

# IDS in the US: National vs. Community Analysis?

## Introduction

- There is an increase in the frequency of discussing indigenous data sovereignty and data governance globally.
- However, many of the points made in favor of IDS protocols in the USA draw from the same issues that effect many communities.
- Current visualizations and mapping techniques that influence policy automatically assert that tribal communities fall under the categorization of a disadvantaged, yet they do not consider the severity of a disadvantaged community.

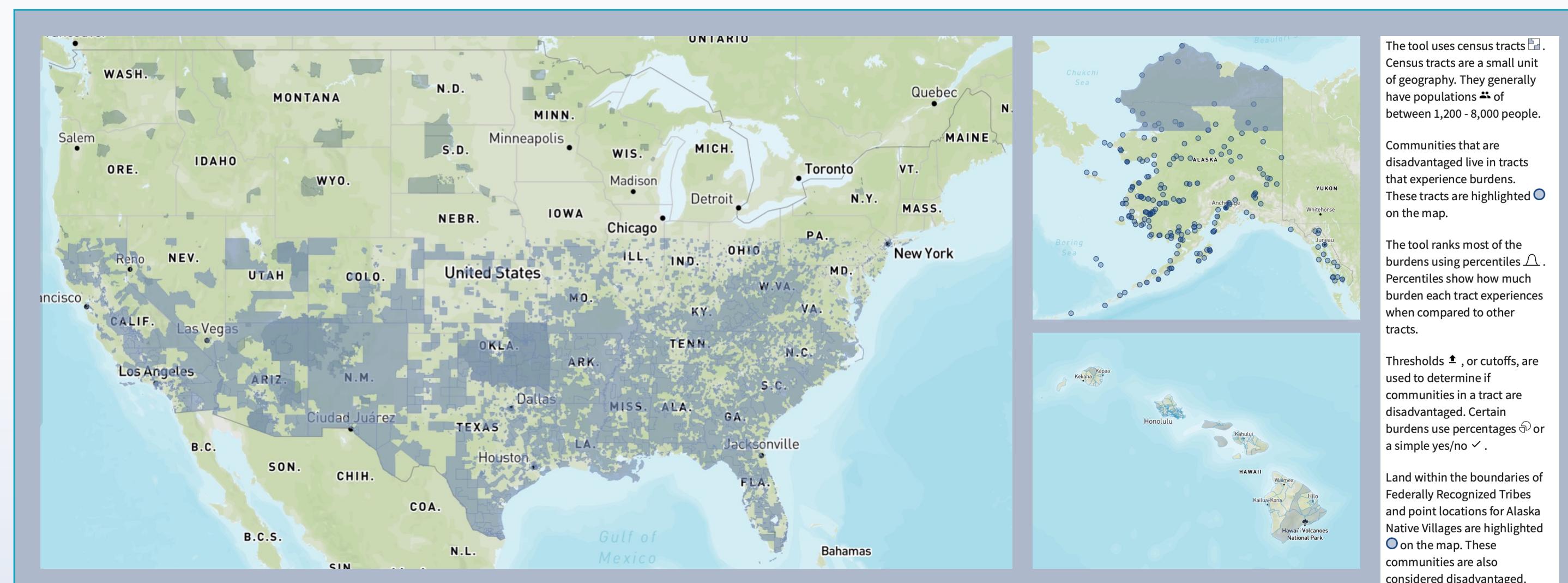
### Federal Defining Disadvantaged Communities (DACs) Tools

Tool #1: Energy Justice Mapping Tool	U.S. Department of Energy (DOE)	• Energy
Tool #2: Transportation Disadvantaged Census Tracts	U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT)	• Transportation
Tool #3: Electric Vehicle (EV) Charging Justice40 Map Tool	National Electric Vehicle Infrastructure (NEVI) Program	• Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure (Transportation + Energy)
Tool #4: Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool (CEJST) - BETA	White House Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ)	• Climate change • Clean energy and energy efficiency • Clean transit • Affordable and sustainable housing • Reduction and remediation of legacy pollution • Critical clean water and wastewater infrastructure • Health burdens • Training and workforce development

