



Coastal Marine Institute

Environmental Justice Considerations in Lafourche Parish, Louisiana



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January 2004

Prepared under MMS Contract
1435-01-99-CA-30951-18175
by
Louisiana State University
Coastal Studies Institute
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803

Published by

**U.S. Department of the Interior
Minerals Management Service
Gulf of Mexico OCS Region**

**Cooperative Agreement
Coastal Marine Institute
Louisiana State University**

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Telephone Number: 1-800-200-GULF or (504) 736-2519

CITATION

Suggested citation:

Hemmerling, S.A. and C.E. Colten. 2003. Environmental justice considerations in Lafourche Parish, Louisiana: Final report. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Minerals Management Service, Gulf of Mexico OCS Region, New Orleans, La. OCS Study MMS 2003-038. 354 pp.

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SUMMARY

The Mineral Management Service (MMS), like all other federal agencies, must identify any disproportionate impacts of its activities on minority or low-income populations. Similar to Environmental Impact Statements that seek to identify adverse environmental impacts, federal agencies must, in response to Executive Order 12898 (59 FR 7629), gauge the potential impacts of Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) extraction, transport, and processing activities on vulnerable populations.

This study provides a characterization of environmental justice and the potential hazards and impacts of OCS-related oil and gas extraction, transport, and processing in Lafourche Parish, Louisiana, a principal land-based supply center for the majority of the offshore oil and gas activity occurring in the Gulf of Mexico. Using GIS techniques to integrate OCS-related activities, census data, and digital transportation data, the potential geographic and demographic impacts of OCS-related hazards on minority and low-income populations have been identified. Based on this information, a hazards-of-place model was created to compare various OCS-related hazards and identify high risk areas.

Five different classes of OCS-related activities were identified as being potentially hazardous to nearby communities. Transportations corridors, oil and natural gas pipelines, petroleum bulk storage facilities, shipyards, and a natural gas processing plant are all located in Lafourche Parish. Some hazardous chemicals have low vulnerability zones and thus pose relatively less risk than other chemicals. The vulnerability zones for the facilities modeled range from one-half mile for transportation corridors, crude oil pipelines, petroleum bulk storage facilities, and shipyards to one mile for the natural gas processing plant and natural gas pipelines. These distances represent the distance emergency response workers would need to evacuate nearby populations in case of a fire involving the specific substances at each site.

The patterns of racial and ethnic distributions around these facilities all show a similar pattern. The most equitable distribution is found around the pipelines. This is most likely due to the large geographical area that the pipelines cover in Lafourche Parish. Each of the other facilities shows particular patterns of racial and ethnic inequities. These patterns are most pronounced in the case of the Houma Indian population around each facility. All of the facilities located in south Lafourche show a statistically significant disproportionately high Native American population around them. The only exceptions to this pattern are the petroleum bulk storage facilities, which are located in Port Fourchon and Thibodaux. The area around Port Fourchon is sparsely populated. So, despite the potential hazards associated with the port, the area is not one of significant environmental justice concern. Conversely, Thibodaux is a densely populated urban area. However, very little OCS-related activities occur in and around the city.

In Lafourche Parish, the areas of greatest potential environmental justice impact are in those communities living along the levees in the southern portion of Bayou Lafourche, and to a lesser extent along Bayou Pointe-au-Cheien, on the western border of the parish. It is in these locations that both OCS-related activities and populated communities are

found. Communities along Louisiana Highway 1 and Bayou Lafourche, such as Lockport, Larose, and Golden Meadow are all home to OCS-related infrastructure, such as shipyards, gas processing plants, and pipelines.

Larose hosts the greatest number of hazardous chemical routes, including Louisiana Highway 1, the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway, and Bayou Lafourche, and is home to two large shipyards and a gas processing plant. Larose, however, has a relatively large population, and is thus the most vulnerable area in the region. Larose is also home to higher than average populations of Houma Indians, African-Americans, Asians, and Hispanics. For this reason, Larose represents an area of particular environmental justice concern.

In addition to living in close proximity to many OCS-related facilities, many Houma Indians also hunt, trap, and fish in the region. Two areas have been identified as being of particular concern with regard to wildlife habitats, the area along around the community of Grand Bois, near the Terrebonne Parish border, and the wetlands to the west of Golden Meadow, which is home to a number of Houma families that hunt and trap in the area.

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

Environmental justice is becoming an increasingly important issue in terms of industrial siting and locating hazardous facilities. On February 11, 1994, President William Clinton issued Executive Order 12898, entitled “Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations,” which directs Federal agencies to assess whether their actions have disproportionate high adverse environmental effects on people of ethnic or racial minorities or with low incomes. These environmental effects encompass human health, social, and economic consequences.

The purpose of this research is to examine the spatial distribution of technological hazards associated with the offshore oil industry and how this distribution varies among different socio-economic groups. This study examines Lafourche Parish, a coastal Louisiana “county” that serves as the primary land-based supply center for the majority of the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) oil activity occurring in the Gulf of Mexico. Lafourche Parish is uniquely impacted by the industry because of its role in OCS activity. It is the purpose of this study to determine if these impacts are unevenly distributed across the parish, and whether or not certain minority and/or low-income populations within the parish bear a disproportionate burden.

Both race and class are important elements in the spatial distribution of environmental hazards, particularly as these relate to whether or not minority and/or low-income communities bear a disproportionate share of exposure to environmental pollution and technological risk. Historian Ted Steinberg (2000) has demonstrated that minority and low-income populations have been subjected to higher risk from natural hazards due to the implementation of public policy. Others have argued that minority populations endure greater exposure to technological hazards (Cutter 1995). Mere proximity to hazards does not explain vulnerability. On a general level, social vulnerability describes the demographic characteristics of social groups that make them more or less susceptible to the adverse impacts of hazards, as well as the potential impacts of these hazards. As Susan Cutter has argued for a rural county in South Carolina, lack of financial resources, for example, can contribute to higher vulnerability to subpopulations (Cutter et al. 2000). Some key social and demographic characteristics influencing social vulnerability include socioeconomic status, age, experience, gender, race/ethnicity, wealth, duration of residency, language capacities, and permanency of residence (Hill and Cutter 2001: 15).

In Louisiana, substantial attention has been paid to environmental justice concerns along the industrial corridor of the Mississippi River (Louisiana Advisory Committee 1993, Wright et al. 1994, Burby 1995, Colten 2001, and Colten 2002). These studies indicate that minority and low-income populations face a disproportionately greater risk than do higher income and non-minority residents due in part to public policy and its enforcement. Yet virtually no attention has been paid to minority and low-income populations in coastal parishes. Indeed, there has been no attempt to delimit the areas occupied by minority and low-income populations and the associated technological risks they may face. This relationship between race, class, and environmental burden factors

form the framework of the environmental justice debate as well as the associated issues of environmental equity and environmental racism. All three terms refer to the same basic issues, but there are nuanced differences among them.

The basis of the debate is one of equity. Environmental equity implies no bias or presumptions, but rather refers to whether or not the distribution of environmental hazards is equitable across the population, or with regard to race, ethnicity, or income (Burke 1993). Despite the claim that environmental equity studies are bias-free, in actuality, there are two different approaches to evaluating the distribution of environmental hazards. One view is akin to the relative deprivation hypothesis and would suggest that people are concerned about their standing in a community relative to their neighbors rather than about their absolute standard of living (Helfand and Peyton 1999:70). The second vision of environmental equity implies the achievement of safe minimum standards everywhere but does not require the same environmental quality in all communities. According to Cutter (1995:112), environmental equity involves an equal sharing of risk burdens, not an overall reduction in the burdens themselves.

Environmental justice extends the notion of environmental equity into the realm of public policy and environmental protection. It is often seen as a political movement aimed at achieving environmental equity, by addressing environmental enforcement, compliance, policy formation, and decision making (Bullard 1994:11). Environmental justice is a term that connotes “some remedial action to correct an injustice imposed on a specific group of people” (Cutter 1995:112). In the broadest view, this would require that everyone, through the equitable implementation and enforcement of public policy, have access to safe, clean neighborhoods, adequate jobs, quality schools, and sustainable communities (Helfand and Peyton 1999:70).

The third related term, environmental racism, is based upon the premise that environmental inequities do in fact exist and that institutional racism has created these patterns of disproportionate exposure. This study will provide a snapshot in time of the oil industry in Lafourche Parish, and thereby will focus on environmental equity, as it relates to the overall distribution of hazards. Since the Minerals Management Service (MMS), a federal agency operating within the Department of Interior, oversees the OCS oil industry, the focus on activities influenced by MMS situates this research in the environmental justice realm as well. For this reason, OCS-related activity falls under the rubric of Executive Order 12898.

Study Area

Lafourche Parish provides an ideal location for a preliminary examination of the environmental justice issues in coastal Louisiana, particularly as they relate to OCS activity. Lafourche Parish is in southeast Louisiana, south-southwest of New Orleans (Figure 1). The parish is accessible from the east and west via U.S. Highway 90. Louisiana Highways 1 and 308 provide the only major north-south motor routes. Bayou Lafourche provides north-south waterway transportation to the Gulf of Mexico, while the

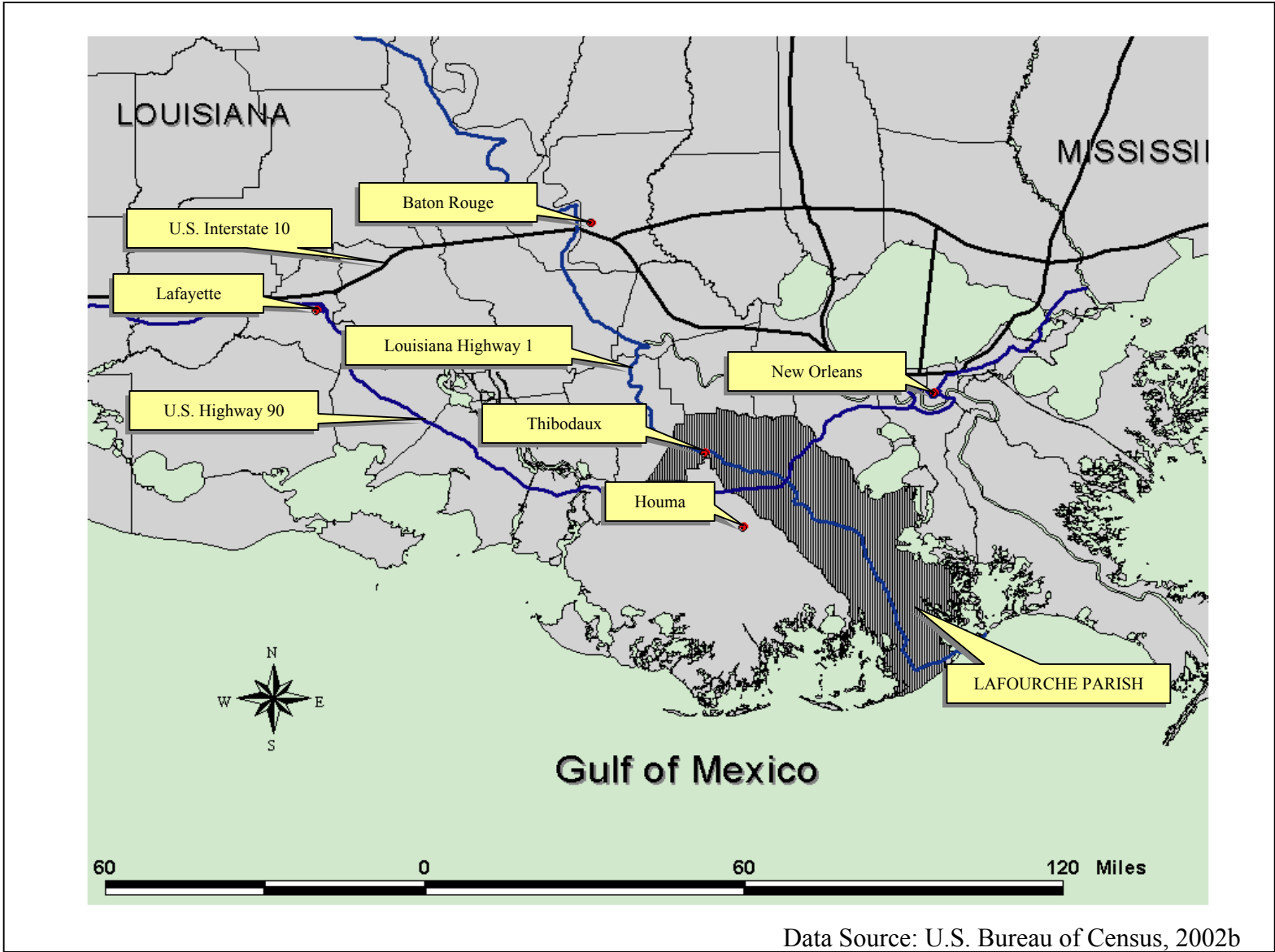


Figure 1. Study Area.

Intracoastal Waterway serves Lafourche Parish as an east-west waterway and is accessible from Bayou Lafourche. The largest amount of shipping traffic occurs in the portion of Bayou Lafourche between the Gulf of Mexico and the Intracoastal Waterway in Larose. Principal goods shipped items include shells, sulfur, water, drilling mud, crude oil, cement, and steel. Shrimp and oyster tonnage is smaller but has a higher value.

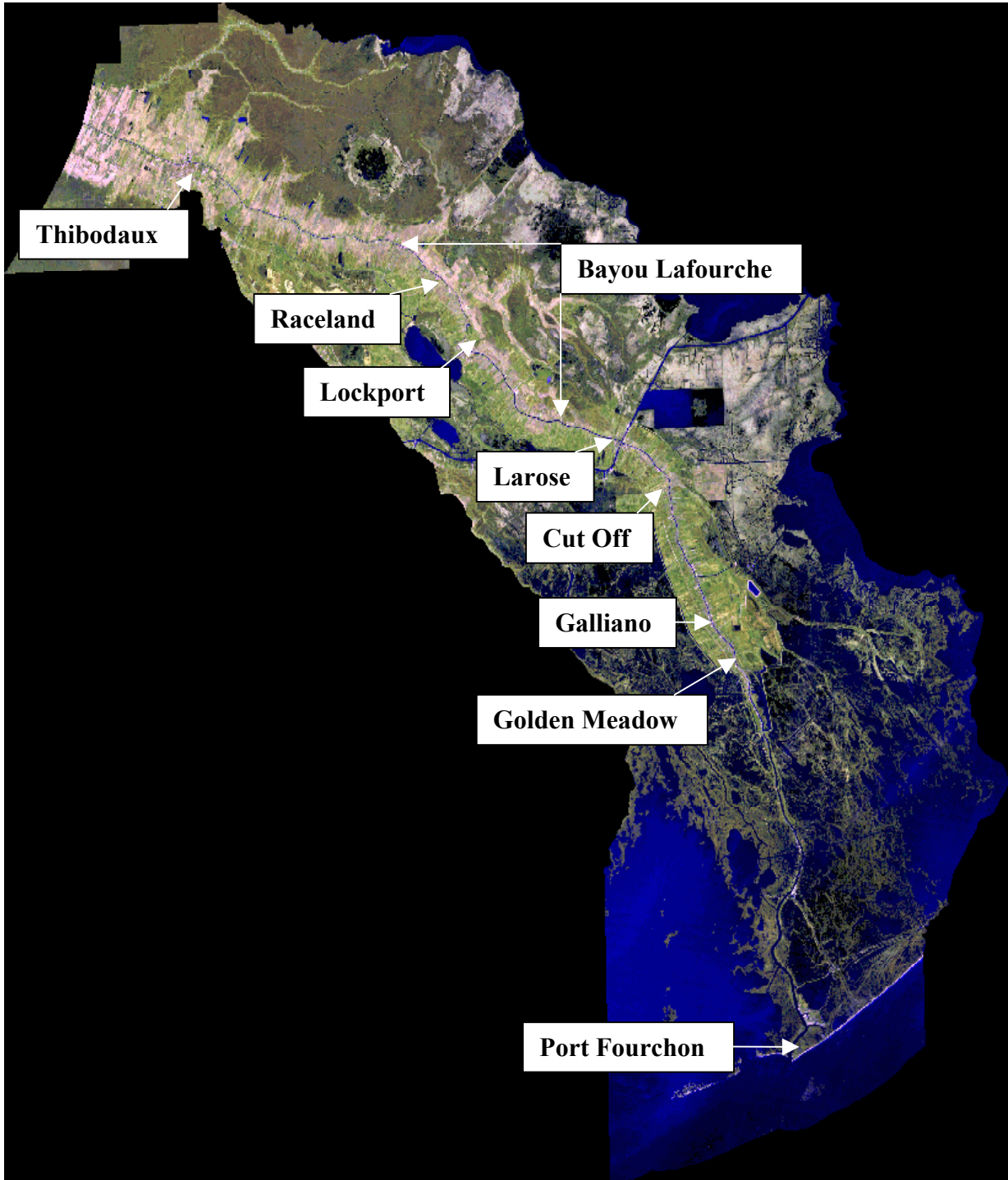
There are three incorporated towns located in Lafourche Parish, Thibodaux, Lockport, and Golden Meadow. Thibodaux is Lafourche Parish's largest town as well as the parish seat. Other communities within the study area include the unincorporated towns of Raceland, Larose, Cut Off, and Galliano (Figure 2). Port Fourchon, a deep-draft port at the mouth of Bayou Lafourche on the Gulf of Mexico, is a major onshore staging area for OCS oil and gas activities in the Central and Western Gulf of Mexico and the land fall for the Louisiana Offshore Oil Port (LOOP). Currently, the South Lafourche Airport in Galliano serves the southern portion of the parish while the northern portion is served by Thibodaux Municipal Airport in Thibodaux.

Lafourche Parish is home to a sizable Native American population (2.3 percent) as well as African-American population (12.6 percent) and a small Asian-American population (0.7 percent). In total, nearly 15 percent of the parish population is minority. Furthermore, for the parish as a whole, 14.7 percent of the population is below the U.S. Census Bureau's definition of poverty and 19.7 percent of the children in the parish live below the poverty level. While these figures are below the state average, they are significant nonetheless. Tables 1 and 2 introduce general racial and economic characteristics of the Lafourche Parish study area and encompassed communities in 2000.

Methods

This study utilizes a number of methodologies that both draw from and contribute to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) guidelines for conducting environmental justice research. Our research extended over a one-year period, from the winter of 2001 through the fall of 2002. The study methods included a community mapping exercise, utilizing demographic data obtained from the 2000 Census. Wherever possible, we used census block-level data, the finest level of detail available. According to USEPA, the geographic area of analysis should not artificially dilute or inflate the affected minority population (USEPA 1999a). The first stage involved compiling data on present-day social and OCS-related activity in Lafourche Parish. The approach taken involved combining minority, low-income, and environmental burden factors in order to examine the spatial distribution and overall hazard vulnerability of these populations. The first step was to identify what we have termed potential areas of environmental justice concern. These are study areas that contain a significant minority and/or low-income population, regardless of whether or not there exist any disproportionate environmental effects on these populations (USEPA 1998: 6).

Next, we compiled and mapped out the locations of OCS-related activity in Lafourche Parish. In conducting our equity analysis, the approach we have taken here is largely



Data Source: CADGIS Research Laboratory, 2002

Figure 2. Selected Locations in Lafourche Parish, Louisiana.

Table 1

Racial and Ethnic Characteristics of Selected Communities
in Lafourche Parish, Louisiana

Area	Total Pop	% White	% Black
LAFOURCHE PARISH	89,974	82.9%	12.6%
Chackbay	4,018	94.5%	4.0%
Thibodaux	14,431	64.0%	33.8%
Raceland	10,224	71.2%	26.2%
Mathews	2,003	96.6%	1.5%
Lockport	2,624	95.7%	1.0%
Larose	7,306	85.6%	5.7%
Cut Off	5,635	91.4%	1.1%
Galliano	7,356	92.3%	0.7%
Golden Meadow	2,193	92.5%	0.5%

Data Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, 2002a, Redistricting Data
(PL 94-171) Summary Data

Table 1 (cont.)

Area	% American Indian	% Asian	% Hispanic
LAFOURCHE PARISH	2.3%	0.7%	1.4%
Chackbay	0.7%	0.3%	0.7%
Thibodaux	0.4%	0.6%	1.0%
Raceland	1.0%	0.3%	1.5%
Mathews	0.8%	0.3%	0.5%
Lockport	1.6%	0.4%	1.2%
Larose	3.9%	2.4%	2.5%
Cut Off	3.8%	1.3%	2.1%
Galliano	4.5%	0.8%	1.7%
Golden Meadow	4.8%	0.4%	1.5%

Data Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, 2002a, Redistricting Data (PL 94-171) Summary Data

Table 2

Economic Characteristics of Selected Communities
In Lafourche Parish, Louisiana

Area	Annual Median Family Income (\$)	Annual Per Capita Income (\$)	Median House Value (\$)	Median Monthly Contract Rent (\$)
Lafourche Parish	40,504	15,809	78,900	402
Chackbay	41,934	15,389	87,800	269
Thibodaux	36,551	16,966	72,000	396
Raceland	35,460	15,539	73,800	366
Mathews	41,683	19,336	90,600	436
Lockport	40,288	15,769	65,500	412
Larose	45,126	15,541	82,200	377
Cut Off	42,986	16,353	79,500	447
Galliano	36,136	13,910	71,000	401
Golden Meadow	36,944	13,122	57,600	329

Data Source: U.S. Bureau of Census 2002a, Summary File 3 (SF 3)

proximity-based. Most equity analysis are either risk-based or proximity-based. Risk-based analysis refers strictly to the health and safety-related factors associated with particular facilities and often involve complex modeling of hazardous releases and are dependant upon environmental factors such as weather conditions and prevailing winds.

In this type of analysis, risk is based on not only the distance from a facility, but upon the “magnitude of the hazards and the size, shape, and orientation of the associated impact areas” (Glickman and Hersh 1995:9). In examining the potential impacts of OCS-related activities in Lafourche Parish, a purely risk-based analysis would provide an incomplete view of the industry, since USEPA requires that businesses only report certain releases and thus only a handful of facilities have documented a release of any kind. In order to examine the industry as a whole, and because we are dealing with potential rather than actual impacts, it is necessary to turn to a proximity-based analysis.

Proximity-based equity refers to the question of whether the distance-related impacts of one or more facilities are distributed evenly among the social groups in the local population (Glickman and Hersh 1995:9). These impacts are not only health or safety-related as in a risk-based analysis, but may also include effects that have negative impacts on the overall quality of life, including unsightliness, noise, and odor. If these impacts are strong enough, they will “diminish the collective self-esteem and reputation of a community and the property values within it” (Glickman and Hersh 1995:9). In conducting a proximity-based analysis, the geographical unit of analysis is a uniform buffer created around each facility or structure in question. These buffers are not modeled on any specific release, therefore weather conditions and wind direction are not included in the model, resulting in the buffers being uniform in all directions.

According to USEPA, it is important for researchers to recognize that the aggregation of data and lack of current information on income at the block level may fail to reveal certain relevant characteristics about the population. For example, the aggregation of data to the block group level in a particular geographic area may mask a “pocket” of low-income individuals that exists among the larger general population (USEPA 1999a). This is especially true in Lafourche Parish, where census block groups are too large to adequately utilize spatial buffers. Analysis of the demographic data at the census block level thus began with the construction of proximity-based buffers around each OCS-related facility. Any Census enumeration units lying within a buffer were aggregated in order to create a new study area, one determined by the modeled impact of any potential chemical release or industrial hazard.

For this study, we have created buffers that are equal to the largest protective action distance (PAD) determined by the U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT) for all chemicals at a given facility. This is the distance that emergency response workers would evacuate in case of an accidental release. USDOT guidelines also establish default isolation zones for hazardous releases on arterial highway segments and railroads. These distances are used to create site-specific buffers around each facility. In the case of crude petroleum, for example, the isolation distance for a spill involving a fire is only one-half mile. For natural gas, this distance is extended to one mile. The fugitive emissions

associated with shipbuilding and repairing are largely non-reactive and thus also have isolation distances of one-half mile.

The next step in our analysis was to compare the social variables in our study areas to those in the reference area in order to evaluate the degree of equity between them. According to USEPA guidelines, it is necessary to compare a potentially impacted minority community to the larger geographic area to aid in distinguishing potential impacts on minority communities within the affected area of a proposed action (USEPA 1999a). This study examines the local impacts of the OCS oil and gas industry and uses the overall parish as the reference area. Using the parish values as relative thresholds takes into account regional differences in population distribution and thus provides a much more meaningful determination of significance. We have defined *equity* and *inequity* as follows. If the percentage of a particular social group in the study area is equal to or less than that in the reference area, there is equity with respect to the facility in question. Any overrepresentation of a minority group constitutes an inequity (Glickman and Hersh 1995:34). For the block-level data, nonparametric procedures were used to analyze the racial and ethnic characteristics within each buffer relative to the characteristics of the portion of the parish outside of the buffer. Odds ratios and the chi-square test of significance were used to demonstrate whether any observed differences were statistically meaningful or merely due to chance.

Next, we constructed an aggregated hazards map of Lafourche Parish, combining all of our study areas into a single continuous surface. Many previous environmental justice and hazards studies have used a conceptual model whereby the technological landscape is broken down into a number of discrete, often unrelated, entities, such as Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) sites or waste disposal sites. Our conceptual model, on the other hand, attempts to integrate a set of discrete related elements into a continuous surface. This was accomplished by reclassifying and overlaying our maps; a process termed “sieve mapping” (Kitchin and Tate 2000:170). The discrete elements of the data model were intersected, forming new polygons, and all locations classified according to their aggregate data characteristics. This was accomplished using the Arc View Model Builder extension. The model builder permits classifying and weighting each facility by degree of hazard. It is important to remember that we are considering potential hazards. Thus, a shipyard that is also a large quantity generator of a toxic substance has greater potential hazardousness and is weighted more heavily in the analysis than a facility that is not. Furthermore, if this facility also has a history of toxic releases, it is weighted even more heavily. Similarly, the exposed pipeline sections that cross either a road or a waterway are weighted more heavily than a buried pipeline, due to the fact that exposed pipelines are much more susceptible to the elements, thus potentially increasing the risk of a pipeline failure. Once integrated, we used the resultant hazardscape to classify the entire parish by a new hazardousness of place rating. For this, we used a five-point scale, with one indicating the lowest hazard potential and five the highest. Those areas with no identified potential hazards were classed separately.

Using the hazards rating, we were able to determine the degree of interdependence among the racial variables and the number of OCS-related facilities in each census block

group. Discriminant analysis enabled an examination of the social and economic variables to see if they could successfully discriminate the overall hazardousness of each census block group, based upon the hazardscape model. Economic data was unavailable at the block level in the 2000 census, consequently our discriminant analysis was run at the much coarser block group level. In addition to the racial variables used previously, at the block group level we were able to employ mean household income, median house value, and median contract rent, as well as other social indicators. According to USEPA, mean house value as well as monthly rent can serve as proxies for income levels (USEPA 1998). This is important because, prior to the 2000 census, house values and monthly rent were counted at the block level, compared to income, which was only counted at the block group level and higher.

Finally, we attempted to simultaneously examine the impact of several independent variables on a single dependant variable, here the hazardousness of place rating. For this, we used multiple regression analysis and regressed the dependant variable against race, ethnicity, age, and the various economic indicators such as household income, median house value, and median contract rent. This method allows us, specifically, to determine whether there is a positive, negative, or no correlation between the independent variables in the relationship with proximity to OCS-related facilities. Again, this analysis had to be conducted at the rather coarse census block group level.

Databases

In constructing our model, we utilized a number of databases, the majority of which were developed by Federal agencies. Much of this data is available either in the form of raw data for download or as informational maps. However, despite improved availability, all data is not of equal quality (Thomas 2001: 66). It is important to remember that the model is only as accurate as the underlying data. Wherever possible, attempts were made to verify the accuracy of the data obtained, either through air photo interpretation or direct fieldwork.

U.S. Bureau of Census. Data from the 2000 U.S. Bureau of Census was used to aggregate and analyze demographics for Lafourche Parish (U.S. Bureau of Census 2002a). Sex, age, households, families, and housing units were aggregated down to block level by race and Hispanic origin in Summary File 1 (SF1). Data extracted for this study included total population, race (white, black, Native American, and Asian), ethnicity (Hispanic), and age (over 65). These were extracted at both the block and block group level. Social, economic, and housing characteristics were aggregated down to block group level in Summary File 3 (SF3). Household income, median contract rent, and median home value were all extracted for this analysis. Census information for block level data (1990) was extracted from the 100-percent count data in CD-ROM Summary Tape Files (STF1A and B). Median contract rent and median house values were extracted from the 1990 census data (U.S. Bureau of Census 1990).

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Manufacturing facilities under section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Re-authorization Act (SARA) must

report estimated releases and transfers of toxic chemicals to the USEPA. This data is stored and made available to communities through the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) of 1986 (USEPA 2002). The Environmental Protection Agency thus gathers and disseminates information on the generation and management of waste streams and gathers these together in the Biennial Reporting System (BRS). This database tracks a variety of sites, including Treatment, Storage, and Disposal (TSD) facilities, Corrective Action Sites (CAS), and hazardous waste generators, all of which present potential risks. Sources of hazards data include the Toxic Release Inventory System (TRIS), which contains information about the release and transfer of more than 650 toxic chemicals to the environment. Also pertinent to this study is the Emergency Response Notification System (ERNS) database, which stores information on the reported release of oils and other hazardous substances to the air, land, or water. All of the sites identified in these databases can be identified by Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes and classified according to industry. Of particular interest for this study are those industries classed under SIC code 13, which encompasses the oil and gas extraction process. In the case of the offshore oil industry, those facilities listed under SIC code 1321 (Natural Gas Liquids) are of importance, as these include facilities that separate natural gas from crude oil. Also important here are industries classed under SIC codes 3731 and 3732 (Ship Building and Repairing and Boat Building and Repairing, respectively) and 2911 (Petroleum Refining Industry). Finally, data was extracted related to industries with SIC codes 4613 (Refined Petroleum Pipelines) and 5171 (Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals).

U.S. Department of Transportation. The Pipeline Safety Act of 1992 states that the Office of Pipeline Safety (OPS) must adopt rules requiring pipeline operators to identify facilities located in unusually sensitive areas and high density population areas, to maintain maps and records detailing that information, and to provide those maps and records to federal and state officials upon request. The National Pipeline Mapping System (NPMS) has been developed to gather and disseminate this information in a geographic information system (GIS) database format (U.S. Department of Transportation 2001). This database contains the location and selected attributes of natural gas and hazardous liquid transmission pipelines, and liquefied natural gas (LNG) facilities operating in the United States.

Minerals Management Service. The Minerals Management Service (MMS), a Federal agency created by Secretarial Order 3071 on January 19, 1982, manages more than a billion offshore acres and collects billions of dollars in mineral revenues annually. MMS is the bureau of the U.S. Department of the Interior that manages the natural gas, oil, and other mineral resources on the outer continental shelf. MMS conducts an extensive environmental studies program in the Gulf of Mexico and has sponsored more than 220 environmental studies in the Gulf of Mexico, costing over \$130 million, to assess the effect of oil and gas drilling and production. The results of these studies are made available through a number of reports and serve as the primary source for OCS-related data. Of particular interest to this study are those studies that locate and identify any OCS-related facilities that support deepwater activity in the Gulf of Mexico Region

(GOMR), especially the recent study completed by the Louis Berger Group for MMS, which includes a web-based GIS database of pertinent infrastructure.

U.S. Geological Survey. The Gap Analysis Program (GAP) represents a state and national level endeavor whose purpose is to provide broad geographic information on the status of various animal species and their habitats in order to provide land managers, planners, scientists, and policy makers with the information they need to make better-informed decisions. Sponsored and coordinated by the Biological Resources Division of the U.S. Geological Survey, GAP is also supported at the national level by the Department of Defense, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the National Mapping Division of the U.S. Geological Survey, and The Nature Conservancy.

Louisiana State University ATLAS website. Many of the images and GIS coverages of Lafourche Parish were downloaded from the ATLAS website (CADGIS Research Laboratory 2002). Of particular importance for this research were the digital ortho-photo quarter quadrangles (DOQQs), which were used to verify the geographic coordinates of the USEPA data.

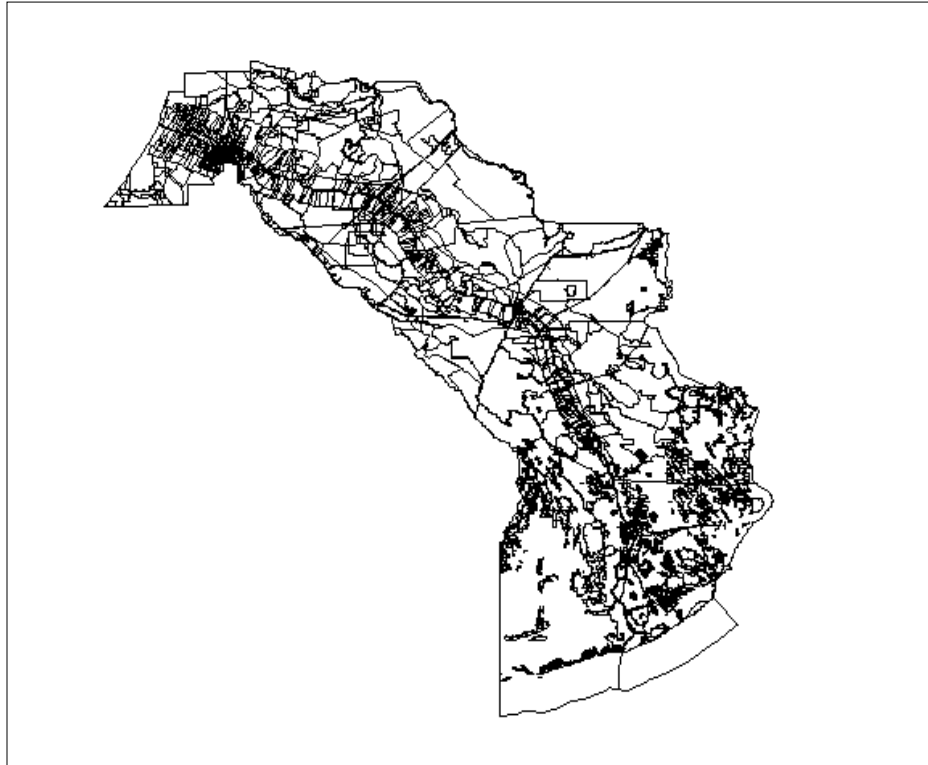
Geographic Information System Mapping and Demographic Analysis

Using this data, the spatial database and mapping layers were constructed using Arc View geographic information systems (GIS) computer software. The geographic boundary files were constructed from Topically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) files (U.S. Bureau of Census, 2000b.). Geographic files extracted from the TIGER files include census block and block group boundaries and parish (county) boundaries, as well as street networks. Lafourche Parish contains 3,275 blocks, only 1,646 of which are populated. These are aggregated into only 70 block groups (Figure 3).

The first step of this analysis is to identify potential areas of environmental justice concern. These are study areas that contain a significant minority and/or low-income population, regardless of whether or not there exist any disproportionate environmental effects on these populations (USEPA 1998: 6). For the purpose of this study a significant minority population is one where the percentage of minorities within the study area exceeds that of the reference area. Since this study examines the potential impacts of the petroleum industry on a localized scale, the total parish will serve as the reference area. Using the parish values as relative thresholds takes into account regional differences in population distribution and will thus provide a much more meaningful determination of significance.

The 2000 census does not make any economic data available at the block aggregate level, neither income data nor property values. In order to examine economic characteristics, data had to be examined at the coarser block group level, with each unit containing approximately 800-1,000 people. Following USEPA guidelines, U.S. Census defined parameters were used to measure income and poverty (USEPA 1999). The 2000 census

Census blocks



Block groups



Census tracts



Data Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, 2002b

Figure 3. Census Geography of Lafourche Parish, Louisiana.

defines a person as poor if his or her income fell below \$8,501 in 1999. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$17,029 in 1999. Areas of moderate poverty are those where the population has an income 20 percent below the benchmark and extreme poverty where the population has an income 40 percent or more below the benchmark (USEPA 1998: 56). Block groups meeting our criteria will be identified and mapped out as areas of potential concern. The communities of highest concern will be those in which there is both a high minority population and low income. These areas can be identified through bivariate mapping.

Next, geographic coordinates contained in the USEPA databases were used to locate the OCS-related infrastructure within the GIS. The locational data was verified in two ways. First, if locational data was provided, the coordinates were verified using U.S. Geological Survey digital ortho-photo quarter quadrangles (DOQQs). These detailed color photographs allowed us to determine each facility's exact location. The DOQQ's fine level of resolution allowed for the visual identification of many of the facilities and a more correct geocoding of points in the GIS. Where the USEPA did not supply location data, points had to be taken in the field, using a hand-held Garmin GPS unit. Points were taken at the entrance of each facility identified and the points later adjusted using the DOQQs once again as a reference. In this way, we have avoided the use of erroneous location data in our analysis.

Analysis of the demographic data conducted at the census block level (race and ethnicity for 2000 and median house value and rent for 1990) began with the construction of a number of buffers around each OCS-related facility. Buffers were constructed at distances of one-half mile and one mile from each facility. In the case of most facilities investigated, a distance of one-half mile is the minimum isolation distance recommended for a fire involving the chemicals used at each facility. In some cases, particularly when natural gas is involved, this distance is extended to one mile. A model of the aggregated hazardscape was constructed using the Arc View Model Builder extension, which allowed us to classify and weight each facility by degree of hazard. For example, a shipyard that is also a large quantity generator of a toxic substance is weighted more heavily in the analysis than a facility that is not. Furthermore, if this facility also has a history of toxic releases, it is weighted even more heavily. Similarly, the exposed sections of pipeline that cross either a road or a waterway are weighted more heavily than a buried pipeline. We next integrated each of these discrete elements into a continuous surface map by reclassifying and overlaying our maps. The discrete elements of the data model were intersected, forming new polygons, and all locations could be classified according to their aggregate data characteristics. Once integrated, we used the resultant hazardscape to classify the entire parish using a newly created variable, the hazardousness of place rating, which allows us to establish lower and higher vulnerability scores.

At-risk populations for both the individual facilities and the aggregated hazardscape model were identified next. The census blocks within each buffer and hazard polyline were aggregated from all census blocks in which the centroid of the block fell within the buffer using the point-within-a-polygon analysis of the GIS (Neumann et al. 1998:219).

In this way, a new study area was constructed, which can be used for demographic analysis. Chakraborty (2001) has identified two problems related to this methodology. First, there is the question of the radius of the circular buffer, and second, the question of using uniform buffers, independent of the number, quantity, or toxicity of the substances stored or released at each individual facility (Chakraborty 2001: 884-885). Both of these problems are addressed in this methodology. Following Cutter et al. (2000), buffers are created equal to the largest protective action distance (PAD) determined by the USDOT for all chemicals at a given facility. Similarly, USDOT guidelines establish default isolation zones for hazardous releases on arterial highway segments and railroads (Cutter et al. 2000: 723-4). These protective action distances range from 0.2 to 5.0 miles depending on the toxicity of the chemical involved, and are used to create site-specific buffers around each facility. Any census enumeration units that lie within these buffers can be aggregated in order to create a new study area, one determined by the modeled impact of the chemical release or industrial hazard. This initial evaluation will yield a present-day view of the potential environmental impacts of the OCS-related industrial complex in Lafourche Parish.

The next stage of analysis utilized the U.S. Geological Survey GAP data in order to examine the habitats of those animals that are important in the more traditional livelihoods of local residents, including the Houma Indians. This portion of the research involved mapping the zones of natural resources collected and consumed by the local populations. In a manner similar to the mapping of minority populations, the predicted distributions of animals vital to the fur harvest in Louisiana were extracted from the Louisiana GAP data. These animal populations included the nutria, raccoon, muskrat, mink, otter, and bobcat, in that order.

These distributions were mapped in the GIS, and a model created, whereby an overall distribution of the fur trade was calculated. Using this cumulative distribution map, those portions of the parish with the greatest diversity of animals vital to the fur harvest were identified. These locations would also be those that are most economically viable for that portion of the population for whom trapping is a way of life.

Once these habitat zones were established, they were overlaid with the hazards map of OCS-related industry. This allowed us to correlate the zones of increasing OCS activity with those areas with the potential to be used by local residents, either for direct consumption or as a livelihood. The alligator population was also extracted from the GAP data, although it was analyzed separately.

In much the same way, we created a model of the cumulative distribution of game animals, which are generally hunted for direct consumption. In this case, we extracted the predicted distributions of a number of different species of waterfowl, including the wood duck, the mallard, the mottled duck, blue-winged teal, and both the fulvous and black-bellied whistling ducks, as well as the Canada goose. The only other bird species used in this analysis was the wild turkey, another common game bird. The only large game animal used in the model was the deer. Again, a cumulative model was created and mapped against the zones of OCS-related activity.

Statistical Analysis

Statistical analysis was run on the study areas using Microsoft Excel and SPSS for Windows computer software in order to determine whether or not significant disproportionate impacts exist. For the block-level data, chi-square and odds ratios have been constructed to analyze the racial and ethnic characteristics within each buffer relative to the characteristics of the portion of the parish outside of the buffer. These tests of significance were used to demonstrate whether or not any observed differences have a high probability of being authentic or not.

The chi-square measures test the hypothesis that the row and column variables in a crosstabulation are independent. While the chi-square test may indicate whether or not a relationship exists, it does not indicate directionality. For this, we computed the odds ratios and the relative risk estimates. The odds ratio is a measure of association employed with contingency tables that is not a function of chi-square. It is used to quantify the odds of how much more likely it is that an observation in one of the categories of the row variable will be in one of the categories of the column variable than will an observation in the second category of the row variable (Sheskin 1997:247). For this analysis, we constructed a series of 2x2 contingency tables, using proximity to a specific facility as the column variable and presence or absence of a specific socioeconomic indicator (such as a particular minority or ethnic group) as the row variable.

Once the relative odds ratios were constructed, we next determined the degree of interdependence among the various racial variables and the number of OCS related infrastructure facilities in each census block. Discriminant analysis was used to examine each of the racial variables in order to see if they can discriminate the overall hazardousness of each census block, based upon the hazardscape model created earlier. A number of discrepancies between block boundaries in the 1990 and 2000 census inhibited combining the economic with the racial variables that we utilized in the discriminant analysis. A second discriminant analysis was thus run using a greater variety of socio-economic variables at the much coarser block group level. In addition to the various racial variables used previously, at the block group level, we were able to employ mean household income, median house value, and median contract rent, in addition to the percentage of the population over the age of 65, another social indicator.

Finally, we attempted to simultaneously examine the impact of several independent variables on a single dependant variable, the hazardousness of place rating. For this, we used a multiple regression analysis utilizing the stepwise method of analysis and regressed the dependant variable against race and ethnicity, as well as the various economic indicators such as household income, median house value, and median contract rent, the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. This method allowed us, specifically, to determine whether there is a positive, negative, or no correlation between the independent variables in the relationship with proximity to hazardous facilities. Again, the economic variables are unavailable at the census block level, therefore this analysis had to be

conducted at the much coarser census block group level. While moving up to census block group level does allow us to examine a number of other variables, we increase the chance of having confounded results, as the population within a given unit of analysis is always assumed to be homogenous throughout (Stretesky and Hogan 1998: 7).

Therefore, many smaller, more localized minority and/or low-income concentrations at the block level are likely to become averaged, or smoothed out, at the block group level.

CHAPTER 2: AREAS OF POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE CONCERN

Settlement History

Coastal Louisiana's natural features have helped to shape the settlement patterns and development throughout Lafourche Parish. These natural features range from marshland, canals, and bayous in the coastal areas to flat agricultural lands in the north (Wallace et al. 2001:5). A number of parallel ridges called cherniers, as well as natural levees, islands, coteaus (isolated high ground), and hammocks provided elevated sites suitable for permanent communities. These high ground areas supplied farmers, trappers, and fisher folk with most of the essentials for their economic existence, and became the nodal points of human occupancy in Lafourche Parish, and thus established the regional pattern of settlement for the petroleum industry's logistic support (Davis and Place 1983: 10).

Lafourche Parish, meaning "fork" in French, is almost 100 miles long and never more than 15 miles wide, covering an area of approximately 1,085 square miles. To this day, settlement continues to align along the natural levees and beach ridges within 14 easily defined strips, each of which is characterized by elongated settlement patterns, ranging from 50 acres to just under 10,000 acres strung out along Bayou Lafourche.

The hamlets of the 1930s have grown and coalesced into continuous linear settlements, to the point where boundaries between communities are no longer well defined. Some people have referred to the urbanization along Bayou Lafourche as "the longest main street in the World." Settlement density along the highways on the crests of the "levees" approaches that of urban housing (Davis and Place 1983: 50).

For the most part, sites outside this linear strip are highly specialized, traditionally having had strong ties to agriculture, fishing, and trapping. These ties are still evident in the area, but are no longer the mainstay of the economy (Wallace et al. 2001: 7). Generally, the sites outside of the linear development strips are either related to the petroleum industry or serve as recreation centers, such as fishing or hunting camps. For example, as Davis and Place point out, there are two individual tracts of land south of Golden Meadow that encompass 452 and 69 acres of industrial land parallel to Bayou Lafourche. These are multifunctional services centers, established by the petroleum industry to meet its needs (Davis and Place 1983: 56).

The Community

Any analysis of environmental equity should, necessarily, begin with an analysis of the population of the potentially impacted area. It is important to recognize that, as Susan Cutter notes, a hazard is a threat to people and the things they value. Furthermore, hazards can be thought of as arising from the interaction between social, technological, and natural systems (Cutter 2001:2). Studies of environmental justice and equity expand this notion of environmental hazards from an examination of social systems in general to

a more specific examination minority and/or low-income populations. USEPA defines an environmental justice community as a location where residents are predominantly minorities or low-income; where residents have been excluded from the environmental policy setting or decision making process; where they are subject to a disproportionate impact from one or more environmental hazards; and where residents experience disparate implementation of environmental regulations, requirements, practices, and activities in their communities (USEPA 1999b: 2).

The first step in identifying an environmental justice community is to examine the spatial distribution of underrepresented populations, be they low income or minority. To this end, we begin this analysis with a description of ethnic and racial groups found to some extent within Lafourche Parish, regardless of whether or not these groups are impacted by OCS-related industries or activities.

Native American

The settlers to the area helped set Lafourche Parish apart from other parts of Louisiana and the region. Settlers like the Houma Indians, the namesake for the nearby city of Houma, were drawn to the area by its remoteness (Wallace et al. 2001: 7). After having already been driven out of central Louisiana by the Tunica tribe, the Houma, and remnants of other tribes that they absorbed, moved into the marshes and bayous of Terrebonne Parish when the white settlers came to south Louisiana nearly 300 years ago (Kniffen 1994: 82). Since then, the Houma developed a number of small communities along the bayous of south Lafourche and Terrebonne parishes. Many of these settlements were formed by the offspring of Indian and non-Indian unions, where the residents retained Indian identity (Austin 2001: 137). Because the Houma readily accepted not only members of other Native American tribes, but many non-Indians as well, their separation from white society was exacerbated (Austin 2001: 137).

