



Appendix P: Environmental Justice Resource Report

For Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement on Utility-Scale Solar Energy Facilities in Washington State

By

Anchor QEA

For the

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Washington State Department of Ecology

Olympia, Washington

September 2024

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Acronyms and Abbreviations List

ACS	American Community Survey
BESS	battery energy storage system
BMP	best management practice
CEJST	Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool
DAHP	Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
EHD	Environmental Health Disparities
LEP	limited English proficiency
MW	megawatts
PEIS	Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement
RCW	Revised Code of Washington
WTN	Washington Tracking Network

Executive Summary

This resource report describes the environmental justice conditions in the study area. It also describes the regulatory context, outlines methods for assessing potential environmental justice impacts of the types of facilities (alternatives) considered, identifies people of color populations and low-income populations in the study area, and assesses the potential impacts of the facilities and actions that could avoid or reduce impacts.

Chapter 43.21C.535 Revised Code of Washington requires this Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (PEIS) to consider environmental justice and overburdened communities. This PEIS considers whether potential environmental impacts disproportionately affect people of color populations and low-income populations. The report also identifies where overburdened community areas are located in the study area. An overburdened community is defined as a geographic area where highly impacted communities and vulnerable populations face multiple combined environmental harms and health impacts.

Environmental justice impacts described in this resource report are summarized as follows:

- Solar energy development could have **disproportionate impacts** on historic and cultural resources, Tribes, and Tribal communities. The impact assessment and determinations of significance or non-significance would be determined through engagement and consultation with potentially affected Tribes and the Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation at the project level.
- If a facility requires a conversion of natural resource lands of long-term commercial significance or conflicts with the rural character of an area containing a population of people of color or low-income population, this would potentially result in a **significant and unavoidable disproportionate impact**.
- Depending on site location and facility design, long-term changes or reductions in visual quality could potentially result in a **significant and unavoidable disproportionate impact** on people of color populations or low-income populations.
- If activities associated with a facility increase the risk of wildfires or require a large fire response in remote locations with limited response capabilities or there are other unique aspects of a facility site that affect fire response, this would potentially result in a **significant and unavoidable disproportionate impact** on people of color populations or low-income populations.

Crosswalk with Land Use Resource Report for Utility-Scale Onshore Wind Energy

Two PEISs are being released at the same time, one for utility-scale solar energy facilities and one for utility-scale onshore wind energy facilities. This crosswalk identifies the areas with substantial differences between the land use resource reports for each PEIS.

Utility-Scale Solar Energy PEIS (this document)	Utility-Scale Onshore Wind Energy PEIS
<ul style="list-style-type: none">No substantial differences	<ul style="list-style-type: none">No substantial differences

1 Introduction

This report describes environmental justice considerations and overburdened community areas in the study area and assesses probable impacts associated with types of facilities (alternatives), including a No Action Alternative. Chapter 2 of the State Environmental Policy Act Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (PEIS) provides a description of the types of facilities evaluated (alternatives).

This section provides an overview of the communities evaluated in this resource report and lists relevant regulations that contributed to the evaluation of potential impacts.

1.1 Resource description

The analysis in this report covers environmental justice considerations for the affected environment, potential impacts, and potential mitigation measures. Specifically, this includes identification of resources and areas potentially affected by the facilities and whether the area may include people of color populations or low-income populations, or whether it is an overburdened community area.

Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 70A.02.010(8) defines environmental justice as “the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, rules, and policies. Environmental justice includes addressing disproportionate environmental and health impacts in all laws, rules, and policies with environmental impacts by prioritizing vulnerable populations and overburdened communities, the equitable distribution of resources and benefits, and eliminating harm.”

An “overburdened community” is defined in RCW 70A.02.010(11) as “a geographic area where vulnerable populations face combined, multiple environmental harms and health impacts, and includes, but is not limited to, highly impacted communities as defined in RCW 19.405.020.”

Solar energy development could result in impacts to communities that are already overburdened by environmental impacts that further affect their health and wellbeing. Solar energy development could have disproportionate impacts on Tribes and Tribal communities. Tribal lands are part of the overburdened community area definition and are discussed in that context in this report. The Washington State Department of Ecology is offering consultation with potentially affected federally recognized Tribes as part of the PEIS process, and potential impacts to Tribes are discussed in the *Tribal Rights, Interests, and Resources Report* (Anchor QEA 2024) and are not included in this report.

1.2 Regulatory context

Table 1 provides a list of relevant federal and state laws and policies that informed the evaluation of potential environmental justice impacts. Additional laws, plans, and policies could apply depending on the local jurisdiction in which a facility is proposed.

Table 1. Applicable laws and policies

Law or policy	Description
Federal	
Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (United States Code 42.2000d), as amended by the Civil Rights Restoration Act of 1987	Prohibits discrimination based on race, color, and national origin in programs and activities receiving federal financial assistance.
Executive Order 12898, Environmental Justice	Directs federal agencies to make achieving environmental justice part of their mission by identifying and addressing, as appropriate, disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of its programs, policies, and activities on minority populations and low-income populations.
Executive Order 13166, Improving Access to Services for Persons with Limited English Proficiency (LEP)	Requires federal agencies to examine the services they provide, identify any need for services to those with LEP, and develop and implement a system to provide those services so LEP persons can have meaningful access to them.
Executive Order 14096, Revitalizing Our Nation's Commitment to Environmental Justice for All (Justice40)	Requires federal agencies to incorporate environmental justice into their missions and to examine impacts on overburdened communities.
State	
Washington State Office of the Chief Information Officer Policy 188	Intended to assist the State of Washington in meeting its obligations under state and federal law to provide reasonable accommodation to employees and provide persons with disabilities an equal opportunity to participate in, and enjoy the benefits of, services, programs, or activities conducted by the state.
Executive Order 05-03	Directs all state agencies to adopt the principles and practices of Plain Talk (i.e., reader-friendly language).
Chapter 70A.02 Revised Code of Washington, Environmental Justice (Healthy Environment for All Act)	Agencies identified in the law must incorporate environmental justice into agency strategic plans and budget development processes, conduct environmental justice assessments, and report on environmental justice implementation.

2 Methodology

This section discusses the area that will be evaluated for potential impacts from utility-scale solar energy facilities, provides an overview of the process for evaluating potential impacts on people of color populations and low-income populations, and describes the process for determining the potential impacts and potential mitigation. This section also describes how overburdened community areas were identified within the study area.

2.1 Study area

The study area includes all areas that could be affected by construction, operation, or decommissioning of facilities considered. The overall geographic scope is shown in Figure 1, and this report analyzes potential impacts from facilities sited within this area. The study area includes all census tracts that overlap the geographic scope of study. A total of 198 census tracts overlap the study area. Census tracts are subdivisions of a county that generally have a population size between 1,200 and 8,000 people, with an average of about 4,000 people. The primary purpose of census tracts is to provide a stable set of geographic units for the presentation of statistical data (U.S. Census Bureau 2022).

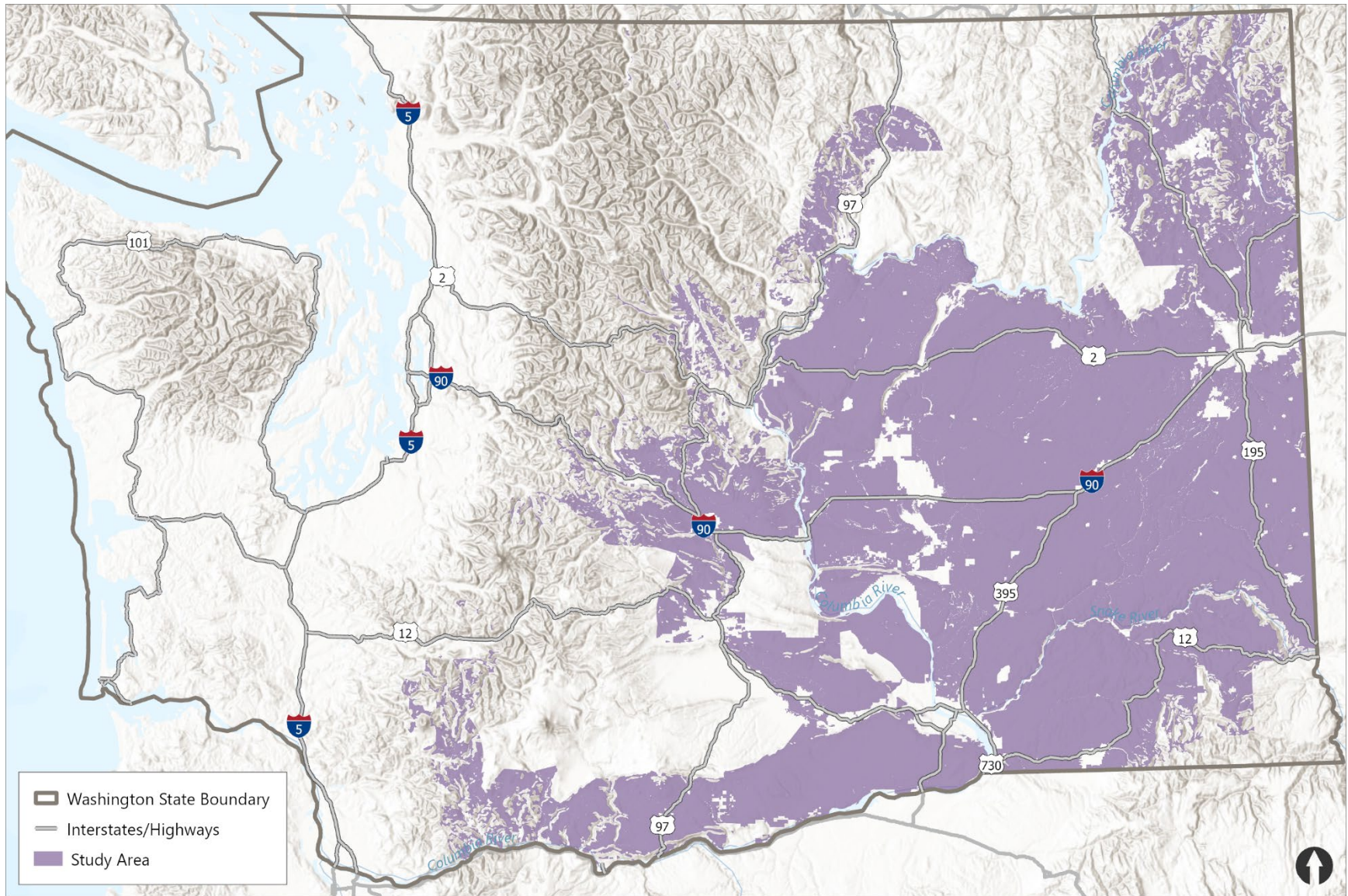


Figure 1. Solar Energy Facilities PEIS – geographic scope of study

2.2 Technical approach

Data were gathered and used to determine whether people of color populations, low-income populations, or overburdened community areas are present within the study area.

U.S. Census Bureau 2018–2022 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimate data at the census-tract level were used to determine the people of color populations or low-income populations within the study area. Data from each census tract overlapping the study area were compared to the State of Washington as a whole as follows:

- If the percentage of people of color in a census tract is 50% or more, or if the percentage is greater than the state average, that census tract was identified as containing a people of color population. People of color were defined as all people who identify in the census as a race other than white alone and/or list their ethnicity as Hispanic or Latino.
- Census tracts with a percentage of low-income persons greater than the state average were identified as containing low-income populations. Low-income populations were defined as those households with an income at or below twice the federal poverty level.

While this methodology captures people who reside in the study area, it is acknowledged that additional people of color populations or low-income populations who travel to the study area for work or other reasons may also be affected by construction, operation, and decommissioning of facilities. An example of people who may travel to the study area for work is farmworkers. Farms are concentrated in the central and eastern portions of the state, which overlap with large portions of the solar study area.

Overburdened community areas were identified using data¹ from the [Overburdened Communities of Washington State dataset](#) (OFM 2024). This dataset integrates data from the following three sources:

- Washington Environmental Health Disparities (EHD) Map (WDOH 2024). The Washington Tracking Network (WTN) combines information on a variety of environmental and public health factors and includes a map that ranks EHDs for all census tracts in the state. Specifically, this analysis used the EHD layer, an interactive tool that compares communities across the state for environmental health disparities. The indicators used to measure EHDs include environmental exposures to emissions and other toxins; environmental effects, such as proximity to hazardous sites; sensitive populations; and socioeconomic factors. Census tracts are ranked on a scale of 1 through 10, with a higher ranking representing a higher level of burden compared to the rest of the state.

¹ Census tract data used to identify overburdened community areas were from the 2010 census, whereas data on people of color populations and low-income populations were identified using census tract boundaries from the 2020 census in the 2022 U.S. Census Bureau ACS 5-year estimate data. Due in part to the discrepancies in census tract numbers and areas, tables and maps of people of color populations and low-income populations and overburdened community areas are presented separately.

