A. INTRODUCTION

Environmental justice is the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, disability, or income, including tribal persons, with respect to both positive and negative environmental and health impacts of a project. This environmental justice analysis assesses the potential for the Proposed Project to result in environmental and health effects on minority and low-income populations as well as disadvantaged communities and environmental justice populations (collectively referred to in this chapter as "Environmental Justice Populations"). This analysis has also been prepared to meet Federal requirements found at Executive Order (EO) 13045: *Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks*. Additionally, this analysis has been prepared to meet New York State Environmental Conservation Law (ECL) Section 8-0109(2)(k) (requiring EISs to assess potential impacts on disadvantaged communities).

As discussed in **Chapter 02.0, "Project Alternatives,"** there are three feasible alternatives under consideration for implementation of the Proposed Project. These include: Alternative 2 – the Rezoning Alternative; Alternative 3 – the Non-Rezoning Alternative; and Alternative 4 – the Midblock Bulk Alternative. A discussion of Alternative 5 – the Rehabilitation and Infill Alternative, which has been determined to be infeasible, is presented in **Chapter 05.22, "Rehabilitation and Infill Alternative Analysis."** Refer to **Chapter 04.0, "Analysis Framework," Table 04.0-4** for information on the analysis approach for the three feasible alternatives for each technical area.

B. PRINCIPAL CONCLUSIONS

The Rezoning Alternative, Non-Rezoning Alternative, and the Midblock Bulk Alternative would not result in any disproportionate and adverse effects on Environmental Justice Populations. Moreover, neither alternative is expected to result in any disproportionate health and safety impacts on children and would be in compliance with EO 13045: *Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks.* Additionally, the Proposed Project would not cause or increase a disproportionate pollution burden on disadvantaged communities. Rather, these alternatives are expected to improve quality of life for the Environmental Justice Populations on the Project Sites. Additional development would occur on both Project Sites, including new mixed-income buildings containing permanently affordable housing DUs and market-rate DUs. The new buildings would offer enhanced layouts, ventilation, electric-powered heating and hot water systems, efficient energy systems, resident controlled in-unit heating and cooling, new appliances in every apartment, common area amenities, and resident rooftop space. The Proposed Project would address the critical shortage of housing in New York City with development in close proximity to public transportation. These alternatives would introduce improved accessory open spaces on the Project Sites with new recreational amenities. The Proposed Project would also introduce new commercial spaces, and additional community facility spaces on the Project Sites,

which would benefit Project Site residents, as well as the surrounding community, adding amenities that are currently lacking or under-supplied in the area.

C. METHODOLOGY

The assessment of environmental justice for the Proposed Project involves four basic steps:

1. Identify the area where the Proposed Project may cause significant and adverse effects (i.e., the study area);
2. Compile race and ethnicity and poverty status data for the study area and identify minority or low-income communities, as well as disadvantaged communities;
3. Identify the Proposed Project's potential significant adverse effects on minority and low-income and disadvantaged communities; and
4. Evaluate the Proposed Projects potential significant adverse effects on minority and low-income and disadvantaged communities relative to its overall effects to determine whether any potential significant adverse effects on those communities would be disproportionate.

Delineation of the Environmental Justice Study Area

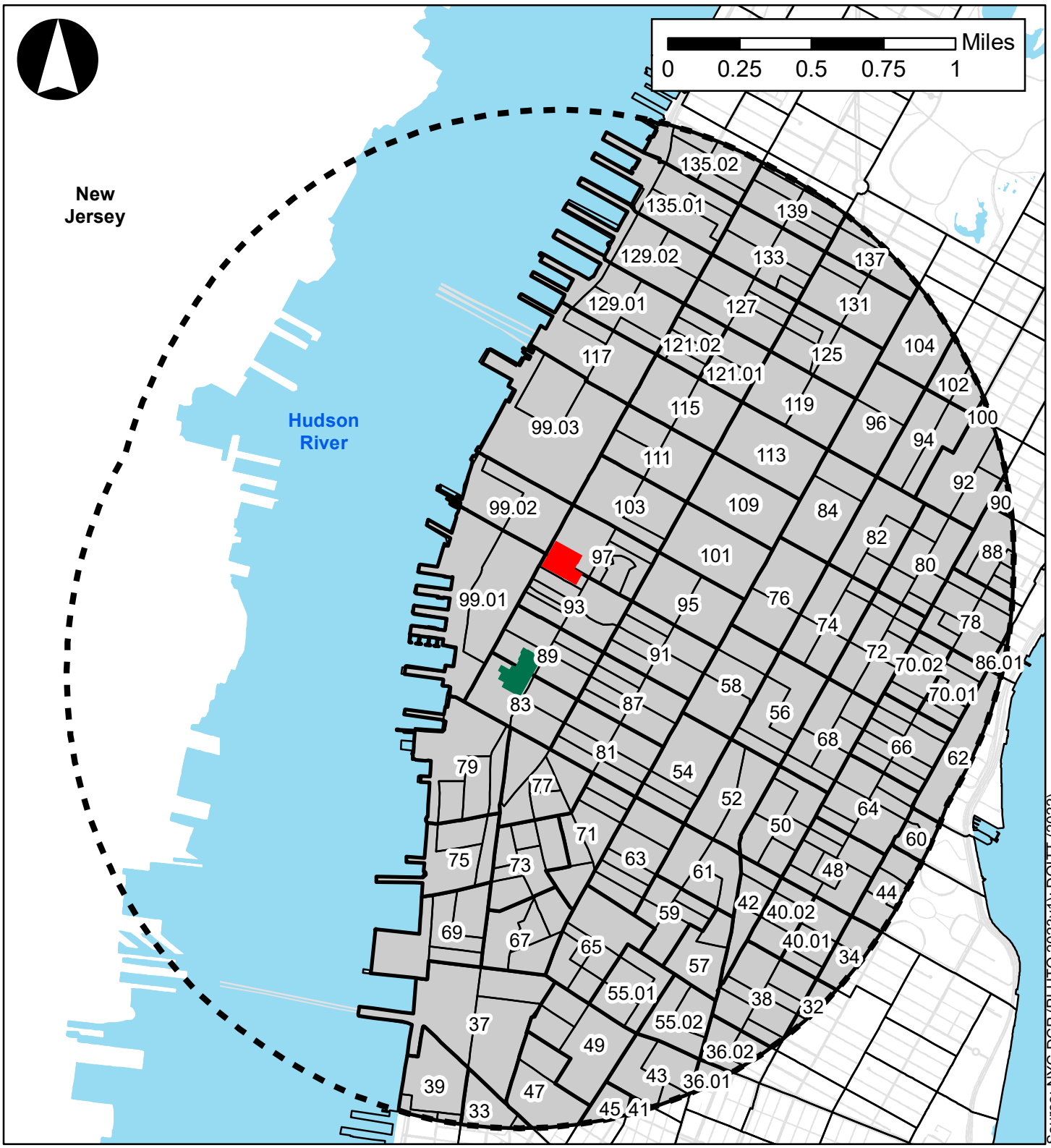
In accordance with the applicable Federal and State guidance on environmental justice, a study area was established to account for the area where the Proposed Project may have potential effects. As illustrated in **Figure 05.20-1**, the Project Sites include the Fulton Houses and the Elliott-Chelsea Houses campuses, which are both owned and maintained by the New York City Housing Authority (NYCHA), and encompass portions of six blocks in the Chelsea neighborhood of Manhattan Community District (CD) 4. The environmental justice study area encompasses the area most likely to be affected by the Proposed Project and the analysis considers the areas where potential impacts resulting from construction and operation of development facilitated by the Proposed Project could occur. As such, the study area includes the combined extent of all study areas from all chapters within this EIS. The environmental justice study area therefore includes all census block groups within 1.5-miles of the Project Sites (within Manhattan), consistent with other impact analyses included in the EIS. It is recognized that the 1.5-mile study area includes the largest possible area where potential impacts may occur (e.g., childcare and transportation impacts) and that not all potential impacts would extend to the 1.5-mile boundary. As shown in **Figure 05.20-1**, the environmental justice study area includes 321 census block groups in Manhattan.

Identification of Minority & Low-Income Populations

For this analysis, data on race, ethnicity, and poverty status was gathered from the US Census *American Community Survey (ACS) 2018–2022 Five-Year Estimates* for the census block groups within the study area. For comparison purposes, data was also compiled for the study area as a whole for Manhattan, and for New York City. Based on ACS data (detailed below), potential environmental justice areas are identified as follows (see also **Table 05.20-1**):

- ***Minority communities:*** Minorities include American Indians or Alaskan Natives, Asian and Pacific Islanders, African Americans or Black persons, and Hispanic persons. This

Environmental Justice Study Area



Legend

- Elliott-Chelsea Houses Project Site
- Fulton Houses Project Site
- 1.5-Mile Radius
- 10 Census Tracts within 1.5-Mile Radius
- Census Block Groups within 1.5-Mile Radius

environmental justice analysis also considers minority populations to include persons who identified themselves as being either "some other race" or "two or more races." CEQ guidance requires minority communities to be identified either where the minority population exceeds 50 percent, or where the minority population percentage is meaningfully greater than the minority population in the comparison areas. In Manhattan, the minority population is approximately 54.4 percent of the total population.[1]

- ***Low-income communities:*** The percentage of individuals living below the poverty level in each census block group, available in the ACS 2018-2022 Five-Year Estimates, is used to identify low-income populations. The ACS 2018–2022 Five-Year Estimates reports a 15.8 percent Manhattan poverty rate (i.e., approximately 15.8 percent of the total population in Manhattan is living below the Federal poverty threshold).[2] Therefore, this analysis conservatively considers any census block group with a low-income population percentage that is greater than in Manhattan (i.e., exceeds 15.8 percent) to be a low-income community.

Identification of Disadvantaged Communities

New York State's Climate Act (detailed further in **Section D** below) charged the Climate Justice Working Group (CJWG) with the development of criteria to identify disadvantaged communities in the State in order to ensure that frontline and otherwise underserved communities benefit from the State's transition to cleaner, greener sources of energy, reduced pollution and cleaner air, and economic opportunities. In March 2023, the CJWG finalized the disadvantaged communities criteria, which include 45 indicators that represent the environmental burdens or climate change risks within a community, and population characteristics and health vulnerabilities that can contribute to more severe adverse effects of climate change. Each Census Tract was scored based on relative burden, risk, vulnerability, or sensitivity. Specifically, the percentile ranks of the indicators for each Census Tract were combined to produce a value measuring a Census Tract's relative level of "Environmental Burdens and Climate Change Risks" as well as "Population Characteristics and Health Vulnerabilities" relative to other Census Tracts. Census Tracts with higher scores relative to other Census Tracts statewide or to their region (i.e., New York City) were identified as Disadvantaged Communities or DACs.