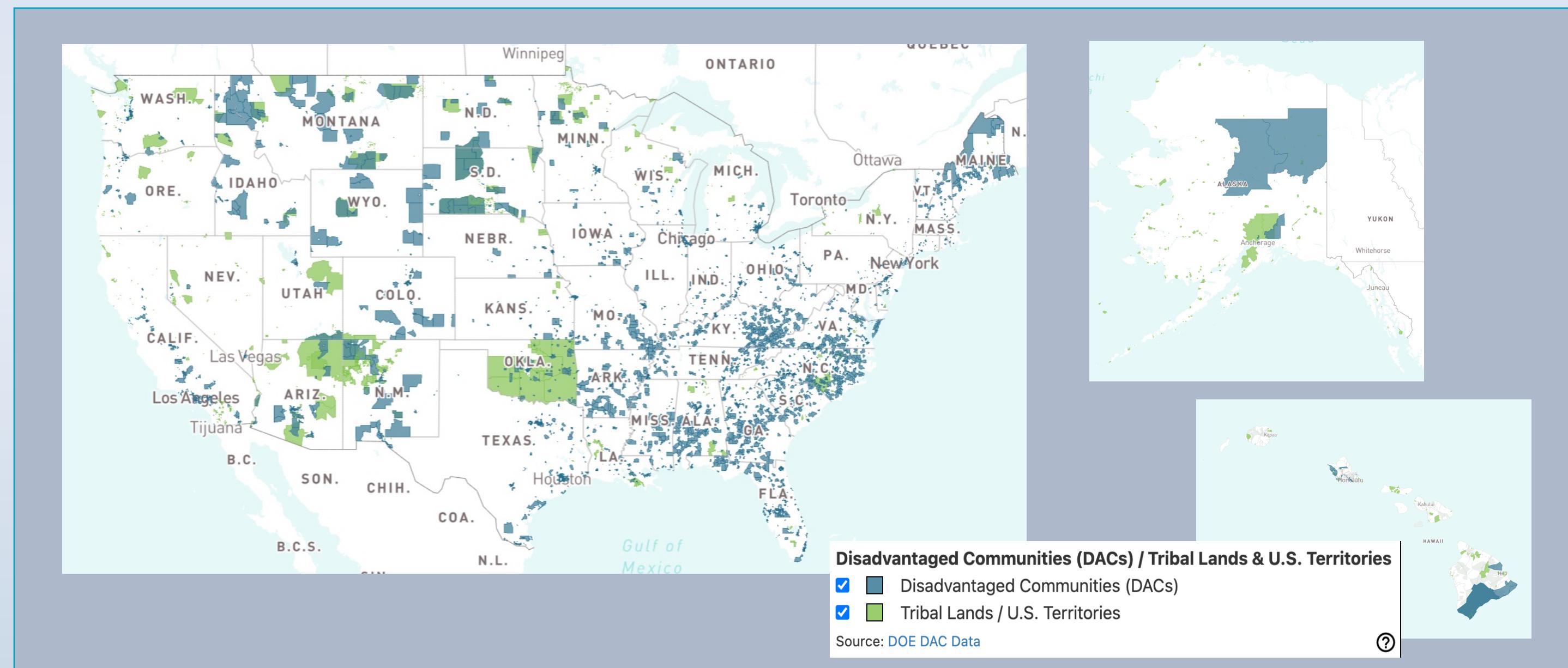
- Objective: This project uses data from CEJST, DAC, census, etc. to reformat the visualizations to instead show a ranked DAC categorization rather than a DAC categorization that is based on a Boolean system.

- Arguments for IDS include:
  1. Cultural Preservation
  2. Historical misuse of data by government agencies which has also not been fully acknowledged
  3. Self-determination

## CEJST AND DOE DAC Maps



- CEJST: Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool
- Categorized disadvantaged communities based on tribal status or threshold for socioeconomic, environmental, or income burdens.



- To be considered a DAC, a census tract must rank in the 80th percentile of the cumulative sum of the 36 burden indicators and have at least 30% of households classified as low-income.

## Challenges and Limitations

1. Accessing relevant and accurate data for disadvantaged communities.
2. Navigating ethical concerns surrounding data collection and privacy.
3. Address the challenges associated with incorporating protocols into existing data governance frameworks and policy structures.

## Methodology

1. Data Collection: Gather data from CEJST (Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool), DAC (Disadvantaged Communities), census, and other relevant sources.
2. Data Analysis: Analyze the collected data to determine the categorization and severity of disadvantaged communities, including indigenous populations.
3. Visualization Enhancement: Develop a new visualization approach that presents a ranked DAC categorization for indigenous communities.
4. Comparison: Compare the traditional Boolean-based DAC categorization with the ranked DAC categorization to highlight the discrepancies and the impact on policy-making.

## Challenges and Considerations

- Explore the effects of implementing indigenous data sovereignty, self-determination, and cultural preservation.
- Encourage collaboration between indigenous communities, data scientists, policymakers, and researchers to ensure that IDS protocols address the unique needs and aspirations of indigenous populations and that new protocols are made to address high risk DAC zones.