- The federal Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool (CEJST; CEQ 2024). CEJST uses datasets that are indicators of burdens in eight categories: climate change, energy, health, housing, legacy pollution, transportation, water and wastewater, and workforce development. The tool uses this information to identify communities that are experiencing these burdens. These are the communities that are disadvantaged because they are overburdened and underserved.
- Tribal lands maps (as recognized by the Bureau of Indian Affairs)

A census tract was considered an overburdened community area if it met any of the following three criteria:

- Census tracts that have a ranking of 9 or 10 in the EHD layer of the WTN map
- Census tracts identified as disadvantaged by CEJST
- Census tracts that are wholly or partially overlapped by any Tribal lands

The specific methodology for identifying people of color populations, low-income populations, and overburdened community areas during project-level review should be coordinated with the lead agency for the facility's environmental review.

2.3 Impact assessment

The determinations of potential impacts and potential mitigation measures were reviewed for each element of the environment analyzed in the PEIS for each type of facility. Only resource areas with impacts that could affect people are analyzed further. Potential impacts that are less than significant are not anticipated to result in disproportionately adverse effects on people of color populations or low-income populations and are not discussed in this resource report.

Potentially significant adverse environmental impacts were overlaid with census tracts containing people of color populations and low-income populations to determine the relative type and severity of effects and determine the potential for environmental impacts to disproportionately affect those populations. This section uses analysis described in other PEIS resource reports and considers potential impacts identified in those reports that could affect people. Table 2 provides a summary of the impact determinations for each resource area.

Table 2. Impact determinations by resource area

Resource area ¹	Impact determination
Land Use	Potentially significant and unavoidable
Aesthetics and Visual Quality	Potentially significant and unavoidable
Historic and Cultural Resources	To be made in consultation with potentially affected federal Tribes and Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) during project-level reviews
Tribal Rights, Interests, and Resources	To be made in consultation with potentially affected federal Tribes during project-level reviews
Public Services and Utilities	Potentially significant and unavoidable
Environmental Health and Safety	Potentially significant and unavoidable
Noise and Vibration	Potentially significant
Recreation	Potentially significant

Note:

1. Only resource areas with impacts that could affect people are analyzed further in Section 3 of this report. Resource areas with potentially significant impact determinations are only discussed for the types of facilities and development phases where the impacts would occur. Impacts that are less than significant are not anticipated to result in disproportionately adverse effects on people of color populations or low-income populations and are not discussed further in Section 3 of this report.

3 Technical Analysis and Results

3.1 Overview

This section describes the population demographics within the study area and discusses probable impacts on populations within the study area from the facility types evaluated in the PEIS. This section also identifies overburdened community areas. These areas may require additional analysis for specific facilities during project-level review.

The analysis considered mitigation measures that could avoid, minimize, or reduce the identified impact below the level of significance. Facility impacts that would be mitigated are not anticipated to result in disproportionate impacts on people of color populations and low-income populations.

3.2 Affected environment

The April 1, 2023, population estimate places Washington's population at 7,951,150. This represents an increase of 86,750, or 1.10%, since the prior year (OFM 2023). Washington's population has been growing at a steady pace, with increases of at least 1% every year since 2014.

3.2.1 People of color populations and low-income populations

As described in Section 2.2, U.S. Census Bureau 2018–2022 ACS data were used to determine census tracts containing people of color populations or low-income populations overlapping the study area. Data from each census tract overlapping the study area were compared to the State of Washington as a whole. If the percentage of people of color in a census tract is 50% or more, or if the percentage is greater than the state average, that census tract was identified as containing a people of color population. The census tracts that overlap the study area and that contain a people of color population are depicted in Figures 2a and 2b and listed in Table 1-1 of Attachment 1. Of the 198 census tracts that overlap the study area, 40 (or 18%) contain a people of color population.

Similarly, census tracts with a percentage of low-income persons greater than the state average were identified as containing low-income populations. The census tracts that overlap the study area and that contain low-income populations are depicted in Figures 3a and 3b, and listed in Table 1-2 of Attachment 1. Of the 198 census tracts that overlap the study area, 130 (or 66%) contain a low-income population.

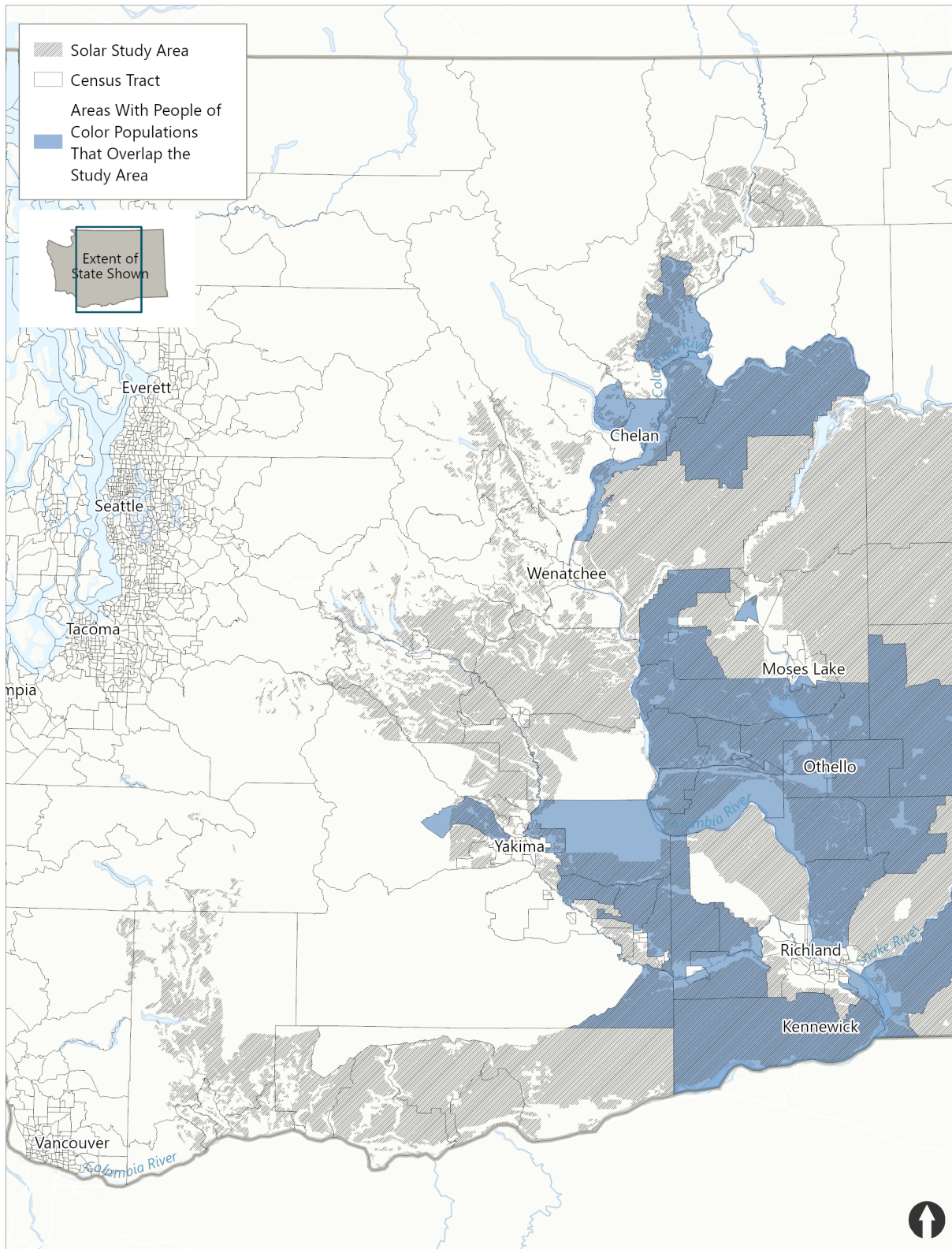


Figure 2a. Areas with people of color populations that overlap the study area – western Washington

Data source: ACS 2022

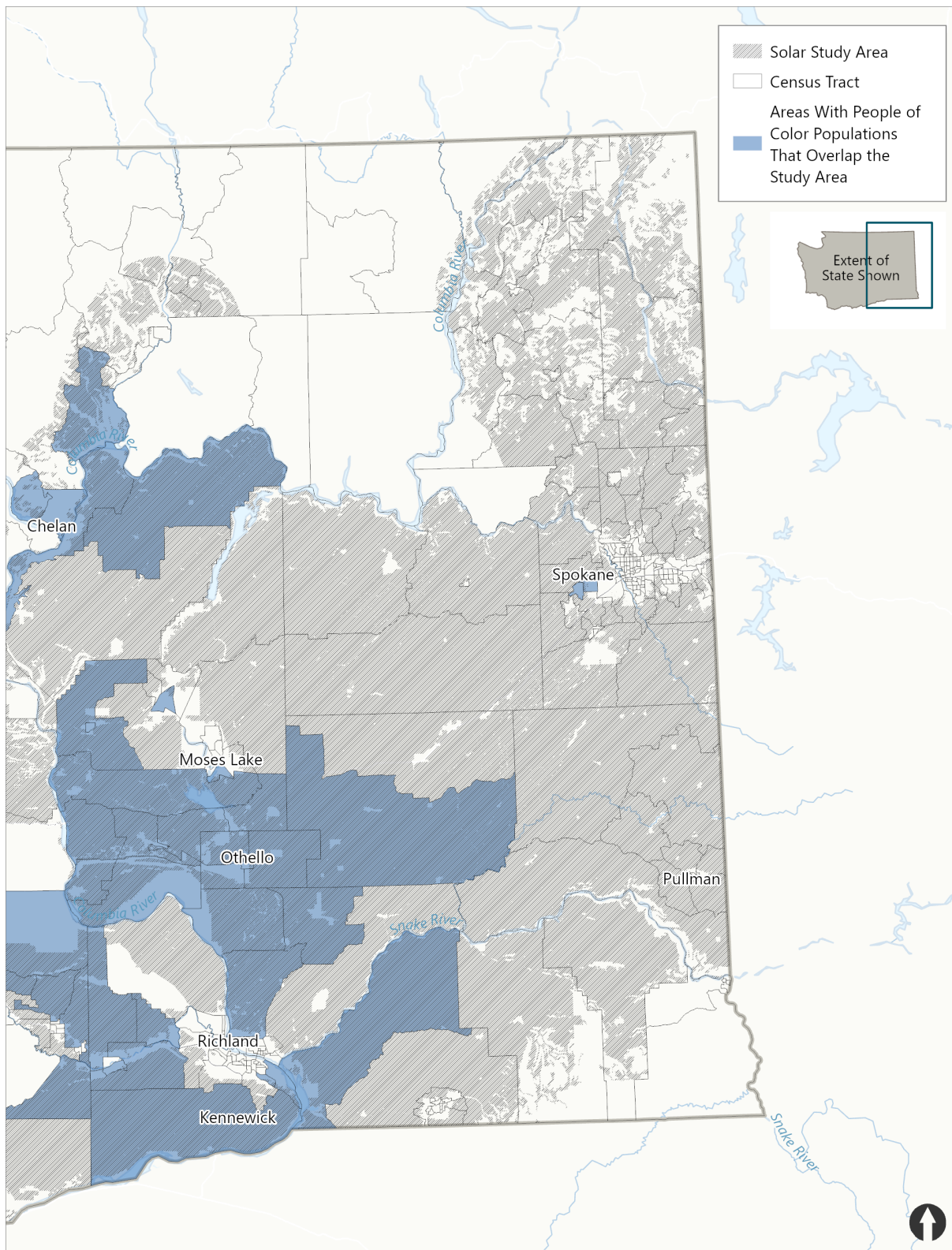


Figure 2b. Areas with people of color populations that overlap the study area – eastern Washington

