1.0 list of disadvantaged communities



The 1.0 communities list contains information about census tracts across all U.S. states, the District of Columbia, U.S. territories, and lands of Federally Recognized Tribes that have been identified as disadvantaged by the 1.0 version of the Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool.

The tool provides important information by identifying communities that experience high burdens. These communities are considered disadvantaged. This information will be used for the <u>Justice40 Initiative</u>.

The current version of the tool is 1.0. The tool will be regularly updated based on research, feedback, and the availability of new datasets.

How to use the list

The Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool uses census tracts. Census tracts are small units of geography. Census tracts are generally between 1,200 to 8,000 people. Census tract boundaries for statistical areas are determined by the U.S. Census Bureau once every ten years. The tool utilizes the census tract boundaries from 2010. This was chosen because many of the data sources in the tool currently use the 2010 census boundaries.

The spreadsheets available for download from the tool list the unique codes for census tracts across the U.S. states and territories.

For reference, the current version of the draft communities list is v1.0. Updated versions will be made available when the next version of the Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool is released.

Agencies should ensure that they either use the CEJST website directly or download the data on disadvantaged communities directly from the CEJST website. Agencies should not, for instance, use information obtained through an alternative ArcGIS server. This is an important step to ensure that they do not risk using a list of communities that is outdated or inaccurate.

If you have further questions or feedback regarding data and tool usability, please email: <u>Screeningtool-Support@omb.eop.gov</u>.

Methodology (v1.0)

Under the current methodology, communities will be considered disadvantaged:

If they are in census tracts that meet the thresholds for at least one of the tool's categories of burden, or If they are on land within the boundaries of Federally Recognized Tribes

Census tracts that are surrounded by tracts that are identified as disadvantaged and meet an adjusted low income threshold are also considered disadvantaged.

Things of note



(!)

Not all the data used in CEJST are available or used for all U.S. territories.

Puerto Rico: The data used for Puerto Rico are from all relevant and available fields in the energy, housing, legacy pollution, transportation, and workforce development categories. The following data are used: low income, projected flood risk, energy cost, lack of indoor plumbing, lead paint, housing cost, proximity to hazardous waste facilities, proximity to Superfund or National Priorities List (NPL) sites, proximity to Risk Management Plan (RMP) facilities, diesel particulate matter exposure, traffic proximity and volume, underground storage tanks and releases, wastewater discharge, low median income, poverty, unemployment, and high school education. Linguistic isolation was removed for Puerto Rico based on feedback received during the beta period.

American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands: For these U.S. territories, the tool uses the following data: unemployment, poverty, low median income, and high school education. These burdens are in the workforce development category.

Tribal Nations

To respect Tribal sovereignty and self-government and to fulfill Federal trust and treaty responsibilities to Tribal Nations, lands of Federally Recognized Tribes are designated as disadvantaged on the map. Alaska Native Villages are included as point locations that are smaller than a census tract. In many instances, census tracts and Tribal lands have different boundaries.

! Thresholds, percentiles, percents, and Yes / No burdens

The 1.0 version of the Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool uses thresholds in most cases to identify whether a census tract is disadvantaged. Each threshold consists of an environmental, climate, or other burden and the associated socioeconomic burden.

Most of the datasets that are used for the thresholds are percentiles. Percentiles reflect the distribution of a variable from the 0th percentile, meaning the lowest score on a given scale, to the 100th percentile, meaning the highest score on a given scale. A burden that lists a census tract as "77th percentile" means that this census tract has a higher measurement on this burden than 77% of all other census tracts.

Each threshold has a cutoff value. The census tract must be above the 90th percentile in most cases.

For the high school education burden, the tool uses percents. This shows the share of the burden that the tract experiences. The abandoned mine land, Formally Used Defense Sites, and historic underinvestment burdens show a simple yes or no.

1.0 communities methodology



Communities are **identified as disadvantaged** by the 1.0 version of the tool if they are located in census tracts that meet the thresholds for at least one of the tool's categories of burden below:

Climate change

Are at or above the 90th percentile for expected agriculture loss rate OR expected building loss rate OR expected population loss rate OR projected future flood risk OR projected future wildfire risk

AND are at or above the 65th percentile for low income

Health

Are at or above the 90th percentile for asthma OR diabetes OR heart disease OR low life expectancy

AND are at or above the 65th percentile for low income

Legacy pollution

Have at least one abandoned mine land OR Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS) OR are at or above the 90th percentile for proximity to hazardous waste facilities OR proximity to Superfund (National Priorities List (NPL)) sites OR proximity to Risk Management Plan (RMP) facilities

AND are at or above the 65th percentile for low income

Water and wastewater

Are at or above the 90th percentile for underground storage tanks and releases OR wastewater discharge

