

## ***10. References***

Many NEPA documents include a references chapter, which lists the sources that were relied upon in developing the document. The usefulness of this bibliography can be enhanced by grouping the references so that they correspond to the chapters in the main body of the document. Two versions of this approach have been used:

- *Insert chapter headings within the references chapter.* With this approach, all of the references are listed in a single chapter, but within that chapter they are grouped under headings that correspond to the chapters in the main body of the NEPA document – for example, Purpose and Need, Alternatives Considered, etc.
- *List the references at the end of each chapter.* This approach eliminates the references chapter altogether; instead, there is a separate list of references at the end of each chapter in the main body of the NEPA document.

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# References List Is Organized by Chapter of the EIS

- CO: I-70 PEIS
- OR: OR 62 FEIS

**Techniques to note:**

- the references section is organized by chapter of the NEPA document, making it easier to locate references applicable to a specific chapter.

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## Techniques to note:

- the references section is organized by chapter of the NEPA document, making it easier to locate references applicable to a specific chapter

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# References Listed in Each Chapter

- OH: Opportunity Corridor DEIS - Important References Listed at Beginning of the Impacts Chapter
- UT: West Davis Corridor DEIS - References List Included at the End of Each Chapter

**Figure 4-2: Chapter 4 Resources<sup>2</sup>**

- OEPA Drinking Water Source Protection Areas and Public Water System Wells and Intakes Map, Cuyahoga County, Ohio (Ohio 2009, printed January 2013);
- Opportunity Corridor Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) Screening (November 2009);
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- Opportunity Corridor Indirect and Cumulative Effects Assessment Technical Memorandum (July 2012);
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- Opportunity Corridor Qualitative Mobile Source Air Toxics Analysis Report (November 2012);
- Phase I Archaeological Resource Review and Disturbance Assessment for the Proposed Opportunity Corridor Project (November 2012);
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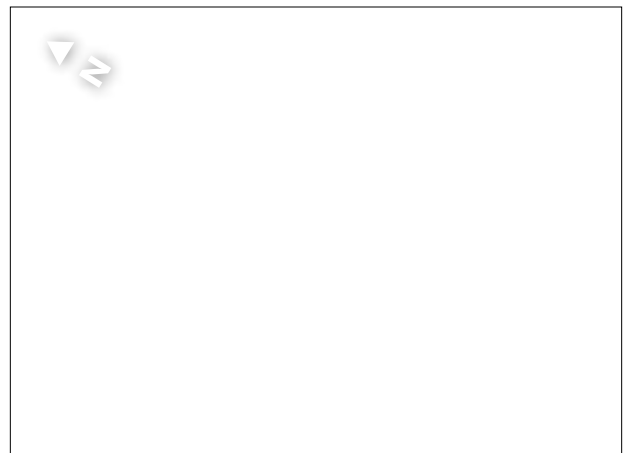
<sup>2</sup> These documents are incorporated by reference into this DEIS.

the study area does not include farmland or agricultural activity; however, it does include a number of neighborhoods and human resources such as homes, businesses, churches, schools, parks, recreation centers, historic properties, public transportation facilities, and other transportation features.

As noted in Chapter 3, the No-Build Alternative does not meet the purpose and need for the Cleveland Opportunity Corridor project. As a result, it was not recommended as a reasonable alternative. However, the No-Build Alternative is discussed throughout this chapter as a way to compare the impacts, benefits and costs of the preferred alternative.

**WHAT DOES THE STUDY AREA LOOK LIKE?**

The study area consists of a mix of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational land uses (Figure 4-3). In general, land use varies from parcel to parcel (Figure 4-4, page 4-3). For example, residential properties are located next to industrial properties. Mixing very different land uses very close to one another does not usually work well because the land owners have different goals and objectives. When this occurs, the land uses are called “incompatible.” The Cleveland Opportunity Corridor study area is filled with incompatible land



▲ Figure 4-3: The study area consists of varying land uses including residential, commercial, industrial and recreational properties.

**Techniques to note:**  
- references are listed directly within each chapter.

# Chapter 6: Environmental Justice

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## 6.1 Introduction

*Environmental justice* is a term used to describe the fair and equitable treatment of minority and low-income people with regard to federally funded projects and activities. *Fair treatment* means that no minority or low-income population should be forced to shoulder a disproportionately high share of negative environmental effects. Fair treatment also includes meaningful involvement and opportunities for minority and low-income people to participate in the decision-making process.

This chapter describes the location and concentration of any environmental justice populations in the West Davis Corridor (WDC) study area as well as the expected impacts of the WDC alternatives on environmental justice populations based on the best available data. The impact analysis includes both direct impacts, such as relocations, and indirect impacts, such as impacts to facilities or services that support environmental justice populations.

**What is environmental justice?**

*Environmental justice* is a term used to describe the fair and equitable treatment of minority and low-income people with regard to federally funded projects and activities.

## 6.5 References

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