

Environmental Justice Analysis Procedures

I. Introduction and Regulatory Background

A. *Regulatory Framework*

This document outlines the Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT) Environmental Planning's (EP) supplemental procedures for ensuring compliance with requirements for the State's transportation projects related to Executive Order (EO) 12898 [Environmental Justice (EJ)]. These procedures are intended to be used with other relevant ADOT guidance such as the Public Involvement Plan (PIP), Categorical Exclusion (CE) Manual, and Environmental Planning Environmental Assessment (EA)/ Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) Guidance.

Environmental Justice

Executive Order (EO) 12898, Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice (EJ) in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations, requires the "the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people, particularly minority and low-income populations, in the environmental decision-making process." Under EO 12898, each federal agency must identify and address, as appropriate, disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of its programs, policies, and activities on minority populations and low-income populations.

The United States Department of Transportation (USDOT) Order 5610.2C and Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Order 6640.23A provides the fundamental regulatory framework for ADOT to ensure compliance with Executive Order 12898.

II. Environmental Planning EJ Role & ADOT Standard Processes

A. *ADOT National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Assignment & EP Role*

Signed on August 10, 2005, the "Safe Affordable Flexible Efficient Transportation Equity Act – Legacy of Users" (SAFETEA-LU) allowed states to assume federal responsibility for Categorical Exclusion (CE) determinations under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and established a five-state pilot program allowing the United States Department of Transportation Secretary to delegate all environmental review responsibilities to those five states. Under the "Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act" (MAP-21) the pilot program was converted into a permanent Surface Transportation Project Delivery Program (NEPA Assignment).

To help implement the efficiencies incorporated into federal law, the Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT) has assumed Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) responsibility for carrying out environmental approvals under both available programs concurrently: Responsibility for CE's (23 USC 326) and the Surface Transportation Project Delivery Program (23 USC 327) . With this assignment of federal environmental review responsibility, ADOT is responsible for complying with all applicable federal environmental laws, regulations, Executive Orders and policies, and is solely legally responsible for environmental decisions made on all ADOT federal-aid highway projects. ADOT assumed FHWA responsibility for carrying out environmental approvals under two memorandum of understanding (MOU) agreements::

- Categorical Exclusions (23 U.S.C. 326), known as CE Assignment and executed January 4, 2021 and;
- The Surface Transportation Project Delivery Program (23 U.S.C. 327), known as NEPA Assignment executed April 16, 2019

ADOT EP has oversight responsibility for all NEPA decisions and is responsible for the development of environmental documents including compliance with EJ. As a recipient of federal funding from the FHWA, the ADOT is required to comply with the Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (Title VI), which provides: "No person in the United States shall, on the ground of race, color, or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving federal financial assistance." ADOT complies with these requirements as part of overall agency requirements outlined in 49 CFR 21 Appendix C(a)(2) and Title 23 section 200.7. Though not an assigned responsibility under NEPA Assignment, environmental documents by ADOT are developed and associated actions such as right-of-way are acquired in accordance with the Title VI requirements.

A. ***ADOT EP EJ NEPA Scoping Considerations and Standards***

FHWA Order 6640.23A states that FHWA (and ADOT as a result of MOU's) are required to "administer their programs to *identify and address, as appropriate*, disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of FHWA programs, policies, and activities on minority populations and low-income populations.... In implementing these requirements, the information should be obtained where *relevant, appropriate, and practical*." ADOT has developed flowcharts that outline the general EP considerations and steps that are taken as part of the scoping and overall project development process (Appendix D).

ADOT EP Environmental Planners will review the scope and context of a project to determine whether or not EJ analysis will be required as part of the project development process. For CE level projects, per the [FHWA Environmental Justice Reference Guide](#), a statement indicating there are no EJ impacts is normally sufficient for projects with a CE due to the fact that CE's

should not have any disproportionately high and adverse impacts to low income and minority populations. If the CE project will not result in any potential for adverse temporary or permanent effects on any businesses, residents, or landowners (including but not limited to effects to access, relocations, and neighborhood continuity) then the review for EJ is complete and documented on the ADOT CE Checklist: *"This project has no residential or non-residential displacements, no impactful access changes and/or impactful detours, and no other impacts that could result in potential Environmental Justice impacts."*

If there is a question of impacts on a CE project on the above mentioned items (ROW, access, detours, other impacts), or the NEPA class of action has been identified as an Individual CE or 327 MOU Re-Evaluation, the ADOT EP EJ Screening Checklist will be used to document a decision in the project record that no further EJ analysis is required or to identify the need to collect demographic data and complete EJ analysis. Although there should not be any disproportionately high and adverse impacts to minority or low-income populations for a CE action, practitioners should still consider impacts on minority and low-income populations, and mitigate according to NEPA, as appropriate, even if they anticipate that an action will be a CE. Additional information regarding impacts for CE's, d-listed CE considerations, and unusual circumstances can be found in the ADOT CE Checklist Manual.