AND are at or above the 65th percentile for low income

Energy

Are at or above the 90th percentile for energy cost OR PM 2.5 in the air

AND are at or above the 65th percentile for low income

Housing

Experienced historic underinvestment OR at or above the 90th percentile for housing cost OR lack of green space OR lack of indoor plumbing OR lead paint

AND are at or above the 65th percentile for low income

Transportation

Are at or above the 90th percentile for diesel particulate matter exposure OR transportation barriers OR traffic proximity and volume

AND are at or above the 65th percentile for low income

Workforce development

Are at or above the 90th percentile for linguistic isolation OR low median income OR poverty OR unemployment

AND fewer than 10% of people ages 25 or older have a high school education (i.e. graduated with a high school diploma)



The datasets used in the 1.0 version of the Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool come from a variety of sources and were selected based on relevance and availability. The tool relies on publicly available, nationally consistent data on income, education, environment, climate, health, and other burdens.

| Dataset | Description | Used for | Source | Available for |
|--------------------------------------|--|--|---|--|
| Low income | People in households where income is less than or equal to twice the federal poverty level, not including students enrolled in higher ed | All categories except for workforce development | Census Bureau's <u>American</u> <u>Community Survey</u> from 2015-1019 | All U.S. states, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico |
| Expected agriculture loss rate | Economic loss to agricultural value resulting from natural hazards each year | Climate change category | Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) <u>National Risk Index</u> from 2014-2021 | All U.S. states and the District of Columbia |
| Expected building loss rate | Economic loss to building value resulting from natural hazards each year | Climate change category | Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) <u>National Risk Index</u> from 2014-2021 | All U.S. states and the District of Columbia |
| Expected population loss rate | Fatalities and injuries resulting from natural hazards each year | Climate change category | Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) <u>National Risk Index</u> from 2014-2021 | All U.S. states and the District of Columbia |
| NEW Projected flood risk | Projected risk to properties at projected from floods from tides, rain, riverine and storm surges within 30 years | Climate change category | First Street Foundation's Climate Risk Data Access from 2022 | All U.S. states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico |
| NEW Projected wildfire risk | Projected risk to properties from wildfire from fire fuels, weather, humans, and fire movement within 30 years | Climate change category | First Street Foundation's Climate Risk Data Access from 2022 | All contiguous U.S. states and the District of Columbia |
| Energy cost | Average annual energy costs divided by household income | Energy category | Department of Energy (DOE)'s <u>LEAD Tool</u> from 2018 | All U.S. states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico |
| PM2.5 in the air | Level of inhalable particles, 2.5 micrometers or smaller | Energy category | Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)'s Office of Air and Radiation's (OAR) fusion of model and monitor data from 2017 as compiled by EPA's EJScreen, sourced from EPA National Air Toxics Assessment (NATA) and the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) traffic data | All U.S. states and the District of Columbia |



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| Dataset | Description | Used for | Source | Available for |
|---|---|--------------------|--|--|
| Asthma | Share of people who have been told they have asthma | Health category | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) PLACES data from 2016 - 2019 | All U.S. states and the District of Columbia |
| Diabetes | Share of people ages 18 years and older who have diabetes other than diabetes during pregnancy | Health category | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) PLACES data from 2016 - 2019 | All U.S. states and the District of Columbia |
| Heart disease | Share of people ages 18 years and older who have been told they have heart disease | Health category | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) PLACES data from 2016 - 2019 | All U.S. states and the District of Columbia |
| Low life expectancy | Average number of years a person can expect to live | Health category | Center for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) U.S. Small-Area Life Expectancy Estimates Project (USALEEP) from 2010 - 2015 | All U.S. states and the District of Columbia |
| NEW Historic under- investment | Census tracts with historically high barriers to accessing home loans | Housing category | National Community Reinvestment Coalition (NCRC) <u>dataset of formerly</u> redlined areas using <u>digitized maps</u> from the Home Owners Loan Corporation (HOLC) from 2010 | Metro areas of U.S. that were graded by the Home Owners' Loan Corporation |
| Housing cost | Share of households making less than 80% of the area median family income and spending more than 30% of income on housing | Housing category | Department of Housing & Urban Development's (HUD) Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy dataset from 2014 - 2018 | All U.S. states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico |
| NEW Lack of green space | Share of non-crop land covered with artificial materials like concrete or pavement | Housing category | Data from Multi- Resolution Land Characteristics (MRLC) consortium; data analysis provided by The Trust for Public Lands and American Forests Percent Developed Imperviousness (CONUS) from 2019 | Contiguous lower 48 U.S. states and the District of Columbia |



