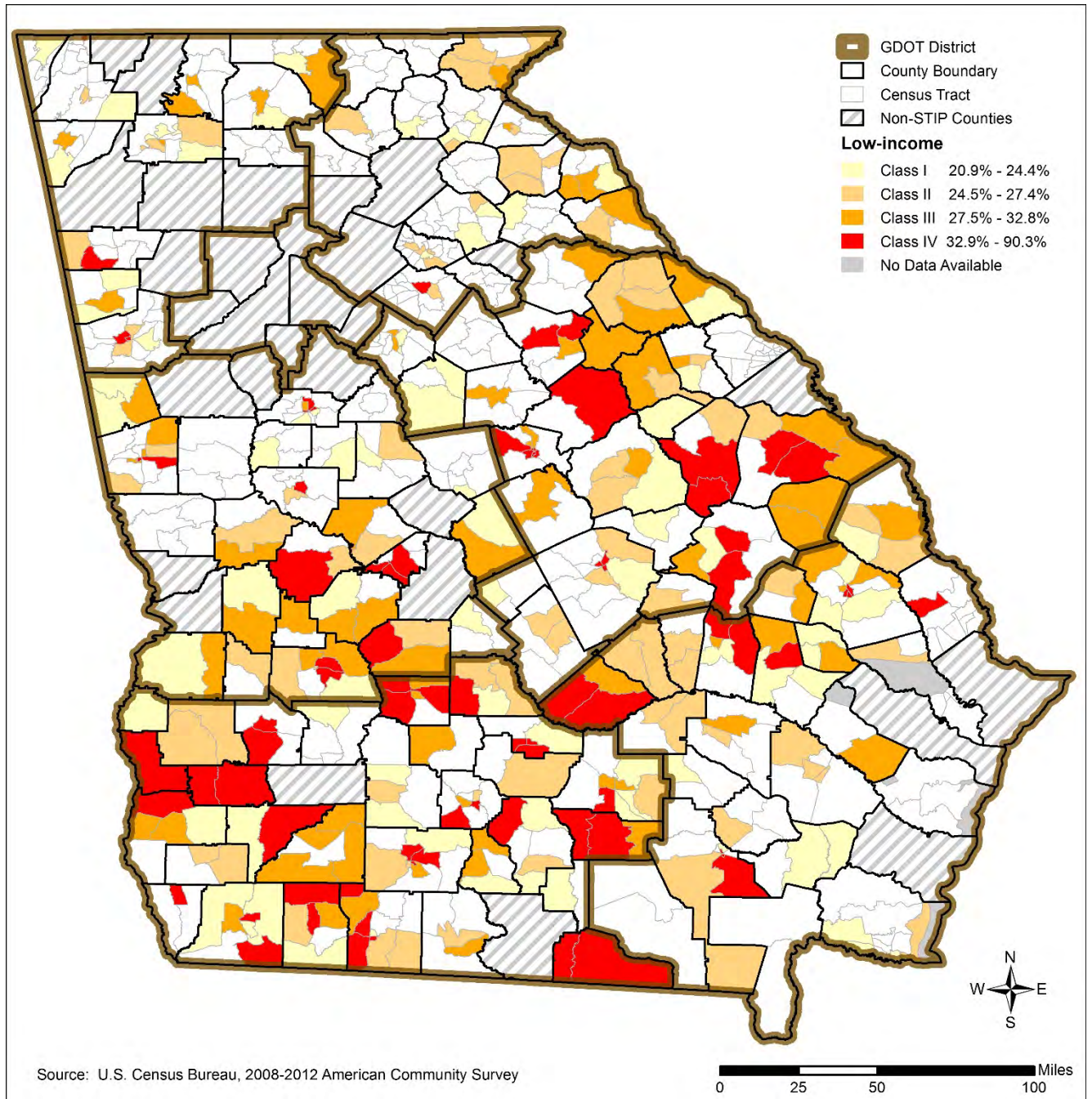




Figure 6: STIP Area Elderly EJ Population

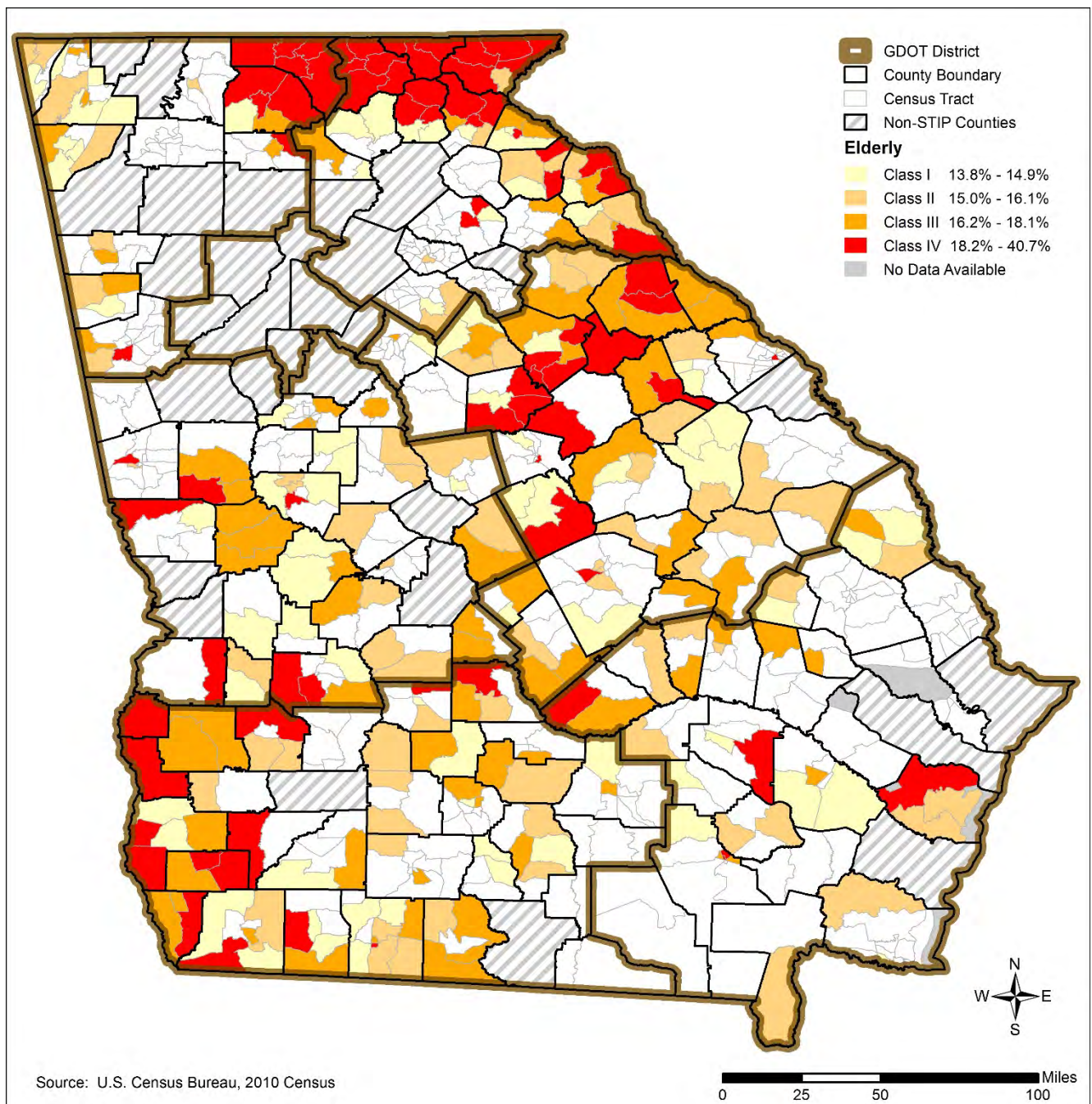
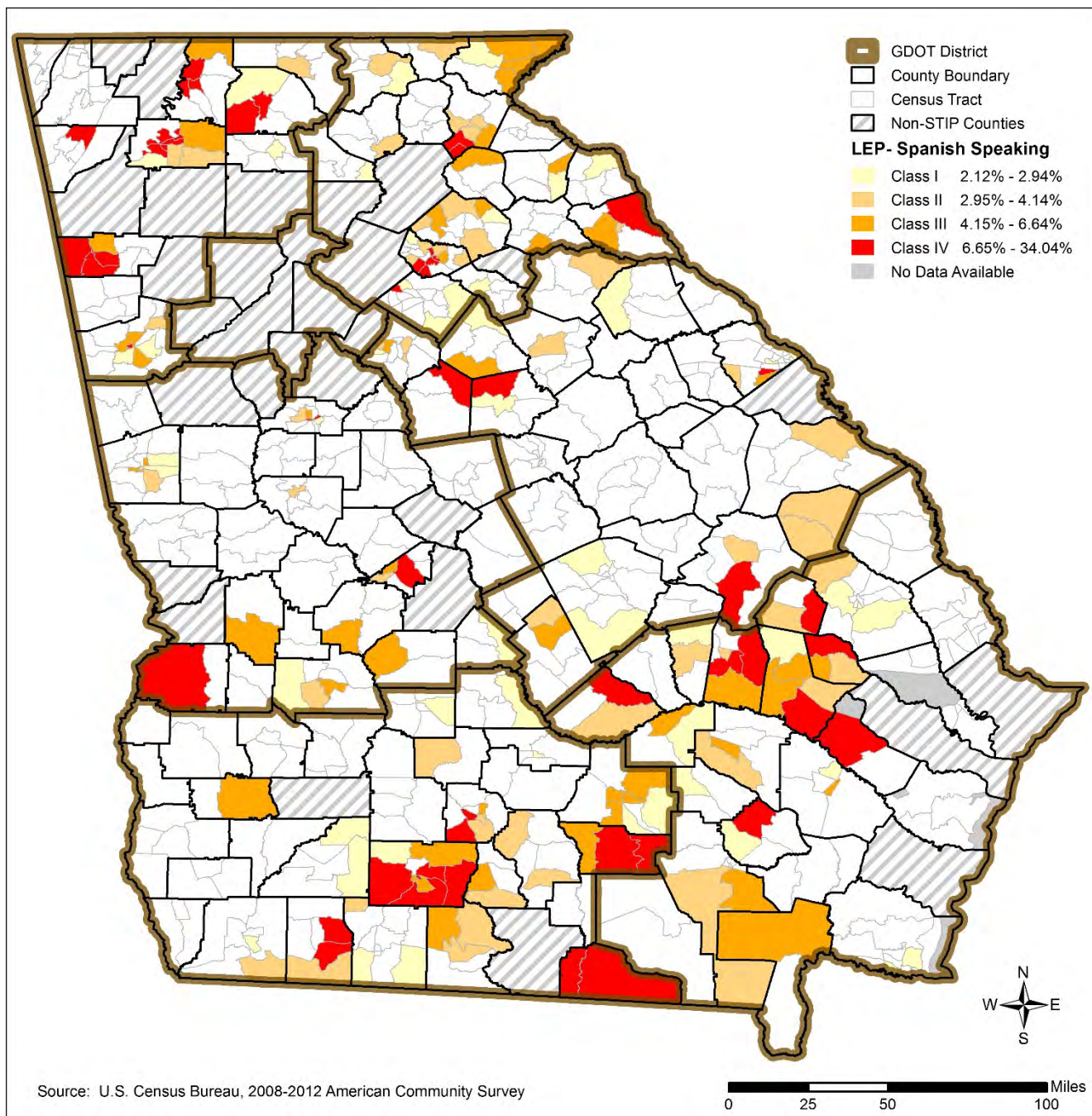




Figure 7: STIP Area LEP EJ Population





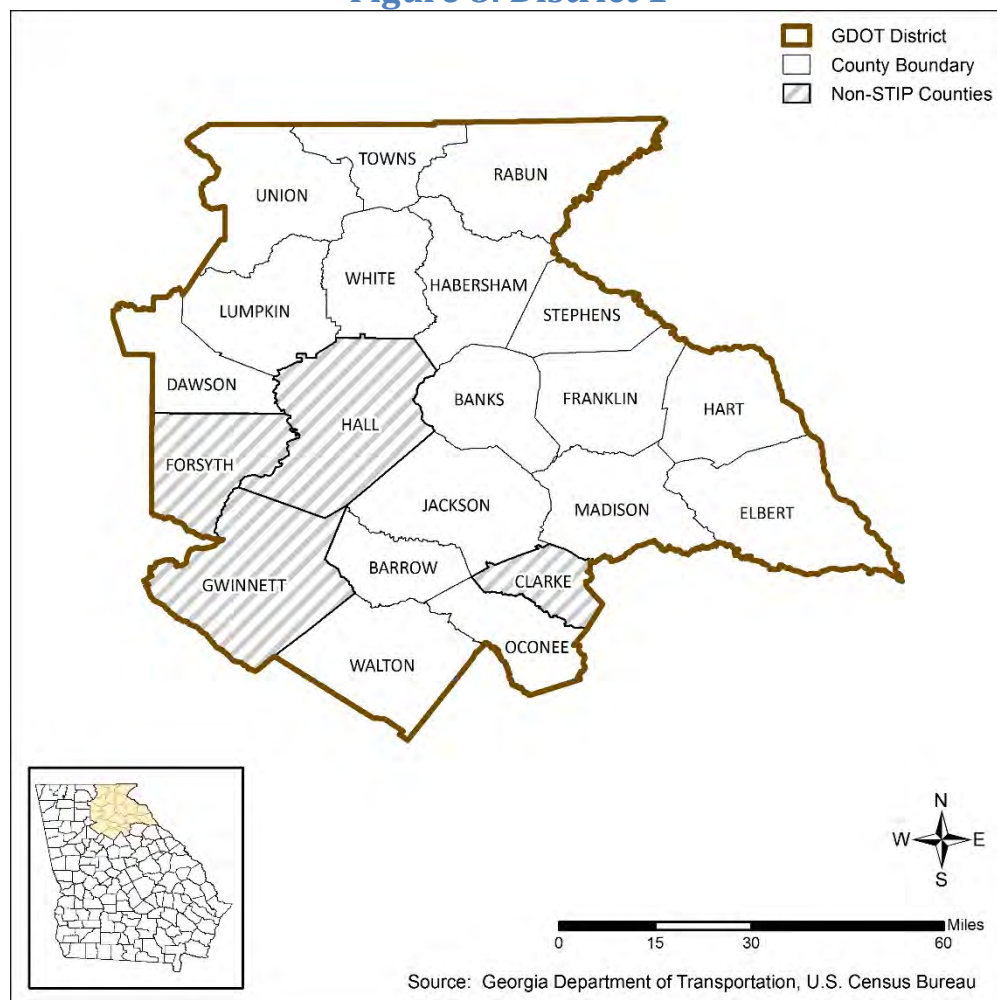
5.0 STIP District Area Maps

This section presents the results of the EJ analysis at the District level. As mentioned previously, the STIP area census tracts with values higher than the calculated STIP-wide threshold were stratified into classes between I and IV (Class I being the values closest to the threshold and Class IV being the highest values). The locations of census tracts with values higher than the calculated STIP-wide threshold are indicated and the intensity of population (Class I to IV) is illustrated.

5.1 District 1

District 1 is located in northeastern Georgia and consists of 21 counties. It begins directly northeast of the Atlanta metro area and stretches to the North Carolina and South Carolina borders. The study area consists of 17 counties, and thus does not include the 4 counties in District 1 that are under the authority of the MPOs. Using 2010 Census data, District 1 contains 114 census tracts of which 9 are over the Minority EJ threshold, 46 are over the Hispanic EJ threshold, and 58 are over the Elderly EJ threshold. Using ACS 2008-2012 estimate data, 45 are over the LEP EJ threshold and 32 are over the low-income EJ threshold. Figure 8, below, is a map of the counties located in District 1.

Figure 8: District 1

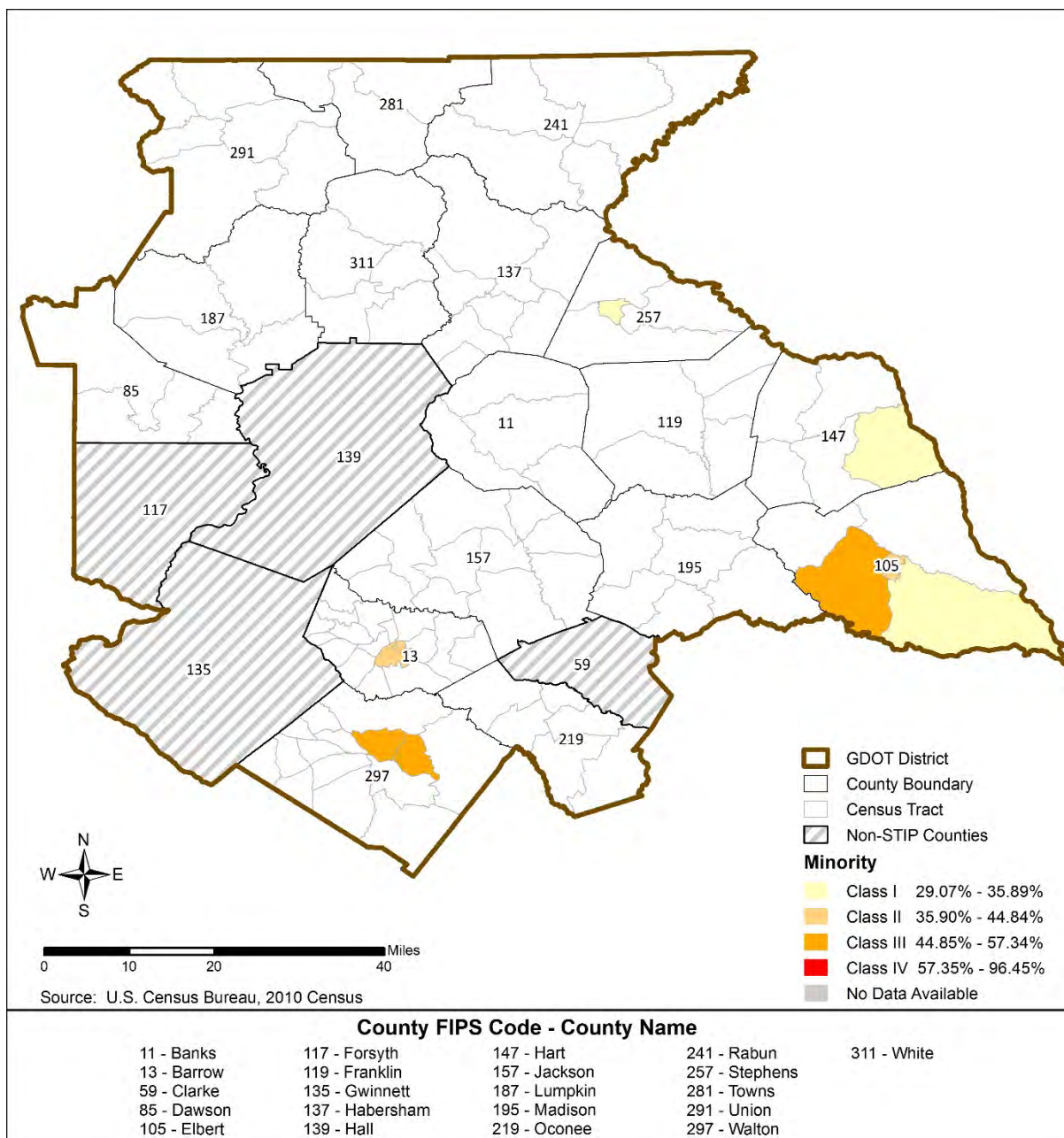




5.1.1 Minority EJ Population

Figure 9 is a map of the Minority EJ population located in District 1. Within District 1, 8 percent of the tracts have a minority population above the minority EJ threshold. The analysis shows no Class IV tracts, 3 Class III tracts, 3 Class II tracts, and 3 Class I tracts. Tract locations can be found in Figure 9.

Figure 9: District 1 Minority EJ Population

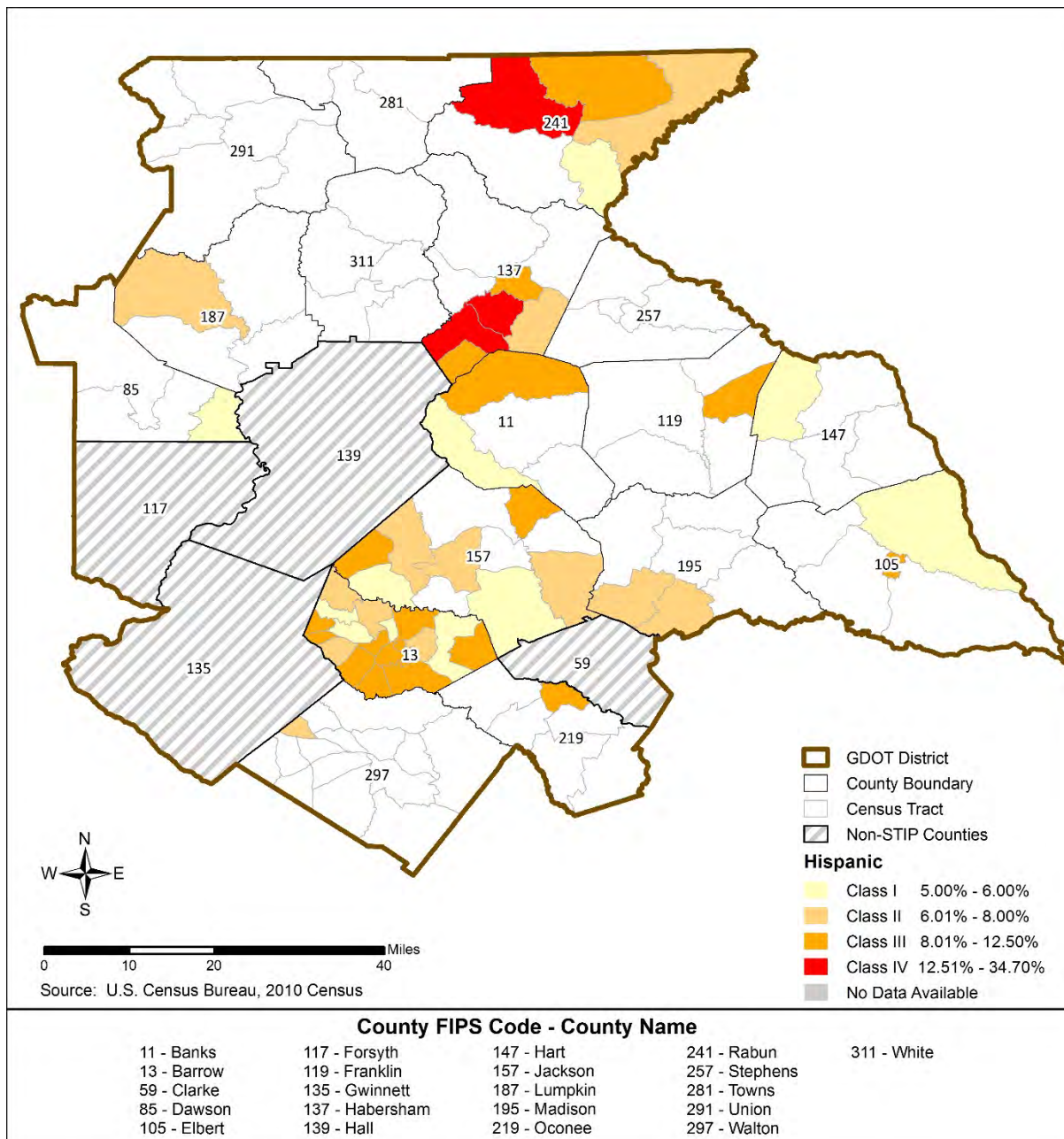




5.1.2 Hispanic EJ Population

Figure 10 is a map of the Hispanic EJ population located in District 1. Within District 1, 41 percent of the tracts have a Hispanic population above the Hispanic EJ threshold. The analysis shows 3 Class IV tracts located in the following counties: Habersham and Rabun. The analysis also shows 19 Class III tracts, 13 Class II tracts and 11 Class I tracts. Tract locations can be found in Figure 10.

