Federal Mapping Tools	Agency	What is it used for?	What are the indicators related to water?	Includes Race/ethnicity as an indicator?	Other notes
EJ SCREEN 2.0	US EPA	"To better meet the Agency's responsibilities related to the protection of public health and the environment." Used when considering environmental justice in certain situations, but explicitly NOT used <u>"as a means to</u> <u>identify or label an area as an</u> <u>"EJ community"" or to</u> <u>measure cumulative impacts.</u>	Waste water facility proximity, count of leaking underground storage tanks, wastewater discharge concentration	Yes, includes People of color as the percent of individuals in a block group who list their racial status as a race other than white along and/or list their ethnicity as Hispanic or Latino.	EJ SCREEN's 2.0 version was released in early 2022. EPA hosts trainings on how to use the tool.
<u>Climate and Economic</u> Justice Screening Tool	Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ)	"The purpose of the tool is to help Federal agencies identify disadvantaged communities that are marginalized, underserved, and overburdened by pollution. The current version of the tool provides socioeconomic, environmental, health and climate information to inform decisions that may affect these communities."	Proximity to wastewater discharge	No, does not include race/ethnicity as an indicator. Communities are identified as disadvantaged according to percentile related to environmental indicators (such as legacy pollution) and socio-economic indicators based on low-income percentile and higher ed enrollment rate and/or high school degree attainment rate.	Created under the direction of Executive Order 14008, with the aim of informing the Justice40 Initiative. Currently in public beta form. The too's code is open source and the public can contribute data to it. 7 key areas are: climate change, clean energy and energy efficiency, clean transit, affordable and sustainable housing, training and workforce development, remediation and reduction of legacy pollution, and the development of critical clean water infrastructure.
<u>How's My Waterway?</u>	US EPA	Provides the general public with information about the condition of their local waters.	Three scales: Community, State, and National. At the Community scale, data includes water quality in your local watershed: -Information on swimming, eating fish and aquatic life. -Restoration and protection efforts. -Permitted discharger information. -Identified Issues (impairments and discharge violations). -Local drinking water information. -Water monitoring information. State: -Information about a state's water program. -Summaries of specific water assessments. -A state-wide survey of water quality where available. -State drinking water metrics. National: -The quality of water resources nationwide and their main challenges. -National drinking water information and metrics.	On the map, it is possible to add demographic indicators (select the layers icon, click 'demographic indicators.' "Percent people of color" is an option.	
State-level Mapping Tools	Agency	What is it used for?	What are the indicators related to water?	Includes Race/ethnicity as an indicator?	Other notes
<u>CalEnviroScreen 4.0</u>	California Office of Environmental Health Hazard (OEHH)	Used to help identify California communities that are disproportionately burdened by multiple sources of pollution.	Improved indicators in CalEnviroScrean include "improved methods to select contaminants evaluated from data on water quality and improvements to water system service areas used in calculating the Drinking Water Contaminants indicator." They also added data on dairies and feedlots to the Groundwater Threats indicators.	Yes, race/ethnicity analysis is available, though it's not directly included as a population characteristic in the tool: population characteristics include asthma, cardiovascular disease, low birth weight, education, housing burden, linguistic isolation, poverty, and unemployment. <u>Analysis of race/ethnicity and CalEnivroScreen 4.0 Scores</u>	Overall scores are calculated from "pollution burden" and "population characteristic" indicators. "Pollution burden represents the potential exposures to pollutants and the adverse environmental conditions caused by pollution"

Illinois EPA EJ Start	Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA)	Determines environmental justice areas- sites and facilities within potential EJ areas are subject to further review.	The map only includes minority and low-income data from the US Census American Community Survey.	Yes, includes "minority" as the percentage of individuals in a block group who list their racial/ethnic status as all people other than non- Hispanic white-alone individuals.	