Data source: ACS 2022

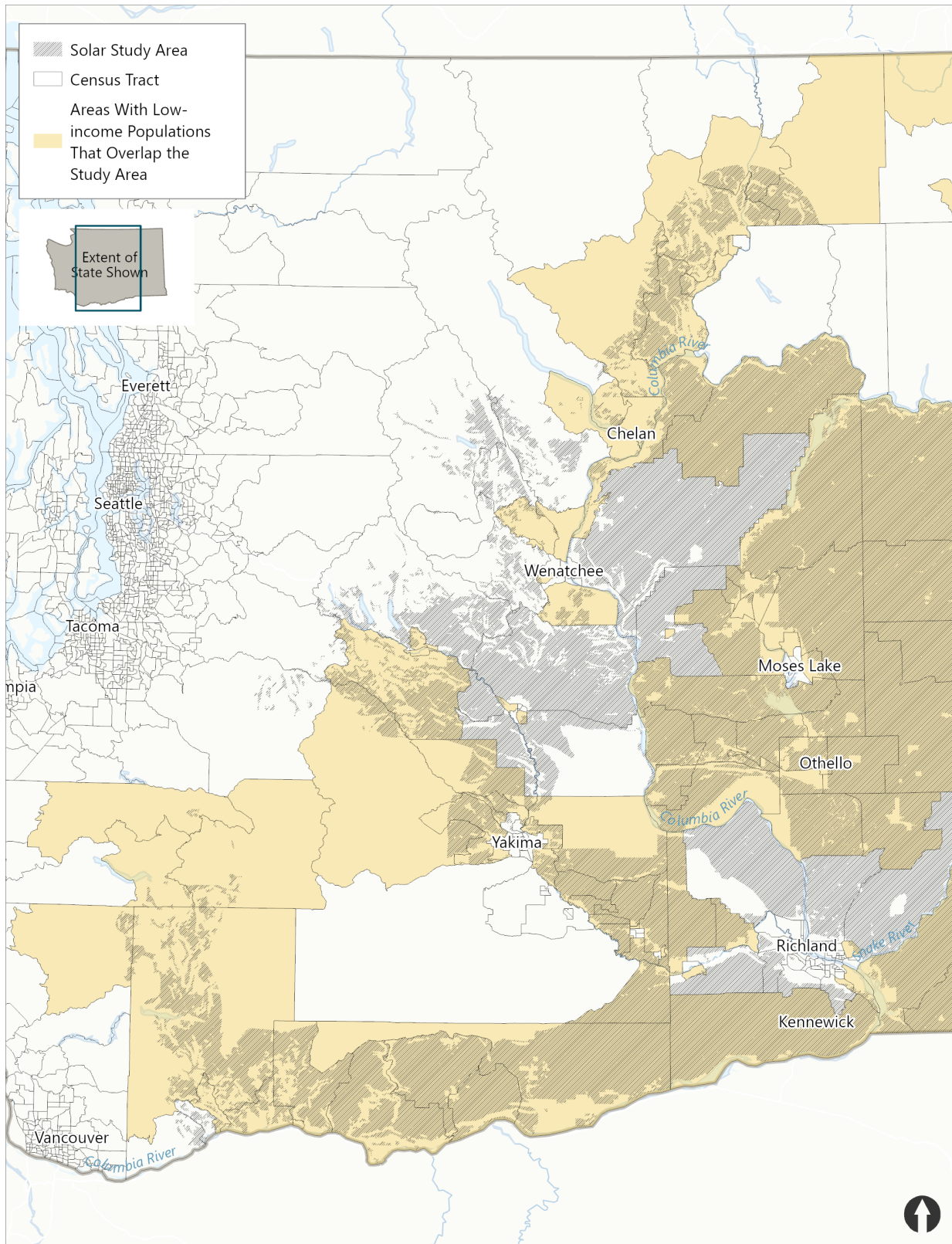


Figure 3a. Areas with low-income populations that overlap the study area – western Washington

Data source: ACS 2022

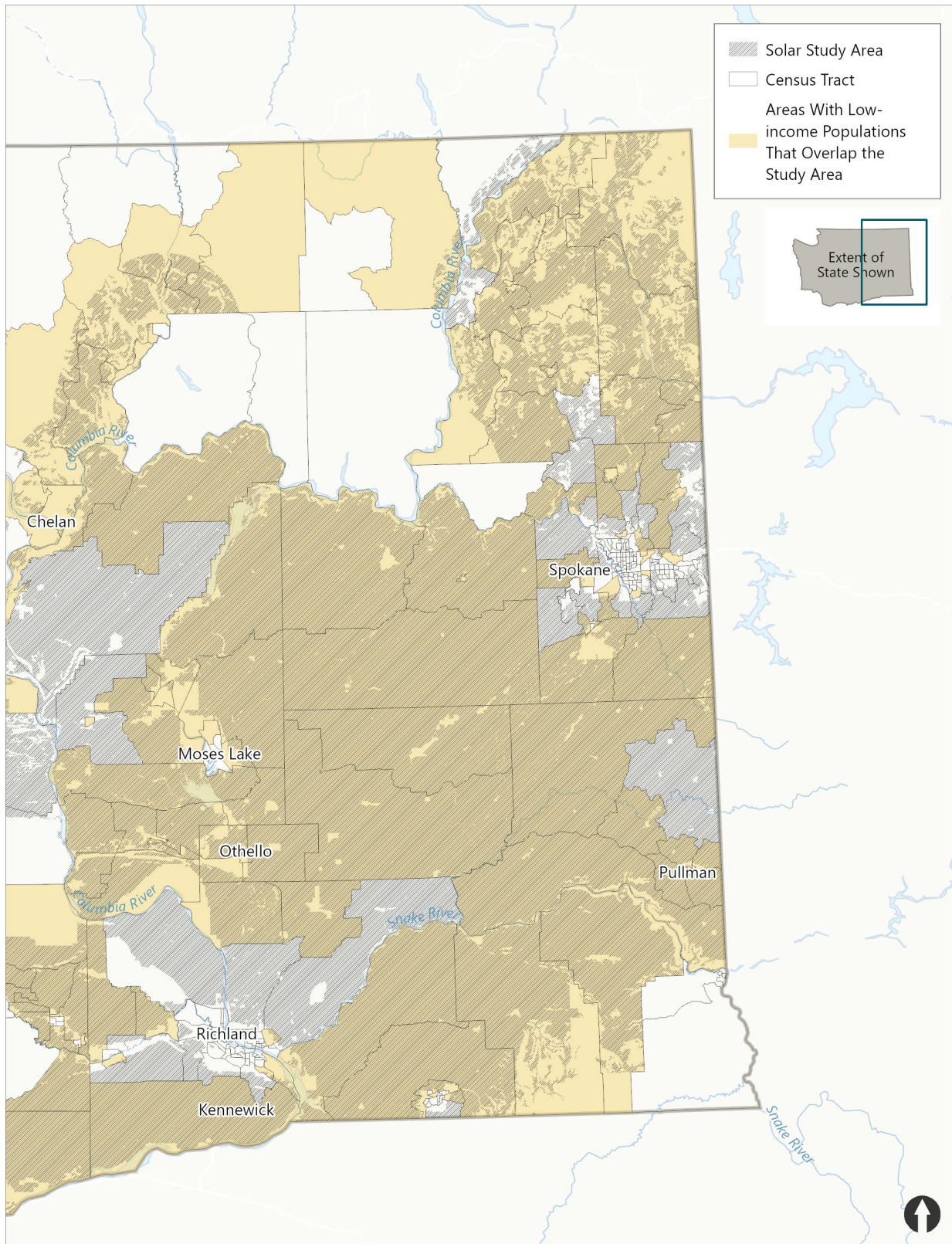


Figure 3b. Areas with low-income populations that overlap the study area – eastern Washington

Data source: ACS 2022

3.2.2 Overburdened community areas

The census tracts overlapping the study area were evaluated for whether or not they meet the criteria described in Section 2.2 to be considered an overburdened community area. Of the 170 census tracts that overlap the study area,² a total of 74 (or 43%) were identified as an overburdened community area. These census tracts are depicted in Figures 4a and 4b and are listed in Table 1-3 of Attachment 1.

As depicted in Figures 4a and 4b, overburdened community areas are located throughout the study area. In general, the overburdened community areas identified in the study are primarily rural areas.³

² Census-tract data used to identify overburdened community areas were from the 2010 census, which has some differences in census-tract numbers, boundaries, and areas compared to census-tract boundaries from the 2020 census. The 2022 U.S. Census Bureau ACS 5-year estimate data were used to identify people of color and low-income populations and other totals of census tracts in this report.

³ The Washington State Growth Management Act designates rural areas as lands outside of the designated urban areas and not in long-term resource use.

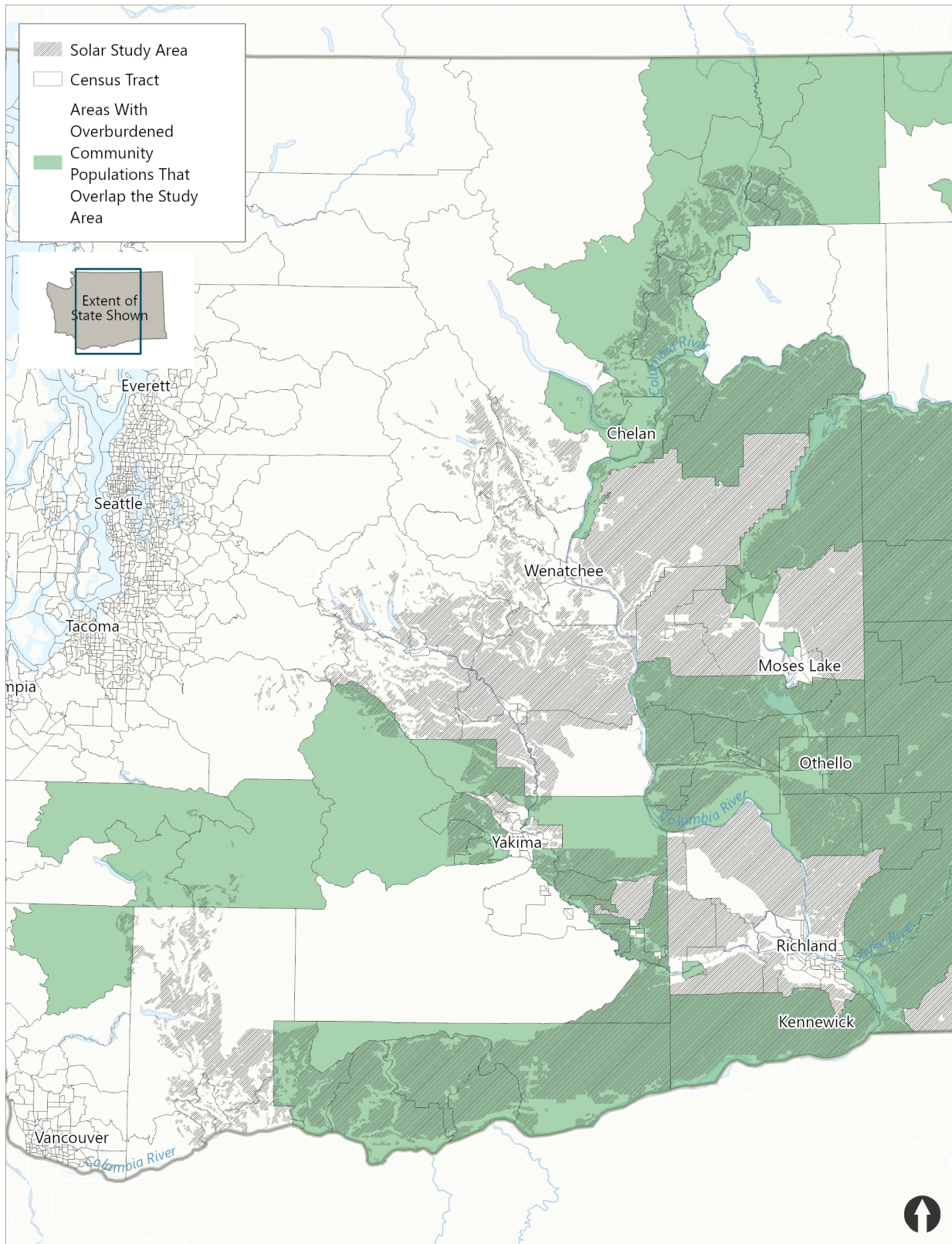


Figure 4a. Overburdened community areas that overlap the study area – western Washington