NYSDEC's proposed Disadvantaged Community Assessment Tool (DACAT) compares three scores (Combined Score, Burden Component Score, and Vulnerability Component Score) for each Census Tract to non-DAC comparison scenarios (statewide urban, statewide rural, and urban/rural for each of the ten regions). The DACAT then selects the lowest score in each of the comparison scenarios, called the "aggregate denominator." It also displays the percent difference between the three scores and the statewide mean or median for each. The DACAT compares the three scores with the identified aggregate denominators. If the Combined Score is 25 percent higher than its aggregate denominator, and one or both the Burden and Vulnerability Component Scores are 35 percent higher than their aggregate denominators, then DACAT highlights the Census Tract as having comparatively higher existing burdens or vulnerabilities. This indicates an increased likelihood that a proposed action may have a moderate or large impact on the DAC. If the

[1] New York City Department of City Planning, *2018-2022 ACS Five-Year Estimates,* Population FactFinder, https://popfactfinder.planning.nyc.gov/.
[2] Ibid.

conditions above are not met, then the DACAT highlights the Census Tract as having comparatively lower existing burdens or vulnerabilities, and therefore a decreased likelihood that a proposed action may have a moderate or large impact on the DAC.

As illustrated in **Figure 05.20-2**[3], the southern two blocks of the Fulton Houses Project Site (Blocks 714 and 715) and the northern block of the Elliott-Chelsea Houses Project Site (Block 724) are located in Census Tracts that meet the disadvantaged community criteria (Census Tracts 83 and 97, respectively). Both of these Census Tracts are in DACs with "higher burdens and vulnerabilities." The northern two blocks of the Fulton Houses Project Site (Blocks 716 and 717) and southern block of the Elliott-Chelsea Houses Project Site (Block 723) are not located in Census Tracts that meet the disadvantaged community criteria (Census Tracts 89 and 93, respectively). In total, the 1.5-mile study area includes 17 Census Tracts identified as DACs and 73 Census Tracts not identified as DACs.

Additionally, it should be noted that New York City's identified Environmental Justice Areas are identical to New York State's disadvantaged communities presented in **Figure 05.20-2**. As such, the analyses and conclusions regarding disproportionate and adverse effects on NYC-identified Environmental Justice Areas would also apply to NYS-identified disadvantaged communities, as required by SEQRA.[4]

D. AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

Regulatory Context

State Regulations and Guidelines

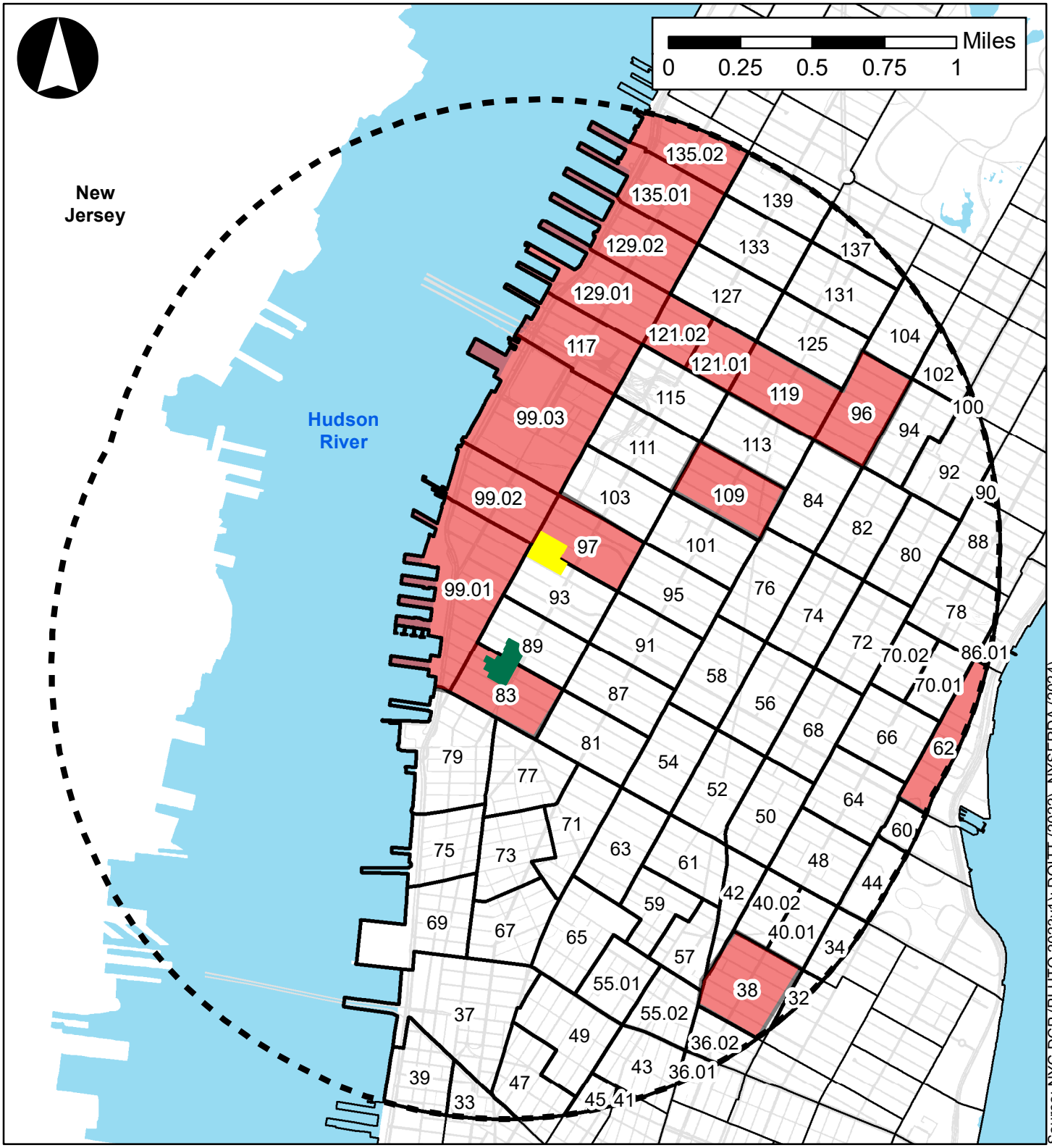
New York State's Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act (CLCPA)

In July 2019, New York State enacted the CLCPA, which established statewide greenhouse gas (GHG) emission limits representing a 40 percent reduction from 1990 levels by 2030, and an 85 percent reduction from 1990 levels by 2050. Among other requirements to meet the State's emission reduction goals, the CLCPA directs State agencies to determine if their decisions are consistent with the statewide GHG emission limits established by the CLCPA in the Environmental Conservation Law (ECL) Article 75 as well as ensure that decisions shall not disproportionately burden disadvantaged communities. As discussed further in **Chapter 05.15,** the Proposed Project would not result in significant adverse impacts related to GHG and climate change. It would be consistent with the City's GHG emissions reduction goals and laws and City and State policies and regulations regarding adaptation to climate change.

[3] New York State Energy Research and Development Authority, *Disadvantaged Communities,* 2024. https://www.nyserda.ny.gov/ny/Disadvantaged-Communities.

[4] Please note that these areas are different than the 1.5-mile environmental justice study area detailed above and illustrated in **Figure 05.20-1**.

Disadvantaged Communities in the Study Area



Legend

- Elliott-Chelsea Houses Project Site
- Fulton Houses Project Site
- Environmental Justice Study Area
- Disadvantaged Communities within 1.5-Mile Radius
- 10 Census Tracts within 1.5-Mile Radius

New York State's Cumulative Impacts Bill and NYSDEC Environmental Conservation Law (ECL) Section 8-0109

The State's Cumulative Impacts Bill amends SEQRA to require analysis of cumulative impacts on disadvantaged communities in order to prevent the approval of projects that would increase disproportionate and/or inequitable pollution burdens on disadvantaged communities. As of December 30, 2024, NYS ECL Section 8-0109(2)(k): *Preparation of Environmental Impact Statement*, requires EISs to include a detailed statement of the "effects of any proposed action on disadvantaged communities, including whether the action may cause or increase a disproportionate pollution burden on a disadvantaged community." The 2021 *CTM* predates these revisions to the ECL and does not provide guidance regarding the scope of this analysis. On January 29, 2025, the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) proposed draft revisions to its SEQRA regulations (6 NYCRR Part 617) to implement this new statutory provision. This assessment considers the impacts that have been identified pursuant to the *CTM* as well as applicable guidance from NYSDEC in determining whether the Proposed Actions would result in disproportionate impacts on disadvantaged communities.

As discussed in **Section C** above and illustrated in **Figure 05.20-2**, portions of the Project Sites are located within identified disadvantaged communities. As discussed further below and in **Chapter 05.15,** the Proposed Project would not result in significant adverse impacts related to GHG and would be consistent with the City's GHG emissions reduction goals and laws.

City Regulations and Guidelines

New York City Local Laws 60 and 64

The Environmental Justice New York City (EJNYC) initiative represents the Mayor's Office of Climate and Environmental Justice (MOCEJ)'s implementation of the City's landmark environmental justice legislation, Local Laws 60 and 64 of 2017. These laws establish foundational requirements to guide the City's efforts to advance environmental justice in New York City, including the development of the EJNYC Report and EJNYC Mapping Tool, as well as the forthcoming publication of the EJNYC Plan. Together, these efforts will accomplish two objectives: (1) to develop a study that provides New Yorkers with an understanding of present-day systemic environmental inequities in the City, and (2) to develop a robust plan that effectively advances environmental justice and embeds equity and environmental justice considerations into the City's decision-making processes.

In the EJNYC Report, the term "Environmental Justice Area" denotes a geographic area that has experienced disproportionate negative impacts from environmental pollution due to historical and existing social inequities without equal protection and enforcement of environmental laws and regulations. The report identifies the City's Environmental Justice Areas using the State's disadvantaged communities designation, detailed above in **Section C** and illustrated in **Figure 05.20-2**.

Study Area Characteristics

The race, ethnicity and poverty characteristics of the study area are summarized in **Table 05.20-1** and described below. In this table, blue shading indicates a low-income block group, green shading indicates a minority block group, and red shading indicates both a low-income and minority block group.

