Pick one of the following screening and mapping tools.

- <u>EJSCREEN Version 2.0Links to an external site.</u>: The purpose of this tool is to help the public access and use demographic and environmental information. Getting started:
 - Click the link on the right side of the page that allows you to "Explore EPA's environmental justice screening and mapping tool."
 - Click the "Pollution and Sources" ribbon on the left of the map, and then click any of the pollution types (the first pollution type is "Particulate Matter 2.5"). If a heat map doesn't show up, give it a moment to load. Zooming over a smaller region reduces the lag.
 - This map shows you percentile metrics of a census region's score on the pollutant you selected.
 - If you're unsure what an indicator represents, check out <u>this</u> webpage.Links to an external site. to look up the indicator. Note that the EJ "indexes" are composite statistics that combine demographic and environmental information into one number.
- <u>AirToxScreenLinks to an external site</u>.: The purpose of this tool is to provide summary information on toxic air emissions nationwide. Users can select regions of interest by filling in the "zoom" fields at top. The tool displays air toxics across region, total emissions, and air toxics source by specific facility. Note that emissions are often estimated rather than measured directly. To get started:
 - Click on the map at the right-hand side of the screen to zoom to the tool. If you have any trouble working with the tool, you may also want to watch the tutorial videoLinks to an external site..
 - Pick a year among the ribbons at the top. I recommend selecting 2018 because 2019 takes longer to load and displays similar information.
 - Once the map starts to load, you can explore different regions and see the types of hazardous air pollutants that are being released in the area.
 - By clicking on the facilities tab on the bottom right, you can see the specific polluting facilities in your selected area.
- <u>Climate and Environmental Justice Screening Tool</u>. The purpose of this tool is to help policymakers identify over-burdened areas that should receive no less than 40% of specific federal investments as part of the <u>Justice40</u> <u>initiative</u>. Getting started:

- The link directs you to a map of the entire United States. Gray census tracts are those identified as marginalized, underserved, or over-burdened by pollution.
- Read more on <u>the methodology page</u> about the eight indicators that are used to identify over-burdened communities.
- Zoom in on any specific region and click on a gray census tract.
- A ribbon on the right presents information about the census tract reflecting the area's percentile ranking for each environmental indicator of interest.

Instructions for this assignment: Play around with the tool you picked. Explore different regions of interest to you, such as your home, where your friends and family might live, or where you think you'd like to move after university. Check out the many environmental indicators available. Think about how you might apply this information in your life or in public policy.

Next, write at least one paragraph reflecting on any part of the screening tool you selected. You might consider writing about new information that you learned, pollution hotspots that jumped out to you, pollution types or regions that speak to your personal experience, or how this tool fits within our class material on regulatory instruments. You could even describe shortcomings in the tool such as information it doesn't convey (or conveys without clarity). Feel free to be creative in your reflection post—alternative submission types such as photography, journalism pieces, etc., are welcome.

NOTE: You're welcome to pick a different screening tool of interest (for example, the <u>TRI Toxics Tracker Links to an external site.</u> allows users to browse Toxic Release Inventory sites across cities or using your address, but it is somewhat less easy to use). Screening tools in other countries are also very welcome.