Figure 10: District 1 Hispanic EJ Population

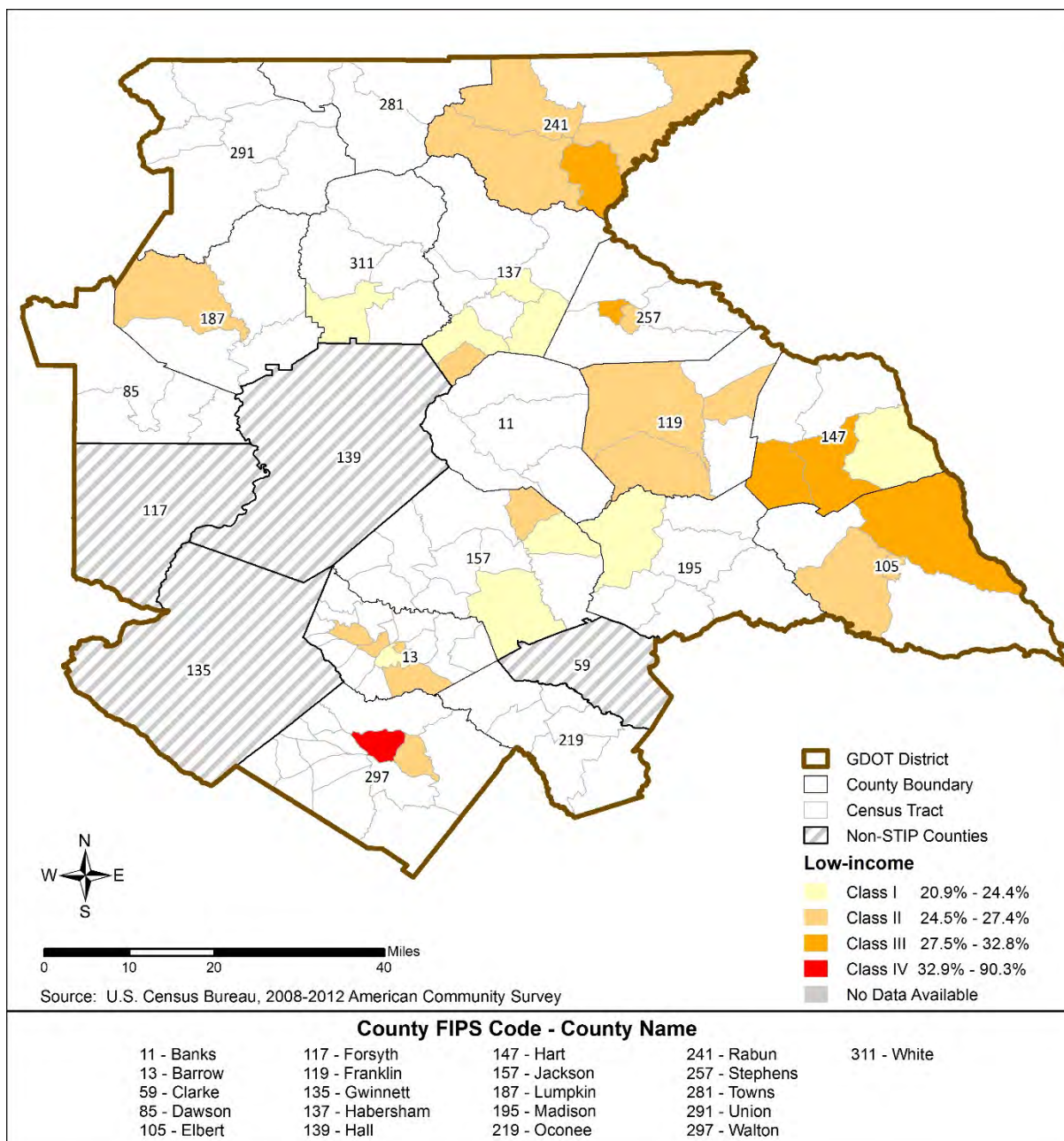




5.1.3 Low-income EJ Population

Figure 11 is a map of the Low-income EJ population located in District 1. Within District 1, 29 percent of the tracts have a low-income population above the low-income EJ threshold. The analysis shows 1 Class IV tracts located in Walton County. The analysis also shows 5 Class III tracts, 17 Class II tracts, and 9 Class I tracts. Tract locations can be found in Figure 11.

Figure 11: District 1 Low-income EJ Population

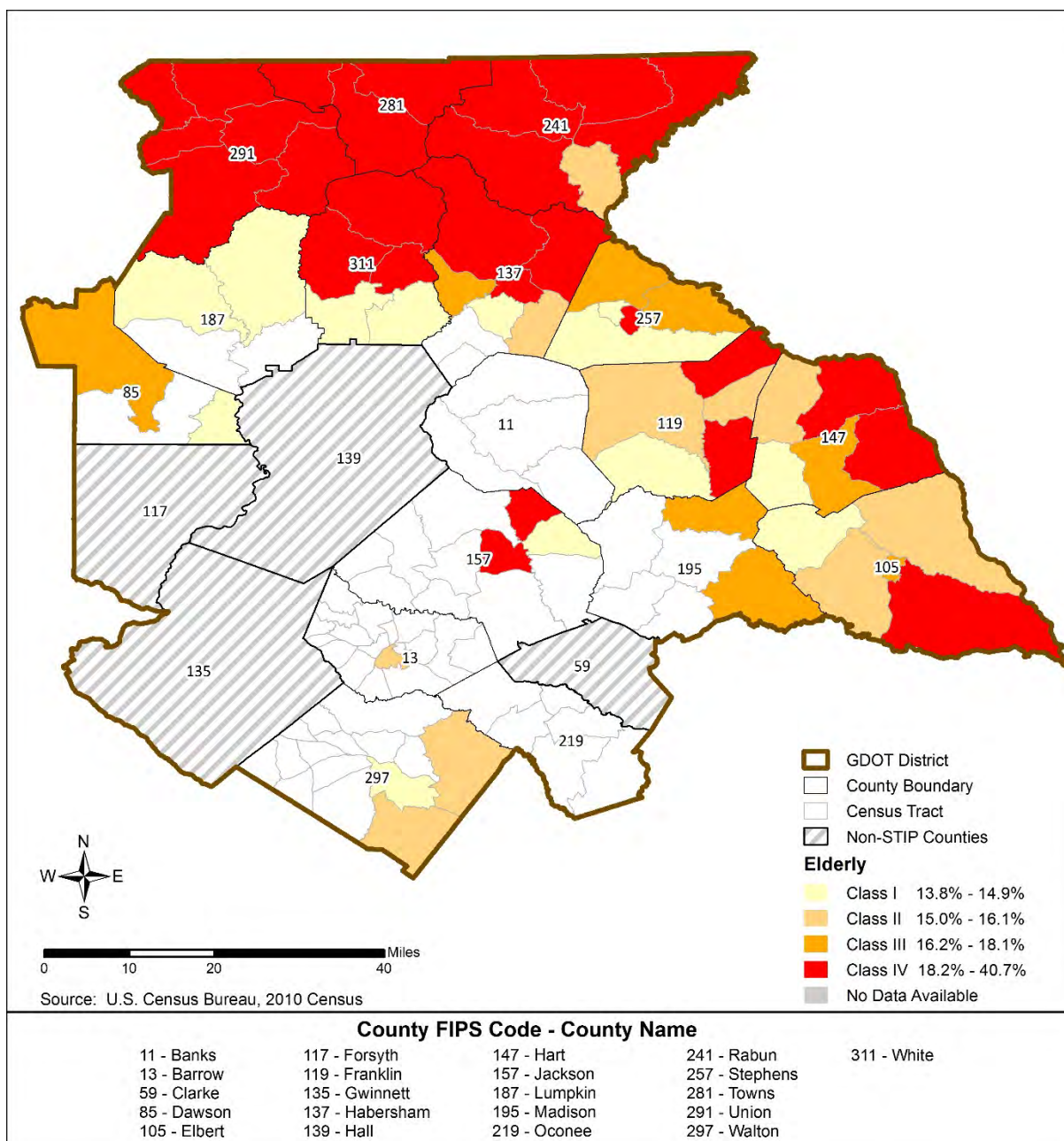




5.1.4 Elderly EJ Population

Figure 12 is a map of the Elderly EJ population located in District 1. Within District 1, 51 percent of the tracts have an elderly population above the elderly EJ threshold. The analysis shows 27 Class IV tracts located in the following counties: Elbert, Franklin, Habersham, Hart, Jackson, Rabun, Stephens, Towns, Union and White. The analysis also shows 8 Class III tracts, 10 Class II tracts, and 13 Class I tracts. Tract locations can be found in Figure 12.

Figure 12: District 1 Elderly EJ Population

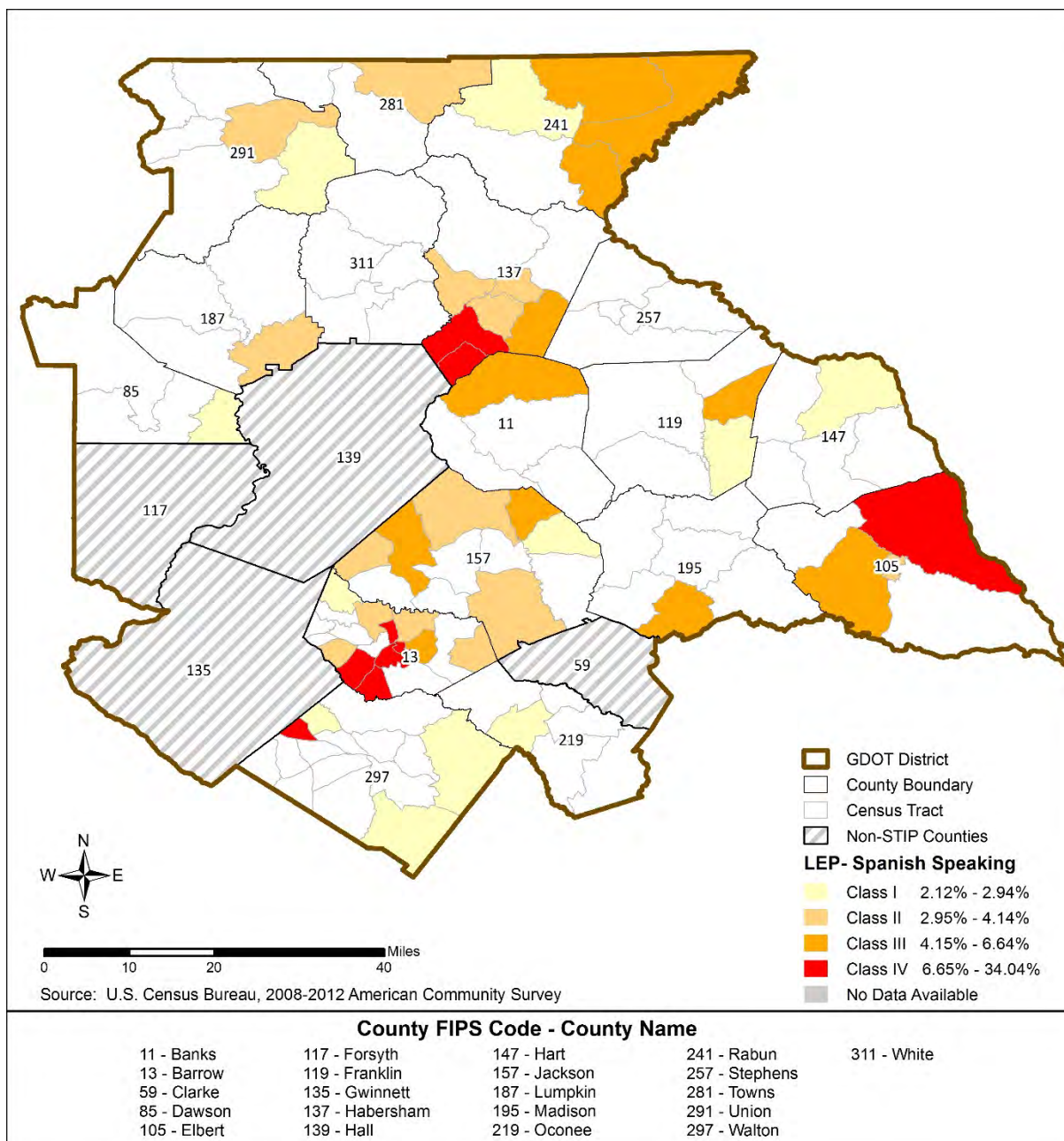




5.1.5 LEP EJ Population

Figure 13 is a map of the LEP EJ population located in District 1. Within District 1, 40 percent of the tracts have an LEP population above the LEP EJ threshold. The analysis shows 9 Class IV tracts located in the following counties: Barrow, Elbert, Habersham, and Walton. The analysis also shows 11 Class III tracts, 14 Class II tracts, and 11 Class I tracts. Tract locations can be found in Figure 13.

Figure 13: District 1 LEP EJ Population

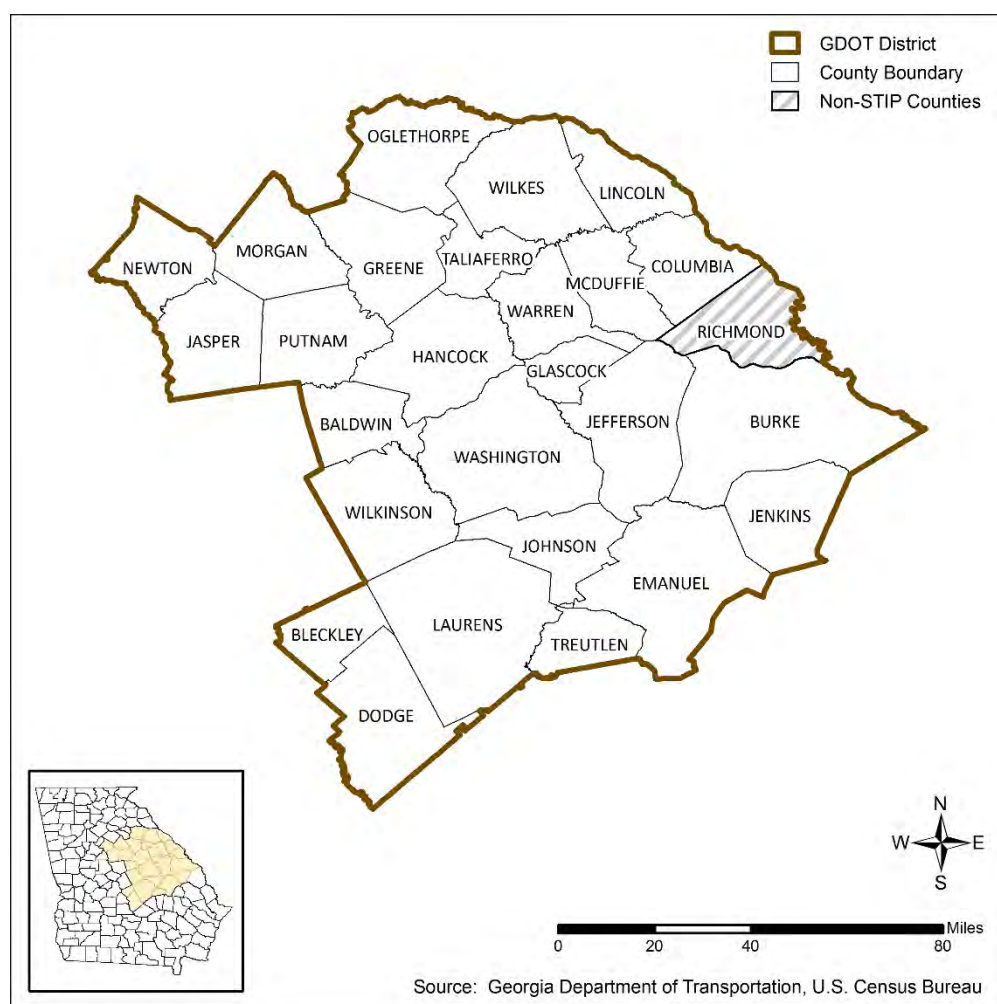




5.2 District 2

District 2 consists of 27 counties to the southeast of the Atlanta metro area, stretching to the South Carolina border. One county in District 2 is under the purview of a metropolitan planning organization and therefore not included in the rural STIP study area, leaving 26 counties in this assessment. Using 2010 Census data, District 2 contains 136 census tracts of which 83 are over the minority EJ threshold, 25 are over the Hispanic EJ threshold, and 69 are over the Elderly EJ threshold. Using ACS 2008-2012 estimate data, 60 tracts are above the low-income EJ threshold and 26 tracts are above the LEP EJ threshold. Figure 14, below, is a map of the counties located in District 2.

Figure 14: District 2

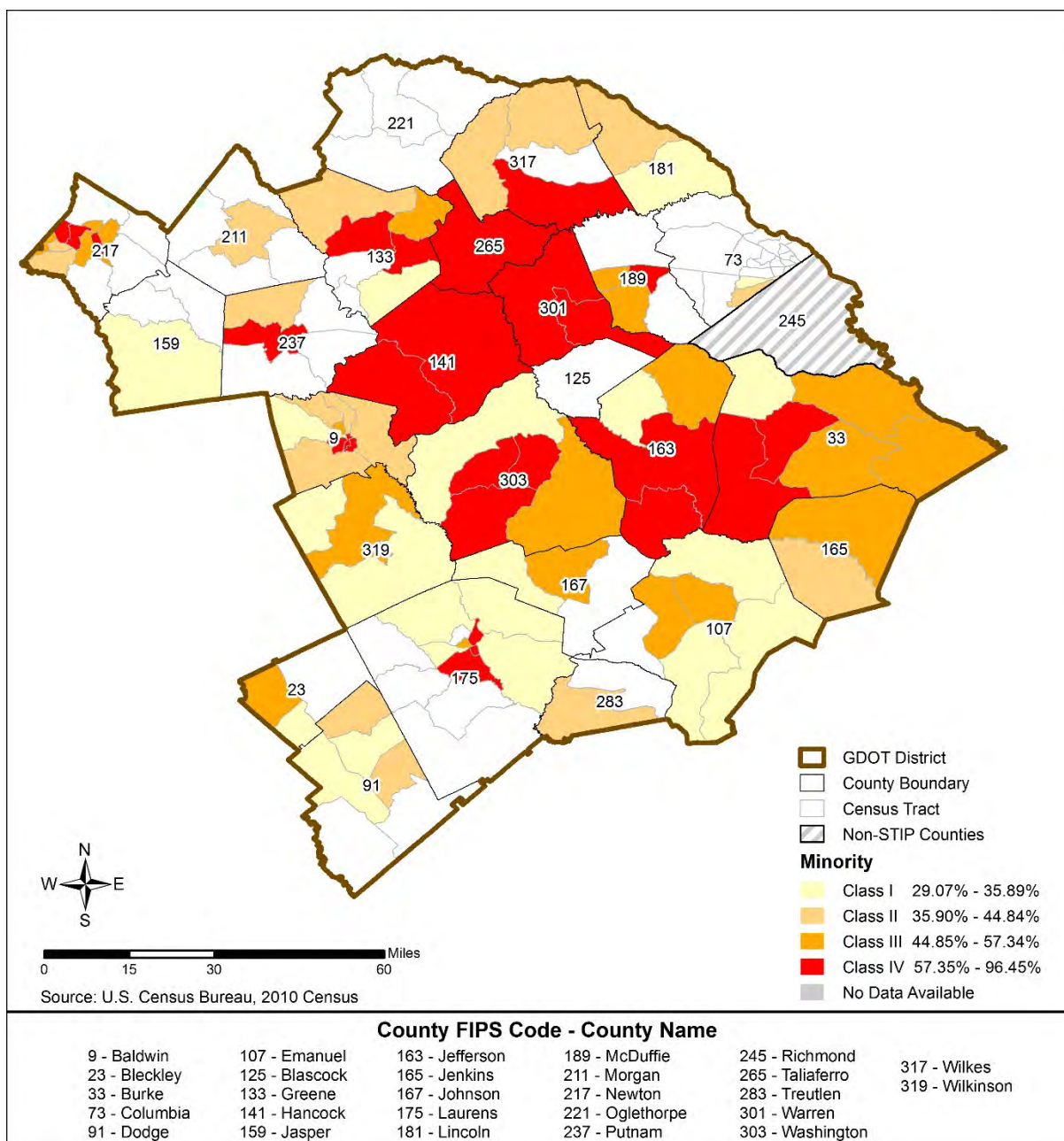




5.2.1 Minority EJ Population

Figure 15 is a map of the minority EJ population located in District 2. Within District 2, 61 percent of the tracts have a minority population above the minority EJ threshold. The analysis shows 26 Class IV tracts located in the following counties: Baldwin, Burke, Greene, Hancock, Jefferson, Laurens, McDuffie, Newton, Putnam, Taliaferro, Warren, Washington and Wilkes. The analysis also shows 20 Class III tracts, 17 Class II tracts, and 21 Class I tracts. Tract locations can be found in Figure 15.