Table 05.20-1: Study Area Race, Ethnicity, and Poverty

Census Tract	Census Block Group	Total Pop.	Race and Ethnicity*										Total Minority (%)	Poverty Status (%)
			White	%	Black	%	Asian	%	His-panic	%	Other	%		
32	1	1,853	1,415	76.4	69	3.7	47	2.5	170	9.2	97	5.2	20.7	16.8
32	2	815	683	83.8	0	0.0	23	2.8	80	9.8	0	0.0	12.6	29.3
32	3	2,148	1,593	74.2	26	1.2	266	12.4	206	9.6	57	2.7	25.8	8.9
32	4	662	441	66.6	0	0.0	192	29.0	29	4.4	0	0.0	33.4	18.4
33	1	884	524	59.3	0	0.0	98	11.1	181	20.5	52	5.9	37.4	0.2
33	2	1,577	1,327	84.1	0	0.0	48	3.0	0	0.0	26	1.6	4.7	0.0
34	3	1,776	1,469	82.7	0	0.0	150	8.4	157	8.8	0	0.0	17.3	1.8
34	4	1,456	936	64.3	134	9.2	267	18.3	119	8.2	0	0.0	35.7	30.6
36.01	3	986	344	34.9	40	4.1	315	31.9	235	23.8	21	2.1	62.0	26.5
36.02	1	1,344	1,191	88.6	10	0.7	25	1.9	71	5.3	47	3.5	11.4	17.0
36.02	2	2,065	914	44.3	380	18.4	423	20.5	312	15.1	9	0.4	54.4	32.2
37	1	1,508	1,024	67.9	0	0.0	408	27.1	57	3.8	19	1.3	32.1	5.2
37	2	981	705	71.9	24	2.4	0	0.0	252	25.7	0	0.0	28.1	6.6
37	3	891	554	62.2	14	1.6	202	22.7	11	1.2	59	6.6	32.1	0.0
38	1	1,387	765	55.2	58	4.2	205	14.8	313	22.6	46	3.3	44.8	37.0
38	2	444	292	65.8	0	0.0	118	26.6	34	7.7	0	0.0	34.2	0.0
38	3	1,519	472	31.1	576	37.9	383	25.2	31	2.0	20	1.3	66.5	22.1
38	4	1,584	985	62.2	81	5.1	171	10.8	347	21.9	0	0.0	37.8	18.3
38	5	1,642	969	59.0	0	0.0	78	4.8	554	33.7	41	2.5	41.0	23.1
38	6	779	555	71.2	11	1.4	110	14.1	50	6.4	0	0.0	22.0	7.2
38	7	844	519	61.5	43	5.1	236	28.0	46	5.5	0	0.0	38.5	31.4
39	1	2,794	1702	60.9	0	0.0	617	22.1	407	14.6	63	2.3	38.9	8.9
39	2	1,650	1087	65.9	0	0.0	261	15.8	296	17.9	6	0.4	34.1	17.3
39	3	1,493	582	39.0	7	0.5	677	45.3	36	2.4	118	7.9	56.1	4.2
40.01	1	796	507	63.7	0	0.0	28	3.5	243	30.5	18	2.3	36.3	27.5
40.01	2	853	598	70.1	18	2.1	72	8.4	104	12.2	0	0.0	22.7	6.3
40.01	3	1,386	971	70.1	28	2.0	97	7.0	136	9.8	129	9.3	28.1	6.4
40.02	1	1,833	1,296	70.7	12	0.7	307	16.7	218	11.9	0	0.0	29.3	41.2
40.02	2	742	385	51.9	0	0.0	166	22.4	84	11.3	107	14.4	48.1	6.1
40.02	3	2,074	1,031	49.7	163	7.9	339	16.3	215	10.4	326	15.7	50.3	2.2
40.02	4	1,418	668	47.1	179	12.6	264	18.6	218	15.4	63	4.4	51.1	4.1
41	6	1,153	757	65.7	65	5.6	168	14.6	147	12.7	16	1.4	34.3	5.8
42	1	1,105	867	78.5	9	0.8	109	9.9	77	7.0	6	0.5	18.2	18.1
42	2	1,975	897	45.4	79	4.0	551	27.9	245	12.4	171	8.7	53.0	3.3
42	3	2,163	847	39.2	263	12.2	624	28.8	368	17.0	40	1.8	59.9	14.3
43	1	1,372	1,132	82.5	0	0.0	125	9.1	84	6.1	31	2.3	17.5	22.3

Census Tract	Census Block Group	Total Pop.	Race and Ethnicity*										Total Minority (%)	Poverty Status (%)
			White	%	Black	%	Asian	%	His-panic	%	Other	%		
43	2	1,037	159	15.3	32	3.1	221	21.3	565	54.5	60	5.8	84.7	28.5
43	3	1,085	660	60.8	0	0.0	228	21.0	101	9.3	64	5.9	36.2	11.4
44	4	2,439	1,845	75.6	0	0.0	249	10.2	143	5.9	128	5.2	21.3	0.0
44	5	1,674	1,264	75.5	0	0.0	99	5.9	216	12.9	37	2.2	21.0	7.4
44	8	1,490	1,237	83.0	0	0.0	56	3.8	151	10.1	0	0.0	13.9	3.8
44	9	1,904	1,406	73.8	139	7.3	55	2.9	209	11.0	95	5.0	26.2	4.2
45	1	1,226	860	70.1	27	2.2	209	17.0	80	6.5	50	4.1	29.9	11.5
47	1	813	516	63.5	0	0.0	192	23.6	105	12.9	0	0.0	36.5	8.5
47	2	1,653	1,405	85.0	0	0.0	134	8.1	28	1.7	56	3.4	13.2	4.9
48	1	1,146	778	67.9	0	0.0	297	25.9	56	4.9	0	0.0	30.8	0.8
48	2	1,295	886	68.4	35	2.7	255	19.7	46	3.6	73	5.6	31.6	6.9
48	3	484	411	84.9	19	3.9	37	7.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	11.6	0.0
48	4	1,325	897	67.7	79	6.0	148	11.2	194	14.6	7	0.5	32.3	12.1
48	5	1,419	836	58.9	99	7.0	271	19.1	188	13.2	12	0.8	40.2	17.7
48	6	744	461	62.0	43	5.8	186	25.0	48	6.5	6	0.8	38.0	15.5
48	7	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
49	1	2,100	1,670	79.5	32	1.5	293	14.0	105	5.0	0	0.0	20.5	4.7
49	2	1,270	1,003	79.0	0	0.0	99	7.8	168	13.2	0	0.0	21.0	2.5
49	3	953	703	73.8	3	0.3	103	10.8	144	15.1	0	0.0	26.2	18.7
50	1	853	710	83.2	14	1.6	48	5.6	13	1.5	68	8.0	16.8	11.5
50	2	867	568	65.5	0	0.0	216	24.9	0	0.0	83	9.6	34.5	0.9
50	3	885	720	81.4	0	0.0	67	7.6	98	11.1	0	0.0	18.6	9.4
50	4	1,322	960	72.6	59	4.5	235	17.8	0	0.0	68	5.1	27.4	5.1
50	5	965	651	67.5	0	0.0	299	31.0	0	0.0	15	1.6	32.5	0.0
52	1	752	618	82.2	13	1.7	57	7.6	36	4.8	20	2.7	16.8	24.1
52	2	2,376	1,341	56.4	120	5.1	447	18.8	243	10.2	130	5.5	39.6	2.8
54	1	1,634	1,098	67.2	33	2.0	240	14.7	263	16.1	0	0.0	32.8	5.9
54	2	1,209	723	59.8	27	2.2	362	29.9	92	7.6	5	0.4	40.2	14.3
54	3	1,870	1,438	76.9	47	2.5	154	8.2	79	4.2	152	8.1	23.1	3.6
55.01	1	1,686	1,027	60.9	16	0.9	504	29.9	92	5.5	37	2.2	38.5	13.5
55.01	2	2,121	1,041	49.1	0	0.0	719	33.9	216	10.2	145	6.8	50.9	26.7
55.01	3	1,180	628	53.2	258	21.9	144	12.2	125	10.6	25	2.1	46.8	0.0
55.02	1	562	428	76.2	11	2.0	93	16.5	30	5.3	0	0.0	23.8	6.8
55.02	2	1,356	786	58.0	42	3.1	261	19.2	222	16.4	45	3.3	42.0	13.1
56	1	2,374	905	38.1	242	10.2	235	9.9	750	31.6	116	4.9	56.6	31.0
56	2	801	567	70.8	0	0.0	156	19.5	22	2.7	56	7.0	29.2	2.2
56	3	1,144	959	83.8	29	2.5	11	1.0	79	6.9	66	5.8	16.2	1.8

Census Tract	Census Block Group	Total Pop.	Race and Ethnicity*										Total Minority (%)	Poverty Status (%)
			White	%	Black	%	Asian	%	His-panic	%	Other	%		
57	1	1,094	950	86.8	0	0.0	70	6.4	9	0.8	39	3.6	10.8	4.7
57	2	1,863	1,542	82.8	20	1.1	199	10.7	58	3.1	35	1.9	16.7	3.8
58	1	1,403	673	48.0	325	23.2	177	12.6	143	10.2	0	0.0	46.0	26.2
58	2	1,623	692	42.6	0	0.0	600	37.0	265	16.3	26	1.6	54.9	4.6
58	3	1,211	804	66.4	0	0.0	161	13.3	115	9.5	64	5.3	28.1	2.5
59	1	1,208	1,178	97.5	14	1.2	0	0.0	16	1.3	0	0.0	2.5	1.0
59	2	309	301	97.4	0	0.0	8	2.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	2.6	0.0
59	3	2,115	1,270	60.0	165	7.8	336	15.9	273	12.9	60	2.8	39.4	1.1
59	4	579	316	54.6	0	0.0	205	35.4	20	3.5	0	0.0	38.9	5.0
59	5	790	710	89.9	0	0.0	47	5.9	33	4.2	0	0.0	10.1	8.1
60	1	2,012	1,398	69.5	58	2.9	191	9.5	232	11.5	75	3.7	27.6	2.1
60	2	1,951	1,276	65.4	0	0.0	285	14.6	240	12.3	136	7.0	33.9	5.8
61	1	2,380	1,536	64.5	144	6.1	304	12.8	317	13.3	79	3.3	35.5	6.4
61	2	1,444	681	47.2	86	6.0	539	37.3	129	8.9	9	0.6	52.8	7.4
61	3	1,394	785	56.3	92	6.6	397	28.5	56	4.0	57	4.1	43.2	0.0
62	1	1,883	546	29.0	695	36.9	233	12.4	389	20.7	7	0.4	70.3	52.1
63	1	1,949	1,528	78.4	48	2.5	147	7.5	191	9.8	35	1.8	21.6	3.8
63	2	793	688	86.8	6	0.8	38	4.8	17	2.1	44	5.5	13.2	3.4
63	3	1,545	1,271	82.3	0	0.0	54	3.5	176	11.4	36	2.3	17.2	2.6
63	4	897	713	79.5	21	2.3	91	10.1	21	2.3	51	5.7	20.5	0.0
63	5	615	599	97.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	16	2.6	0	0.0	2.6	19.0
64	1	1,852	1,088	58.7	126	6.8	340	18.4	230	12.4	68	3.7	41.3	1.8
64	2	1,348	894	66.3	13	1.0	190	14.1	251	18.6	0	0.0	33.7	30.3
64	3	360	339	94.2	0	0.0	21	5.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	5.8	0.3
64	4	1,613	966	59.9	336	20.8	83	5.1	83	5.1	145	9.0	40.1	37.9
64	5	1,634	1,338	81.9	3	0.2	151	9.2	142	8.7	0	0.0	18.1	5.6
64	6	706	503	71.2	132	18.7	39	5.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	24.2	0.0
65	1	1,949	1,357	69.6	86	4.4	168	8.6	297	15.2	41	2.1	30.4	5.6
65	2	1,296	879	67.8	79	6.1	186	14.4	109	8.4	43	3.3	32.2	13.8
65	3	856	762	89.0	43	5.0	29	3.4	22	2.6	0	0.0	11.0	9.2
65	4	1,057	913	86.4	0	0.0	114	10.8	13	1.2	5	0.5	12.5	10.5
65	5	930	813	87.4	0	0.0	117	12.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	12.6	0.0
66	1	1,779	1,024	57.6	0	0.0	288	16.2	401	22.5	66	3.7	42.4	7.6
66	2	1,068	334	31.3	0	0.0	607	56.8	0	0.0	51	4.8	61.6	2.9
66	3	1,030	867	84.2	0	0.0	163	15.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	15.8	0.0
66	4	1,856	1,572	84.7	0	0.0	131	7.1	153	8.2	0	0.0	15.3	0.0
66	5	860	303	35.2	83	9.7	375	43.6	37	4.3	0	0.0	57.6	7.6

