

Connecticut Environmental Justice Screening Tool

Connecticut Environmental Justice Screening Tool:
Environmental Justice for Resilient Pathways
through Geospatial Information

12/1/23

UConn



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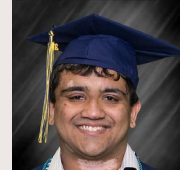


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Outline

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About

The mapping tool aim and goals of the project

02

The Use

How can the mapping tool be used?

03

Applications

Potential of the tool and Limitations

04

Development

The development process and feedback system

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Data & Methods

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06

Demo

Demo of version 2.0

Environmental Justice Screening Tool

Combines environmental and demographic data to highlight areas where **vulnerable populations** may be **disproportionately impacted** by pollution.



The mapping tool aims to



Data Integration

Supplemented with local information and experience



Easy Access

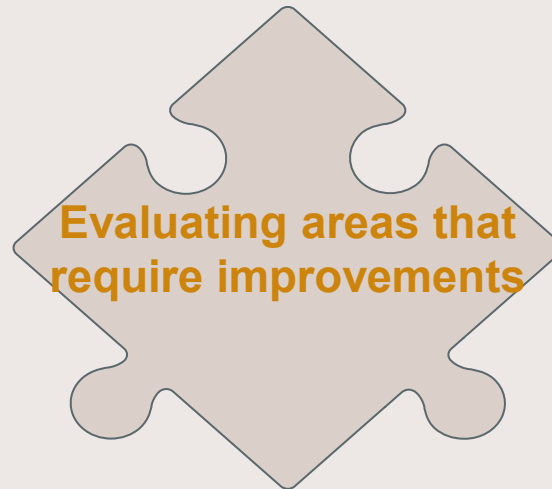
Web-based GIS tool for statewide



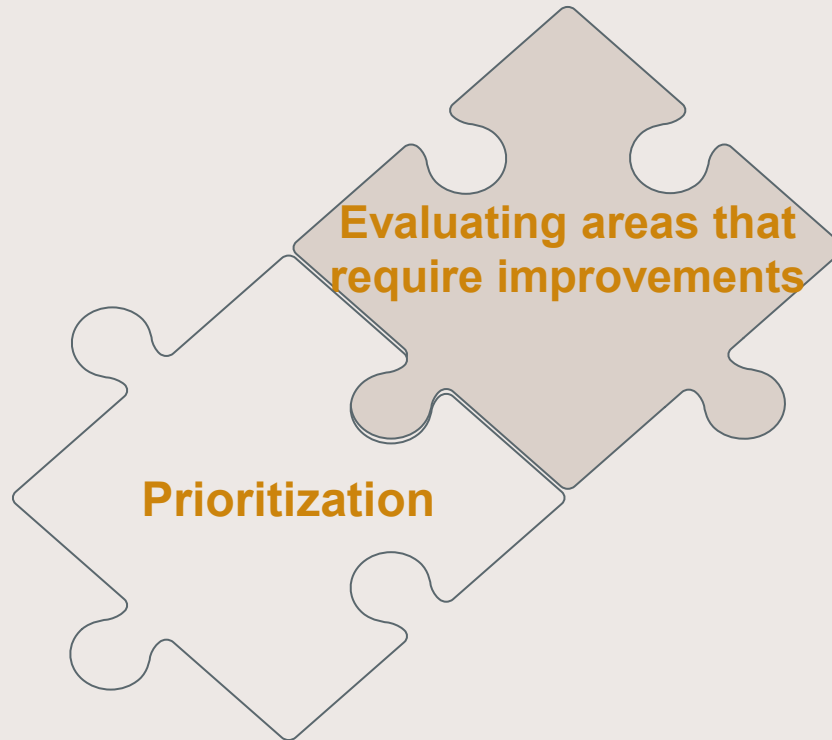
Policy making

The first screening for State, County, and Municipal decision making

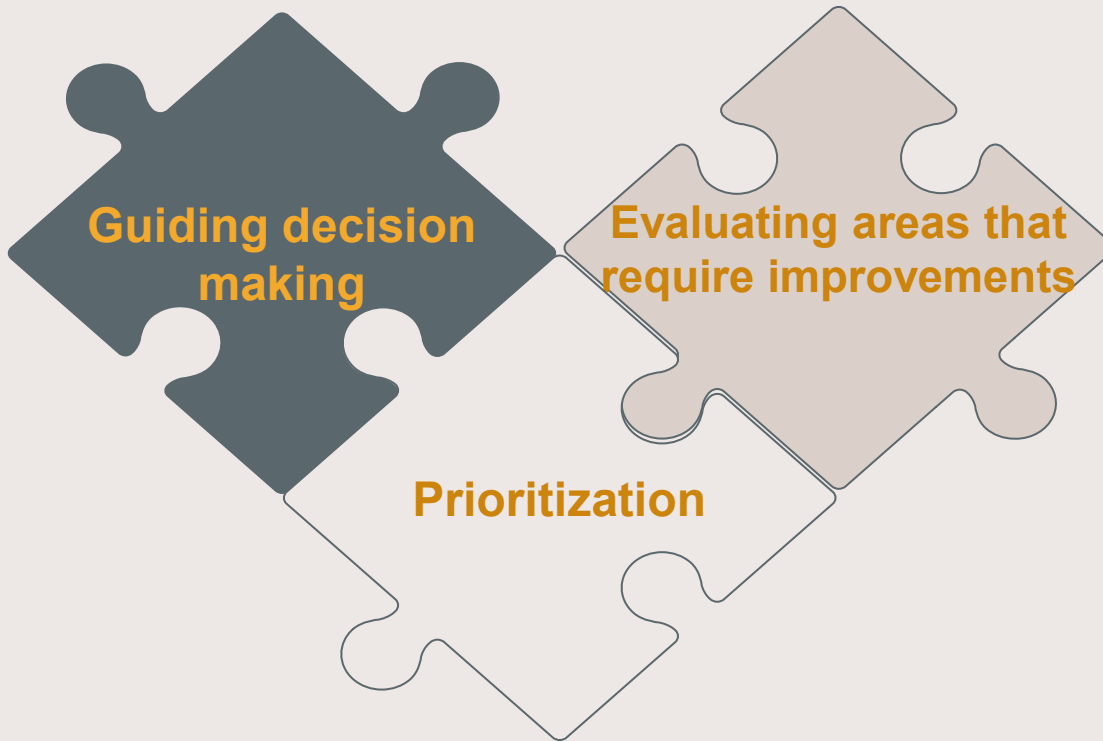
How can you use the tool?