Figure 15: District 2 Minority EJ Population

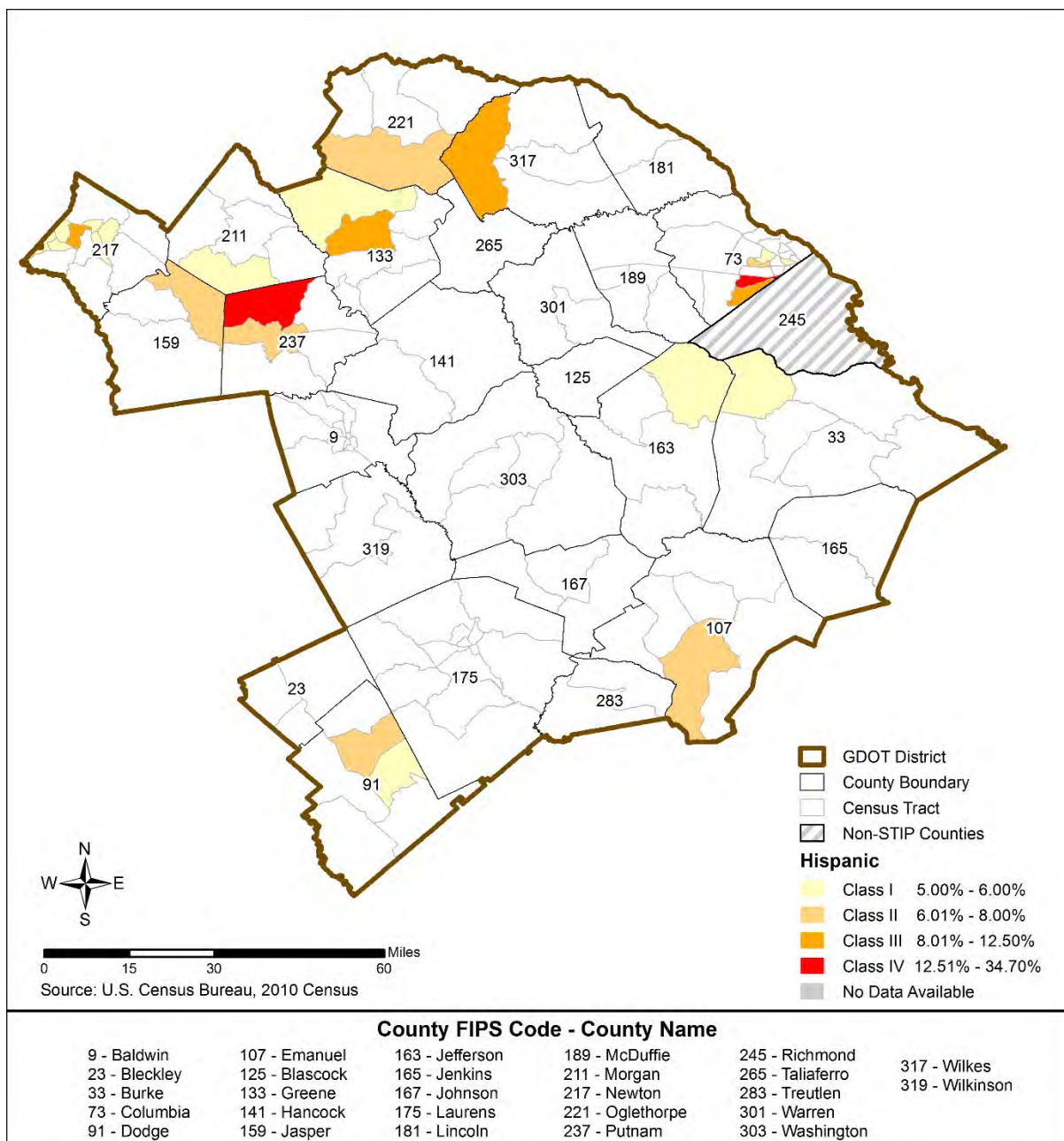




5.2.2 Hispanic EJ Population

Figure 16 is a map of the Hispanic EJ population located in District 2. Within District 2, 19 percent of the tracts have a Hispanic population above the Hispanic EJ threshold. The analysis shows 2 Class IV tracts located in the following counties: Columbia and Putnam. The analysis also shows 4 Class III tracts, 6 Class II tracts, and 13 Class I tracts. Tract locations can be found in Figure 16.

Figure 16: District 2 Hispanic EJ Population

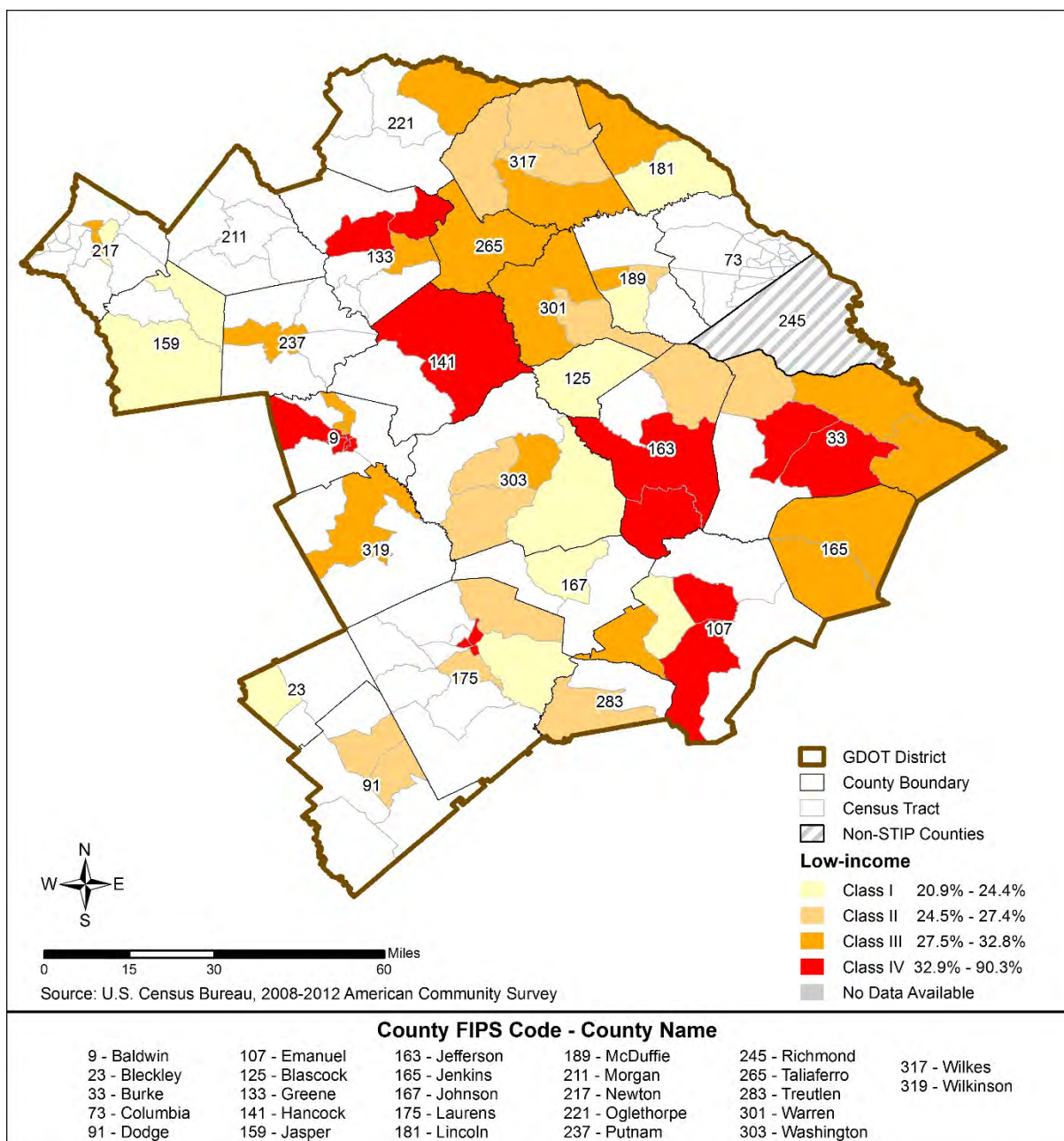




5.2.3 Low-income EJ Population

Figure 17 is a map of the low-income EJ population located in District 2. Within District 2, 45 percent of the tracts have a low-income population above the minority EJ threshold. The analysis shows 16 Class IV tracts located in the following counties: Baldwin, Burke, Emmanuel, Greene, Hancock, Jefferson, and Laurens. The analysis also shows 19 Class III tracts, 14 Class II tracts, and 11 Class I tracts. Tract locations can be found in Figure 17.

Figure 17: District 2 Low-income EJ Population

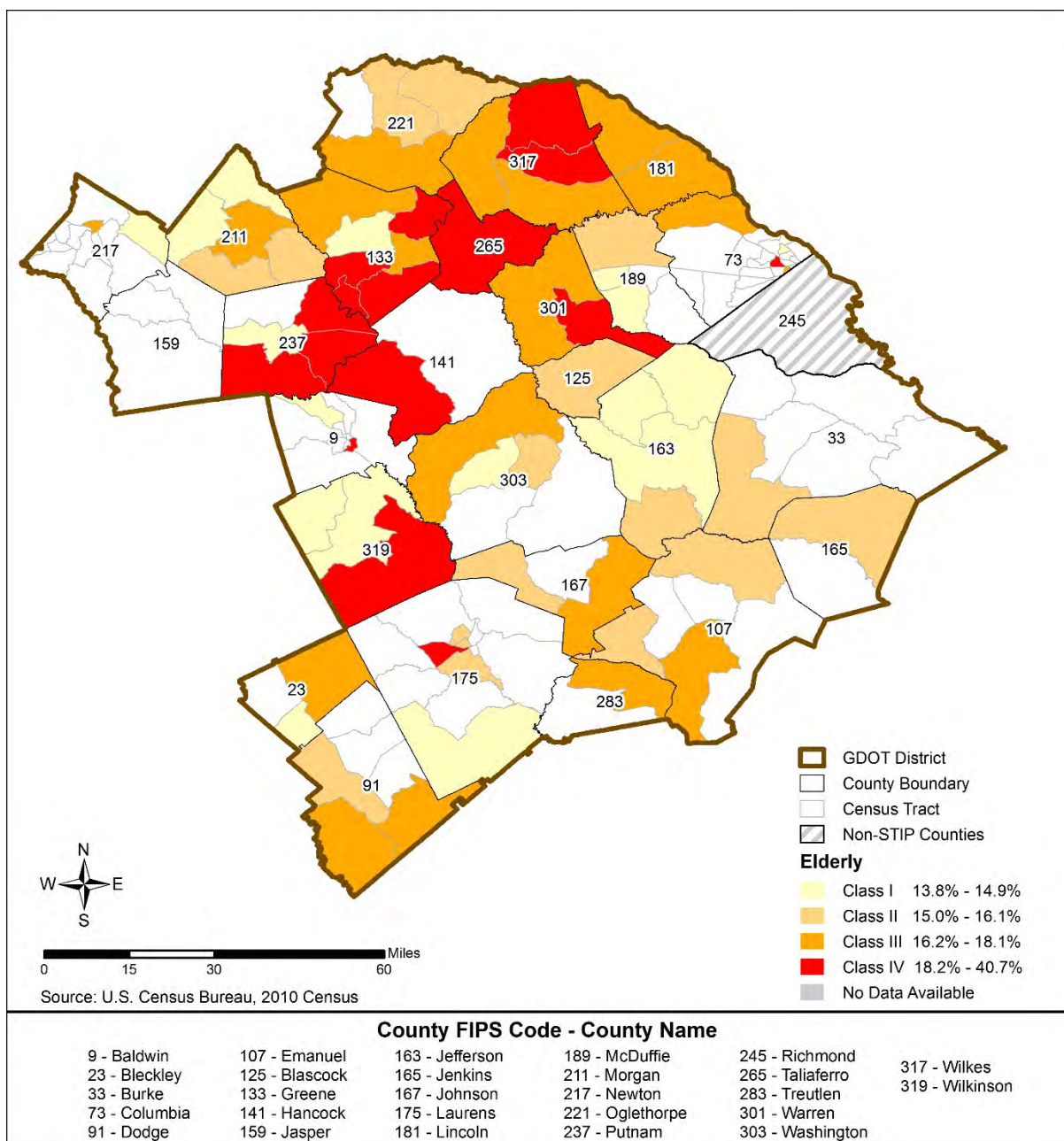




5.2.4 Elderly EJ Population

Figure 18 is a map of the minority EJ population located in District 2. Within District 2, 51 percent of the tracts have an elderly population above the elderly EJ threshold. The analysis shows 16 Class IV tracts located in the following counties: Baldwin, Columbia, Greene, Hancock, Laurens, Putnam, Taliaferro, Warren, Wilkes, and Wilkinson. The analysis also shows 19 Class III tracts, 17 Class II tracts, and 17 Class I tracts. Tract locations can be found in Figure 18.

Figure 18: District 2 Elderly EJ Population

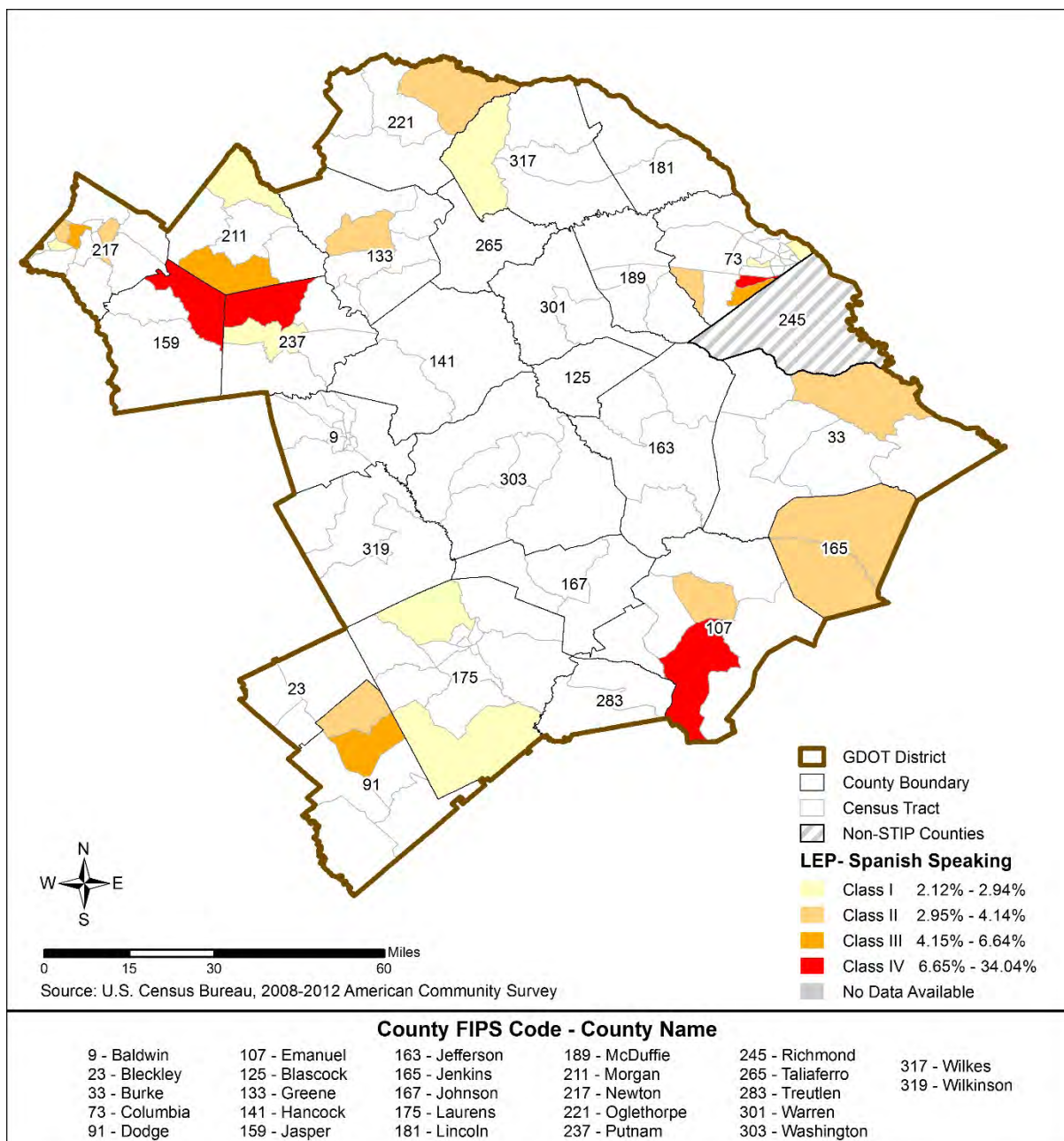




5.2.5 LEP EJ Population

Figure 19 is a map of the LEP EJ population located in District 2. Within District 2, 20 percent of the tracts have a LEP population above the LEP EJ threshold. The analysis shows 4 Class IV tracts located in the following counties: Columbia, Emmanuel, Jasper, and Putnam. The analysis also shows 4 Class III tracts, 10 Class II tracts, and 8 Class I tracts. Tract locations can be found in Figure 19.

Figure 19: District 2 LEP EJ Population





5.3 District 3

District 3 consists of 31 counties and is located to the southwest of the Atlanta metro area. Seven counties in District 3 are under the purview of a metropolitan planning organization and therefore not included in the rural STIP study area, leaving 24 in this assessment. Using 2010 Census data, District 3 contains 109 census tracts of which 68 are over the Minority EJ threshold, 19 are over the Hispanic EJ threshold, and 48 are over the Elderly EJ threshold. Using ACS 2008-2012 estimate data, 53 tracts are above the low-income EJ threshold and 23 tracts are above the LEP EJ threshold. Figure 20, below, is a map of the counties located in District 3.

Figure 20: District 3

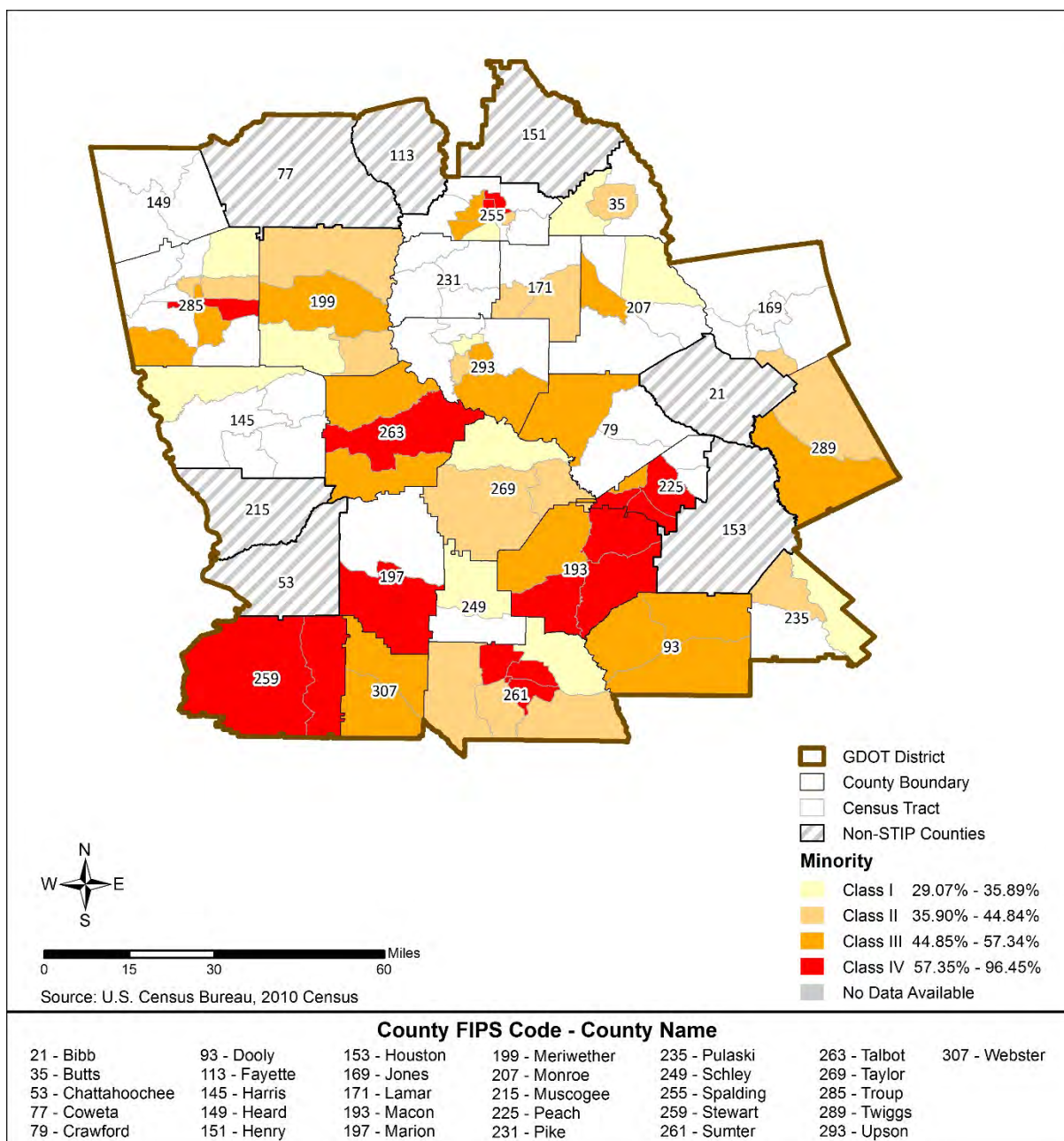




5.3.1 Minority EJ Population

Figure 21 is a map of the minority EJ population located in District 3. Within District 3, 63 percent of the tracts have a minority population above the minority EJ threshold. The analysis shows 20 Class IV tracts located in the following counties: Macon, Marion, Peach, Spalding, Stewart, Sumter, Talbot, and Troup. The analysis also shows 20 Class III tracts, 17 Class II tracts, and 11 Class I tracts. Tract locations can be found in Figure 21.