Census Tract	Census Block Group	Total Pop.	Race and Ethnicity*										Total Minority (%)	Poverty Status (%)
			White	%	Black	%	Asian	%	His-panic	%	Other	%		
66	6	809	507	62.7	157	19.4	8	1.0	5	0.6	107	13.2	34.2	10.7
66	7	2,520	868	34.4	630	25.0	476	18.9	442	17.5	104	4.1	65.6	2.7
66	8	464	316	68.1	107	23.1	0	0.0	41	8.8	0	0.0	31.9	9.7
66	9	1,229	795	64.7	0	0.0	59	4.8	342	27.8	33	2.7	35.3	31.5
67	1	1,931	1,257	65.1	154	8.0	135	7.0	240	12.4	62	3.2	30.6	3.1
67	2	1,308	1,149	87.8	8	0.6	85	6.5	41	3.1	9	0.7	10.9	4.4
67	3	867	643	74.2	2	0.2	11	1.3	211	24.3	0	0.0	25.8	0.9
67	4	914	806	88.2	0	0.0	60	6.6	36	3.9	12	1.3	11.8	3.9
68	1	1,179	737	62.5	301	25.5	0	0.0	120	10.2	21	1.8	37.5	9.1
68	2	635	480	75.6	0	0.0	155	24.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	24.4	3.8
68	3	882	662	75.1	0	0.0	174	19.7	0	0.0	46	5.2	24.9	7.0
68	4	1,669	690	41.3	345	20.7	260	15.6	374	22.4	0	0.0	58.7	26.9
68	5	1,067	701	65.7	0	0.0	301	28.2	65	6.1	0	0.0	34.3	12.0
68	6	1,833	1,217	66.4	89	4.9	121	6.6	181	9.9	225	12.3	33.6	11.9
69	0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
69	1	1,275	882	69.2	16	1.3	153	12.0	169	13.3	0	0.0	26.5	10.4
69	2	1,216	966	79.4	17	1.4	79	6.5	90	7.4	44	3.6	18.9	1.2
69	3	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
69	4	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70.01	1	467	313	67.0	30	6.4	124	26.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	33.0	0.4
70.01	2	1,440	1,158	80.4	32	2.2	109	7.6	47	3.3	94	6.5	19.6	2.6
70.01	3	771	701	90.9	8	1.0	30	3.9	32	4.2	0	0.0	9.1	1.8
70.01	4	1,250	1,092	87.4	0	0.0	76	6.1	0	0.0	82	6.6	12.6	3.4
70.02	1	833	469	56.3	160	19.2	82	9.8	87	10.4	35	4.2	43.7	1.8
70.02	2	972	478	49.2	0	0.0	385	39.6	55	5.7	54	5.6	50.8	16.4
70.02	3	1,287	757	58.8	107	8.3	189	14.7	202	15.7	32	2.5	41.2	10.5
70.02	4	565	425	75.2	0	0.0	61	10.8	68	12.0	0	0.0	22.8	2.7
71	1	700	448	64.0	99	14.1	64	9.1	69	9.9	20	2.9	36.0	28.4
71	2	1,522	916	60.2	13	0.9	318	20.9	214	14.1	61	4.0	39.8	0.1
71	3	912	613	67.2	15	1.6	52	5.7	232	25.4	0	0.0	32.8	2.2
71	4	917	793	86.5	52	5.7	54	5.9	18	2.0	0	0.0	13.5	10.6
71	5	944	827	87.6	83	8.8	0	0.0	21	2.2	13	1.4	12.4	0.0
72	1	869	447	51.4	0	0.0	330	38.0	59	6.8	33	3.8	48.6	3.8
72	2	843	754	89.4	0	0.0	89	10.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	10.6	0.0
72	3	1,232	932	75.6	69	5.6	210	17.0	14	1.1	7	0.6	24.4	8.1
72	4	1,242	647	52.1	43	3.5	437	35.2	68	5.5	47	3.8	47.9	18.5
72	5	1,493	918	61.5	0	0.0	199	13.3	119	8.0	216	14.5	35.8	4.4

Census Tract	Census Block Group	Total Pop.	Race and Ethnicity*										Total Minority (%)	Poverty Status (%)
			White	%	Black	%	Asian	%	His-panic	%	Other	%		
72	6	419	327	78.0	0	0.0	51	12.2	41	9.8	0	0.0	22.0	0.0
72	7	937	556	59.3	117	12.5	66	7.0	64	6.8	134	14.3	40.7	6.4
73	1	816	581	71.2	31	3.8	145	17.8	59	7.2	0	0.0	28.8	5.4
73	2	775	696	89.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	79	10.2	0	0.0	10.2	0.0
73	3	939	800	85.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	97	10.3	42	4.5	14.8	13.4
73	4	951	758	79.7	1	0.1	124	13.0	28	2.9	40	4.2	20.3	8.0
73	5	778	389	50.0	0	0.0	85	10.9	304	39.1	0	0.0	50.0	0.0
73	6	1,424	1,030	72.3	123	8.6	0	0.0	271	19.0	0	0.0	27.7	18.1
74	1	1,156	788	68.2	105	9.1	185	16.0	71	6.1	7	0.6	31.8	5.2
74	2	1,077	841	78.1	0	0.0	170	15.8	66	6.1	0	0.0	21.9	2.7
74	3	921	717	77.9	69	7.5	33	3.6	97	10.5	5	0.5	22.1	17.6
74	4	748	558	74.6	4	0.5	92	12.3	65	8.7	12	1.6	23.1	7.5
74	5	1,154	645	55.9	39	3.4	438	38.0	19	1.6	13	1.1	44.1	16.4
75	0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75	1	1,600	1,248	78.0	10	0.6	119	7.4	110	6.9	99	6.2	21.1	10.5
75	2	1,556	1,250	80.3	66	4.2	92	5.9	31	2.0	65	4.2	16.3	3.1
75	3	536	431	80.4	29	5.4	0	0.0	63	11.8	13	2.4	19.6	11.8
76	1	1,913	643	33.6	84	4.4	767	40.1	290	15.2	58	3.0	62.7	17.5
76	2	529	402	76.0	0	0.0	87	16.4	36	6.8	4	0.8	24.0	0.0
77	1	1,372	911	66.4	2	0.1	95	6.9	50	3.6	314	22.9	33.6	14.5
77	2	916	832	90.8	34	3.7	20	2.2	17	1.9	0	0.0	7.8	7.9
77	3	1,141	991	86.9	0	0.0	16	1.4	70	6.1	64	5.6	13.1	6.7
77	4	1,417	1,193	84.2	0	0.0	35	2.5	149	10.5	40	2.8	15.8	0.0
77	5	860	685	79.7	0	0.0	1	0.1	92	10.7	24	2.8	13.6	4.4
78	1	1,195	408	34.1	64	5.4	374	31.3	349	29.2	0	0.0	65.9	1.9
78	2	778	505	64.9	0	0.0	96	12.3	31	4.0	107	13.8	30.1	0.0
78	3	846	420	49.6	0	0.0	164	19.4	194	22.9	54	6.4	48.7	3.1
78	4	1,711	1,065	62.2	0	0.0	206	12.0	307	17.9	108	6.3	36.3	3.3
78	5	1,130	925	81.9	17	1.5	70	6.2	97	8.6	1	0.1	16.4	4.0
78	6	1,712	535	31.3	0	0.0	631	36.9	530	31.0	16	0.9	68.8	0.0
78	7	1,651	426	25.8	34	2.1	626	37.9	370	22.4	29	1.8	64.1	12.2
79	1	1,097	587	53.5	0	0.0	14	1.3	496	45.2	0	0.0	46.5	0.0
79	2	988	843	85.3	0	0.0	39	3.9	44	4.5	62	6.3	14.7	15.3
79	3	1,116	928	83.2	0	0.0	52	4.7	106	9.5	30	2.7	16.8	13.0
79	4	1,010	775	76.7	0	0.0	90	8.9	83	8.2	62	6.1	23.3	1.4
80	1	1,184	650	54.9	194	16.4	202	17.1	138	11.7	0	0.0	45.1	20.1
80	2	747	558	74.7	118	15.8	34	4.6	17	2.3	20	2.7	25.3	0.0