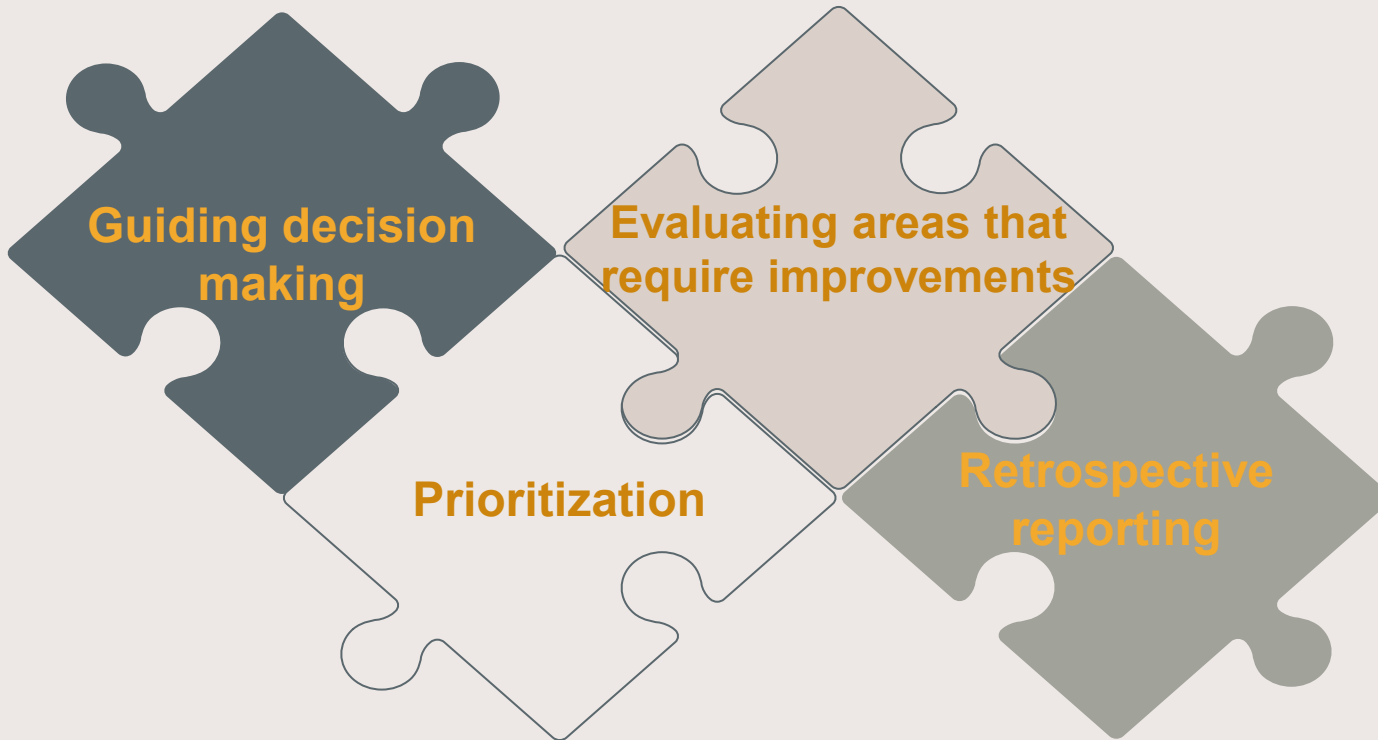
How can you use the tool?