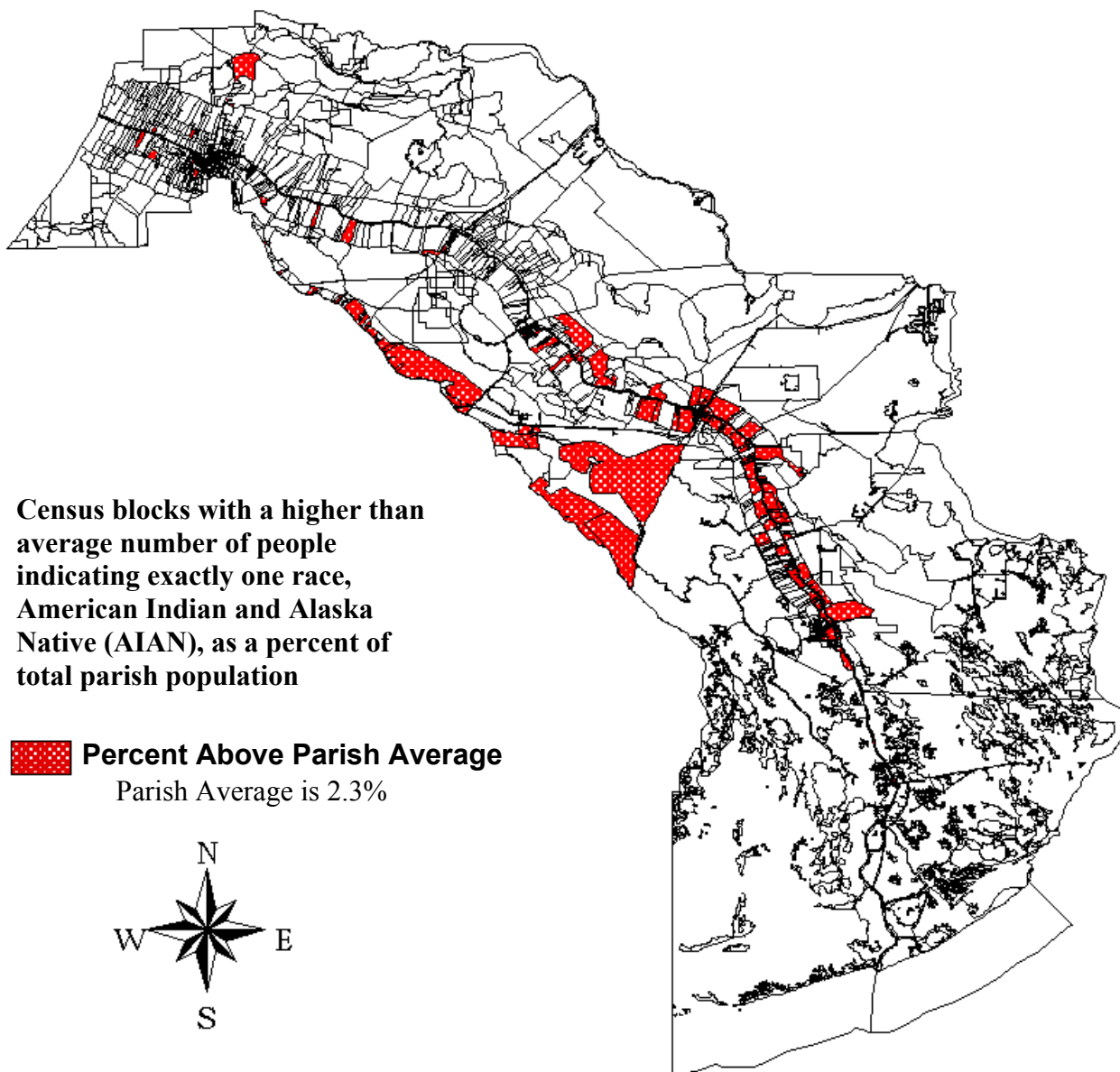
Today, the Houma are the largest Native American tribe in Louisiana, although they are not a federally recognized tribe. Recent attempts to register all descendants of historical Houma people have swelled the current tribal rolls to around 17,000 members. The majority of the Houma reside along Highway 1 in south Lafourche, between Larose and Golden Meadow, and in the area around Houma, on the western boundary of Lafourche Parish (Figure 4). Considered by some to be “the most conservative of all Louisiana French speakers,” many Houma retained their traditional attitudes and practices at a time when many of their neighbors left fishing and trapping to work in the oilfields (Austin 2001: 141). Many of the Houma who live along Bayou Lafourche continue to make a living from shrimping, continuing to supplement their subsistence by hunting, fishing, and gathering wild resources. Recent encroachment of salt water and loss of coastal marsh presently threatens to displace many Houma communities

Lafourche Parish, Louisiana

Minority Population by Census Block

Percent of Population 2000

One Race: American Indian and Alaska Native*



20 0 20 40 Miles

*Racial and Ethnic Categories follow U.S. Census Bureau nomenclature

Data Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, 2002a Redistricting Data (PL 94-171) Summary Data

Figure 4. Distribution of Native American Population by Census Block.

Caucasians

The largest racial group in the parish is the Caucasian, largely of French and French Canadian descent. The U.S. census data is generally unreliable in differentiating Cajuns and Acadians from members of other Francophone groups, which may include white French Creoles, Creoles of Color, or more recent Francophone immigrants from Europe, French Canada, or the Caribbean (Brassieur et al. 2000).

French, Spanish, English, and German farmers settled in the area in the early 1700s. French Acadians, forcibly exiled by the British from present-day Nova Scotia settled in the area in the mid-1700s, again drawn to the area in part because of its remoteness. Descendants of this group of people are called Cajuns. The Acadians were quite different from the French who had originally come from Europe and the St. Lawrence Valley in that they were poor and they were small farmers. They quickly absorbed nearly every ethnic group they came in contact with, such as the Germans and Spanish (Kniffen and Hilliard 1988: 127). Through intermarriage, these other white ethnic groups were drawn into the Cajun community, and in the process the Cajun community was transformed by many of the numerous cultural, culinary, linguistic, and musical elements of the adopted members.

During the late nineteenth century and into the twentieth century, the latest technological innovations began to diffuse throughout the towns and villages of the Cajun homeland of south Louisiana. Innovations such as mechanized agriculture, automobiles, electricity, and telephones began to affect Cajun culture (Estaville 2001: 92).

The discovery of oil in Louisiana would dramatically change the face of Cajun culture in south Louisiana. First, thousands of Anglos moved into Cajun south Louisiana to work in the oil fields. Similarly, the construction of many large petroleum refineries in Baton Rouge and Lake Charles drew a great many Cajun plant workers out of Southeast Louisiana. The diffusion of the Cajun population and the intrusion of the Anglo population have resulted in a situation where, today, many Cajuns have developed lifestyles similar to mainstream urban Americans (Estaville 2001: 98).

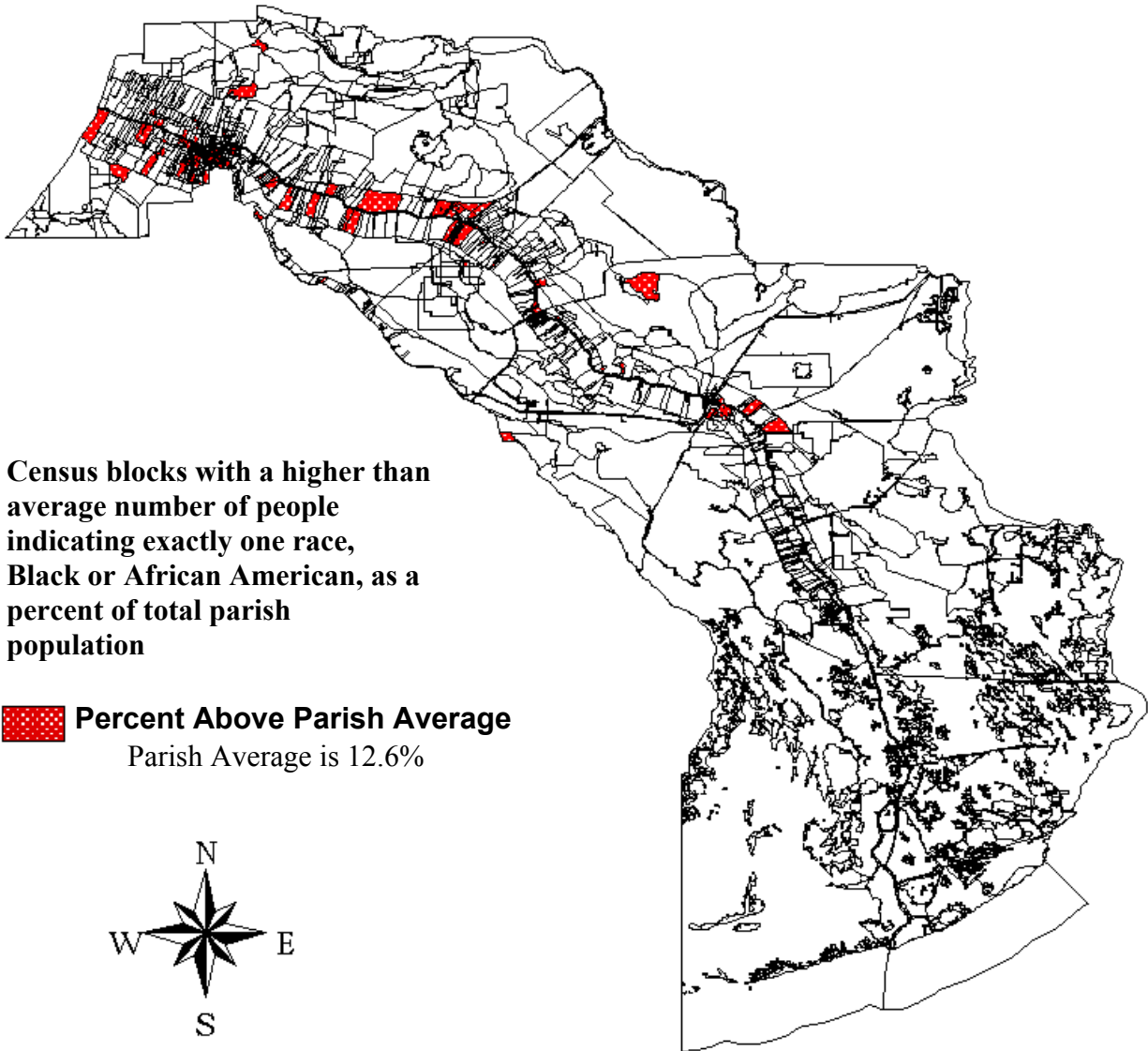
African-Americans

For most of their history in North American, African-Americans were a rural people largely confined to the southern plantation regions, where, historically, they were sold into the plantations as slaves. Lafourche Parish has been identified as being one of these major historic plantation regions (Aiken 2001: 56). A number of sugar plantations grew up alongside Lower Bayou Lafourche in the late 1820s and the 1830s. In the antebellum period, dwellings of various sizes housed the planter's family, his overseers, and his slaves. The latter were housed on the premises in the "agglomerated village settlement" called the "quarters" (Rehder 1999: 178). Even as the plantation economy changed from slave to wage labor following the Civil War, the settlement patterns in the quarters remained the same until the 1970s, when the quarters settlements were aggressively

Lafourche Parish, Louisiana

Minority Population by Census Block

Percent of Population 2000
One Race: Black or African American*



*Racial and Ethnic Categories follow U.S. Census Bureau nomenclature

Data Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, 2002a Redistricting Data (PL 94-171) Summary Data

Figure 5. Distribution of African American Population by Census Block.

removed from the landscape (Rehder 1999: 179). The compact settlement pattern of the sugar plantations continued in the post-Civil War period because sugarcane required teams of men working and housed together as wage-earning residential laborers (Rehder 1999: 58). Lane villages are residuals of the slave quarters lanes of the former sugar plantations. By the 1990s, however, the remaining sugar plantations have fewer quarter houses, fewer workers of both races, and many fewer if any whites living on plantation premises. Today, the former overseers house, almost all of the sugar factory workers' houses, and the storekeepers' houses are almost entirely inhabited by African-Americans (Rehder 1999: 119).

Other changes also occurred during the latter part of the twentieth century that began to affect African-American settlement patterns in the rural South. African-Americans who remained in the plantation areas have begun to make significant social and economic advances, as a result of their severance from the plantation system as well as the civil rights movement. In 1960, farming was the leading occupation of African-Americans in the plantation regions. However, by 1990, manufacturing and professional services were the two primary occupations. African-Americans have not, for the most part, entered the fishing, trapping, and gathering economy. These occupations have been kept mostly white through racial barriers (Brassieur et al. 2000: 20). In addition to occupational changes, there has been a substantial increase in home ownership for African-American during the latter half of the twentieth century (Aiken 2001: 67). Today, the great majority of African-Americans reside in Thibodaux, although there are clusters of high African-American population in the areas of Larose and Lockport (Figure 5).

Asians

Some of the most recent immigrants to south Louisiana and Lafourche Parish are the Southeast Asians, particularly the Vietnamese. In the 1970s, following the American withdrawal from Vietnam, a number of Vietnamese immigrants fled to the United States. The primary volunteer agency in charge of resettling Southeast Asian refugees was the Catholic Church. The involvement of the Catholic Church in resettlement has led Southeast Asians to locate disproportionately in predominantly Catholic areas. The Louisiana dioceses were particularly active in resettling refugees, especially the Houma/Thibodaux Diocese, which sought housing and sponsors in St. Mary, Terrebonne, and Lafourche parishes (Bankston 1996: 664)

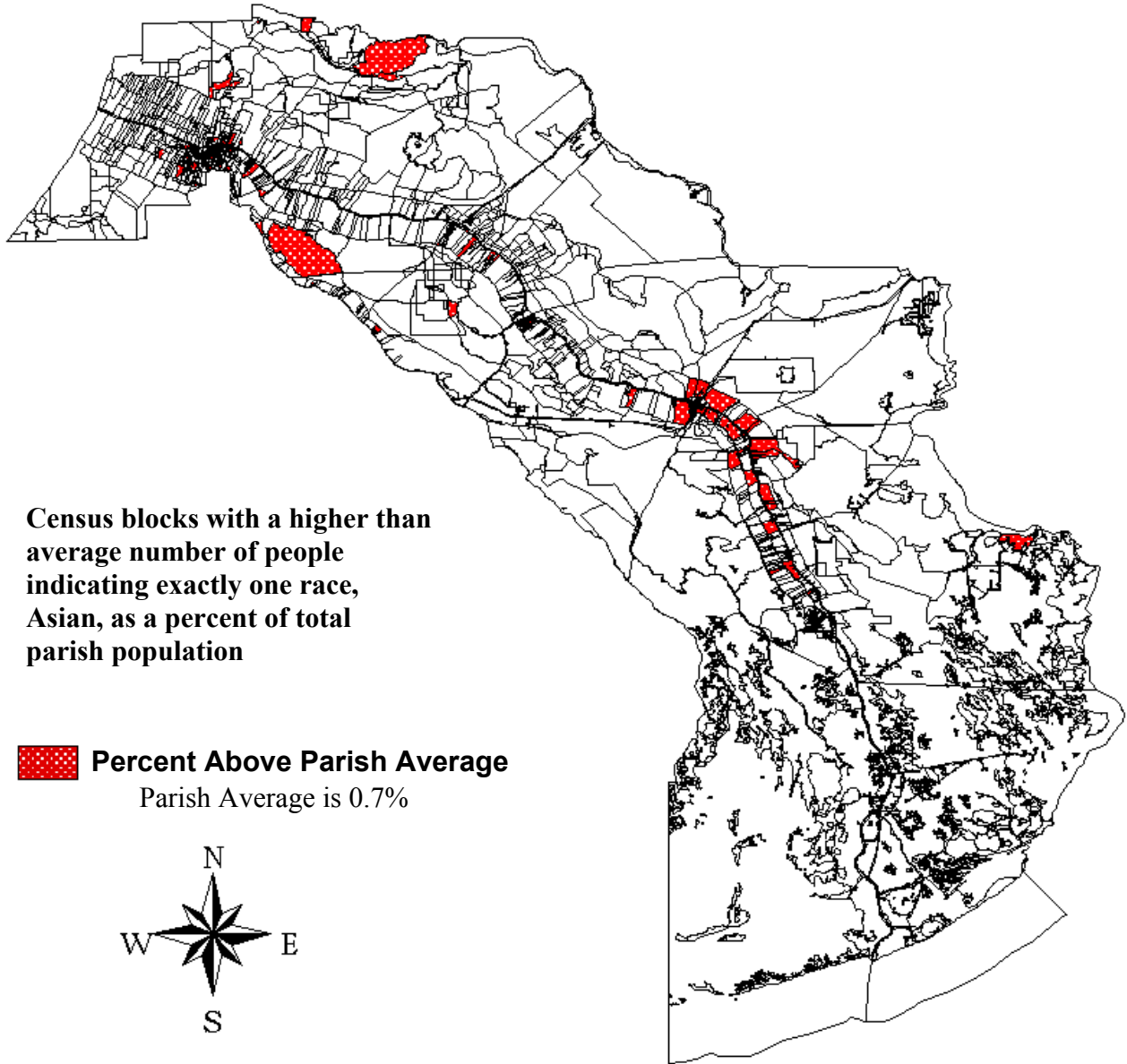
Eighty-six percent of Louisiana Vietnamese are located in just seven parishes, each of which had around 500 or more Vietnamese residents: Orleans, Jefferson, East Baton Rouge, St. Mary, Vermillion, Terrebonne, and Lafourche (Bankston 1996: 669). There were a number of institutional and economic forces that drew the Vietnamese to the rural parish of south Louisiana. To begin, the oil boom, together with federal funding for job training at oil-related skills, created job opportunities in south Louisiana. Furthermore, fishing in the Gulf of Mexico, an occupation appealing to many Vietnamese because it did not require advanced English-language skills, began drawing Asians in the 1970s.

Lafourche Parish, Louisiana

Minority Population by Census Block

Percent of Population 2000

One Race: Asian*



*Racial and Ethnic Categories follow U.S. Census Bureau nomenclature

Data Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, 2002a Redistricting Data (PL 94-171) Summary Data

Figure 6. Distribution of Asian Population by Census Block.

The number of Southeast Asians employed in both shrimping and fishing expanded greatly in the 1980s as the oil industry in Louisiana contracted (Bankston 1996: 669).

Since many of the immigrants come from fishing families, many Southeast Asians have specialized in the seafood industry. By 1990, over 1 in every 20 Louisiana fishers and shrimpers had roots in Southeast Asia, even though the Southeast Asians made up less than half a percent of the state's workforce (Bankston 1996: 671). They have progressively dominated the shrimping industry, running large, modern steel-hulled shrimp boats along the Gulf Coast. In many cases, they have displaced Cajun workers in the crawfish industry as well (Brassieur et al. 2000: 31). Many Southeast Asians have begun to achieve upward mobility, operating a number of small businesses (Donato et al. 2001: 109). Today, reflecting the diversity of the job market, the Asian population in Lafourche Parish is highly dispersed, tending to cluster around Larose in south Lafourche and Thibodaux in north Lafourche (Figure 6).

Hispanics

Since the 1980s, the United States has experienced rising levels of new immigrants in rural areas. Especially in the southern United States, the single largest group of new immigrants is Mexican. Mexican immigration is characterized by a growing economy dependent on abundant, inexpensive labor and a population willing to fill such positions (Duchon and Murphy 2001: 1). This is especially true in the coastal parishes of southern Louisiana, where many Hispanic migrants are now working in the shipbuilding and fabrication yards in the coastal areas of the state (Donato et al. 2001: 105).

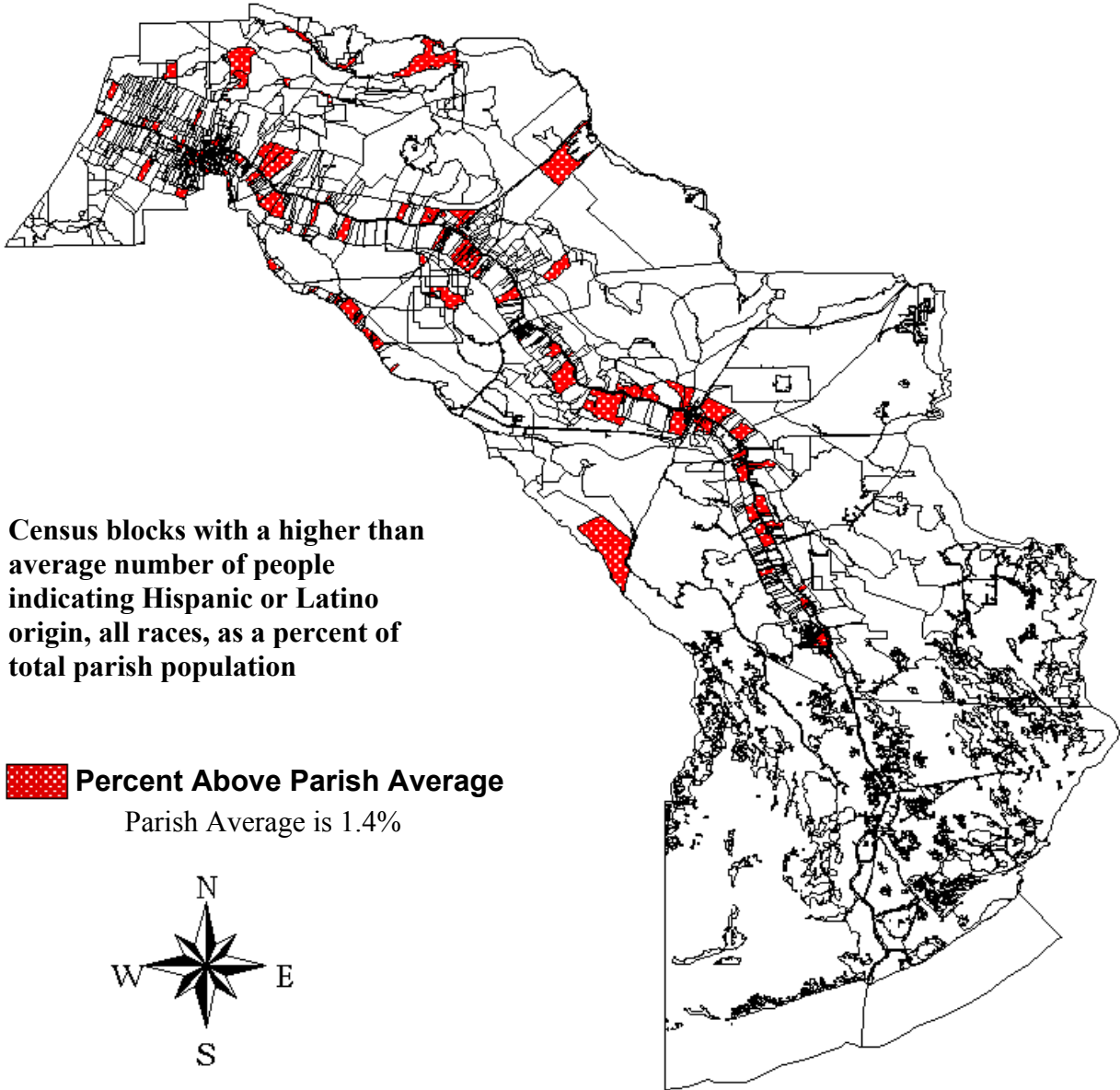
After the drop in oil prices and the resultant economic downturn in the 1980s, many highly skilled workers moved away from Louisiana in search of new job markets, leaving many unskilled workers. When the offshore oil industry expanded in the 1990s, some employers began to import skilled Mexican labor from the Rio Grande Valley (Donato et al. 2001: 108). Even though Hispanic welders, fitters, and carpenters were relatively well paid, they performed some of the dirtiest jobs possible (Donato et al. 2001: 112). Hispanic workers are especially conspicuous as welders and fitters in the ship repair industry. Because they have the financial and organizational resources, large employers tend to be the biggest employers of Hispanic workers.

It has been suggested that, although becoming a major part of the labor force, Mexican migrant workers in the Louisiana oil industry are geographically, linguistically, and socially isolated, seldom mingling with others and sending much of their earnings home to Mexico or Texas (Donato et al. 2001: 113). The migrant Hispanic population for the most part have come to settle in residential niches and, besides patronizing small stores and food establishments, are peripheral to the social life of the area (Donato et al. 2001: 111). Despite this claim, the Hispanic population is much more geographically dispersed than any other minority group in Lafourche Parish (Figure 7).

Lafourche Parish, Louisiana

Minority Population by Census Block

Percent of Population 2000
Hispanic or Latino Origin, All Races*



*Racial and Ethnic Categories follow U.S. Census Bureau nomenclature

Data Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, 2002a Redistricting Data (PL 94-171) Summary Data

Figure 7. Distribution of Hispanic Population by Census Block.

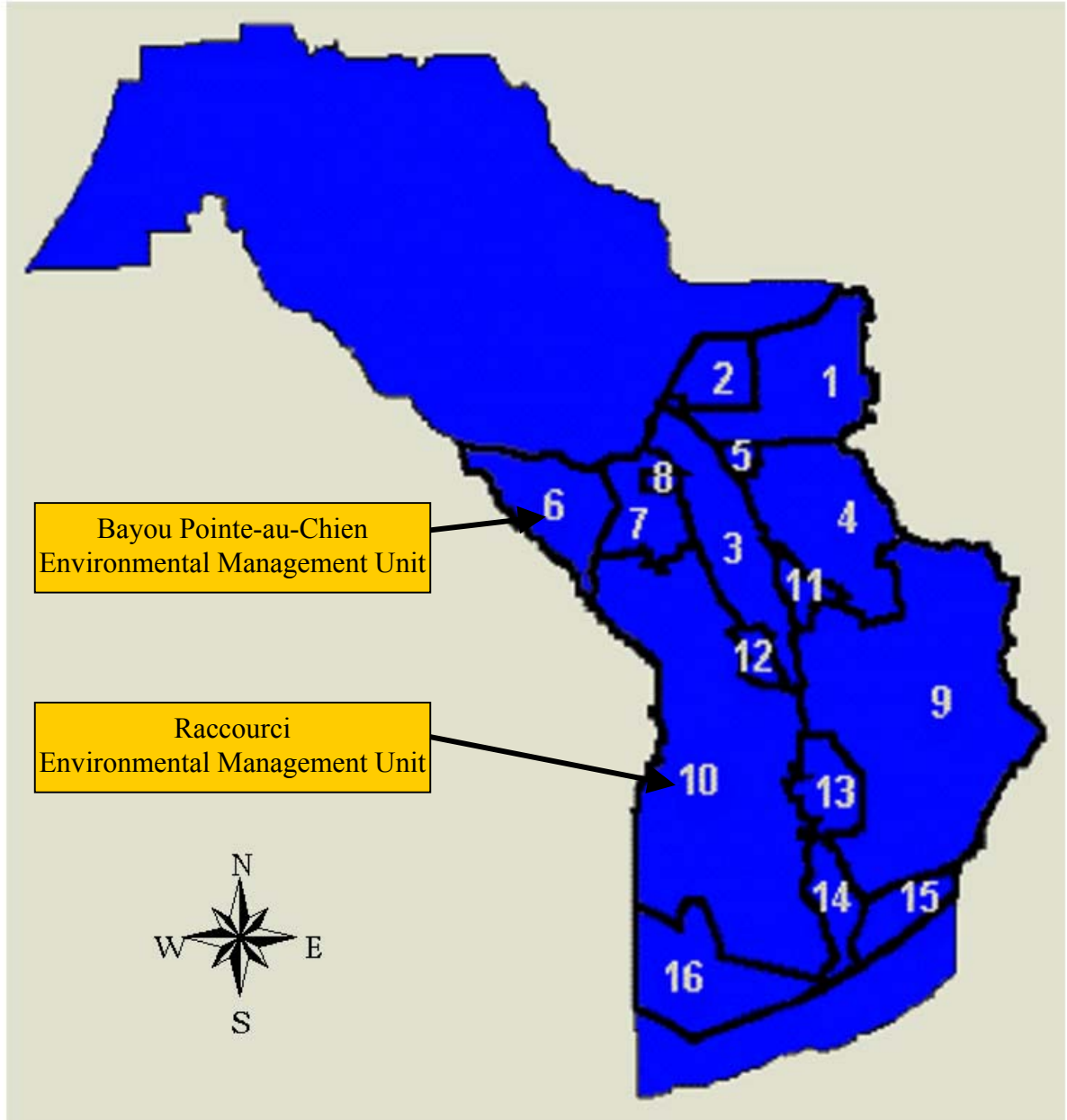
Renewable Natural Resources

One of the priorities of Executive Order 12898 is to collect and analyze information on the consumption patterns of people who rely principally on fish or wildlife for subsistence and to communicate to the public the risks of those consumption patterns. According to the Council on Environmental Equity, where an agency action may affect fish, vegetation, or wildlife, that agency action may also affect subsistence patterns of consumption and indicate the potential for disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects on low-income populations, minority populations, and Indian tribes (CEQ 1997: 3). Historically, a number of Native Americans relied on traditional subsistence activities for their livelihoods. Even today, a portion of the Native American population still depends on fishing, hunting and gathering on certain lands for their survival, and these lands may be impacted by OCS-related industries and activities.

Behind the residential tracts that line Bayou Lafourche from Thibodaux down through Larose and into south Lafourche are a number of sugar cane fields and wetlands. The wetlands especially, which lie beyond the cane fields, have been the traditional hunting, fishing, and trapping areas for many residents of the parish, including the Houma Indians. Traditionally, subsistence ways of life such as these have provided not only an economic foundation for native peoples, but a social, cultural, and spiritual foundation as well. These traditional livelihoods depend on viable wildlife populations, and thus, any impacts of OCS-related activities on wildlife habitats are of concern in any environmental justice assessment.

According to the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources (DNR), the Louisiana Coastal Zone is subdivided into a number of smaller Environment Management Units (EMUs), each of which are differentiated by differences in hydrology, vegetation, geomorphology, man-made features (such as levees), or other criteria. The southern portion of Lafourche Parish contains sixteen EMUs. While strip residential and commercial development are the dominant land uses along Bayou Lafourche, the EMUs outside of this area are almost exclusively marshland, grading from freshwater to saltwater. DNR has identified each of these south Lafourche units as being important fish, shellfish and wildlife propagation areas. Two units, however, have been singled out as being important areas for the Houma Indian Tribe, the Bayou Pointe-au-Chien and Raccourci Environmental Management Units (Figure 8).

These two units encompass all of the land along Bayou Pointe-au-Chien along the western boundary of Lafourche Parish. Bayou Pointe-au-Chien, the more northerly of the two units, is mostly low-lying marshland, with higher natural ridges found along Bayou Blue and Bayou Pointe-au-Chien. The surrounding marshlands are ideal for production of waterfowl food. Consequently, waterfowl game species and fur-bearing animals thrive throughout the unit. Commercial and sports fishing, primarily fresh and brackish water angling, are also excellent throughout the unit. Residential and commercial areas are small and cluster along Bayou Pointe-au-Chien near Grand Bois. Most of the unit is part of Pointe-au-Chien Wildlife Management Area and is fairly unique in that extensive



Source: Louisiana Department of Natural Resources, 2002

Figure 8. Environmental Management Units in Lafourche Parish, Louisiana.

channelization of the fresh marsh and swamp has not occurred, with the exception of the extreme southern portion, where it borders the Raccourci EMU.

The Raccourci Environmental Management Unit consists of low-lying marshland and shallow lakes and bays that open into the Gulf of Mexico. There are numerous bayous throughout the area, as well as a number of pipeline and navigation canals. The vegetation in the unit grades from brackish to saline marsh. In addition to large amounts of oil and gas extraction, the major uses of this study unit are recreation, hunting, and fishing. Trapping lands are also found in the northern portion of the unit. One small Houma Indian community remains on the northern shore of Catfish Lake, just to the west of the town of Golden Meadow. This settlement consists of five families who hunt and trap for a living.

Native American traditional subsistence areas are environmentally sensitive resources. The direct impacts of OCS activities on these areas are variable and dependant upon factors such as construction techniques, geology, habitat type, and the age and diameters of pipelines. Impacts were found to be greater in the wetland habitats of the deltaic plain where pipelines were randomly distributed and not backfilled. Impacts were lower in the chernier plain, on beach habitats, and when pipelines were in a corridor and backfilled (Wicker et al. 1989: 4-10).

Trapping and Hunting

Throughout most of the twentieth century, Louisiana has been the primary fur producer in the nation. For much of this time, the muskrat served as the backbone of the industry, though other small mammals such as mink, otter, beaver, and raccoon have also yielded a number of furs (Kniffen and Hilliard 1988: 87). By mid-century however, the muskrat population began to fall off as human activity in the marshland increased. This reduction had been brought about by several factors, including a series of dry years, intrusion of salt water, storms, bad winters, and eat-outs (Kniffen and Hilliard 1988: 89).

As the muskrat population began to decline, the Louisiana fur industry turned to a more recent immigrant into the marshes of south Louisiana, the nutria. The nutria, a native of South America, is commonly believed to have been accidentally introduced into the marsh in 1938 when E.A. McIlhenny purchased 14 of the large rodents from a dealer in South America. Other possible sources of wild nutria existed, including early farms in St. Tammany and St. Bernard parishes, which predated McIlhenny's colony at Avery Island (Bernard 2002: 292). In either case, in 1945, McIlhenny reported that he released his entire stock of nutria into the marshlands of South Louisiana, in order to establish a nutria fur industry (Bernard 2002: 291). The nutria rapidly reproduced and within two years became well established in the marshes surrounding Avery Island. This problem became compounded when landowners requested breeding stock of nutria in order to control weeds in their marshes (Lowery 1974: 29). Today, several million nutria exist in Louisiana.

While the nutria still makes up more than half of the fur harvest in Louisiana, the numbers have been declining in the fur industry as a whole. This decline in the fur market has been attributed to a number of factors, including a saturation of the global fur market, fashion changes, and the grassroots anti-fur movement (Bernard 2002: 292). Fur trapping in Lafourche Parish generated just under \$35,000 in Lafourche Parish in 1999. This stands in stark contrast to the more than \$570,000 generated by alligator trapping over the same time period (LSU Agriculture Center 2000).

At one time threatened with extinction, the alligator population has rebounded through effective management. Currently alligators are found in every parish in the state, and in 1972 legal alligator hunting was reinstated (Kniffen and Hilliard 1988: 90). In Lafourche Parish alone, hunters removed 3,456 alligators, amounting to almost 26,000 hide feet of leather (LSU Agriculture Center 2000).

The potential impacts of OCS-related development on wildlife habitats are numerous, ranging from habitat fragmentation to complete habitat removal. For example, when marshland is converted to canals, there is a loss in overall primary or plant productivity, regardless of a partial compensation by aquatic plant productivity (Wicker et al. 1989: 4-7). Although pipelines do not totally remove any of the important components of the ecosystem, regional ecology is often dramatically altered through landscape fragmentation. Pipelines, as well as the construction of roads through an area, bisect the area, ultimately potentially causing the separation of breeding populations, which could result in genetic isolation and the threat of local extinctions. In the case of pipeline canals, backfilling permitted plants and animals to completely reinvade the pipeline transect.

Complete habitat removal often results from the dredging of canals and channels, as well as resultant spoil deposition. In addition, land subsidence and the loss of wetlands often have a dramatic impact upon an area's ecology. One associated issue is the problem of saltwater intrusion, whereby freshwater or intermediate marshland has become either saline or brackish, resulting in the displacement and subsequent loss of important wildlife habitat. For example, the marshes around Bayou Pointe-au-Chien and the Pointe-au-Chien WMA are ideal for waterfowl food production, including widgeon grass, southern najas, and three-cornered grass. However, this fragile freshwater habitat is already showing signs of degradation as saltwater intrusion occurs.

In addition to habitat degradation, faunal communities are also impacted by toxic releases and spills. For example, birds are directly affected by oil releases in one of two ways. First, when plumage becomes fouled with oil, there is a loss of insulation. This may ultimately result in starvation, as the bird experiences a sharp rise in metabolism to compensate for this loss. Second, the bird may ingest oil as it preens, potentially resulting in gastrointestinal irritations and other health conditions (Bolen and Robinson 1995: 212). Studies have indicated that oil toxicity is a definite factor in the mortality of impacted birds. One indirect effect of exposure to oil concerns reproduction. Ducks that have ingested lubricating oil temporarily ceased laying eggs. Furthermore, fertile mallard

eggs exposed to small amounts of mineral oil experienced 68 percent less hatching success than untreated eggs (Bolen and Robinson 1995: 212).

In addition to spills or toxic releases, fauna may also be impacted directly by OCS-related facilities. Animals may become trapped in oil pits and sumps constructed near oil fields, refineries, and petrochemical plants. Most of the impacted animals are ducks and other waterfowl, which mistake the oil for water (Bolen and Robinson 1995: 213). While this is clearly more of a problem in arid and drought-prone regions, any oil pit or sump does present the potential for wildlife harm.

The wildlife habitats of Lafourche Parish are dispersed geographically across the parish, although there is pronounced clustering in the area between the Intracoastal Waterway and Thibodaux, especially with regards to fur-bearing mammals (Figure 9). In the case of game animals this same pattern holds, though much less pronounced (Figure 10). The Intracoastal Waterway would appear to create a buffer to expansion for many wildlife habitats, with much less diversity found south of the waterway. Channelization often destroys the riparian zones bordering the waterway and hence alters the composition of wildlife communities associated with streamside vegetation (Bolen and Robinson 1995: 221).

Clearly, the developed areas along Highway 1 and in Thibodaux do not support many valuable wildlife communities. Thus, the OCS-related development in these areas would not have much impact on hunting and gathering. The potential impact of OCS-related infrastructure would lie in one of two areas. The expansion of Port Fourchon and the network of pipelines that cross the marshlands and wildlife areas of the parish. Though the diversity of fur-bearing mammals and game animals is greatest in north Lafourche, the marshland area to the east of Port Fourchon does show an increase in diversity compared to the surrounding areas. This is more pronounced with regards to game animals.

With regards to pipelines, extensive channelization of the landscape has resulted from past activities, especially in the marshlands of south Lafourche. Entire watersheds and the wildlife populations therein may be degraded due to channelization (Bolen and Robinson 1995: 222). This problem is especially pertinent in coastal marshlands where subsidence of the land may result in saltwater intrusion and further habitat degradation. While miles of pipeline cross Lafourche Parish, newer pipeline channels have been backfilled, which has allowed animal and plant species to reinvade the pipeline transect.

Fisheries

The harvest of freshwater and marine fish and shellfish constitutes the most significant fish and wildlife-related economic activity in Louisiana. This is especially true in Lafourche Parish, where marine fisheries make up 86 percent of the total gross value of fish and wildlife production in the parish. The loss of marshland and conversion to open water, at least in the short term, has the potential to actually increase the landings of

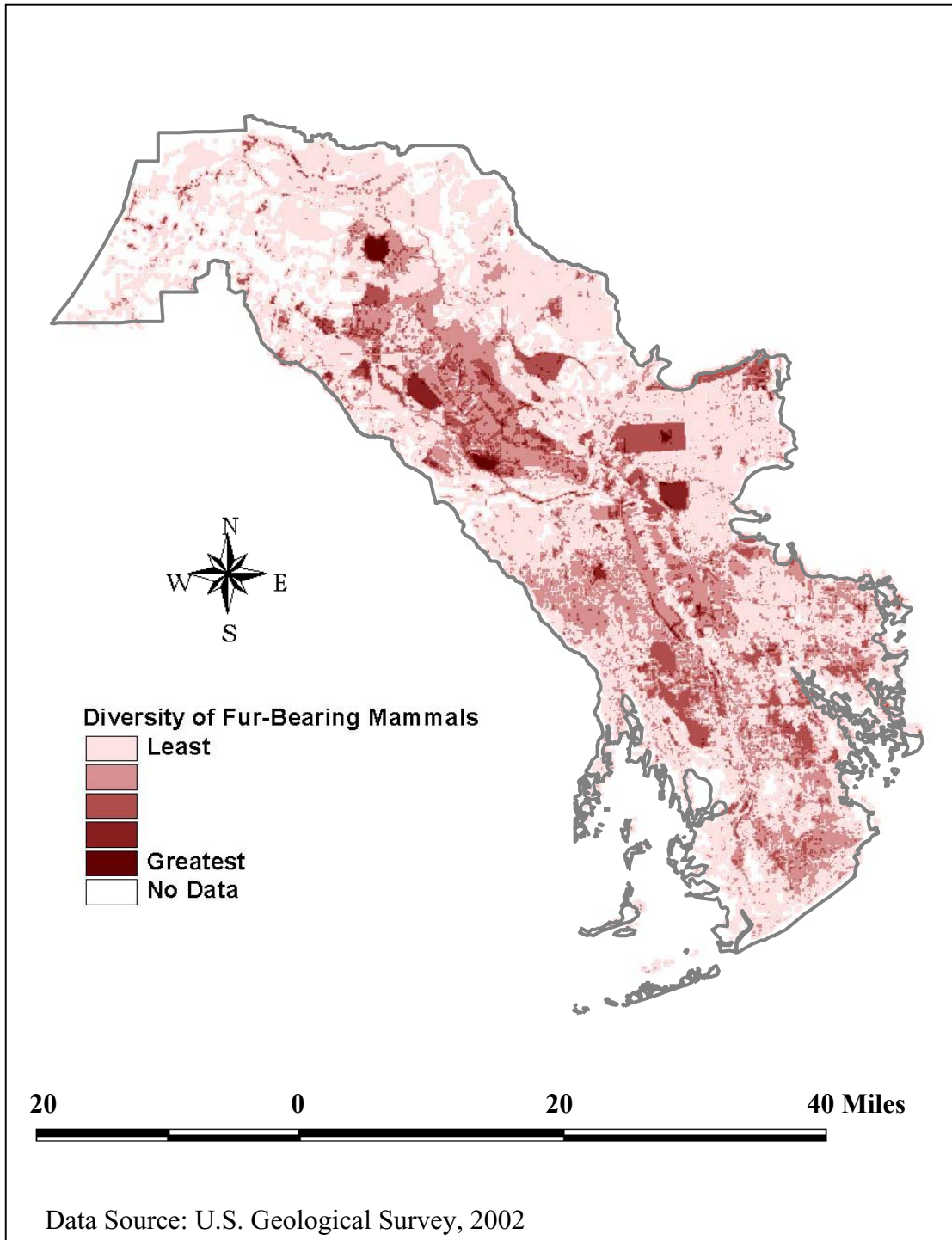


Figure 9. Cumulative Distribution of Commonly Trapped Mammal Habitat in Lafourche Parish, Louisiana.

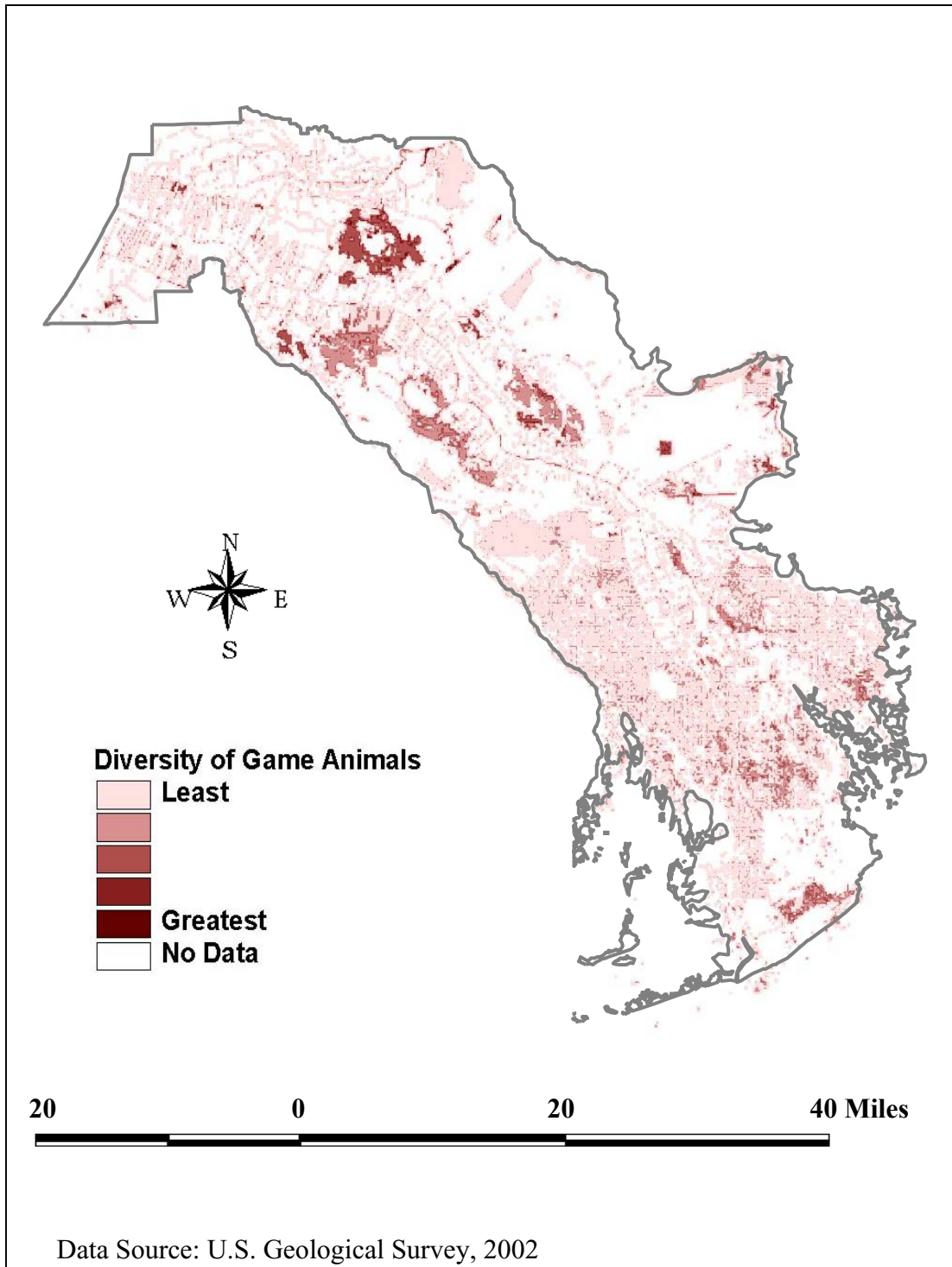


Figure 10. Cumulative Distribution of Game Animal Habitat in Lafourche Parish, Louisiana.

many of Louisiana's coastal fisheries, the opposite of what is found for terrestrial animals.