Census Tract	Census Block Group	Total Pop.	Race and Ethnicity*										Total Minority (%)	Poverty Status (%)
			White	%	Black	%	Asian	%	His-panic	%	Other	%		
80	3	1,406	913	64.9	0	0.0	343	24.4	77	5.5	51	3.6	33.5	0.0
80	4	906	572	63.1	2	0.2	169	18.7	150	16.6	13	1.4	36.9	4.9
80	6	894	662	74.0	2	0.2	129	14.4	101	11.3	0	0.0	26.0	7.4
81	1	889	483	54.3	30	3.4	25	2.8	307	34.5	0	0.0	40.7	4.7
81	2	1,501	1,154	76.9	43	2.9	173	11.5	76	5.1	55	3.7	23.1	13.5
81	3	673	549	81.6	9	1.3	62	9.2	26	3.9	27	4.0	18.4	0.0
81	4	2,046	1,700	83.1	8	0.4	178	8.7	83	4.1	77	3.8	16.9	0.7
81	5	1,096	651	59.4	15	1.4	14	1.3	416	38.0	0	0.0	40.6	5.9
81	6	434	379	87.3	28	6.5	19	4.4	8	1.8	0	0.0	12.7	5.4
82	1	483	339	70.2	15	3.1	17	3.5	69	14.3	43	8.9	29.8	0.0
82	2	2,053	553	26.9	180	8.8	373	18.2	652	31.8	34	1.7	60.4	3.9
82	3	1,015	629	62.0	17	1.7	190	18.7	36	3.5	143	14.1	38.0	15.8
83	1	1,047	453	43.3	147	14.0	136	13.0	252	24.1	6	0.6	51.7	5.7
83	2	895	658	73.5	0	0.0	25	2.8	129	14.4	0	0.0	17.2	16.2
83	3	1,856	336	18.1	157	8.5	328	17.7	806	43.4	229	12.3	81.9	25.4
84	1	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
84	2	1,590	795	50.0	54	3.4	542	34.1	111	7.0	70	4.4	48.9	7.9
86.01	1	1,901	994	52.3	55	2.9	549	28.9	296	15.6	0	0.0	47.3	23.0
86.01	3	1,226	596	48.6	0	0.0	434	35.4	105	8.6	91	7.4	51.4	6.8
87	1	826	576	69.7	60	7.3	47	5.7	140	16.9	0	0.0	29.9	7.9
87	2	1,012	513	50.7	341	33.7	24	2.4	93	9.2	23	2.3	47.5	2.4
87	3	1,170	780	66.7	0	0.0	74	6.3	250	21.4	66	5.6	33.3	20.5
87	4	958	694	72.4	0	0.0	182	19.0	82	8.6	0	0.0	27.6	15.6
87	5	772	579	75.0	34	4.4	1	0.1	119	15.4	0	0.0	19.9	0.0
87	6	1,395	967	69.3	0	0.0	382	27.4	0	0.0	46	3.3	30.7	17.9
88	1	1,192	695	58.3	0	0.0	162	13.6	21	1.8	262	22.0	37.3	10.4
88	2	1,423	807	56.7	29	2.0	404	28.4	26	1.8	93	6.5	38.8	10.3
88	3	1,325	740	55.8	0	0.0	474	35.8	29	2.2	27	2.0	40.0	10.8
88	4	731	332	45.4	19	2.6	194	26.5	16	2.2	143	19.6	50.9	0.0
88	6	1,430	951	66.5	124	8.7	297	20.8	36	2.5	22	1.5	33.5	4.1
89	1	678	491	72.4	22	3.2	23	3.4	63	9.3	79	11.7	27.6	6.5
89	2	1,582	1,143	72.3	5	0.3	217	13.7	145	9.2	44	2.8	26.0	6.7
89	3	2,041	870	42.6	137	6.7	51	2.5	961	47.1	22	1.1	57.4	28.2
89	4	936	638	68.2	20	2.1	128	13.7	150	16.0	0	0.0	31.8	13.9
89	5	1,077	820	76.1	14	1.3	46	4.3	197	18.3	0	0.0	23.9	4.1
90	6	1,209	685	56.7	168	13.9	250	20.7	39	3.2	33	2.7	40.5	16.8
90	7	994	596	60.0	63	6.3	163	16.4	80	8.0	87	8.8	39.5	11.9

Census Tract	Census Block Group	Total Pop.	Race and Ethnicity*										Total Minority (%)	Poverty Status (%)
			White	%	Black	%	Asian	%	His-panic	%	Other	%		
91	1	1,142	693	60.7	142	12.4	225	19.7	55	4.8	27	2.4	39.3	27.8
91	2	673	512	76.1	0	0.0	31	4.6	130	19.3	0	0.0	23.9	15.3
91	3	1,132	733	64.8	177	15.6	46	4.1	120	10.6	56	4.9	35.2	18.9
91	4	1,467	924	63.0	99	6.7	97	6.6	153	10.4	194	13.2	37.0	22.2
91	5	945	533	56.4	226	23.9	118	12.5	68	7.2	0	0.0	43.6	23.9
91	6	1,295	867	66.9	53	4.1	194	15.0	151	11.7	30	2.3	33.1	4.1
92	1	605	316	52.2	8	1.3	234	38.7	35	5.8	0	0.0	45.8	5.8
92	2	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
92	3	831	517	62.2	15	1.8	242	29.1	11	1.3	46	5.5	37.8	0.6
93	1	2,451	1,858	75.8	63	2.6	48	2.0	370	15.1	112	4.6	24.2	9.3
93	2	1,741	1,417	81.4	40	2.3	81	4.7	0	0.0	75	4.3	11.3	4.3
93	3	1,613	1,004	62.2	204	12.6	45	2.8	174	10.8	186	11.5	37.8	3.7
93	4	803	694	86.4	57	7.1	0	0.0	52	6.5	0	0.0	13.6	15.9
93	5	865	571	66.0	0	0.0	44	5.1	64	7.4	186	21.5	34.0	0.0
93	6	1,682	195	11.6	149	8.9	172	10.2	1,155	68.7	0	0.0	87.8	46.1
93	7	477	252	52.8	64	13.4	38	8.0	119	24.9	0	0.0	46.3	23.6
94	1	89	40	44.9	0	0.0	4	4.5	5	5.6	0	0.0	10.1	18.0
94	2	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
95	1	1,653	1,008	61.0	161	9.7	287	17.4	153	9.3	44	2.7	39.0	7.4
95	2	1,564	1,214	77.6	35	2.2	156	10.0	138	8.8	21	1.3	22.4	10.5
96	1	84	49	58.3	0	0.0	26	31.0	6	7.1	0	0.0	38.1	0.0
96	2	226	63	27.9	34	15.0	88	38.9	34	15.0	7	3.1	72.1	25.2
97	1	1,546	1,129	73.0	10	0.6	139	9.0	268	17.3	0	0.0	27.0	9.3
97	2	773	48	6.2	148	19.1	26	3.4	551	71.3	0	0.0	93.8	14.1
97	3	1,022	252	24.7	73	7.1	206	20.2	477	46.7	0	0.0	74.0	1.5
97	4	1,224	462	37.7	0	0.0	388	31.7	243	19.9	131	10.7	62.3	25.0
99.01	1	1,800	1,521	84.5	37	2.1	100	5.6	133	7.4	9	0.5	15.5	2.8
99.01	2	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
99.02	1	3,057	1,611	52.7	165	5.4	739	24.2	491	16.1	19	0.6	46.3	5.9
99.02	2	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
99.03	1	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
99.03	2	916	397	43.3	109	11.9	180	19.7	156	17.0	50	5.5	54.0	9.5
100	1	312	186	59.6	13	4.2	27	8.7	38	12.2	29	9.3	34.3	4.8
101	1	1,824	609	33.4	268	14.7	591	32.4	319	17.5	15	0.8	65.4	20.1
102	1	22	11	50.0	11	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	50.0	100.0
102	2	232	224	96.6	188	81.0	8	3.4	8	3.4	8	3.4	91.4	9.1
103	1	2,094	1,251	59.7	211	10.1	427	20.4	115	5.5	69	3.3	39.3	9.2

Census Tract	Census Block Group	Total Pop.	Race and Ethnicity*										Total Minority (%)	Poverty Status (%)
			White	%	Black	%	Asian	%	His-panic	%	Other	%		
103	2	554	182	32.9	0	0.0	218	39.4	97	17.5	57	10.3	67.1	4.9
104	1	741	495	66.8	15	2.0	152	20.5	54	7.3	6	0.8	30.6	4.6
109	1	210	98	46.7	51	24.3	25	11.9	28	13.3	4	1.9	51.4	42.4
111	1	2,576	1,370	53.2	128	5.0	759	29.5	277	10.8	42	1.6	46.8	9.0
111	2	999	528	52.9	35	3.5	203	20.3	163	16.3	29	2.9	43.0	24.9
111	3	1,324	571	43.1	77	5.8	394	29.8	200	15.1	82	6.2	56.9	14.6
113	1	137	23	16.8	74	54.0	27	19.7	6	4.4	7	5.1	83.2	59.9
115	1	1,253	427	34.1	127	10.1	417	33.3	247	19.7	35	2.8	65.9	16.9
115	2	2,222	1,105	49.7	108	4.9	532	23.9	412	18.5	21	0.9	48.3	14.5
117	1	1,725	715	41.4	132	7.7	431	25.0	261	15.1	168	9.7	57.5	7.2
117	2	3,266	1,976	60.5	173	5.3	533	16.3	507	15.5	47	1.4	38.6	6.4
119	1	319	58	18.2	185	58.0	15	4.7	61	19.1	0	0.0	81.8	37.9
119	2	721	234	32.5	270	37.4	23	3.2	181	25.1	0	0.0	65.7	49.8
121.01	1	1,126	337	29.9	83	7.4	219	19.4	281	25.0	206	18.3	70.1	19.5
121.01	2	1,711	1,307	76.4	69	4.0	110	6.4	184	10.8	41	2.4	23.6	37.5
121.02	1	1,849	1,204	65.1	173	9.4	96	5.2	270	14.6	32	1.7	30.9	13.0
121.02	2	1,834	801	43.7	67	3.7	48	2.6	868	47.3	50	2.7	56.3	16.0
121.02	3	768	373	48.6	56	7.3	55	7.2	284	37.0	0	0.0	51.4	3.4
121.02	4	598	364	60.9	0	0.0	104	17.4	99	16.6	0	0.0	33.9	0.0
125	1	344	234	68.0	0	0.0	37	10.8	73	21.2	0	0.0	32.0	18.0
125	2	790	349	44.2	3	0.4	224	28.4	62	7.8	152	19.2	55.8	7.5
125	3	475	284	59.8	92	19.4	79	16.6	12	2.5	8	1.7	40.2	25.1
125	4	879	221	25.1	131	14.9	245	27.9	239	27.2	16	1.8	71.8	10.6
127	1	829	557	67.2	0	0.0	136	16.4	0	0.0	37	4.5	20.9	16.2
127	2	1,416	669	47.2	0	0.0	205	14.5	431	30.4	111	7.8	52.8	3.9
127	3	2,445	908	37.1	97	4.0	150	6.1	847	34.6	410	16.8	61.5	21.3
127	4	1,504	1,071	71.2	34	2.3	30	2.0	304	20.2	65	4.3	28.8	8.8
127	5	898	661	73.6	0	0.0	204	22.7	33	3.7	0	0.0	26.4	0.9
129.01	1	2,932	1,512	51.6	135	4.6	764	26.1	308	10.5	213	7.3	48.4	6.4
129.01	2	4,598	2,645	57.5	146	3.2	988	21.5	661	14.4	158	3.4	42.5	3.2
129.01	3	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
129.01	4	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
129.02	1	1,002	596	59.5	149	14.9	170	17.0	74	7.4	13	1.3	40.5	14.7
129.02	2	1,348	569	42.2	96	7.1	122	9.1	324	24.0	23	1.7	41.9	3.4
129.02	3	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
131	1	1,268	673	53.1	103	8.1	208	16.4	234	18.5	50	3.9	46.9	14.1
131	2	725	219	30.2	11	1.5	377	52.0	46	6.3	72	9.9	69.8	5.8