Figure 21: District 3 Minority EJ Population

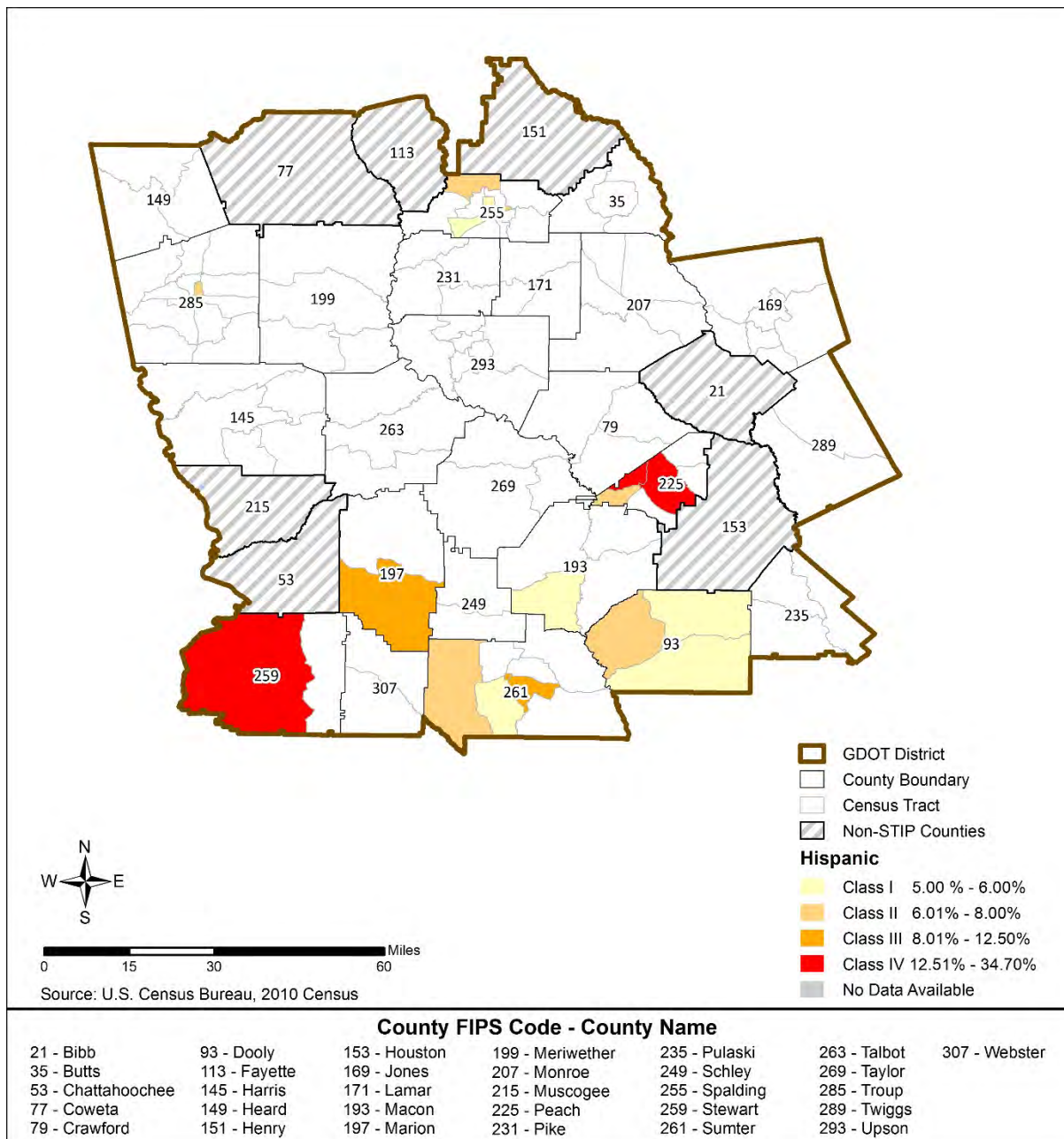




5.3.2 Hispanic EJ Population

Figure 22 is a map of the Hispanic EJ population located in District 3. Within District 3, 18 percent of the tracts have a Hispanic population above the Hispanic EJ threshold. The analysis shows 3 Class IV tracts located in the following counties: Peach and Stewart. The analysis also shows 3 Class III tracts, 6 Class II tracts, and 7 Class I tracts. Tract locations can be found in Figure 22.

Figure 22: District 3 Hispanic EJ Population

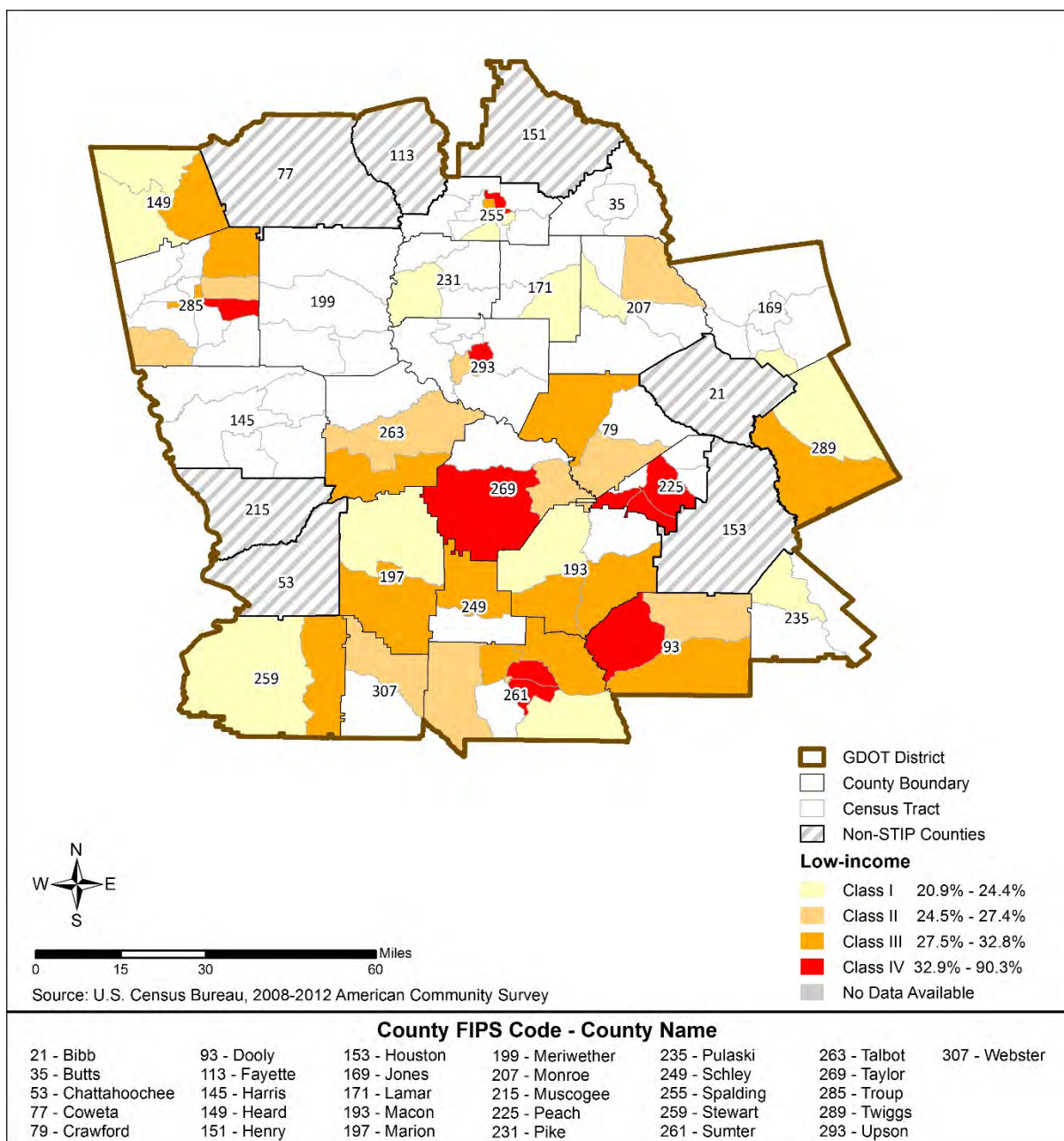




5.3.3 Low-income EJ Population

Figure 23 is a map of the low-income EJ population located in District 3. Within District 3, 49 percent of the tracts have a low-income population above the low-income EJ threshold. The analysis shows 12 Class IV tracts located in the following counties: Dooly, Peach, Spalding, Sumter, Taylor, Troup, and Upson. The analysis also shows 16 Class III tracts, 11 Class II tracts, and 14 Class I tracts. Tract locations can be found in Figure 23.

Figure 23: District 3 Low-income EJ Population

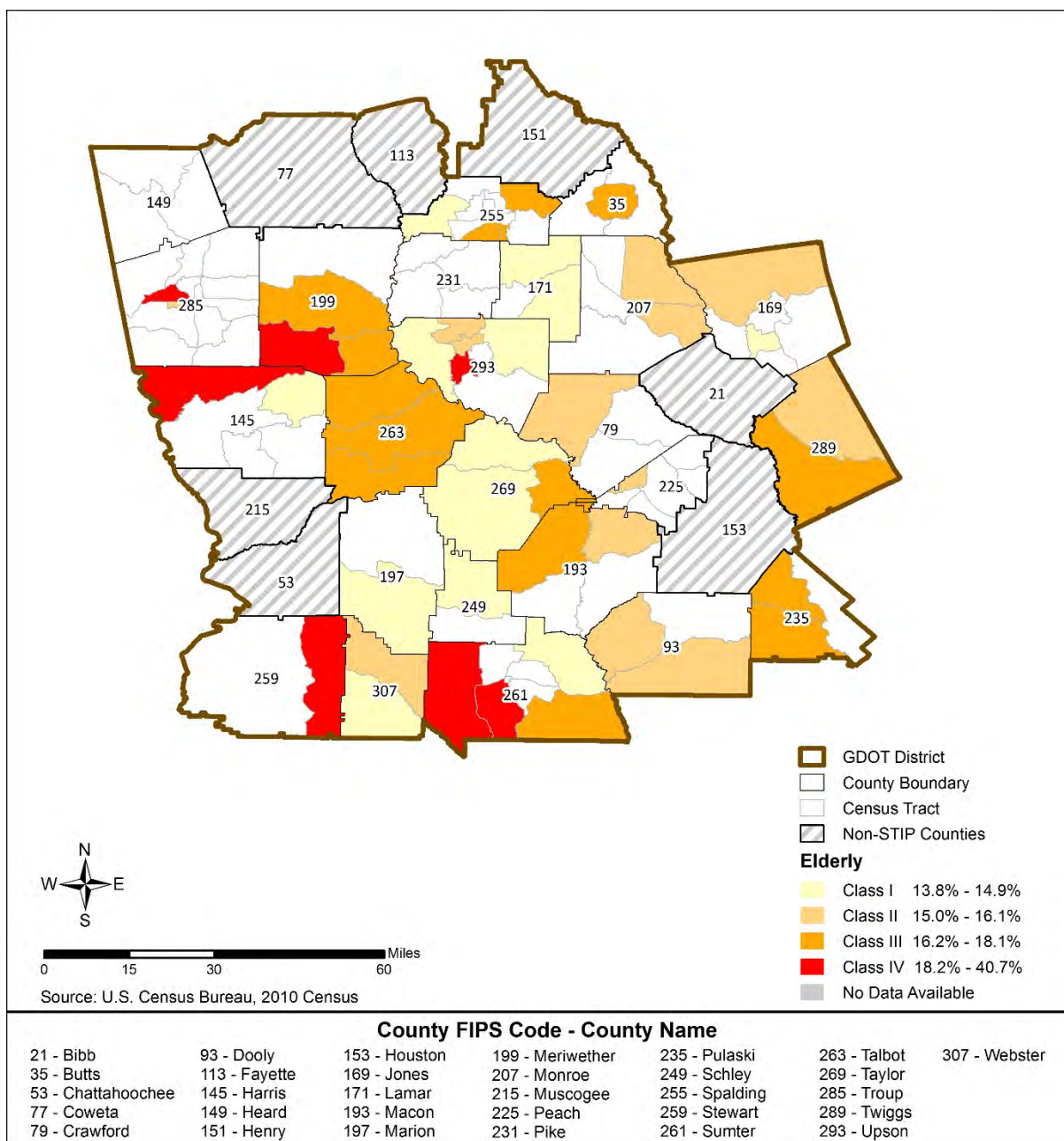




5.3.4 Elderly EJ Population

Figure 24 is a map of the elderly EJ population located in District 3. Within District 3, 44 percent of the tracts have an elderly population above the elderly EJ threshold. The analysis shows 7 Class IV tracts located in the following counties: Harris, Meriwether, Stewart, Sumter, Troup, and Upson. The analysis also shows 15 Class III tracts, 13 Class II tracts, and 13 Class I tracts. Tract locations can be found in Figure 24.

Figure 24: District 3 Elderly EJ Population

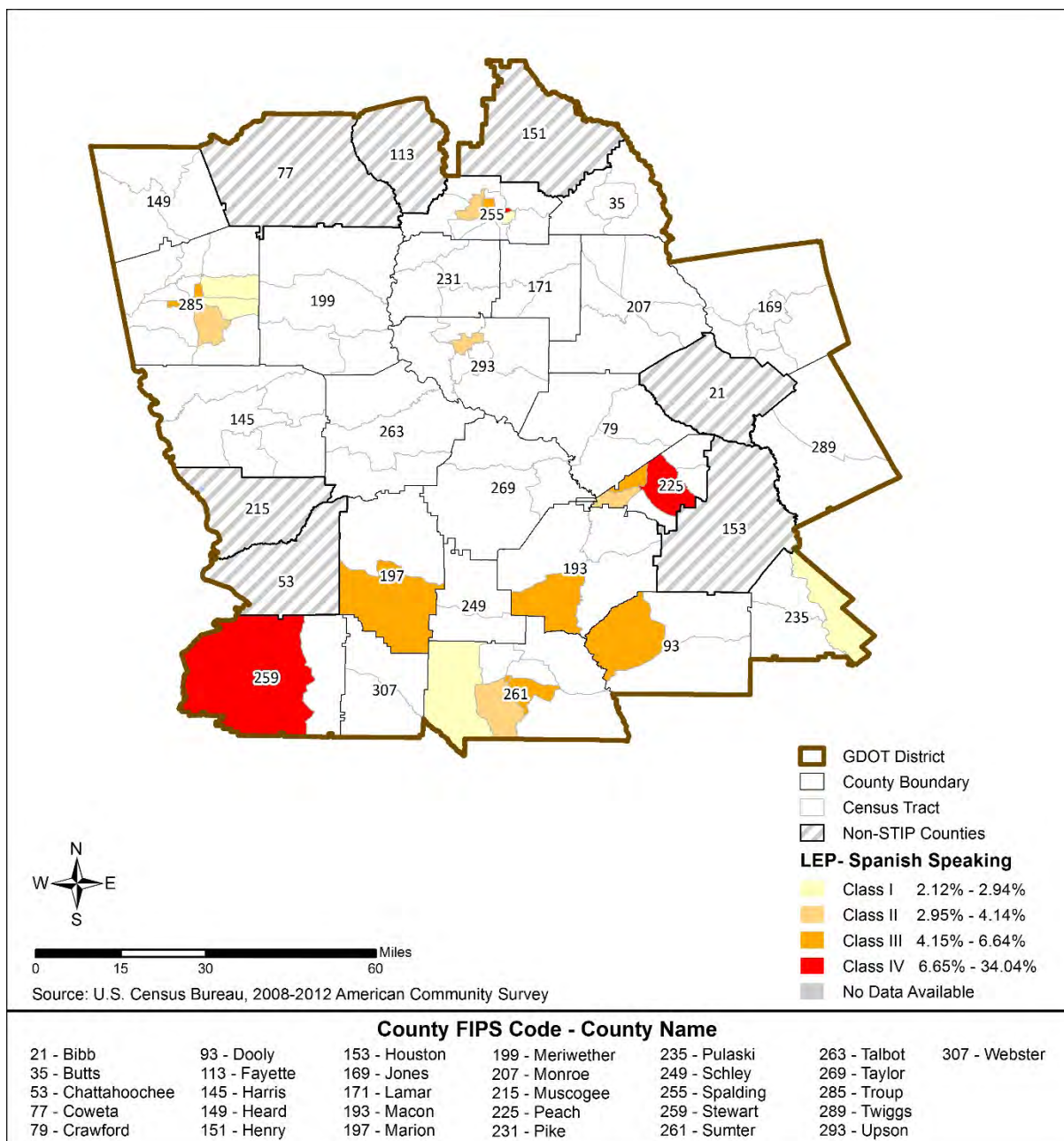




5.3.5 LEP EJ Population

Figure 25 is a map of the LEP EJ population located in District 3. Within District 3, 22 percent of the tracts have a LEP population above the LEP EJ threshold. The analysis shows three Class IV tracts located in the following counties: Peach, Spalding, and Stewart. The analysis also shows 9 Class III tracts, 6 Class II tracts, and 5 Class I tracts. Tract locations can be found in Figure 25.

Figure 25: District 3 LEP EJ Population

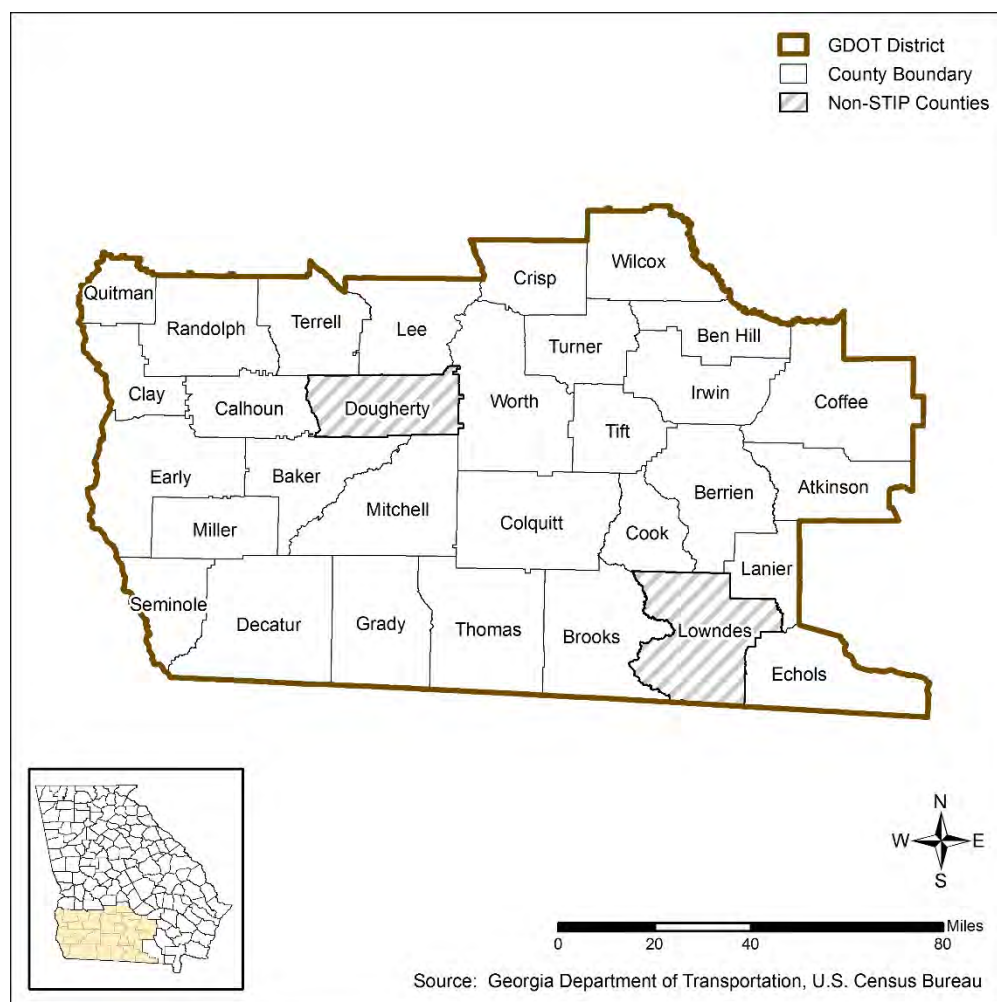




5.4 District 4

District 4 consists of 31 counties and is located in the southwestern corner of Georgia. Two counties in District 4 are under the purview of a metropolitan planning organization and therefore not included in the rural STIP study area, leaving 28 counties in this assessment. Using 2010 Census data, District 4 contains 131 census tracts of which 81 are over the Minority EJ threshold, 47 are over the Hispanic EJ threshold and 71 are over the Elderly EJ threshold. Using ACS 2008-2012 estimates, 92 tracts are above the low-income EJ threshold and 47 tracts are above the LEP EJ threshold. Figure 26, below, is a map of the counties located in District 4.

Figure 26: District 4

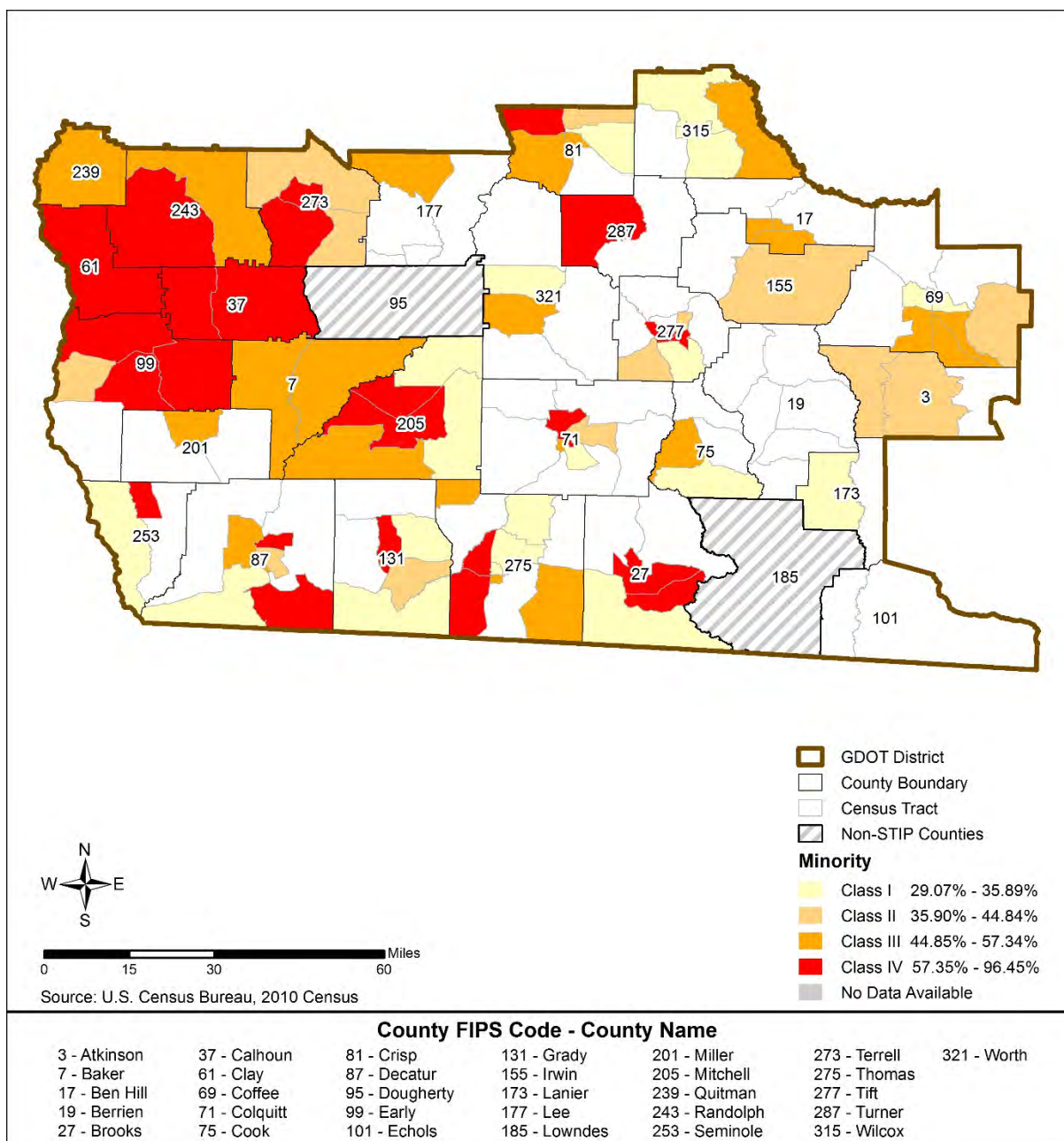




5.4.1 Minority EJ Population

Figure 27 is a map of the minority EJ population located in District 4. Within District 4, 62 percent of the tracts have a minority population above the minority EJ threshold. The analysis shows 25 Class IV tracts located in the following counties: Brooks, Calhoun, Clay, Colquitt, Crisp, Decatur, Early, Grady, Mitchell, Randolph, Seminole, Terrell, Thomas, Tift, and Turner. The analysis also shows 23 Class III tracts, 13 Class II tracts, and 20 Class I tracts. Tract locations can be found in Figure 27.

