

# ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Environmental impacts have been assessed in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). An Environmental Assessment (EA) which evaluates the Preferred and No Build Alternatives and their impacts, has been prepared and is available for public review and comment. The environmental impacts associated with the Preferred Alternative are summarized on this board.

## SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND COMMUNITY RESOURCES

### Right-of-Way & Relocation

- The Preferred Alternative would displace 18 owner families, two tenant families and seven businesses.
- There should be no major problems in relocating those displaced.

### Land Use and Socio-Economics

- The study area consists of isolated residential homes with interspersed commercial and industrial uses with no cohesive neighborhoods or communities.
- Changes to patterns of vehicular and pedestrian circulation and access would not split defined neighborhoods or reduce community cohesion.
- The proposed inclusion of pedestrian paths and the continued operation of some existing roads under the facility would help retain existing community connections.

### Community Resources

- The project area contains several public and private community facilities, but the Preferred Alternative would not directly impact the facilities themselves.
- Additional right of way would be required from the Bethel Temple Church; however, none of the structures on the property would be displaced.
- The J.F. Kennedy Recreation Center / Douglas Park will not be impacted by the project.

### Environmental Justice

- This project has been developed in accordance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 as amended in 1968, and Executive Order 12898 - Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low Income Populations, February 11, 1994.
- The project impact area is predominately low-income mostly comprised of minority residents.
- Because these social and demographic characteristics are representative of the surrounding study area, the Preferred Alternative would not have disproportionately high and adverse effects on minority and low income populations as defined by Executive Order 12898.
- If the MLK Freeway Extension is tolled, local traffic could continue to utilize the existing local road network to connect I-264 to Route 58 without being subject to tolls. Therefore, a non-tolled route would still be available and disproportionately high and adverse effects to minority and low income populations from tolling are not anticipated.

## SUMMARY OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS

CATEGORY	PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE
Forest Land Displaced (acres)	0
Prime, Unique, or Statewide-important Farmland Displaced (acres)	0
Agricultural and Forestal District Land Used (acres)	0
Homes Displaced	20
Businesses Displaced	7
Farms Displaced	0
Schools Displaced	0
Churches Displaced	0
Cemeteries Displaced	0
Transit Routes or Stops Impacted	0
Parks or Recreation Impacts (acres)	0
Other Community Facilities Displaced (police, rescue, fire stations, etc.)	0
Environmental Justice Impacts to Minority or Low Income Populations	None
Section 4(f) Property Used	24.8 acres
Residential Noise Impacts (Number of Properties Impacted)	125
Air Quality Violations	0
Length of Waters of the U.S. Disturbed (feet)	1,415
Wetlands Displaced (acres)	0.05
Floodplains Crossed (acres)	0
Wild and Scenic Rivers Impacted	0
Adverse Hydrologic Impacts	None
Adverse Wildlife Impacts	None
Threatened and Endangered Species Impacts	None
NRHP Eligible Historic Properties within Area of Potential Effect (number of properties)	3
NRHP Eligible Historic Properties Adversely Affected by Preferred Alternative	1
Hazardous Material Sites Impacted (number of sites)	0
Visual Impacts	None
Indirect and Cumulative Impacts	Minor