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| Dataset | Description | Used for | Source | Available for |
|--|--|---------------------------------|---|---|
| NEW Lack of indoor plumbing | Share of homes without indoor kitchens or plumbing | Housing category | Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)'s <u>Comprehensive</u> <u>Housing Affordability</u> <u>Strategy (CHAS) data</u> from 2014-2018 | All U.S. states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico |
| Lead paint | Share of homes that are likely to have lead paint | Housing category | Census Bureau's <u>American</u> <u>Community Survey</u> from 2015 - 2019 | All U.S. states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico |
| NEW Abandoned mine land | Presence of one or more abandoned mine land within the tract | Legacy pollution category | Department of the Interior's (DOI) <u>Abandoned Mine</u> <u>Land Inventory System</u> (e-AMLIS) from 2017 | All U.S. states and the District of Columbia |
| NEW Formerly Used Defense Sites | Presence one or more Formerly Used Defense Site within the tract | Legacy pollution category | U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' <u>Formerly Used</u> <u>Defense Sites (FUDS</u>) from 2019 | All U.S. states and the District of Columbia |
| Proximity to hazardous waste facilities | Count of hazardous waste facilities within 5 kilometers | Legacy pollution category | Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) <u>Treatment</u> , <u>Storage</u> , and <u>Disposal</u> <u>Facilities (TSDF) data</u> from 2020 calculated from EPA's RCRA database as compiled by EPA's EJScreen | All U.S. states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico |
| Proximity to Superfund sites | Count of proposed or listed Superfund (or National Priorities List (NPL)) sites within 5 kilometers | Legacy pollution category | Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) <u>CERCLIS</u> <u>database</u> from 2020 as compiled by EPA's EJScreen | All U.S. states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico |
| Proximity to Risk Management Plan (NPL) facilities | Count of Risk Management Plan (RMP) facilities within 5 kilometers | Legacy pollution category | Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) <u>RMP</u> <u>database</u> from 2020 as compiled by EPA's EJScreen | All U.S. states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico |



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| Dataset | Description | Used for | Source | Available for |
|---|--|--------------------------------------|--|--|
| Diesel particulate matter exposure | Amount of diesel exhaust in the air | Transportation category | Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) <u>National Air</u> <u>Toxics Assessment (NATA)</u> from 2014 as compiled by EPA's EJScreen | All U.S. states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico |
| NEW Transportation barriers | Average relative cost and time spent on transportation | Transportation category | Department of Transportation's (DOT) transportation access disadvantage from 2022 | All U.S. states and the District of Columbia |
| Traffic proximity and volume | Count of vehicles at major roads within 500 meters | Transportation category | Department of Transportation's (DOT) traffic data from 2017 as compiled by EPA's EJScreen | All U.S. states the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico |
| NEW Underground storage tanks and releases | Formula of the density of leaking underground storage tanks and number of all active underground storage tanks within 1500 feet of the census tract boundaries | Water and wastewater category | Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) <u>UST Finder</u> from 2021 as compiled by EPA's EJScreen | All U.S. states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico |
| Wastewater discharge | Modeled toxic concentrations at parts of streams within 500 meters | Water and wastewater category | Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) <u>Risk-</u> Screening Environmental <u>Indicators (RSEI) model</u> from 2020 as compiled by EPA's EJScreen | All U.S. states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico |
| Linguistic isolation | Share of households where no one over age 14 speaks English very well | Workforce development category | Census Bureau's <u>American</u> <u>Community Survey</u> from 2015 - 2019 | All U.S. states and the District of Columbia |
| Low median Income | Comparison of median income in the tract to median incomes in the area | Workforce development category | Census Bureau's <u>American</u> <u>Community Survey</u> from 2015 - 2019 | All U.S. states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico |
| | | | Census Bureau's <u>American</u> <u>Community Survey</u> from 2010 | American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands |



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| Dataset | Description | Used for | Source | Available for |
|--------------------------|--|--|---|---|
| Poverty | Share of people in households where the income is at or below 100% of the Federal poverty level | Workforce development category | Census Bureau's <u>American</u> <u>Community Survey</u> from 2015 - 2019 Census Bureau's <u>American</u> | All U.S. states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico |
| | | | Community Survey from 2010 | Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands |
| Unemployment | Number of unemployed people as a part of the labor force | Workforce development category | Census Bureau's <u>American</u> <u>Community Survey</u> from 2015 - 2019 | All U.S. states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico |
| | | | Census Bureau's <u>American</u> <u>Community Survey</u> from 2010 | American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands |
| High school education | Percent of people ages 25 years or older whose high school education is less than a high school diploma | Workforce development category | Census Bureau's <u>American</u> <u>Community Survey</u> from 2015 - 2019 Census Bureau's <u>American</u> | All U.S. states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico |
| - | | | Community Survey from 2010 | Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands |
| NEW Tribal lands | The Land Area Representation (LAR) dataset depicts the exterior extent of a Federal Indian land area | Identifying lands of Federally Recognized Tribes | Bureau of Indian Affairs' Land Area Representation (LAR) dataset from 2018 | Federally Recognized Tribes, including Alaska Native villages |