Environmental Impacts Statements (EIS) and Environmental Assessments (EA) will have EJ documented as a standard section in the NEPA document, and will complete full steps as documented in the ADOT EP flowchart for EA and EIS documents (Appendix D).

For projects with anticipated public involvement activities and EJ analysis considerations, ADOT EP follows the guidelines outlined in the ADOT Public Involvement Plan to ensure early, frequent, and meaningful public involvement with low income and minority populations. ADOT EP has identified the following "core team members" for determining the public involvement needs for NEPA as part of project specific public involvement plans: ADOT Communications, ADOT Multimodal Planning Division, ADOT Project Management, ADOT Civil Rights Office, appropriate ADOT Districts, Tribes and project-specific stakeholders (metropolitan planning organizations, councils of government, local governments, and other federal, state, or local agencies and organizations), and professional consultants. Early coordination as part of project scoping and/or kickoff meetings to discuss the approach to public involvement and EJ analysis should occur to inform timely decision making and confirm the approach for public involvement methods, schedules, and various milestones of the project.

III. Analysis, Mitigation and Documentation

A. Standard Definitions for Documentation

In an effort to establish consistency in ADOT NEPA documents, ADOT uses the following definitions below to define low income and minority populations as cited in FHWA Order 6640.23A.

Minority:

DOT and FHWA define (5) minority groups as follows:

- Black (a person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa)
- Hispanic or Latino (a person of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race)
- Asian American (a person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Indian subcontinent)
- American Indian and Alaskan Native (a person having origins in any of the original people of North America, South America, including Central America, and who maintains cultural identification through tribal affiliation or community recognition)
- Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (people having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands).

Low Income: A low- income population is defined as a population whose median household income is at or below the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) poverty guidelines

B. Data Collection for Analysis

Identifying Study Area Boundaries for Analysis

As part of the standard project development process, a project study area is defined to inform general project limits for proposed improvements and direct impact areas. In addition to defining the general project study area, a larger community study area will be defined for the purposes of Environmental Justice analysis for Environmental Assessments (EA), Environmental Impact Statements (EIS), and Individual CE's if determined through the EJ screening checklist that outlines the boundaries of the communities within the direct project area as well as evaluates the existing conditions surrounding the direct impact areas.

The study area boundary for the purposes of EJ analysis and community information should capture the direct impact areas and the broader geographic area within which project-induced indirect changes could possibly occur. Project-induced changes can occur in projects that require significant permanent or temporary access changes, modifications of travel patterns, or affect overall community cohesion. In addition to evaluating direct and project-induced impacts, consideration should also be given to the geographic area of the project area (urban, suburban, rural). As an ADOT standard practice, the study area boundary for EJ analysis in an urban or highly populated area should be a mile in each direction, and two miles in each direction for a rural project area. Coordination with ADOT core team members should occur when initially defining the study area boundary to confirm general consistency with public involvement assumptions for the project area and capture any needed considerations.

Data Sources & Collection for Demographic Analysis

The next step after determining the initial study area boundary for EJ analysis and community information is the collection of demographic and economic data. In addition to collecting demographic data specific to EJ analysis (low income and minority), other demographic data will be collected for the NEPA document as well (language, household, disabilities, age, female head of household) to provide a full picture of community characteristics, and acknowledge other relevant federal laws such as the American with Disabilities Act of 1990 and Executive Order 13166: Improving Access to Services for Persons with Limited English Proficiency.

Demographic and economic data should be collected from the U.S. Census Bureau decennial census or the American Community Survey (ACS). Detailed instructions for collecting U.S. Census Bureau data can be found in Appendix C. Data should be collected using the most recent census data or 5 year ACS Data. When collecting the data through census or ACS, the following methodology should be used:

- Demographic data for EJ analysis (race, ethnicity, income) should be collected at block group level to ensure collection of data at the smallest census geography available. If block groups cannot be used, tract level data should be used with an explanation of why block groups cannot be used in the NEPA document. Income data should be consistent with data from (HHS) poverty level for average household size (generally a family of four based on Arizona census data) and the overall census data.
- Data for other demographic purposes (language, household, disabilities, age, female head of household) that will be outlined in the NEPA document to provide a community assessment and acknowledge other relevant laws should also be collected at block group level.

- When identifying languages for purposes of LEP, use tables C16001 and B16001 to locate languages by ability to speak English at the census tract or block group level. If block group level information is not available, tract level data should be used.