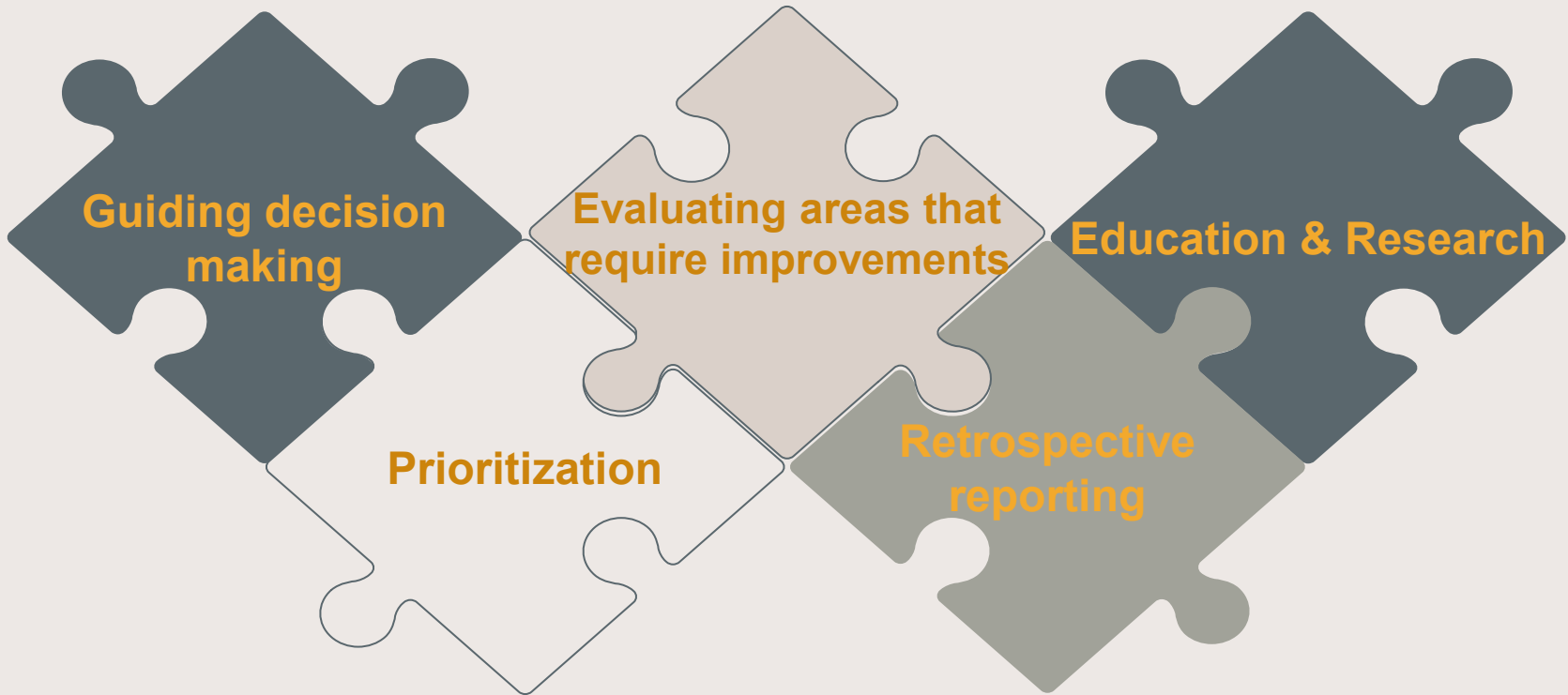
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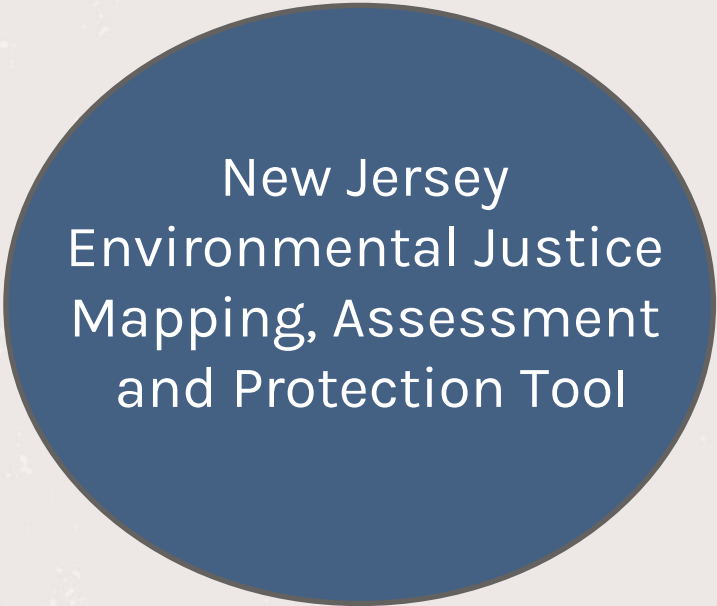
How can you use the tool?



How can you use the tool?



Examples from Other States



New Jersey
Environmental Justice
Mapping, Assessment
and Protection Tool

- Incorporated into rules for implementing New Jersey's EJ Law.
- Informs permitting decisions for new facilities in overburdened communities.
- Identifies overburdened communities and triggers additional assessment of cumulative impact during permitting process.

Examples from Other States



CalEnviroScreen

- Top 25 percent of census tracts in CalEnviroScreen 4.0 are targeted for investment of proceeds from the State's cap-and-trade program.
- Incorporated into grant application criteria for Transformative Climate Communities (TCC) Program.
- Department of Toxic Substance Control uses CalEnviroScreen to prioritize enforcement, complaints, and groundwater investigations.

Examples from Other States



Colorado EnviroScreen

- Informs prioritization of public water system inspections through Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment Safe Drinking Water Program.
- Informs MOU and work plan between Colorado Department of Public Health & Environmental and federal EPA Region 8 regarding compliance and enforcement activities to reduce pollution.