According to the LSU Agriculture Center (2000), shrimp is the most valuable fishery in Lafourche, producing half of the pounds of marine fisheries landings, and nearly 50 percent of the value as well, a total of nearly \$12 million annually. Overall, shrimp landings increased by nearly 4 percent in 2000, while the price received increased by nearly 9 percent. Blue crab landings experienced the largest percentage decline in landings at nearly 17 percent, although the price per pound received by fishermen for crabs increased over 11 percent, generating nearly \$5 million in Lafourche Parish in 2000. The total value of the commercial finfish landings was nearly \$8 million in 2000. However, the largest absolute decline in the marine fisheries industry took place in the menhaden fishery, which experienced a 10 percent drop in both pounds landed and total value. In total, the marine fishery landings were much more stable than freshwater landings, with a 9 percent drop in pounds landed and a 9 percent increase in value.

In 2000, total freshwater fisheries production in Lafourche Parish dropped from more than 121 thousand pounds in 1999 to less than 98 thousand pounds. This drop in landings is primarily due to a collapse in crawfish landings, from almost 75 thousand pounds in 1999 to under 48 thousand pounds in 2000. This decline may have caused a shift in fishing pressure from crawfish to catfish and other finfish. Catfish, typically the most valuable of the finfisheries, increased nearly 50 percent in pounds landed and 54 percent in value. Other freshwater finfish include buffalo, gar, and freshwater drum. Buffalo production increased 65 percent in 2000, probably also partially because of the crawfish decline, although buffalo landings are traditionally highly erratic. Production of gar declined in 2000, primarily because of a gill net ban in southern Louisiana. In total, the value of the freshwater fisheries in Lafourche Parish declined by over 50 percent, from over \$142 thousand in 1999 to under \$71 thousand in 2000.

The potential impacts of OCS-related activities on fisheries, both freshwater and marine, are not easily quantifiable. According to the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources, the measured rate of shoreline retreat is 62 feet per year along the Gulf of Mexico shoreline. During a period of coastal wetland loss and land subsidence, however, total fisheries landings have actually increased by an average of 6.4 percent a year since 1930 (Caffey and Schexnayder 2002: 2). While much of this increased productivity is due to increasingly efficient harvesting techniques, increased landing trends may have been enhanced by an expanding land-water interface resulting from coastal land loss. The breakup of vegetated marshland has been shown to be beneficial to many juvenile estuarine fish species, as there is a short-term increase in ingress routes and edge habitats (Caffey and Schexnayder 2002: 2). Over time, the freshwater and marine habitats have been redistributed as Louisiana's coastal environment has retreated, with freshwater marshes converting to brackish or saline marshland, and brackish or saline marshland converting to open water.

There is also the risk of OCS-related activities causing damage to the estuarine value of marsh due to channelization and pollution. While there is no evidence that accidental

pollution has any gross permanent effect on the ecosystem, the effects of long-term, chronic pollution raise other concerns. The cumulative impacts of sublethal pollution, such as the daily drips and loss of small amounts of oil or other chemicals have yet to be determined (Luke et al. 2002: 5-15). One of the most serious and long-lasting types of pollution associated with the petroleum industry occurs when diesel oil is added to drilling muds. Any accidental release of these drilling muds has the potential for serious substratum pollution, as the oil is absorbed onto the mud particles, which settle on the water bottom. With this type of pollution, visible oil slicks may not occur and the spill may go undetected (Luke et al. 2001: 5-16). Some authorities maintain that if pollutants associated with oil and gas exploration are in fact sublethal, then the overall net effects of the industry are positive, due largely to the “reef effect” of the rigs and other structures, such as submerged pipelines (Luke et al. 2002: 5-16).

CHAPTER 3: OCS-RELATED ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

The next step in our analysis, following the identification of areas of potential environmental justice concern, is to determine the potential hazards related to the OCS-industry and the estimated rate of occurrence based on the historical frequency of hazard events. Hazards are products, processes, and other conditions that potentially impact individuals and their property. More specifically, anthropogenic hazards relate to the siting of facilities, the transport of materials and products, the methods of production processes used, and the disposal of products and wastes (McManus 2000: 330).

This hazard analysis differs from safety-type risk assessments in a number of ways. Risk analysis is most often used in regulatory standard setting and rule making, whereas hazards assessment is more likely to be used in planning or programmatic contexts (Cutter 2001: 11). Issues such as potency of exposure and the sensitivities of different populations (e.g. children, the elderly, women) to potential exposures are not explored here. Rather, this analysis uses hazards assessment as a proxy to explore potential environmental and human health concerns and impacts by identifying threats and determining the frequency of hazards events.

Frequency of Occurrence

Risk represents the quantitative likelihood of a specific hazard event occurring (Kates and Kasperson 1983). The notion of risk is generally used by scientists and planners as bases for prescribing societal response to hazard events (Hohenemser et al. 1982). In this analysis, the frequency of occurrence is used as a proxy for risk.

The frequency of occurrence is a straightforward calculation from the historical data and the length of that record in years (Cutter et al. 2000: 720). The number of hazard events divided by the number of years in the data set gives the rate of the event occurring in any given year. Table 3 provides the hazards frequencies for each of the primary OCS-related hazards affecting Lafourche Parish, as well as the source of the data. While chemical releases from stationary facilities are generally the focus of most environmental justice studies, it is clear that the likelihood of chemical releases along transportation and pipeline corridors are far more common in Lafourche Parish. In contrast, however, chemical releases from stationary facilities tend to be of a much greater magnitude than pipeline releases, with roadway spills intermediary.

OCS-Related Activities

The activities examined here are those that are directly related to offshore oil production and processing. This includes but is not limited to those facilities listed on the toxic release inventory (Figure 11). While the offshore oil industry may have other secondary impacts on the environment, due in part to increases in population, both permanent and migrant, it is those activities that are directly related to the extraction and processing of offshore oil and gas that are most clearly overseen by MMS.

Table 3

Annual Rate of Occurrence of Identified Hazards for Lafourche Parish, Louisiana

Hazard	Number of Events	Number of Years	Hazard Frequency (% chance/year)
Chemical release - fixed	27	10	270
Chemical release - roadway	25	5	500
Chemical release - pipeline	97	5	1940

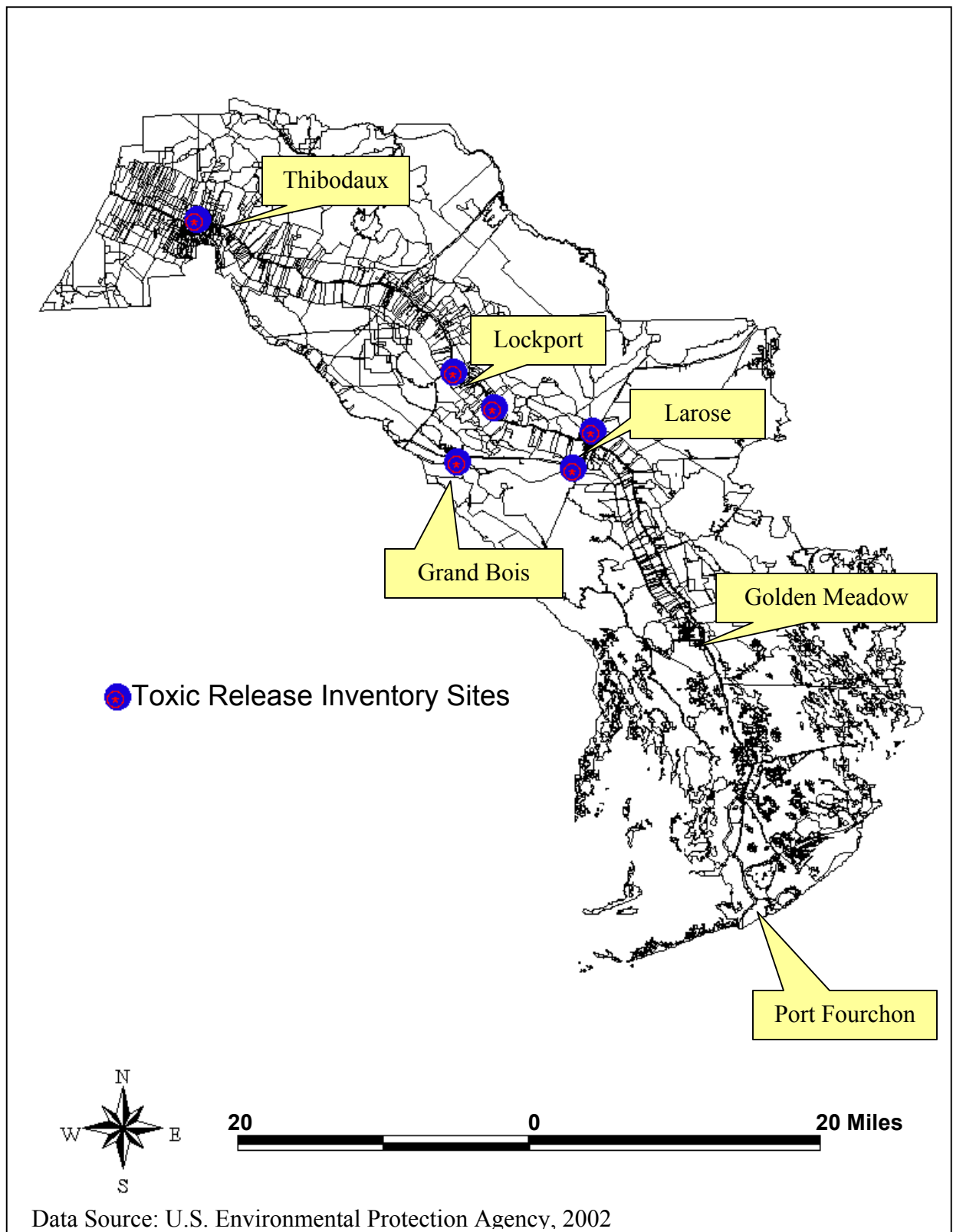
Data Source: U.S. Coast Guard, 2002:U.S. Environmental Protection Agency 2002a

In short, this process involves identifying and mapping out the locations of OCS-related activities and the potential threats posed by these activities. OCS-related activities can be classified into two major categories: (1) those areas of infrastructure that support oil and gas activities and (2) those areas that are supported by oil and gas activities (Louis Berger Group 2002: 1-5). Infrastructure that support the OCS industry include those activities that lead up to the extraction of the product from the well. This includes the platform fabrication, shipbuilding, and pipecoating industries. Furthermore, bases that provide supplies for the rigs and maintenance yards that repair the ships and rigs are included in this category.

Infrastructure supported by the OCS industry includes those activities that follow the extraction of product from the offshore wells. This includes gas processing plants, refineries, and petrochemical plants, as well as the pipelines that transport the various products to and from each of these facilities. This category also includes gas and oil bulk storage facilities, where the product is stored following extraction. Lastly, this category includes any waste management facilities that handle waste streams generated by oil and gas exploration and production activities. This may include generic waste management facilities, special-purpose oilfield waste management facilities, and transfer facilities at ports, where the waste is transferred from supply boats to either barge or truck for transport to a final point of disposition (Louis Berger Group 2002: 6-1).

Two infrastructure categories are important to each category, port facilities and transportation corridors. Port facilities play a vital role as the point of departure to offshore regions. The offshore oil industry relies heavily on specialized port infrastructure that specifically serves the need of the industry. Such activities as repair and maintenance of supply vessels, fabrication yards, and supply bases are all generally located in ports nearest to offshore drilling operations (Louis Berger Group 2002: 3-3). Finally, transportation infrastructure is vital for activities supporting and supported by the OCS industry. Roadways, railways, and waterways all provide access to and from the ports that supply the offshore rigs. Most supplies needed on the offshore rigs must be transported to the port. Likewise, any waste streams generated offshore are generally brought onshore and transferred to barge or truck and transported away from the port.

The following sections identify the various OCS-related activities examined in this study, including those supporting and supported by the offshore industry. Each section



Data Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 2002

Figure 11. OCS-Related Toxic Release Inventory Sites in Lafourche Parish, Louisiana.

describes the type of activities that generally occur at a typical facility, as well as the potential environmental hazards associated with these activities.

Transportation Corridors

The environmental impacts of transportation corridors are complex and varied, dealing with not only the vehicular traffic itself, but in some cases the cargo carried by these vehicles. The potential impacts of transportation corridors also have a temporal dimension, as density and type of traffic have identifiable daily patterns. Louisiana Highway 1 is the primary north-south corridor through Lafourche Parish and is the principal transportation route for trucks entering and exiting Port Fourchon. Highway 1 is largely a rural two-lane arterial road that passes through many of the principal cities and towns in Lafourche Parish. Highway 1 connects with U.S. Highway 90, the primary east-west corridor bisecting the parish, just outside Raceland, less than 60 miles north of Port Fourchon (Figure 12). U.S. 90 runs east to New Orleans and west through Houma to Lafayette. In both New Orleans and Lafayette, U.S. 90 connects with U.S. Interstate 10, part of the interstate highway system. All commerce moving on Highway 1 through Port Fourchon to offshore rigs has to stop and be loaded on a boat, consequently that portion of Highway 1 connecting U.S. 90 to the port is considered to be intermodal (Hughes et al. 2002: 7). Port Fourchon is first and foremost a land-based support terminal for the OCS oil and gas industry, and the majority of the commerce moving on the intermodal portion of Highway 1 also serves the industry.

According to one study, the average daily traffic along Highway 1 appears to be heavily influenced by the level of oil and gas activities and could grow by as much as 6 percent during the next ten years (Guo et al. 1998: 21). A recent publication by the Greater Lafourche Port Commission stated that from 1999 to 2000, there was a 12 percent increase of southbound truck traffic on LA 1. However, from 2000 to 2001, this figure increased by another 41 percent. Furthermore, a recent MMS study concluded that there will be an 80 percent increase in average daily traffic, from 7,400 in 1997 up to an estimated 13,000 in the next decade (Guo et al. 1998: 21-22). Truck traffic is expected to account for 13 percent of this proportion, a percentage that will increase with expanding OCS activity. In fact, in some years, truck traffic has increased by as much as 24 percent, while the national average rose from 2 to 5 percent.

Currently, five trucking companies that specialize in providing motor freight services to the petroleum industry all have dispatchers at Port Fourchon, while a number of other trucking firms also make a significant number of deliveries to the port (Hughes et al. 2002: 25). There are number of risks associated with this amount of truck traffic, especially when it is heavily concentrated, as in this case. These risks are tied to the ability of the roadways to adequately handle the increased traffic flow, both in terms of traffic congestion, and road deterioration.

The associated transportation risks are often independent of the cargo. One report concluded that the risks of “latent fatality caused by emissions from vehicle exhaust and

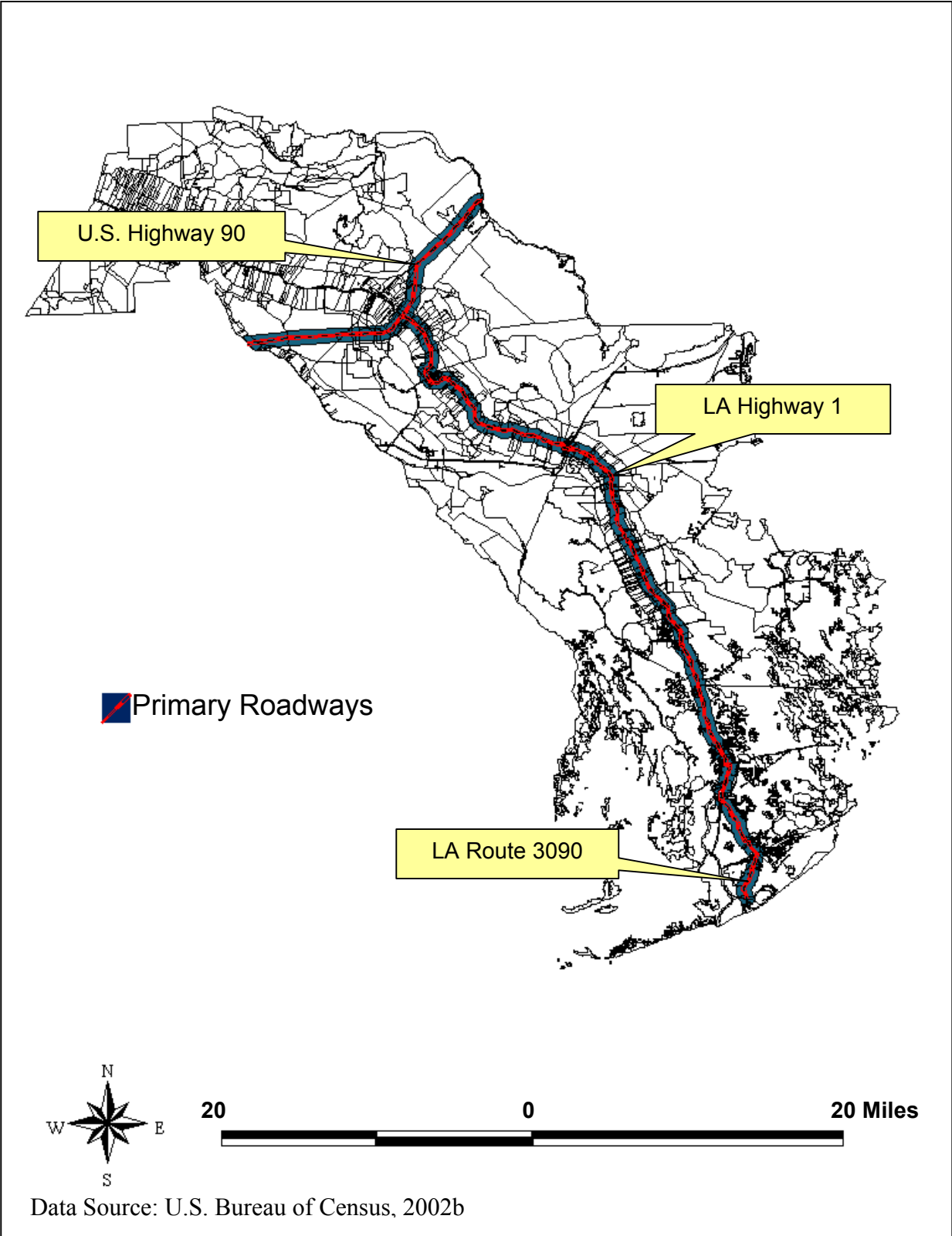


Figure 12. Primary Transportation Route From Port Fourchon in Lafourche Parish, Louisiana.

resuspended particulates” are often estimated to be approximately the same or greater than the cargo-related risks (Biwer and Butler 1999: 1157). The USEPA has identified 21 Mobile Source Air Toxics (MSATs) emitted by motor vehicles, which are listed in its Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS) database (Table 4). These air toxics, or “Hazardous Air Pollutants” (HAPs), include various volatile organic compounds and metals, as well as diesel particulate matter and diesel exhaust gasses (USEPA 2000a: 2).

According to the LA 1 Coalition, a nonprofit corporation working to improve Louisiana Highway 1, between 1991 and 1996, there were over 5,000 accidents along this transportation corridor. Studies indicate that Highway 1 is twice as deadly as similar highways (LA 1 Coalition 2002). Furthermore, studies indicate that Highway 1 will continue to deteriorate due to OCS activities. One analysis of Highway 1 indicates that 98 percent of the road is in need of improvement. Overall, it is estimated that 36 percent of the road is in need of major widening and another 42 percent needs to be resurfaced (Guo et al. 1998: 20).

Of course, one must factor in the nature of the materials being transported. Currently, the oil and gas extraction industry are not required by the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act to report to the Toxic Release Inventory (TRI). The hazardous materials most often produced and transported onshore for disposal include produced water from the production phase, drilling muds from the development phase, and other wastes associated with the maintenance of operating wells, such as cleaning agents and waste paints.

Produced water is the largest volume waste produced in oil and gas extraction operations (USEPA 2000b: 52). Produced water is the water that is brought up from a well along with the extracted oil and gas. This generally contains a number of primary organic pollutants, such as benzene and toluene, as well as primary metal pollutants, such as lead and zinc (Table 5). While a large percentage of these waste can be reinjected or otherwise disposed of onsite, much of the nearly 15 billion barrels of wastewater produced annually (USEPA 2000b: 52) must be brought onshore for disposal. OCS generated liquid wastes that fail NPDES toxicity requirements, for example, are generally brought onshore and transported to disposal wells. This category of waste may also include water extracted from sludge, as well as treatment, workover, and completion fluids (USEPA 2000b: 46).

Likewise, offshore oilfield waste solids that are not disposed of onsite are brought onshore and transported to specifically designated commercial oilfield waste disposal facilities (USEPA 2000b: 48). These wastes are largely composed of muds and rock cuttings. The American Petroleum Institute (API) estimates that producers generate nearly 146 million barrels of drilling waste annually, and that roughly 12 percent of the mud and 2 percent of the rock cuttings fail permit limits and must be transported onshore for disposal rather than discharged (USEPA 2000b: 56). Other waste streams that are not unique to oil and gas exploration and drilling, such as waste solvents, unused acid, and

Table 4

List of Mobile Source Air Toxics (MSATs)

Acetaldehyde ⁴	Ethylbenzene	Naphthalene
Acrolein ⁴	Formaldehyde ⁴	Nickel Compounds ^{1,4}
Arsenic Compounds ^{1,4}	n-Hexane	POM ³
Bezene ⁴	Lead Compounds ^{1,4}	Styrene
1,3-Butadiene ⁴	Manganese Compounds ^{1,4}	Toluene
Chromium Compounds ^{1,4}	Mercury Compounds ⁴	Xylene
Dioxin/Furans ^{2,4}		
Diesel Particulate Matter & Diesel Exhaust Organic Gases	MTBE	

¹ Although the different metal compounds differ in their toxicity, the on-road mobile source inventory contains emissions estimates for total metal compounds (i.e., the sum of all forms).

² This entry refers to two large groups of chlorinated compounds. In assessing their cancer risks, their quantitative potencies are usually derived from that of the most toxic, 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzodioxin.

³ Polycyclic Organic Matter includes organic compounds with more than one benzene ring, and which have a boiling point greater than or equal to 100 degrees centigrade. A group of seven polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons, which have been identified by EPA as probable human carcinogens (benz(a)anthracene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, benzo(a)pyrene, chrysene, 7,12-dimethylbenz(a)anthracene, and indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene) are sometimes used as surrogates for the larger group of POM compounds

⁴ Although the different metal compounds differ in their toxicity, the on-road mobile source inventory contains emissions estimates for total metal compounds (i.e., the sum of all forms).

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 2000a

Table 5

Produced Water Effluent Concentrations: Gulf of Mexico (Coastal Waters)

Pollutant	Concentrations (Micrograms/L)	
	Settling Effluent	Improved Gas Flotation Effluent
Oil and Grease	26,600	23,500
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	141,000	30,000
Primary Organic Pollutants		
2,4-Dimethylphenol	148	148
Benzene	5,200	1,226
Ethylbenzene	110	62.18
Naphthalene	184	92.02
Phenol	723	536
Toluene	4,310	828
Priority Metal Pollutants		
Cadmium	31.50	14.47
Chromium	180	180
Copper	236	236
Lead	726	124.86
Nickel	151	151
Silver	359	359
Zinc	462	133.85

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 2000b

Table 5 (cont.)

Pollutant	Concentrations (Micrograms/L)	
	Settling Effluent	Improved Gas Flotation Effluent
Aluminum	1,410	49.93
Ammonia	41,900	41,900
Barium	52,800	35,561
Benzoic acid	5,360	5,360
Boron	22,800	16,473
Calcium	2,490,000	2,490,000
Chlorides	57,400,000	57,400,000
Cobalt	117	117
Hexanoic acid	1,110	1,110
2-Hexanome	34.50	34.50
Iron	17,000	3,146
Magnesium	601,000	601,000
Manganese	1,680	74.16
2-Methylnaphthalene	78	77.70
Molybdenum	121	121
n-Decane	152	152
n-Dodecane	288	288
n-Eicosane	78.80	78.80
n-Hexadecane	316	316
n-Octadecane	79	78.80
n-Tetradecane	119	119
o-Cresol	152	152
p-Cresole	164	164
Strontium	287,000	287,000
Sulfur	12,200	12,200
Tin	430	430
Titanium	43.80	4.48
m-Xylene	147	147
o + p-Xylene	110	110
Vanadium	135	135
Yttrium	35.30	35.30
Lead 210	5.49e-07	5.49e-07
Radium 226	1.91e-04	1.91e-04
Radium 228	9.77e-07	9.77e-07

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 2000b

painting wastes, must also be brought onshore and transported to an appropriate disposal facility.

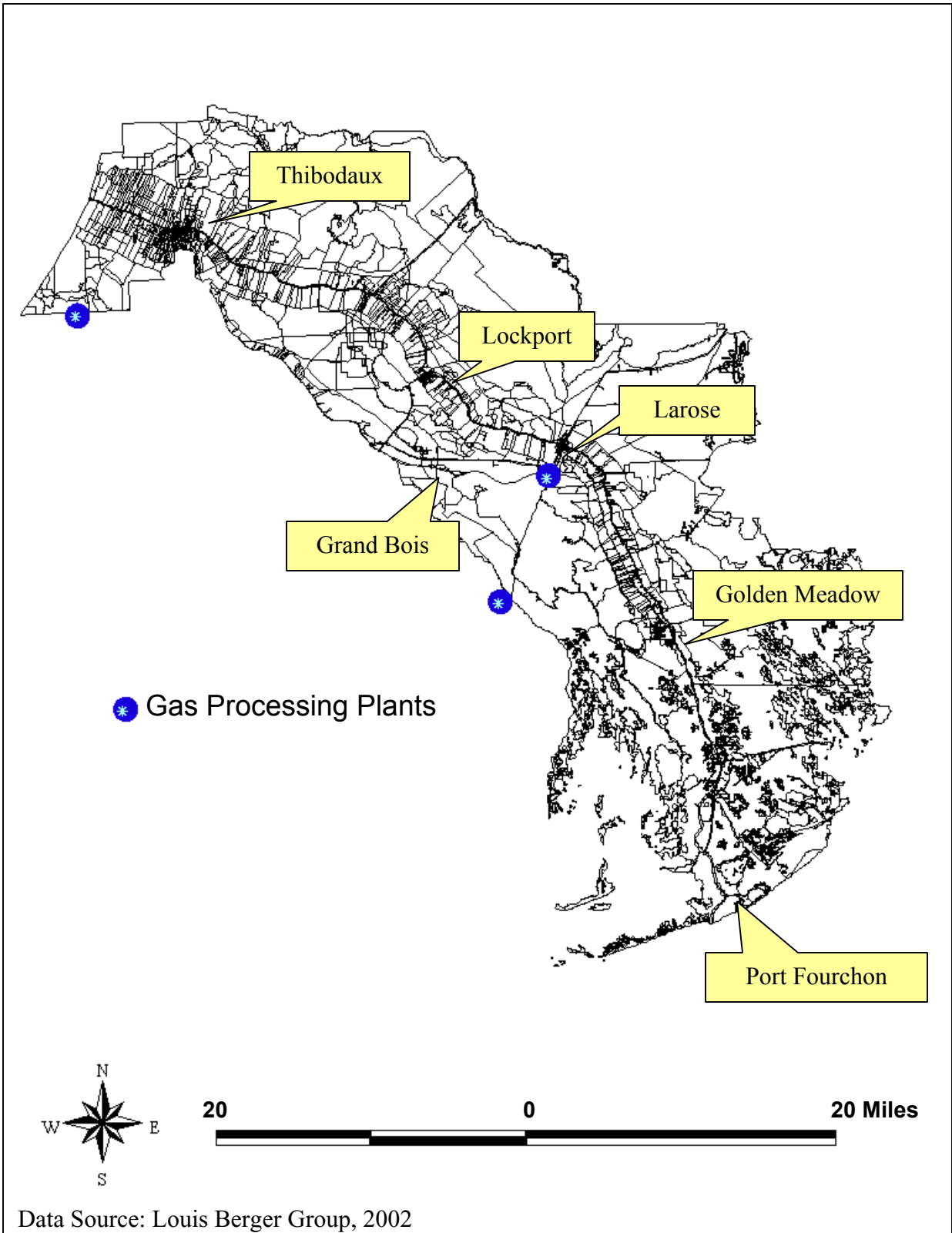
The development of any new oilfield will necessarily result in an increase in hazardous materials transported onshore. It is estimated that between 0.2 and 2.0 barrels of total drilling waste are produced for each vertical foot drilled (USEPA 2000b: 37). Much of this waste must be transported onshore and disposed of, thereby increasing the risk to those people currently living along the hazardous transportation routes. The USDOT currently recommends a default isolation distance of one-half mile around any roadway involved in a hazardous chemical fire. Following Cutter et al. (2000: 723), this distance serves as the radius to construct a potential hazard zone around the primary transportation route, in this case from Port Fourchon along the southern portion of Louisiana Highway 1 up to United States Highway 90, the primary route by which hazardous materials are transported out of Lafourche Parish.

Refineries and Gas Processing Plants

The petroleum production industry involves a wide range of activities, from bringing petroleum to the surface to separating the liquid and gas components and removing impurities. While oil and natural gas are frequently produced from the same reservoir, both products must be processed separately. In most cases, the oil and gas produced from offshore wells is brought ashore to processing facilities by pipeline. If impurities are not removed in the field, a natural gas processing plant removes the impurities from natural gas. Refineries, on the other hand, nearly always process crude oil (USEPA 2000b: 15). While in other counties or parishes, the crude oil may be refined near the landing point, in Lafourche Parish, the product is transported by pipeline to inland refineries in neighboring parishes. In Louisiana, oil refineries are scattered throughout eleven parishes, eight of which are coastal (Wicker et al. 1989: 2-8). Refineries are generally located on elevated, better-drained natural levees and terraces. For this reason, there are no crude oil refineries located in Lafourche Parish.

Unlike crude oil, natural gas coming ashore must be treated immediately for safety reasons (Baldwin and Baldwin 1975: 96). This situation necessitates coastal facilities. In fact, 45 percent of the gas processing plants in Louisiana are located in ten coastal parishes, with the majority built upon natural levees, chenier ridges, or the Pleistocene terrace (Wicker et al. 1989: 2-8). One large gas processing plant is located in Lafourche Parish, in Larose, while two others are located in Terrebonne Parish, on the Lafourche Parish border (Figure 13).

While there is no typical natural gas composition, its primary constituents are methane and ethane. However, there is generally a wide range of other substances present in natural gas (Table 6). Natural gas processing plants have two primary purposes. First, they remove all the impurities from the gas. These impurities may include water,



Data Source: Louis Berger Group, 2002

Figure 13. Natural Gas Processing Plants in and Around Lafourche Parish, Louisiana.

Table 6

Components Found in Natural Gas

Hydrocarbons		Inerts		
Substance	Formula	Substance	Formula	
Methane	CH ₄	Helium	He	
Ethane	C ₂ H ₆	Nitrogen	N ₂	
Propane	C ₃ H ₈	Argon	Ar	
Iso-butane	C ₄ H ₁₀	Sulphur Compounds		
Normal-butane	C ₄ H ₁₀	Substance	Formula	
Iso-pentane	C ₅ H ₁₂	Hydrogen Sulfide	H ₂ S	
Normal-pentane	C ₅ H ₁₂	Mercaptan		
Hexane	C ₆ H ₁₄	Sulphur	S	
Heptane	C ₇ H ₁₆	Other Gases		
Octane	C ₈ H ₁₈	Substance	Formula	
Nonane	C ₉ H ₂₀	Oxygen	O ₂	
Decane	C ₁₀ H ₂₂	Carbon Dioxide	CO ₂	

Source: Louis Berger Group, 2002

hydrogen sulfide, carbon dioxide, nitrogen, and helium. Second, they separate the gas into its useful components for distribution to customers (Louis Berger Group 2002: 9-2).

The primary byproduct of the production process is produced water, especially as a well nears the end of its productive stage. While many petroleum components are easily separated from the produced water, some components are water-soluble and thus much more difficult to remove. Those found in high quantities include chloride, sodium, calcium, magnesium, and potassium, while lesser amounts of the following may also be present:

- Organic compounds such as benzene, naphthalene, toluene, phenanthrene, bromodichloromethane, and pentachlorophenol;
- Inorganics such as lead, arsenic, barium, antimony, sulfur, and zinc; and
- Radionuclides such as uranium, radon, and radium (USEPA 2000b: 39).

Onshore gas processing operations may pose a risk to the environment if produced water is not properly disposed of, either through treatment or reinjection. According to the USEPA, the inappropriate discharge of produced water onto soil can result in salinity levels too high to sustain plant growth. Furthermore, if introduced to a water supply, the water can become unusable for human consumption. The introduction of metals and organic compounds from produced water is also a concern (USEPA 2000b: 39).

There are a number of other potential impacts to human health and safety associated with natural gas processing and processing plants. These include both hazardous waste generation and air emissions. Natural gas must undergo a conditioning process by which impurities are removed so that the product is of high enough quality to pass through the transportation and pipeline systems. The two most significant conditioning processes are dehydration and sweetening. Dehydration is the process by which water is removed from the gas stream. When using a liquid desiccant, the gas is exposed to a glycol that absorbs the water. Triethylene glycol is the most common desiccant. Glycols are volatile and can be hazardous if inhaled as a vapor. At natural gas processing plants, however, solid desiccants called molecular sieves are used more commonly. These are crystals with large surface areas that attract and bond with the water molecules. Heating the glycols and molecular sieves above the boiling point of water allows for the reuse of the desiccants (USEPA 2000b: 31). However, plant operators must periodically replace and dispose of the used desiccants.

Sweetening is the procedure used to remove hydrogen sulfide and sometimes carbon dioxide from the gas stream. The most common method of sweetening is amine treatment, by which the gas stream is exposed to an amine solution that reacts with the hydrogen sulfides, separating them from the natural gas. Another method of sweetening involves the use of iron sponge, which reacts with hydrogen sulfide to form iron sulfide, which then requires either burial or incineration (USEPA 2000b: 32). Hydrogen sulfide, a toxic substance, poses the greatest risk to human health and safety and is potentially fatal at high concentrations. The sulfur gas may be disposed of by flaring, incineration, or, when a market exists, sending it to a sulfur recovery facility. Gas processing plants

may also remove nitrogen and other gasses from the natural gas. Similarly hydrocarbons such as benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylene (BTEX) may also be present in the natural gas and require separate removal and processing (USEPA 2000b: 31).

There are several potential air pollution sources in the production process. According to the USEPA, emissions at natural gas processing plants are much greater than those found at field production operations due to the greater scale and concentration of equipment (USEPA 2000b: 40). As previously mentioned, if no market exists, plants may then flare off sulfur gas. This combustion process releases carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, and sulfur dioxide into the air. In addition, production involves the use of machinery including pumps, heater-treaters, and motors that require fuel combustion. Emissions from these include nitrogen oxides, sulfur oxides, ozone, carbon monoxide, and particulates. Finally, leaking tubing, valves, tanks, or open pits could potentially release volatile organic compounds (VOCs) into the air (USEPA 2000b: 40).

Pipelines, Pumping Stations and Oil Storage Facilities

In most cases, pipelines bring oil and natural gas produced in the OCS offshore region ashore for transfer to an inland refinery, storage tank, or tanker terminal for further sea transport. An estimated 12,000 miles of offshore pipeline traverse the Gulf of Mexico; 16 percent are found off of Louisiana's southeast coast (Louis Berger Group 2002: 7-8). An estimated 2,200 miles of pipeline cross the marshlands of southeast Louisiana. A majority of these pipeline transfer oil and gas across the terrain of Lafourche Parish (Figure 14).

There are five primary types of pipeline events that could potentially impact human health and safety (USDOT and USEPA 1999: 7-2). These event types are:

- Normal operation;
- Pipeline leak
- Pipeline rupture
- Pipeline rupture plus ignition;
- Construction

The normal operation of gas and oil pipeline systems would result in minimal impacts to local populations. However, there does exist a potential for impacts to human health and safety in the event of an accidental release of the pipeline product. The two primary hazard scenarios associated with such a release would include pipeline leaks and pipeline ruptures. Both scenarios could conceivably result in fire or explosion.

While the impacts of a pipeline rupture may appear to be more severe, the effects of a small persistent leak may in fact result in the release of a greater amount of contaminants into the environment. As one study reports, a leaking pipeline system can remain pressurized even though large leaks are present in the line, meaning that small leaks may go undetected over a long period of time (Maresca 1990: 30). The groundwater

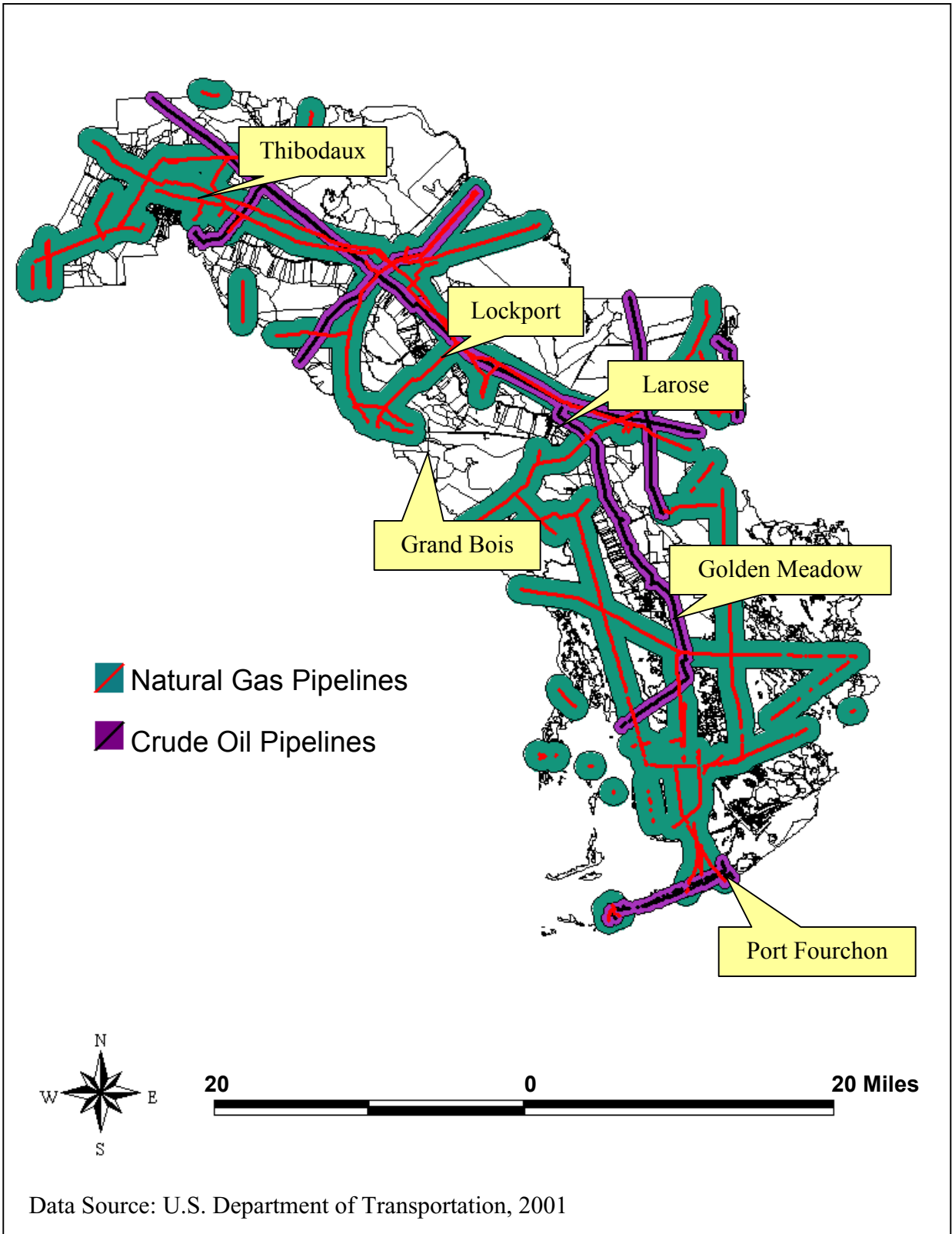


Figure 14. Oil and Natural Gas Pipelines in Lafourche Parish, Louisiana.

contamination that results from such leaks present a potentially serious threat that could have a direct impact on public health, as subsurface aquifers and underground wells are primary potable water sources.

The pipeline's content determines its degree of potential hazard. For example, gasoline is much more volatile than crude oil, thus any spills or ruptures from a gas pipeline would have an increased risk of ignition. In fact, releases from gasoline pipelines are twice as likely to ignite as crude oil pipeline releases, primarily because of the higher vapor pressure of gasoline (USDOT and USEPA 1999: 7-10). Furthermore, gasoline has a greater toxics concentration than crude oil. This combination of greater volatility and greater toxics concentration would make the hazards posed by inhalation of gasoline vapors higher than the corresponding risk from crude oil (USDOT and USEPA 1999: 7-15). Potential human health and safety impacts that may result from a release of gasoline include:

- Fire or explosion;
- Short-term exposure to hazardous vapors resulting from a gasoline spill;
- Long-term exposure to hazardous vapors resulting from contaminated soils, groundwater, or surface water; and
- Exposure to toxic constituents of gasoline from ingestion.

These risks are heightened whenever there are exposed sections of pipeline that cross either a road or a waterway (Figure 15). Pipeline crossings are weighted more heavily in this analysis than a buried pipeline, due to the fact that exposed pipelines are much more susceptible to the elements, thus potentially increasing the risk of a pipeline failure.

Storage tanks are used during the transportation process to store crude oil before it is refined. Finished petroleum products are also kept in storage tanks before transport off site. Commonly, mixtures of iron rust from corrosion, sand, water, and emulsified oil and wax accumulate at the bottom of storage tanks (USEPA 1995: 38). Tank bottom liquids and sludge are often removed during periodic cleaning of tanks. Tank bottoms may contain amounts of hazardous materials, including tetraethyllead, other metals, and phenols. Solids generated from leaded gasoline storage tank bottoms are listed as a RCRA hazardous waste. In addition storage tanks account for considerable volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions at petroleum refineries. A study of petroleum refinery emissions found that the majority of tank losses occurred through tank seals on gasoline storage tanks (USEPA 1995: 38). Although there are no refineries located in Lafourche Parish, there are a number of petroleum bulk storage facilities located in the Parish (Figure 16). For the most part, these are located in and around Port Fourchon, where much of the product is initially brought ashore.

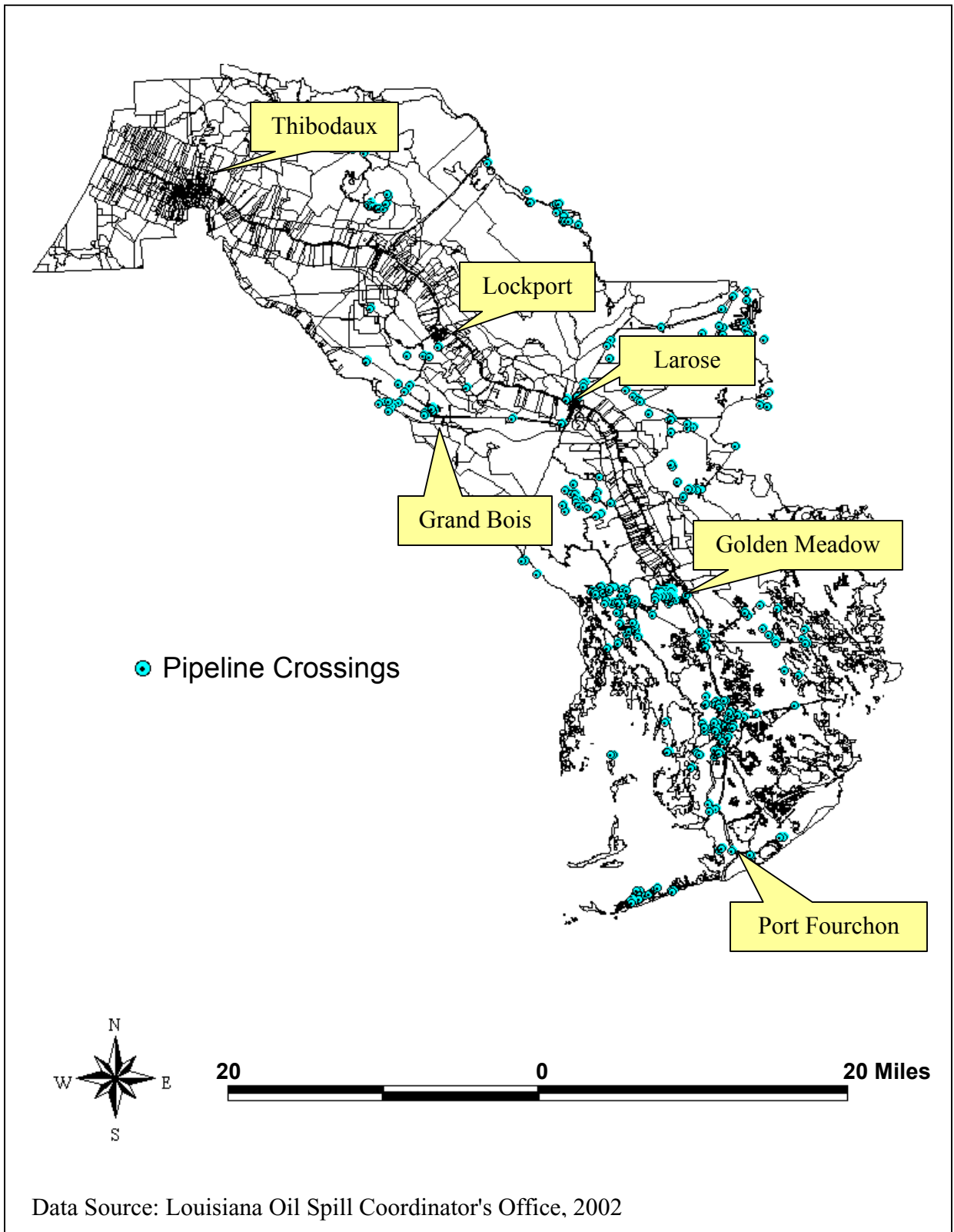


Figure 15. Pipeline Crossing Points at Roads, Rivers, and Bayous in Lafourche Parish, Louisiana.