Massachusetts Environmental Justice Population Data	Massachusetts Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs	Identifies "environmental justice neighborhoods" across the state.	This GIS layer only looks at demographic information, but MassGIS data layers also include conservation and environmental data, including MassDEP water quality monitoring stations, stream-gaging stations, and other information such as the location of ground water discharge permits.	Yes, includes percentage of Block Group population identified as minority and percentage of population identified as white alone. MA defines a neighborhood as an EJ community if one or more criteria are true: 1. The annual median household income is not more than 65 per cent of the statewide annual median household income; 2. People of color comprise 40 per cent or more of the population; 3. 25 per cent or more of households lack English language proficiency; or 4. minorities comprise 25 per cent or more of the population and the annual median household income of the municipality in which the neighborhood is located does not exceed 150 per cent of the statewide annual median household income.	
Minnesota Areas of Concern for Environmental Justice	Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA)	Used to identify EJ communities to "evaluate the potential for disproportionate adverse impacts and ensure meaningful community engagement" as outlined in <u>MPCA's EJ</u> <u>Framework</u> .	The map includes information from "What's in my Neighborhood" on sites and facilities, including stormwater and water quality.	Yes, includes race. Uses three criteria to identify communities (census tracts) that may be at risk of disproportionate adverse impacts. 1. At least 40% of people reported income less than 185% of federal poverty level. 2. 50% or more people of color 3. Federal recognized tribal areas.	
NJ Environmental Justice Mapping Tool	New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP)	To identify overburdened communities.	It does not currently include indicators for environmental/public health stressors, although the state's EJ law does define those stressors- including point-sources of water pollution and combined sewer overflows.	Yes, includes race/ethnicity. Overburdened communities are defined as any census block in which "(1) at least 35 percent of the households qualify as low-income households (at or below twice the poverty threshold as determined by the United States Census Bureau); (2) at least 40 percent of the residents identify as minority or as members of a State recognized tribal community; or (3) at least 40 percent of the households have limited English proficiency (without an adult that speaks English "very well" according to the United States Census Bureau)."	

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NJ Environmental Public Health Tracking Indicators	NJ Department of Health and NJ Department of Environmental Protection	The <u>EPHT Network</u> is designed to serve as an information resource for the public, government officials, health care providers, community organizations, and researchers.	Community Water Systems: Arsenic in Community Water Systems Compliance Disinfection By-Products in Community Water Systems Nitrate in Community Water Systems Perchloroethylene (PCE) in Community Water Systems Radium in Community Water Systems Trichloroethylene (TCE) in Community Water Systems Uranium in Community Water Systems Private Wells: Arsenic in Private Wells Fecal Coliform or E. coli in Private Wells Gross Alpha in Private Wells Mercury in Private Wells Nitrate in Private Wells Private Well Usage Drinking Water Quality (They use self- reported quality of water by residents)	<u>Community dashboards and profile</u> reports allow users to select a New Jersey county or racial/ethnic group of interest to develop reports for that community using NJSHAD indicator report data.		
<u>New York Maps and GIS</u> <u>Tools for Environmental</u> <u>Justice</u>	NYS Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC)	To identify potential environmental justice areas "as a general representation only."	The map is just a GIS layer. DEC has other GIS data that can be added to look at environmental data in conjunction with EJ communities. The Environmental Resource Mapper includes wetlands, streams, rivers, lakes, and ponds with water quality classification.	Yes, includes race. An EJ area may be defined by at least one of these thresholds: 1. At least 52.42% of the population in an urban area reported themselves to be members of minority groups; or 2. At least 26.28% of the population in a rural area reported themselves to be members of minority groups; or 3. At least 22.82% of the population in an urban or rural area had household incomes below the federal poverty level.		
<u>Washington</u> Environmental Health Disparities Map	Washington State Department of Health	Estimates cumulative environmental health impacts	Data on wastewater discharge	Yes, includes data for " people of color " as a sum of all race/ethnicity categories except white/non-Hispanic. "The Washington State Office of Financial Management (OFM) uses mathematical models of births, deaths, and migration to make forecasts based on numbers obtained from the Census Bureau. WTN terms these numbers "estimates" because they are not based on an actual count of people."	Modeled after CalEnviroScreen.	
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