Examples from Other States



Washington
Environmental Health
Disparities Map

- Incorporated into implementation of Washington's Clean Energy Transformation Act, which requires that disproportionately impacted communities must benefit equitably from the transition to a clean energy economy.
- Utilities must identify these communities in the Clean Energy Implementation Plans submitted to the Department of Commerce every 4 years, must describe expected costs/benefits to these communities and how the utility will reduce risks to these communities

The intended use for Connecticut

Prioritizing DEEP and other State agency policy and legislative matters that seek to address env'l inequities

Informing enforcement of environmental regulations

Targeting funding for infrastructure improvements;

Identify communities that qualify within certain funding criteria for state and local government grant applications;

Identifying areas to conduct health assessments and providing health and environmental burdens data;

Provide data to support local planning and zoning efforts;

Ensure adaptation and mitigation strategies contribute towards equity rather than exacerbating existing inequalities

The mapping tool's capacity

This Mapping Tool DOES:

- Identify potential sources of pollution.
- Identify areas that present potential hazards in the event of an accident or emergency.
- Identify census tracts near potential pollution sources.
- Identify the degree to which a community, by census tract, is vulnerable due to socioeconomic and health disparities.

This Mapping Tool DOES NOT:

- Does not reflect actual exposures to pollution
- Does not model the overall pollution burden nor reflect the number of individuals that may be affected by pollution.
- Does not model the positive or negative likelihood of an individual's risks for poor health outcomes.
- Does not release private addresses, information, or names.



Limitations of the mapping



Various Dataset

Nothing is really “equal weight”



Resolution

Inconsistent data representation



Realistic

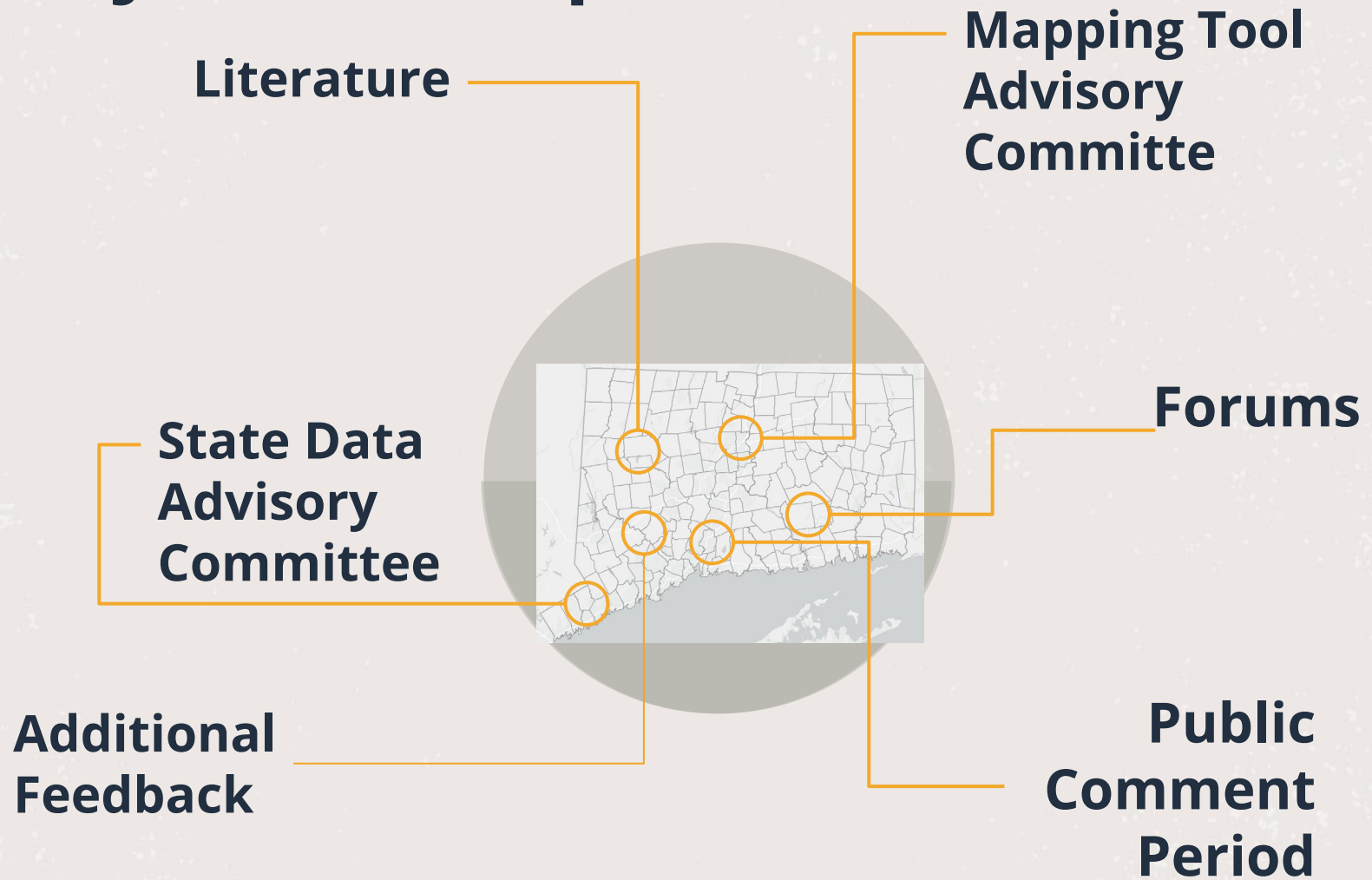
The impact of the pollution may be inadequate