Figure 27: District 4 Minority EJ Population

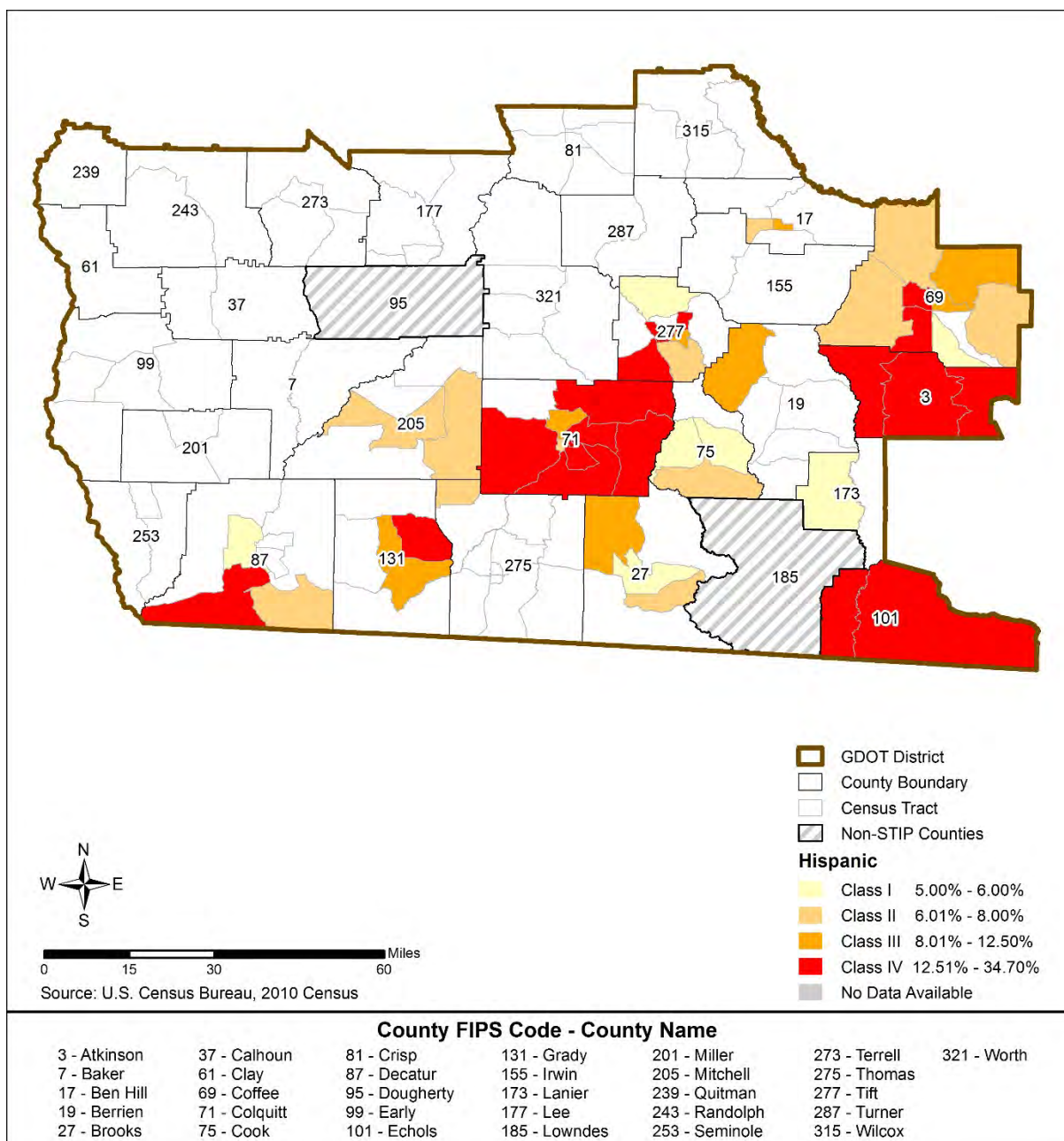




5.4.2 Hispanic EJ Population

Figure 28 is a map of the Hispanic EJ population located in District 4. Within District 4, 36 percent of the tracts have a Hispanic population above the Hispanic EJ threshold. The analysis shows 19 Class IV tracts located in the following counties: Atkinson, Coffee, Colquitt, Decatur, Echols, Grady, and Tift. The analysis also shows 9 Class III tracts, 12 Class II tracts, and 7 Class I tracts. Tract locations can be found in Figure 28.

Figure 28: District 4 Hispanic EJ Population

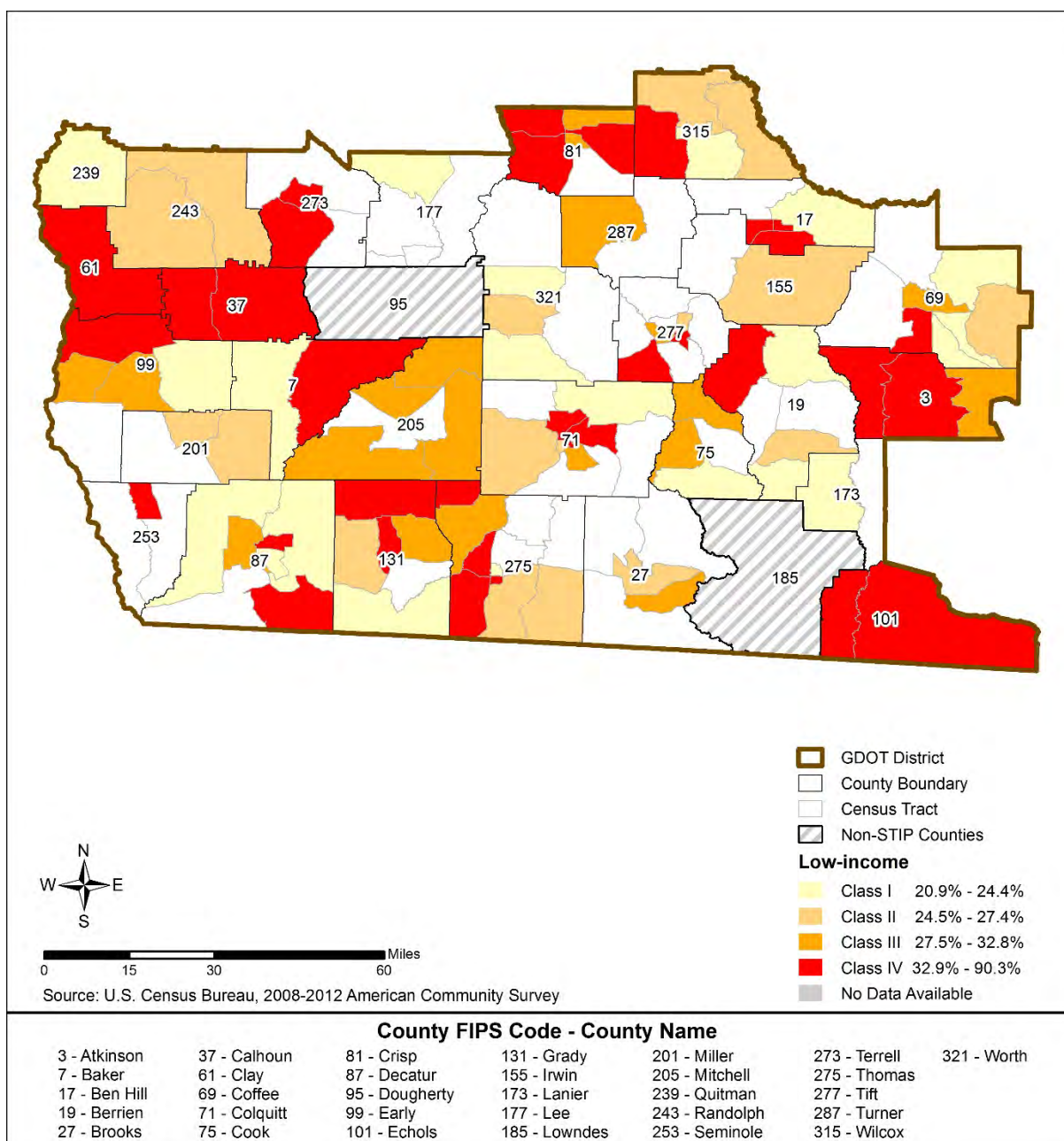




5.4.3 Low-income EJ Population

Figure 29 is a map of the low-income EJ population located in District 4. Within District 4, 71 percent of the tracts have a low-income population above the low-income EJ threshold. The analysis shows 34 Class IV tracts located in the following counties: Atkinson, Baker, Ben Hill, Berrien, Calhoun, Clay, Coffee, Colquitt, Crisp, Decatur, Early, Echols, Grady, Seminole, Terrell, Thomas, Tift, and Wilcox. The analysis also shows 20 Class III tracts, 17 Class II tracts, and 21 Class I tracts. Tract locations can be found in Figure 29.

Figure 29: District 4 Low-income EJ Population

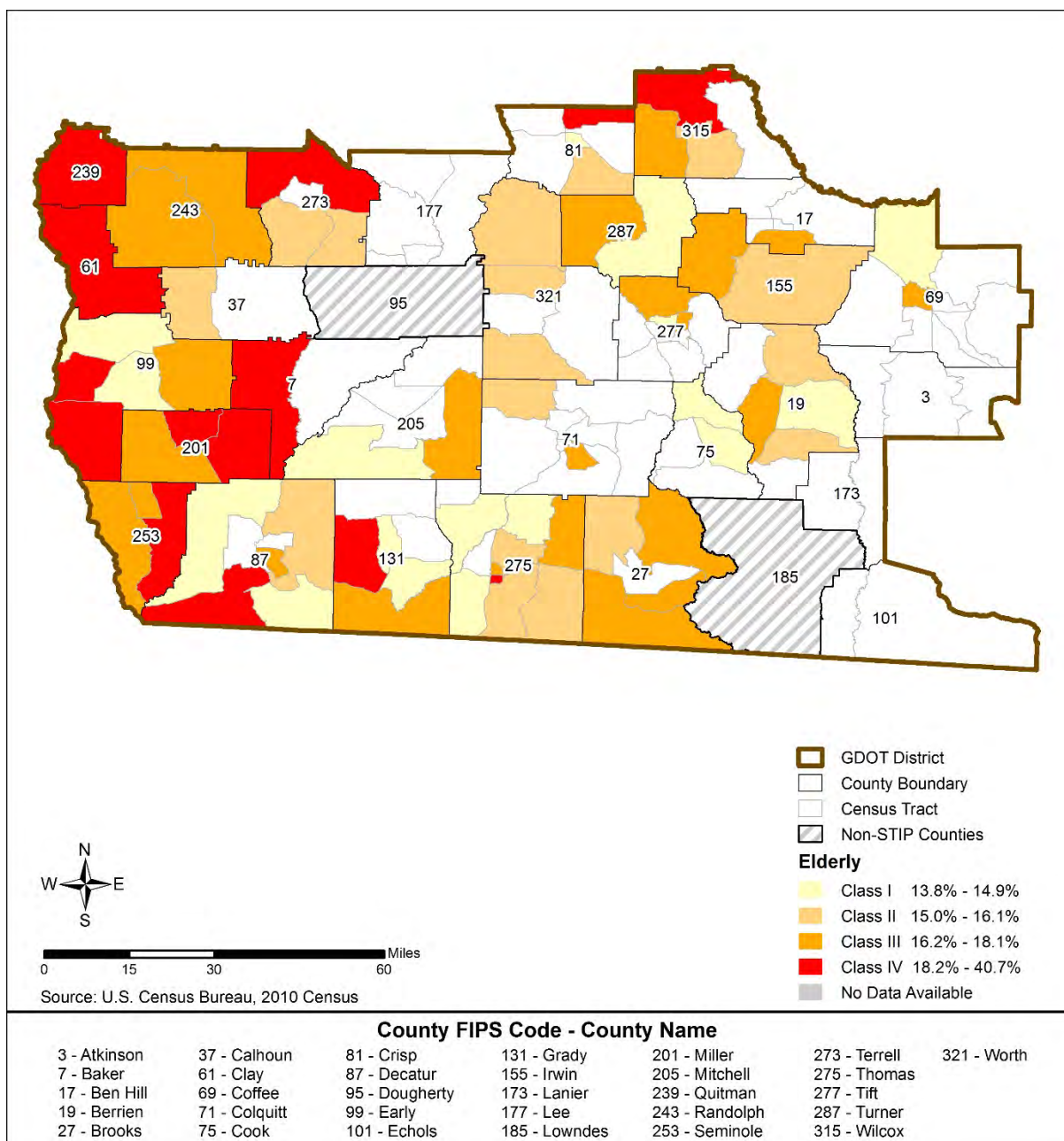




5.4.4 Elderly EJ Population

Figure 30 is a map of the elderly EJ population located in District 4. Within District 4, 55 percent of the tracts have an elderly population above the elderly EJ threshold. The analysis shows 14 Class IV tracts located in the following counties: Baker, Clay, Crisp, Decatur, Early, Grady, Miller, Quitman, Randolph, Seminole, Terrell, Thomas, and Wilcox. The analysis also shows 23 Class III tracts, 17 Class II tracts, and 17 Class I tracts. Tract locations can be found in Figure 30.

Figure 30: District 4 Elderly EJ Population

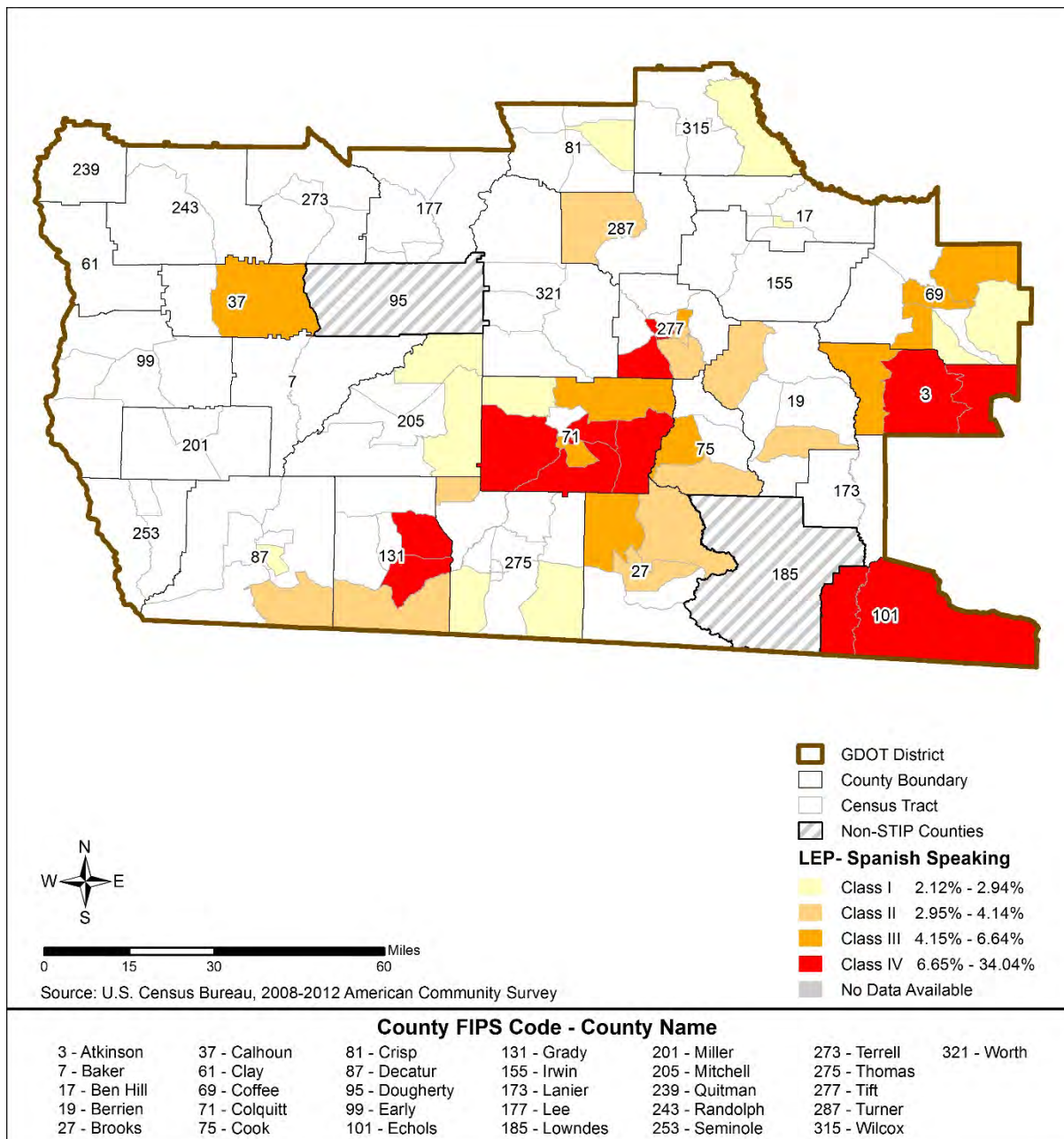




5.4.5 LEP EJ Population

Figure 31 is a map of the LEP EJ population located in District 4. Within District 4, 36 percent of the tracts have a LEP population above the LEP EJ threshold. The analysis shows 13 Class IV tracts located in the following counties: Atkinson, Colquitt, Echols, Grady, and Tift. The analysis also shows 12 Class III tracts, 11 Class II tracts, and 11 Class I tracts. Tract locations can be found in Figure 31.

Figure 31: District 4 LEP EJ Population

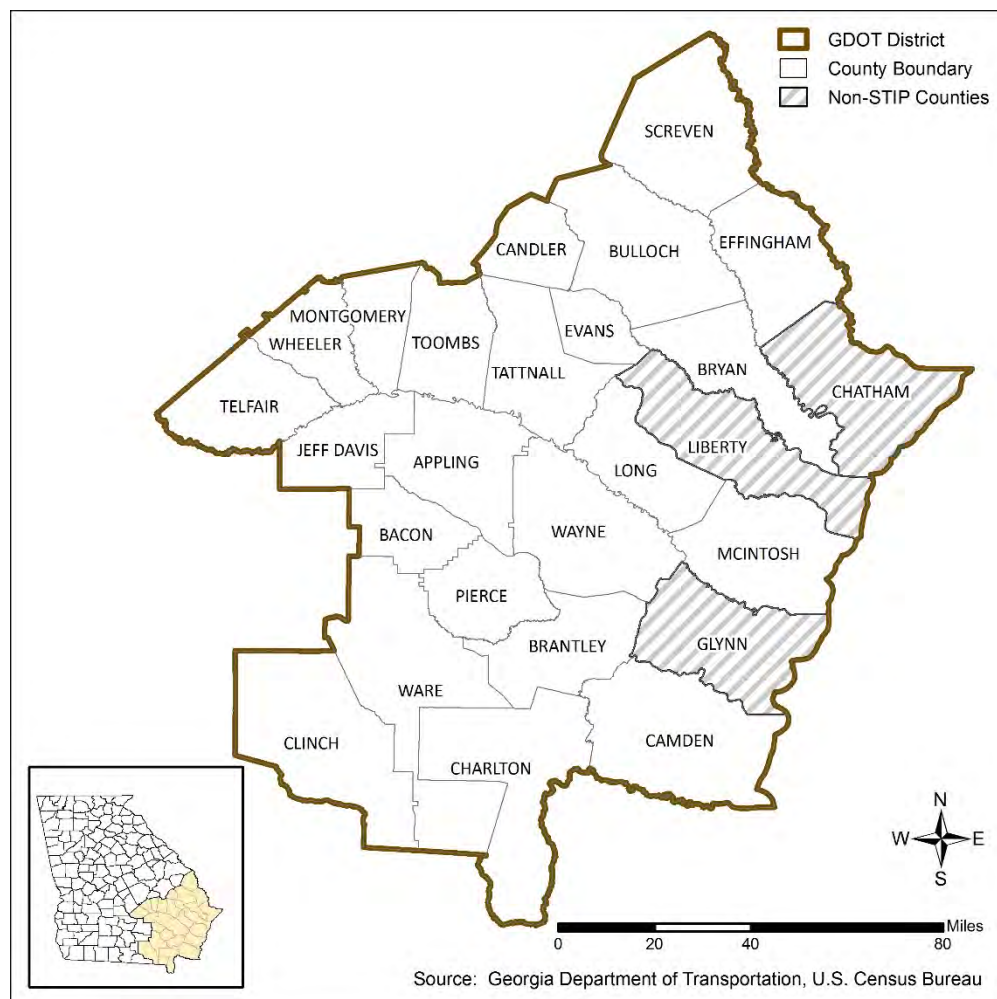




5.5 District 5

District 5 consists of 26 counties and is located in the southeastern portion of Georgia. Three counties in District 5 are under the purview of a metropolitan planning organization and therefore not included in the rural STIP study area, leaving 23 in this assessment. Using 2010 Census data, District 5 contains 115 census tracts of which 49 are over the Minority EJ threshold, 42 are over the Hispanic EJ threshold and 35 are over the Elderly EJ threshold. Using ACS 2008-2012 estimate data, 57 tracts are above the low-income EJ threshold and 39 tracts are above the LEP EJ threshold. Figure 32, below, is a map of the counties located in District 5.