Census Tract	Census Block Group	Total Pop.	Race and Ethnicity*										Total Minority (%)	Poverty Status (%)
			White	%	Black	%	Asian	%	His-panic	%	Other	%		
131	3	1,025	494	48.2	76	7.4	147	14.3	308	30.0	0	0.0	51.8	4.4
133	1	884	354	40.0	0	0.0	392	44.3	91	10.3	47	5.3	60.0	9.3
133	2	1,302	715	54.9	47	3.6	257	19.7	283	21.7	0	0.0	45.1	20.6
133	3	1,172	794	67.7	0	0.0	283	24.1	54	4.6	18	1.5	30.3	5.5
133	4	1,488	570	38.3	28	1.9	569	38.2	117	7.9	204	13.7	61.7	8.9
133	5	1,458	661	45.3	79	5.4	418	28.7	267	18.3	3	0.2	52.6	24.5
135.01	1	1,652	228	13.8	11	0.7	453	27.4	882	53.4	78	4.7	86.2	28.4
135.01	2	1,895	898	47.4	257	13.6	290	15.3	450	23.7	0	0.0	52.6	2.1
135.01	3	1,022	366	35.8	149	14.6	171	16.7	315	30.8	21	2.1	64.2	3.8
135.01	4	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
135.02	1	2,077	553	26.6	262	12.6	350	16.9	878	42.3	34	1.6	73.4	35.1
135.02	2	907	309	34.1	27	3.0	375	41.3	105	11.6	62	6.8	62.7	34.2
135.02	3	2,609	1,232	47.2	173	6.6	604	23.2	482	18.5	94	3.6	51.9	19.9
135.02	4	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
135.02	5	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
137	2	1,275	827	64.9	0	0.0	397	31.1	34	2.7	17	1.3	35.1	14.6
137	3	1,269	647	51.0	18	1.4	262	20.6	193	15.2	77	6.1	43.3	16.7
137	5	1,542	791	51.3	325	21.1	195	12.6	146	9.5	0	0.0	43.2	6.0
137	6	701	383	54.6	66	9.4	174	24.8	8	1.1	0	0.0	35.4	0.0
139	1	1,946	1,540	79.1	0	0.0	110	5.7	237	12.2	0	0.0	17.8	16.9
139	2	651	409	62.8	11	1.7	66	10.1	66	10.1	0	0.0	22.0	11.8
139	3	1,172	663	56.6	32	2.7	183	15.6	294	25.1	0	0.0	43.4	6.3
139	4	2,098	1,473	70.2	43	2.0	82	3.9	482	23.0	18	0.9	29.8	0.0
139	5	1,240	768	61.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	376	30.3	96	7.7	38.1	0.0
139	6	952	637	66.9	0	0.0	280	29.4	35	3.7	0	0.0	33.1	10.0
139	7	1,553	989	63.7	0	0.0	177	11.4	387	24.9	0	0.0	36.3	9.3
Study Area		380,473	233,930	61.5	18,943	5.0	59,106	15.5	50,644	13.3	13,183	3.5	38.5	10.7
Manhattan		1,645,867	749,800	45.6	203,409	12.4	197,451	12.0	66,910	4.1	428,297	26.0	54.5	15.8
New York City		8,622,467	2,687,138	31.2	1,810,769	21.0	1,238,555	14.4	383,000	4.4	2,503,005	29.0	68.8	17.2

Notes:

*The racial and ethnic categories provided are further defined as: White (White alone, not Hispanic or Latino), Block (Black or African American alone, not Hispanic or Latino); Asian (Asian alone, not Hispanic or Latino); Other (American Indian, Alaskan Native alone, not Hispanic or Latino, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone, not Hispanic or Latino, some other race alone, not Hispanic or Latino; two or more races, not Hispanic or Latino); Hispanic (Hispanic or Latino; persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race).

Source: US Census Bureau, 2018-2022 American Community Survey Five-year Estimates via DCP's Population FactFinder and Census.gov.

Minority Status

As shown in **Table 05.20-1**, 304 of the 321 block groups within the environmental justice study area include residential populations. Of these 304 block groups, 73 (approximately 24.0 percent) of the block groups are considered minority areas, which have minority populations that exceed the 50 percent threshold (see **Figure 05.20-3**). Individual block group's minority population percentages range from 2.5 percent in Census Tract 59, Block Group 1, to 93.8 percent in Census Tract 97, Block Group 2. There are a total of four block groups (approximately 1.3 percent of the block groups) in the study area with minority populations over 85 percent. The Elliott-Chelsea Houses Project Site is entirely located in two of these minority area block groups; the Fulton Houses Project Site is not.

Approximately 61.5 percent of the study area's population is non-Hispanic White, making up the largest racial or ethnic group. The largest minority group in the study area is Asian, which makes up approximately 15.5 percent of the study area's total population, followed by Hispanic or Latinos, which comprise approximately 13.3 percent. Because the study area's total minority percentage does not exceed a 50 percent threshold and is less than in the reference areas of Manhattan and New York City, the study area as a whole is not considered a minority community. Overall, approximately 38.5 percent of the population of the study area are a minority, lower than the minority rates for both Manhattan (54.4 percent) and New York City as a whole (68.8 percent).

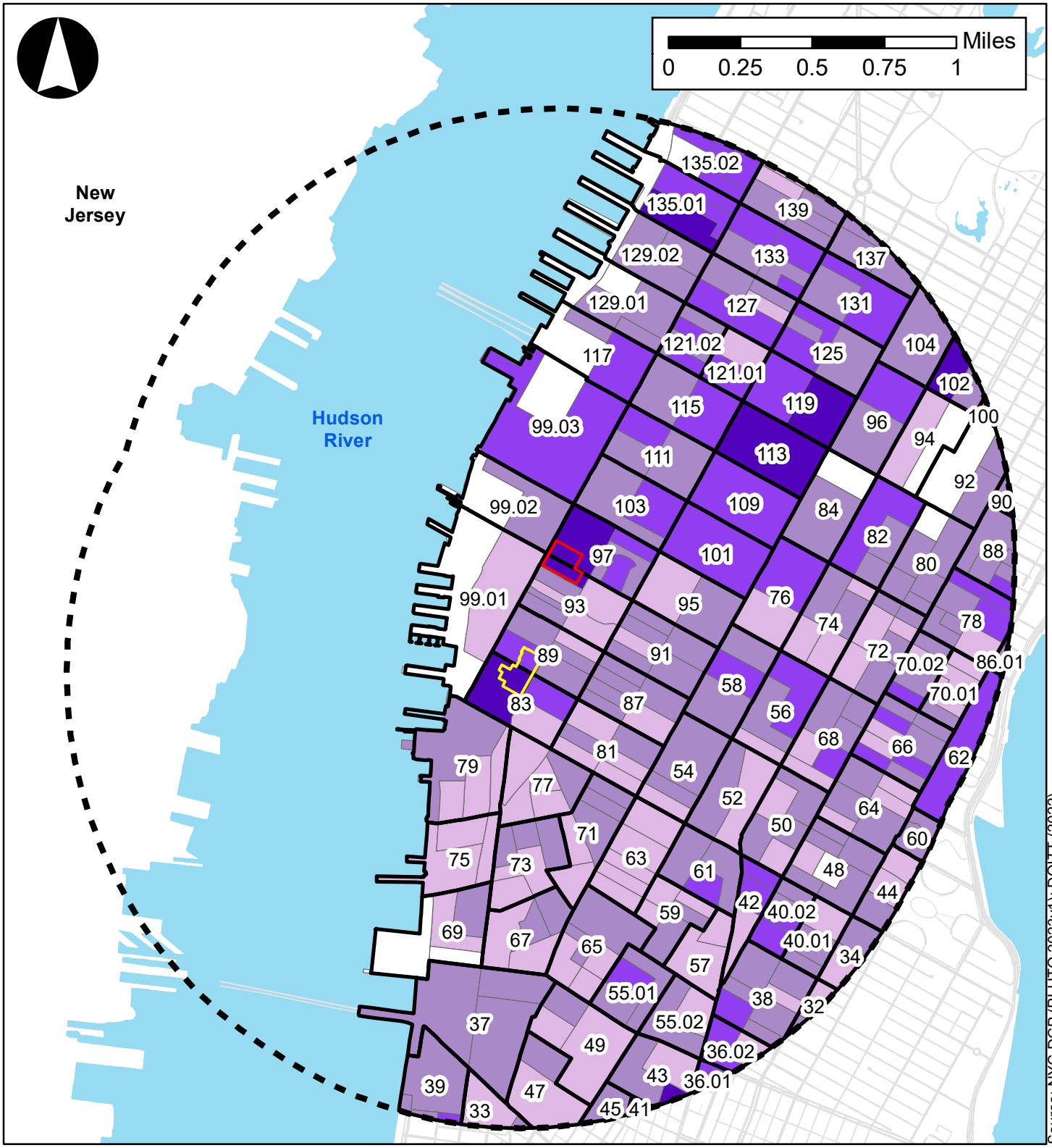
As noted above, the Fulton Houses Project Site is located in Block Group 3 of Census Tract 83 and Block Group 3 of Census Tract 89, and the Elliott-Chelsea Houses Project Site is located in Block Group 6 of Census Tract 93 and Block Group 2 of Census Tract 97. As detailed in **Table 05.20-1**, these four block groups have minority populations of 81.9 percent, 57.4 percent, 87.8 percent, and 93.8 percent, respectively.

Low-Income Status

Individual block groups in the study area have low-income population percentages ranging from zero to 100 percent. Of the 304 block groups that include residential population within the environmental justice study area, 80 block groups (approximately 26.3 percent) are considered low-income areas that have low-income population percentages that are greater than in Manhattan (15.8 percent) (see **Figure 05.20-4**). As shown in **Table 05.20-1**, 32 of the low-income community block groups are also minority community block groups (approximately 10.5 percent of study area block groups). Overall, approximately 10.7 percent of the study area lives below the poverty level, which is lower than that of Manhattan (15.8 percent) and New York City (17.2 percent).

As noted above, the Fulton Houses Project Site is located in Block Group 3 of Census Tract 83 and Block Group 3 of Census Tract 89, and the Elliott-Chelsea Houses Project Site is located in Block Group 6 of Census Tract 93 and Block Group 2 of Census Tract 97. As detailed in **Table 05.20-1**, these four block groups have low-income populations of 25.4 percent, 28.2 percent, 46.1 percent, and 14.1 percent, respectively.