Expert need

Evaluation of need multidisciplinary expert collaboration

Project Development



State Data Advisory Committee (SDAC)

- Office of Policy & Management
- Yale Center on Climate Change & Public Health
- DataHaven
- Department of Economic and Community Development
- Department of Transportation
- Department of Public Health
- Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection
- Clean Air Association of the Northeast States (NESCAUM)
- Connecticut Data Collaborative

Mapping Tool Advisory Committee

- **Goal:** Fund organizations and individuals to advise on environmental justice mapping efforts for Connecticut
- **Members:** 2 organizations and 4 individuals
- **Eligibility:** Individuals with lived experience or representatives from community-based organizations (CBOs)
 - Operation Fuel
 - Groundwork Bridgeport
 - Individuals from Bridgeport, Windsor, New Haven, Hartford





Forums

Bridgeport - East End NRZ
Waterbury - Waterbury Health
Department and Bridge to Success
Hartford- Center for Latino Progress
Groton - City of Groton
New Haven - Junta Progressive Action

Methodology



- GC3 Report Suggestions
- CT Specific Data Updates
- Environmental, Pollution, Health and Socioeconomic data sources

Methodology

Data
Collection

Indicator
Selection and
Calculation

Cumulative
Index
Calculation

Mapping

- Each indicator is equal within the category.
- If the data inside the indicator is weighted based on either proximity, value range or rate difference.
- Percentile and Rank calculation among census tracts.
- Allows relative comparison between census tracts.

Methodology

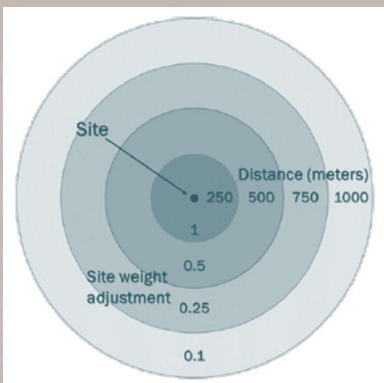
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“Percentiles show the placement of the data point within the dataset”

“Percentiles are normalized to ranks from 0 to 10 to standardized units among the indicators”

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Methodology



Overall Score	Environmental Justice Index Score = Pollution Burden x Sensitive Populations			
Composite Category	Pollution Burden $\frac{0.5 \times \text{average}(PPS) + \text{average}(PPE)}{1.5}$		Sensitive Populations $\frac{\text{average}(SF) + \text{average}(HS)}{2}$	
Category	Potential Pollution Sources (PPS)	Potential Pollution Exposure (PPE)	Socioeconomic Factors (SF)	Health Sensitivity (HS)