Figure 32: District 5

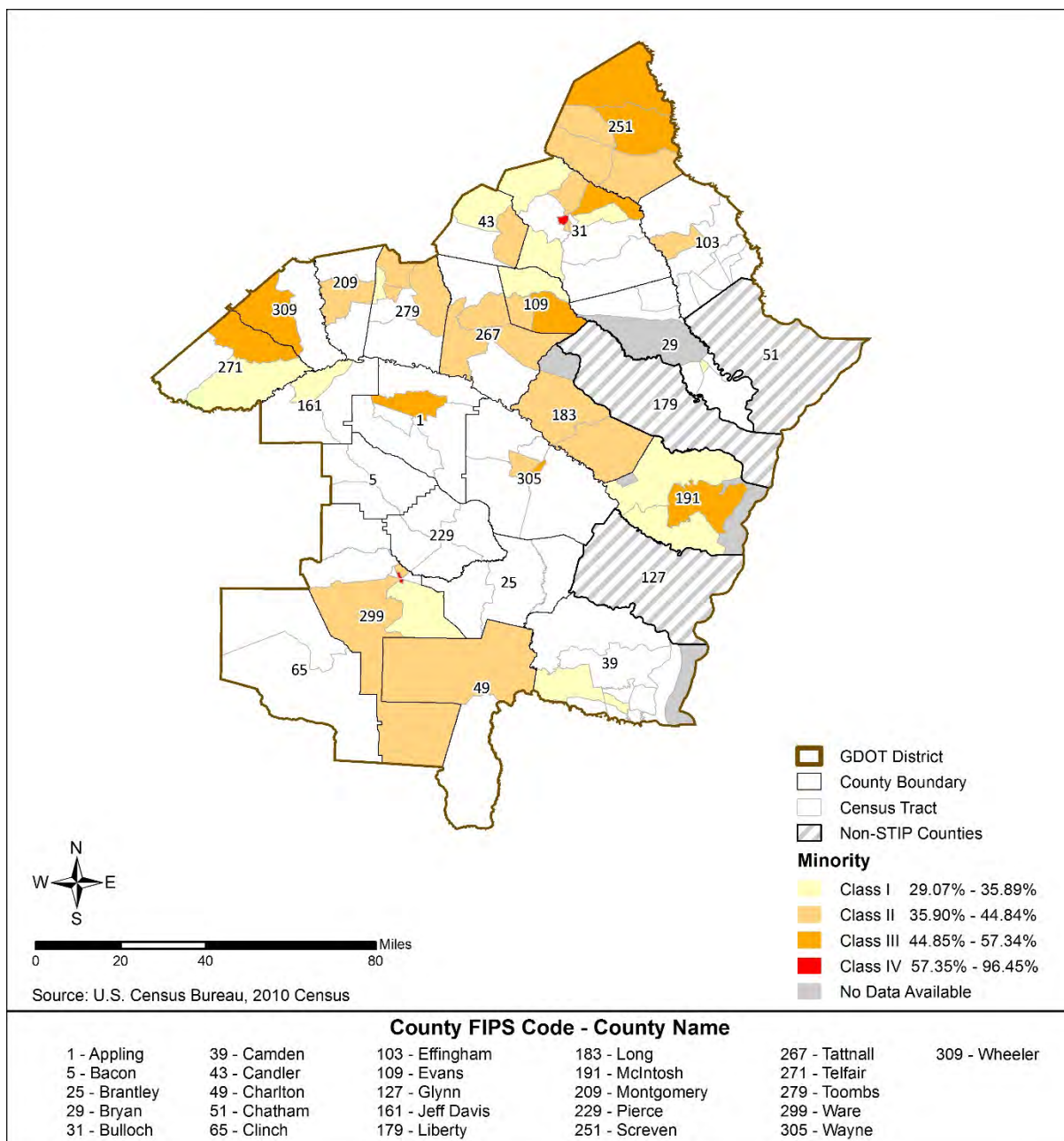




5.5.1 Minority EJ Population

Figure 33 is a map of the minority EJ population located in District 5. Within District 5, 43 percent of the tracts have a minority population above the minority EJ threshold. The analysis shows 3 Class IV tracts located in the following counties: Bulloch and Ware. The analysis also shows 9 Class III tracts, 23 Class II tracts, and 14 Class I tracts. Tract locations can be found in Figure 33.

Figure 33: District 5 Minority EJ Population

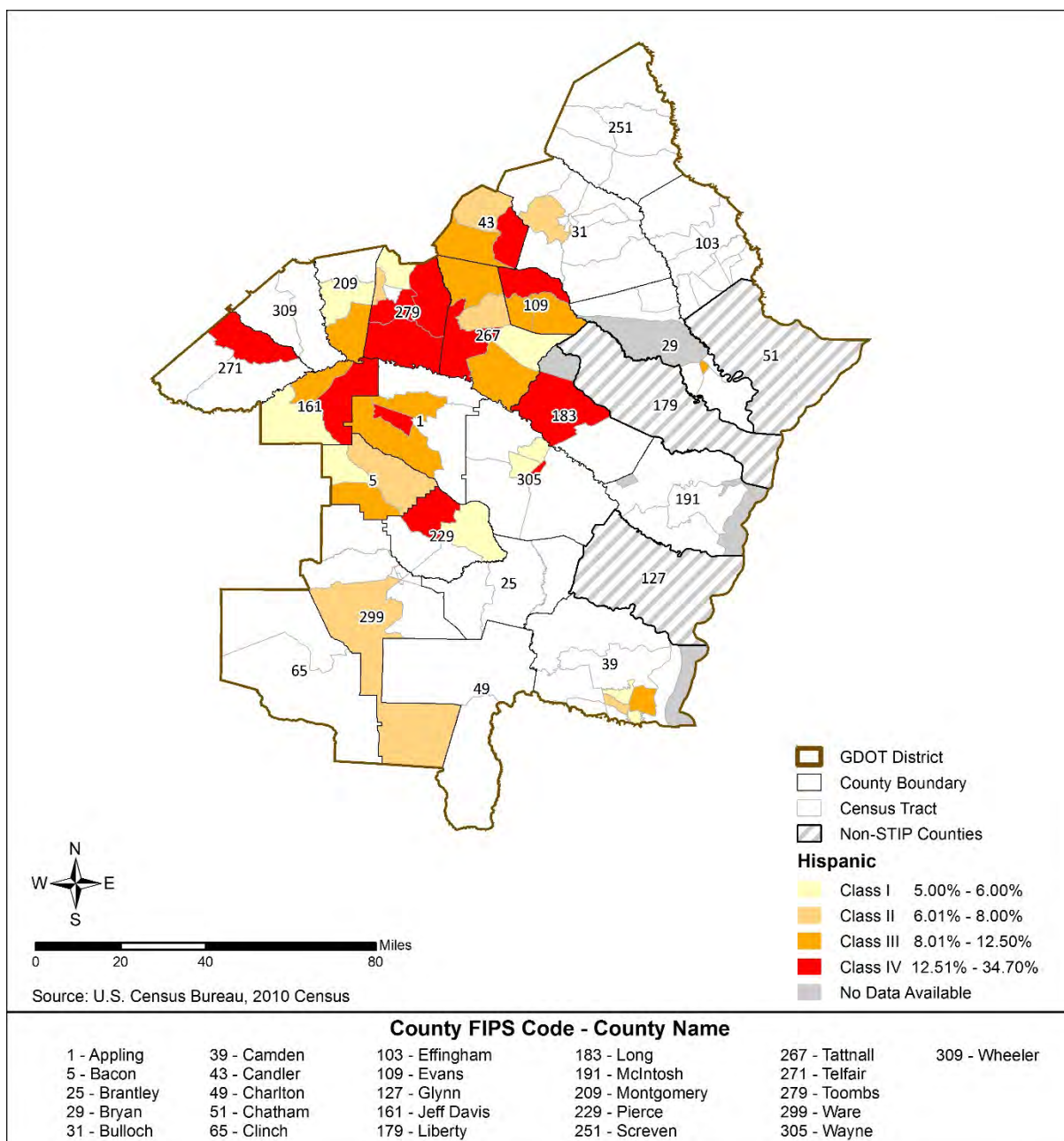




5.5.2 Hispanic EJ Population

Figure 34 is a map of the Hispanic EJ population located in District 5. Within District 5, 37 percent of the tracts have a Hispanic population above the Hispanic EJ threshold. The analysis shows 12 Class IV tracts located in the following counties: Appling, Candler, Evans, Jeff Davis, Long, Pierce, Tattnall, Telfair, Toombs, and Wayne. The analysis also shows 12 Class III tracts, 8 Class II tracts, and 10 Class I tracts. Tract locations can be found in Figure 34.

Figure 34: District 5 Hispanic EJ Population

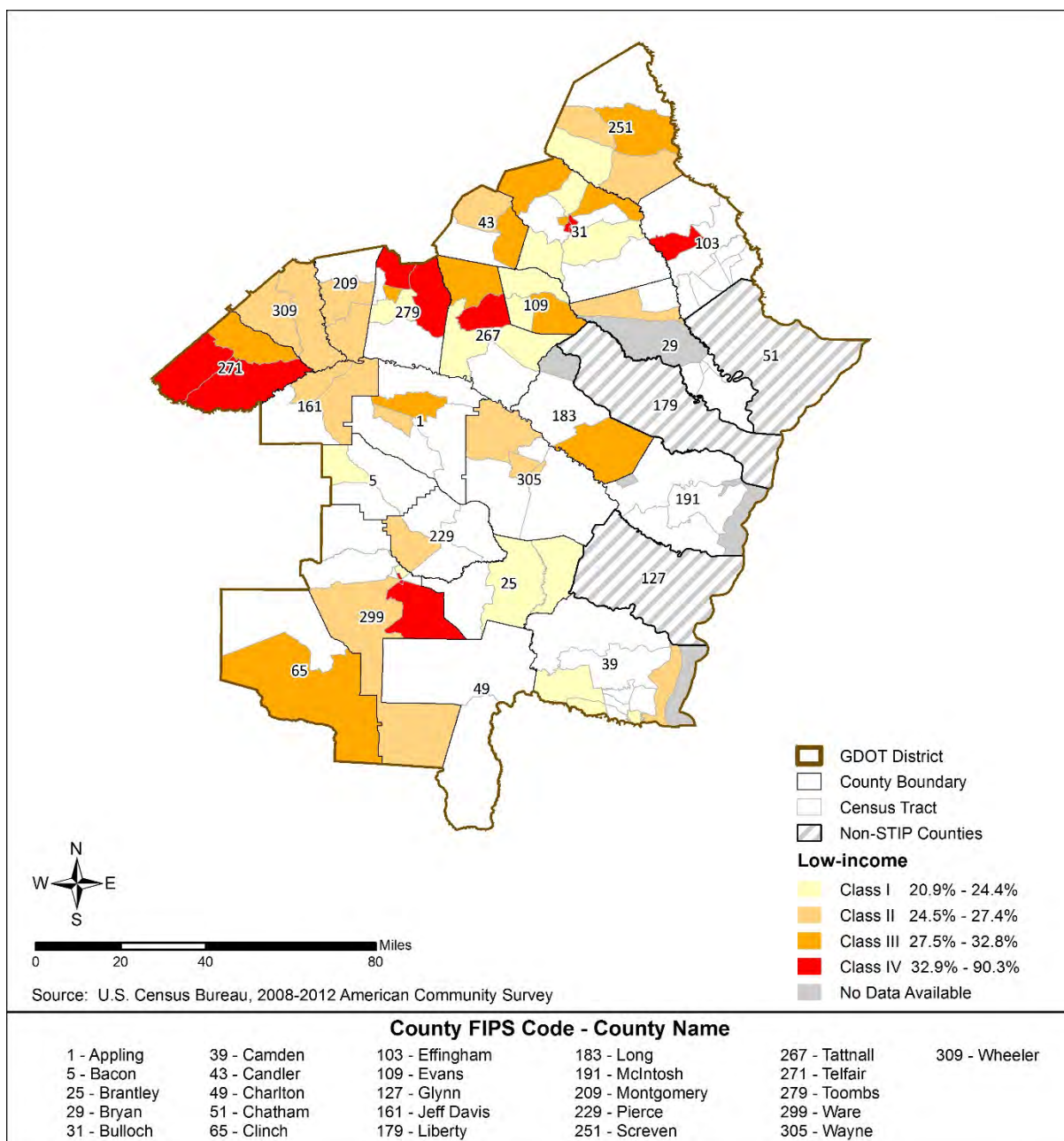




5.5.3 Low-income EJ Population

Figure 35 is a map of the low-income EJ population located in District 5. Within District 5, 50 percent of the tracts have a low-income population above the low-income EJ threshold. The analysis shows 12 Class IV tracts located in the following counties: Bulloch, Effingham, Tattnall, Telfair, Toombs, and Ware. The analysis also shows 12 Class III tracts, 17 Class II tracts, and 16 Class I tracts. Tract locations can be found in Figure 35.

Figure 35: District 5 Low-income EJ Population

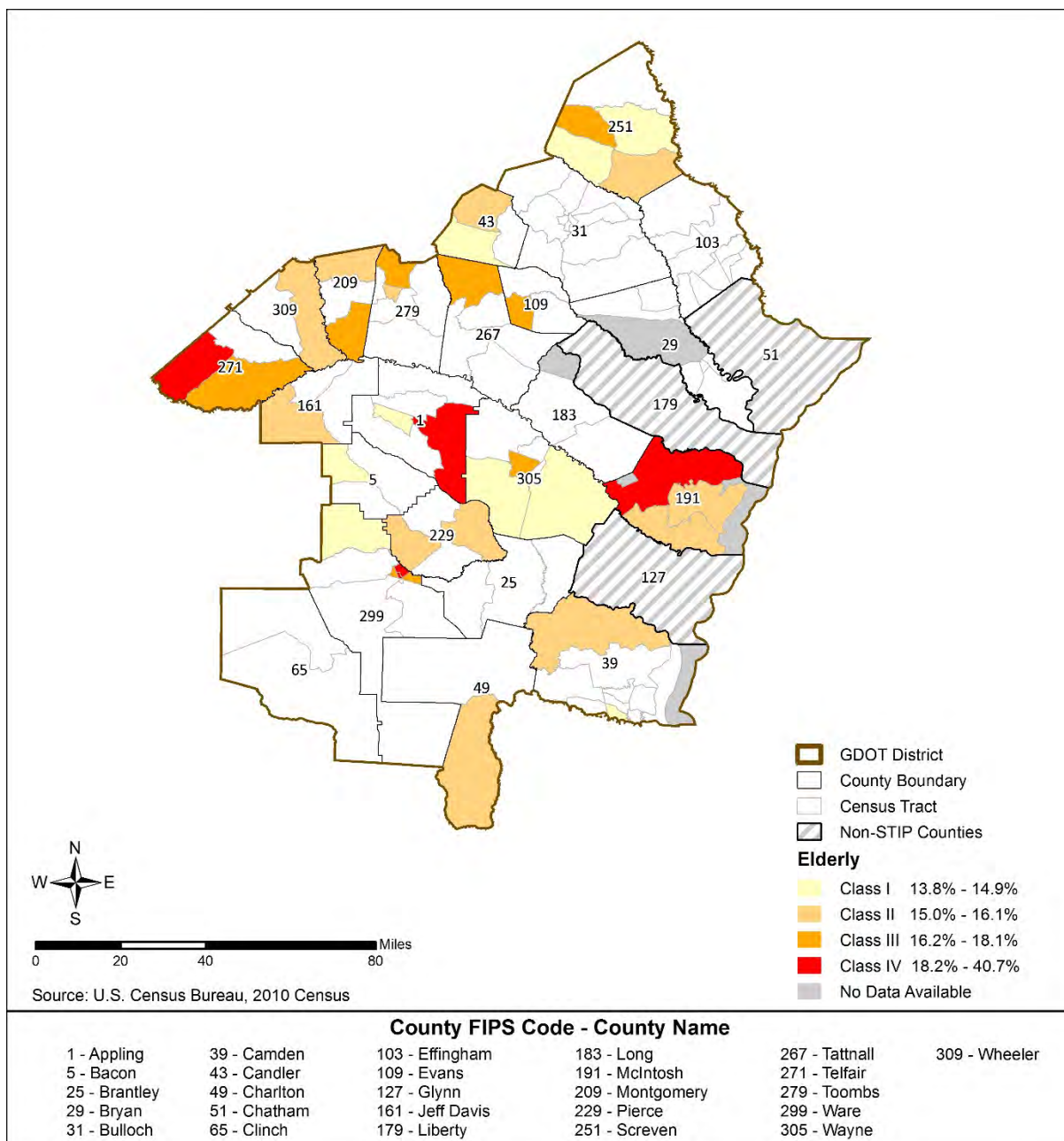




5.5.4 Elderly EJ Population

Figure 36 is a map of the elderly EJ population located in District 5. Within District 5, 31 percent of the tracts have an elderly population above the elderly EJ threshold. The analysis shows 5 Class IV tracts located in the following counties: Appling, McIntosh, Telfair, and Ware. The analysis also shows 9 Class III tracts, 12 Class II tracts, and 9 Class I tracts. Tract locations can be found in Figure 36.

Figure 36: District 5 Elderly EJ Population

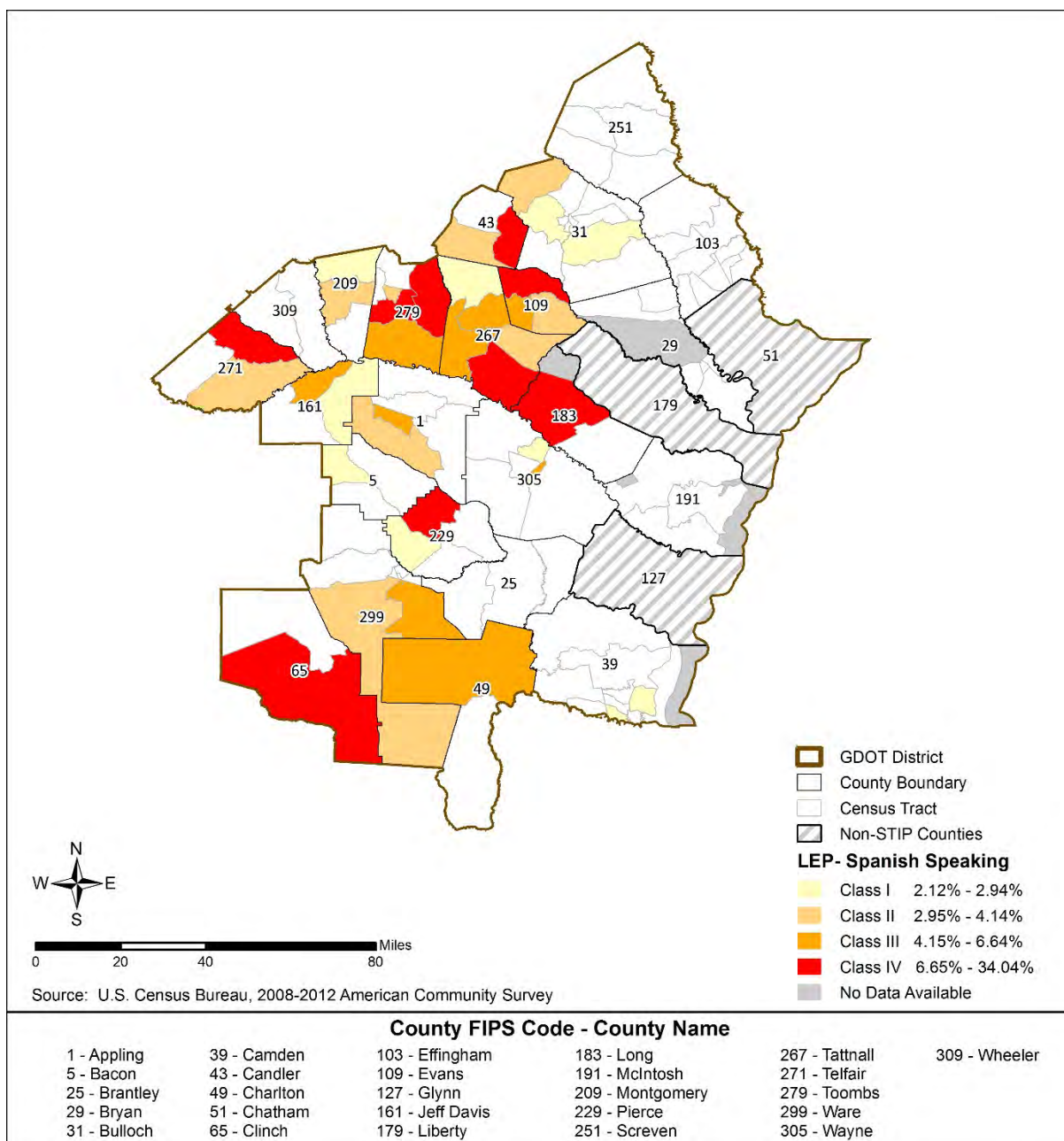




5.5.5 LEP EJ Population

Figure 37 is a map of the LEP EJ population located in District 5. Within District 5, 34 percent of the tracts have a LEP population above the LEP EJ threshold. The analysis shows 9 Class IV tracts located in the following counties: Candler, Clinch, Evans, Long, Pierce, Tattnall, Telfair, and Toombs. The analysis also shows 10 Class III tracts, 8 Class II tracts, and 12 Class I tracts. Tract locations can be found in Figure 37.