Data source: OFM 2024

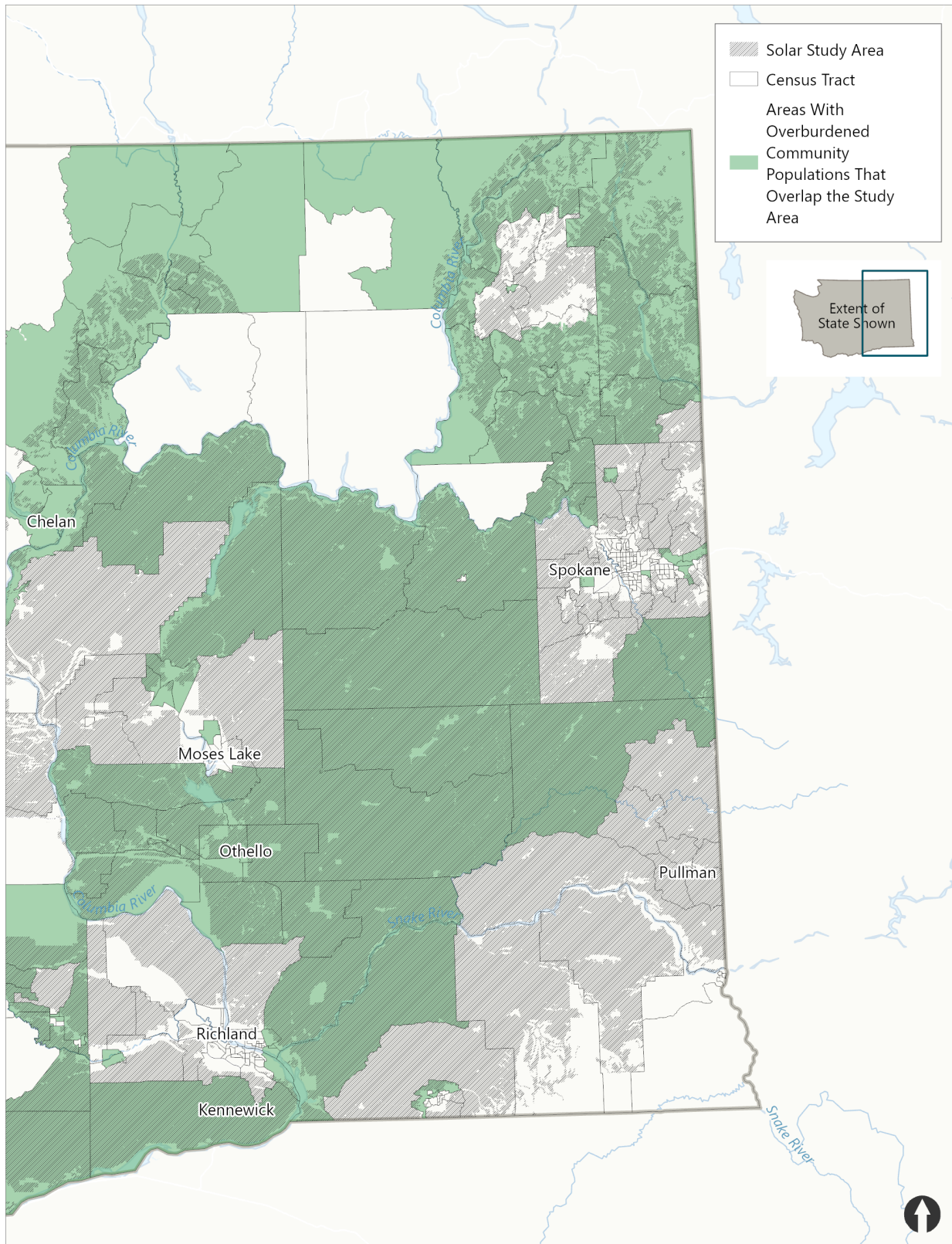


Figure 4b. Overburdened community areas that overlap the study area – eastern Washington

Data source: OFM 2024

3.3 Potentially required permits

There are no specific permit requirements that pertain to environmental justice. Project applicants would need to be compliant with local plans, which could include environmental justice elements.

3.4 Small to medium utility-scale facilities of 20 MW to 600 MW (Alternative 1)

Small to medium solar energy facilities capable of generating between 20 and 600 megawatts (MW) of energy would range from 200 to 6,000 acres.

3.4.1 Impacts from construction

3.4.1.1 *Land use*

Construction of small to medium facilities has the potential to result in impacts such as increased dust, noise, traffic, and visual changes that could affect adjacent existing land uses and people. People most likely to be affected by these impacts are those living in nearby areas (if there are any nearby residential land uses) or those whose work requires them to be near the construction area for long periods (depending on specific adjacent land uses). The impacts of converting property to a utility-scale solar facility would depend on the existing use of the site. Nearby agricultural land uses could be affected by increased dust settling on crops, or by construction noise disturbing livestock. Anyone regularly using roads near the facility construction site may experience temporary traffic delays or detours. The siting of facilities could result in the long-term and permanent conversion of land uses, which would be a potentially significant adverse land use impact if natural resource lands of long-term commercial significance are converted. If construction of a facility is located near people of color populations or low-income populations, this **would potentially result in disproportionate impacts on these populations.**

3.4.1.2 *Aesthetics and visual quality*

Construction of facilities would involve a range of activities associated with potential visual impacts. Depending on the location and size of facility sites and visual characteristics of the construction activities, visual quality impacts from construction would range from less than significant to potentially significant adverse impacts. If construction of a facility is located near people of color populations or low-income populations, this **would potentially result in disproportionate impacts** on these populations.

3.4.1.3 *Historic and cultural resources*

Solar energy development could have **disproportionate impacts** on historic and cultural resources. Each actual historic or cultural resource's significance is unique to that resource; therefore, the impact analysis will also be unique and would need to be conducted during future project-level review for facilities. The significance of Tribal cultural resources can only be

understood from within the cultural context of an affected Tribe. Accordingly, the impact assessment and determinations of significance or non-significance would be determined through engagement and consultation with potentially affected Tribes and DAHP at the project level. For more information on these resources, see the *Historic and Cultural Resources Report* (ESA 2024a).

3.4.1.4 Tribal rights, interests, and resources

Solar energy development could have **disproportionate impacts** on Tribes and Tribal communities. Tribal lands are part of the overburdened community area definition and are discussed in that context in this report. The significance of Tribal rights, interests, and resources can only be understood from within the cultural context of an affected Tribe. Accordingly, specific project impacts and determinations of significance or non-significance will be determined through project-specific engagement and consultation with each potentially affected Tribe at the project level.

The Washington State Department of Ecology is offering consultation with potentially affected federally recognized Tribes as part of the PEIS process. Potential impacts to Tribes are discussed in the *Tribal Rights, Interests, and Resources Report*.

3.4.1.5 Public services and utilities and environmental health and safety

Depending on the specific location, severity, and fire response capacity, there is a potential that construction would have potentially significant adverse impacts due to an increased risk of a wildfire. A facility would result in potentially significant adverse impacts on fire response if activities require a large fire response in remote locations with limited response capabilities or if there are other unique aspects of a facility site. If construction of a facility is located near people of color populations or low-income populations, this **would potentially result in disproportionate impacts** on these populations.

3.4.1.6 Other resources with no disproportionate impacts

Potentially significant adverse environmental impacts that could affect people were identified for the resource areas below. With the implementation of siting and design considerations, best management practices (BMPs), and mitigation measures, impacts to these resources are expected to be less than significant and **would not result in disproportionate impacts** on people of color populations or low-income populations.

- **Noise and vibration:** If construction of facilities would occur within 1,000 feet of noise-sensitive receptors in quiet rural areas, this may result in a potentially significant adverse impact. Vibration from specific construction activities occurring at distances closer than 350 feet from residential land uses, or in close proximity to conventional or historic structures, would be a potentially significant adverse impact with respect to human annoyance or building damage.
- **Recreation:** If a facility is built at or near current recreational uses, impacts would range from less than significant to potentially significant adverse impacts, depending on the specific uses impacted and whether there are other recreational sites near the facility.

3.4.2 Impacts from operation

3.4.2.1 Land use

As described for construction, the operation of utility-scale solar facilities would result in the conversion of land uses for the life of the facilities. Many of the census tracts overlapping the study area that have people of color populations and low-income populations identified are also rural communities. The impacts of converting property to a utility-scale solar facility would depend on the existing use of the site. For facilities located in rural areas, there is also the potential to result in change to the rural character of the surrounding area, and/or perceptions of the rural character.

Changes to rural character resulting from operation of a new utility-scale energy facility would range from less than significant impacts to potentially significant adverse impacts depending on whether plans and development regulations are in place to protect rural character and how they consider utility-scale solar facilities. If a facility is located near people of color populations or low-income populations, this **would potentially result in disproportionate impacts** on these populations.

3.4.2.2 Aesthetics and visual quality

The degree of visual impact for a solar energy facility is determined in part by the facility location and the existing visual landscape, number of viewers who experience the impact, and the type of activities viewers are engaged in when viewing a visual impact and the sensitivity to visual impacts. The degree of visual impact is also determined by the distances that facilities are sited from communities and residences and at which viewers would experience ongoing visual impacts over the life of the solar facility. A solar energy facility located in or near a high-value scenic landscape or in proximity to viewers with unique scenic, Tribal, cultural, or ecological values typically would be more conspicuous and therefore would be perceived as having greater visual impact than if that same facility were present in a setting of low scenic value where similar facilities were already visible. Depending on the facility location and topography, visual impacts could extend to viewers outside the study area of the PEIS.

The facility size, operation of solar energy facilities, and the nature of the facility structures would have potentially significant long-term visual impacts. Depending on the facility size range and the nature of the facility structures, operation of utility-scale solar energy facilities could result in a range from less than significant impacts to potentially significant adverse impacts on visual quality. If a facility is sited near people of color populations or low-income populations, operations **would potentially result in disproportionate impacts** on these populations.

3.4.2.3 Historic and cultural resources

As noted in Section 3.4.1.3, solar energy development could have **disproportionate impacts** on historic and cultural resources. The impact assessment and determinations of significance or non-significance would be determined through engagement and consultation with potentially affected Tribes and DAHP at the project level.

3.4.2.4 Tribal rights, interests, and resources

As noted in Section 3.4.1.4, solar energy development could have **disproportionate impacts** on Tribes and Tribal communities. Specific project impacts and determinations of significance or non-significance will be determined through project-specific engagement and consultation with each potentially affected Tribe at the project level.

3.4.2.5 Public services and utilities and environmental health and safety

Depending on the location and site-specific issues associated with the facility, there is a potential that facility operation would have potentially significant adverse impacts related to wildfire risk. A facility would result in potentially significant adverse impacts on fire response if activities require a large fire response in remote locations with limited response capabilities or if there are other unique aspects of a facility site. If a facility is located near people of color populations or low-income populations, this **would potentially result in disproportionate impacts** on these populations.

3.4.2.6 Other resources with no disproportionate impacts

Potentially significant adverse environmental impacts that could affect people were identified for the resource areas below. With the implementation of siting and design considerations, BMPs, and mitigation measures, impacts to these resources are expected to be less than significant and **would not result in disproportionate impacts** on people of color populations or low-income populations.

- **Noise and vibration:** Given the larger distances at which most sensitive receptors are assumed to be located from facilities, operation of many small to medium utility-scale solar energy facilities would result in a less than significant impact. Substations and stationary equipment for solar facilities located closer than 350 feet from a noise-sensitive land use or closer than 1,100 feet from a noise-sensitive land use within a quiet rural setting would have a potentially significant adverse impact.
- **Recreation:** If a facility is built in an area used and valued for its recreational opportunities, it would result in a potentially significant adverse impact if the facility results in the loss of those recreational opportunities. Elimination of recreational opportunities that results in increased use of neighboring recreational opportunities that in turn results in overcrowding or overuse, as well as segmentation, would also be a potentially significant adverse impact.

3.4.3 Impacts from decommissioning

Impacts from decommissioning would be similar to those discussed in Section 3.4.1 for facility construction.

3.4.4 Actions to avoid and reduce impacts

Actions to avoid and reduce potentially significant and adverse impacts are described in the respective resource reports. The following general measures could be used to avoid and reduce impacts on people of color populations and low-income populations. Site-specific mitigation

measures would be developed during project-specific reviews and permitting for each facility proposed in the future. The following types of actions are appropriate for facility proponents to consider to reduce potential impacts.

3.4.4.1 Siting and design considerations

The following siting and design considerations could be used to reduce impacts on people of color populations and low-income populations:

- Design and site projects to avoid, to the extent practicable, adverse impacts to populations with environmental justice considerations and overburdened community areas.
 - Use available information and mapping tools.
 - Use the latest Washington State guidance to identify communities of color, low-income communities, and overburdened community areas potentially affected by a proposed project.
- Engage potentially affected communities early in the process to understand their concerns and issues, identify potential impacts, and consider preferred mitigation options.

3.4.4.2 Permits, plans, and best management practices

There are currently no permit requirements that apply to environmental justice or overburdened community areas. Facility proponents would be subject to compliance with local plans, which could include environmental justice elements.

3.4.4.3 Additional mitigation measures

Additional mitigation measures developers may consider could include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Develop and implement public information sharing to provide technical and environmental health information directly to potentially affected populations, overburdened community areas, local agencies, and representative groups.
 - Include information on potential impacts and mitigation proposed.
 - Engage with communities on how they prefer to receive information and tailor communications to provide this.
 - Use a variety of media tailored to affected communities such as local print and online publications and radio.
- Develop Community Benefit Agreements in coordination with potentially affected communities to address impacts through mutually agreed-upon mitigation, if possible.
- Consider economic actions that communities may consider mitigation, such as the following:
 - Develop workforce development opportunities.
 - Provide opportunities for training, apprenticeships, and high-quality jobs.
 - Include labor standards, workforce agreements, and local hiring provisions.

3.4.5 Unavoidable significant adverse impacts

3.4.5.1 *Tribal rights, interests, and resources and historic and cultural resources*

As noted in Sections 3.4.1.3 and 3.4.1.4, solar energy development could have **disproportionate impacts** on historic and cultural resources and Tribes and Tribal communities. The impact assessment and determinations of significance or non-significance would be determined through engagement and consultation with potentially affected Tribes and DAHP at the project level.