Approximately 37.6 percent of the study area's block groups (121) are considered minority and/or low-income communities for the purposes of this analysis. The remaining 200 block groups in the study area are considered non-minority and not low-income (including the 17 block groups that do



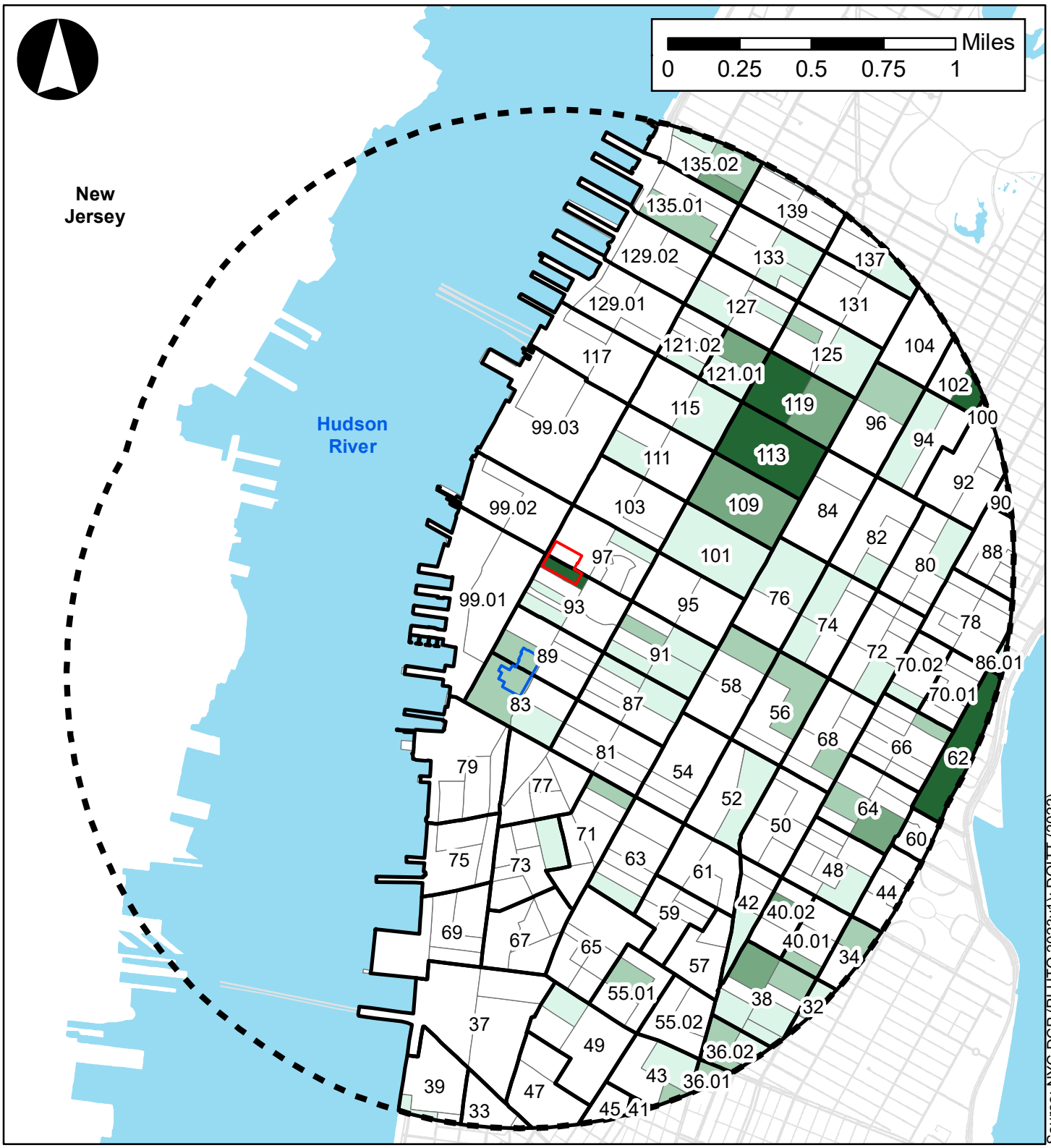
Legend

- Elliott-Chelsea Houses Project Site
- Fulton Houses Project Site
- 1.5-Mile Study Area
- 10 Study Area Census Tracts

Minority Population (% of Block Group)

- 0% (or No Population in Block Group)
- 0.1% - 25.0%
- 25.1% - 50.0%
- 50.1% - 75.0%
- 75.1% - 100.0%

Environmental Justice Low-Income Areas



Legend

- Elliott-Chelsea Houses Project Site
- Fulton Houses Project Site
- 1.5-Mile Study Area
- 10 Study Area Census Tracts

Low-Income Communities (% Living in Poverty)

- Below 15.8% (Not Considered Low-Income)
- 15.8% - 25.0%
- 25.1% - 35.0%
- 35.1% - 45.0%
- 45.1% - 100.0%

not have residential populations as shown in the table above). The four block groups that comprise the Project Sites are considered either minority areas or low income and minority areas.

Children

According to the 2018-2022 ACS Five-Year Estimates, approximately 15.06 percent of residents in the environmental justice study area were children (between 0 and 17 years of age), which is slightly higher than in Manhattan (14.32 percent) and lower than in New York City as a whole (20.65 percent).

E. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Extensive public outreach and participation has been conducted for the Proposed Project. As detailed in **Chapter 03.0, "Process Coordination and Public Participation,"** To date, the New York City Department of Housing Preservation and Development (HPD), NYCHA, and the PACT Partner have conducted numerous outreach events tailored specifically to the interested public, residents, elected officials, community groups, and agencies. This approach informed and involved these groups at various points in the project lifecycle by presenting project information, updates, and obtaining feedback. For example, the public participation process has included outreach to residents of NYCHA's Fulton Houses and Elliott-Chelsea Houses, which are located in Census Tract 83, Block Group 3; Census Tract 89, Block Group 3; Census Tract 93, Block Group 6; and Census Tract 97, Block Group 2. With the exception of Census Tract 97, Block Group 2, all other Census Tracts and Block Groups that contain the Project Sites are considered minority and low-income communities, and Census Tract 97, Block Group 2 is a minority community (see **Table 05.20-1**).

The Proposed Project's extensive public outreach program has also been supplemented by the review process for this EIS. A Draft Scope of Work to prepare a DEIS was published on January 8, 2024. This draft scope was widely distributed to interested members of the public. A public scoping notice describing the Proposed Project was published in English in *amNewYork Metro*, the local and regional paper, on January 10, 2024; in Spanish in *El Diario*, a Spanish language publication, on January 9, 2024; in Simplified Chinese and in Traditional Chinese in *World Journal*, a Chinese language publication, on January 28, 2024, and in Russian in *Daily Forum*, a Russian language publication, on January 10, 2024. The notices requested comments from the public, including local residents. The notice also included the contact information for the joint-lead agencies (NYCHA and HPD), and the locations of where the Draft Scope of Work containing a full description of the Proposed Project may be reviewed. The Draft Scope was also published online. Additionally, the draft scope and noticing of public meetings were also posted in the New York State Environmental Notice Bulletin (ENB) on January 10, 2024, as well as on New York City's NYC Engage website prior to the public meetings.

Public scoping meetings were held in person and over Zoom on February 1, February 5, and February 7, 2024, with a public input and review period that remained open from January 8 to March 8, 2024. Approximately 144 people were in attendance at the virtual hearing; approximately 96 people were in attendance at the in-person public hearing at the Fulton Houses Project Site; and

approximately 95 people were in attendance at the in-person public hearing at the Elliott-Chelsea Houses Project Site including residents, representatives of local officials and community groups, and other interested members of the public (refer to **Chapter 03.0** for further details). 117 members of the public provided comments on the Draft Scope of Work.

F. ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

Alternative 1 - No-Action Alternative

As detailed further in **Chapter 02.0**, under the No-Action Alternative, no new buildings would be constructed on the Project Sites and the existing residential and community facility uses and structures would remain. No major capital improvements, rehabilitation, or renovations subject to discretionary approvals such as the PACT/RAD rehabilitation program, would occur on the Project Sites. Routine maintenance and repairs would be carried out by NYCHA, including general bathroom renovations, boiler replacement, and roof repairs. However, the No-Action Alternative would not meet the purpose and need of the Proposed Project because it would not significantly improve the quality of life for existing NYCHA residents, would not provide new units to existing NYCHA residents, and would not create any additional affordable or market-rate housing on the Project Sites.

Alternative 2 - Rezoning Alternative and Alternative 4 - Midblock Bulk Alternative

Summary of Benefits

The Rezoning Alternative and the Midblock Bulk Alternative are expected to improve quality of life for the Environmental Justice Populations on the Project Sites. As discussed throughout the EIS, the Rezoning Alternative and Midblock Bulk Alternative would produce beneficial effects for residents of the Project Sites and the local community. All existing NYCHA DUs would be replaced with new units in newly constructed buildings and reserved for current residents of the Project Sites as Section 8 Project-Based Voucher (PBV) DUs. In addition, all existing community facility spaces would be replaced. Additional development would occur on both Project Sites, including new mixed-income buildings containing both Mandatory Inclusionary House (MIH) permanently affordable housing DUs and market-rate DUs with ground floor commercial and community facility uses. Community facility space serving the Chelsea neighborhood and surrounding areas would be expanded in the Rezoning Alternative and the Midblock Bulk Alternative. Commercial uses would be introduced to the Project Sites and improved accessory open space for the residents would be provided.

As detailed further in **Chapter 1.0**, persistent issues on the Project Sites include pervasive mold and leaks, the presence of lead-based paint, and many outdated building systems including, but not limited to, elevators, heating, ventilation, mechanical and electrical systems, and fixtures and appliances. Cumulatively, these issues negatively impact residents' quality of life. The Proposed Project would involve construction of new Section 8 PBV DUs for all existing Fulton and Elliott-Chelsea Houses (FEC) households, while also preserving permanent affordability and residents' rights under the PACT Program, including the right to organize; continued funding of resident

associations; the right to renew leases; the right to add relatives onto leases; relative succession rights; the right to grievance hearings; and the ability to apply for job opportunities associated with the construction of the Proposed Project. The new Section 8 PBV DUs would be located in the replacement buildings that would offer enhanced layouts, ventilation, electric-powered heating and hot water systems, efficient energy systems, resident controlled in-unit heating and cooling, new appliances in every apartment, common area amenities, large multipurpose community spaces, and resident rooftop space.

Beyond the replacement units to be provided for all existing NYCHA residents of the Project Sites, the Rezoning Alternative and Midblock Bulk Alternative would also include the construction of additional affordable and market-rate housing units to address the critical shortage of affordable housing and housing in general in New York City and financially support the PACT portion of the project and new affordable housing component of the Proposed Project. The development program for the Proposed Project's Rezoning Alternative and Midblock Bulk Alternative is projected to add approximately 1,038 affordable housing units. The new 1,038 affordable units would directly address the shortage by increasing New York City's affordable housing stock, while the new approximately 2,416 market-rate units would also address the overall City-wide housing shortage by generally increasing the supply of housing in New York City. The Rezoning Alternative and Midblock Bulk Alternative would also include the development of improved accessory open spaces on the Project Sites for residents of the newly constructed buildings, as well as new commercial spaces and additional community facility spaces (including day care, neighborhood center, and medical office space) for the benefit of the existing NYCHA residents, future Project Site residents, and the surrounding community.