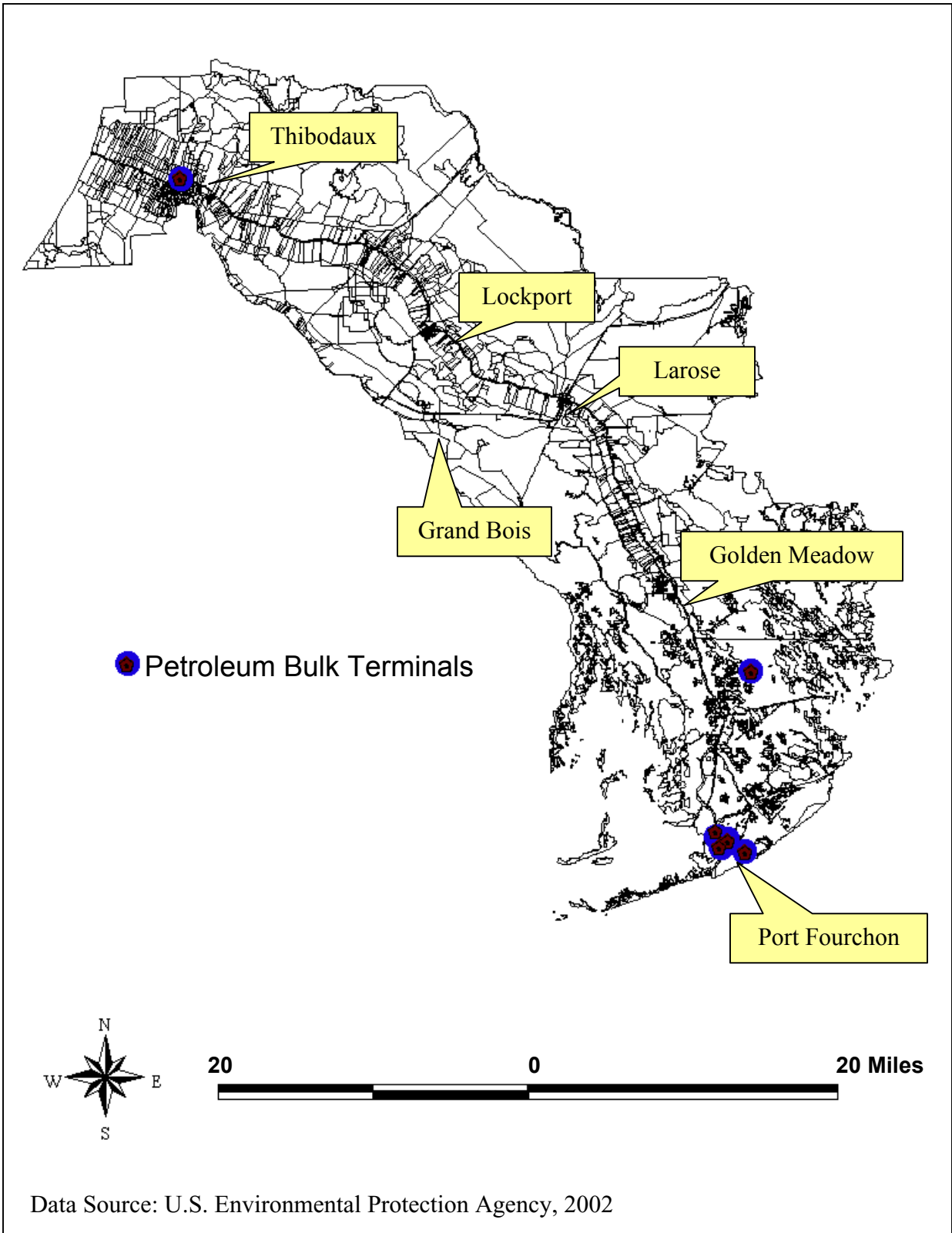


Figure 16. Petroleum Bulk Storage Facilities in Lafourche Parish, Louisiana.

Shipyards and Shipbuilding Yards

The shipbuilding and repair industry fabricates ships, barges, and other large vessels, whether self-propelled or towed by other craft (USEPA 1997: 3). Several common shipyard operations have the potential to generate RCRA hazardous wastes. A great many shipbuilding and repairing industries are located in Lafourche Parish (Figure 17). Without exception these are located along the two major waterways crossing the parish, Bayou Lafourche and the Intracoastal Waterway. According to the USEPA, releases to the air, water, and land account for 37 percent of the shipbuilding and repair industry's total reportable emissions. Over 98 percent of these are released to the air. VOCs accounted for about 86 percent of the shipbuilding and repair industry's reported TRI releases. The remainder of the releases were primarily metal-bearing wastes. Xylenes, n-butyl alcohol, toluene, methylethylketone, and methyl isobutyl ketone account for about 65 percent of the industry's reported releases. These organic compounds are typically found in solvents that are used extensively by the industry in thinning paints and for cleaning and degreasing metal parts and equipment. Styrene accounts for about 4 percent of the industry's releases. Styrene comprises a substantial portion of the resin mixtures and gelcoat used in fiberglass-reinforced construction. Finally, copper-, zinc-, and nickel-bearing wastes account for about 14 percent of the industry's reported releases. They are released primarily as unanticipated fugitive emissions during metal plating operations and as overspray in painting operations and can also be released as fugitive dust emissions during blasting operations.

The shipbuilding and repairing industry involves a great many industrial processes, each of which has specific potential hazards (Table 7). For example, machining and metalworking are vital in the construction of large deepwater watercraft used in the Gulf of Mexico OCS region. There are a number of hazardous substances associated with machining, particularly those metalworking fluids contaminated with oils, phenols, creosol, alkalis, phosphorus compounds, and chlorine. Each one of these substances has the potential to spill into local waterways or leach into the local groundwater.

Solvent cleaning and degreasing ship parts and surfaces are also common sources of potentially hazardous waste streams. This process involves soaking, spraying, or otherwise treating parts and surfaces with a solvent. In addition to the solvents themselves, shipyards commonly use alkaline and acid cleaning solutions. Finally, the cleaning and degreasing process also produces cleaning filter sludges with toxic metal concentrations (USEPA 1997: 23).

Prior to the final painting and coating stage, vessels under construction must undergo metal plating and surface finishing and preparation to increase the hull's corrosion and abrasion resistance. This process generally involves chemical and electrochemical conversion, case hardening, metallic coating, and electroplating. The electroplating operations produce a number of hazardous waste streams, including the wastewater treatment sludges, spent cyanide plating bath solutions, plating bath residues from the bottom of cyanide plating baths, and spent stripping and cleaning bath solutions from

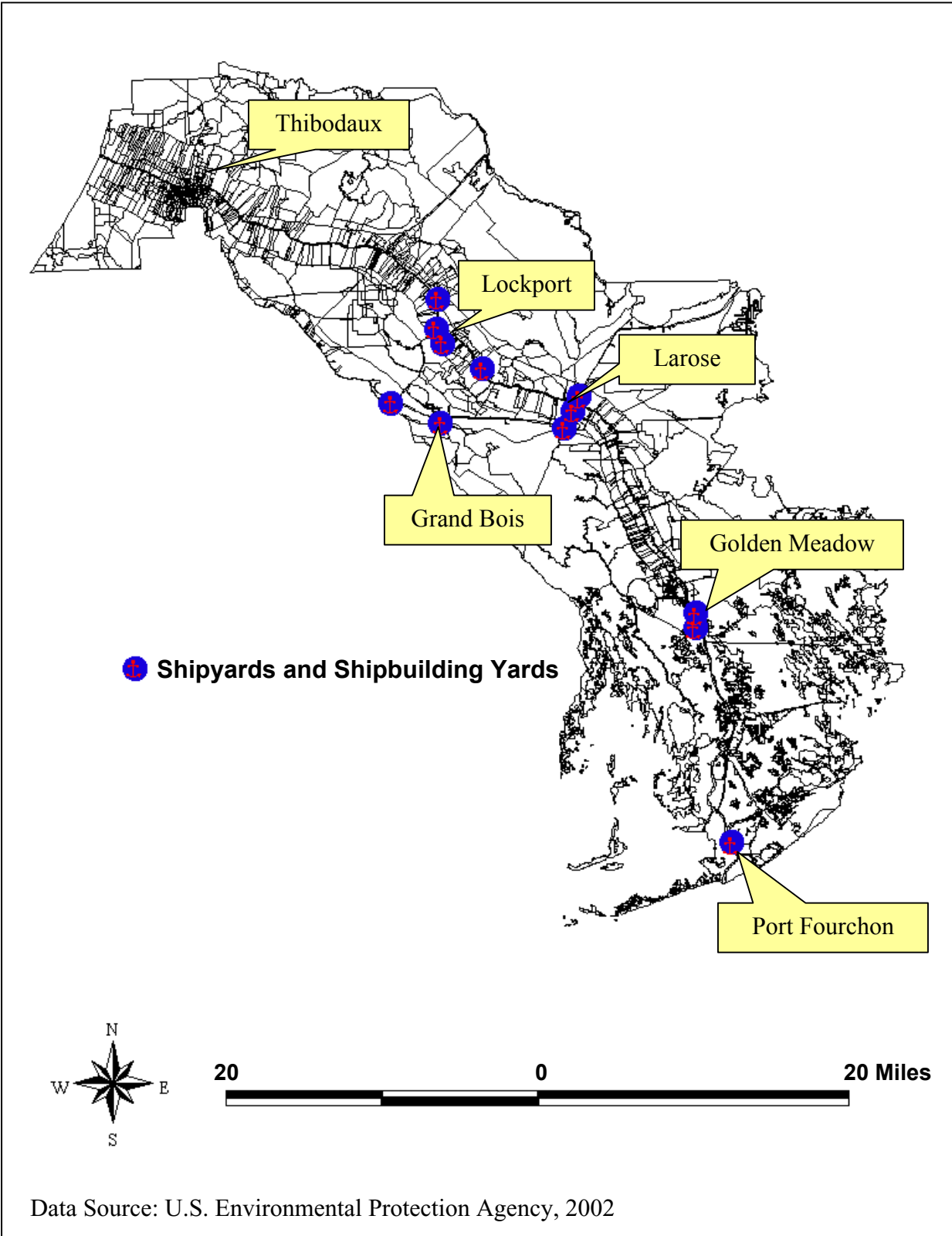


Figure 17. Shipbuilding and Repairing Industries in Lafourche Parish, Louisiana.

Table 7

Material Inputs and Potential Pollutant Outputs for the Shipbuilding and Repair Industry

Industrial Process	Material Inputs	Air Emissions	Wastewater	Residual Wastes
Metal Plating and Surface Finishing	Abrasives (steel shot, lead shot, steel grit, garnet, copper slag, and coal slag), detergents, solvent paint strippers and cleaners, and caustic solutions.	Particulates (metal, paint, and abrasives) and VOCs from solvent cleaners and paint strippers.	Wastewater contaminated with paint chips, cleaning and paint stripping solvents, surface contaminants, and oil residues from bilges and cargo tanks.	Paint Chips (potentially containing metals, tributyl-tin), spent abrasives, surface contaminants, and cargo tank residues.
Painting	Paints, solvents, and water.	VOCs from paint solvents and equipment cleaning solvents, and overspray.	Waste equipment cleaning water and water wash spray paint booth sump water contaminated with paints and solvents.	Leftover paint and solvents, waste paint and solvent containers, spent paint booth filters, and spent equipment.
Fiberglass Reinforced Construction	Fiberglass, resin, solvents, curing catalysts, and wood and plastic reinforcing materials.	VOC emissions released during construction operations and curing (e.g., styrene) and during cleaning with solvents (e.g., acetone and methylene chloride).	Little or no wastewater generated	Waste fiberglass, gelcoat, resin, unused resin that has exceeded its shelf life, spent solvents, and used containers.
Machining and Metal Working	Cutting oils, lube oils, and solvents.	VOC emissions from the use of cleaning and degreasing solvents.	Wastewater containing solvents, emulsified lubricating and cutting oils and coolants	Waste cutting oils, lube oils, and metal chips and shavings.

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1997

cyanide plating operations (USEPA 1997: 27). These materials are not airborne and represent a potential source of water and groundwater pollution.

Following the electroplating stage, the ship's metal surfaces must undergo preparation, painting and coating before the shipbuilding process is completed. Depending on the particular application, shipyards may use several different types of paints. Paint types range from water-based coatings to high performance epoxy coatings, and selection depends on the environment that the coating will be exposed to. Anticorrosive and antifouling paints typically coat a ship's hull and are the main two types of paint used in the shipbuilding industry. Antifouling paints help prevent the growth of marine organisms on the vessel's hull. Copper-based and tributyl-tin-based paints provide antifouling properties. These paints release small quantities of toxics that discourage marine life from growing on the hull. Anticorrosive paints are either vinyl, lacquer, urethane, or newer epoxy-based coating systems (USEPA 1997: 29). The shipbuilding industry uses both compressed air and airless paint sprayers, although use of the latter dominates. Both sprayer types present a risk of airborne pollution, although the risk is higher with compressed air sprayers due to the higher pressure involved in the spraying system.

Many shipyards also engage in ship repair and cleaning. Although some of the shipbuilding processes, such as painting and coating of vessels appear in ship repair operations, there are a number of other hazardous materials associated with the ship repair industry, especially vessel sludges, cleaning wastewater, and cleaning wastewater sludges. As in shipbuilding, the vessel surface must undergo extensive preparation in order to remove surface contaminants such as mill scale, rust, dirt, dust, salts, old paint, grease, and flux (USEPA 1997: 24). Blasting abrasives, which may result in the release of a combination of blasting abrasives and paint chips, are commonly used to accomplish this task. Airborne particulate emissions from this operation may also contain toxic metals, which are a potential concern for the area surrounding the shipyard, especially if they are blown off-site or into surrounding surface waters (USEPA 1997: 33). Shipyard facilities typically control the release of particulate emissions by preparing surfaces indoors when possible, or by surrounding the work area with shrouding fences made of steel, plastic, or fabric.

CHAPTER 4: HAZARDOUSNESS OF PLACE MODEL

Drawing on the techniques developed by Cutter et al. (2000), we have created a series of maps and produced a conceptual model of the potential hazardscape related to the onshore impact of OCS-related infrastructure. This conceptual model has been approximated in the form of both a data model, which is concerned with the logical organization of data, and the physical data structure of the GIS, which allows us to visualize the data model as a series of discrete points, lines, and areas (Kitchin and Tate 2000: 166).

Many previous environmental justice and hazards studies have used a conceptual model whereby the technological landscape is broken down into a number of discrete, often unrelated, entities, such as TRI sites or waste disposal sites. Our conceptual model, on the other hand, attempts to integrate a set of discrete related elements into a continuous surface. To accomplish this, we reclassified and overlaid our maps; a process termed “sieve mapping” (Kitchin and Tate 2000: 170). The discrete elements of the data model were intersected, forming new polygons, and all locations were classified according to their aggregate data characteristics.

This process is similar to the one Cutter et al. used in creating their hazards-of-place model of vulnerability. In attempting to operationalize our conceptual model, we have focused on the following three elements: biophysical, social and place vulnerability (Cutter et al. 2000: 717). These three outcome indicators enabled measurement of the potential hazardousness of Lafourche Parish as it relates to expanding OCS activity. The biophysical vulnerability was measured by the delineation of OCS-specific hazard zones, and social vulnerability was measured using social, and demographic characteristics. The interchange of the two gives us the overall place vulnerability, the third outcome indicator.

Zones of Biophysical Vulnerability

The first step in the creation of the potential hazardscape of Lafourche Parish is to buffer each of the OCS-related activities identified in the previous section (Figure 18). As stated previously, the buffering distances are dependant on the specific potential hazard associated with each activity. Generally, this distance is one-half mile for crude oil and one mile for natural gas. The other potential releases associated with OCS-related activities are generally non-reactive with the air and thus have protective action distances of one-half mile. Following the creation of the buffer zones, the various zones of potential impact were overlaid to create the potential hazard zones.

In examining the modeled hazard zones of Lafourche Parish, we see that OCS-related industry and activities are not equally distributed across the parish (Figure 19). As expected, industry has clustered along Highway 1, particularly in South Lafourche. Two areas stand out as being sites where industry has concentrated, Port Fourchon and Larose.

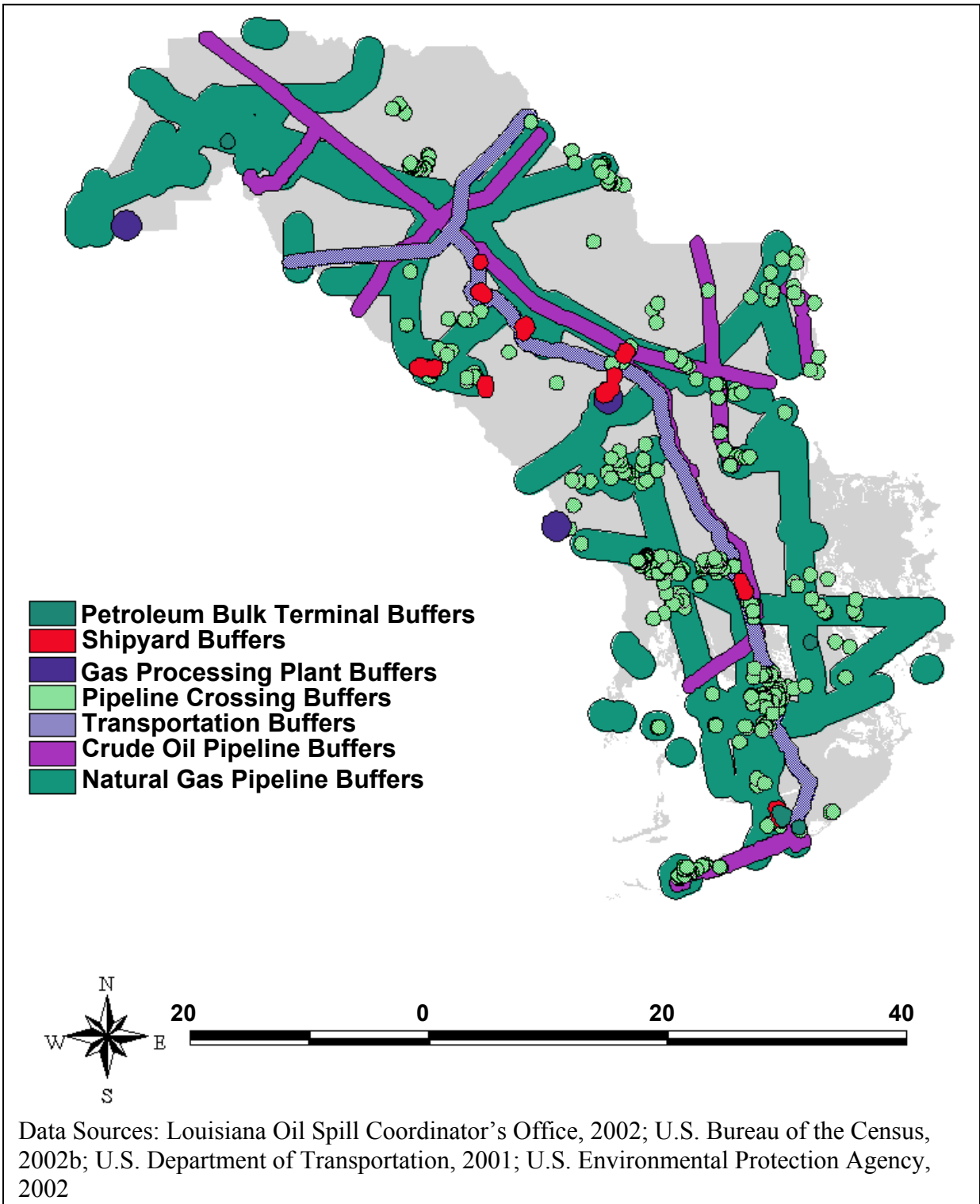


Figure 18. Distribution of Buffered OCS-Related Activities in Lafourche Parish, Louisiana.

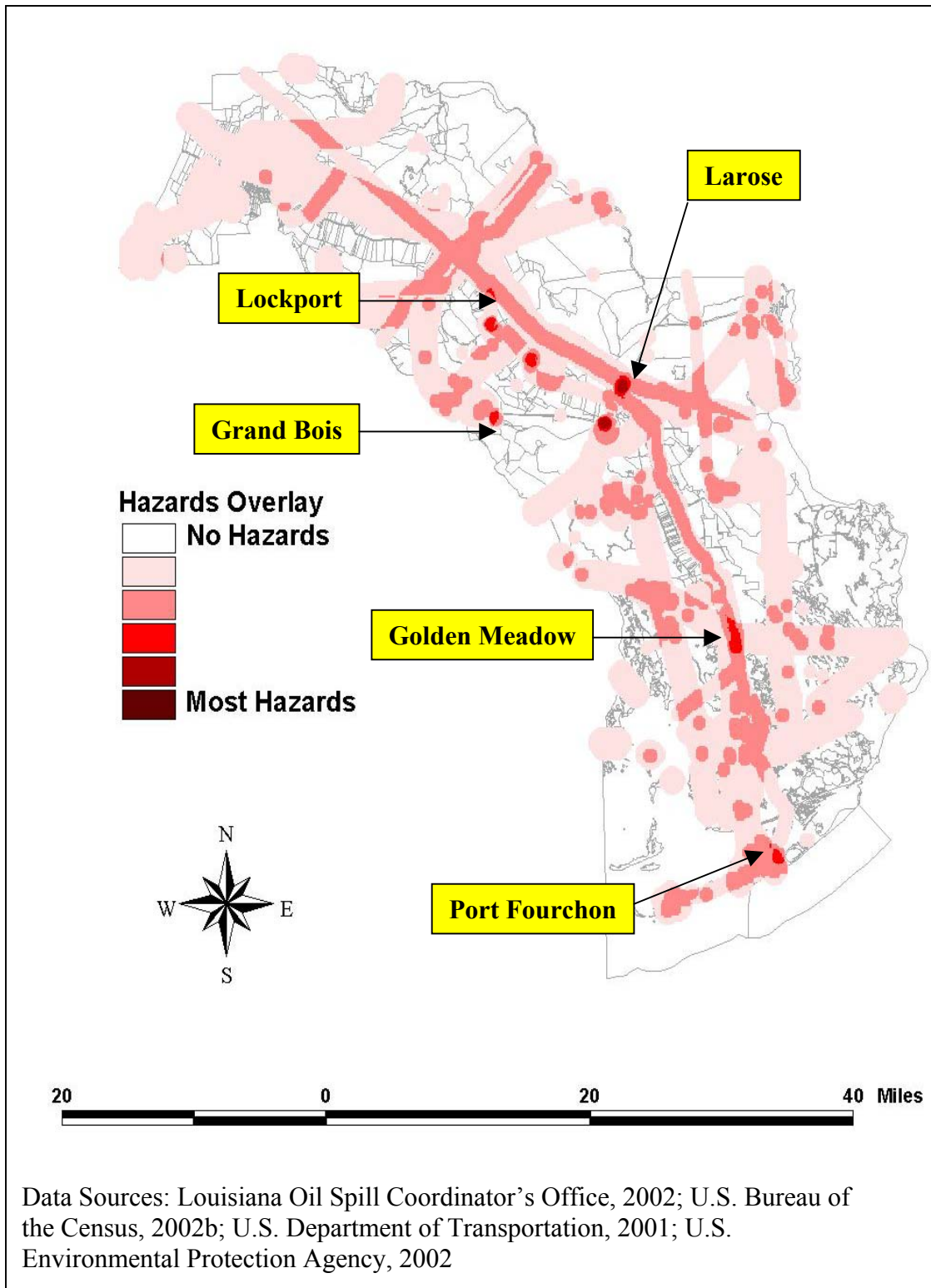


Figure 19. Areas of Potential Environmental Concern in Lafourche Parish, Louisiana.

The geographical location of these two areas plays a large part in the concentration of industry found there.

Port Fourchon is one of the few ports on the Gulf of Mexico equipped to handle the needs of deepwater oil and gas development. It is considered to be the most reasonable port for many OCS-related industries to since it is closest to much of the deepwater development. Most of the other ports in Louisiana are located too far inland, and other ports in the Gulf of Mexico region, such as Galveston and Mobile, are considered by many to be too distant (Keithly 2001: 8). Port Fourchon also contains the only facility in the world where deepwater supply vessels can take on fuel, water, deck cargo, barites, cements, liquid muds, and completion fluids efficiently at the same dock. This C-Port facility has cut vessel turnaround time by more than 50 percent (Keithly 2001: 9).

As of May of 1999, more than 100 businesses are operating out of Port Fourchon, the vast majority of which are either directly or indirectly involved in supporting OCS-activity (Hughes et al. 2001: 19). This includes petroleum production firms, oilfield pipeline laying companies, and independent drilling companies. Several shipbuilding firms are also located at Port Fourchon, including one major shipbuilding facility.

Larose is an unincorporated community located at the junction of Bayou Lafourche and the Intracoastal Waterway sixteen miles south of U.S. Highway 90. This community of 7,306 is home to a number of shipbuilding and repairing industries, including two major shipbuilding facilities located along the Intracoastal Waterway, both of which are identified by USEPA as large quantity generators as well as Toxic Release Inventory sites. In addition, there is a major gas processing plant located one-half mile to the west of Larose. The Larose Gas Processing Plant is capable of storing quantities of both propane and butane on site, while methane, condensate and natural gas liquid products both arrive at and are shipped from the facility via pipeline systems.

Other communities identified by our model include the incorporated towns of Lockport and Golden Meadow, as well as the small community of Grand Bois. Lockport is located where route 1 crosses a former channel of the Intracoastal Waterway about 5 miles south of U.S. Highway 90. Most of its 2,624 citizens find work in sugar cane farming, paper production, oil and gas exploration, shipbuilding, and fishing. The fishing town of Golden Meadow is the southernmost town in Lafourche Parish, located at the edge of the levee system on land two feet above sea level. According to the DNR, there is a small Houma Indian community on the northern shore of Catfish Lake, just to the west of Golden Meadow. This community consists of five families that hunt and trap the area for a living.

The community of Grand Bois is unique among the sites identified by our model in that it is not located along the Highway 1 corridor. The community of Grand Bois is located along the Intracoastal Waterway near the border of Lafourche and Terrebonne parishes. Most of the approximately 300 residents alternate between growing and harvesting food and working as laborers in the shipyards or on the oil rigs (Austin 2001: 163). In addition to an oilfield waste facility, the community is also home to a large shipyard listed as a

Toxic Release Inventory site. As stated earlier, Grand Bois and the surrounding area are located within the Bayou Pointe-au-Chien Environmental Management Unit. The marshlands of this area are ideal for production of waterfowl food and waterfowl game species and fur-bearing animals both thrive throughout this area. In addition, both brackish and freshwater fishing are excellent throughout the unit. Wherever OCS-related activity has the potential to affect fish, vegetation, or wildlife, that activity may also affect subsistence patterns of consumption and indicate the potential for disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects on low-income populations, minority populations, and Indian tribes (CEQ 1997: 3).

Zones of Social Vulnerability

Our model reveals some very clear minority population clustering in Lafourche Parish (Figure 20). For the most part, the African-American population clusters in North Lafourche, especially around Thibodaux. The Native American population is concentrated along Highway 1 in south Lafourche, between Larose and Golden Meadow. Also, some concentrations exist along the Lafourche-Terrebonne border, in the area of Houma and Bayou Pointe-Au-Chien. Both the Asian and Hispanic populations are geographically dispersed, living along the Highway 1 corridor, and into Thibodaux.

In addition to the geographic distribution of the various minority populations, an additional environmental justice concern may exist if there is more than one minority group present where the minority percentage meets the parish threshold values. This allows us to see areas within the parish where there are clusters of census blocks of high minority populations. What this model reveals is that there is a great deal of minority clustering occurring in and around the area of Larose extending southward towards Cutoff. There are also a number of smaller minority clusters found in and around Thibodaux.

Low-income populations tend to be dispersed across the parish, at least at the block group level (Figure 21). Again, following USEPA guidelines, U.S. Census defined parameters were used to measure income and poverty (USEPA 1999). The 2000 census defines a person as poor if his or her income fell below \$8,501 in 1999. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$17,029 in 1999. In Louisiana, an estimated 15.8 percent of families and 19.6 percent of individuals have incomes below these thresholds. This is in contrast to Lafourche Parish, where only 13.2 percent of families and 16.5 percent of individuals have incomes below these levels.

Geographically, census block groups where residents earn, on average, 20 percent or more beneath the parish average are located in the marshlands of Lafourche south of Golden Meadow, as well as in and around Thibodaux. The population along the LA 1 corridor for the most part is not low-income, although Lockport does have areas of very low-income levels. When other economic factors are examined, a similar dispersed pattern is found. Areas of low median contract rent, for example, are found in the marshlands of south Lafourche, along the LA 1 corridor, and around Thibodaux (Figure

22). Contract rent is defined by the U.S. Bureau of Census as the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. Finally, median house values have a similar pattern, although house values tend to be higher in developed areas (Figure 23). The marshlands below Golden Meadow and the farmland to along the U.S. 90 corridor to the east of Bayou Lafourche have the lowest median house values, with other smaller clusters located in Thibodaux, Raceland, and Lockport. It is important to recognize that the block group aggregation of data and lack of current information on income levels may fail to reveal certain relevant characteristics about the population, such as “pockets” of low-income individuals that exists among the larger general population (USEPA 1999). In order to determine if block group low-income patterns hold at the block level, we examined 1990 median house value data, which was available at the block level. Although the growth of the oil industry throughout the 1990s would have altered much of the economic landscape of Lafourche Parish, an examination of this data reveals a similar pattern to that found at the block group level in 2000 (Figure 24). The marshlands below Golden Meadow and the area to the east of Thibodaux contain a number of census blocks with low-value housing. The area around Grand Bois appears in the 1990 census as an area with extremely low property values.

Zones of Place Vulnerability

The overlap of the physical hazards model and the social vulnerability model produce place vulnerability. This represents those areas of Lafourche Parish that are home to high minority populations as well as a number of OCS-related industries and activities. Overall, large numbers of minority residents reside in and around Thibodaux, particularly African-American, Asian, and Hispanic. In addition, our social vulnerability model shows a large clustering of minorities around the junction of Bayou Lafourche and the Intracoastal Waterway in Larose. Our physical hazards model revealed two areas that are of particular concern with regards to potential environmental hazards, Port Fourchon and Larose.

Most of the land surrounding Port Fourchon is in a semialtered natural state, while developers have drained and filled the wetlands immediately around Port Fourchon and Fourchon Island for industrial and marine support facilities. While the areas around Port Fourchon, such as Fourchon Beach, are highly fished areas, the area is not prime habitat for many common game or fur-bearing animals (Figures 8 and 9). There are very few permanent habitations found around Port Fourchon, and none of these areas are home to significant minority populations.

This stands in stark contrast to the demographics of the population in and around Larose. Although at or above the parish average in terms of economic conditions, Larose is home to sizable concentrations of African-American, Native American, Asian, and Hispanic populations. Larose and the immediate vicinity is not prime habitat for many common game animals (Figure 10), although fur-bearing mammal habitat is more common (Figure

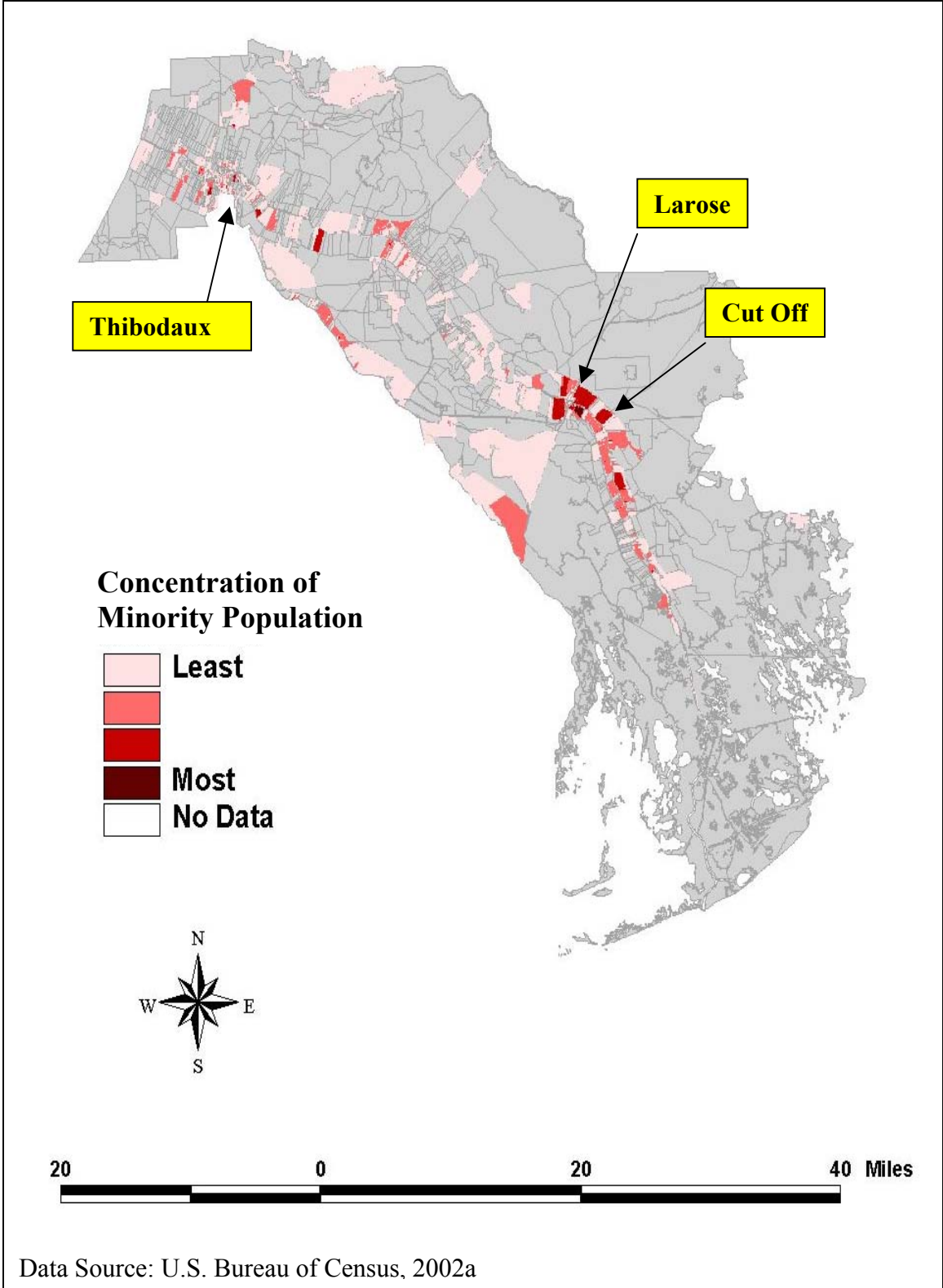


Figure 20. Areas of Potential Social Vulnerability in Lafourche Parish, Louisiana.

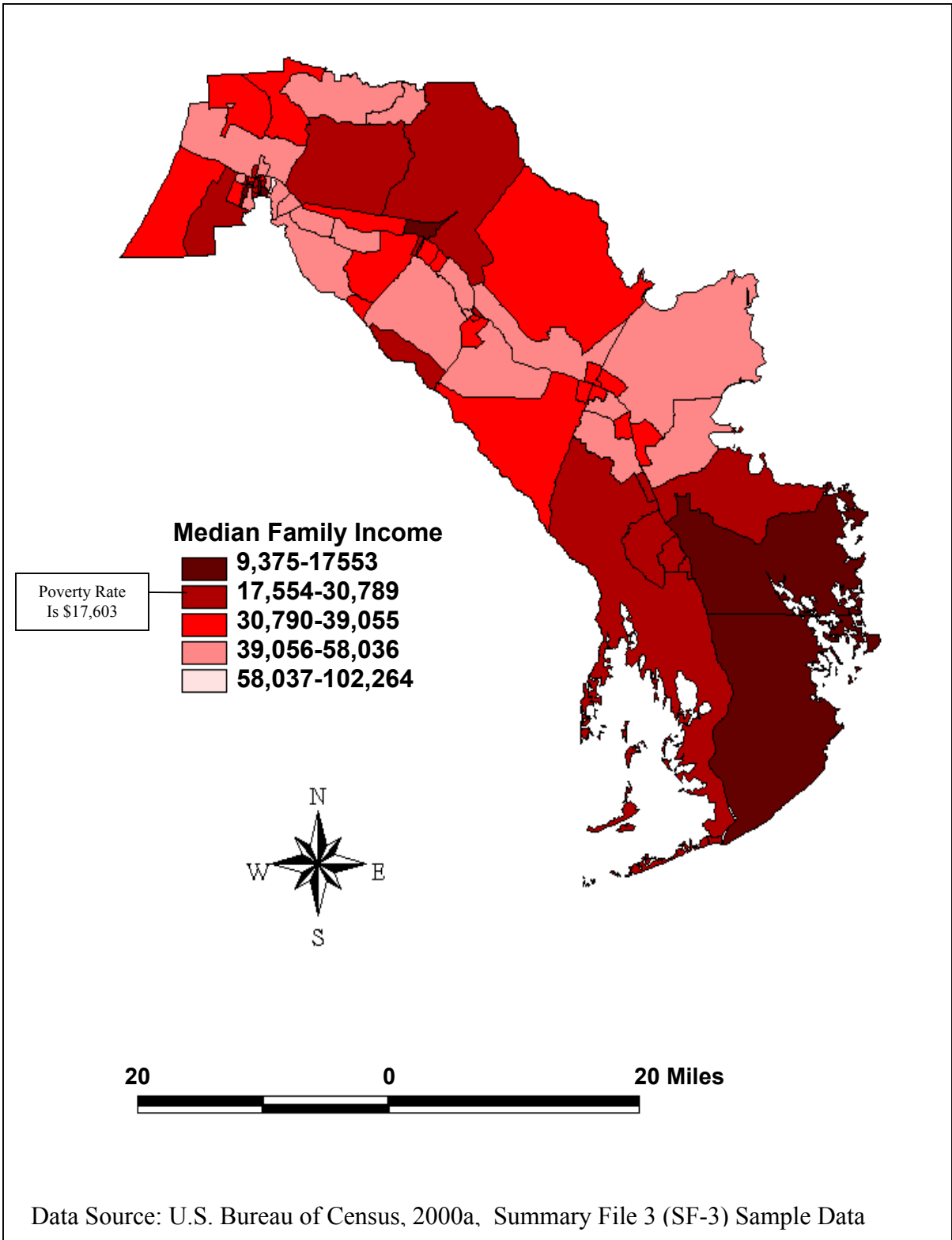


Figure 21. Median Family Income by Census Block Group in Lafourche Parish, Louisiana, 2000.

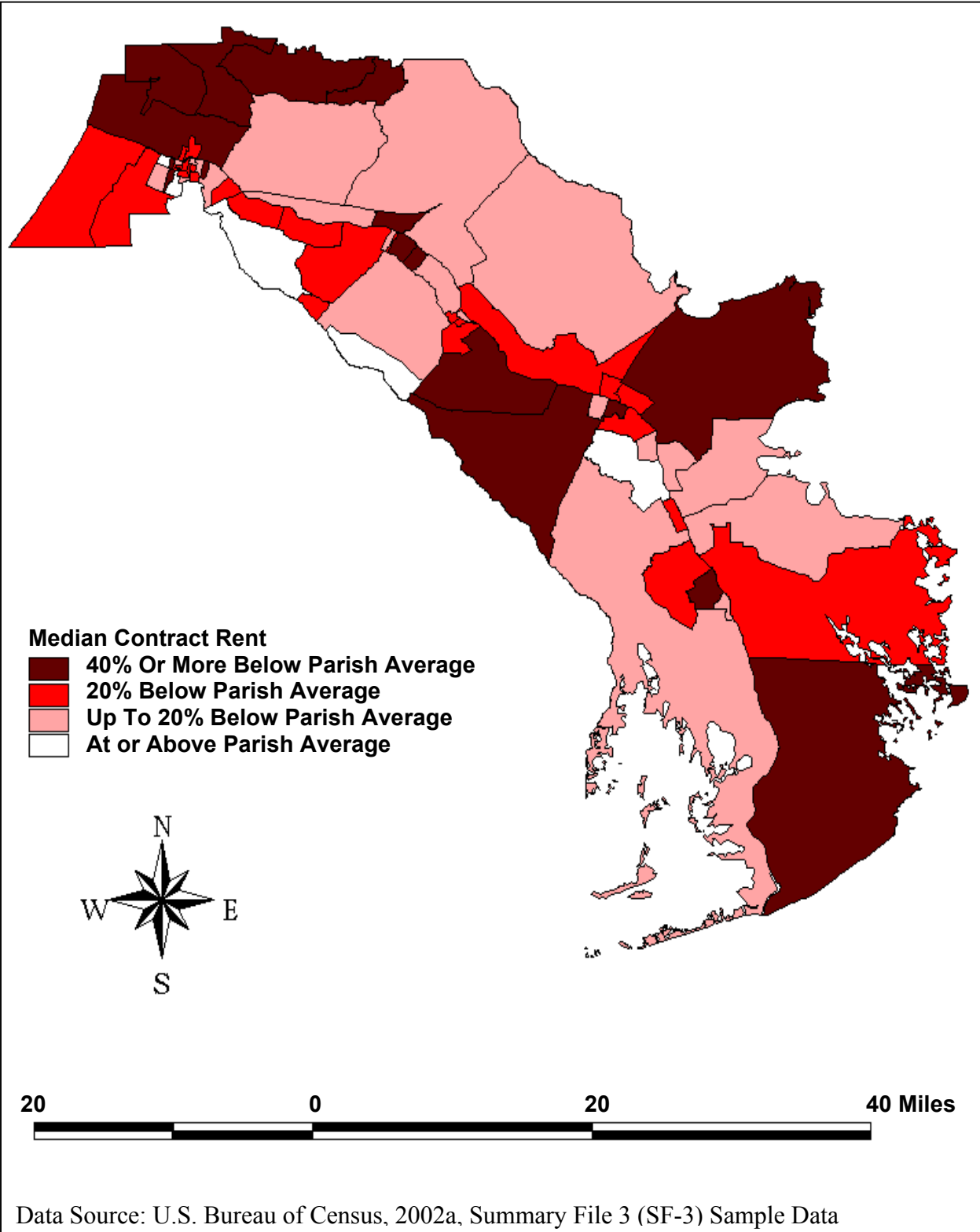


Figure 22. Median Contract Rent by Census Block Group in Lafourche Parish, Louisiana, 2000.

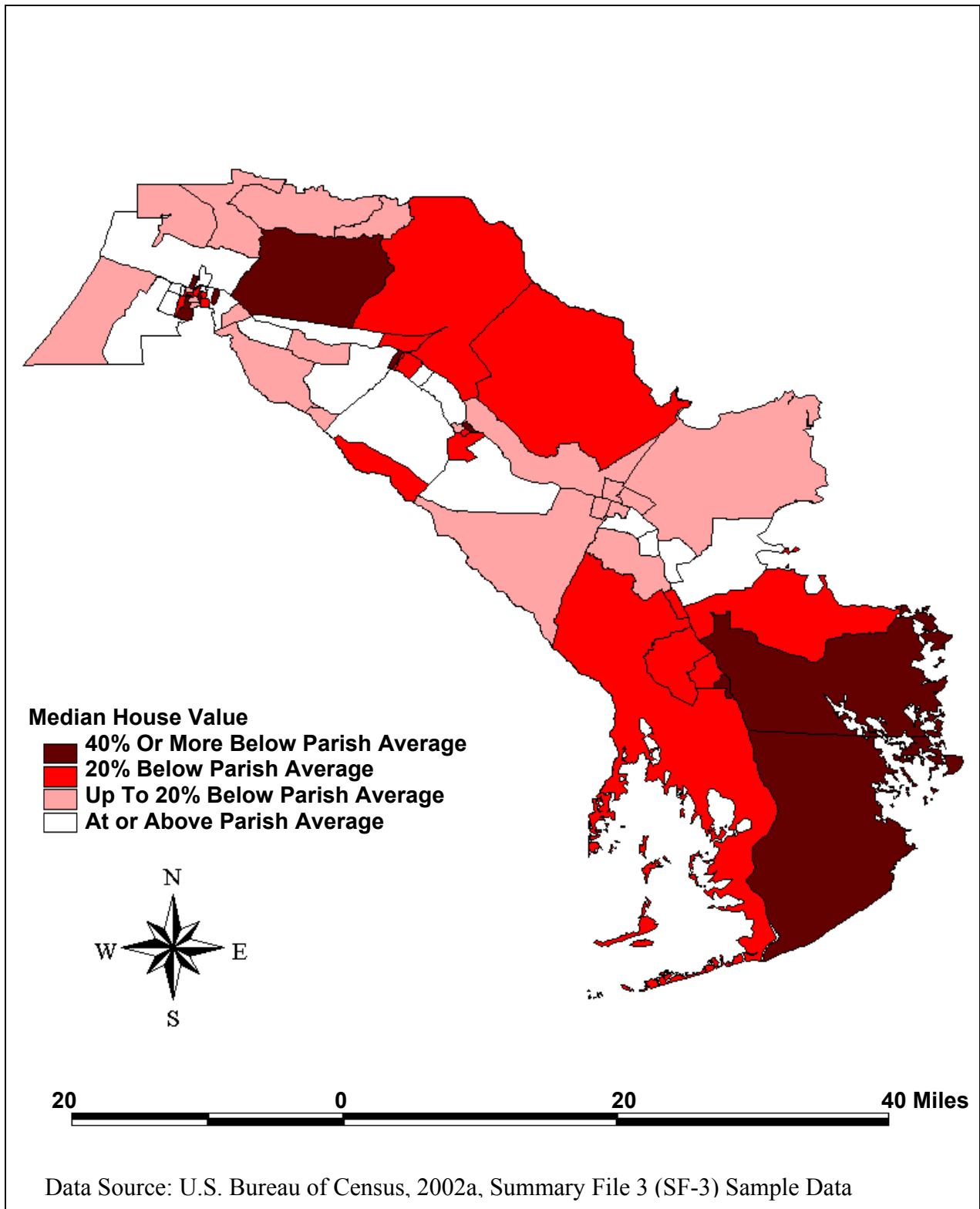


Figure 23. Median House Value by Census Block Group in Lafourche Parish, Louisiana, 2000.