Figure 37: District 5 LEP EJ Population

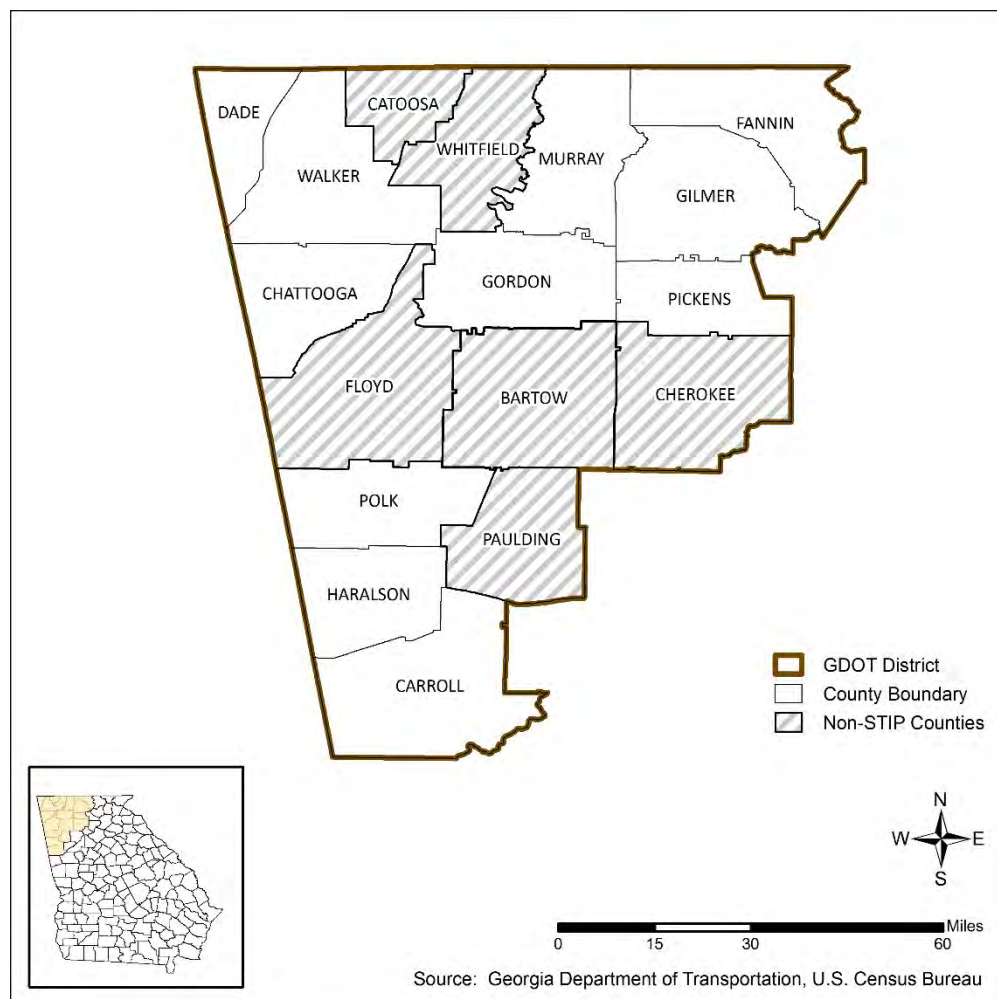




5.6 District 6

District 6 is composed of 17 counties located in the northwest corner of Georgia. Six counties in District 6 are under the purview of a metropolitan planning organization and therefore not included in the rural STIP study area, leaving 11 in this assessment. Using 2010 Census data, District 6 contains 85 census tracts of which 9 are over the Minority EJ threshold, 31 are over the Hispanic EJ threshold, and 38 are over the Elderly EJ threshold. Using ACS 2008-2012 estimate data, 27 tracts are above the low-income EJ threshold and 29 tracts are above the LEP EJ threshold. Figure 38, below, is a map of the counties located in District 6.

Figure 38: District 6

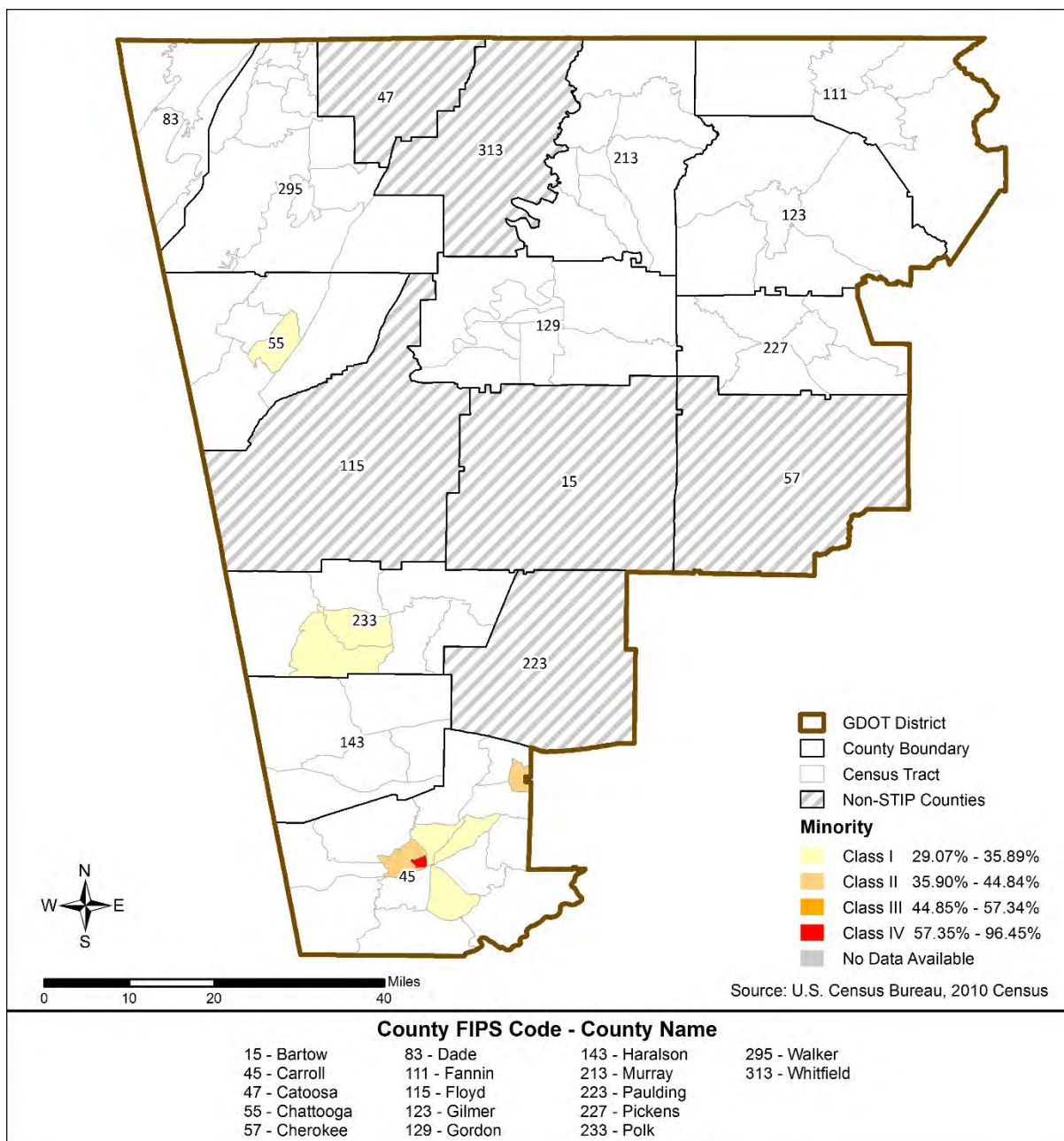




5.6.1 Minority EJ Population

Figure 39 is a map of the minority EJ population located in District 6. Within District 6, 11 percent of the tracts have a minority population above the minority EJ threshold. The analysis shows only 1 Class IV tract located Carroll County. The analysis also shows there are no Class III tracts, 2 Class II tracts, and 6 Class I tracts. Tract locations can be found in Figure 39.

Figure 39: District 6 Minority EJ Population

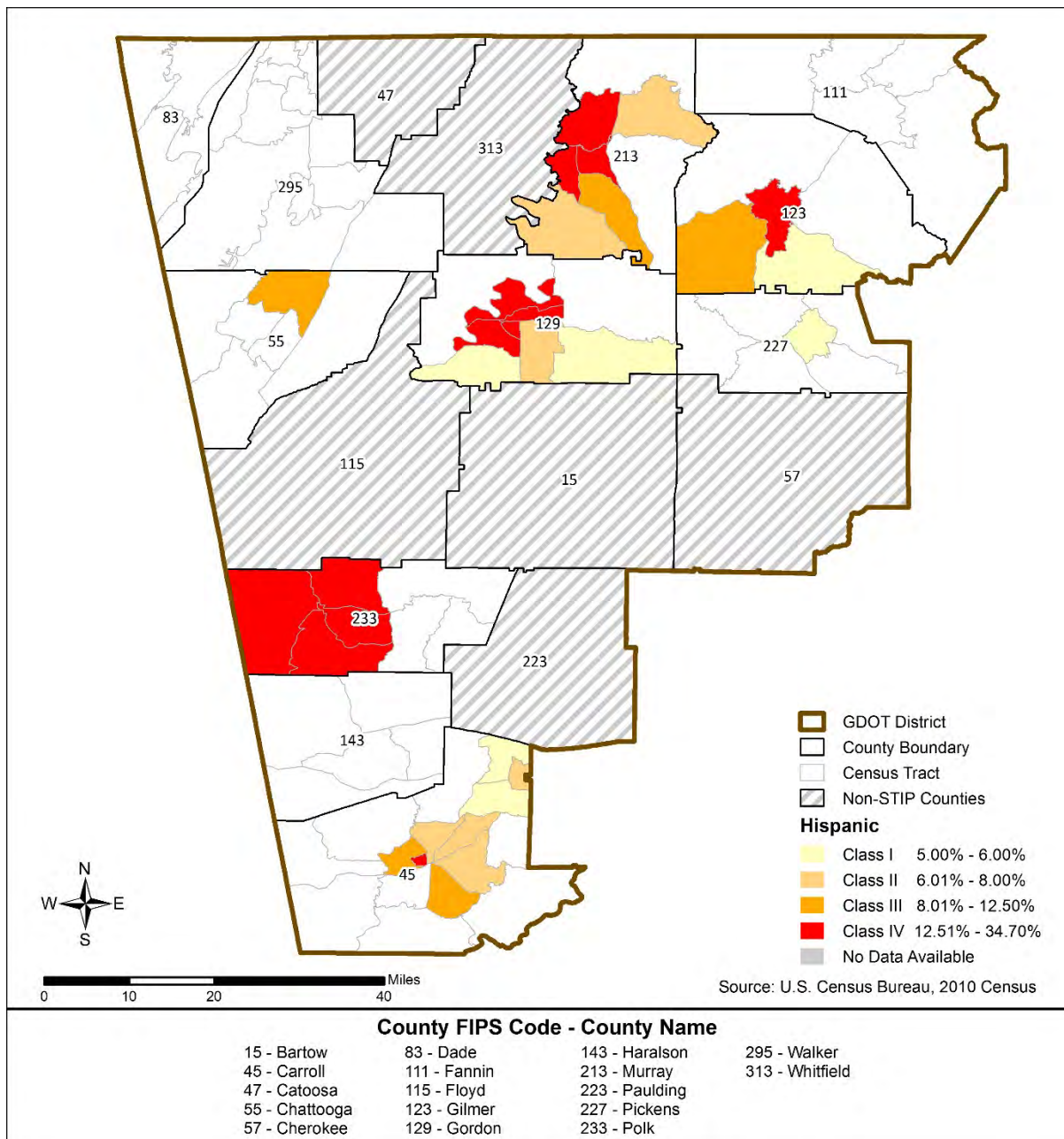




5.6.2 Hispanic EJ Population

Figure 40 is a map of the Hispanic EJ population located in District 6. Within District 6, 37 percent of the tracts have a Hispanic population above the Hispanic EJ threshold. The analysis shows 13 Class IV tracts located in the following counties: Carroll, Gilmer, Gordon, Murray, and Polk. The analysis also shows 5 Class III tracts, 7 Class II tracts, and 6 Class I tracts. Tract locations can be found in Figure 40.

Figure 40: District 6 Hispanic EJ Population

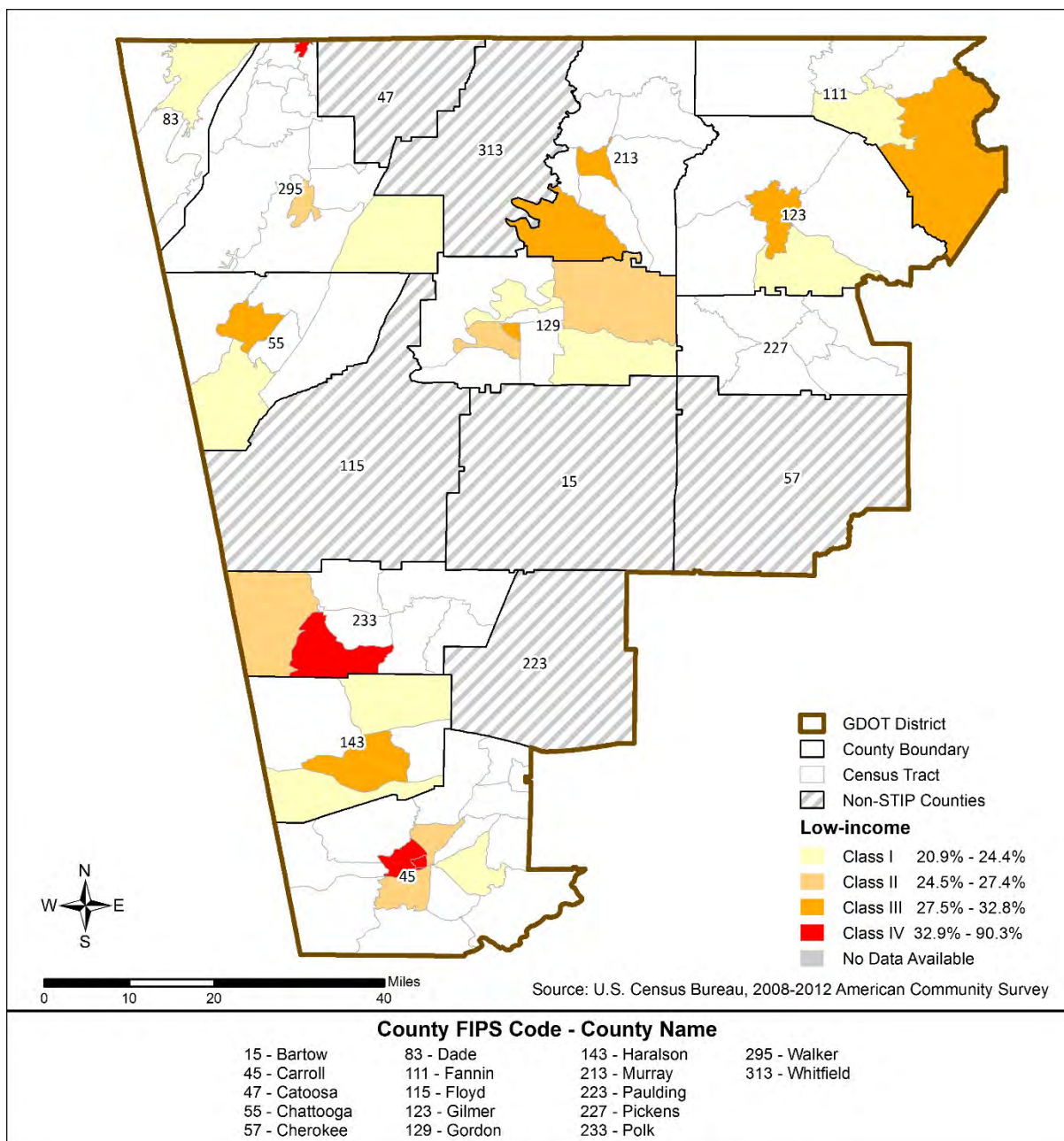




5.6.3 Low-income EJ Population

Figure 41 is a map of the low-income EJ population located in District 6. Within District 6, 32 percent of the tracts have a low-income population above the low-income EJ threshold. The analysis shows 4 Class IV tracts located in the following counties: Carroll, Polk and Walker. The analysis also shows 7 Class III tracts, 6 Class II tracts, and 10 Class I tracts. Tract locations can be found in Figure 41.

Figure 41: District 6 Low-income EJ Population

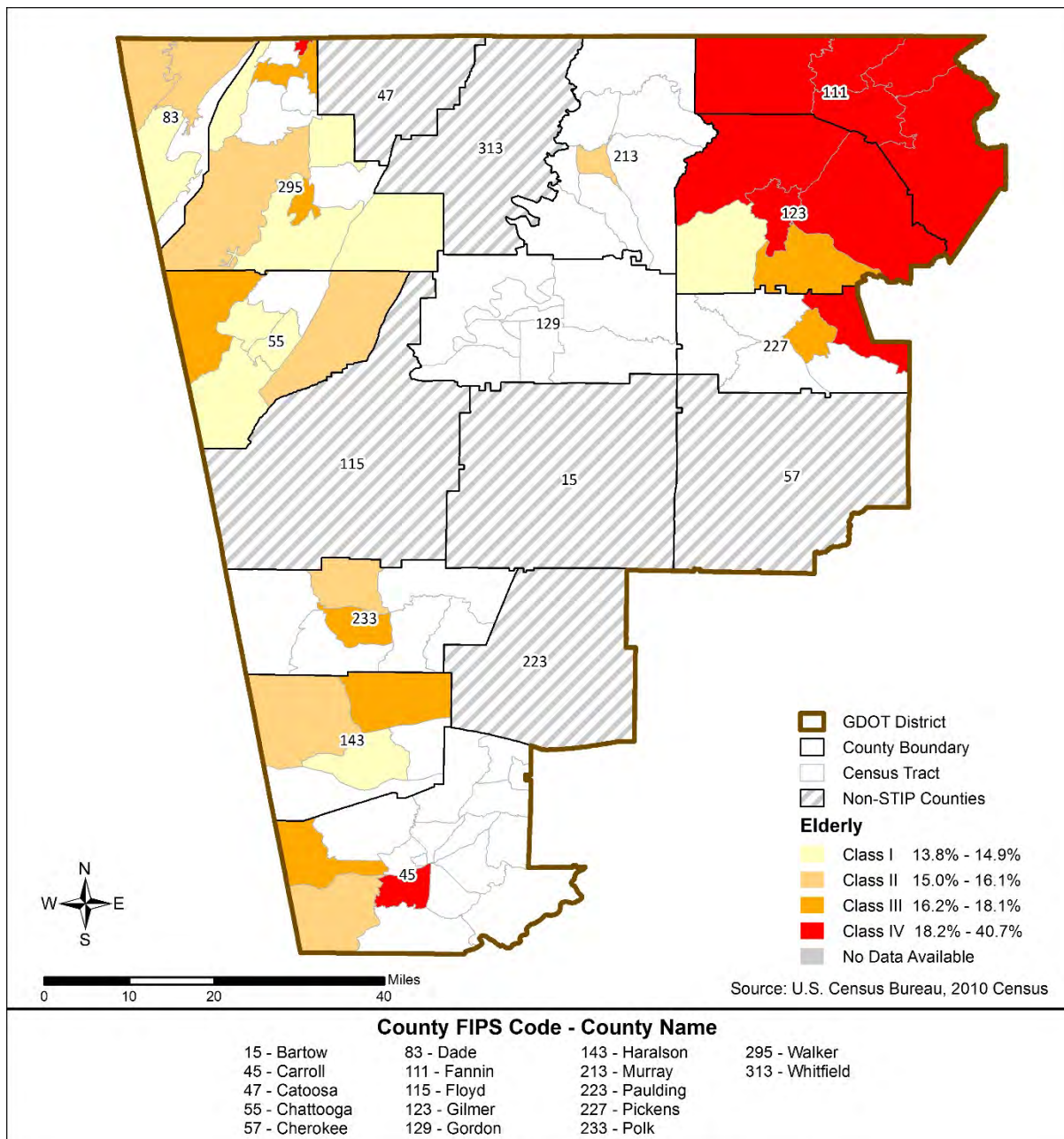




5.6.4 Elderly EJ Population

Figure 42 is a map of the elderly EJ population located in District 6. Within District 6, 45 percent of the tracts have an elderly population above the elderly EJ threshold. The analysis shows 11 Class IV tracts located in the following counties: Carroll, Fannin, Gilmer, Pickens, and Walker. The analysis also shows 9 Class III tracts, 8 Class II tracts, and 10 Class I tracts. Tract locations can be found in Figure 42.

Figure 42: District 6 Elderly EJ Population

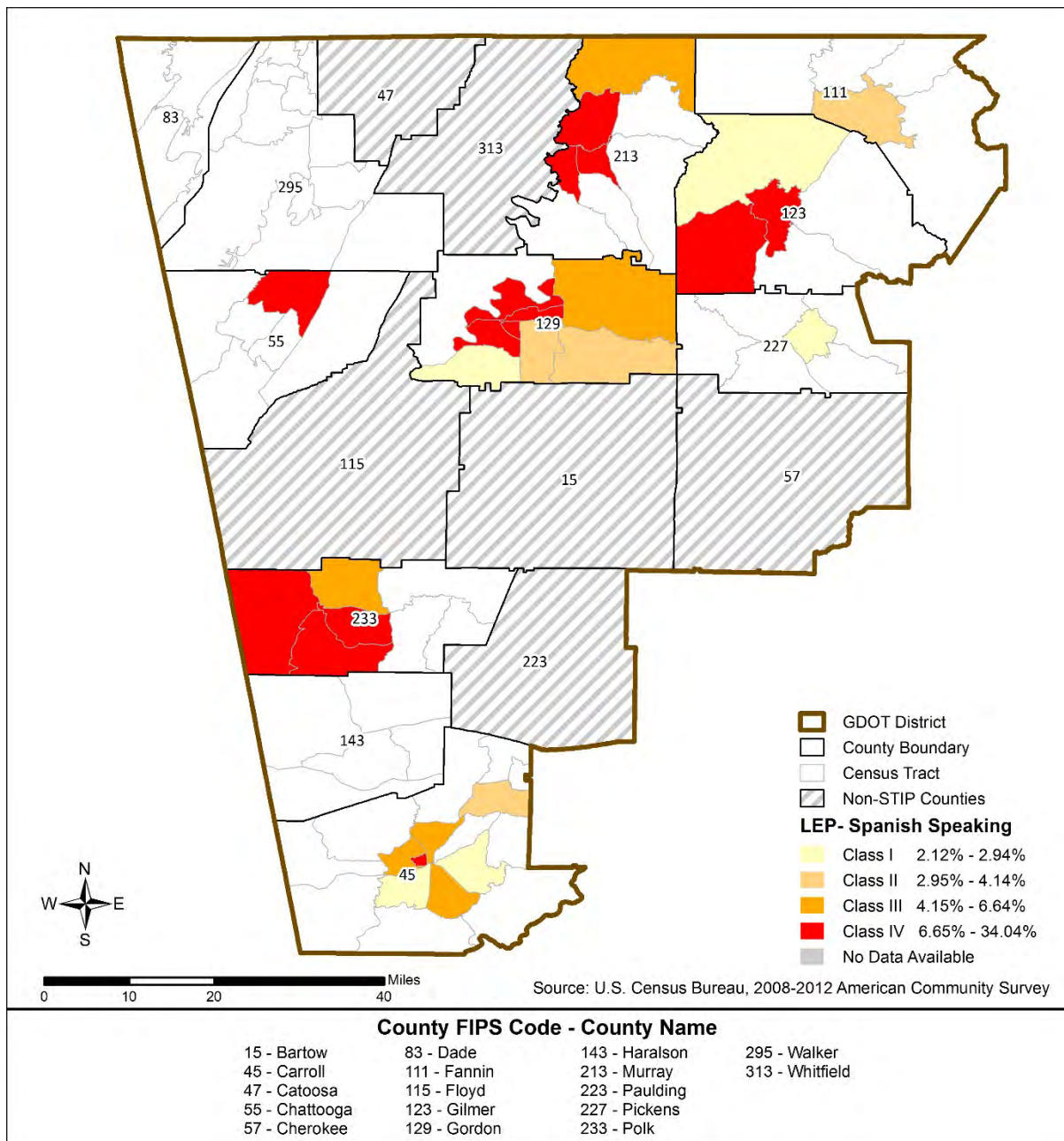




5.6.5 LEP EJ Population

Figure 43 is a map of the LEP EJ population located in District 6. Within District 6, 35 percent of the tracts have a LEP population above the LEP EJ threshold. The analysis shows 14 Class IV tracts located in the following counties: Carroll, Chattooga, Gilmer, Gordon, Murray and Polk. The analysis also shows 6 Class III tracts, 4 Class II tracts, and 5 Class I tracts. Tract locations can be found in Figure 43.