3.4.5.2 *Land use*

Significant changes to rural character and land use may be unavoidable for facilities located in rural areas.

The impact on people of color populations and low-income populations would be determined at the project level. If a facility required a conversion of natural resource lands of long-term commercial significance depending on local plans and development regulations, or if it resulted in changes to rural character in an area containing a population of people of color or low-income population, this would potentially result in a **significant and unavoidable disproportionate impact**.

3.4.5.3 *Aesthetics and visual quality*

Some small to medium utility-scale solar energy facilities may result in significant and unavoidable adverse impacts on visual quality, depending on location and design. If these impacts occur in an area with a population of people of color populations or low-income population, this would potentially result in a **significant and unavoidable disproportionate impact** on these populations.

3.4.5.4 *Public services and utilities and environmental health and safety*

Impacts associated with wildfire risk may be significant and unavoidable. Depending on the specific location, severity, and fire response capacity, there would be potentially significant adverse impacts due to increased risk of a wildfire. A facility would result in potentially significant adverse impacts on fire response if activities require a large fire response in remote locations with limited response capabilities or if there are other unique aspects of a facility site. If a facility is located near people of color populations or low-income populations, this would potentially result in **significant and unavoidable disproportionate impacts** on these populations.

3.5 Large utility-scale facilities of 601 MW to 1,200 MW (Alternative 2)

Large utility-scale facilities are capable of generating between 601 and 1,200 megawatts (MW) of energy.

3.5.1 Impacts from construction, operations, and decommissioning

Construction impacts of large facilities would be similar to small to medium facilities; however, the impacts would generally be proportionately greater because they are expected to occur over a larger area.

3.5.1.1 Land use

Large facilities would be more likely to cause noticeable disturbances (noise, dust, traffic, visual changes) during construction and decommissioning because of the larger area of land that would be disturbed. Facility construction and decommissioning could also take longer. The larger facilities may be more difficult to site because they would require more land area and consequently have a greater potential to overlap with people of color or low-income populations. Impacts on rural character may be considered more significant by local jurisdictions because larger facilities would likely result in correspondingly larger changes in land use. These land use impacts would potentially be significant and adverse, and if a facility is near people of color or low-income populations, this **would potentially result in disproportionate impacts** on these populations.

3.5.1.2 Aesthetics and visual quality

Construction, operations, and decommissioning impacts would be similar to those for small to medium facilities but would occur over a larger area given the increased size of the facilities. Depending on the location and size of facility sites and visual characteristics of the facilities and activities, visual quality impacts would be significant and adverse. If a facility is near people of color or low-income populations, this **would potentially result in disproportionate impacts** on these populations.

3.5.1.3 Historic and cultural resources

As noted in Section 3.4.1.3, solar energy development could have **disproportionate impacts** on historic and cultural resources. The impact assessment and determinations of significance or non-significance would be determined through engagement and consultation with potentially affected Tribes and DAHP at the project level.

3.5.1.4 Tribal rights, interests, and resources

As noted in Section 3.4.1.4, solar energy development could have **disproportionate impacts** on Tribes and Tribal communities. Specific project impacts and determinations of significance or non-significance will be determined through project-specific engagement and consultation with each potentially affected Tribe at the project level.

3.5.1.5 Public services and utilities and environmental health and safety

Because of the increased scale, fire risk potential could be higher for large facilities, depending on the selected location. Depending on the specific location, severity, and fire response capacity, there is a potential for potentially significant adverse impacts due to increased risk of a wildfire. A facility would result in potentially significant adverse impacts on fire response if

activities require a large fire response in remote locations with limited response capabilities or if there are other unique aspects of a facility site. If a facility is located near people of color populations or low-income populations, this **would potentially result in significant and unavoidable disproportionate impacts** on these populations.

3.5.1.6 Other resources with no disproportionate impacts

Construction, operations, and decommissioning impacts noise and vibration and recreation would be similar to small to medium facilities; however, the impacts would generally be proportionately greater because they are expected to occur over a larger area. With the implementation of siting and design considerations, BMPs, and mitigation measures, impacts to these other resources are expected to be less than significant and **would not result in disproportionate impacts** on people of color populations or low-income populations.

3.5.2 Actions to avoid and reduce impacts

Actions to minimize, reduce, and/or mitigate impacts for large facilities would be the same as those in Section 3.4.4 for small to medium facilities.

3.5.3 Unavoidable significant adverse impacts

As noted in Sections 3.4.1.3 and 3.4.1.4, solar energy development could have **disproportionate impacts** on historic and cultural resources and Tribes and Tribal communities. The impact assessment and determinations of significance or non-significance would be determined through engagement and consultation with potentially affected Tribes at the project level.

Unavoidable significant adverse impacts on land use, aesthetics and visual quality, public services and utilities, and environmental health and safety are similar to small to medium facilities. Significant impacts would potentially occur if a facility required a conversion of natural resource lands of long-term commercial significance depending on local plans and development regulations, or changed the rural character in an area. Significant impacts could also occur related to wildfire risk and fire response. Given the size and the nature of the facility structures, it would be challenging to site, design, operate, maintain, and decommission a facility of the anticipated size range and not create a long-term change or reduction in visual quality, even with the application of the appropriate, practicable mitigation measures presented in the *Aesthetics/Visual Quality Resource Report* (ESA 2024b).

If these impacts were to occur in an area with people of color populations or low-income populations, this would potentially result in a **significant and unavoidable disproportionate impact**.

3.6 Facility and co-located battery energy storage system (Alternative 3)

The impact analysis below evaluates potential disproportionate impacts from facilities co-located with battery energy storage systems (BESSs) on people of color populations and low-income populations using findings from the various resource analyses.

3.6.1 Impacts from construction, operations, and decommissioning

3.6.1.1 *Land use*

Impacts from facilities with co-located BESSs would be generally the same as for facilities without a BESS, discussed in Sections 3.4 and 3.5. The addition of battery storage could generate a small amount of additional traffic during construction and decommissioning. The addition of battery storage could be perceived as added industrial-type facilities, resulting in a greater change in rural character than small to medium and large facilities without BESSs. If a facility is sited near people of color populations or low-income populations, this **would potentially result in disproportionate impacts** on these populations.

3.6.1.2 *Aesthetics and visual quality*

Impacts from facilities with co-located BESSs would be generally the same as for facilities without a BESS. Depending on facility size range and the nature of facility structures, visual quality impacts would be significant and adverse. If a facility is near people of color populations or low-income populations, this **would potentially result in disproportionate impacts** on these populations.

3.6.1.3 *Historic and cultural resources*

As noted in Section 3.4.1.3, solar energy development could have **disproportionate impacts** on historic and cultural resources. The impact assessment and determinations of significance or non-significance would be determined through engagement and consultation with potentially affected Tribes and DAHP at the project level.

3.6.1.4 *Tribal rights, interests, and resources*

As noted in Section 3.4.1.4, solar energy development could have **disproportionate impacts** on Tribes and Tribal communities. Specific project impacts and determinations of significance or non-significance will be determined through project-specific engagement and consultation with each potentially affected Tribe at the project level.

3.6.1.5 *Public services and utilities and environmental health and safety*

Impacts from facilities with co-located BESSs would be generally the same as for facilities without a BESS; however, the BESSs present additional risks to emergency responders. If a facility is near people of color populations or low-income populations, this **would potentially result in disproportionate impacts** on these populations.

3.6.1.6 Other resources with no disproportionate impacts

Construction, operations, and decommissioning impacts on noise and vibration and recreation for facilities with co-located BESSs would be similar to facilities without a BESS, except that the addition of a BESS could generate additional operational noise. Additionally, a thermal runaway event due to damage or battery management system failure at a facility with a co-located lithium-ion BESS would have additional risks to emergency responders related to hazardous air emission risks.

These potential factors would have potentially significant adverse impacts. With the implementation of siting and design considerations, BMPs, and mitigation measures, impacts to these other resources are expected to be less than significant and **would not result in disproportionate impacts** on people of color populations or low-income populations.

3.6.2 Actions to avoid and reduce impacts

The actions to minimize, reduce, and/or mitigate impacts for facilities with co-located BESSs would be the same as those in Section 3.4.4.

3.6.3 Unavoidable significant adverse impacts

Impacts would be similar to facilities without a BESS. As noted in Sections 3.4.1.3 and 3.4.1.4, solar energy development could have **disproportionate impacts** on historic and cultural resources and Tribes and Tribal communities. The impact assessment and determinations of significance or non-significance would be determined through engagement and consultation with potentially affected Tribes and DAHP at the project level.

Utility-scale solar energy facilities that would be developed with co-located BESSs would potentially result in significant and unavoidable adverse impacts on land use, aesthetics and visual quality, public services and utilities, and environmental health and safety. If these impacts occur in an area with a people of color population or low-income population, this would potentially result in a **potentially significant and unavoidable disproportionate impact** on these populations.

3.7 Facility combined with agricultural land use (Alternative 4)

The impact analysis below evaluates potential disproportionate impacts from facilities co-located with agricultural uses (an agrivoltaic facility).

3.7.1 Impacts from construction, operations, and decommissioning

Impacts for facilities that are co-located with agricultural uses would generally be the same as facilities that are not. If construction of a facility is near people of color populations or low-income populations, land use, aesthetics and visual quality, public services and utilities, and environmental health and safety impacts **would potentially result in disproportionate impacts** on these populations.

Incorporating ongoing agricultural uses along with utility-scale solar energy may improve a facility's compatibility with local goals and policies related to preserving rural character and natural resource lands. However, the potential for disproportionate land use impacts remains.

As noted in Sections 3.4.1.3 and 3.4.1.4, solar energy development could have **disproportionate impacts** on historic and cultural resources and Tribes and Tribal communities. The impact assessment and determinations of significance or non-significance would be determined through engagement and consultation with potentially affected Tribes and DAHP at the project level.

Facilities with co-located agricultural use would entail a different fencing system to potentially accommodate grazing or other agricultural activities. Therefore, there could be access limitations to portions of the site, presenting challenges for first responders. A facility would result in potentially significant adverse impacts to fire response if activities require a large fire response in remote locations with limited response capabilities or if there are other unique aspects of a facility site.

Impacts on noise and vibration and recreation would be similar to those discussed for facilities without co-located agricultural uses, with some differences, as follows:

- Facilities with co-located agricultural use could be located on lands that are multi-use and could support recreational activities. If the facility results in the loss of recreation resources, segmentation without full access to an activity, or crowding of alternative recreational opportunities, there would be potentially significant adverse impacts on recreation.
- New agricultural uses could generate seasonal noise. Depending on the existing use of the site and proximity to noise-sensitive receptors, this would result in potentially significant adverse impacts to residents in the vicinity.

With the implementation of siting and design considerations, BMPs, and mitigation measures, impacts to these other resources are expected to be less than significant and **would not result in disproportionate impacts** on people of color populations or low-income populations.

3.7.2 Actions to avoid and reduce impacts

The actions to minimize, reduce, and/or mitigate impacts for facilities with co-located agricultural use would be the same as those in Section 3.4.4.

3.7.3 Unavoidable significant adverse impacts

Significant and unavoidable impacts on land use, aesthetics and visual quality, public services and utilities, and environmental health and safety would be similar to facilities without co-located agricultural use. These may result in **potentially significant and unavoidable disproportionate impacts** on people of color populations or low-income populations.

As noted in Sections 3.4.1.3 and 3.4.1.4, solar energy development could have **disproportionate impacts** on historic and cultural resources and Tribes and Tribal communities. The impact assessment and determinations of significance or non-significance would be determined through engagement and consultation with potentially affected Tribes and DAHP at the project level.

3.8 No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, local, state, and federal agencies would continue to conduct environmental review, land use review and approval, and permitting for utility-scale solar energy development under existing state and local laws on a project-by-project basis.

Solar energy development could have **disproportionate impacts** on historic and cultural resources and Tribes and Tribal communities. Some solar facilities could have significant adverse impacts on land use, aesthetics and visual quality, public services and utilities, and environmental health and safety. Project-specific mitigation measures may not be sufficient to avoid or reduce impacts to less than significant.

The No Action Alternative would potentially result in **potentially significant and unavoidable disproportionate impacts** on people of color populations and low-income populations.

4 References


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**Attachment 1. Census Tracts Overlapping
Study Area and Thresholds for People of Color
Populations, Low-Income Populations, and
Overburdened Community Areas**

Attachment 1. Census Tracts Overlapping Study Area and Thresholds for People of Color Populations, Low-Income Populations, and Overburdened Community Areas

The following tables list all census tracts that overlap the solar study area. Census tracts that are shaded meet the threshold to be identified as containing a concentration of people of color populations (Table 1-1), low-income populations (Table 1-2), or an overburdened community area (Table 1-3).