Methodology

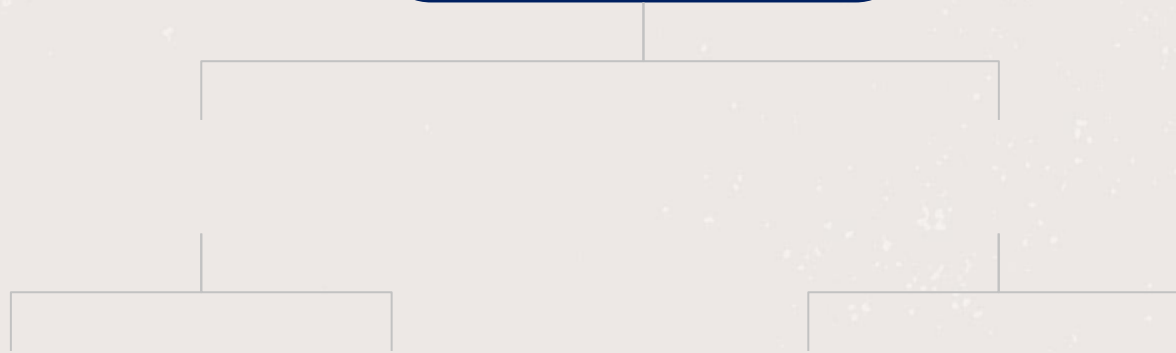


Darker areas = Higher rankings = Higher potential impact

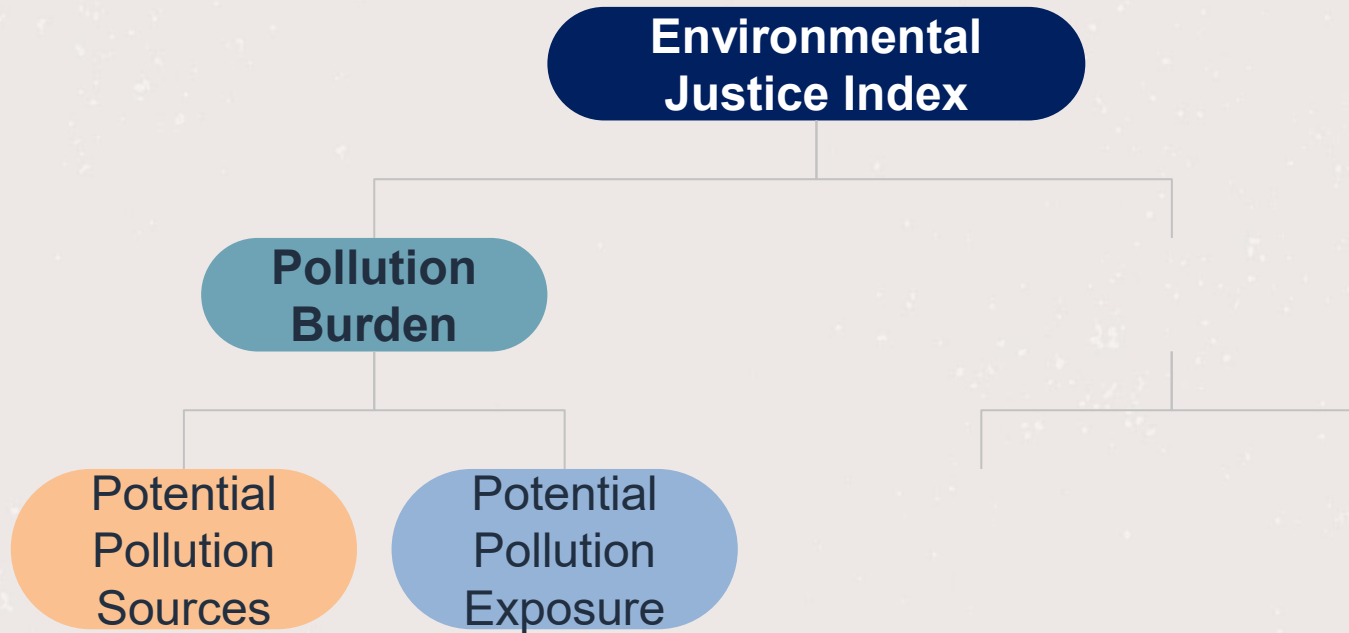
Least impacted							Most impacted		
0-1 10% of census tracts	1-2 10% of census tracts	2-3 10% of census tracts	3-4 10% of census tracts	4-5 10% of census tracts	5-6 10% of census tracts	6-7 10% of census tracts	7-8 10% of census tracts are similarly impacted	8-9 10% of census tracts	9-10 10% of census tracts
70% of census tracts are less impacted							20% of census tracts are more impacted		