The proposed new housing would support the City's goals of providing additional capacity for residential development, especially affordable housing, within close proximity to public transportation (refer to **Chapter 05.01, "Land Use, Zoning, and Public Policy"** for further discussion) in addition to supporting the purpose and need of the Proposed Project (discussed further in **Chapter 01.0, "Purpose and Need for the Proposed Project"**). The proposed commercial and community facility uses are intended to enhance amenities that would serve the existing NYCHA population in addition to the project-generated population and the surrounding neighborhood.

Summary of Adverse Effects

As discussed throughout the EIS, the Proposed Project would result in adverse effects in several areas. The potential effects from the Rezoning Alternative and Midblock Bulk Alternative for these areas are summarized below. An analysis of the Proposed Project's potential for disproportionate and adverse effects on Environmental Justice Populations under these alternatives is provided in the next section.

- ***Shadows.*** Both the Rezoning Alternative and the Midblock Bulk Alternative would result in significant adverse shadows impacts.
- ***Historic and Cultural Resources.*** Under both the Rezoning Alternative and the Midblock Bulk Alternative, the S/NR-eligible Elliott-Chelsea Houses would be demolished, resulting in a significant adverse historic resources impact.

- ***Transportation.*** Under both the Rezoning Alternative and the Midblock Bulk Alternative, the Proposed Project would result in significant adverse traffic and pedestrian impacts.
- ***Construction.*** Both the Rezoning Alternative and the Midblock Bulk Alternative would result in significant adverse noise and transportation impacts during construction.

The Rezoning Alternative and the Midblock Bulk Alternative would not result in significant adverse impacts in the following technical areas analyzed in this EIS: land use, zoning, and public policy; socioeconomic conditions; community facilities and services; open space; urban design and visual resources; natural resources; hazardous materials; water and sewer infrastructure; solid waste and sanitation services; energy; air quality; greenhouse gas emissions and climate change; noise; public health; or neighborhood character. Furthermore, the EIS does not identify the potential for the Rezoning Alternative or the Midblock Bulk Alternative to cause any combination of moderate effects which together result in an impact. As such, the Proposed Actions would not cause a disproportionate impact on DACs with respect to any of these technical areas, including cumulative effects from multiple technical areas.

As the *CTM* has not been updated to include guidance for an assessment of Effects of Disadvantaged Communities, the draft proposed revised SEQRA Environmental Assessment Form (EAF) has been consulted for guidance for this analysis. The proposed EAF Full Form identifies direct or indirect impacts that may affect a DAC, including: new noise sources or expansions/modifications of existing noise sources (i.e., noise from operational sources or construction activities); emissions of air pollutants including mobile emissions; wastewater discharges; generation of odors; light pollution; new or modified radiation sources; or new or modified sources of solid waste generation, management, or disposal. The Proposed Actions would not result in significant adverse impacts in most of these technical areas in DACs or in non-DACs, nor would it cause a combination of moderate effects which together may result in a pollution impact on the Project Sites or surrounding study area. The EIS discloses the potential for construction noise impacts. However, given that the potential for noise effects related to construction sources would be temporary, localized, and would not result in prolonged exposure to noise levels above 85 dBA, no significant adverse public health impacts related to construction noise are expected as a result of the Proposed Project. The EIS also discloses that the Proposed Actions have the potential to result in significant adverse shadows impacts, historic and cultural resource impacts, and transportation impacts; while none of these impacts themselves constitute pollution, each are described briefly below.

Analysis of Potential for Disproportionate and Adverse Effects

The determination of a proposed project's potential to result in disproportionate and adverse effects involves consideration of whether a proposed project would result in any adverse effects that are considered significant (as defined by NEPA) and that would affect a minority or low-income population; whether any significant adverse effects on minority or low-income populations would appreciably exceed or would be likely to appreciably exceed those of the general population or other appropriate comparison group; and whether the minority or low-income population would be affected by cumulative or multiple adverse exposures from environmental hazards. In making this determination, it is recognized that effects to minority or low-income populations may, for example, be different from effects on the general population due to a community's distinct cultural

practices. The determination of disproportionate and adverse effects also involves consideration of proposed mitigation measures and offsetting benefits. Based on these considerations, the assessment below concludes that the Rezoning Alternative and the Midblock Bulk Alternative would not result in any disproportionate and adverse effects on Environmental Justice Populations.

Moreover, neither alternative is expected to result in any disproportionate health and safety impacts on children and would be in compliance with EO 13045: *Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks*. As detailed in **Section D** above, EO 13045 directs Federal agencies to make it a high priority to identify and assess environmental health risks and safety risks that may disproportionately affect children, and to ensure policies, programs, activities, and standards address those risks. As discussed above and elsewhere in this EIS, the Proposed Project would not result in any disproportionate health and safety impacts on children but would rather improve children's health and safety. Additionally, the Proposed Project would not cause or increase a disproportionate pollution burden on disadvantaged communities.

Shadows

As discussed in **Chapter 05.05**, the Rezoning Alternative and Midblock Bulk Alternative would result in incremental shadow coverage on Chelsea Park and PS 33 Playground. However, these impacts would not disproportionately affect Environmental Justice Populations, but rather, would affect all residents of the surrounding area. Potential mitigation measures for these impacts continue to be explored in consultation with NYC Parks and will be published in the FEIS, if identified. Additionally, these incremental shadows do not constitute pollution. Furthermore, the benefits of the Proposed Project would accrue directly to an Environmental Justice Population. Therefore, the expected shadows impacts that would occur as a result of the Proposed Project would not disproportionately affect minority and low-income populations, and there would not be disproportionate adverse effects on Environmental Justice Populations or a disproportionate pollution burden on disadvantaged communities under either alternative.

Historic and Cultural Resources

Under both the Rezoning Alternative and the Midblock Bulk Alternative, the S/NR-eligible Elliott-Chelsea Houses would be demolished. As detailed above, these buildings are in block groups that are considered minority and/or low-income communities. However, as described in detail in **Chapter 05.06, "Historic and Cultural Resources,"** these historic buildings are in a severely dilapidated state, creating a burden for the existing building residents, and would continue to deteriorate absent the Proposed Project. Moreover, the loss of the S/NR-eligible historic resource would be visible from surrounding non-minority and non-low-income areas as well. Nevertheless, this adverse historic resources impact would be unavoidable in order to realize the substantial benefits to the Environmental Justice Population that currently lives in the Elliott-Chelsea Houses Project Site, who would move into newly constructed, state-of-the-art units in the new buildings as a result of the Proposed Project, and do not constitute pollution. Therefore, no disproportionate or adverse effects on Environmental Justice Populations or a disproportionate pollution burden on disadvantaged communities would occur from the Proposed Project's significant adverse historic resource impact.

Transportation

The Rezoning Alternative and Midblock Bulk Alternative would result in significant adverse impacts to traffic and pedestrians. However, these impacts would not disproportionally affect Environmental Justice Populations, but rather, would affect all residents of the surrounding area. Most of the impacts would be mitigated in the future with the Proposed Project through the implementation of traffic engineering improvements and pedestrian mitigation measures, such as relocating street furniture and widening crosswalks (see **Chapter 05.13, "Transportation"**). Furthermore, the benefits of the project would accrue directly to an Environmental Justice Population. Traffic congestion occurs in locations throughout NYC, and while air and noise emissions associated with traffic may have the potential to create a pollution burden on a DAC, the increase in traffic as a result of the Proposed Project would not cause significant air quality or noise impacts as discussed in **Chapter 14, "Air Quality"** and **Chapter 16, "Noise."** Traffic itself does not constitute pollution. Increased pedestrian activity would also not increase pollution. Therefore, the expected traffic and pedestrian impacts that would occur as a result of the Proposed Project would not disproportionately affect minority and low-income populations, and there would not be disproportionate adverse effects on Environmental Justice Populations or a disproportionate pollution burden on disadvantaged communities under either alternative.

Construction

As discussed in detail in **Chapter 05.19, "Construction,"** construction of the Rezoning Alternative and the Midblock Bulk Alternative would result in unmitigated construction noise and transportation (traffic and pedestrian) impacts. As detailed above, the Project Sites are located in block groups that are considered minority and/or low-income communities. While the unmitigated or only partially mitigated construction noise and transportation impacts of the Proposed Project would affect all populations surrounding the Project Sites, the temporary impacts would be acutely observed by the existing residents of the Project Sites. Nevertheless, these effects would be temporary, and would result in the construction of permanent and new state-of-the-art housing with improved amenities for these residents. Moreover, neither the Rezoning Alternative nor the Midblock Bulk Alternative would result in exceedances of CTM-established impact thresholds for construction noise, such as: chronic exposure to high levels of noise, prolonged exposure to noise levels above 85 dBA, or episodic and unpredictable exposure to short-term effects of noise at high decibel levels for residents of the Project Sites or members of the surrounding community. These temporary noise exceedances would not temporarily or permanently increase pollution. Most of the construction transportation impacts would be mitigated in the future with the Proposed Project through the implementation of traffic engineering improvements and pedestrian mitigation measures, such as relocating street furniture and widening crosswalks. As detailed above, while air and noise emissions associated with traffic may have the potential to create a pollution burden on a DAC, traffic itself does not constitute pollution. Increased pedestrian activity would also not increase pollution. Additionally, construction of the Proposed Project would not constitute a potential significant adverse public health impact to the general public or to children specifically. And finally, the benefits of the Proposed Project would accrue disproportionally to an Environmental Justice Population. Therefore, there would not be disproportionate adverse effects on Environmental Justice Populations or a disproportionate pollution burden on disadvantaged communities under either alternative.

Alternative 3 - Non-Rezoning Alternative

Summary of Benefits

Under the Non-Rezoning Alternative, similar to the Rezoning Alternative, all existing buildings on the Project Sites would be demolished and new buildings would be constructed in stages. All existing NYCHA DUs would be replaced as new Section 8 PBV DUs and reserved for current residents of the Project Sites. Existing community facility space would also be replaced. Additional development would occur, including new mixed-income buildings containing approximately 536 new affordable DUs, as well as additional 1,247 market-rate DUs, with ground-floor commercial and community facility uses. Community facility space serving the Chelsea neighborhood and surrounding areas would be expanded, as compared to the No-Action Alternative. Commercial uses would be introduced to the Fulton Houses Project Site and improved accessory open space for the residents would be provided on both Project Sites.

Summary of Adverse Effects

The potential effects of the Non-Rezoning Alternative on key technical areas are largely the same as those identified for the Rezoning Alternative and Midblock Bulk Alternative above. Therefore, there would not be disproportionate adverse effects on Environmental Justice Populations under the Non-Rezoning Alternative. Moreover, the alternative is not expected to result in any disproportionate health and safety impacts on children and would be in compliance with EO 13045: *Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks*. Additionally, the Proposed Project would not cause or increase a disproportionate pollution burden on disadvantaged communities.