In addition to these common data resources, site visit data can also be collected in the field or at a desktop level and early public involvement efforts such as scoping can help inform community characteristics. As part of the review of the demographic data, the presence and location of potential EJ populations should be identified early in the project process to ensure that potential community related impacts are identified and then avoided and minimized as much as possible. See Appendix C for guidance on how to collect initial Census Data.

C. ADOT Standard Analysis Steps & Documentation Approaches

Following the collection and evaluation of demographic and economic information collected, the next step is to complete an analysis of the project impacts on potential EJ populations and other relevant population and community characteristics. ADOT fundamentally approaches EJ analysis through guidance from the overarching executive orders, USDOT directives, and specific methodologies outlined in the below resource documents:

- [ADOT Environmental Assessment \(EA\) and Environmental Impact Statement \(EIS\) Guidance \(Appendix\)](#)
- [Federal Highway Administration Environmental Justice Reference Guide](#)
- [Environmental Protection Agency \(EPA\) - Promising Practices for Environmental Justice Methodologies in NEPA Review](#)

As outlined in the ADOT EA and EIS Guidance, there is no difference in how EJ analysis is completed between an EA and an EIS. While the same fundamental data collection will be complete for all NEPA classes of action, the level of detailed analysis completed for EJ considerations will ultimately be dependent on the degree of the proposed project improvements and the associated anticipated impacts (beneficial and/or non-beneficial). The following guidelines below provide ADOT best practices for organizing an initial analysis for this topic in NEPA documents:

- Ensure NEPA documents clearly distinguish EJ considerations from other non-EJ protected population considerations in the introductory and analysis section of the NEPA document. Analysis for EJ should be analyzed separately since they have different regulatory considerations.
- Ensure NEPA documents identify and present low income populations in table and maps format using the “Alternative Criteria” analysis method defined in the EPA Promising Practices Guidance. Include citations of data used in tables and graphs, block groups and

census tract information, and any “pockets” of low income populations that may be within a community.

- Ensure NEPA documents identify and present minority populations in table and maps format using the “No Threshold” analysis method defined in the EPA Promising Practices Guidance. The “No Threshold ” analysis focuses on full identification of minority populations within a project area and requires no rationale for thresholds or reference communities. Include citations of data used in tables and graphs, as well as block groups and census tract information (see Appendix A).
- Ensure NEPA documents provide clear rationale if any reference community (City, County, Region, etc) is used for comparison area to the project area. Reference communities can also be used to compare one segment of the proposed project that had EJ population to a segment of the proposed project that has non-EJ impacts.
- Ensure NEPA documents provide tables and graphs of socioeconomic considerations in block group and tract format, and provide citations of data used.
- Ensure NEPA documents provide a clear summary of how potential EJ populations were included in the public involvement process and specific efforts that were made to involve them in the decision making process. Ensure consideration of standard requirements outlined in the ADOT Public Involvement Plan and US Department of Transportation’s “Promising Practices for Meaningful Public Involvement in Transportation Decision-Making” guidance.

D. Determining Impacts & Standard Questions to Consider

As previously mentioned, USDOT directives (DOT Order 5610.2(c) and FHWA Order 6640.23A) outline the requirements of EJ analysis to determine whether *disproportionately high and adverse impacts* to EJ populations would occur as a result of a project's proposed improvements. FHWA and USDOT further state that “disproportionately high and adverse” refer to an adverse effect that:

- 1) is predominantly borne by a minority or low income population; or
- 2) will be suffered by a minority and/or low income population and is appreciably more severe or greater in magnitude than the adverse effect that will be suffered by the non-EJ population.

When evaluating impacts as part of EJ analysis in a NEPA document, the analysis should be focused not only on the direct impacts but also the indirect and cumulative impacts that will be introduced as a result of a project's proposed improvements. Project impacts in the EJ analysis should cover the effects of the proposed project improvements on EJ populations from a human, environmental, and social aspect, which may involve incorporating information from other environmental technical analysis in the NEPA document into the EJ analysis. Consideration should also be given to reasonably foreseeable actions, any influence the proposed

improvements will have on other future actions, past historic impacts that have taken place within the EJ community, and any project impacts on a community that may also be beneficial.

Similar to the approach for determining impacts related to NEPA decisions, determining whether an impact is significant and potentially disproportionate to EJ populations requires a close look at the context (the specific affected region and interests), intensity (severity of the impact) of the specific EJ community of concern within the study area, and mitigation or overall benefits that will be implemented to offset any potential impacts. Examples of adverse effect that should be addressed include: air, noise, water pollution, destruction or diminution of aesthetic values, destruction or disruption of community cohesion or a community's economic vitality, displacement of business (type and estimated number), adverse employment effects (an estimate of the number of displaced employees in each business sector), displacement of persons, separation of minority or low-income individuals within a given community or from the broader community, the denial of, reduction in, or significant delay in the receipt of benefits of FHWA/DOT programs, policies, or activities.