Data Categorization

**Environmental
Justice Index**



Data Categorization



Data Categorization

Environmental Justice Index

Pollution Burden

Sensitive Population

Potential
Pollution
Sources

Potential
Pollution
Exposure

Socioeconomic
Factors

Health
Sensitivity

Overall Score	Environmental Justice Index Score = Pollution Burden x Sensitive Populations			
Composite Category	Pollution Burden $\frac{0.5 \times \text{average}(PPS) + \text{average}(PPE)}{1.5}$		Sensitive Populations $\frac{\text{average}(SF) + \text{average}(HS)}{2}$	
Category	Potential Pollution Sources (PPS)	Potential Pollution Exposure (PPE)	Socioeconomic Factors (SF)	Health Sensitivity (HS)
Indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brownfield sites Proximity to Superfund Sites Impervious Surfaces Incinerators Landfills Housing Lead Risk Municipal Transfer Stations Potentially Contaminated/Clean-Up Sites Recycling Processing Facilities Significant Environmental Hazards Underground Storage Tanks Facilities Managing Hazardous Chemicals Wastewater Discharges 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diesel PM Emissions Noise Ozone Particulate Matter 2.5 Facilities Releasing Toxics Major Sources of Air Pollution Minor Sources of Air Pollution Minor Air Pollution Facilities Traffic Density EPA Cancer Risk Index EPA Respiratory Hazard Risk Index 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing Burden Linguistic Isolation Poverty levels Unemployment Race/Ethnicity Educational Attainment Energy Burden Median Income Population Age < 5 Population Age > 65 No Health Insurance Mobile Homes Multi-unit Housing Rent-ownership Ratio Disability Single Parent Households Food Insecurity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asthma Emergency Dept. Visit Rate Coronary Heart Disease Emergency Dept. Visits for Chronic Lung Disease Diabetes Low Birthweight Rate of Infants Declined Mental Health Depression Rates

Resources

Web Interface

CT EJ Screen Project
Website in English
and Spanish

CT EJ Screen Web
Application in
English and Spanish

Data Hub for Shapefiles

User Guides

2-Pager User Guide
explaining the
interface

Widget Description User
Guide

Web Application Tutorial
Document

Web Application Video
Tutorial

All materials Translated
into Spanish

Engagement Materials

Factsheet

General Audience Guide on
What to Do with CT EJ
Screen Tool

List of Community
Resources, Grants, and
Financial Assistance
Opportunities

Ideas for What to do with
the CT EJ Screening Tool
Applications of Statewide
Mapping Tools

Second Language Speaker
High School Curriculum
Final Report

Connect



<https://connecticut-environmental-justice.circa.uconn.edu/>

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Connecticut Environmental Justice Mapping Tool

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A scenic view of a stone lighthouse on a rocky shore. The lighthouse is a tall, cylindrical tower made of light-colored stone blocks, topped with a white lantern room and a dark conical roof. The tower is situated on a rocky outcrop with green bushes and trees. In the background, a blue body of water is visible with a white sailboat and another smaller boat. The sky is a clear, bright blue.

Thank you!

**Do you have any
questions?**

Credits: Slidesgo