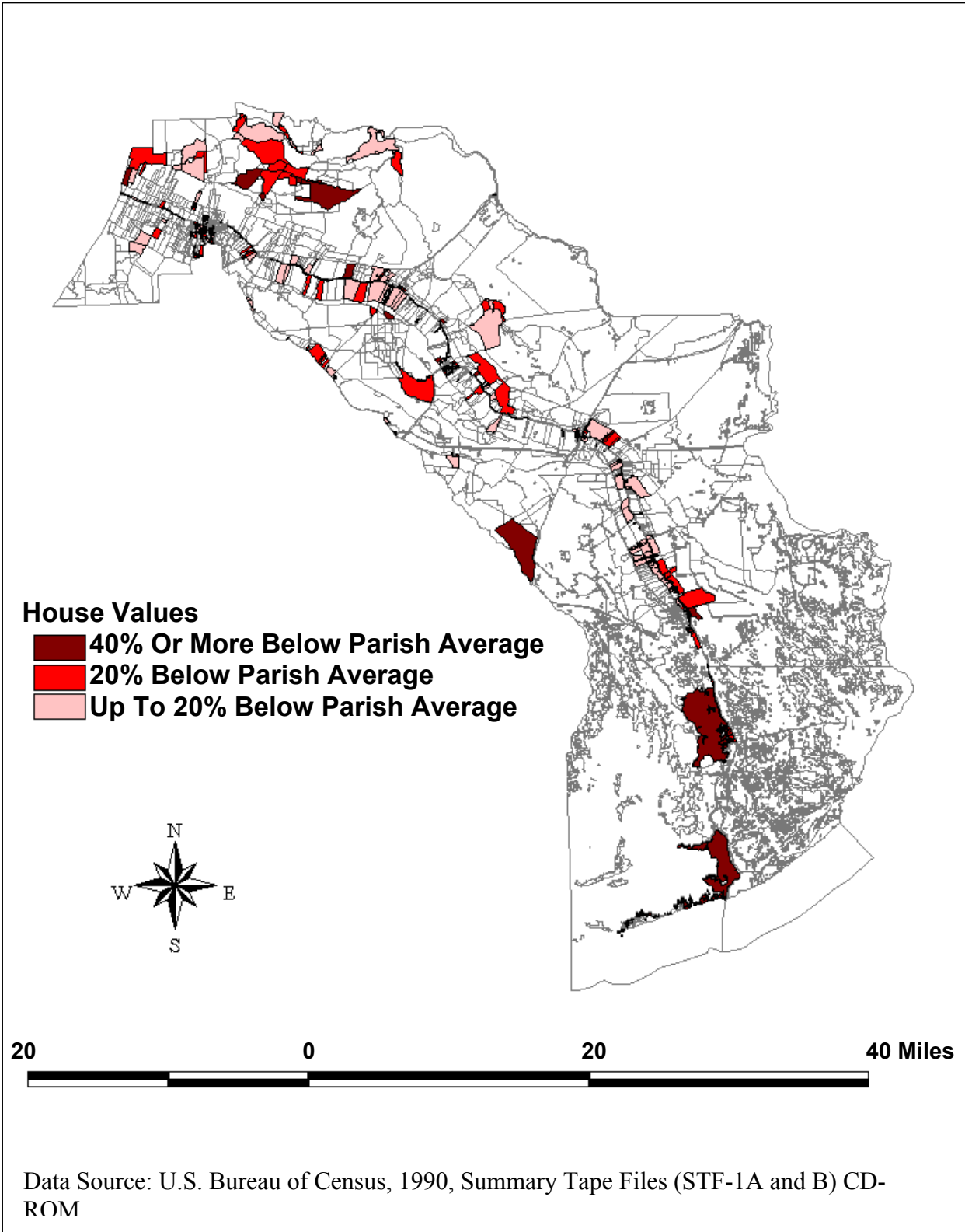


Figure 24. Median House Value by Census Block in Lafourche Parish, Louisiana, 1990.

9). In terms of the overall vulnerability of place in Lafourche Parish, Larose stands out as an area of particular interest.

When economic conditions are considered along with minority population, a different pattern emerges (Figure 25). When census blocks with a higher than average proportion of minority population are examined in tandem with census block groups with incomes 20 percent or more below the parish level, the majority of the LA 1 corridor does not stand out. There are areas of concern located in and around Golden Meadow and in Lockport. Other locations are found along the Lafourche-Terrebonne border once again, and in Thibodaux. Other areas of high minority and low income population may be masked by the usage of the coarse block group level, such as the area around Grand Bois, which appeared as an area of concern in terms of the 1990 census data.

The areas examined and analyzed here are important for a number of reasons. Larose, for example is home to the largest concentration of facilities outside of Port Fourchon, and is also home to high proportions of all examined minority groups. Lockport and Golden Meadow both have multiple facilities as well, though not to the same scale as Larose. Both of these areas have a greater proportion of low-income residents than Larose, however, increasing the vulnerability of those populations residing there.

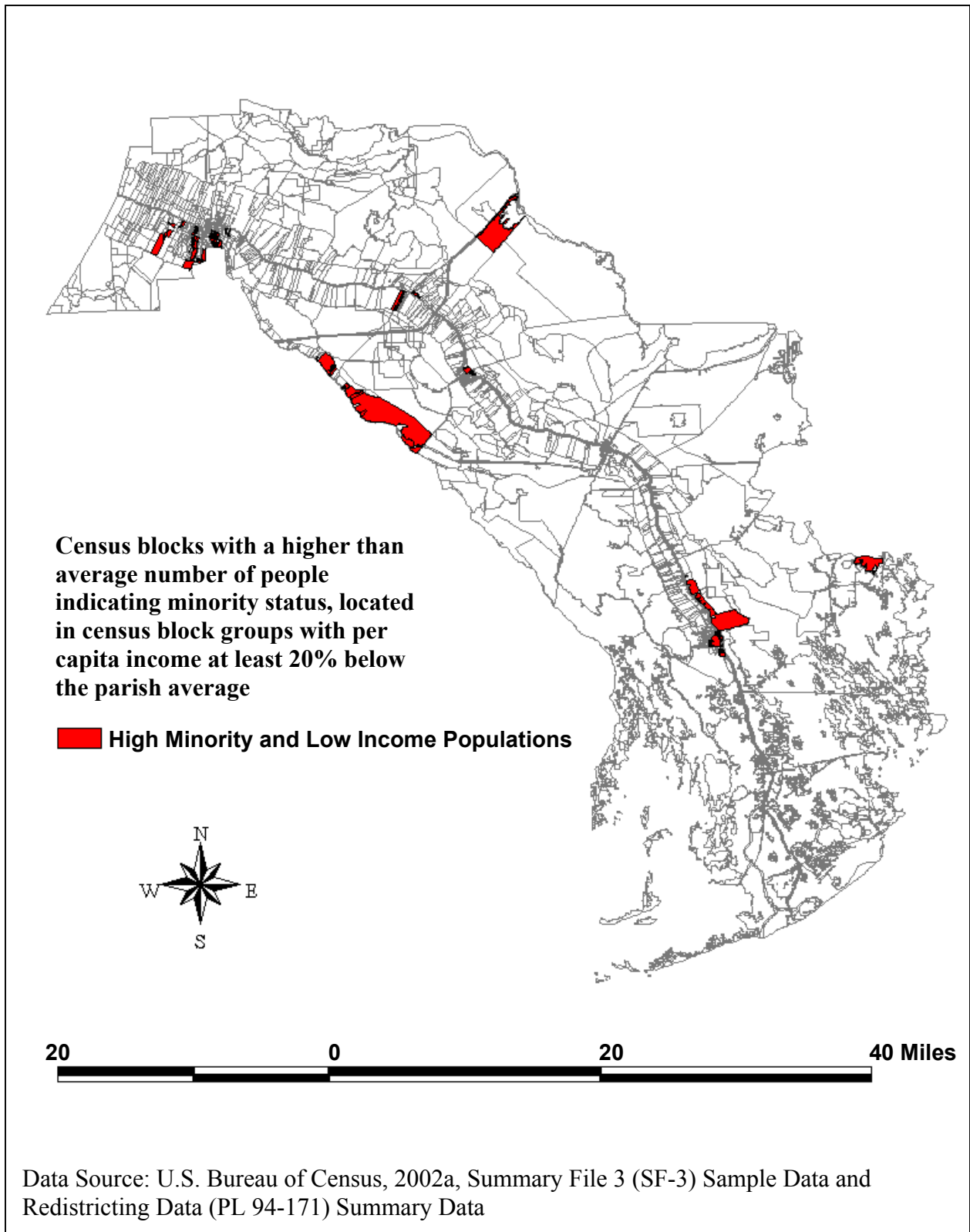


Figure 25. Communities of High Environmental Justice Concern in Lafourche Parish, Louisiana.

CHAPTER 5: STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

Contingency Analysis

To begin the analysis, we examine the overall proximity of minority populations to each of the OCS-related activities used in this study. The chi-square test is used in order to test each of the racial and ethnic categories, including Black, Asian, Native American and Hispanic in order to see if there is any relationship between the racial categories and proximity to OCS-related facilities. The chi-square measures were used to test the hypothesis that the row and column variables in a crosstabulation are independent. In this instance, a low significance value would indicate that there might be some relationship between minority population and proximity to the specified activity. While the chi-square test may indicate that a relationship exists, it does not indicate directionality. For this, we used the odds ratio and the relative risk estimate. The output of all statistical tests is given in Appendix 1.

First, we examined the transportation corridor, the census blocks located within a one-half mile buffer around Louisiana Highway 1 and U.S. Highway 90. The chi-square test indicates that there is a relationship between minority population and proximity to the transportation corridor (Table 8). The odds ratio (Figure 26) refers to the odds of living in the transportation corridor if you are a non-minority relative to the odds of living in the transportation corridor if you are a minority. According to this analysis, when total minority population is examined, we see that a non-minority is 3.258 times more likely to live along the south Lafourche transportation corridor than is a minority (Appendix 1).

Similarly, the odds of living within one-half mile of the transportation route if you are a minority are 0.27. This means that a minority person is only one-quarter as likely to live along transportation corridor than anywhere else in the parish. Furthermore, the risk of living in this same area if you are a minority is .2106. This says that 21.06 percent of the minority population lives within one-half mile of the transportation corridor. Similarly, the relative risk of living within this corridor if you are not a minority is .4649 or 46.49 percent. If we take the risk of living within the transportation corridor for a minority person and divide that by the risk of living in this same area for a non-minority, we obtain the relative risk of living in the transportation corridor for a minority person. This risk ratio in this case is .453, meaning that a minority is only 45.3 percent as likely to live in the transportation corridor as a non-minority, while being one and a half times more likely to live anywhere else in the parish (Figure 26). This shows that overall minority population does not follow the distribution of the industry. The relative risk of a minority person living along this transportation corridor is only one-third of the risk of living outside the corridor. Thus, for minority population in general, we see that the relationship shown by the chi-square test would have a negative directionality.

If we examine the data further, however, we see that these results may be greatly skewed by the distribution of the African-American population in the parish, thereby skewing our results. Of the 15,298 minority persons classified, 11,349 of these are African-American.

Table 8

Comparison of Population Proportions for Selected OCS-Related Infrastructure

Transportation Corridor

	Proximate	Not Proximate	Parish	Chi-Square Signif.
White	91.24	76.73	82.90	.000
Black	2.24	20.18	12.60	.000
Native American	3.67	1.30	2.30	.000
Asian	0.90	0.49	0.70	.000
Hispanic	1.68	1.24	1.40	.000

Shipyards

	Proximate	Not Proximate	Parish	Chi-Square Signif.
White	88.78	82.04	82.90	.000
Black	2.71	13.97	12.60	.000
Native American	5.01	1.92	2.30	.000
Asian	1.30	0.58	0.70	.000
Hispanic	1.42	1.43	1.40	.926

Pipelines

	Proximate	Not Proximate	Parish	Chi-Square Signif.
White	86.71	75.52	82.90	.000
Black	7.70	21.96	12.60	.000
Native American	3.03	0.90	2.30	.000
Asian	0.78	0.44	0.70	.000
Hispanic	1.55	1.20	1.40	.000

Petroleum Bulk Terminals

	Proximate	Not Proximate	Parish	Chi-Square Signif.
White	82.51	82.86	82.90	.671
Black	15.09	12.56	12.60	.001
Native American	0.37	2.34	2.30	.000
Asian	1.06	0.66	0.70	.022
Hispanic	1.62	1.42	1.40	.455

Gas Processing Plants

	Proximate	Not Proximate	Parish	Chi-Square Signif.
White	82.76	82.85	82.90	.952
Black	0.00	12.71	12.60	.000
Native American	12.93	2.22	2.30	.000
Asian	1.19	0.66	0.70	.094
Hispanic	2.08	1.42	1.40	.152

Data Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, 2002a

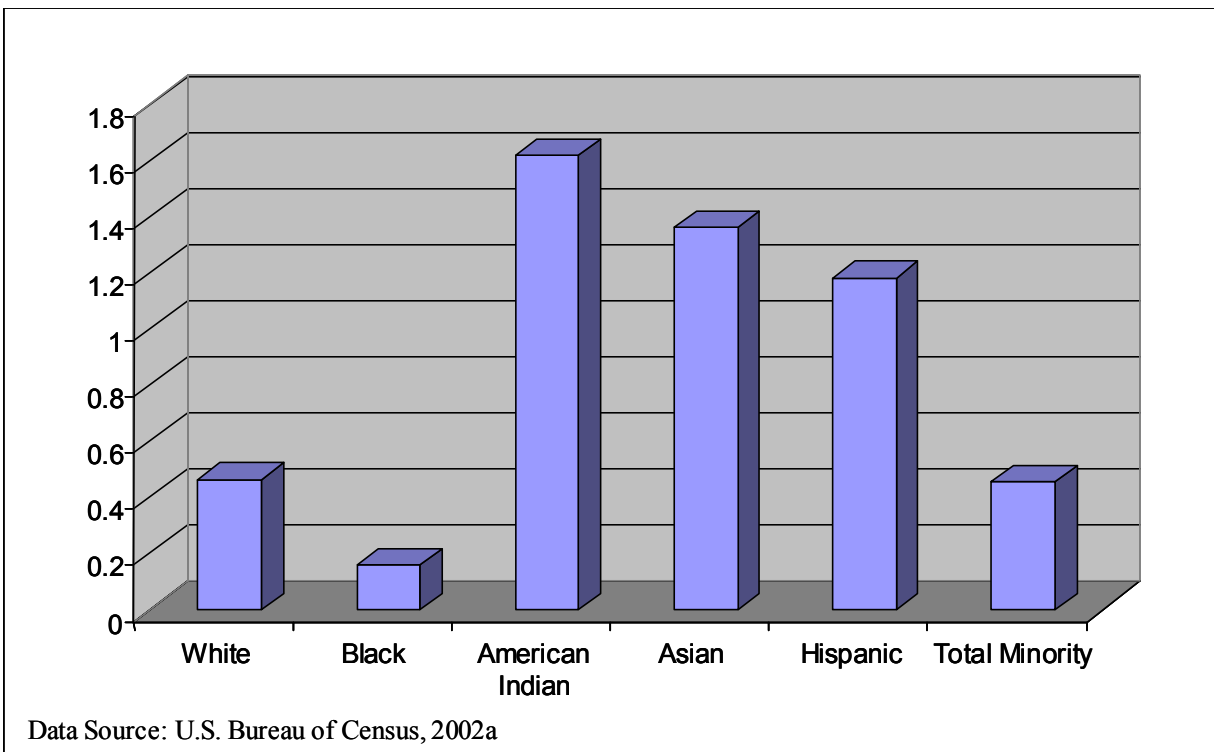


Figure 26. Transportation Route Odds Ratios.

Given the large African-American population of Louisiana, this is not a surprising finding. In fact, the proportion of African-Americans in Lafourche Parish is lower than the state average. However, 33 percent of this population resides in Thibodaux, which is outside of the analyzed portion of the transportation corridor. Following the procedures used above, we are able to compute both the chi-square and risk estimate statistic for the African-American population. The results are quite similar to those obtained for the overall minority population. In fact, with the effects of other minority racial categories removed from the crosstabulation, we see that African-Americans are even less likely to live along the transportation corridor than are minorities in general.

The odds ratio for a non-African-American relative to an African-American reveals that a non-African-American is more than eleven times as likely to live along the south Lafourche transportation corridor than is an African-American. Taking the inverse, an African-American is only one-tenth as likely to live within a half mile of the transportation route. Similarly, the odds of living within one-half mile of the transportation route if you are African-American are .08. This means that a minority person is only 8 percent as likely to live along the LA1-US90 transportation corridor than anywhere else in the parish. The relative risk of living in this same area for an African-American is even lower, calculated at 7.6 percent, compared to 47.2 percent for non-African-Americans. This risk ratio calculated for an African-American to live within the transportation corridor is .158, compared with a ratio of 1.752 for living outside of the corridor.

The fact that African-Americans are eleven times as likely to live outside of the transportation corridor, while the overall risk for minorities was calculated to be just over three times as likely would suggest that other minority groups might possibly exhibit a positive directionality within the area of analysis.

Using another approach, we examine the minority population with the next highest population count in Lafourche Parish, in this case Native American. Again, we used the chi-square measures to test the hypothesis that the row and column variables in the crosstabulation are independent of one another. The low significance value derived from the Pearson chi-square test indicates that there in fact may be some relationship between Native American population and proximity to the transportation corridor. Next we turn to the odds ratio and the relative risk estimate in order to try and determine the directionality of this relationship.

This time the odds ratio reveals a positive directionality. The odds of living within one-half mile of the transportation route for a Native American are 2.06. This means that a Native American is more than twice as likely to live along the transportation corridor than anywhere else in the parish. Furthermore, the risk of living in this same area if you are Native American is .6732. This says that 67.32 percent of the Native American population lives within one-half mile of the transportation corridor. Similarly, the relative risk of living within this corridor if you are not Native American is .4158 or 41.58 percent. If we take the risk of living within the transportation corridor for a Native American and divide that by the risk of living in this same area for a non-Native American, we obtain the relative risk of living in the transportation corridor for a Native American. This risk ratio in this case is 1.619, meaning that a Native American is 1.6 times more likely to live in the transportation corridor than a non-Native American, while being just over half as likely to live anywhere else in the parish. The relative risk of a Native American living along this transportation corridor is almost three times as great as living outside the corridor.

Similar analysis was run on both the Hispanic population and the Asian population, although these groups represent only 1.4 and 0.7 percent of the total parish population, respectively. The crosstabulation tables for both groups show a significant relationship between race and proximity to the transportation corridor. An Hispanic individual is 1.36 times more likely to live along the transportation corridor. However, the odds of living within the transportation corridor for a Hispanic individual are close to even, with an associated value of 0.99. The risk value for a Hispanic individual is 49.77 percent, while for a non-Hispanic individual, the associated risk value is calculated as 42.06 percent. The relative risk for an Hispanic to live within the transportation corridor is thus calculated to be 1.183, compared with a risk value of .867 to live outside the corridor.

The Asian population also shows a tendency to live within the one-half mile buffer of the transportation route, being 1.85 times more likely to live within the buffer, compared to being just over half as likely for a non-Asian individual. The odds of an Asian person living along the transportation corridor are 1.34 greater than living anywhere outside of the corridor. Similarly, the risk value of an Asian living within the transportation corridor is .5726, or 57.26 percent.

These procedures enabled a calculation of the odds ratios for the proportion of minority population in the blocks within a half-mile buffer around each of the eleven shipyards in Lafourche Parish, as well as one bordering Lafourche Parish, but on the Terrebonne Parish side (Figure 27). Odds ratios were also constructed for the populations living in the proximity of oil and natural gas pipelines (Figure 28), petroleum bulk storage facilities (Figure 29), and gas processing plants (Figure 30). Although there is only one major gas processing plant servicing the OCS industry in Lafourche Parish, there are two facilities located in Terrebonne Parish in close proximity to Lafourche Parish. As we can see from the following charts, the same pattern of racial and ethnic distribution exists for all of these facilities. The most equitable distribution is seen around the pipelines of the parish, yet even the pipeline locations follow a similar pattern. The only exception to this general pattern is in the distribution of minorities around the petroleum bulk storage facilities. Here we see that Native Americans are the least likely to live in close proximity, while an African-American is more likely to live in proximity to the facility. This reversal is due in part to the location of a storage facility in Thibodaux, where the majority of African-Americans reside.

Discriminant Analysis

Discriminant analysis is a multivariate statistical method of data classification that allows researchers to predict group membership from a given set of predictors. Discriminant analysis is used to investigate the differences between groups that reside in and around areas with high potential hazards and groups that do not. In doing this, the analysis is intended to identify and discard those factors that do not help to distinguish between more and less hazardous locations.

For this study, group membership is represented by the hazardousness of place rating. The predictors include race and ethnicity at the block level and race, ethnicity, and economic factors at the block group level. Discriminant analysis uses the formulation of linear combinations of independent variables as the basis of separating the variables into groups. The basic linear discriminant equation is given as follows:

$$D = B_0 + B_1X_1 + B_2X_2 = \dots B_pX_p$$

This linear equation is used to derive the specific equations for both the block and block group analysis.

Block Level Analysis

The block level analysis examined five factors, the percentages each of the white, black, Native American, Asian, and Hispanic, to see if any of these factors could successfully discriminate the hazardousness of place rating. The ANOVA test (Table 9) determines the significance for each independent variable. The smaller the Wilk's lambda, the more

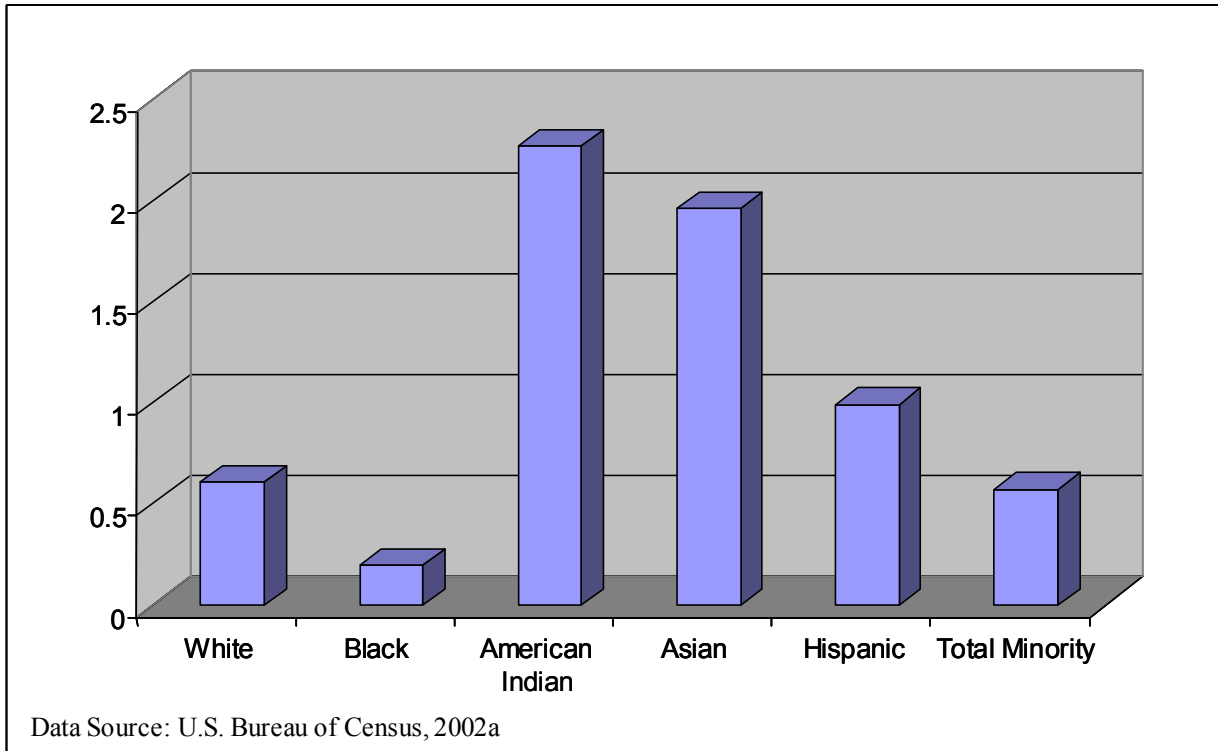


Figure 27. Shipyard Odds Ratios.

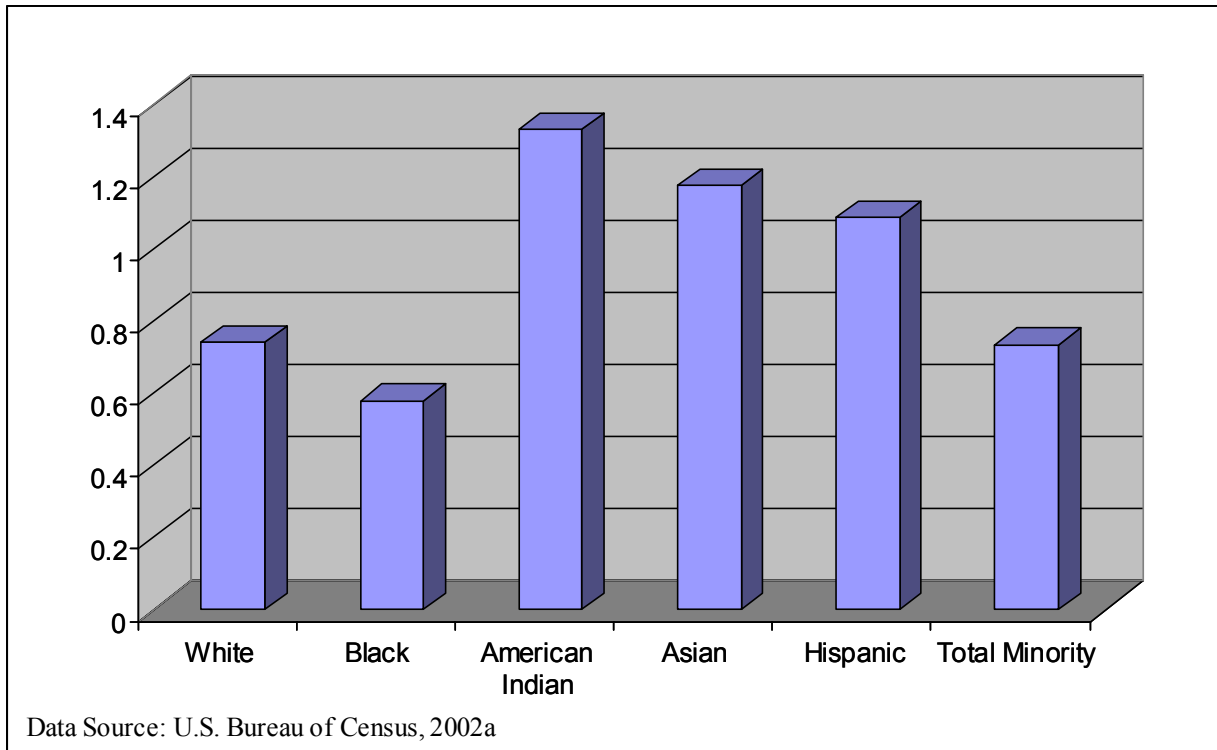


Figure 28. Pipeline Odds Ratios.

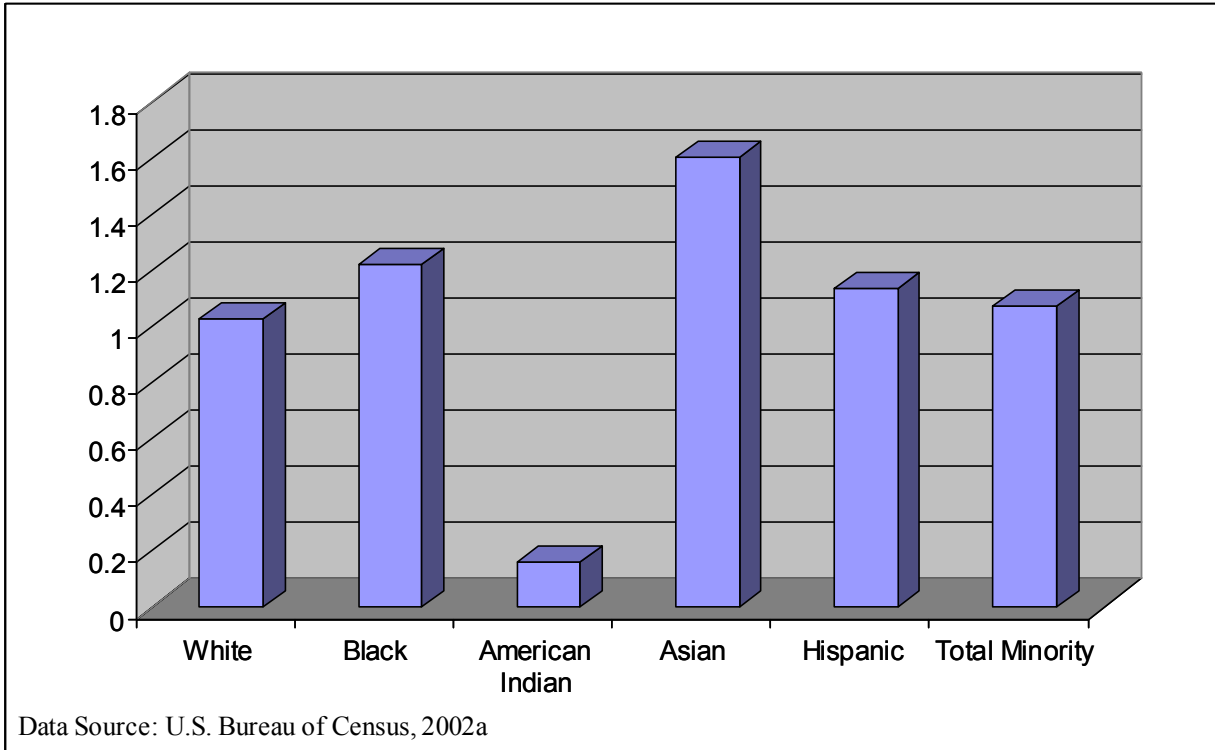


Figure 29. Petroleum Bulk Storage Odds Ratios.

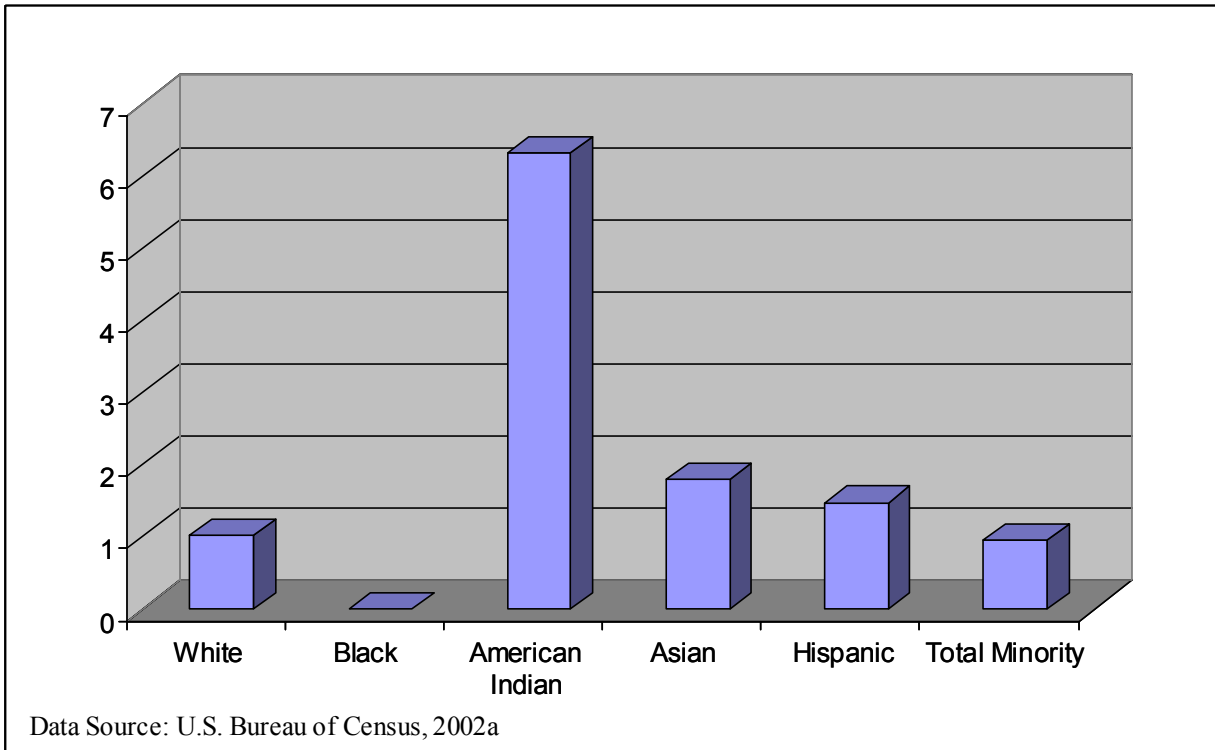


Figure 30. Gas Processing Plants Odds Ratios.

Table 9

Tests of Equality of Group Means for Block Analysis

	Wilks' Lambda	F	df1	df2	Sig.
%_White	.966	8.507	6	1465	.000
%_Black	.956	11.241	6	1465	.000
%_American_Indian	.957	10.908	6	1465	.000
%_Asian	.998	.569	6	1465	.755
%_Hispanic	.998	.450	6	1465	.845

Data Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, 2002a

significant the variable to the discriminant function. Wilk's lambda is significant by the f-test for the percentage white, black, and Native American. In our model, the percentage Asian and Hispanic do not help to distinguish between the more and less hazardous areas in Lafourche Parish.

The following linear equations indicate the relative importance of the independent variables in predicting the dependant variable, using both the direct and stepwise methods:

$$\text{Stepwise: } D_1 = -.123 + 0.029X_1 - 0.115X_2$$

where X_1 = percentage black and X_2 = percentage Native American

1

$$\text{Direct: } D_1 = -2.643 + 0.025X_1 + 0.053X_2 - 0.088X_3 + 0.052X_4 + 0.042X_5$$

where X_1 = percentage white, X_2 = percentage black, X_3 = percentage Native American, X_4 = percentage Asian, and X_5 = percentage Hispanic

These equations indicate that in the stepwise and direct discriminant analyses, the percentage African-American and Native American are the strongest predictors of the hazardousness of place at the block level.

Table 10 is used to assess how well the discriminant function actually works in predicting group membership and if the discriminant function works equally well for all hazard zones. In this analysis there were 871 areas with no potential hazards. The model correctly predicted 240 of these. Similarly, there were 12 areas with the maximum

Table 10

Classification Results for Block Analysis

Classification Results for Block Analysis										
		Predicted Group Membership								Total
	HAZARD_RAT	0	1	2	3	4	5	6		
Original	Count	0	240	459	21	18	37	43	53	871
		1	45	161	10	5	19	14	17	271
		2	9	98	11	3	15	21	25	182
		3	11	56	4	3	5	19	7	105
		4	0	8	2	1	3	2	0	16
		5	0	11	0	0	0	4	0	15
		6	0	5	0	1	1	2	3	12
	%	0	27.6	52.7	2.4	2.1	4.2	4.9	6.1	100.0
		1	16.6	59.4	3.7	1.8	7.0	5.2	6.3	100.0
		2	4.9	53.8	6.0	1.6	8.2	11.5	13.7	100.0
		3	10.5	53.3	3.8	2.9	4.8	18.1	6.7	100.0
		4	.0	50.0	12.5	6.3	18.8	12.5	.0	100.0
		5	.0	73.3	.0	.0	.0	26.7	.0	100.0
		6	.0	41.7	.0	8.3	8.3	16.7	25.0	100.0
Cross-validated(a)	Count	0	239	459	21	18	38	43	53	871
		1	45	161	10	5	19	14	17	271
		2	9	99	9	3	16	21	25	182
		3	12	56	4	2	5	19	7	105
		4	0	8	2	2	2	2	0	16
		5	0	11	0	1	0	2	1	15
		6	0	5	0	1	1	3	2	12
	%	0	27.4	52.7	2.4	2.1	4.4	4.9	6.1	100.0
		1	16.6	59.4	3.7	1.8	7.0	5.2	6.3	100.0
		2	4.9	54.4	4.9	1.6	8.8	11.5	13.7	100.0
		3	11.4	53.3	3.8	1.9	4.8	18.1	6.7	100.0
		4	.0	50.0	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	.0	100.0
		5	.0	73.3	.0	6.7	.0	13.3	6.7	100.0
		6	.0	41.7	.0	8.3	8.3	25.0	16.7	100.0
a Cross validation is done only for those cases in the analysis. In cross validation, each case is classified by the functions derived from all cases other than that case.										
b 28.9% of original grouped cases correctly classified.										
c 28.3% of crossvalidated grouped cases correctly classified.										

Data Sources: Louisiana Oil Spill Coordinator’s Office, 2002; U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2002a; U.S. Department of Transportation, 2001; U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 2002

number of potential hazards and the model correctly predicted 3 of these. In total, at the block level, the discriminant function correctly classified about 28.9 percent of the original grouped cases. Using the stepwise method increases the number of correctly classified cases to 30.9 percent.

Block Group Level Analysis

The block group analysis examined percentages white, black, Native American, Asian, and Hispanic, as in the block level analysis. In addition, economic factors such as mean household income, median contract rent, and median house value were include in the discriminant analysis, as well as percentage elderly, another potentially vulnerable population. The ANOVA results (Table 11) reveal that the most significant group differences using the stepwise method are found in the percentage of the population that is African-American, followed by the percentage that is Native American, meaning that these variables are best at discriminating between groups, followed by the percentage white and percentage Asian. Percentage elderly and Hispanic, as well as median contract rent do not help to distinguish between hazardous areas at the block group level. Mean household income and median house value are intermediary, although income is the more significant of the two.

The discriminant equations for the block group analysis are given as follows

$$\text{Stepwise: } D_1 = -22.851 + 0.271X_1 + 0.233X_2$$

where X_1 = percentage black and X_2 = percentage white

$$\text{Direct: } D_1 = -1.913 + 0.034X_1 - 0.013X_2 + 0.260X_3 + 0.415X_4 + 0.211X_5 - 0.028X_6 - 0.002X_8$$

where X_1 = percentage white, X_2 = percentage black, X_3 = percentage Native American, X_4 = percentage Asian, X_5 = percentage Hispanic X_6 = percentage elderly, and X_8 = median contract rent

Finally, the classification results reveal that the block group discriminant analysis correctly classified 60.0 percent of the cases using the direct method (Table 12). Possible explanations for the differences in this model's predictive capability include the fact that the 2000 census did not collect economic data at the block level. Although the economic data had only marginal impact on the discriminant model, it is possible that these impacts would have been more pronounced at the block level. Also, 1,472 blocks were used in the discriminant analysis, compared to only 70 block groups. It is possible that the coarser block group level masked significant differences in racial distribution. Finally, it is possible that the data at the block level departs sufficiently enough from a normal distribution that the results become questionable.

Table 11

Tests of Equality of Group Means for Block Group Analysis

	Wilks' Lambda	F	df1	df2	Sig.
PCT_WHIT	.690	4.709	6	63	.001
PCT_BLK	.625	6.313	6	63	.000
PCT_IND	.637	5.994	6	63	.000
PCT_ASIA	.758	3.356	6	63	.006
PCT_HISP	.896	1.223	6	63	.307
PCT_ELDE	.945	.607	6	63	.724
mean_household_income	.806	2.530	6	63	.029
Median_Contract_Rent	.932	.763	6	63	.602
Median_value	.869	1.581	6	63	.167

Data Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, 2002a

Table 12

Classification Results for Block Group Analysis

		Predicted Group Membership								Total
	HAZARDS	0	1	2	3	4	5	6		
Original	Count	0	9	1	0	2	0	0	0	12
		1	4	15	2	2	0	1	0	24
		2	0	2	6	2	3	0	0	13
		3	1	1	0	6	1	0	1	10
		4	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	3
		5	0	1	1	0	0	3	1	6
		6	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
	%	0	75.0	8.3	.0	16.7	.0	.0	.0	100.0
		1	16.7	62.5	8.3	8.3	.0	4.2	.0	100.0
		2	.0	15.4	46.2	15.4	23.1	.0	.0	100.0
		3	10.0	10.0	.0	60.0	10.0	.0	10.0	100.0
		4	.0	.0	33.3	.0	66.7	.0	.0	100.0
		5	.0	16.7	16.7	.0	.0	50.0	16.7	100.0
		6	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	50.0	50.0	100.0
a 60.0% of original grouped cases correctly classified.										

Data Sources: Louisiana Oil Spill Coordinator's Office, 2002; U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2002a; U.S. Department of Transportation, 2001; U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 2002

Multiple Regression Analysis

An initial evaluation of the Pearson Product Moment Correlations between each independent variable and their individual effects upon the dependant variable at the block group level reveal that the percentage Native American is most heavily influenced by the hazards-of-place model, with a positive linear correlation of 0.564. However, the analysis also reveals that there is a strong negative correlation of -0.473 between the percentage African-American and the hazards-of-place model. Both of these correlations are significant at the .01 level. In addition, slightly weaker positive correlations were detected between the hazardousness model and the percentage Asian and Hispanic (0.277 and 0.229, respectively). Both of these values are still significant however, with the percentage Asian correlated at the .01 level and percentage Hispanic at the .05 level. Very weak negative correlations existed for the percentage elderly (-0.177) and two of our economic variables, median house value and median contract rent (-0.007 and -0.076 , respectively). None of these correlations were found to be significant. Interestingly, our third economic variable, mean household income, showed a slight positive correlation of 0.165. This value was found to be significant, but only to the .10 level. It should be noted that the Pearson Product Correlation Coefficient does not attempt to explain causality, but rather the degree of correlations among the variables, whether positive, negative, or none.

By using the stepwise multivariate analysis, the following estimated regression model was formulated using the unstandardized coefficients:

$$y = 1.524 + 0.233x_2 - 0.024x_3 + 0.428x_4 + 0.253$$

where X_2 = percentage Native American, X_3 = percentage black, and X_4 = percentage Asian

This equation indicates that the degree of hazardousness of a census block group can best be estimated based upon the percentage Native American, the percentage African-American, and the percentage Asian. All of these variables had an absolute t-value of greater than two. This allows us to rank the relative importance of each variable in the model. Variables were included or excluded from the model based upon a significance level of 0.05. Percentage Native American (.000), percentage African-American (.002), and percentage Asian (.021) all fell below the limit, while percentage Hispanic (.516), percentage elderly (.384), and mean household income (.549) were all well beyond the limit. Median contract rent (.050) and median house value (.076) were marginal and thus also excluded from the model.

Based upon this model, an adjusted R^2 of 0.429 was reached with the inclusion of Native American, African-American, and Asian percentage. This represents the amount of variability in the hazardousness model that is explained by these variables. This variability would appear to coincide with the findings for both the contingency and discriminant analysis.

CHAPTER 6: SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Summary of Findings

This study provides a characterization of environmental justice and the potential hazards and impacts of outer continental shelf oil and gas extraction in Lafourche Parish, Louisiana, a principal land-based supply center for the majority of the offshore oil and gas activity occurring in the Gulf of Mexico. Using GIS techniques to integrate OCS-related activities, census data, and TIGER files, the potential geographic and demographic impacts of OCS-related hazards on minority and low-income populations have been identified. Based on this information, a hazards-of-place model was created to compare various OCS-related hazards and identify high risk areas.

OCS-Related Impacts

Five different classes of OCS-related activities were identified as being potentially hazardous to nearby communities. Transportations corridors, oil and natural gas pipelines, petroleum bulk storage facilities, shipyards, and a natural gas processing plant are all located in Lafourche Parish. Some hazardous chemicals have low vulnerability zones and thus pose relatively less risk than other chemicals. The vulnerability zones for the facilities modeled range from one-half mile for transportation corridors, crude oil pipelines, petroleum bulk storage facilities, and shipyards to one mile for the natural gas processing plant and natural gas pipelines. These distances represent the distance emergency response workers would need to evacuate in case of a fire involving the specific substances at each site.

Of the facilities identified in Lafourche Parish, only the natural gas processing plant has not had a recent release or spill of any sort. Of the twenty-seven hazardous releases reported to the toxic release inventory in the last decade, twenty-five occurred in the shipbuilding and repairing industry, with the other two occurring at petroleum bulk terminals. Nineteen of the toxic releases have occurred in either Larose or Lockport, with the remainder occurring at a single shipyard located near the small community of Grand Bois. Pipeline leaks and spills along roadways are much more frequent, though not of the same magnitude as toxic releases from stationary facilities. Pipelines carry the greatest quantity of oil and natural gas and have the potential to impact the largest geographical area of all activities examined in the study. However, these are located primarily in rural areas, thus limiting the potential impact on local populations.

The patterns of racial and ethnic distributions around these facilities all show a similar pattern. The most equitable distribution is found around the pipelines. This is most likely due to the large geographical area that the pipelines cover in Lafourche Parish. Each of the other facilities shows particular patterns of racial and ethnic inequities. These patterns are most pronounced in the case of the Houma Indian population around each facility. All of the facilities located in south Lafourche show a statistically

significant disproportionately high Native American population around them. The only exception to this is the petroleum bulk storage facility located in Thibodaux. Very few Houma Indians live around this facility. In fact, this research shows that the Houma Indian population is clustered in south Lafourche, while the African American population is clustered in north Lafourche. With the majority of OCS-related infrastructure located in south Lafourche as well, the Houma Indian population is exposed to a disproportionate amount of potential impacts.

This analysis also reveals that minority population is a more important factor than income in determining the degree of environmental inequity in Lafourche Parish. Discriminant analysis and multiple regression analysis each show that economic factors are not statistically significant when examining the number of OCS-related facilities in each block group. Income tends to be much more dispersed throughout the parish. Minority population, on the other hand, tends to exhibit much more clustering. In fact, the only minority group that is truly dispersed throughout the entire parish is the Hispanic population.

When economic conditions were considered in tandem with ethnic factors, a slightly different pattern emerged. The economic factors had to be examined at the much coarser block group level, which may have masked small-scale pockets of low-income population. Despite this, when combined with block-level racial and ethnic data, we see a shift in environmental justice areas of concern. The economic conditions in Larose are slightly better than the parish average, and the low-income areas are displaced north to Lockport and south to Golden Meadow. Both of these communities have a number of minority residents. Golden Meadow is home to a sizable Houma Indian population, while Lockport contains some of the highest concentrations of African-Americans in south Lafourche. Both of these communities have multiple OCS-related facilities as well, though not to the same scale as Larose.

Two other areas stand out as having a high proportion of low-income residents as well as a high proportion of minorities. One of these is the city of Thibodaux and the other is the small rural community of Grand Bois. Grand Bois is a small community with a high proportion of Houma Indians. There is a major shipbuilding and repairing yard located in this community, making it an area of potential concern. Thibodaux, as the largest urban center in the parish, is also home to much of the parish's low-income persons. OCS-related facilities are not ubiquitous in Thibodaux, however, though it is home to a large petroleum bulk storage facility and pipelines do cross the surrounding area.

One final area of environmental justice concern is the role of fishing, hunting, and gathering in Lafourche Parish. Marine fisheries make up 86 percent of the total gross fish and wildlife production in Lafourche Parish. This number has been found to increase with expanding OCS activity, as the breakup of marshland has been found to be beneficial to many juvenile fish species. This is the opposite of what is found for terrestrial animals. When the zones of terrestrial natural resource collection were examined, we found that the area around Grand Bois, located near the Lafourche-Terrebonne border, represents a prime location for both commonly trapped mammals and

common game animals. This area has also been identified by the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources as being prime hunting and trapping grounds. Human habitation in this area tends to be dispersed, though the few communities in the area have a higher than average proportion of Houma.

Analysis of High Risk Areas

The hazards-of-place model developed in this study identifies potentially high risk areas in Lafourche Parish. The four areas receiving the highest ranking were Larose, Lockport, Grand Bois, and Port Fourchon. Of these four, only Port Fourchon has not had a facility report a toxic release to the USEPA. As an intermodal port, Port Fourchon is the site of a number of potential hazards. In addition to transferring supplies offshore, wastes brought onshore must be transferred from ship to either barge or truck and transported out of the parish. The area around Port Fourchon is sparsely populated. So, despite the potential hazards associated with the port, the area does not qualify as an area of environmental justice concern.

Similarly, Larose hosts the greatest number of hazardous chemical routes, including Louisiana Highway 1, the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway, and Bayou Lafourche, and is home to two large shipyards and a gas processing plant. Larose is relatively highly populated, and is thus the most vulnerable area in the region. Larose is also home to higher than average populations of Houma Indians, African-Americans, Asians, and Hispanics. For this reason, Larose represents an area of particular environmental justice concern.

