Rasters such as those for toxic release sites were created through the following procedure:

(For TRI data) The CSV files for washington state toxic releases were read into shapefiles, then given 1 mile buffers in arcmap.

(For other) a 1 mile buffer was established around each relevant feature (for roads, these buffers were dissolved together for a given road).

Those buffers which intersected the blockgroups in and immediately bordering Tacoma were then extracted to new shapefiles.

A ‘Score’ field was added to establish the initial buffer value of one such feature.

Each individual feature in these shapefiles was split (using the split tool) into its own unique shapefile.

Each result shapefile was converted to a raster with its value set to its score attribute, cell size of 42.

Cell statistics (ArcGIS desktop) was used to generate a raster that summed the local value of all rasters produced from a given feature into a single raster output file

NoData values were corrected to zero using the following expression in the raster calculator: Con(IsNull([raster in question]), 0, [raster in question] with inspiration from <https://community.esri.com/t5/python-questions/sum-6-000-rasters-python-script/td-p/556465>