Table 1-1. Percentage of people of color populations in census tracts overlapping the study area and reference area

 Census tract with people of color population greater than 34% (greater than the percentage for Washington reference area)

Census tract	Total population	White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	Race other than white alone and/or Hispanic or Latino	Percent people of color
Washington	7,688,549	5,038,521	2,650,028	34%
Census Tract 9501; Adams County	2,456	2,051	405	16%
Census Tract 9502; Adams County	1,935	1,202	733	38%
Census Tract 9503.01; Adams County	1,669	523	1,146	69%
Census Tract 9503.02; Adams County	2,720	246	2,474	91%
Census Tract 9503.03; Adams County	2,826	657	2,169	77%
Census Tract 9505; Adams County	5,920	1,194	4,726	80%
Census Tract 9601; Asotin County	4,363	4,040	323	7%
Census Tract 102.01; Benton County	6,128	4,743	1,385	23%
Census Tract 107.01; Benton County	2,122	1,525	597	28%
Census Tract 108.07; Benton County	1,898	1,565	333	18%
Census Tract 108.11; Benton County	5,632	4,124	1,508	27%
Census Tract 108.14; Benton County	5,245	4,347	898	17%
Census Tract 115.01; Benton County	6,543	4,166	2,377	36%
Census Tract 115.04; Benton County	2,992	1,866	1,126	38%
Census Tract 115.06; Benton County	7,605	6,555	1,050	14%
Census Tract 116; Benton County	1,032	336	696	67%

Census tract	Total population	White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	Race other than white alone and/or Hispanic or Latino	Percent people of color
Census Tract 117.02; Benton County	5,464	2,288	3,176	58%
Census Tract 118.01; Benton County	3,342	2,024	1,318	39%
Census Tract 118.02; Benton County	2,797	1,343	1,454	52%
Census Tract 119; Benton County	6,631	3,984	2,647	40%
Census Tract 120; Benton County	0	0	0	0%
Census Tract 9601; Chelan County	2,357	1,723	634	27%
Census Tract 9602.01; Chelan County	4,388	3,930	458	10%
Census Tract 9602.02; Chelan County	1,970	1,790	180	9%
Census Tract 9602.03; Chelan County	1,120	1,061	59	5%
Census Tract 9603.01; Chelan County	1,844	1,279	565	31%
Census Tract 9603.02; Chelan County	2,825	1,560	1,265	45%
Census Tract 9603.03; Chelan County	1,798	1,368	430	24%
Census Tract 9604; Chelan County	4,139	2,011	2,128	51%
Census Tract 9605.01; Chelan County	2,764	2,269	495	18%
Census Tract 9605.02; Chelan County	5,428	4,217	1,211	22%
Census Tract 9606; Chelan County	4,177	3,155	1,022	24%
Census Tract 9607; Chelan County	3,923	3,045	878	22%
Census Tract 9612; Chelan County	4,260	2,913	1,347	32%
Census Tract 9613.01; Chelan County	1,462	1,147	315	22%
Census Tract 9613.04; Chelan County	3,976	2,762	1,214	31%
Census Tract 9602; Columbia County	3,980	3,252	728	18%
Census Tract 18; Cowlitz County	1,855	1,392	463	25%
Census Tract 9501.01; Douglas County	3,559	1,523	2,036	57%
Census Tract 9501.02; Douglas County	3,454	1,055	2,399	69%
Census Tract 9502; Douglas County	2,993	2,418	575	19%
Census Tract 9503; Douglas County	7,550	5,134	2,416	32%
Census Tract 9504; Douglas County	7,251	5,524	1,727	24%

Census tract	Total population	White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	Race other than white alone and/or Hispanic or Latino	Percent people of color
Census Tract 9506; Douglas County	4,280	2,805	1,475	34%
Census Tract 9701; Ferry County	2,665	2,218	447	17%
Census Tract 206.08; Franklin County	6,881	3,981	2,900	42%
Census Tract 207; Franklin County	1,261	846	415	33%
Census Tract 208.01; Franklin County	3,592	850	2,742	76%
Census Tract 208.02; Franklin County	6,204	2,524	3,680	59%
Census Tract 9703; Garfield County	2,310	2,051	259	11%
Census Tract 101; Grant County	3,409	2,866	543	16%
Census Tract 102; Grant County	3,342	2,727	615	18%
Census Tract 103; Grant County	5,428	3,755	1,673	31%
Census Tract 104.01; Grant County	3,366	2,618	748	22%
Census Tract 104.02; Grant County	5,503	3,273	2,230	41%
Census Tract 105; Grant County	3,127	1,182	1,945	62%
Census Tract 106; Grant County	7,753	1,685	6,068	78%
Census Tract 107; Grant County	3,154	1,881	1,273	40%
Census Tract 110.01; Grant County	6,074	3,704	2,370	39%
Census Tract 110.02; Grant County	6,256	4,236	2,020	32%
Census Tract 112; Grant County	6,842	4,568	2,274	33%
Census Tract 113; Grant County	3,423	1,289	2,134	62%
Census Tract 114.01; Grant County	2,473	1,327	1,146	46%
Census Tract 114.03; Grant County	4,382	169	4,213	96%
Census Tract 114.04; Grant County	1,125	275	850	76%
Census Tract 114.05; Grant County	3,189	435	2,754	86%
Census Tract 114.06; Grant County	3,196	1,203	1,993	62%
Census Tract 315.02; King County	4,827	4,034	793	16%
Census Tract 9751.01; Kittitas County	2,501	2,312	189	8%
Census Tract 9751.02; Kittitas County	1,375	978	397	29%

Census tract	Total population	White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	Race other than white alone and/or Hispanic or Latino	Percent people of color
Census Tract 9751.03; Kittitas County	1,424	1,175	249	17%
Census Tract 9751.04; Kittitas County	1,812	1,421	391	22%
Census Tract 9752.01; Kittitas County	3,356	2,732	624	19%
Census Tract 9752.02; Kittitas County	1,493	1,235	258	17%
Census Tract 9752.03; Kittitas County	1,304	1,032	272	21%
Census Tract 9753; Kittitas County	5,699	4,968	731	13%
Census Tract 9754.02; Kittitas County	4,745	3,928	817	17%
Census Tract 9755; Kittitas County	5,902	4,348	1,554	26%
Census Tract 9757; Kittitas County	4,889	4,141	748	15%
Census Tract 9501.01; Klickitat County	1,630	1,234	396	24%
Census Tract 9501.02; Klickitat County	3,406	2,960	446	13%
Census Tract 9501.03; Klickitat County	4,187	3,774	413	10%
Census Tract 9502; Klickitat County	4,548	3,923	625	14%
Census Tract 9503.01; Klickitat County	3,362	2,531	831	25%
Census Tract 9503.02; Klickitat County	5,665	3,857	1,808	32%
Census Tract 9718; Lewis County	3,945	3,351	594	15%
Census Tract 9719; Lewis County	3,191	2,654	537	17%
Census Tract 9720; Lewis County	2,348	2,116	232	10%
Census Tract 9601; Lincoln County	1,854	1,577	277	15%
Census Tract 9602; Lincoln County	3,308	2,965	343	10%
Census Tract 9603; Lincoln County	2,807	2,656	151	5%
Census Tract 9604; Lincoln County	3,067	2,676	391	13%
Census Tract 9703.03; Okanogan County	1,730	1,483	247	14%
Census Tract 9704; Okanogan County	4,003	2,703	1,300	32%
Census Tract 9705; Okanogan County	2,109	1,424	685	32%
Census Tract 9706.02; Okanogan County	3,691	3,071	620	17%
Census Tract 9707; Okanogan County	4,393	3,084	1,309	30%

Census tract	Total population	White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	Race other than white alone and/or Hispanic or Latino	Percent people of color
Census Tract 9708; Okanogan County	5,054	1,494	3,560	70%
Census Tract 9710; Okanogan County	4,069	3,305	764	19%
Census Tract 9701; Pend Oreille County	1,684	1,448	236	14%
Census Tract 9702; Pend Oreille County	2,781	2,132	649	23%
Census Tract 9703; Pend Oreille County	3,507	3,181	326	9%
Census Tract 9704; Pend Oreille County	2,827	2,411	416	15%
Census Tract 9705; Pend Oreille County	2,771	2,350	421	15%
Census Tract 701; Pierce County	3,881	3,268	613	16%
Census Tract 9501; Skamania County	43	43	0	0%
Census Tract 9502; Skamania County	4,887	3,799	1,088	22%
Census Tract 9503; Skamania County	2,200	1,806	394	18%
Census Tract 9504; Skamania County	2,407	2,083	324	13%
Census Tract 9505; Skamania County	2,581	2,158	423	16%
Census Tract 50; Spokane County	5,244	4,246	998	19%
Census Tract 101.01; Spokane County	3,959	3,498	461	12%
Census Tract 101.02; Spokane County	2,830	2,523	307	11%
Census Tract 102.01; Spokane County	4,299	3,902	397	9%
Census Tract 102.03; Spokane County	4,509	3,868	641	14%
Census Tract 102.04; Spokane County	3,452	3,109	343	10%
Census Tract 103.01; Spokane County	5,033	4,370	663	13%
Census Tract 103.03; Spokane County	3,641	3,432	209	6%
Census Tract 103.04; Spokane County	5,574	4,775	799	14%
Census Tract 103.05; Spokane County	8,097	7,000	1,097	14%
Census Tract 104.01; Spokane County	8,884	5,219	3,665	41%
Census Tract 104.03; Spokane County	3,602	3,148	454	13%
Census Tract 104.04; Spokane County	2,995	2,649	346	12%
Census Tract 105.04; Spokane County	3,651	3,336	315	9%

Census tract	Total population	White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	Race other than white alone and/or Hispanic or Latino	Percent people of color
Census Tract 105.06; Spokane County	5,823	4,807	1,016	17%
Census Tract 105.07; Spokane County	4,820	4,284	536	11%
Census Tract 105.08; Spokane County	4,516	4,242	274	6%
Census Tract 106.01; Spokane County	3,793	3,288	505	13%
Census Tract 112.02; Spokane County	4,025	3,237	788	20%
Census Tract 113.01; Spokane County	3,958	3,417	541	14%
Census Tract 113.02; Spokane County	5,289	4,310	979	19%
Census Tract 114; Spokane County	5,713	4,821	892	16%
Census Tract 123; Spokane County	5,985	4,566	1,419	24%
Census Tract 124.01; Spokane County	6,068	5,423	645	11%
Census Tract 124.02; Spokane County	7,176	6,314	862	12%
Census Tract 129.02; Spokane County	7,815	6,888	927	12%
Census Tract 130.01; Spokane County	1,422	1,324	98	7%
Census Tract 130.03; Spokane County	7,084	5,187	1,897	27%
Census Tract 131.02; Spokane County	5,862	5,070	792	14%
Census Tract 132.01; Spokane County	7,178	6,133	1,045	15%
Census Tract 132.03; Spokane County	2,851	2,470	381	13%
Census Tract 132.04; Spokane County	5,414	5,037	377	7%
Census Tract 132.05; Spokane County	4,261	3,986	275	6%
Census Tract 133; Spokane County	3,318	3,232	86	3%
Census Tract 134.01; Spokane County	5,949	5,030	919	15%
Census Tract 135.01; Spokane County	2,121	1,796	325	15%
Census Tract 135.02; Spokane County	2,192	2,024	168	8%
Census Tract 135.03; Spokane County	6,189	5,682	507	8%
Census Tract 136; Spokane County	5,177	4,333	844	16%
Census Tract 137; Spokane County	3,935	3,158	777	20%
Census Tract 139; Spokane County	5,820	4,920	900	15%

Census tract	Total population	White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	Race other than white alone and/or Hispanic or Latino	Percent people of color
Census Tract 140.02; Spokane County	6,095	4,689	1,406	23%
Census Tract 141; Spokane County	6,899	6,289	610	9%
Census Tract 142; Spokane County	3,861	3,346	515	13%
Census Tract 143; Spokane County	3,012	2,728	284	9%
Census Tract 9501.01; Stevens County	4,802	4,221	581	12%
Census Tract 9501.02; Stevens County	3,429	3,059	370	11%
Census Tract 9502; Stevens County	4,598	4,048	550	12%
Census Tract 9503; Stevens County	2,579	2,064	515	20%
Census Tract 9505; Stevens County	2,536	2,216	320	13%
Census Tract 9506; Stevens County	2,523	2,037	486	19%
Census Tract 9507; Stevens County	2,312	1,910	402	17%
Census Tract 9508; Stevens County	3,436	3,088	348	10%
Census Tract 9509; Stevens County	1,663	1,489	174	10%
Census Tract 9511; Stevens County	4,031	3,670	361	9%
Census Tract 9513.01; Stevens County	2,788	2,637	151	5%
Census Tract 9513.02; Stevens County	1,495	1,342	153	10%
Census Tract 9514.01; Stevens County	4,082	3,750	332	8%
Census Tract 9514.02; Stevens County	4,486	3,938	548	12%
Census Tract 9200; Walla Walla County	5,890	3,411	2,479	42%
Census Tract 9201; Walla Walla County	5,095	4,197	898	18%
Census Tract 9202; Walla Walla County	4,849	3,425	1,424	29%
Census Tract 9209.01; Walla Walla County	4,207	2,943	1,264	30%
Census Tract 9209.02; Walla Walla County	5,583	5,033	550	10%
Census Tract 101.03; Whatcom County	2,489	1,867	622	25%
Census Tract 2.01; Whitman County	4,440	3,301	1,139	26%
Census Tract 2.02; Whitman County	1,924	1,455	469	24%
Census Tract 3; Whitman County	6,623	4,694	1,929	29%