One other area identified by the hazards-of-place model is Golden Meadow, which is home to a fairly sizable Houma Indian population. The Louisiana Department of Natural Resources has also singled out the wetland areas just to the west of Golden Meadow as being home to a Houma Indian community that hunts and traps the land extensively.

Conclusion

The analysis presented in this report applies only to those activities related to outer continental shelf oil activities within Lafourche Parish. Many other environmental hazards exist in Lafourche that fall outside of the scope of this study, such as those related to paper milling and sugar refining. In fact, in terms of overall hazardousness, these other industries present a potentially greater risk to the people of Lafourche Parish than do those OCS-related activities examined here. Similarly, many OCS-related environmental hazards, such as platform fabrication and pipeline coating, are found in many Louisiana coastal parishes, though not in Lafourche Parish. The findings presented here are thus not generalizable beyond this case study.

Several important findings come out of our research. Our results demonstrate that there are significant inequities in the distributions of OCS-related infrastructure and minority

populations in Lafourche Parish. Other socio-economic factors, such as income and percent elderly, as well as median rent and house values, were not as significant as race and ethnicity in predicting the location of OCS-related infrastructure. There are clear distributional variations found across the parish, primarily between the northern and southern portions. In terms of OCS-related infrastructure, much of the onshore support infrastructure, such as shipyards, supply bases and ports, are located in south Lafourche, where there is easy access to water transport systems. On the other hand, the onshore support infrastructure supported by OCS activities, such as pipelines, gas processing plants, and petroleum storage facilities, are much more dispersed geographically, as the extracted gas and oil is transported further inland for processing and refining and the eventual transportation to the market.

The racial distribution of the population in Lafourche parish also varies geographically in regards to the north-south divide. South Lafourche, in addition to housing most of the OCS-related onshore infrastructure, is home to most of the parish's Houma Indian population. This population historically settled in south Lafourche because of the easy access to waterways and open land for hunting, fishing, and trapping. Today, south Lafourche still provides valuable habitat land for many of the animal species that hunters and trappers rely on for subsistence. These lands and waterways are also vital pathways for OCS-related industries. Conversely, north Lafourche is much more developed and densely populated. Thibodaux, the largest urbanized center in Lafourche Parish, is home to a large portion of the parish's African-American population. This population has historically not settled in the wetlands and bayous of south Lafourche, opting instead to locate around various agricultural regions and urban centers. Asians and Hispanics, unlike both the Native American and African-American populations tend to be much more dispersed geographically, though largely concentrated along the Highway 1 transportation corridor and in the city of Thibodaux.

In conclusion, it is important to note that this analysis presents only a snapshot in time of Lafourche Parish in the year 2000. Though inequities are indeed present, we are able to make no conclusion as to how or why this situation has arisen. In other words, we have attempted to establish the relationship between infrastructure location and socio-economic conditions, and not establish causality. Nonetheless, this research does provide MMS and other agencies involved in the planning process with valuable information as to the potential impacts of increasing OCS activity on various socio-economic groups. Though minority groups may not be targeted by any OCS-related industry, they are disproportionately affected. For this reason, it becomes even more important that federal agencies such as MMS ensure that environmental regulations are uniformly enforced, regardless of race or class in order to ensure that risk to these communities is minimized.

CHAPTER 7: REFERENCES

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Appendix 1

Cross Tabulation Statistical Output for Minority Groups and OCS-Related Activities

This set of appendices provides the contingency tables and methods used in creating the odds ratios shown in Chapter 5. To begin the analysis, we examine the overall minority population in terms of proximity to the transportation corridor (Appendix 1-A). For this, we examine the chi-square results for the total minority population. For this research, this includes a combination of racial and ethnic categories, including Black, Asian, Native American and Hispanic. The chi-square measures used test the hypothesis that the row and column variables in a crosstabulation are independent. In this instance, the low significance value indicates that there in fact may be some relationship between minority population and proximity to the LA 1-US 90 transportation corridor. While the chi-square test does indicate that a relationship exists, it does not indicate directionality. For this, we turn to the odds ratio and the relative risk estimate.

The odds ratio refers to the odds of living in the transportation corridor if you are a non-minority relative to the odds of living in the transportation corridor if you are a minority. According to this analysis, when total minority population is examined, we see that a non-minority is 3.258 times more likely to live along the south Lafourche transportation corridor than is a minority.

Similarly, the odds of living within one-half mile of the transportation route if you are a minority are $3221/12077 = 0.27$. This means that a minority person is only one-quarter as likely to live along the LA1-US90 transportation corridor than anywhere else in the parish. Furthermore, the risk of living in this same area if you are Native American is $3221/(12077+3221) = 3221/15298 = .2106$. This says that 21.06% of the minority population lives within one-half mile of the transportation corridor. Similarly, the relative risk of living within this corridor if you are not a minority $34719/(39957+34719) = 34719/74676 = .4649$ or 46.49%. If we take the risk of living within the transportation corridor for a minority person and divide that by the risk of living in this same area for a non-minority, we obtain the relative risk of living in the transportation corridor for a minority person. This risk ratio in this case is .453, meaning that a minority is only 45.3 percent as likely to live in the transportation corridor than a non-minority, while being one and a half times more likely to live anywhere else in the parish. The relative risk of a minority person living along this transportation corridor is only one-third of the risk of living outside the corridor. Thus, for minority population in general, we see that the relationship shown by the chi-square test would have a negative directionality.

If we examine the data further, however, we see that these results may be greatly skewed by the distribution of the African-American population in the parish, thereby skewing our results. Of the 15,298 minority persons classified, 11,349 of these are classed as African-American. Given the large African-American population of Louisiana, this is not a surprising finding. In fact, the proportion of African-Americans in Lafourche Parish is lower than the state average. However, 4,872 of this population resides in the city of Thibodaux, which is outside of the analyzed portion of the transportation corridor. Following the above procedures, we are able to compute both the chi-square and risk estimate statistic for the African-American population. As we can see, the results are quite similar to those obtained for the overall minority population. In fact, with the effects of other minority racial categories removed from the crosstabulation, we see that

African Americans are even less likely to live along the transportation corridor than are minorities in general.

The odds ratio for a non-African American relative to an African American reveals that a non-African American is more than eleven times as likely to live along the south Lafourche transportation corridor than is an African American. Taking the inverse, an African American is only one-tenth as likely to live within a half mile of the transportation route. Similarly, the odds of living within one-half mile of the transportation route if you are African American are found to be .08. This means that a minority person is only 8 percent as likely to live along the LA 1-US 90 transportation corridor than anywhere else in the parish. The relative risk of living in this same area for an African American is even lower, calculated at 7.6 percent, compared to 47.2 percent for a non-African American. This risk ratio calculated for an African American to live within the transportation corridor is .158, compared with a ratio of 1.752 for living outside of the corridor.

The fact that African Americans are eleven times as likely to live outside of the transportation corridor, while the overall risk for minorities was calculated to be just over three times as likely would suggest that other minority groups may possibly exhibit a positive directionality within the area of analysis.

This time we examine the minority population with the next highest population count in Lafourche Parish, in this case Native American. Again, we used the chi-square measures to test the hypothesis that the row and column variables in the crosstabulation are independent of one another. The low significance value derived from the Pearson chi-square test indicates that there in fact may be some relationship between Native American population and proximity to the LA 1-US 90 transportation corridor. Next we turn to the odds ratio and the relative risk estimate in order to try and determine the directionality of this relationship.

This time the odds ratio does reveal a positive directionality. In fact, a Native American is 2.9 times more likely to live in the corridor, compared with being just over a third as likely to live in the transportation corridor for a non-Native American.

The odds of living within one-half mile of the transportation route for Native Americans are 2.06. This means that a Native American is more than twice as likely to live along the LA 1-US 90 transportation corridor than anywhere else in the parish. Furthermore, the risk of living in this same area if you are Native American is .6732. This says that 67.32 percent of the Native American population lives within one-half mile of the transportation corridor. Similarly, the relative risk of living within this corridor if you are not Native American is .4158 or 41.58 percent. If we take the risk of living within the transportation corridor for a Native American and divide that by the risk of living in this same area for a non-Native American, we obtain the relative risk of living in the transportation corridor for a Native American. This risk ratio in this case is 1.619, meaning that a Native American is 1.6 times more likely to live in the transportation corridor than a non-Native American, while being just over half as likely to live

anywhere else in the parish. The relative risk of a Native American living along this transportation corridor is almost three times as great as living outside the corridor. Similar analysis was run on both the Hispanic population and the Asian population, although these groups represent only 1.4 and 0.7 percent of the total population, respectively. The crosstabulation tables for both groups show a significant relationship between certain minority populations and proximity to the transportation corridor. An Hispanic individual is 1.36 times more likely to live along the transportation corridor. However, the odds of living within the transportation corridor for a Hispanic individual are close to even, with an associated value of 0.99. The risk value for an Hispanic individual is 49.77 percent, while for a non-Hispanic individual, the associated risk value is calculated as 42.06 percent. The relative risk for an Hispanic to live within the transportation corridor is thus calculated to be 1.183, compared with a risk value of .867 to live outside the corridor.

The Asian population also shows a tendency to live within the one-half mile buffer of the transportation route, being 1.85 times more likely to live within the buffer, compared to being just over half as likely for a non-Asian individual. The odds of an Asian person living along the transportation corridor are 1.34 greater than living anywhere outside of the corridor. Similarly, the risk value of an Asian living within the transportation corridor is .5726, or 57.26 percent.

The described methodology was used to create the odds ratios for shipyards (Appendix 1-B), Pipelines (Appendix 1-C), Petroleum Bulk Storage Terminals (Appendix 1-D), and Gas Processing Plants (Appendix 1-E).

Appendix 1-A
Transportation Corridor

White

RACE * PROXIMIT Crosstabulation				
Count				
		PROXIMIT		Total
		Not Proximate	Proximate	
RACE	not_white	12107	3323	15430
	white	39927	34617	74544
Total		52034	37940	89974

Chi-Square Tests					
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	3250.818(b)	1	.000		
Continuity Correction(a)	3249.797	1	.000		
Likelihood Ratio	3475.023	1	.000		
Fisher's Exact Test				.000	.000
N of Valid Cases	89974				
a Computed only for a 2x2 table					
b 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 6506.48.					

Risk Estimate			
	Value	95% Confidence Interval	
		Lower	Upper
Odds Ratio for RACE (not_white / white)	3.159	3.032	3.291
For cohort PROXIMIT = Not Proximate	1.465	1.449	1.481
For cohort PROXIMIT = Proximate	.464	.450	.478
N of Valid Cases	89974		

Native American

RACE * PROXIMIT Crosstabulation				
		PROXIMIT		Total
		Not Proximate	Proximate	
RACE	american_indian	675	1391	2066
	not_american_indian	51359	36549	87908
Total		52034	37940	89974

Chi-Square Tests					
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	548.914(b)	1	.000		
Continuity Correction(a)	547.859	1	.000		
Likelihood Ratio	543.488	1	.000		
Fisher's Exact Test				.000	.000
N of Valid Cases	89974				
a Computed only for a 2x2 table					
b 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 871.19.					

Risk Estimate			
	Value	95% Confidence Interval	
		Lower	Upper
Odds Ratio for RACE (american_indian / not_american_indian)	.345	.315	.379
For cohort PROXIMIT = Not Proximate	.559	.526	.595
For cohort PROXIMIT = Proximate	1.619	1.570	1.670
N of Valid Cases	89974		

Hispanic

RACE * PROXIMIT Crosstabulation				
		PROXIMIT		Total
		Not Proximate	Proximate	
RACE	hispanic	645	639	1284
	not_hispanic	51389	37301	88690
Total		52034	37940	89974

Chi-Square Tests					
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	30.841(b)	1	.000		
Continuity Correction(a)	30.526	1	.000		
Likelihood Ratio	30.472	1	.000		
Fisher's Exact Test				.000	.000
N of Valid Cases	89974				
a Computed only for a 2x2 table					
b 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 541.43.					

Risk Estimate			
	Value	95% Confidence Interval	
		Lower	Upper
Odds Ratio for RACE (hispanic / not_hispanic)	.733	.656	.818
For cohort PROXIMIT = Not Proximate	.867	.821	.916
For cohort PROXIMIT = Proximate	1.183	1.119	1.251
N of Valid Cases	89974		

African-American

RACE * PROXIMIT Crosstabulation				
Count				
		PROXIMIT		Total
		Not Proximate	Proximate	
RACE	black	10501	848	11349
	not_black	41533	37092	78625
Total		52034	37940	89974

Chi-Square Tests					
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	6410.843(b)	1	.000		
Continuity Correction(a)	6409.215	1	.000		
Likelihood Ratio	7736.725	1	.000		
Fisher's Exact Test				.000	.000
N of Valid Cases	89974				
a Computed only for a 2x2 table					
b 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 4785.62.					

Risk Estimate			
	Value	95% Confidence Interval	
		Lower	Upper
Odds Ratio for RACE (black / not_black)	11.059	10.297	11.877
For cohort PROXIMIT = Not Proximate	1.752	1.737	1.766
For cohort PROXIMIT = Proximate	.158	.148	.169
N of Valid Cases	89974		

Asian

RACE * PROXIMIT Crosstabulation				
Count				
		PROXIMIT		Total
		Not Proximate	Proximate	
RACE	asian	256	343	599
	not_asian	51778	37597	89375
Total		52034	37940	89974

Chi-Square Tests					
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	56.339(b)	1	.000		
Continuity Correction(a)	55.717	1	.000		
Likelihood Ratio	55.420	1	.000		
Fisher's Exact Test				.000	.000
N of Valid Cases	89974				
a Computed only for a 2x2 table					
b 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 252.58.					

Risk Estimate			
	Value	95% Confidence Interval	
		Lower	Upper
Odds Ratio for RACE (asian / not_asian)	.542	.461	.638
For cohort PROXIMIT = Not Proximate	.738	.672	.809
For cohort PROXIMIT = Proximate	1.361	1.270	1.459
N of Valid Cases	89974		

Total Minority

PROXIMIT * RACE Crosstabulation				
		RACE		Total
		minority	non-minority	
PROXIMIT	Not Proximate	12077	39957	52034
	Proximate	3221	34719	37940
Total		15298	74676	89974

Chi-Square Tests					
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	3369.051(b)	1	.000		
Continuity Correction(a)	3368.008	1	.000		
Likelihood Ratio	3611.063	1	.000		
Fisher's Exact Test				.000	.000
N of Valid Cases	89974				
a Computed only for a 2x2 table					
b 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 6450.82.					

Risk Estimate			
	Value	95% Confidence Interval	
		Lower	Upper
Odds Ratio for PROXIMIT (Not Proximate / Proximate)	3.258	3.126	3.396
For cohort RACE = minority	2.734	2.636	2.836
For cohort RACE = non-minority	.839	.834	.844
N of Valid Cases	89974		

Appendix 1-B

Shipyards

Total Minority

RACE * PROXIMIT Crosstabulation				
Count				
		PROXIMIT		Total
		Not Proximate	Proximate	
RACE	minority	14158	1140	15298
	not_minority	64949	9727	74676
Total		79107	10867	89974

Chi-Square Tests					
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	371.439(b)	1	.000		
Continuity Correction(a)	370.914	1	.000		
Likelihood Ratio	412.726	1	.000		
Fisher's Exact Test				.000	.000
N of Valid Cases	89974				
a Computed only for a 2x2 table					
b 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1847.68.					

Risk Estimate			
	Value	95% Confidence Interval	
		Lower	Upper
Odds Ratio for RACE (minority / not_minority)	1.860	1.745	1.983
For cohort PROXIMIT = Not Proximate	1.064	1.058	1.070
For cohort PROXIMIT = Proximate	.572	.539	.607
N of Valid Cases	89974		

White

Case Processing Summary						
	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
RACE * PROXIMIT	89974	100.0%	0	.0%	89974	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests					
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	306.099(b)	1	.000		
Continuity Correction(a)	305.625	1	.000		
Likelihood Ratio	335.945	1	.000		
Fisher's Exact Test				.000	.000
N of Valid Cases	89974				
a Computed only for a 2x2 table					
b 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1863.63.					

Risk Estimate			
	Value	95% Confidence Interval	
		Lower	Upper
Odds Ratio for RACE (not_white / white)	1.733	1.629	1.845
For cohort PROXIMIT = Not Proximate	1.058	1.052	1.064
For cohort PROXIMIT = Proximate	.610	.577	.646
N of Valid Cases	89974		

African American

RACE * PROXIMIT Crosstabulation				
Count				
		PROXIMIT		Total
		Not Proximate	Proximate	
RACE	black	11055	294	11349
	not_black	68052	10573	78625
Total		79107	10867	89974

Chi-Square Tests					
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	1100.823(b)	1	.000		
Continuity Correction(a)	1099.801	1	.000		
Likelihood Ratio	1495.006	1	.000		
Fisher's Exact Test				.000	.000
N of Valid Cases	89974				
a Computed only for a 2x2 table					
b 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1370.72.					

Risk Estimate			
	Value	95% Confidence Interval	
		Lower	Upper
Odds Ratio for RACE (black / not_black)	5.842	5.194	6.571
For cohort PROXIMIT = Not Proximate	1.125	1.121	1.130
For cohort PROXIMIT = Proximate	.193	.172	.216
N of Valid Cases	89974		

Native American

RACE * PROXIMIT Crosstabulation				
Count				
		PROXIMIT		Total
		Not Proximate	Proximate	
RACE	native_american	1515	551	2066
	not_native_american	77592	10316	87908
Total		79107	10867	89974

Chi-Square Tests					
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	423.990(b)	1	.000		
Continuity Correction(a)	422.585	1	.000		
Likelihood Ratio	332.888	1	.000		
Fisher's Exact Test				.000	.000
N of Valid Cases	89974				
a Computed only for a 2x2 table					
b 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 249.53.					

Risk Estimate			
	Value	95% Confidence Interval	
		Lower	Upper
Odds Ratio for RACE (native_american / not_native_american)	.366	.331	.404
For cohort PROXIMIT = Not Proximate	.831	.809	.853
For cohort PROXIMIT = Proximate	2.273	2.111	2.447
N of Valid Cases	89974		

Asian

RACE * PROXIMIT Crosstabulation				
		PROXIMIT		Total
		Not Proximate	Proximate	
RACE	asian	458	141	599
	not_asian	78649	10726	89375
Total		79107	10867	89974

Chi-Square Tests					
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	74.594(b)	1	.000		
Continuity Correction(a)	73.512	1	.000		
Likelihood Ratio	60.732	1	.000		
Fisher's Exact Test				.000	.000
N of Valid Cases	89974				
a Computed only for a 2x2 table					
b 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 72.35.					

Risk Estimate			
	Value	95% Confidence Interval	
		Lower	Upper
Odds Ratio for RACE (asian / not_asian)	.443	.366	.536
For cohort PROXIMIT = Not Proximate	.869	.831	.908
For cohort PROXIMIT = Proximate	1.961	1.696	2.268
N of Valid Cases	89974		

Hispanic

RACE * PROXIMIT Crosstabulation				
Count				
		PROXIMIT		Total
		Not Proximate	Proximate	
RACE	hispanic	1130	154	1284
	not_hispanic	77977	10713	88690
Total		79107	10867	89974

Chi-Square Tests					
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.009(b)	1	.926		
Continuity Correction(a)	.003	1	.960		
Likelihood Ratio	.009	1	.926		
Fisher's Exact Test				.961	.480
N of Valid Cases	89974				
a Computed only for a 2x2 table					
b 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 155.08.					

Risk Estimate			
	Value	95% Confidence Interval	
		Lower	Upper
Odds Ratio for RACE (hispanic / not_hispanic)	1.008	.851	1.194
For cohort PROXIMIT = Not Proximate	1.001	.981	1.022
For cohort PROXIMIT = Proximate	.993	.855	1.153
N of Valid Cases	89974		

Appendix 1-C

Pipelines

Total Minority

Case Processing Summary						
	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
RACE * PROXIMIT	89974	100.0%	0	.0%	89974	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests					
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	1885.362(b)	1	.000		
Continuity Correction(a)	1884.551	1	.000		
Likelihood Ratio	1813.398	1	.000		
Fisher's Exact Test				.000	.000
N of Valid Cases	89974				
a Computed only for a 2x2 table					
b 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 5275.42.					

Risk Estimate			
	Value	95% Confidence Interval	
		Lower	Upper
Odds Ratio for RACE (minority / not_minority)	2.160	2.086	2.238
For cohort PROXIMIT = Not Proximate	1.584	1.554	1.614
For cohort PROXIMIT = Proximate	.733	.721	.745
N of Valid Cases	89974		

White

RACE * PROXIMIT Crosstabulation				
Count				
		PROXIMIT		Total
		Not Proximate	Proximate	
RACE	not_white	7594	7836	15430
	white	23433	51111	74544
Total		31027	58947	89974

Chi-Square Tests					
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	1788.921(b)	1	.000		
Continuity Correction(a)	1788.135	1	.000		
Likelihood Ratio	1722.167	1	.000		
Fisher's Exact Test				.000	.000
N of Valid Cases	89974				
a Computed only for a 2x2 table					
b 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 5320.94.					

Risk Estimate			
	Value	95% Confidence Interval	
		Lower	Upper
Odds Ratio for RACE (not_white / white)	2.114	2.041	2.189
For cohort PROXIMIT = Not Proximate	1.566	1.536	1.596
For cohort PROXIMIT = Proximate	.741	.729	.753
N of Valid Cases	89974		

African American

RACE * PROXIMIT Crosstabulation				
Count				
		PROXIMIT		Total
		Not Proximate	Proximate	
RACE	black	6812	4537	11349
	not_black	24215	54410	78625
Total		31027	58947	89974

Chi-Square Tests					
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	3749.190(b)	1	.000		
Continuity Correction(a)	3747.896	1	.000		
Likelihood Ratio	3549.896	1	.000		
Fisher's Exact Test				.000	.000
N of Valid Cases	89974				
a Computed only for a 2x2 table					
b 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 3913.64.					

Risk Estimate			
	Value	95% Confidence Interval	
		Lower	Upper
Odds Ratio for RACE (black / not_black)	3.374	3.240	3.513
For cohort PROXIMIT = Not Proximate	1.949	1.914	1.985
For cohort PROXIMIT = Proximate	.578	.565	.591
N of Valid Cases	89974		

Native American

RACE * PROXIMIT Crosstabulation				
Count				
		PROXIMIT		Total
		Not Proximate	Proximate	
RACE	amerind	280	1786	2066
	not_amerind	30747	57161	87908
Total		31027	58947	89974

Chi-Square Tests					
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	410.070(b)	1	.000		
Continuity Correction(a)	409.123	1	.000		
Likelihood Ratio	476.725	1	.000		
Fisher's Exact Test				.000	.000
N of Valid Cases	89974				
a Computed only for a 2x2 table					
b 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 712.45.					

Risk Estimate			
	Value	95% Confidence Interval	
		Lower	Upper
Odds Ratio for RACE (amerind / not_amerind)	.291	.257	.331
For cohort PROXIMIT = Not Proximate	.387	.347	.432
For cohort PROXIMIT = Proximate	1.329	1.306	1.353
N of Valid Cases	89974		

Asian

RACE * PROXIMIT Crosstabulation				
Count				
		PROXIMIT		Total
		Not Proximate	Proximate	
RACE	asian	138	461	599
	not_asian	30889	58486	89375
Total		31027	58947	89974

Chi-Square Tests					
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	34.968(b)	1	.000		
Continuity Correction(a)	34.460	1	.000		
Likelihood Ratio	37.369	1	.000		
Fisher's Exact Test				.000	.000
N of Valid Cases	89974				
a Computed only for a 2x2 table					
b 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 206.56.					

Risk Estimate			
	Value	95% Confidence Interval	
		Lower	Upper
Odds Ratio for RACE (asian / not_asian)	.567	.468	.686
For cohort PROXIMIT = Not Proximate	.667	.576	.772
For cohort PROXIMIT = Proximate	1.176	1.125	1.229
N of Valid Cases	89974		

Hispanic

RACE * PROXIMIT Crosstabulation				
Count				
		PROXIMIT		Total
		Not Proximate	Proximate	
RACE	hispanic	371	913	1284
	not_hispanic	30656	58034	88690
Total		31027	58947	89974

Chi-Square Tests					
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	18.018(b)	1	.000		
Continuity Correction(a)	17.768	1	.000		
Likelihood Ratio	18.536	1	.000		
Fisher's Exact Test				.000	.000
N of Valid Cases	89974				
a Computed only for a 2x2 table					
b 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 442.78.					

Risk Estimate			
	Value	95% Confidence Interval	
		Lower	Upper
Odds Ratio for RACE (hispanic / not_hispanic)	.769	.681	.869
For cohort PROXIMIT = Not Proximate	.836	.767	.911
For cohort PROXIMIT = Proximate	1.087	1.049	1.126
N of Valid Cases	89974		

Appendix 1-D

Petroleum Bulk Storage

Total Minority

RACE * PROXIMIT Crosstabulation				
Count				
		PROXIMIT		Total
		Not Proximate	Proximate	
RACE	minority	14908	390	15298
	not_minority	72899	1777	74676
Total		87807	2167	89974

Chi-Square Tests					
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	1.556(b)	1	.212		
Continuity Correction(a)	1.485	1	.223		
Likelihood Ratio	1.534	1	.216		
Fisher's Exact Test				.213	.111
N of Valid Cases	89974				
a Computed only for a 2x2 table					
b 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 368.45.					

Risk Estimate			
	Value	95% Confidence Interval	
		Lower	Upper
Odds Ratio for RACE (minority / not_minority)	.932	.834	1.041
For cohort PROXIMIT = Not Proximate	.998	.995	1.001
For cohort PROXIMIT = Proximate	1.071	.961	1.194
N of Valid Cases	89974		

White

RACE * PROXIMIT Crosstabulation				
Count				
		PROXIMIT		Total
		Not Proximate	Proximate	
RACE	not_white	15051	379	15430
	white	72756	1788	74544
Total		87807	2167	89974

Chi-Square Tests					
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.181(b)	1	.671		
Continuity Correction(a)	.157	1	.692		
Likelihood Ratio	.180	1	.671		
Fisher's Exact Test				.667	.346
N of Valid Cases	89974				
a Computed only for a 2x2 table					
b 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 371.63.					

Risk Estimate			
	Value	95% Confidence Interval	
		Lower	Upper
Odds Ratio for RACE (not_white / white)	.976	.872	1.092
For cohort PROXIMIT = Not Proximate	.999	.997	1.002
For cohort PROXIMIT = Proximate	1.024	.918	1.143
N of Valid Cases	89974		

African American

RACE * PROXIMIT Crosstabulation				
Count				
		PROXIMIT		Total
		Not Proximate	Proximate	
RACE	black	11025	324	11349
	not_black	76782	1843	78625
Total		87807	2167	89974

Chi-Square Tests					
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	11.011(b)	1	.001		
Continuity Correction(a)	10.794	1	.001		
Likelihood Ratio	10.492	1	.001		
Fisher's Exact Test				.001	.001
N of Valid Cases	89974				
a Computed only for a 2x2 table					
b 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 273.34.					

Risk Estimate			
	Value	95% Confidence Interval	
		Lower	Upper
Odds Ratio for RACE (black / not_black)	.817	.725	.921
For cohort PROXIMIT = Not Proximate	.995	.991	.998
For cohort PROXIMIT = Proximate	1.218	1.084	1.368
N of Valid Cases	89974		

Native American

RACE * PROXIMIT Crosstabulation				
Count				
		PROXIMIT		Total
		Not Proximate	Proximate	
RACE	native	2058	8	2066
	not_native	85749	2159	87908
Total		87807	2167	89974

Chi-Square Tests					
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	36.754(b)	1	.000		
Continuity Correction(a)	35.879	1	.000		
Likelihood Ratio	55.972	1	.000		
Fisher's Exact Test				.000	.000
N of Valid Cases	89974				
a Computed only for a 2x2 table					
b 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 49.76.					

Risk Estimate			
	Value	95% Confidence Interval	
		Lower	Upper
Odds Ratio for RACE (native / not_native)	6.477	3.231	12.986
For cohort PROXIMIT = Not Proximate	1.021	1.018	1.024
For cohort PROXIMIT = Proximate	.158	.079	.315
N of Valid Cases	89974		

Asian

RACE * PROXIMIT Crosstabulation				
Count				
		PROXIMIT		Total
		Not Proximate	Proximate	
RACE	asian	576	23	599
	not_asian	87231	2144	89375
Total		87807	2167	89974

Chi-Square Tests					
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	5.255(b)	1	.022		
Continuity Correction(a)	4.660	1	.031		
Likelihood Ratio	4.470	1	.035		
Fisher's Exact Test				.031	.021
N of Valid Cases	89974				
a Computed only for a 2x2 table					
b 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 14.43.					

Risk Estimate			
	Value	95% Confidence Interval	
		Lower	Upper
Odds Ratio for RACE (asian / not_asian)	.616	.405	.936
For cohort PROXIMIT = Not Proximate	.985	.970	1.001
For cohort PROXIMIT = Proximate	1.601	1.070	2.395
N of Valid Cases	89974		

Hispanic

RACE * PROXIMIT Crosstabulation				
Count				
		PROXIMIT		Total
		Not Proximate	Proximate	
RACE	hispanic	1249	35	1284
	not_hispanic	86558	2132	88690
Total		87807	2167	89974

Chi-Square Tests					
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.558(b)	1	.455		
Continuity Correction(a)	.430	1	.512		
Likelihood Ratio	.536	1	.464		
Fisher's Exact Test				.467	.256
N of Valid Cases	89974				
a Computed only for a 2x2 table					
b 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 30.92.					

Risk Estimate			
	Value	95% Confidence Interval	
		Lower	Upper
Odds Ratio for RACE (hispanic / not_hispanic)	.879	.626	1.233
For cohort PROXIMIT = Not Proximate	.997	.988	1.006
For cohort PROXIMIT = Proximate	1.134	.816	1.576
N of Valid Cases	89974		

Appendix 1-E
Gas Processing Plants

Total Minority

RACE * PROXIMIT Crosstabulation				
Count				
		PROXIMIT		Total
		Not Proximate	Proximate	
RACE	minority	15189	109	15298
	not_minority	74112	564	74676
Total		89301	673	89974

Chi-Square Tests					
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.313(b)	1	.576		
Continuity Correction(a)	.258	1	.612		
Likelihood Ratio	.317	1	.574		
Fisher's Exact Test				.604	.306
N of Valid Cases	89974				
a Computed only for a 2x2 table					
b 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 114.43.					

Risk Estimate			
	Value	95% Confidence Interval	
		Lower	Upper
Odds Ratio for RACE (minority / not_minority)	1.060	.863	1.303
For cohort PROXIMIT = Not Proximate	1.000	.999	1.002
For cohort PROXIMIT = Proximate	.943	.769	1.157
N of Valid Cases	89974		

White

RACE * PROXIMIT Crosstabulation				
Count				
		PROXIMIT		Total
		Not Proximate	Proximate	
RACE	not_white	15314	116	15430
	white	73987	557	74544
Total		89301	673	89974

Chi-Square Tests					
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.004(b)	1	.952		
Continuity Correction(a)	.000	1	.993		
Likelihood Ratio	.004	1	.952		
Fisher's Exact Test				.963	.497
N of Valid Cases	89974				
a Computed only for a 2x2 table					
b 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 115.42.					

Risk Estimate			
	Value	95% Confidence Interval	
		Lower	Upper
Odds Ratio for RACE (not_white / white)	.994	.813	1.215
For cohort PROXIMIT = Not Proximate	1.000	.998	1.001
For cohort PROXIMIT = Proximate	1.006	.824	1.228
N of Valid Cases	89974		

Black

RACE * PROXIMIT Crosstabulation				
Count				
		PROXIMIT		Total
		Not Proximate	Proximate	
RACE	black	11349		11349
	not_black	77952	673	78625
Total		89301	673	89974

Chi-Square Tests					
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	97.875(b)	1	.000		
Continuity Correction(a)	96.726	1	.000		
Likelihood Ratio	182.213	1	.000		
Fisher's Exact Test				.000	.000
N of Valid Cases	89974				
a Computed only for a 2x2 table					
b 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 84.89.					

Risk Estimate			
	Value	95% Confidence Interval	
		Lower	Upper
For cohort PROXIMIT = Not Proximate	1.009	1.008	1.009
N of Valid Cases	89974		

Native American

RACE * PROXIMIT Crosstabulation				
Count				
		PROXIMIT		Total
		Not Proximate	Proximate	
RACE	indian	1979	87	2066
	not_indian	87322	586	87908
Total		89301	673	89974

Chi-Square Tests					
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	341.584(b)	1	.000		
Continuity Correction(a)	336.826	1	.000		
Likelihood Ratio	168.259	1	.000		
Fisher's Exact Test				.000	.000
N of Valid Cases	89974				
a Computed only for a 2x2 table					
b 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 15.45.					

Risk Estimate			
	Value	95% Confidence Interval	
		Lower	Upper
Odds Ratio for RACE (indian / not_indian)	.153	.121	.192
For cohort PROXIMIT = Not Proximate	.964	.956	.973
For cohort PROXIMIT = Proximate	6.317	5.065	7.879
N of Valid Cases	89974		

Asian

RACE * PROXIMIT Crosstabulation				
Count				
		PROXIMIT		Total
		Not Proximate	Proximate	
RACE	asian	591	8	599
	not_asian	88710	665	89375
Total		89301	673	89974

Chi-Square Tests					
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	2.804(b)	1	.094		
Continuity Correction(a)	2.064	1	.151		
Likelihood Ratio	2.276	1	.131		
Fisher's Exact Test				.095	.084
N of Valid Cases	89974				
a Computed only for a 2x2 table					
b 1 cells (25.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 4.48.					

Risk Estimate			
	Value	95% Confidence Interval	
		Lower	Upper
Odds Ratio for RACE (asian / not_asian)	.554	.275	1.117
For cohort PROXIMIT = Not Proximate	.994	.985	1.003
For cohort PROXIMIT = Proximate	1.795	.898	3.587
N of Valid Cases	89974		

Hispanic

RACE * PROXIMIT Crosstabulation				
Count				
		PROXIMIT		Total
		Not Proximate	Proximate	
RACE	hispanic	1270	14	1284
	not_hispanic	88031	659	88690
Total		89301	673	89974

Chi-Square Tests					
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	2.056(b)	1	.152		
Continuity Correction(a)	1.615	1	.204		
Likelihood Ratio	1.805	1	.179		
Fisher's Exact Test				.142	.106
N of Valid Cases	89974				
a Computed only for a 2x2 table					
b 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 9.60.					

Risk Estimate			
	Value	95% Confidence Interval	
		Lower	Upper
Odds Ratio for RACE (hispanic / not_hispanic)	.679	.399	1.156
For cohort PROXIMIT = Not Proximate	.997	.991	1.002
For cohort PROXIMIT = Proximate	1.467	.867	2.484
N of Valid Cases	89974		

Appendix 2

Minority and Low-Income Groups in the Counties/Parishes along the Gulf of Mexico

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Minerals Management Service

Contract Number 1435-01-99-CA-30951

August 2003

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Acknowledgments

The research team is indebted to the kind librarians and reference staff at libraries and archives in Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas.

Objectives

This research project had two main objectives. The first objective was to compile information on the distribution of minority and low-income populations above the state average in the counties/parishes that border the Gulf of Mexico, from Cameron County, Texas to Miami-Dade County, Florida. This zone is the area most likely to be effected by the oil and natural gas extraction activity on the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS). The groups of interest were identified by: (1) reviewing recent census data (2000) at census-tract level and (2) reviewing secondary literature to find minority groups identified by the census and those overlooked and untabulated by the census.

The census data was analyzed and for countywide low-income population percentages, with threshold levels based upon federal poverty statistics. Any county with higher than the state average percentage was identified as an area of a higher than average impoverished population. Similarly, minority population was analyzed for countywide high minority percentages, with the state values identified as the threshold level. Searches for Native American, African American, Asian, Hispanic, and other identifiable minority groups were conducted at the census tract level to identify groups with higher than state average concentrations of minority groups.

The secondary literature research identified minority groups that the census data did not reveal or did not specifically identify. Ethnographic accounts, cultural resource studies, sociological surveys, cultural geographic treatments, and other regional or local studies that focus on single or multiple ethnic/minority groups were examined.

The second objective was to create a bibliography of the literature to be used for future research. This bibliography includes citations of both the areas with a large concentration of minority groups and also areas with impoverished population.

Methods

Maps were created using Arcview version 3.2. Each state was mapped showing the census tract level information for both minorities and low-income groups. Scott Hemmerling created the maps.

The secondary literature research was divided among three workers. Robin Breeland analyzed Louisiana parishes. Satomi Fukutomi analyzed Florida counties. Natalie Bodin analyzed Texas, Mississippi, and Alabama counties. The bibliographic entries were then entered into Endnotes version 5. The workers found literature by searching:

- Electronic Databases
 - Examples
 - JSTOR
 - Infotrac
 - Silverplatter
 - Academic Universe

- University Catalogues
- State Libraries
- Bibliographies of pertinent resources of relevant sources
- Keyword searches
 - Examples
 - Minority
 - Poverty
 - African American and Mobile, Alabama
 - Seminole and Florida
 - Asian and Fishing
 - Gulf of Mexico and Fishing
 - Shrimping
 - Shrimper
 - Chinese and Mississippi
 - Asian and Mississippi
 - Mississippi and Fishermen
 - Black and Gulf
 - Biloxi
 - Mississippi and Choctaw
 - Louisiana and Working Class
 - Louisiana and Gulf Coast
 - Louisiana and Terrebonne Parish
 - Louisiana and Creole
 - Gulf Coast and Fishermen
 - Kingsville
 - Brownsville
 - Corpus Christi
 - Beaumont and Texas
 - Harlingen
 - Friendswood
 - Willacy
 - Cameron and Texas
 - Vietnamese and Texas
 - Harrison County
 - Indian and Mississippi
 - Native American and Mississippi
 - Mobile and Alabama
 - Chickasaw and Alabama
 - Chickasaw
 - Brookley Field
 - Bayou La Batre
 - Axis and Alabama

The Census data was found on the U.S Census Bureau website, www.census.gov. The data was analyzed at the census tract level. Both minority groups and low-income groups were identified at this level by comparison to the state average. Any census tract level

that had a higher percentage than the state average was identified as important for our research.

The data for low-income groups has not been released at the census tract level. It was scheduled for summer release but has been delayed. Maps indicating the low-income groups in the counties/parishes will follow as soon as the data becomes available. For purposes of the bibliographic research, we assume poverty existed in all countries.

The following chart is the federal poverty guidelines for 2002 that was used to identify poverty thresholds in this research. This chart was obtained from the website: <http://aspe.os.dhhs.gov/poverty/02fedreg.htm>.

2002 Poverty Guidelines for the 48 Contiguous States and the District of Columbia

Size of family unit	Poverty guideline
1.....	\$8,860
2.....	11,940
3.....	15,020
4.....	18,100
5.....	21,180
6.....	24,260
7.....	27,340
8.....	30,420

For family units with more than 8 members, add \$3,080 for each additional member. (The same increment applies to smaller family sizes also, as can be seen in the figures above.)

Several repositories were visited over the course of the summer to utilize their holdings. The following is a list of the repositories visited:

- Florida State University – Tallahassee, Florida
 - Robert Manning Strozier Library
 - Special Collections
 - Claude Pepper Library
- State Library of Florida – Tallahassee, Florida
- Florida State Archives – Tallahassee, Florida
- University of South Alabama – Mobile, Alabama
- Alabama State Library – Montgomery, Alabama
- Troy State University – Montgomery, Alabama
 - Rosa Parks Library
- Alabama State Archives – Montgomery, Alabama
- Mississippi State University – Starkville, Mississippi

- Mitchell Memorial Library
- Jackson State University – Jackson, Mississippi
- University of Southern Mississippi – Hattiesburg, Mississippi
 - Cook Library
 - McCain Library
- Louisiana State University – Baton Rouge, Louisiana
 - Middleton Library
 - Special Collections
- University of Texas – Austin, Texas
 - Benson Latin American Collection
 - Center for American History
 - Perry-Castañeda Library
 - Lyndon Baines Johnson Library and Museum
- State Library of Texas – Austin, Texas
- University of Houston – Houston, Texas
 - M.D. Anderson Library
 - Special Collections
- Texas Southern University – Houston, Texas
 - Robert James Terry Library

Results

The census data shows the minority groups and poverty status for each county/parish bordering the Gulf of Mexico as followed:

- Texas
 - State Census Data
 - Minority
 - Black or African American – 11.5%
 - American Indian and Alaska Native – 0.6%
 - Asian – 2.7%
 - Asian Indian – 0.6%
 - Chinese – 0.5%
 - Filipino – 0.3%
 - Japanese – 0.1%
 - Korean – 0.2%
 - Vietnamese – 0.6%
 - Other Asian – 0.3%
 - Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander – 0.1%
 - Hispanic or Latino – 32%
 - Mexican – 24.3%
 - Puerto Rican – 0.3%
 - Cuban – 0.1%
 - Other Hispanic or Latino – 7.2%
 - Poverty
 - Families – 12%

- Individuals – 15.4%
- Aransas County
 - Minority
 - American Indian and Alaska Native – 0.6%
 - Asian – 2.8%
 - Japanese – 0.1%
 - Vietnamese – 1.9%
 - Poverty
 - Families – 15.5%
 - Individuals – 19.9%
- Brazoria County
 - Minority
 - Other Asian – 0.4%
 - Poverty
 - None
- Calhoun County
 - Minority
 - Asian – 3.3%
 - Chinese – 1.8%
 - Vietnamese – 1.1%
 - Hispanic or Latino – 40.9%
 - Mexican – 30.3%
 - Other Hispanic or Latino – 10.3%
 - Poverty
 - Families – 12.7%
 - Individuals – 16.4%
- Cameron County
 - Minority
 - Hispanic or Latino – 84.3%
 - Mexican – 67.6%
 - Other Hispanic or Latino – 16.4%
 - Poverty
 - Families – 28.2%
 - Individuals – 33.1%
- Chambers County
 - Minority
 - None
 - Poverty
 - None
- Galveston County
 - Minority
 - Black or African American – 15.4%
 - Poverty
 - None
- Jefferson County
 - Minority

- Black or African American – 33.7%
 - Asian – 2.9%
 - Vietnamese – 1.7%
 - Poverty
 - Families – 14.6%
 - Individuals – 17.4%
- Kenedy County
 - Minority
 - Other Asian – 0.5%
 - American Indian and Alaska Native – 0.7%
 - Hispanic or Latino – 79%
 - Mexican – 57.2%
 - Other Hispanic or Latino – 21.7%
 - Poverty
 - None
- Kleberg County
 - Minority
 - Filipino – 0.4%
 - American Indian and Alaska Native – 1.1%
 - Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander – 0.2%
 - Hispanic or Latino – 65.4%
 - Mexican – 45.5%
 - Poverty
 - Families – 21.2%
 - Individuals – 26.7%
- Matagorda County
 - Minority
 - Black or African American – 12.7%
 - American Indian and Alaska Native – 0.7%
 - Vietnamese – 1.9%
 - Other Hispanic or Latino – 7.9%
 - Poverty
 - Families – 14.9%
 - Individuals – 18.5%
- Nueces County
 - Minority
 - Filipino – 0.5%
 - American Indian and Alaska Native – 1.1%
 - Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander – 0.2%
 - Hispanic or Latino – 55.8%
 - Mexican – 36.1%
 - Other Hispanic or Latino – 19.3%
 - Poverty
 - Families – 14.7%
 - Individuals – 18.2%
- San Patricio County

- Minority
 - American Indian and Alaska Native – 0.7%
 - Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander – 0.2%
 - Hispanic or Latino – 49.4%
 - Mexican – 30.5%
 - Other Hispanic or Latino – 18.6%
 - Poverty
 - Families – 14.6%
 - Individuals – 18%
 - Willacy County
 - Minority
 - Hispanic or Latino – 85.7%
 - Mexican – 63.4%
 - Other Hispanic or Latino – 22.2%
 - Poverty
 - Families – 29.2%
 - Individuals – 33.2%
 - Louisiana
 - State Census Data
 - Minority
 - Black or African American – 32.5%
 - American Indian and Alaska Native – 0.6%
 - Asian – 1.2%
 - Asian Indian – 0.2%
 - Chinese – 0.2%
 - Filipino – 0.1%
 - Japanese – -
 - Korean – 0.1%
 - Vietnamese – 0.5%
 - Other Asian – 0.1%
 - Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander – -
 - Hispanic or Latino – 2.4%
 - Mexican – 0.7%
 - Puerto Rican – 0.2%
 - Cuban – 0.2%
 - Other Hispanic or Latino – 1.3%
 - Poverty
 - Families – 15.8%
 - Individuals – 19.6%
 - Cameron Parish
 - Minority
 - Mexican – 1.5%
 - Poverty
 - None
 - Iberia Parish
 - Minority

- Asian – 1.9%
 - Other Asian – 1.3%
 - Poverty
 - Families – 20.2%
 - Individual – 23.6%
- Jefferson Parish
 - Minority
 - Asian – 3.1%
 - Asian Indian – 0.4%
 - Chinese – 0.5%
 - Filipino – 0.3%
 - Japanese – 0.1%
 - Korean – 0.2%
 - Vietnamese – 1.4%
 - Other Asian – 0.3%
 - Hispanic or Latino – 7.1%
 - Mexican – 1.1%
 - Puerto Rican – 0.4%
 - Cuban – 0.7%
 - Other Hispanic or Latino – 5%
 - Poverty
 - None
- Plaquemines Parish
 - Minority
 - American Indian and Alaska Native – 2.1%
 - Asian – 2.6%
 - Vietnamese – 1.8%
 - Other Asian – 0.4%
 - Poverty
 - None
- St. Bernard Parish
 - Minority
 - Asian – 1.3%
 - Asian Indian – 0.3%
 - Filipino – 0.4%
 - Hispanic or Latino – 5.1%
 - Mexican – 0.8%
 - Cuban – 0.3%
 - Other Hispanic or Latino – 3.8%
 - Poverty
 - None
- St. Mary Parish
 - Minority
 - Mexican – 0.9%
 - American Indian and Alaska Native – 1.4%

- Asian – 1.6%
 - Vietnamese – 1.4%
 - Poverty
 - Families – 20.6%
 - Individuals – 23.6%
 - Terrebonne Parish
 - Minority
 - American Indian and Alaska Native – 5.3%
 - Mexican – 0.8%
 - Poverty
 - None
 - Vermilion Parish
 - Minority
 - Asian – 1.8%
 - Vietnamese – 1.6%
 - Poverty
 - Families – 17.4%
 - Individuals – 22.1%
- Mississippi
 - State Census Data
 - Minority
 - Black or African American – 36.3%
 - American Indian and Alaska Native – 0.4%
 - Asian – 0.7%
 - Asian Indian – 0.1%
 - Chinese – 0.1%
 - Filipino – 0.1%
 - Japanese – -
 - Korean – -
 - Vietnamese – 0.2%
 - Other Asian – 0.1%
 - Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander – -
 - Hispanic or Latino – 1.4%
 - Mexican – 0.8%
 - Puerto Rican – 0.1%
 - Cuban – 0.1%
 - Other Hispanic or Latino – 0.5%
 - Poverty
 - Families – 16%
 - Individuals – 19.9%
 - Hancock County
 - Minority
 - American Indian and Alaska Native – 0.6%
 - Asian – 0.9%
 - Japanese – 0.1%
 - Vietnamese – 0.4%