Figure 43: District 6 LEP EJ Population

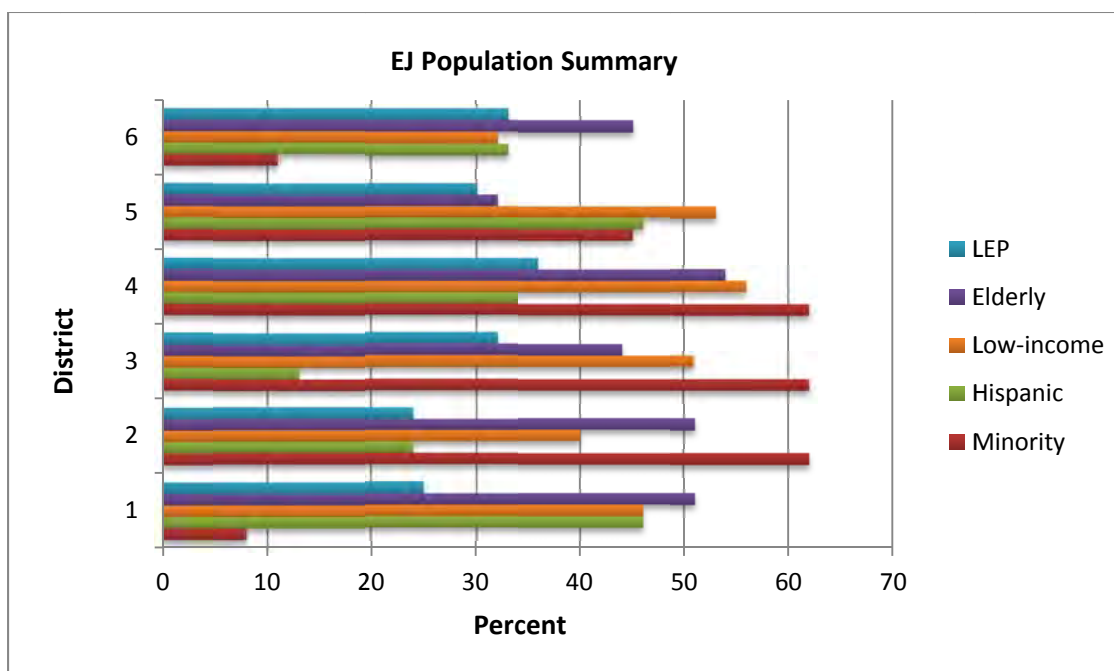




6.0 Focus and Findings

Figure 44 provides a summary of the percent of census tracts within each District with EJ populations above the STIP threshold for each category (minority, Hispanic, low-income, elderly, and LEP). This gives a visual comparison of the EJ populations in each District.

Figure 44: EJ Summary Chart



6.1 Minority Findings

Minority populations are greatest in Districts 2, 3, and 4, where greater than 60 percent of the census tracts are above the minority EJ threshold. Districts 1 and 6 have the lowest percentage of census tracts above the minority EJ threshold.

6.2 Hispanic Findings

Hispanic populations are greatest in District 1 where more than 40 percent of the census tracts in the region are above the Hispanic EJ threshold. Districts 2 and 3 have the lowest percentage of census tracts above the Hispanic EJ threshold.

6.3 Low-income Findings

The percentage of low-income populations is greatest in District 4 where greater than 70 percent of the census tracts in the region are above the low-income EJ threshold. Districts 1 and 6 have the lowest percentage of tracts above the low-income EJ threshold.



6.4 Elderly Findings

The percentage of elderly populations is greatest in Districts 1, 2 and 4 where greater than 50 percent of the census tracts are above the elderly EJ threshold. District 5 has the lowest percentage of census tracts above the elderly EJ threshold.

6.5 LEP Findings

LEP populations are greatest in District 1 where 40 percent of the census tracts are above the LEP EJ threshold. Districts 1, 4, 5, and 6 are greater than 30 percent, but less than 40 percent. These higher concentrations of non-English speaking residents demonstrate the need for Spanish language public involvement and outreach strategies within these regions. Districts 2 and 3 have the lowest percentage of census tracts exceeding the LEP EJ threshold. Spanish language public involvement and outreach is not as critical in this part of the STIP study area; however, it may still be necessary.

7.0 Public Outreach Strategy

The STIP public involvement strategy includes a range of techniques that meet the needs of each District and allow for flexibility if the needs of the target audiences, or proposed project changes. Below is an outline of project deliverables for the subject area.

(a). Stakeholder Database - An essential component of the public involvement strategy is the development of a comprehensive stakeholder database of individuals, communities, businesses, faith-based organizations, environmental groups, and other interested parties as identified through the stakeholder involvement process or as interest is shown in the studies. The database will be used to disseminate information about the study area. The list, used to facilitate invitation of stakeholders to meetings, was built upon the existing GDOT Family of Partners database, lists from previous studies completed in the STIP study area, and other sources. The database will be updated throughout this STIP cycle as new stakeholders are identified.

(b). Media Coordination - Draft press releases will be developed for finalization and will be approved by the GDOT Project Manager. A proactive approach to these efforts will provide accurate, up-to-date information to the public and help to minimize misconceptions or misinformation. Information will be disseminated using press releases, paid radio advertisements, social media, and GDOT web site announcements.

(c). Study Website Materials - Study website materials from each public information open house meeting, including meeting announcements, will be made available to GDOT for posting to the Department's website. The website address will be displayed on all study public informational materials.

(d). Public Meetings - All facility logistics will be coordinated through the GDOT District Planning & Programming Engineers. The number of meetings will be determined based on consultation and coordination with each District. Districts are encouraged to dovetail meetings where one meeting location is able to serve the stakeholders in two adjacent Districts. To ensure EJ populations are equitably served by the meetings, every attempt should be made to ensure that meeting venues are



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ADA compliant, easily accessible by public transportation, and located near the areas identified as EJ communities. In addition, every attempt should be made to secure meeting venues that are non-threatening, welcoming, and familiar locations. Schools, public places such as malls and welcome centers, religious institutions, and recreation centers are all viable options for meeting locations.

(e). Meeting Handouts & Materials - Meeting notifications will be distributed to the study's stakeholder database before each public meeting. The types of meeting materials that will be developed include flyers, handouts, graphics, and maps that illustrate the location of proposed STIP projects. These collateral materials and maps are essential to provide straightforward information to the public. Considering the existence of concentrations of Spanish-speaking citizens in certain districts, relevant materials will be translated into Spanish on an as-needed basis to ensure successful outreach efforts to those populations. Additionally, flyers will be prepared and mailed to different locations, to be posted throughout the STIP area, to advertise each public meeting. Potential locations include libraries, social and civic buildings, and other major activity centers.

(f). Public Comment & Collection - Meeting attendees will have the opportunity to provide input on displays and information made available to them at each public meeting location. Comment forms will be made available for completion on site or to be returned to GDOT via the STIP website. Comment forms will also serve as meeting evaluation surveys, as attendees will be encouraged to provide feedback on the quality of each public involvement activity and the community outreach strategies employed.

(g). Annual Public Involvement Report - At the conclusion of the STIP cycle, a comprehensive report based on all public outreach will be prepared. The report will synthesize all process documentation completed throughout the preparation and implementation of the meetings.

The public outreach techniques will be further refined so that the EJ populations and their geographic concentrations dictate how the outreach techniques will be targeted for each district. Customized outreach strategies for each GDOT district are outlined below in Tables 3 through 8. In addition to recognizing counties within the STIP study area with census tracts having a greater percentage of minority, Hispanic, low-income, elderly and LEP populations than the identified EJ thresholds, cities and towns located within Class IV target areas have been identified. The cities and towns contain concentrated amounts of EJ populations and should be considered when determining public meeting locations and as priority target areas for distribution of outreach materials.



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Table 3: District 1

EJ Category	Geographic Area (County: City/Town)		Outreach Targets
Minority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Barrow Elbert Hart 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stephens Walton <i>* No Class IV target areas.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recreation Centers Neighborhood Assoc. Churches
Hispanic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Banks Barrow Dawson Elbert Franklin Habersham: Baldwin, Cornelia, Demorest, Mount Airy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hart Jackson Lumpkin Madison Oconee Rabun: Clayton Walton 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recreation Centers Churches Latin American Associations
Low-Income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Barrow Elbert Franklin Habersham Hart Jackson Lumpkin 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Madison Rabun Stephens Walton: Monroe White 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recreation Centers Neighborhood Associations Churches
Elderly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Barrow Dawson Elbert: Elberton Franklin: Canon, Franklin Springs & Royston Habersham: Clarksville & Tallulah Falls Hart: Hartwell Jackson: Commerce Lumpkin 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Madison Rabun: Clayton, Dillard, Mountain City, Sky Valley, Tallulah Falls & Tiger Stephens: Toccoa Towns: Hiawassee, Tate City & Young Harris Union: Blairsville Walton White: Cleveland, Helen, Sautee Nacoochee & Yonah 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recreation Centers Senior Centers Civic Clubs
Limited English Proficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Banks Barrow: Bethlehem, Russell & Winder Dawson Elbert Franklin Habersham: Alto, Baldwin, Corneila & Raoul Hart 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jackson Lumpkin Madison Oconee Rabun Towns Union Walton: Loganville 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Churches Social Services Schools Interest Groups (NAACP, United Way, Urban League) Major Activity Centers (Malls)



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Table 4: District 2

EJ Category	Geographic Areas		Outreach Targets
Minority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baldwin: Hardwick & Milledgeville Bleckley Burke: Midville, Vidette, & Waynesboro Columbia Dodge Emanuel Greene: Greensboro & Siloam Hancock: Sparta Jasper Jefferson: Bartow, Louisville, & Wadley Jenkins Johnson Laurens: Dublin 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lincoln McDuffie: Thomson Morgan Newton: Covington & Porterdale Putnam: Eatonton Taliaferro: Crawfordville & Sharon Treutlen Warren: Camak, Norwood, & Warrenton Washington: Oconee, Sandersville, & Tennille Wilkes: Washington Wilkinson 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recreation Centers Social Services Interest Groups (NAACP, United Way, Urban League) Neighborhood Associations Churches Major Activity Centers (Malls)
Hispanic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Burke Columbia: Grovetown Dodge Emmanuel Greene Jasper 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jefferson Morgan Newton Oglethorpe Putnam: Eatonton Wilkes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recreation Centers Churches Latin American Associations Social Services Interest Groups (NAACP, United Way, Urban League) Major Activity Centers (Malls)
Low-Income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baldwin: Hardwick & Milledgeville Bleckley Burke: Waynesboro Dodge Emmanuel: Nunez, Oak Park & Swainsboro Glascok Greene: Greensboro & Union Point Hancock: Sparta Jasper Jefferson: Bartow, Louisville & Wadley 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jenkins Johnson Laurens: Dublin Lincoln McDuffie Newton Oglethorpe Putnam Taliaferro Treutlen Warren Washington Wilkes Wilkinson 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recreation Centers Neighborhood Associations Churches Social Services Interest Groups (NAACP, United Way, Urban League) Major Activity Centers (Malls)



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EJ Category	Geographic Areas		Outreach Targets
Elderly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baldwin: Milledgeville Bleckley Burke Columbia: Evans & Martinez Dodge Emanuel Glascok Greene: Greensboro, Union Point & White Plains Hancock Jefferson Jenkins Johnson Laurens: Dublin 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lincoln McDuffie Morgan Newton Oglethorpe Putnam: Crooked Creek Taliaferro: Crawfordville & Sharon Treutlen Warren: Warrenton Washington Wilkes: Tignall & Washington Wilkinson: Allentown & Toombsboro 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recreation Centers Senior Centers Civic Clubs Social Services
Limited English Proficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Burke Columbia: Grovetown Dodge Emmanuel: Nunez, Oak Park & Swainsboro Greene Jasper: Shady Dale Jenkins 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Laurens Morgan Newton Oglethorpe Putnam Wilkes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Churches Social Services Schools Interest Groups (NAACP, United Way, Urban League) Major Activity Centers (Malls)



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Table 5: District 3

EJ Category	Geographic Areas		Outreach Targets
Minority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Butts Crawford Dooly Harris Jones Lamar Macon: Marshallville, Montezuma, & Oglethorpe Marion: Buena Vista Meriwether Monroe Peach: Fort Valley 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pulaski Schley Spalding: Experiment & Griffin Stewart: Lumpkin & Richland Sumter: Americus Talbot: Talbotton Taylor Troup: LaGrange Twiggs Upson Webster 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recreation Centers Social Services Interest Groups (NAACP, United Way, Urban League) Neighborhood Associations Churches Major Activity Centers (Malls) University (Ft. Valley State)
Hispanic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dooly Macon Marion Peach: Fort Valley Spalding Stewart: Lumpkin Sumter Troup 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recreation Centers Churches Latin American Associations Social Services Interest Groups (NAACP, United Way, Urban League) Major Activity Centers (Malls)
Low-Income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crawford Dooly: Byromville, Dooling & Lilly Heard Jones Lamar Macon Marion Monroe Peach: Fort Valley Pike Pulaski 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Schley Spalding: Griffin Stewart Sumter: Americus Talbot Taylor: Butler & Howard Troup: LaGrange Twiggs Upson: Thomaston Webster 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recreation Centers Neighborhood Associations Churches Social Services Interest Groups (NAACP, United Way, Urban League) Major Activity Centers (Malls)



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EJ Category	Geographic Areas		Outreach Targets
Elderly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Butts ▪ Crawford ▪ Dooly ▪ Harris: Pine Mountain ▪ Jones ▪ Lamar ▪ Macon ▪ Marion ▪ Meriwether: Manchester, Warm Springs ▪ Monroe ▪ Peach 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pulaski ▪ Schley ▪ Spalding ▪ Stewart: Richland ▪ Sumter: Plains ▪ Talbot ▪ Taylor ▪ Troup: LaGrange ▪ Twiggs ▪ Upson: Lincoln Park & Thomaston ▪ Webster 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Recreation Centers ▪ Senior Centers ▪ Social Services ▪ Churches ▪ Interest Groups (NAACP, United Way, Urban League) ▪ Major Activity Centers (Malls)
Limited English Proficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dooly ▪ Macon ▪ Marion ▪ Peach: Fort Valley ▪ Pulaski ▪ Spalding: Griffin ▪ Stewart: Lumpkin ▪ Sumter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Troup ▪ Upson 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Churches ▪ Social Services ▪ Schools ▪ Interest Groups (NAACP, United Way, Urban League) ▪ Major Activity Centers (Malls)



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Table 6: District 4

EJ Category	Geographic Areas		Outreach Targets
Minority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Atkinson Baker Ben Hill Brooks: Quitman Calhoun: Arlington, Edison, Leary, & Morgan Clay: Bluffton & Fort Gaines Coffee Colquitt: Moultrie Cook Crisp Decatur: Attapulgus Early: Blakely & Damascus Grady 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Irwin Lanier Lee Miller Mitchell: Camilla Quitman Randolf: Coleman & Cuthbert Seminole: Donalsonville Terrell: Dawson Thomas: Thomasville Tift: Phillipsburg, Tifton & Unionville Turner: Ashburn Wilcox Worth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recreation Centers Social Services Interest Groups (NAACP, United Way, Urban League) Neighborhood Associations Churches Universities (Albany State, Valdosta State)
Hispanic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Atkinson: Pearson & Willacoochee Ben Hill Berrien Brooks Coffee: Douglas Colquitt: Berlin, Ellenton, Funston, Moultrie & Norman Park 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cook Decatur Echols: Statenville Grady Lanier Mitchell Thomas Tift: Omega, Phillipsburg & Tifton 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recreation Centers Churches Latin American Associations Social Services Interest Groups (NAACP, United Way, Urban League) Major Activity Centers (Malls)



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EJ Category	Geographic Areas		Outreach Targets
Low-Income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Atkinson: Pearson & Willacoochee Baker: Newton Ben Hill: Fitzgerald Berrien: Enigma Brooks Calhoun: Arlington, Edison, Leary & Morgan Clay: Bluffton & Fort Gaines Coffee Colquitt: Moultrie Cook Crisp: Cordele Decatur: Attapulgis Early: Blakely Echols: Statenville Grady 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Irwin Lanier Lee Miller Mitchell Quitman Randolph Seminole: Donalsonville Terrell: Dawson Thomas: Meigs & Thomasville Tift: Omega & Unionville Turner Wilcox: Pitts & Seville Worth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recreation Centers Churches Social Services Interest Groups (NAACP, United Way, Urban League) Major Activity Centers (Malls)
Elderly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baker Ben Hill Berrien Brooks Calhoun Clay: Bluffton Coffee Colquitt Cook Crisp Decatur Early: Cedar Springs & Jakin Grady: Whigham 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Irwin Miller: Boykin & Colquitt Mitchell Quitman: Georgetown Randolph Seminole: Iron City Terrell: Bronwood & Parrot Thomas Tift Turner Wilcox: Pineview Worth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recreation Centers Senior Centers Social Services Churches Major Activity Centers (Malls)
Limited English Proficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Atkinson: Pearson Ben Hill Berrien Brooks Calhoun Coffee Colquitt: Berlin, Ellenton, Funston & Moultrie Cook 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crisp Decatur Echols: Statenville Grady: Cairo Mitchell Thomas Tift: Omega & Phillipsburg Turner Wilcox 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Churches Social Services, Schools Interest Groups (NAACP, United Way, Urban League) Major Activity Centers (Malls)



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Table 7: District 5

EJ Category	Geographic Areas		Outreach Targets
Minority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appling Bryan Bulloch Camden Candler Charlton Clinch Effingham Evans Jeff Davis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long McIntosh Montgomery Screven Tattnall Telfair Toombs Ware Wayne Wheeler 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recreation Centers Social Services Interest Groups (NAACP, United Way, Urban League) Neighborhood Associations Churches Major Activity Centers (Malls)
Hispanic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appling: Baxley Bacon Bryan Bulloch Camden Candler: Pulaski Evans Jeff Davis: Hazlehurst & Saltilla Long 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Montgomery Pierce Tattnall Telfair: Helena, McRae, & Scotland Toombs: Lyons & Santa Claus Ware Wayne: Jesup 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recreation Centers Churches Latin American Associations Social Services Interest Groups (NAACP, United Way, Urban League)
Low-Income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appling Bacon Brantley Bryan Bulloch: Statesboro Camden Candler Clinch Effingham: Guyton Evans Jeff Davis Long 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Montgomery Pierce Screven Tattnall: Manassas Telfair: Manassas & Reidsville Toombs: Lyons Ware: Waycross Wayne Wheeler 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recreation Centers Churches Social Services Interest Groups (NAACP, United Way, Urban League)
Elderly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appling: Surrency Bacon Camden Candler Charlton Evans Jeff Davis McIntosh Montgomery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pierce Screven Tattnall Telfair: Milan Toombs Ware: Deenwood & Sunnyside Wayne Wheeler 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recreation Centers Senior Centers Social Services Churches Social Services



Environmental Justice Identification & Proposed Outreach Report

EJ Category	Geographic Areas		Outreach Targets
Limited English Proficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Appling ▪ Bacon ▪ Bulloch ▪ Camden ▪ Candler: Pulaski ▪ Charlton ▪ Clinch: Du Pont & Fargo ▪ Evans ▪ Jeff Davis ▪ Long ▪ Montgomery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pierce ▪ Tattnall: Glennville ▪ Telfair: Helena, McRae & Scotland ▪ Toombs: Lyons & Santa Claus ▪ Ware ▪ Wayne 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Churches ▪ Social Services ▪ Schools ▪ Interest Groups (NAACP, United Way, Urban League) ▪ Major Activity Centers (Malls)



Environmental Justice Identification & Proposed Outreach Report

Table 8: District 6

EJ Category	Geographic Areas		Outreach Targets
Minority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carroll Chattooga Polk 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recreation Centers Social Services Interest Groups (NAACP, United Way, Urban League) Neighborhood Associations Churches Major Activity Centers (Malls)
Hispanic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carroll: Carrollton Chattooga Gilmer: East Ellijay & Ellijay Gordon: Calhoun 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Murray: Chatsworth & Eton Pickens Polk: Cedartown 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recreation Centers Churches Latin American Associations Social Services Interest Groups (NAACP, United Way, Urban League)
Low-Income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carroll Chattooga Dade Fannin 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gilmer Gordon Haralson Murray Polk Walker: Rossville 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recreation Centers Churches Social Services Interest Groups (NAACP, United Way, Urban League)
Elderly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carroll Chattooga Dade Fannin: Blue Ridge, Epworth, McCaysville, Mineral Bluff, & Morganton 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gilmer: Cherry Log, Ellijay & East Ellijay Haralson Murray Pickens Polk Walker: Rossville 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recreation Centers Senior Centers Social Services Churches
Limited English Proficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carroll: Carrollton Chattooga: Trion Fannin Gilmer: Ellijay & East Ellijay 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gordon: Calhoun Murray: Chatsworth Pickens Polk: Cedartown 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Churches Social Services Schools Interest Groups (NAACP, United Way, Urban League) Major Activity Centers (Malls)



8.0 Sources of Information

8.1 Reports and Studies

- “Community Impact Assessment: A Quick Reference for Transportation” (FHWA, 9/96)
- “Community Impact Mitigation Case Studies” (FHWA, 5/98)
- “Environmental Policy Statement” (FHWA, 1994)
- “EPA Environmental Justice Strategy: Executive Order 12898” (EPA, 1995)
- “EPA Environmental Justice: Guidance Under the National Environmental Policy Act (Council of Environmental Quality, 12/97)

8.2 Internet Sites

- American Community Survey, <http://www.census.gov/>
- 2010 U.S. Census Bureau (American Fact Finder), <http://factfinder2.census.gov>
- Clark Atlanta University – Environmental Justice Resource Center, www.ejrc.cau.edu
- Federal Highway Administration, www.fhwa.dot.gov
- Federal Transit Administration, www.fta.dot.gov
- Environmental Protection Agency, www.epa.gov
- Georgia Department of Transportation, www.dot.state.ga.us
- Surface Transportation Policy Project, www.transact.org
- United States Department of Transportation, www.dot.gov