Census tract	Total population	White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	Race other than white alone and/or Hispanic or Latino	Percent people of color
Census Tract 4; Whitman County	4,363	3,498	865	20%
Census Tract 6.02; Whitman County	3,758	2,851	907	24%
Census Tract 7; Whitman County	3,450	3,003	447	13%
Census Tract 8; Whitman County	3,457	2,995	462	13%
Census Tract 9; Whitman County	3,774	3,317	457	12%
Census Tract 10; Whitman County	2,054	1,686	368	18%
Census Tract 16.01; Yakima County	2,635	1,679	956	36%
Census Tract 17.01; Yakima County	3,932	2,303	1,629	41%
Census Tract 18.01; Yakima County	4,310	1,108	3,202	74%
Census Tract 21.01; Yakima County	2,356	848	1,508	64%
Census Tract 22.02; Yakima County	2,155	1,369	786	36%
Census Tract 27.01; Yakima County	3,518	226	3,292	94%
Census Tract 28.01; Yakima County	5,597	4,355	1,242	22%
Census Tract 28.03; Yakima County	6,038	4,133	1,905	32%
Census Tract 29; Yakima County	6,694	3,025	3,669	55%
Census Tract 30.02; Yakima County	4,063	3,252	811	20%
Census Tract 30.03; Yakima County	1,715	1,516	199	12%
Census Tract 30.04; Yakima County	2,852	2,122	730	26%
Census Tract 31; Yakima County	5,435	4,282	1,153	21%
Census Tract 34; Yakima County	5,251	3,799	1,452	28%

Table 1-2. Percentage of low-income populations in census tracts overlapping the study area and reference area

Census tract with low-income population greater than 22% (greater than the percentage for Washington reference area)

Census tract	Total population	Number of low-income people	Percent of population low-income
Washington	7,651,971	1,709,507	22%
Census Tract 9501, Adams County	2,358	743	32%
Census Tract 9502, Adams County	1,935	691	36%
Census Tract 9503.01, Adams County	1,647	773	47%
Census Tract 9503.02, Adams County	2,720	1,506	55%
Census Tract 9503.03, Adams County	2,804	1,184	42%
Census Tract 9505, Adams County	5,892	2,765	47%
Census Tract 9601, Asotin County	4,363	917	21%
Census Tract 102.01, Benton County	6,085	964	16%
Census Tract 107.01, Benton County	2,114	402	19%
Census Tract 108.07, Benton County	1,843	255	14%
Census Tract 108.11, Benton County	5,551	253	5%
Census Tract 108.14, Benton County	5,245	281	5%
Census Tract 115.01, Benton County	6,501	2,087	32%
Census Tract 115.04, Benton County	2,992	941	31%
Census Tract 115.06, Benton County	7,588	311	4%
Census Tract 116, Benton County	1,032	308	30%
Census Tract 117.02, Benton County	5,386	1,836	34%
Census Tract 118.01, Benton County	3,342	703	21%
Census Tract 118.02, Benton County	2,797	828	30%
Census Tract 119, Benton County	6,631	2,426	37%
Census Tract 120, Benton County	0	0	0%
Census Tract 9601, Chelan County	2,356	457	19%
Census Tract 9602.01, Chelan County	4,350	767	18%
Census Tract 9602.02, Chelan County	1,967	391	20%

Census tract	Total population	Number of low-income people	Percent of population low-income
Census Tract 9602.03, Chelan County	1,113	201	18%
Census Tract 9603.01, Chelan County	1,844	904	49%
Census Tract 9603.02, Chelan County	2,806	689	25%
Census Tract 9603.03, Chelan County	1,775	339	19%
Census Tract 9604, Chelan County	4,136	1,437	35%
Census Tract 9605.01, Chelan County	2,764	679	25%
Census Tract 9605.02, Chelan County	5,415	1,179	22%
Census Tract 9606, Chelan County	4,027	1,131	28%
Census Tract 9607, Chelan County	3,917	909	23%
Census Tract 9612, Chelan County	4,250	1,003	24%
Census Tract 9613.01, Chelan County	1,429	301	21%
Census Tract 9613.04, Chelan County	3,877	912	24%
Census Tract 9602, Columbia County	3,941	1,023	26%
Census Tract 18, Cowlitz County	1,848	461	25%
Census Tract 9501.01, Douglas County	3,559	1,580	44%
Census Tract 9501.02, Douglas County	3,401	1,568	46%
Census Tract 9502, Douglas County	2,993	661	22%
Census Tract 9503, Douglas County	7,540	1,438	19%
Census Tract 9504, Douglas County	7,243	1,197	17%
Census Tract 9506, Douglas County	4,260	612	14%
Census Tract 9701, Ferry County	2,665	1,101	41%
Census Tract 206.08, Franklin County	6,881	1,433	21%
Census Tract 207, Franklin County	1,258	256	20%
Census Tract 208.01, Franklin County	3,564	1,543	43%
Census Tract 208.02, Franklin County	4,643	1,738	37%
Census Tract 9703, Garfield County	2,280	642	28%
Census Tract 101, Grant County	3,388	1,217	36%

Census tract	Total population	Number of low-income people	Percent of population low-income
Census Tract 102, Grant County	3,338	802	24%
Census Tract 103, Grant County	5,248	1,785	34%
Census Tract 104.01, Grant County	3,310	1,274	38%
Census Tract 104.02, Grant County	5,409	2,396	44%
Census Tract 105, Grant County	3,127	656	21%
Census Tract 106, Grant County	7,740	2,517	33%
Census Tract 107, Grant County	3,154	1,238	39%
Census Tract 110.01, Grant County	6,053	1,125	19%
Census Tract 110.02, Grant County	6,142	1,749	28%
Census Tract 112, Grant County	6,773	2,013	30%
Census Tract 113, Grant County	3,423	1,294	38%
Census Tract 114.01, Grant County	2,473	1,008	41%
Census Tract 114.03, Grant County	4,382	2,502	57%
Census Tract 114.04, Grant County	1,125	349	31%
Census Tract 114.05, Grant County	3,164	1,664	53%
Census Tract 114.06, Grant County	3,196	741	23%
Census Tract 315.02, King County	4,786	839	18%
Census Tract 9751.01, Kittitas County	2,501	176	7%
Census Tract 9751.02, Kittitas County	1,375	670	49%
Census Tract 9751.03, Kittitas County	1,424	461	32%
Census Tract 9751.04, Kittitas County	1,812	519	29%
Census Tract 9752.01, Kittitas County	3,356	926	28%
Census Tract 9752.02, Kittitas County	1,488	257	17%
Census Tract 9752.03, Kittitas County	1,299	132	10%
Census Tract 9753, Kittitas County	5,684	972	17%
Census Tract 9754.02, Kittitas County	4,648	1,473	32%
Census Tract 9755, Kittitas County	5,854	1,907	33%

Census tract	Total population	Number of low-income people	Percent of population low-income
Census Tract 9757, Kittitas County	4,853	987	20%
Census Tract 9501.01, Klickitat County	1,630	539	33%
Census Tract 9501.02, Klickitat County	3,400	892	26%
Census Tract 9501.03, Klickitat County	4,157	1,584	38%
Census Tract 9502, Klickitat County	4,548	1,763	39%
Census Tract 9503.01, Klickitat County	3,362	772	23%
Census Tract 9503.02, Klickitat County	5,644	1,474	26%
Census Tract 9718, Lewis County	3,901	1,477	38%
Census Tract 9719, Lewis County	3,122	923	30%
Census Tract 9720, Lewis County	2,348	677	29%
Census Tract 9601, Lincoln County	1,828	483	26%
Census Tract 9602, Lincoln County	3,303	945	29%
Census Tract 9603, Lincoln County	2,785	678	24%
Census Tract 9604, Lincoln County	2,989	1,010	34%
Census Tract 9703.03, Okanogan County	1,715	653	38%
Census Tract 9704, Okanogan County	3,927	1,411	36%
Census Tract 9705, Okanogan County	2,094	829	40%
Census Tract 9706.02, Okanogan County	3,541	952	27%
Census Tract 9707, Okanogan County	4,216	1,769	42%
Census Tract 9708, Okanogan County	4,981	2,497	50%
Census Tract 9710, Okanogan County	4,028	1,201	30%
Census Tract 9701, Pend Oreille County	1,674	531	32%
Census Tract 9702, Pend Oreille County	2,767	934	34%
Census Tract 9703, Pend Oreille County	3,386	1,418	42%
Census Tract 9704, Pend Oreille County	2,827	791	28%
Census Tract 9705, Pend Oreille County	2,727	896	33%
Census Tract 701, Pierce County	3,833	335	9%


Census tract	Total population	Number of low-income people	Percent of population low-income
Census Tract 9501, Skamania County	43	11	26%
Census Tract 9502, Skamania County	4,884	923	19%
Census Tract 9503, Skamania County	2,138	463	22%
Census Tract 9504, Skamania County	2,407	569	24%
Census Tract 9505, Skamania County	2,533	781	31%
Census Tract 50, Spokane County	5,194	1,422	27%
Census Tract 101.01, Spokane County	3,959	249	6%
Census Tract 101.02, Spokane County	2,823	272	10%
Census Tract 102.01, Spokane County	4,291	1,079	25%
Census Tract 102.03, Spokane County	4,497	604	13%
Census Tract 102.04, Spokane County	3,448	1,149	33%
Census Tract 103.01, Spokane County	5,033	1,693	34%
Census Tract 103.03, Spokane County	3,580	809	23%
Census Tract 103.04, Spokane County	5,574	1,926	35%
Census Tract 103.05, Spokane County	8,069	1,414	18%
Census Tract 104.01, Spokane County	6,582	3,413	52%
Census Tract 104.03, Spokane County	3,598	1,083	30%
Census Tract 104.04, Spokane County	2,980	464	16%
Census Tract 105.04, Spokane County	3,625	802	22%
Census Tract 105.06, Spokane County	5,722	1,529	27%
Census Tract 105.07, Spokane County	4,820	586	12%
Census Tract 105.08, Spokane County	4,515	334	7%
Census Tract 106.01, Spokane County	3,793	523	14%
Census Tract 112.02, Spokane County	4,025	1,013	25%
Census Tract 113.01, Spokane County	3,914	631	16%
Census Tract 113.02, Spokane County	5,174	1,242	24%
Census Tract 114, Spokane County	5,713	1,391	24%

Census tract	Total population	Number of low-income people	Percent of population low-income
Census Tract 123, Spokane County	5,490	1,988	36%
Census Tract 124.01, Spokane County	6,048	799	13%
Census Tract 124.02, Spokane County	7,137	1,327	19%
Census Tract 129.02, Spokane County	7,571	1,327	18%
Census Tract 130.01, Spokane County	1,422	228	16%
Census Tract 130.03, Spokane County	6,975	1,175	17%
Census Tract 131.02, Spokane County	5,844	1,230	21%
Census Tract 132.01, Spokane County	7,160	1,558	22%
Census Tract 132.03, Spokane County	2,841	285	10%
Census Tract 132.04, Spokane County	5,414	626	12%
Census Tract 132.05, Spokane County	4,261	858	20%
Census Tract 133, Spokane County	3,318	406	12%
Census Tract 134.01, Spokane County	5,899	702	12%
Census Tract 135.01, Spokane County	2,121	532	25%
Census Tract 135.02, Spokane County	2,192	205	9%
Census Tract 135.03, Spokane County	6,189	710	11%
Census Tract 136, Spokane County	5,177	1,317	25%
Census Tract 137, Spokane County	3,746	808	22%
Census Tract 139, Spokane County	5,318	792	15%
Census Tract 140.02, Spokane County	5,994	2,537	42%
Census Tract 141, Spokane County	6,853	1,522	22%
Census Tract 142, Spokane County	3,861	1,158	30%
Census Tract 143, Spokane County	2,961	1,023	35%
Census Tract 9501.01, Stevens County	4,778	1,705	36%
Census Tract 9501.02, Stevens County	3,426	614	18%
Census Tract 9502, Stevens County	4,445	1,485	33%
Census Tract 9503, Stevens County	2,493	969	39%