- Hispanic or Latino – 1.8%
 - Puerto Rican – 0.2%
 - Other Hispanic or Latino – 0.9%
 - Poverty
 - None
 - Harrison County
 - Minority
 - American Indian and Alaska Native – 0.5%
 - Asian – 2.6%
 - Filipino – 0.5%
 - Japanese – 0.1%
 - Korean – 0.1%
 - Vietnamese – 1.5%
 - Hispanic or Latino – 2.6%
 - Mexican – 1%
 - Puerto Rican – 0.5%
 - Other Hispanic or Latino – 1%
 - Poverty
 - None
 - Jackson County
 - Minority
 - Asian – 1.6%
 - Filipino – 0.2%
 - Japanese – 0.1%
 - Korean – 0.1%
 - Vietnamese – 0.9%
 - Hispanic or Latino – 2.1%
 - Mexican – 1.1%
 - Puerto Rican – 0.3%
 - Other Hispanic or Latino – 0.7%
 - Poverty
 - None
- Alabama
 - State Census Data
 - Minority
 - Black or African American – 26%
 - American Indian and Alaska Native – 0.5%
 - Asian – 0.7%
 - Asian Indian – 0.2%
 - Chinese – 0.1%
 - Filipino – 0.1%
 - Japanese – -
 - Korean – 0.1%
 - Vietnamese – 0.1%
 - Other Asian – 0.1%
 - Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander – -

- Hispanic or Latino – 1.7%
 - Mexican – 1.0%
 - Puerto Rican – 0.1%
 - Cuban – 0.1%
 - Other Hispanic or Latino – 0.5%
 - Poverty
 - Families – 12.5%
 - Individuals – 1.61%
- Baldwin County
 - Minority
 - American Indian and Alaska Native – 0.6%
 - Hispanic or Latino – 1.8%
 - Poverty
 - None
- Mobile County
 - Minority
 - Other Hispanic or Latino – 0.6%
 - Black or African American – 33.4%
 - American Indian and Alaska Native – 0.7%
 - Asian – 1.4%
 - Vietnamese – 0.6%
 - Other Asian – 0.3%
 - Poverty
 - Families – 15.6%
 - Individuals – 18.5%
- Florida
 - State Census Data
 - Minority
 - Black or African American – 14.6%
 - American Indian and Alaska Native – 0.3%
 - Asian – 1.7%
 - Asian Indian – 0.4%
 - Chinese – 0.3%
 - Filipino – 0.3%
 - Japanese – 0.1%
 - Korean – 0.1%
 - Vietnamese – 0.2%
 - Other Asian – 0.2%
 - Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander – 0.1%
 - Hispanic or Latino – 16.8%
 - Mexican – 2.3%
 - Puerto Rican – 3%
 - Cuban – 5.2%
 - Other Hispanic or Latino – 6.3%
 - Poverty
 - Families – 9%

- Individuals – 12.5%
- Bay County
 - Minority
 - American Indian and Alaska Native – 0.8%
 - Filipino – 0.4%
 - Korean – 0.2%
 - Vietnamese – 0.5%
 - Poverty
 - Families – 9.8%
 - Individuals – 13%
- Charlotte County
 - Minority
 - None
 - Poverty
 - None
- Citrus County
 - Minority
 - American Indian and Alaska Native – 0.9%
 - Poverty
 - None
- Collier County
 - Minority
 - Hispanic or Latino – 19.6%
 - Mexican – 11.3%
 - Poverty
 - None
- Dixie County
 - Minority
 - American Indian and Alaska Native – 1%
 - Poverty
 - Families – 14.5%
 - Individuals – 19.1%
- Escambia County
 - Minority
 - Black or African American – 21.4%
 - American Indian and Alaska Native – 0.9%
 - Asian – 2.2%
 - Filipino – 0.9%
 - Vietnamese – 0.6%
 - Poverty
 - Families – 12.1%
 - Individuals – 15.4%
- Franklin County
 - Minority
 - Black or African American – 16.3%

- American Indian and Alaska Native – 0.5%
 - Poverty
 - Families – 11.8%
 - Individuals – 17.7%
- Gulf County
 - Minority
 - Black or African American – 17.4%
 - American Indian and Alaska Native – 1.5%
 - Poverty
 - Families – 13.7%
 - Individuals – 16.7%
- Hernando County
 - Minority
 - None
 - Poverty
 - None
- Jefferson County
 - Minority
 - Black or African American – 38.3%
 - American Indian and Alaska Native – 0.4%
 - Poverty
 - Families – 13.3%
 - Individuals – 17.1%
- Lee County
 - Minority
 - Mexican – 3.6%
 - Poverty
 - None
- Levy County
 - Minority
 - American Indian and Alaska Native – 1.2%
 - Poverty
 - Families – 15%
 - Individuals – 18.6%
- Manatee County
 - Minority
 - None
 - Poverty
 - None
- Miami-Dade County
 - Minority
 - Chinese – 0.4%
 - Black or African American – 20.3%
 - Hispanic or Latino – 57.3%
 - Puerto Rican – 3.6%

- Cuban – 28.9%
 - Other Hispanic or Latino – 23.2%
- Poverty
 - Families – 14.5%
 - Individuals – 18%
- Monroe County
 - Minority
 - American Indian and Alaska Native – 0.4%
 - Cuban – 9%
 - Poverty
 - None
- Okaloosa County
 - Minority
 - American Indian and Alaska Native – 0.6%
 - Asian – 2.5%
 - Filipino – 0.9%
 - Japanese – 0.2%
 - Korean – 0.4%
 - Other Asian – 0.5%
 - Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander – 0.3%
 - Native Hawaiian – 0.1%
 - Poverty
 - None
- Pasco County
 - Minority
 - American Indian and Alaska Native – 0.4%
 - Poverty
 - None
- Pinellas County
 - Minority
 - Asian – 2.1%
 - Vietnamese – 0.5%
 - Other Asian – 0.4%
 - Poverty
 - None
- Santa Rosa County
 - Minority
 - American Indian and Alaska Native – 1%
 - Filipino – 0.7%
 - Poverty
 - None
- Sarasota County
 - Minority
 - None
 - Poverty

- None
- Taylor County
 - Minority
 - Black or African American – 19%
 - American Indian and Alaska Native – 1%
 - Poverty
 - Families – 14.5%
 - Individuals – 18%
- Wakulla County
 - Minority
 - American Indian and Alaska Native – 0.6%
 - Poverty
 - Families – 9.3%
- Walton County
 - Minority
 - American Indian and Alaska Native – 1.3%
 - Poverty
 - Families – 11.6%
 - Individuals – 14.4%

The areas of particular interest, based on census data, are:

- Texas
 - Aransas County
 - Minority
 - Vietnamese – 1.9%
 - Brazoria County
 - Minority
 - Other Asian – 0.4%
 - Calhoun County
 - Minority
 - Chinese – 1.8%
 - Vietnamese – 1.1%
 - Other Hispanic or Latino – 10.3%
 - Cameron County
 - Minority
 - Hispanic or Latino – 84.3%
 - Mexican – 67.6%
 - Other Hispanic or Latino – 16.4%
 - Poverty
 - Families – 28.2%
 - Individuals – 33.1%
 - Jefferson County
 - Minority
 - Black or African American – 33.7%

- Iberia Parish
 - Minority
 - Asian – 1.9%
- Jefferson Parish
 - Minority
 - Asian – 3.1%
 - Asian Indian – 0.4%
 - Chinese – 0.5%
 - Filipino – 0.3%
 - Japanese – 0.1%
 - Korean – 0.2%
 - Vietnamese – 1.4%
 - Hispanic or Latino – 7.1%
 - Mexican – 1.1%
 - Puerto Rican – 0.4%
 - Cuban – 0.7%
 - Other Hispanic or Latino – 5%
- Plaquemines Parish
 - Minority
 - American Indian and Alaska Native – 2.1%
 - Asian – 2.6%
 - Vietnamese – 1.8%
 - Other Asian – 0.4%
- St. Bernard Parish
 - Minority
 - Asian Indian – 0.3%
 - Filipino – 0.4%
 - Hispanic or Latino – 5.1%
 - Cuban – 0.3%
 - Other Hispanic or Latino – 3.8%
- St. Mary Parish
 - Minority
 - Vietnamese – 1.4%
- Terrebonne Parish
 - Minority
 - American Indian and Alaska Native – 5.3%
- Vermilion Parish
 - Minority
 - Asian – 1.8%
 - Vietnamese – 1.6%
- Mississippi
 - Hancock County
 - Minority
 - American Indian and Alaska Native – 0.6%
 - Japanese – 0.1%
 - Vietnamese – 0.4%

- Puerto Rican – 0.2%
 - Other Hispanic or Latino – 0.9%
 - Harrison County
 - Minority
 - Asian – 2.6%
 - Filipino – 0.5%
 - Japanese – 0.1%
 - Korean – 0.1%
 - Vietnamese – 1.5%
 - Hispanic or Latino – 2.6%
 - Puerto Rican – 0.5%
 - Other Hispanic or Latino – 1%
 - Jackson County
 - Minority
 - Asian – 1.6%
 - Filipino – 0.2%
 - Japanese – 0.1%
 - Korean – 0.1%
 - Vietnamese – 0.9%
 - Hispanic or Latino – 2.1%
 - Puerto Rican – 0.3%
 - Other Hispanic or Latino – 0.7%
- Alabama
 - Baldwin County
 - Minority
 - American Indian and Alaska Native – 0.6%
 - Mobile County
 - Minority
 - American Indian and Alaska Native – 0.7%
 - Asian – 1.4%
 - Vietnamese – 0.6%
 - Other Asian – 0.3%
- Florida
 - Bay County
 - Minority
 - American Indian and Alaska Native – 0.8%
 - Korean – 0.2%
 - Vietnamese – 0.5%
 - Citrus County
 - Minority
 - American Indian and Alaska Native – 0.9%
 - Collier County
 - Minority
 - Hispanic or Latino – 19.6%
 - Mexican – 11.3%
 - Dixie County

- Minority
 - American Indian and Alaska Native – 1%
 - Poverty
 - Families – 14.5%
 - Individuals – 19.1%
- Escambia County
 - Minority
 - Black or African American – 21.4%
 - American Indian and Alaska Native – 0.9%
 - Filipino – 0.9%
 - Vietnamese – 0.6%
- Franklin County
 - Minority
 - American Indian and Alaska Native – 0.5%
 - Poverty
 - Individuals – 17.7%
- Gulf County
 - Minority
 - American Indian and Alaska Native – 1.5%
 - Poverty
 - Families – 13.7%
- Jefferson County
 - Minority
 - Black or African American – 38.3%
 - Poverty
 - Families – 13.3%
- Lee County
 - Minority
 - Mexican – 3.6%
- Levy County
 - Minority
 - American Indian and Alaska Native – 1.2%
 - Poverty
 - Families – 15%
 - Individuals – 18.6%
- Miami-Dade County
 - Minority
 - Hispanic or Latino – 57.3%
 - Puerto Rican – 3.6%
 - Cuban – 28.9%
 - Other Hispanic or Latino – 23.2%
 - Poverty
 - Families – 14.5%
 - Individuals – 18%
- Monroe County

- Minority
 - Cuban – 9%
 - Okaloosa County
 - Minority
 - American Indian and Alaska Native – 0.6%
 - Asian – 2.5%
 - Filipino – 0.9%
 - Japanese – 0.2%
 - Korean – 0.4%
 - Other Asian – 0.5%
 - Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander – 0.3%
 - Native Hawaiian – 0.1%
 - Pinellas County
 - Minority
 - Vietnamese – 0.5%
 - Other Asian – 0.4%
 - Santa Rosa County
 - Minority
 - American Indian and Alaska Native – 1%
 - Filipino – 0.7%
 - Taylor County
 - Minority
 - American Indian and Alaska Native – 1%
 - Poverty
 - Families – 14.5%
 - Individuals – 18%
 - Wakulla County
 - Minority
 - American Indian and Alaska Native – 0.6%
 - Walton County
 - Minority
 - American Indian and Alaska Native – 1.3%

The literature review indicates the locations and minority groups of special interest listed below. These were identified through analyzing published data. Some minorities mentioned are not identified by the census. The locations and groups listed are (1) places with significant concentrations of minority populations or (2) groups which have been extensively researched and are easily studied in published sources.

- Texas
 - General
 - Black or African American
 - Asian
 - Vietnamese
 - Chinese
 - Japanese

- Hispanic
 - Mexican
- Cameron County
 - Brownsville, Port Isabel, South Padre Island and Harlingen
 - Hispanic
 - Mexican
 - Central American
 - Black or African American
 - Jewish
 - Honduran
 - Indochinese
 - Vietnamese
 - Poverty
- Willacy County
 - Raymondville and Lyford
 - Hispanic
 - Mexican
- Kenedy County
 - Hispanic
 - Mexican
- Kleberg County
 - Corpus Christi
 - Hispanic
 - Mexican
 - Filipino
 - Vietnamese
 - Black or African American
 - Greek
- Nueces County
 - Corpus Christi, Driscoll, Aransas Pass, Robstown and Portland
 - Hispanic
 - Mexican
 - Indochinese
 - Filipino
 - Vietnamese
 - Black or African American
 - Greek
- San Patricio County
 - Corpus Christi, Odem, Edroy, Gregory and Sinton
 - Hispanic
 - Mexican
 - Indochinese
 - Filipino
 - Vietnamese
 - Black or African American
 - Greek

- Aransas County
 - Hispanic
- Calhoun County
 - Seadrift
 - Vietnamese
 - Poverty
- Matagorda County
 - Bay City
 - Hispanic
 - Vietnamese
- Brazoria County
 - Angleton and Freeport
 - Black or African American
 - Hispanic
 - Mexican
 - Honduran
 - Indochinese
 - Vietnamese
- Galveston County
 - Galveston, Texas City and Hitchcock
 - Hispanic
 - Mexican
 - Black or African American
 - Vietnamese
 - Poverty
- Chambers County
 - Baytown
 - Hispanic
 - Mexican
- Jefferson County
 - Beaumont and Port Arthur
 - Black or African American
 - Japanese
 - Hispanic
 - Syrian-Lebanese
 - Indochinese
 - Vietnamese
 - Honduran
 - Poverty
- Louisiana
 - General
 - Native American
 - Houma
 - Chitimacha
 - Cajun/Acadian
 - Hispanic

- Haitian
 - Asian
 - Vietnamese
 - Creole
- Vermilion Parish
 - Abbeville and Erath
 - Cajun/Acadian
 - Vietnamese
 - Poverty
- Iberia Parish
 - New Iberia and Avery Island
 - Black or African America
- St Mary Parish
 - Franklin, Patterson and Morgan City
 - Poverty
- Terrebonne Parish
 - Chauvin, Dulac and Houma
 - Cajun/Acadian
 - Native American
 - Chitimacha
 - Houma
- Jefferson Parish
 - Metairie, Kenner and Grand Isle
 - Black or African American
 - Native American
 - Choctaw
- Plaquemines Parish
 - Asian
- St Bernard Parish
 - Cajun/Acadian
- Mississippi
 - General
 - Black or African American
 - Asian
 - East Indian
 - Chinese
 - Vietnamese
 - Indochinese
 - Hispanic
 - Creole
 - Native American
 - Choctaw
 - Hancock County
 - Waveland
 - Black or African American
 - Chinese

- Lebanese
 - Mexican American
 - Harrison County
 - Biloxi, Gulfport and Long Beach
 - Vietnamese
 - Black or African American
 - Poverty
 - Jackson County
 - Ocean Springs and Pascagoula
 - Native American
 - Choctaw
 - Hispanic
 - Asian
 - Vietnamese
 - Cambodian
 - Laotian
- Alabama
 - General
 - Black or African American
 - Cajun/Acadian
 - Creole
 - Asian
 - Vietnamese
 - Cambodian
 - Laotian
 - Native American
 - Creek
 - Choctaw
 - Mobile County
 - Bayou La Batre, Dauphin Island, Irvington and Brookley Field
 - Creole
 - Asian
 - Indochinese
 - Vietnamese
 - Black or African American
 - Poverty
 - Baldwin County
 - Perdido and Prichard
 - Vietnamese
 - Black or African American
 - Poverty
- Florida
 - General
 - Native American
 - Seminole
 - Miccosukee

- Black or African American
 - Jewish
 - Lebanese
 - Hispanic
 - Puerto Rican
 - Cuban
 - Mayan
- Bay County
 - Panama City
 - Black or African American
 - Vietnamese
- Charlotte County
 - Hispanic
- Citrus County
 - Cuban
- Collier County
 - Immokalee and Naples
 - Hispanic
 - Native American
 - Miccosukee
 - Seminole
 - Haitian
- Escambia County
 - Pensacola
 - Greek
 - Cuban
 - Black or African American
- Franklin County
 - Apalachicola
 - Native American
- Hernando County
 - Hispanic
 - Puerto Rican
 - Cuban
- Lee County
 - Fort Myers and Cape Coral
 - Hispanic
 - Native American
 - Seminole
- Manatee County
 - Bradenton and Manasota
 - Greek
 - Hispanic
 - Puerto Rican
 - Mexican
 - Cuban

- Poverty
- Miami-Dade County
 - Miami, Hialeah and Opa-locka
 - Black or African American
 - Jewish
 - Jamaican
 - Nicaraguan
 - Asian Indian
 - Iranian
 - Native American
 - Mikasuki
 - Miccosukee
 - Seminole
 - Hispanic
 - Cuban
 - Puerto Rican
 - Haitian
 - Poverty
- Monroe County
 - Key West
 - Poverty
- Pasco County
 - Tarpon Springs
 - Hispanic
 - Mexican
 - Pakistan
 - Greek
 - Native American
 - Central American
 - South American
 - Asian
 - Asian Indian
 - Filipino
 - Vietnamese
 - Black or African American
- Pinellas County
 - Tarpon Springs, Tampa, St Petersburg and Clearwater
 - Black or African American
 - Hispanic
 - Haitian
 - Greek
 - Seminole
- Santa Rosa County
 - Pensacola Beach
 - Greek
 - Creole

- Cuban
- Wakulla County
 - Black or African American
- Walton County
 - Native American
 - Muscogee

Appendix 2-A

Mini-Atlas of Minority/Low-Income Populations along the Gulf of Mexico, 2000

Scott A. Hemmerling
Louisiana State University
Department of Geography and Anthropology

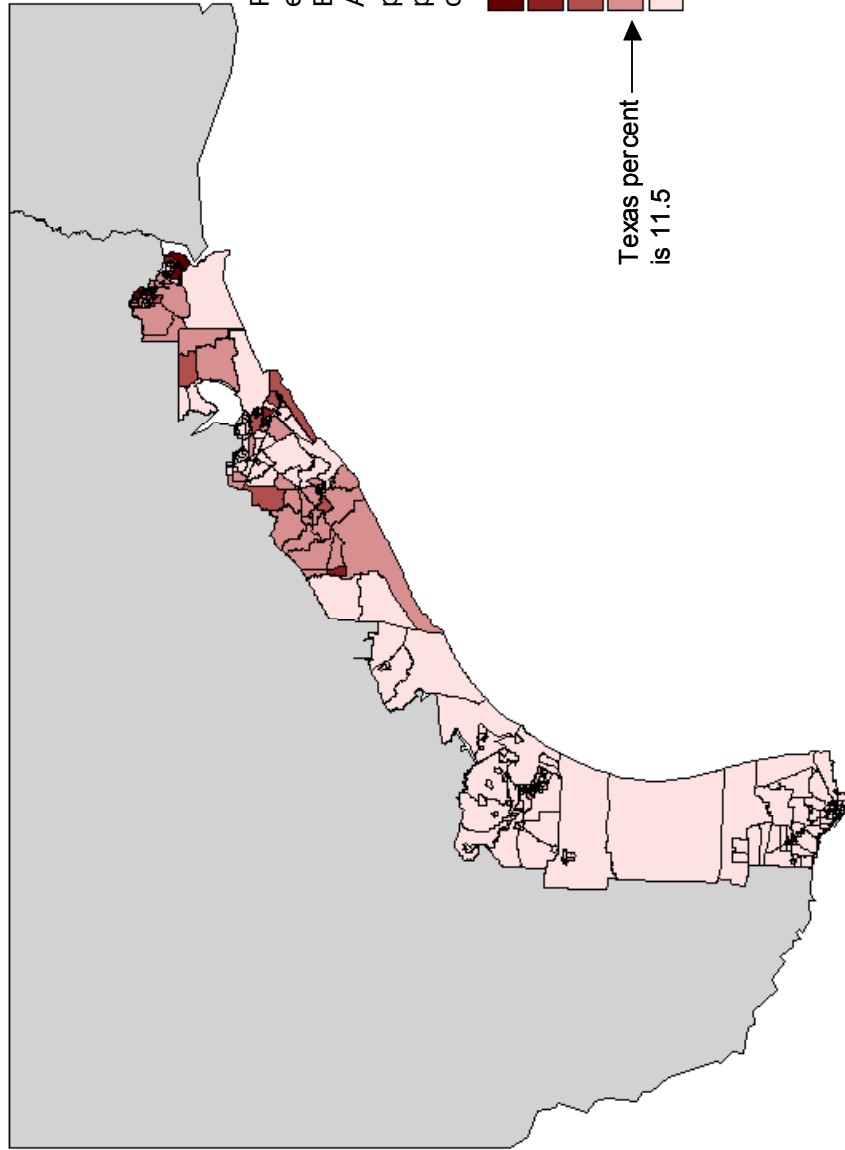
September 2002

Texas Coastal Counties

Minority Population by Census Tract

Percent of Population, 2000

One Race:
Black or African American*



*Racial and ethnic categories follow U.S. Census Bureau nomenclature

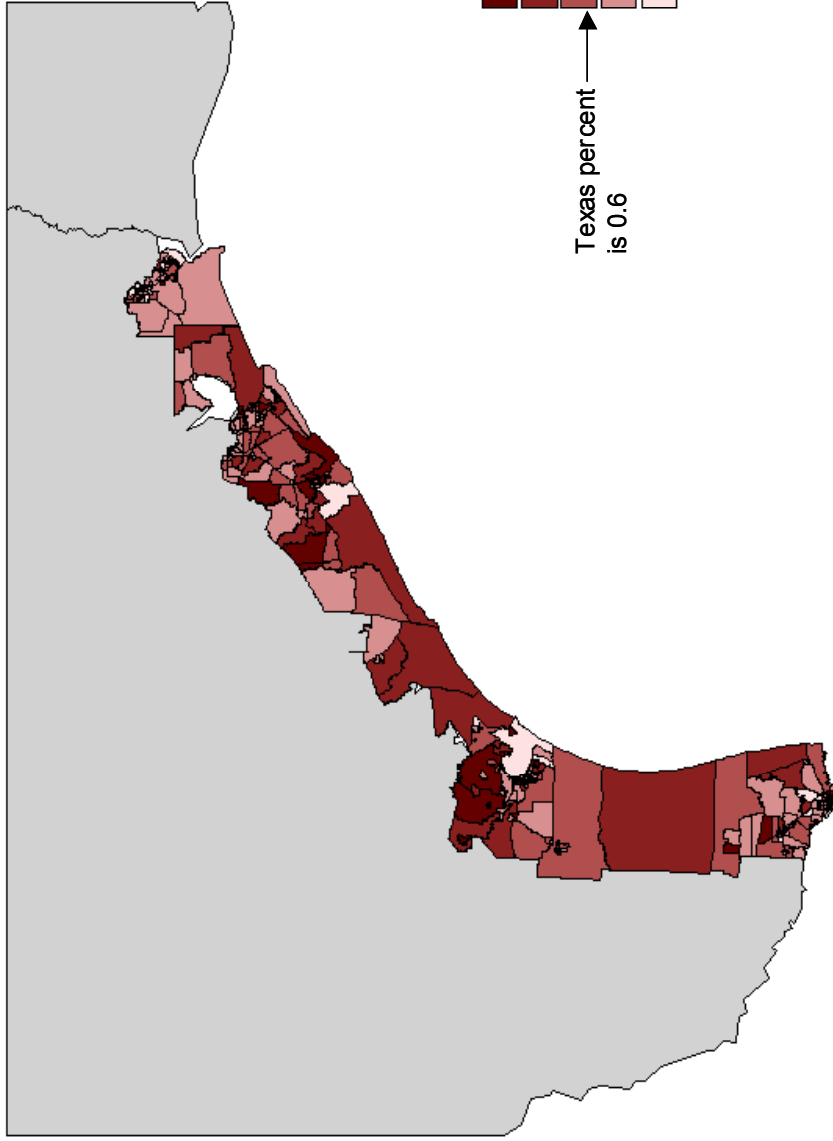
Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Redistricting Data (PL 94-171) Summary File

Texas Coastal Counties

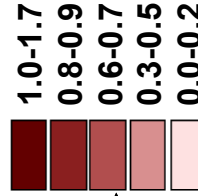
Minority Population by Census Tract

Percent of Population, 2000

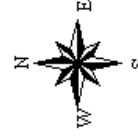
One Race:
American Indian
and Alaska Native*



People indicating exactly one race, American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN), as a percent of total population by census tract



Texas percent is 0.6



*Racial and ethnic categories follow U.S. Census Bureau nomenclature

100 0 100 200 Miles

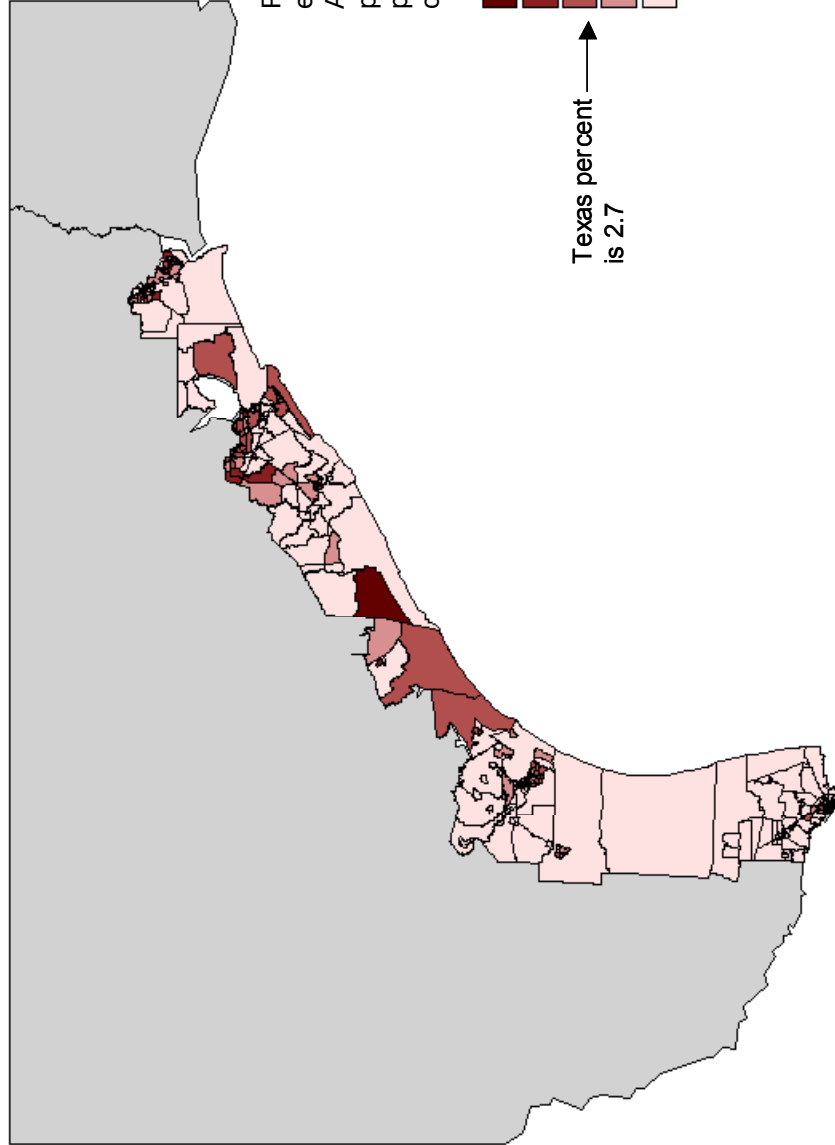
Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Redistricting Data (PL 94-171) Summary File

Texas Coastal Counties

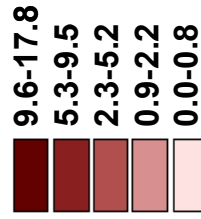
Percent of Population, 2000

One Race:
Asian*

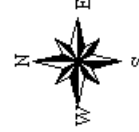
Minority Population by Census Tract



People indicating exactly one race, Asian, as a percent of total population by census tract



Texas percent is 2.7



*Racial and ethnic categories follow U.S. Census Bureau nomenclature

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Redistricting Data (PL 94-171) Summary File

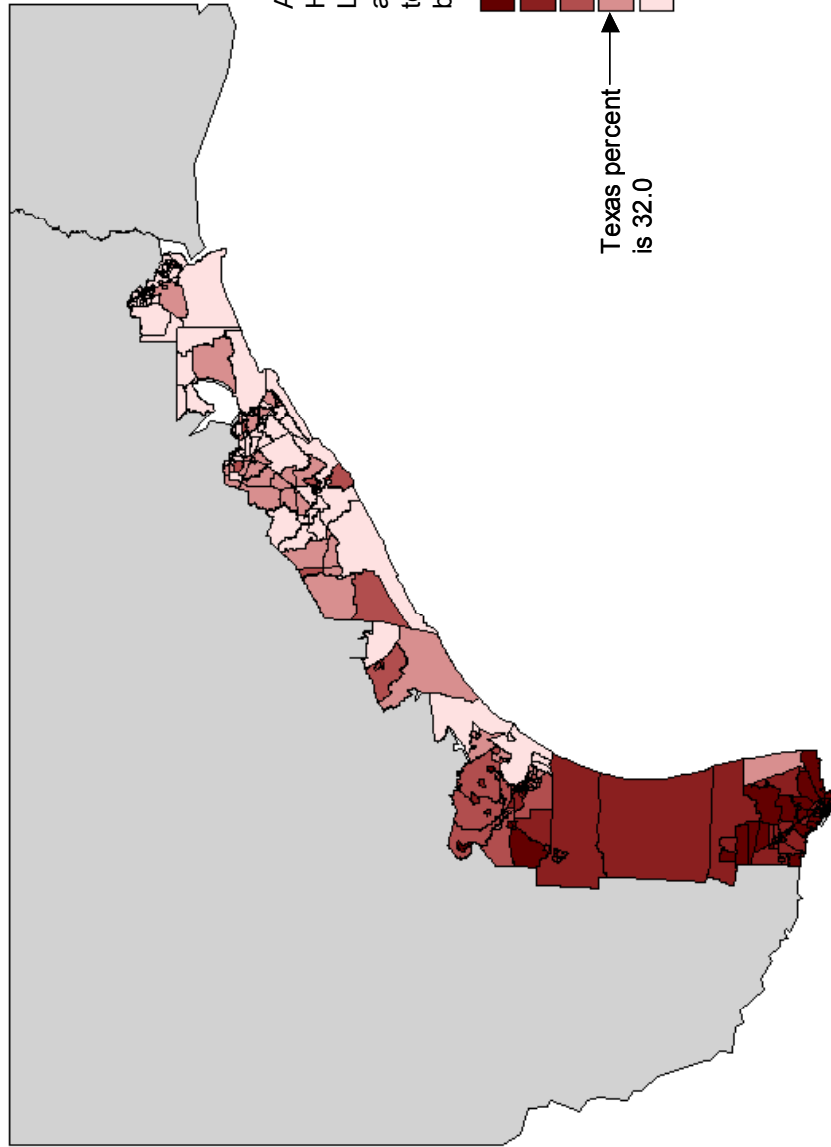
100 0 100 200 Miles



Texas Coastal Counties

Minority Population by Census Tract

Percent of Population, 2000
Hispanic or Latino Origin
All Races*



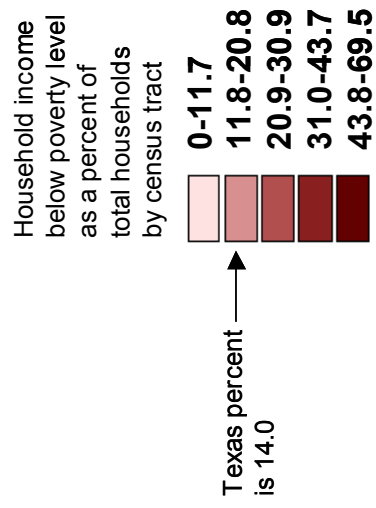
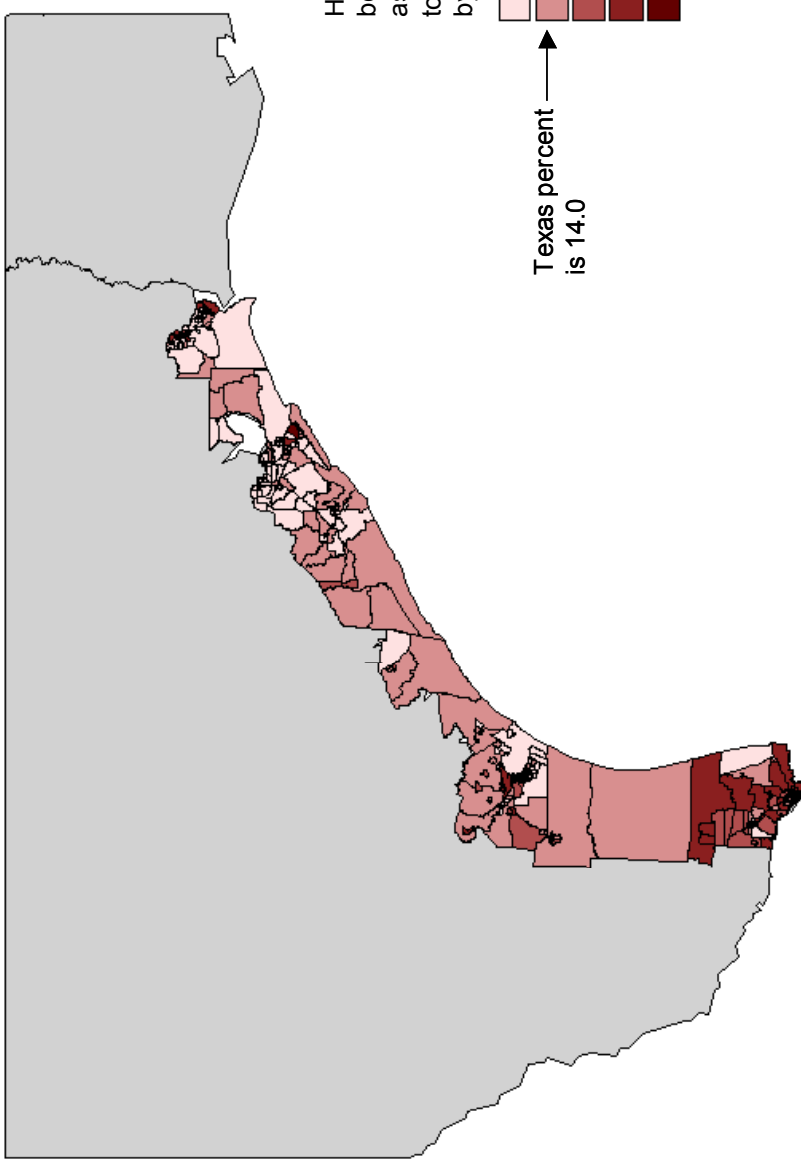
*Racial and ethnic categories follow U.S. Census Bureau nomenclature

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Redistricting Data (PL 94-171) Summary File

Texas Coastal Counties

Percent of Total Households, 2000
Households with Income Below the Poverty Level*

Household Poverty by Census Tract



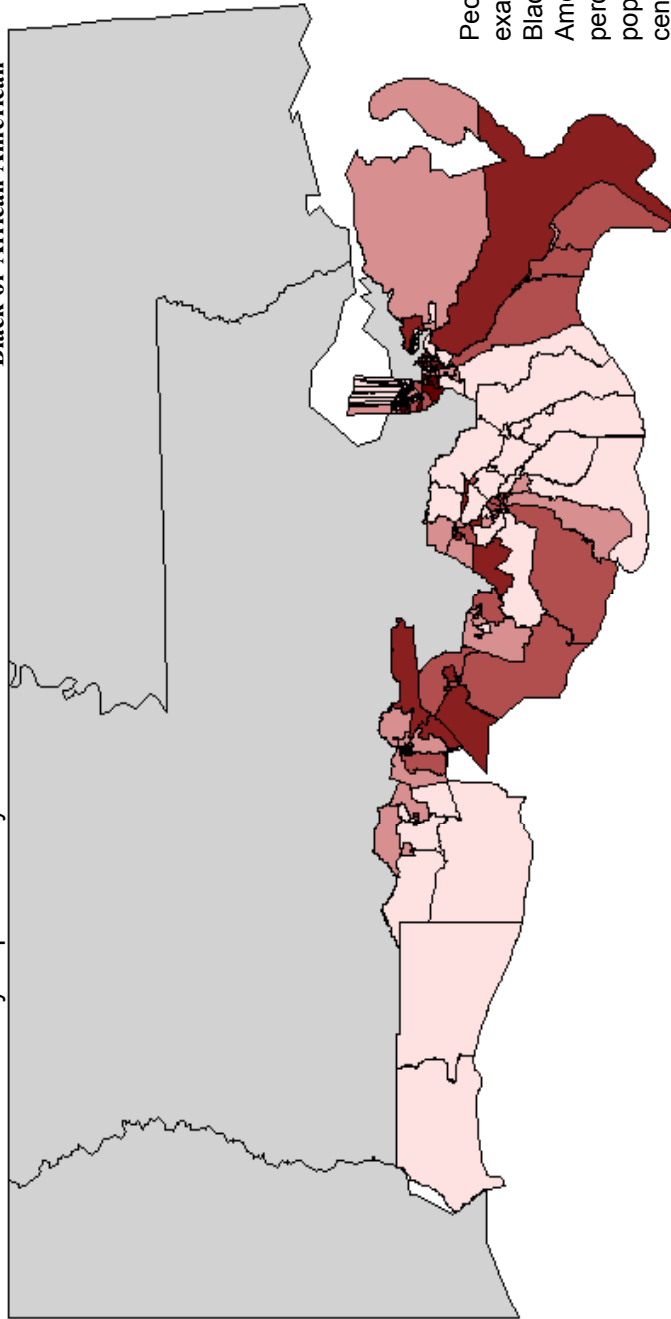
*As defined by the U.S. Census Bureau
Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF3) Sample Data

Louisiana Coastal Parishes

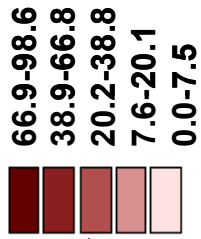
Percent of Population, 2000

One Race:
Black or African American*

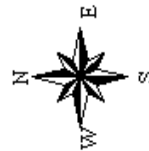
Minority Population by Census Tract



People indicating exactly one race, Black or African American, as a percent of total population by census tract



Louisiana percent is 32.5



*Racial and ethnic categories follow U.S. Census Bureau nomenclature

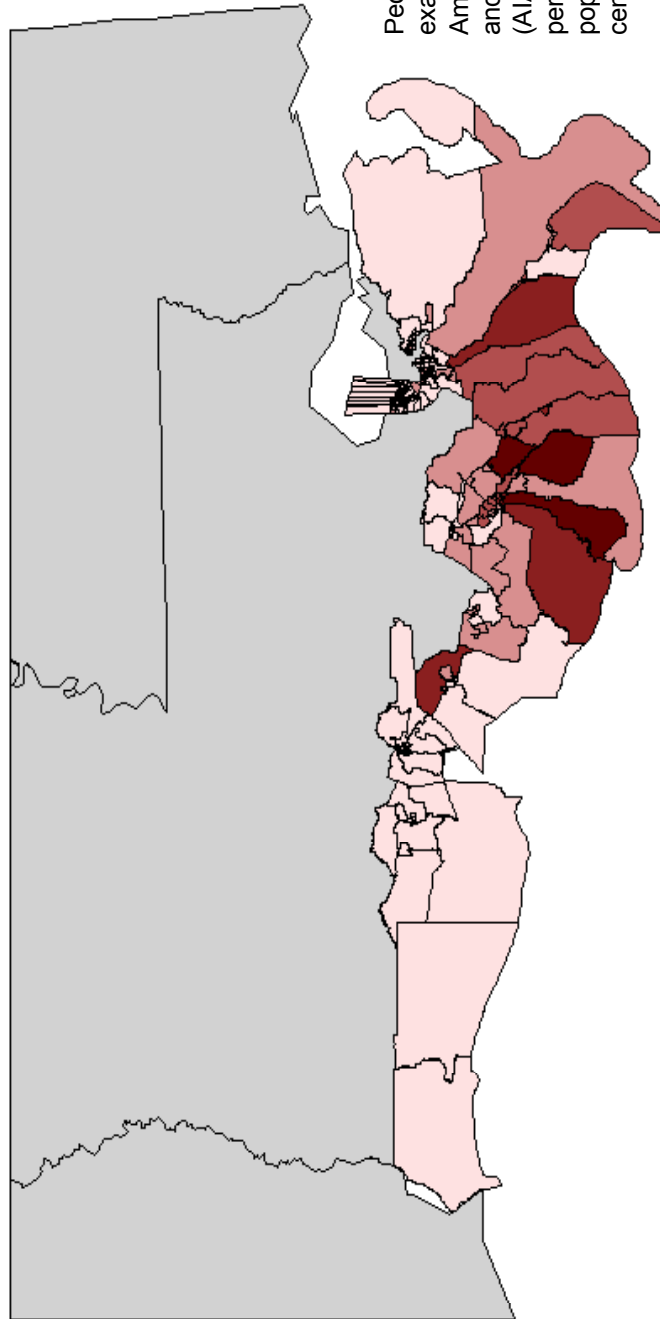
Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Redistricting Data (PL 94-171) Summary File

Louisiana Coastal Parishes

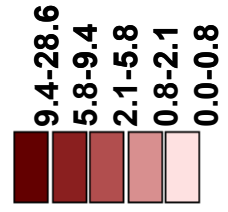
Percent of Population, 2000

One Race:
American Indian
and Alaska Native*

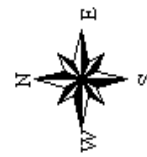
Minority Population by Census Tract



People indicating exactly one race, American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN), as a percent of total population by census tract



Louisiana percent is 0.6



*Racial and ethnic categories follow U.S. Census Bureau nomenclature

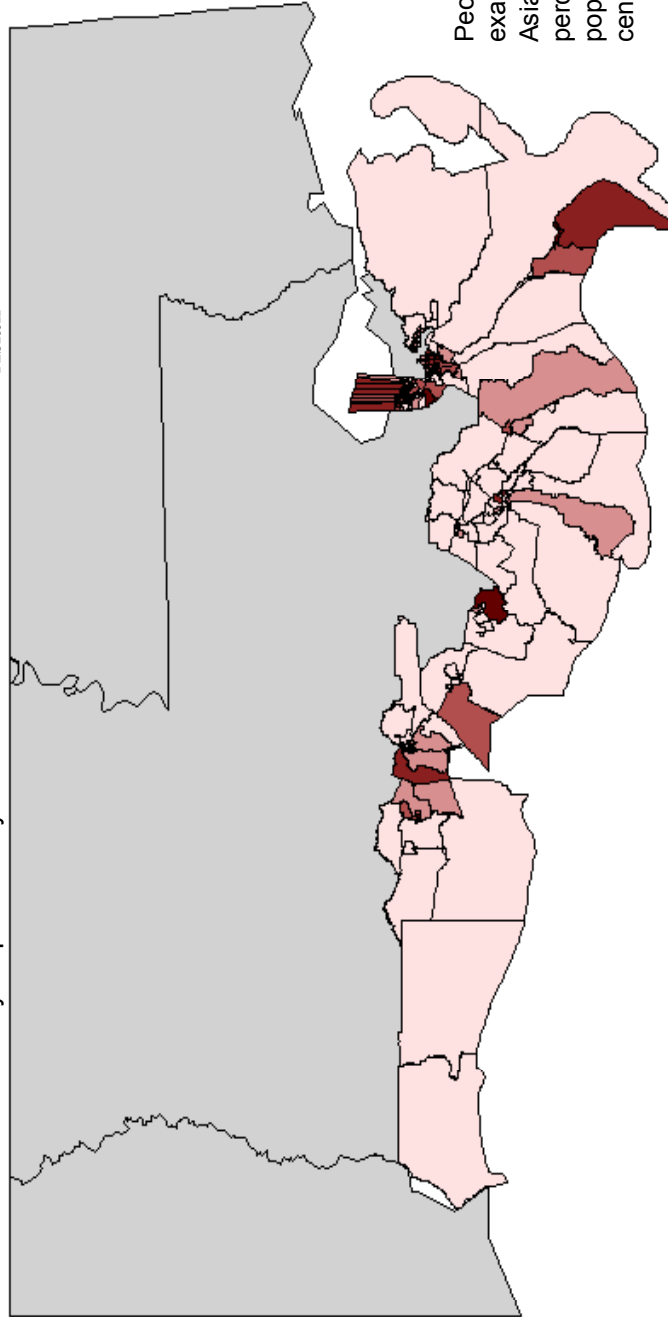
Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Redistricting Data (PL 94-171) Summary File

Louisiana Coastal Parishes

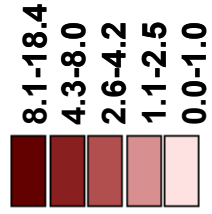
Percent of Population, 2000

One Race:
Asian*

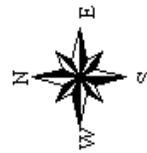
Minority Population by Census Tract



People indicating exactly one race, Asian, as a percent of total population by census tract



Louisiana percent is 1.2



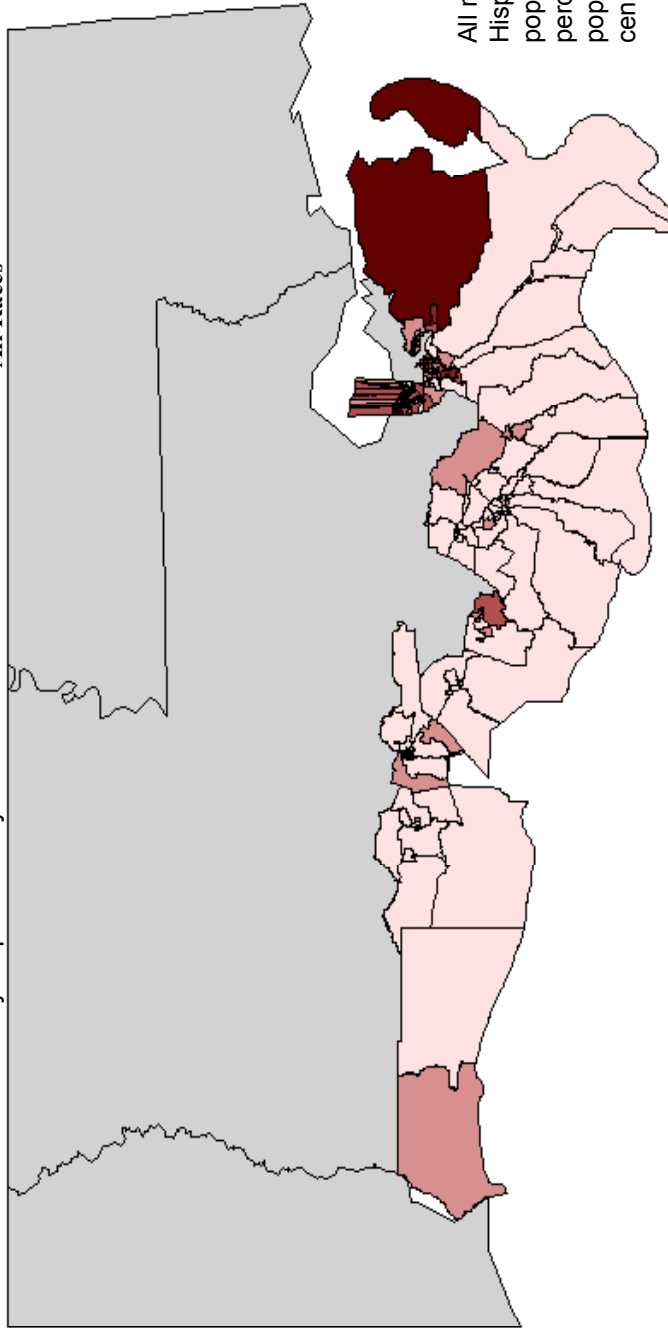
*Racial and ethnic categories follow U.S. Census Bureau nomenclature

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Redistricting Data (PL 94-171) Summary File

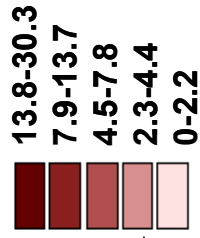
Louisiana Coastal Parishes

Percent of Population, 2000
 Hispanic or Latino Origin
 All Races*

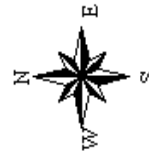
Minority Population by Census Tract



All races
 Hispanic or Latino
 population, as a
 percent of total
 population by
 census tract



Louisiana percent
 is 2.4



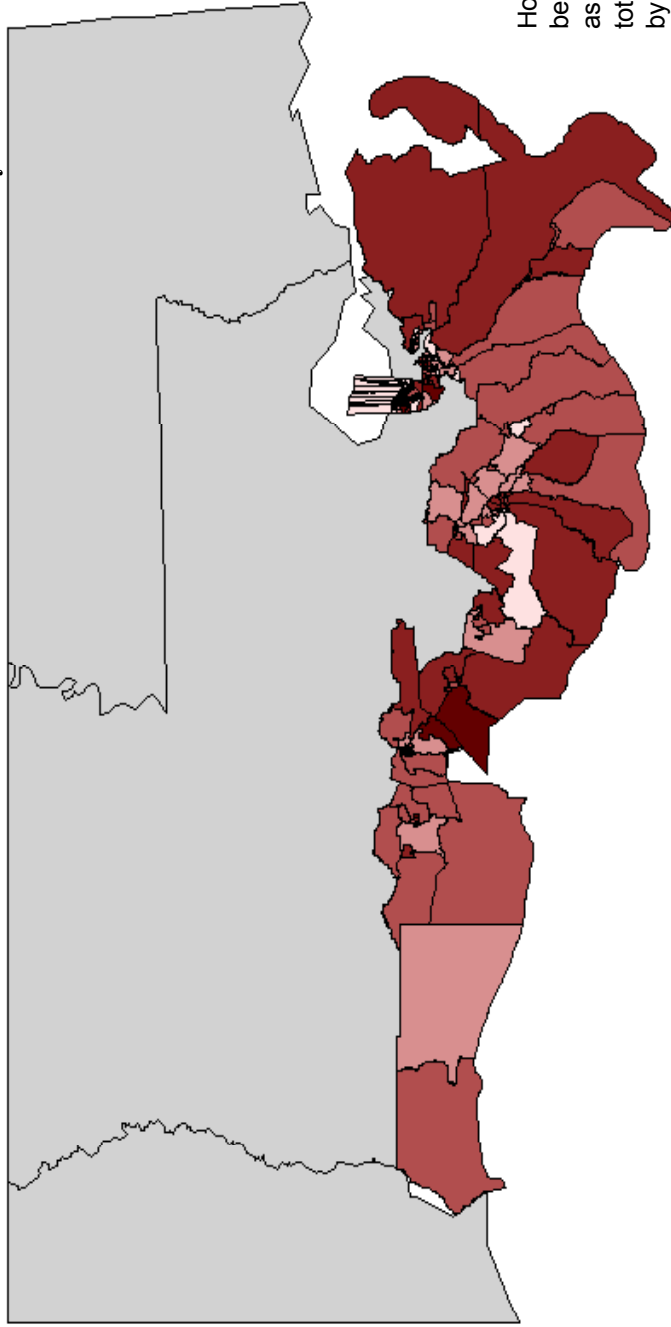
*Racial and ethnic categories follow U.S. Census Bureau nomenclature

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Redistricting Data (PL 94-171) Summary File

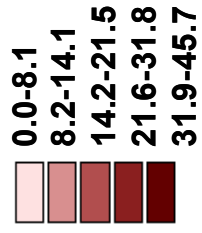
Louisiana Coastal Parishes

Percent of Total Households, 2000
Households with Income
Below the Poverty Level*

Household Poverty by Census Tract



Household income
below poverty level
as a percent of
total households
by census tract



Louisiana percent
is 19.1



*As defined by the U.S. Census Bureau

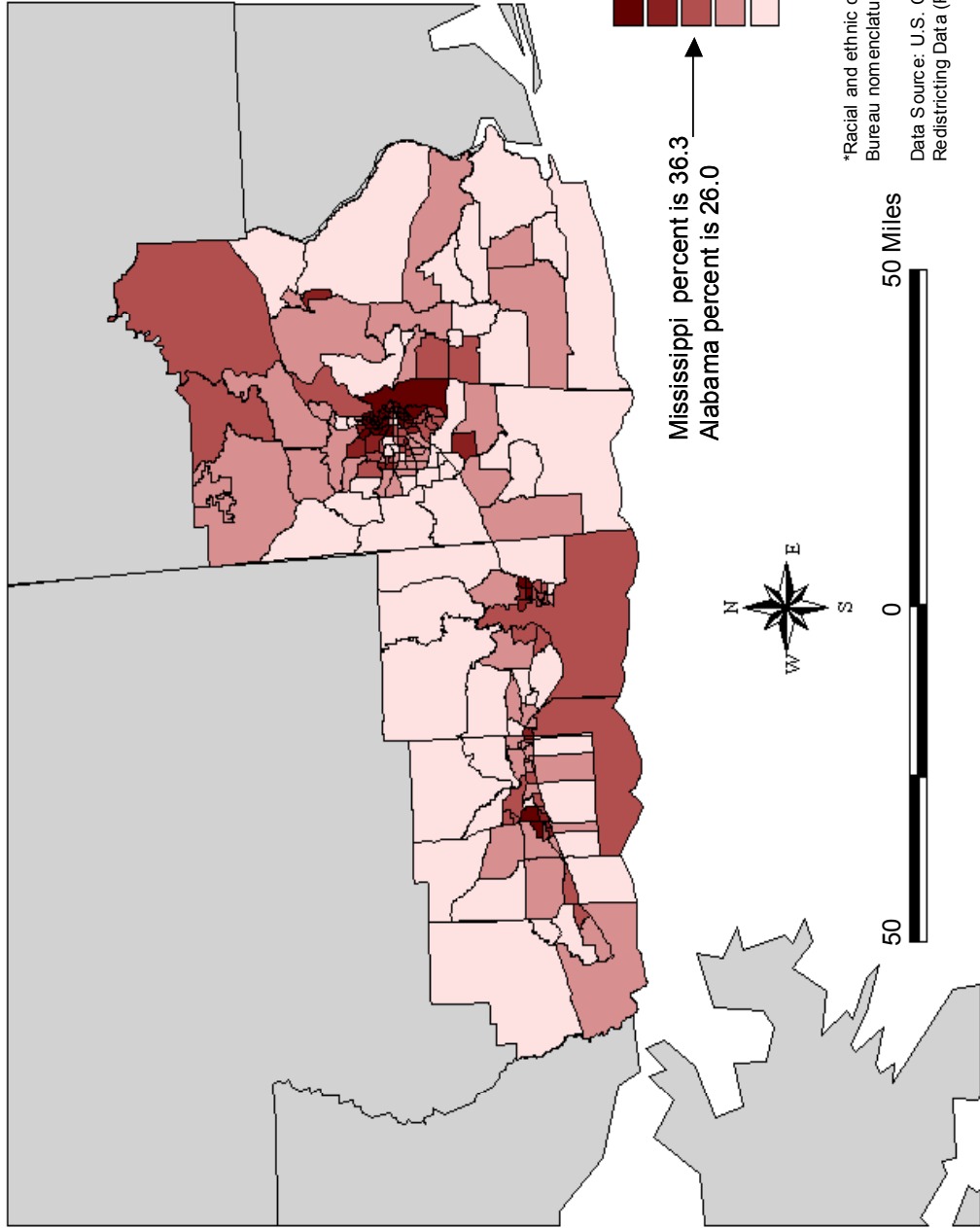
Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000
Summary File 3 (SF3) Sample Data

Mississippi and Alabama Coastal Counties

Minority Population by Census Tract

Percent of Population, 2000

One Race:
Black or African American*



*Racial and ethnic categories follow U.S. Census Bureau nomenclature

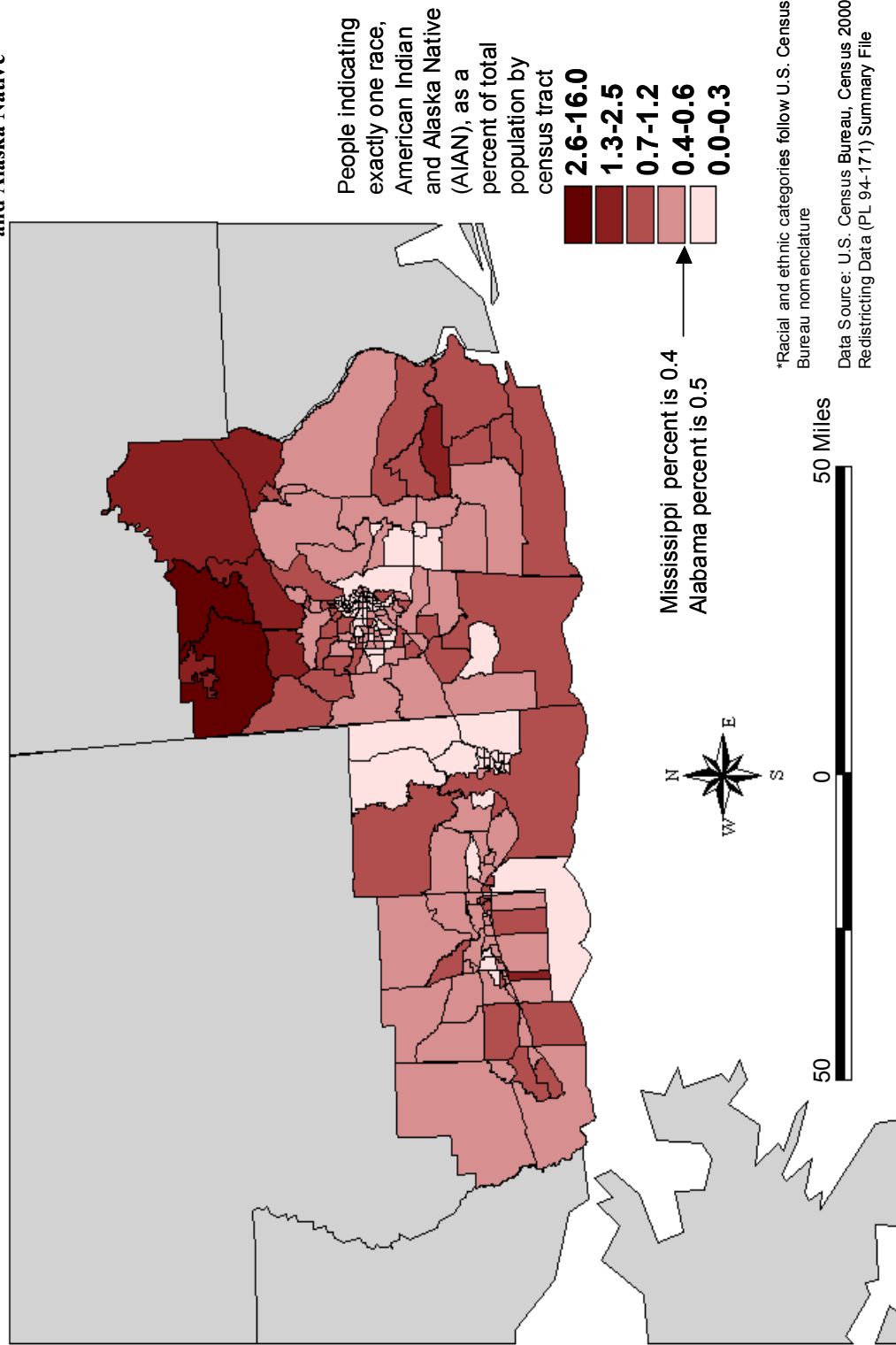
Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Redistricting Data (PL 94-171) Summary File

Mississippi and Alabama Coastal Counties

Percent of Population, 2000

One Race:
American Indian
and Alaska Native*

Minority Population by Census Tract

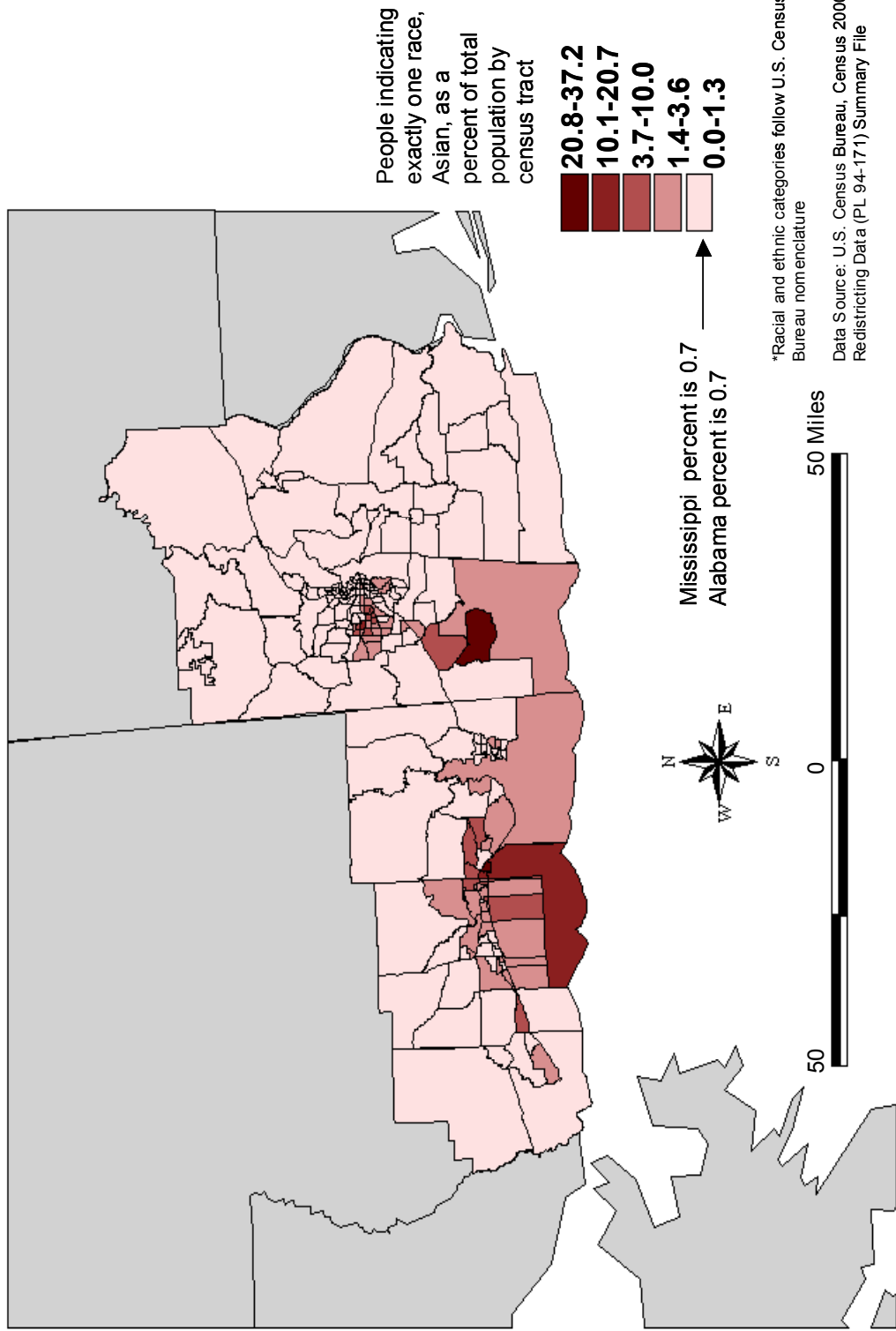


Mississippi and Alabama Coastal Counties

Percent of Population, 2000

One Race:
Asian*

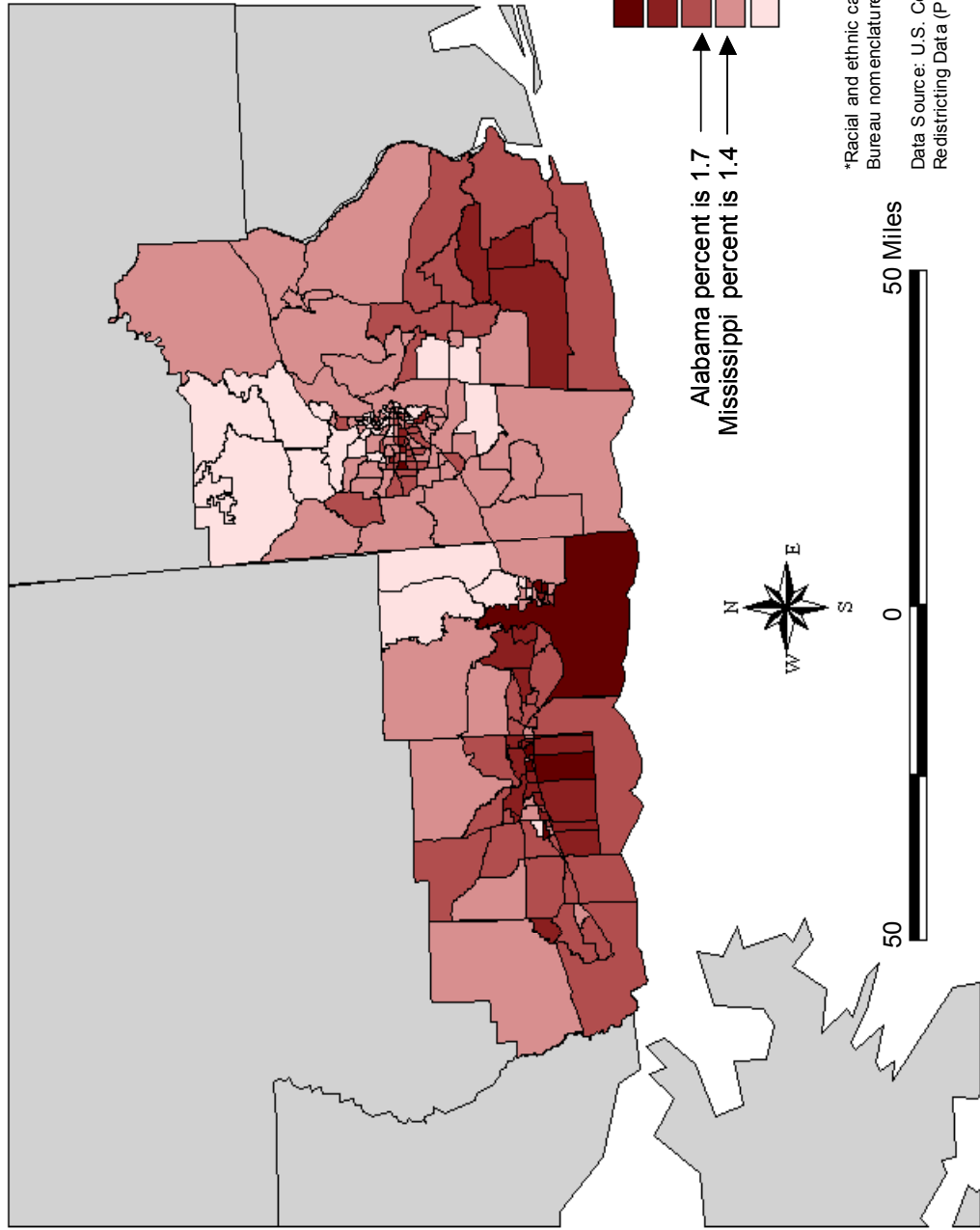
Minority Population by Census Tract



Mississippi and Alabama Coastal Counties

Percent of Population, 2000
 Hispanic or Latino Origin
 All Races*

Minority Population by Census Tract

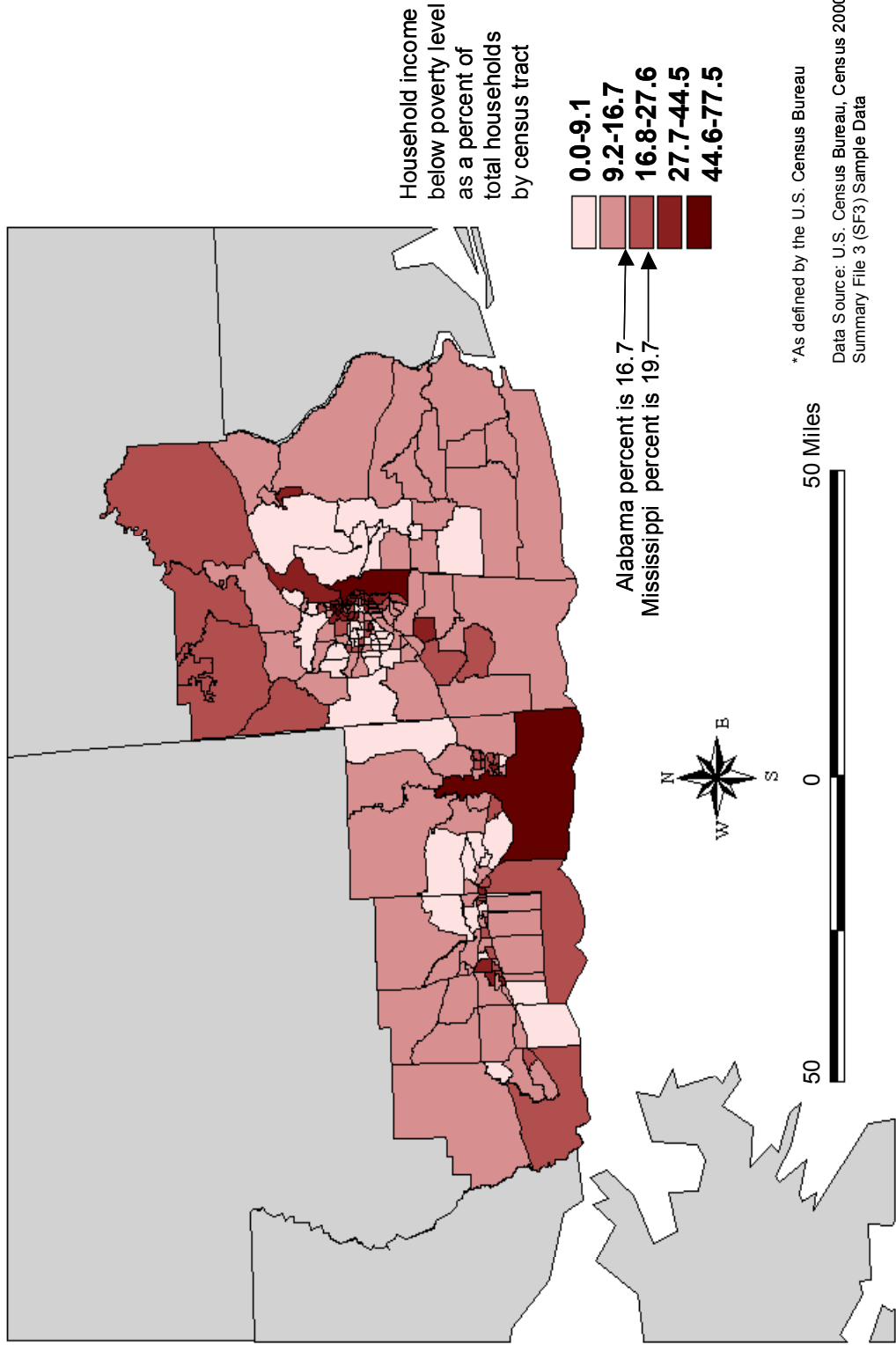


*Racial and ethnic categories follow U.S. Census Bureau nomenclature
 Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Redistricting Data (PL 94-171) Summary File

Mississippi and Alabama Coastal Counties

Percent of Total Households, 2000
Households with Income
Below the Poverty Level*

Household Poverty by Census Tract

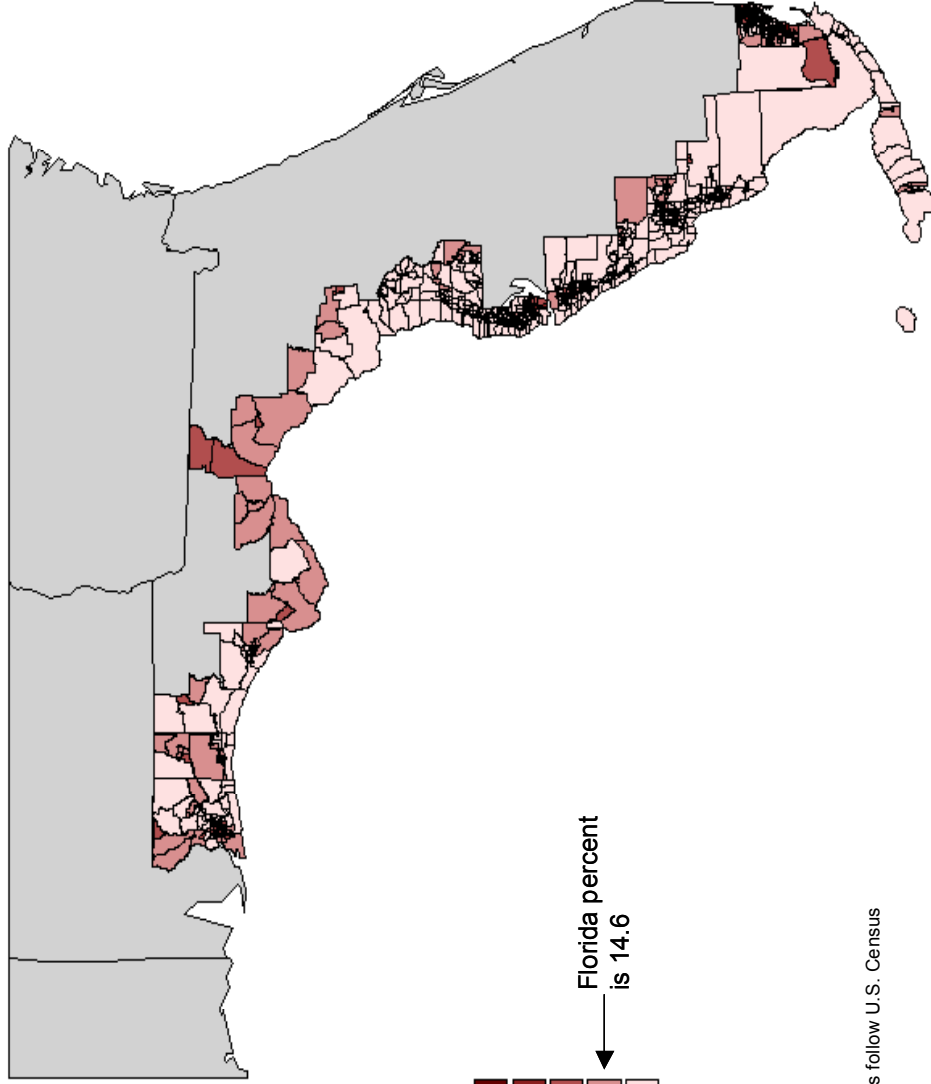


Florida Coastal Counties

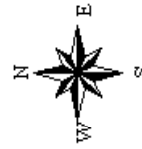
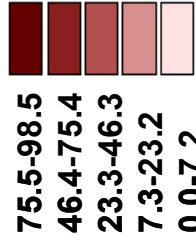
Percent of Population, 2000

One Race:
Black or African American*

Minority Population by Census Tract



People indicating exactly one race, Black or African American, as a percent of total population by census tract



*Racial and ethnic categories follow U.S. Census Bureau nomenclature

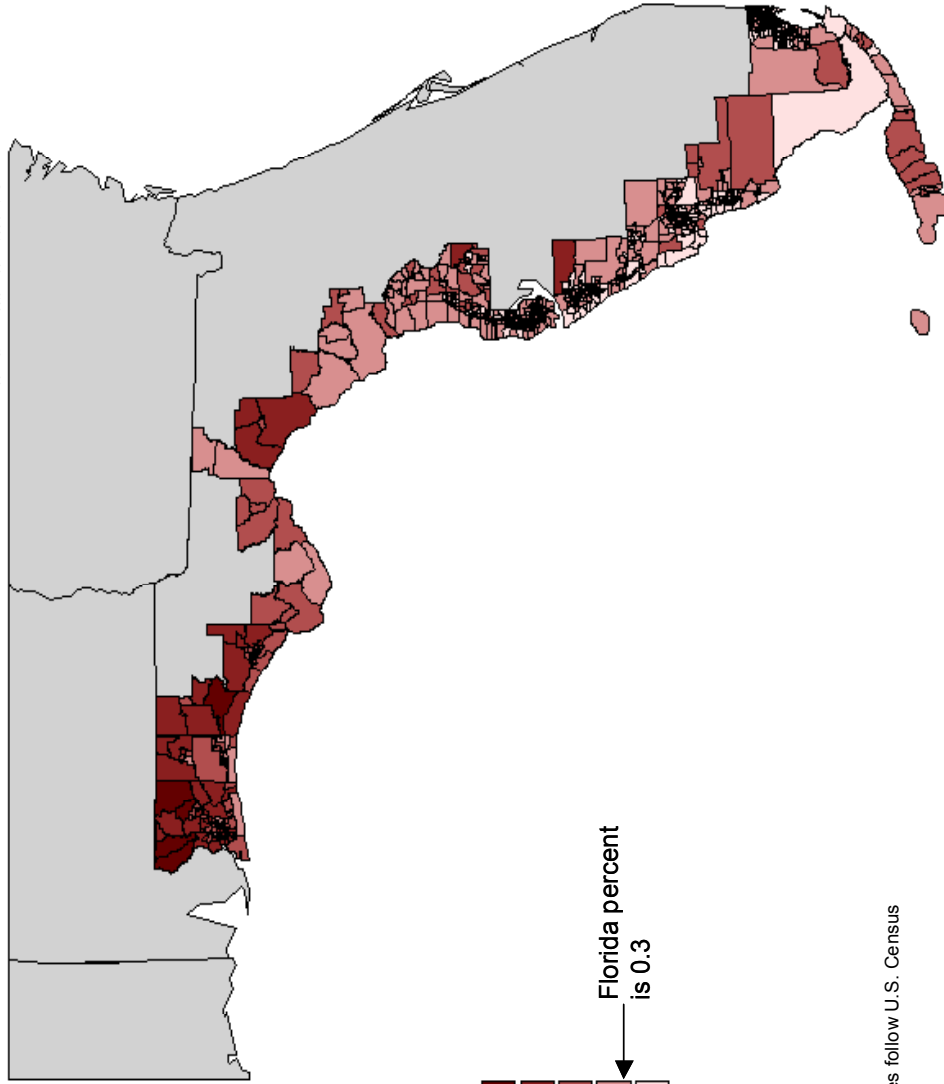
Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Redistricting Data (PL 94-171) Summary File

Florida Coastal Counties

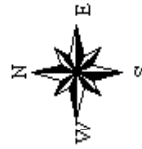
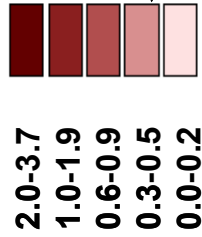
Percent of Population, 2000

One Race:
American Indian
and Alaska Native*

Minority Population by Census Tract



People indicating exactly one race, American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN), as a percent of total population by census tract



*Racial and ethnic categories follow U.S. Census Bureau nomenclature

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Redistricting Data (PL 94-171) Summary File

200 Miles

200

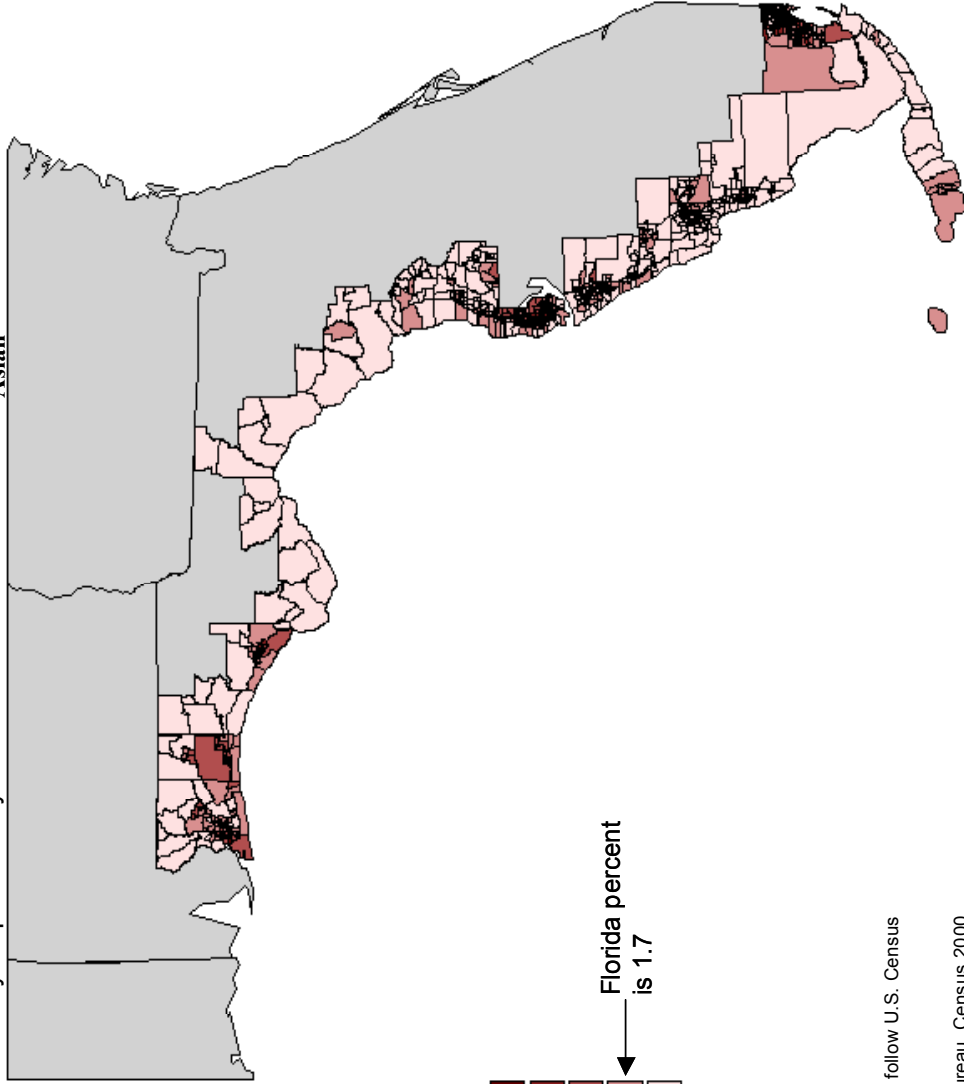
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Florida Coastal Counties

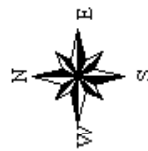
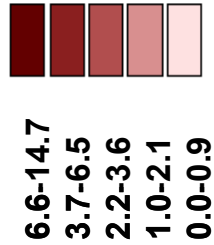
Percent of Population, 2000

One Race:
Asian*

Minority Population by Census Tract



People indicating exactly one race, Asian, as a percent of total population by census tract



*Racial and ethnic categories follow U.S. Census Bureau nomenclature

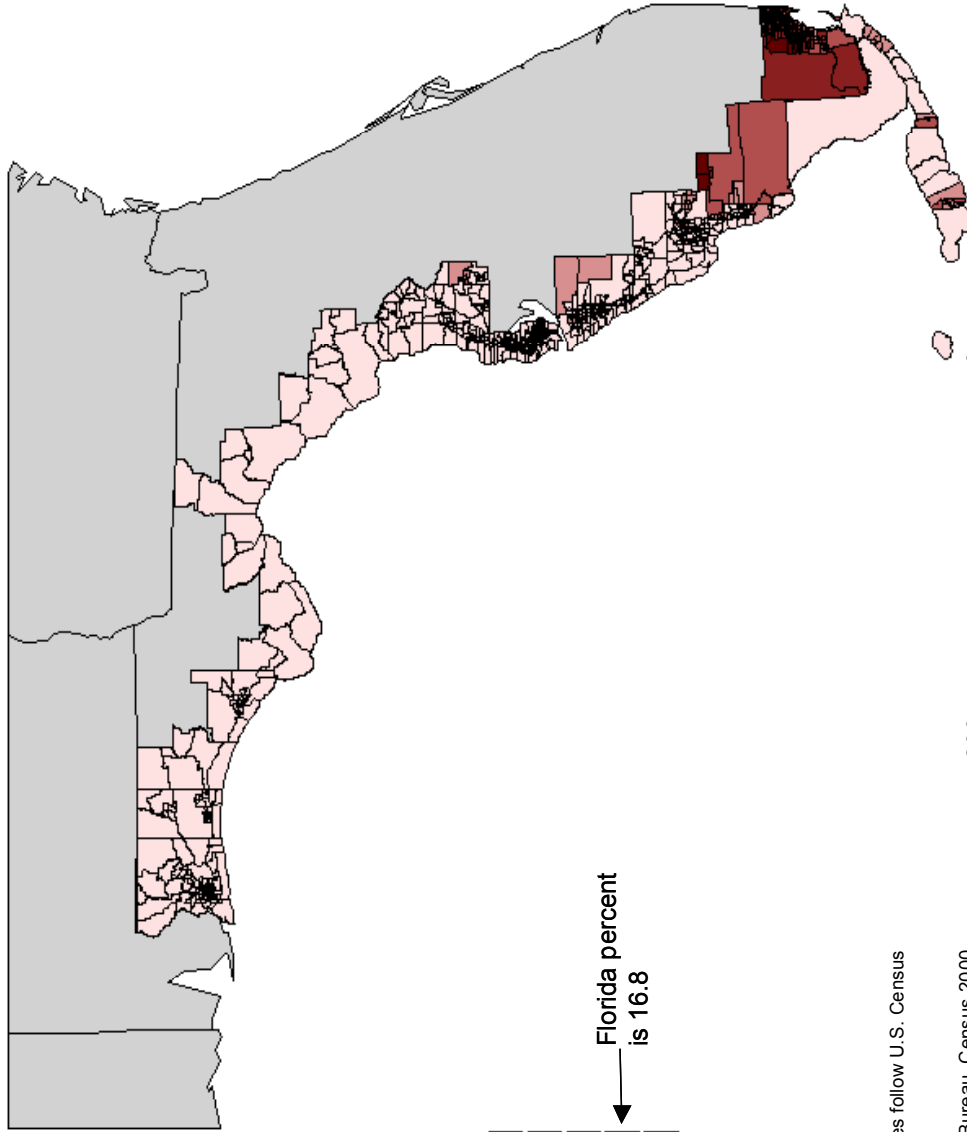
Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Redistricting Data (PL 94-171) Summary File



Florida Coastal Counties

Percent of Population, 2000
Hispanic or Latino Origin
All Races*

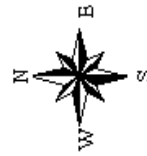
Minority Population by Census Tract



All races
Hispanic or
Latino population,
as a percent of
total population
by census tract

71.6-95.4
44.9-71.5
24.1-44.8
10.0-24.0
0.0-9.9

Florida percent
is 16.8



*Racial and ethnic categories follow U.S. Census Bureau nomenclature
Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Redistricting Data (PL 94-171) Summary File

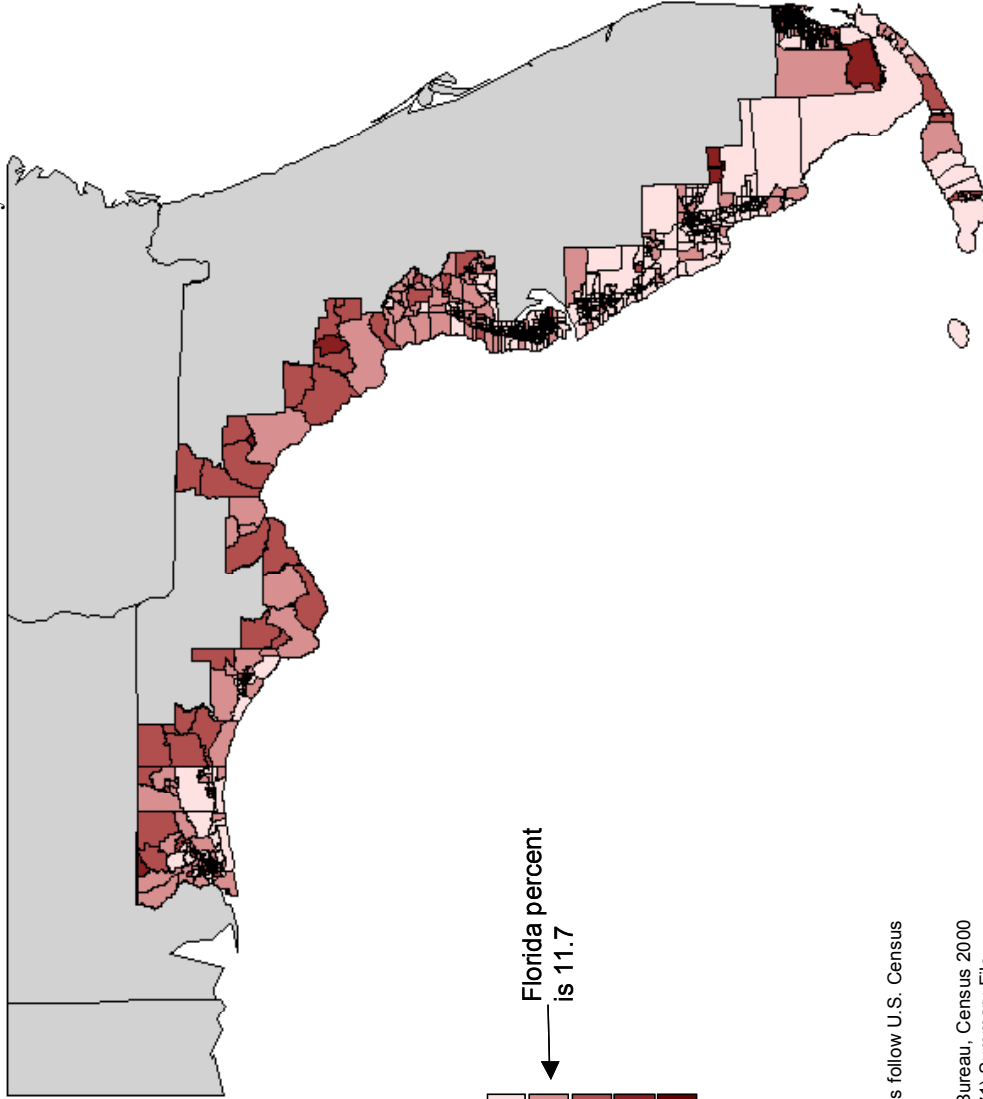
200 Miles
0
200 Miles

Florida Coastal Counties

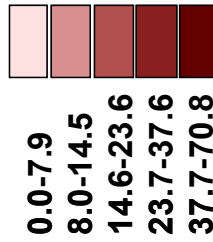
Percent of Total Households, 2000

Households with Income Below the Poverty Level*

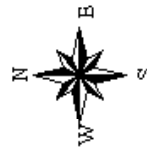
Household Poverty by Census Tract



Household income below poverty level as a percent of total households by census tract



Florida percent is 11.7



*Racial and ethnic categories follow U.S. Census Bureau nomenclature

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Redistricting Data (PL 94-171) Summary File

200 Miles

200

0

Appendix 2-B

Bibliography
of Secondary Literature
on
Minority/Low-Income Populations
along the
Gulf of Mexico

Natalie Bodin
Robin Breeland
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Researchers

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September 2002

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The Department of the Interior Mission

As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering sound use of our land and water resources; protecting our fish, wildlife, and biological diversity; preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places; and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The Department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to ensure that their development is in the best interests of all our people by encouraging stewardship and citizen participation in their care. The Department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.



The Minerals Management Service Mission

As a bureau of the Department of the Interior, the Minerals Management Service's (MMS) primary responsibilities are to manage the mineral resources located on the Nation's Outer Continental Shelf (OCS), collect revenue from the Federal OCS and onshore Federal and Indian lands, and distribute those revenues.

Moreover, in working to meet its responsibilities, the **Offshore Minerals Management Program** administers the OCS competitive leasing program and oversees the safe and environmentally sound exploration and production of our Nation's offshore natural gas, oil and other mineral resources. The MMS **Minerals Revenue Management** meets its responsibilities by ensuring the efficient, timely and accurate collection and disbursement of revenue from mineral leasing and production due to Indian tribes and allottees, States and the U.S. Treasury.

The MMS strives to fulfill its responsibilities through the general guiding principles of: (1) being responsive to the public's concerns and interests by maintaining a dialogue with all potentially affected parties and (2) carrying out its programs with an emphasis on working to enhance the quality of life for all Americans by lending MMS assistance and expertise to economic development and environmental protection.