Census tract	Total population	Number of low-income people	Percent of population low-income
Census Tract 9505, Stevens County	2,429	1,014	42%
Census Tract 9506, Stevens County	2,523	680	27%
Census Tract 9507, Stevens County	2,268	929	41%
Census Tract 9508, Stevens County	3,435	997	29%
Census Tract 9509, Stevens County	1,663	694	42%
Census Tract 9511, Stevens County	4,023	1,881	47%
Census Tract 9513.01, Stevens County	2,788	558	20%
Census Tract 9513.02, Stevens County	1,495	294	20%
Census Tract 9514.01, Stevens County	4,082	1,291	32%
Census Tract 9514.02, Stevens County	4,486	563	13%
Census Tract 9200, Walla Walla County	5,856	2,083	36%
Census Tract 9201, Walla Walla County	5,095	1,424	28%
Census Tract 9202, Walla Walla County	4,812	1,469	31%
Census Tract 9209.01, Walla Walla County	4,187	1,112	27%
Census Tract 9209.02, Walla Walla County	5,583	917	16%
Census Tract 101.03, Whatcom County	2,441	549	22%
Census Tract 2.01, Whitman County	4,423	1,451	33%
Census Tract 2.02, Whitman County	1,924	544	28%
Census Tract 3, Whitman County	6,564	1,591	24%
Census Tract 4, Whitman County	4,292	1,289	30%
Census Tract 6.02, Whitman County	3,532	2,616	74%
Census Tract 7, Whitman County	3,434	721	21%
Census Tract 8, Whitman County	3,380	864	26%
Census Tract 9, Whitman County	3,711	1,298	35%
Census Tract 10, Whitman County	2,054	546	27%
Census Tract 16.01, Yakima County	2,635	917	35%
Census Tract 17.01, Yakima County	3,925	1,856	47%

Census tract	Total population	Number of low-income people	Percent of population low-income
Census Tract 18.01, Yakima County	4,310	1,772	41%
Census Tract 21.01, Yakima County	2,313	870	38%
Census Tract 22.02, Yakima County	2,155	730	34%
Census Tract 27.01, Yakima County	3,485	1,656	48%
Census Tract 28.01, Yakima County	5,575	1,290	23%
Census Tract 28.03, Yakima County	5,952	1,641	28%
Census Tract 29, Yakima County	6,673	2,647	40%
Census Tract 30.02, Yakima County	4,029	1,327	33%
Census Tract 30.03, Yakima County	1,715	421	25%
Census Tract 30.04, Yakima County	2,842	748	26%
Census Tract 31, Yakima County	5,356	1,257	23%
Census Tract 34, Yakima County	5,251	948	18%

Table 1-3. Overburdened community areas in census tracts overlapping the study area

 Census tract that meets the criteria to be identified as an overburdened community area.

Census tract ¹	Tribal land	Meets EHD criteria	Meets CEJST criteria
Census Tract 9501, Adams County	N	N	Y
Census Tract 9502, Adams County	N	N	Y
Census Tract 9503, Adams County	N	N	Y
Census Tract 9505, Adams County	N	N	Y
Census Tract 9601, Asotin County	N	N	N
Census Tract 9602, Asotin County	N	N	N
Census Tract 102.01, Benton County	N	N	N
Census Tract 107.01, Benton County	N	N	N
Census Tract 108.07, Benton County	N	N	N
Census Tract 108.11, Benton County	N	N	N
Census Tract 108.14, Benton County	N	N	N
Census Tract 115.01, Benton County	N	Y	N
Census Tract 115.03, Benton County	N	N	N
Census Tract 115.04, Benton County	N	N	N
Census Tract 116, Benton County	N	N	Y
Census Tract 117, Benton County	N	N	Y
Census Tract 118, Benton County	N	N	N
Census Tract 119, Benton County	N	N	N
Census Tract 120, Benton County	N	N	N
Census Tract 9601, Chelan County	N	N	N
Census Tract 9602, Chelan County	N	N	N
Census Tract 9603, Chelan County	N	N	Y
Census Tract 9604, Chelan County	N	N	Y
Census Tract 9605, Chelan County	N	N	N

Census tract ¹	Tribal land	Meets EHD criteria	Meets CEJST criteria
Census Tract 9606, Chelan County	N	N	N
Census Tract 9607, Chelan County	N	N	N
Census Tract 9612, Chelan County	N	N	N
Census Tract 9613.01, Chelan County	N	N	N
Census Tract 9613.02, Chelan County	N	N	N
Census Tract 9602, Columbia County	N	N	N
Census Tract 18, Cowlitz County	N	N	Y
Census Tract 9501, Douglas County	Y	N	Y
Census Tract 9502, Douglas County	N	N	N
Census Tract 9503, Douglas County	N	N	N
Census Tract 9504, Douglas County	N	N	N
Census Tract 9506, Douglas County	N	N	N
Census Tract 9701, Ferry County	Y	N	Y
Census Tract 201, Franklin County	N	Y	Y
Census Tract 206.01, Franklin County	N	N	N
Census Tract 207, Franklin County	N	Y	N
Census Tract 208, Franklin County	N	N	Y
Census Tract 9703, Garfield County	N	N	N
Census Tract 101, Grant County	Y	N	Y
Census Tract 102, Grant County	N	N	N
Census Tract 103, Grant County	N	N	Y
Census Tract 104, Grant County	N	N	Y
Census Tract 105, Grant County	N	N	N
Census Tract 107, Grant County	N	N	Y
Census Tract 108, Grant County	N	Y	Y
Census Tract 110, Grant County	N	N	N

Census tract ¹	Tribal land	Meets EHD criteria	Meets CEJST criteria
Census Tract 112, Grant County	N	N	N
Census Tract 113, Grant County	N	N	Y
Census Tract 114.01, Grant County	N	N	Y
Census Tract 114.02, Grant County	N	N	Y
Census Tract 315.02, King County	N	N	N
Census Tract 327.02, King County	N	N	N
Census Tract 9751, Kittitas County	N	N	N
Census Tract 9752, Kittitas County	N	N	N
Census Tract 9753, Kittitas County	N	N	N
Census Tract 9754.02, Kittitas County	N	N	N
Census Tract 9755, Kittitas County	N	N	N
Census Tract 9757, Kittitas County	N	N	N
Census Tract 9501, Klickitat County	Y	N	Y
Census Tract 9502, Klickitat County	Y	N	Y
Census Tract 9503, Klickitat County	Y	N	N
Census Tract 9718, Lewis County	N	N	Y
Census Tract 9719, Lewis County	N	N	Y
Census Tract 9720, Lewis County	Y	N	N
Census Tract 9601, Lincoln County	N	N	N
Census Tract 9602, Lincoln County	Y	N	N
Census Tract 9603, Lincoln County	Y	N	N
Census Tract 9604, Lincoln County	N	N	Y
Census Tract 9703, Okanogan County	Y	N	Y
Census Tract 9704, Okanogan County	N	N	Y
Census Tract 9705, Okanogan County	Y	N	Y
Census Tract 9706, Okanogan County	Y	N	Y

Census tract ¹	Tribal land	Meets EHD criteria	Meets CEJST criteria
Census Tract 9707, Okanogan County	Y	N	Y
Census Tract 9708, Okanogan County	Y	N	Y
Census Tract 9710, Okanogan County	N	N	Y
Census Tract 9701, Pend Oreille County	N	N	Y
Census Tract 9702, Pend Oreille County	Y	N	Y
Census Tract 9703, Pend Oreille County	N	N	Y
Census Tract 9704, Pend Oreille County	N	N	Y
Census Tract 9705, Pend Oreille County	N	N	N
Census Tract 701, Pierce County	N	N	N
Census Tract 9501, Skamania County	N	N	N
Census Tract 9502, Skamania County	N	N	N
Census Tract 9503, Skamania County	N	N	N
Census Tract 9504, Skamania County	N	N	N
Census Tract 9505, Skamania County	N	N	N
Census Tract 39, Spokane County	N	N	N
Census Tract 50, Spokane County	N	N	N
Census Tract 101, Spokane County	N	N	N
Census Tract 102.01, Spokane County	N	N	N
Census Tract 102.02, Spokane County	N	N	N
Census Tract 103.01, Spokane County	N	N	Y
Census Tract 103.03, Spokane County	N	N	N
Census Tract 103.04, Spokane County	N	N	N
Census Tract 103.05, Spokane County	N	N	N
Census Tract 104.01, Spokane County	N	N	Y
Census Tract 104.02, Spokane County	N	N	N
Census Tract 105.01, Spokane County	N	N	N
Census Tract 105.03, Spokane County	N	N	N
Census Tract 105.04, Spokane County	N	N	N

Census tract ¹	Tribal land	Meets EHD criteria	Meets CEJST criteria
Census Tract 106.01, Spokane County	N	N	N
Census Tract 106.02, Spokane County	N	N	N
Census Tract 112.02, Spokane County	N	N	N
Census Tract 113, Spokane County	N	N	N
Census Tract 114, Spokane County	N	Y	N
Census Tract 123, Spokane County	N	Y	N
Census Tract 124.01, Spokane County	N	N	N
Census Tract 124.02, Spokane County	N	N	N
Census Tract 129.02, Spokane County	N	N	N
Census Tract 131, Spokane County	N	Y	N
Census Tract 132.01, Spokane County	N	Y	N
Census Tract 132.02, Spokane County	N	N	N
Census Tract 133, Spokane County	N	N	N
Census Tract 134.01, Spokane County	N	N	N
Census Tract 135, Spokane County	N	N	N
Census Tract 136, Spokane County	N	N	N
Census Tract 137, Spokane County	N	N	N
Census Tract 138, Spokane County	N	N	N
Census Tract 139, Spokane County	N	N	N
Census Tract 140.02, Spokane County	N	N	N
Census Tract 141, Spokane County	N	N	N
Census Tract 142, Spokane County	N	N	N
Census Tract 143, Spokane County	N	N	Y
Census Tract 9501, Stevens County	Y	N	Y
Census Tract 9502, Stevens County	N	N	N
Census Tract 9503, Stevens County	N	N	N
Census Tract 9505, Stevens County	N	N	Y
Census Tract 9506, Stevens County	N	N	N

Census tract ¹	Tribal land	Meets EHD criteria	Meets CEJST criteria
Census Tract 9507, Stevens County	N	N	Y
Census Tract 9508, Stevens County	N	N	Y
Census Tract 9509, Stevens County	Y	N	Y
Census Tract 9511, Stevens County	Y	N	Y
Census Tract 9513, Stevens County	Y	N	N
Census Tract 9514, Stevens County	Y	N	N
Census Tract 9200, Walla Walla County	N	Y	Y
Census Tract 9201, Walla Walla County	N	N	N
Census Tract 9202, Walla Walla County	N	N	Y
Census Tract 9205, Walla Walla County	N	N	Y
Census Tract 9209, Walla Walla County	N	N	N
Census Tract 2, Whitman County	N	N	N
Census Tract 3, Whitman County	N	N	N
Census Tract 4, Whitman County	N	N	N
Census Tract 6, Whitman County	N	N	N
Census Tract 7, Whitman County	N	N	N
Census Tract 8, Whitman County	N	N	N
Census Tract 9, Whitman County	N	N	Y
Census Tract 10, Whitman County	N	N	N
Census Tract 16.01, Yakima County	N	N	N
Census Tract 16.02, Yakima County	N	N	N
Census Tract 17.01, Yakima County	N	N	Y
Census Tract 17.02, Yakima County	Y	N	N
Census Tract 18, Yakima County	Y	N	Y
Census Tract 19.01, Yakima County	N	N	Y
Census Tract 20.01, Yakima County	N	N	Y
Census Tract 21.01, Yakima County	N	N	N
Census Tract 21.02, Yakima County	Y	Y	Y

Census tract ¹	Tribal land	Meets EHD criteria	Meets CEJST criteria
Census Tract 22, Yakima County	Y	N	N
Census Tract 27.01, Yakima County	Y	N	N
Census Tract 28.01, Yakima County	Y	N	N
Census Tract 28.02, Yakima County	Y	N	N
Census Tract 29, Yakima County	N	N	Y
Census Tract 30.01, Yakima County	Y	N	N
Census Tract 30.02, Yakima County	N	N	N
Census Tract 31, Yakima County	N	N	N
Census Tract 32, Yakima County	N	N	N
Census Tract 34, Yakima County	N	N	N

Note:

1. Census tract data used to identify overburdened community areas were from the 2010 census, which has some differences in census tract numbers, boundaries, and areas compared to census tract boundaries from the 2020 census. The 2022 U.S. Census Bureau ACS 5-year estimate data were used to identify people of color and low-income populations in Tables 1-1 and 1-2.