The following questions should be used to guide decision making for determining significant impacts and possible disproportionate impacts on EJ populations:

- Will there be significant impacts related to access and/or travel patterns (temporary or permanent)?
- Will there be long term impacts to community cohesion?
- Will there be any significant impacts to the human environment (noise, air quality, etc) that cannot be mitigated or minimized?
- Will there be displacements within potential EJ population areas (displacement of residences, businesses that serve EJ populations, places of worship, community centers, schools, etc)?
- Are there other factors documented in the NEPA document that are inter-related to EJ concerns (economics, visual impacts, changes to modes of transportation, travel times, etc)?
- What feedback has been received by the public as part of the public involvement process? Is there a level of controversy or specific concern from the public related to the proposed project improvements?
- Are there any impacts that will be beneficial to communities within the study area?

If it has been determined as part of the analysis that there will be no disproportionately high and adverse effects to EJ populations within the project study area, then the NEPA document should state the determination as part of the "Environmental Consequences" section of the EJ section of the NEPA document. The following conclusion statement should be provided to document this finding:

No minority or low-income populations have been identified that would be adversely impacted by the proposed project as determined above. Therefore, in accordance with the provisions of E.O. 12898, DOT Order 5610.2(c), and FHWA Order 6640.23, no further EJ analysis is required.

If there is an identification of disproportionately high and adverse impacts to EJ populations, additional measures to avoid and minimize impacts should be determined with the core project team members to sufficiently lower the adversity of disproportionately high and adverse impacts and explore all options for mitigation.

E. Evaluating Mitigation

As a standard ADOT practice and fundamental step of the NEPA process, mitigation measures are developed through technical analysis and through feedback received in the public and agency involvement process. Some mitigation for activities such as right-of-way (ROW) displacements are a standard requirement as outlined by the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (Uniform Act), and other mitigation can be evaluated further as part of technical analysis for issues such as noise, historic elements, or community resources.

However, some impacts do not have clear mitigation requirements such as community cohesion or access and must be discussed with the core project team to determine feasible options. Feasible mitigation options may involve rectifying impacts by restoring, rehabilitating, or restoring elements of a project area or resource within a community, or compensation by providing substitute resources. Final NEPA documents should clearly indicate the timing of the mitigation efforts, responsibilities, and monitoring efforts that will be undertaken for these mitigation measures to ensure effective implementation in the mitigation and/or environmental consequences section.

IV. Review Timelines for EJ Analysis and NEPA Documents

A. Standard Review timelines for EA/EIS

As communicated in ADOT Environmental Planning Project Procedures and Delivery Manual, the Environmental Planner distributes the initial draft environmental document to the specific Environmental Technical Specialists. In addition to sharing this with EP Technical Specialists, Environmental Planners should also ensure the draft NEPA documents have been shared with ADOT Civil Rights Office, Communications, and any other pertinent stakeholders (Cooperating Agencies, Participating Agencies, Tribes, etc).

These documents should be provided for a 30-day review for the initial Draft EA/ Draft EIS, with subsequent drafts for 1 to 2 weeks review for the purposes of confirming comment resolution.

B. Standard Review timelines for Individual CE (ICE)

As communicated in the ADOT Environmental Planning Project Procedures and Delivery Manual, the Environmental Planner distributes the draft CE to Environmental Technical Specialists and other pertinent groups (Civil Rights Office, Project Management Group, District, etc) for review for a 5 working days review.

If as part of the ICE an environmental justice analysis was completed due to the scope of the work and context of the project (documented usually in the screening evaluation), 10 working days should be provided to the Civil Rights Office for review of the CE and associated documents:

- Engineering Plans/Maps
- Right of way (ROW) Plans
- Environmental Commitments
- Technical Reports (Air Quality, Noise) Screening Checklist, EJ Analysis).
- Public Involvement Documentation

C. Standard review timelines for EA/EIS Re-Evaluations

As communicated in the ADOT Environmental Planning Project Procedures and Delivery Manual, the Environmental Planner distributes the draft Re-Evaluation document to Environmental Technical Specialists and other pertinent groups (Civil Rights Office, Project Management Group, District, etc) for review for a 2 weeks (4 weeks for complex projects)

If as part of the Re-Evaluation an environmental justice analysis was completed due to a change in the scope of the work and context of the project (documented usually in the screening evaluation), the Civil Rights Office should be provided supplemental documents as needed such as:

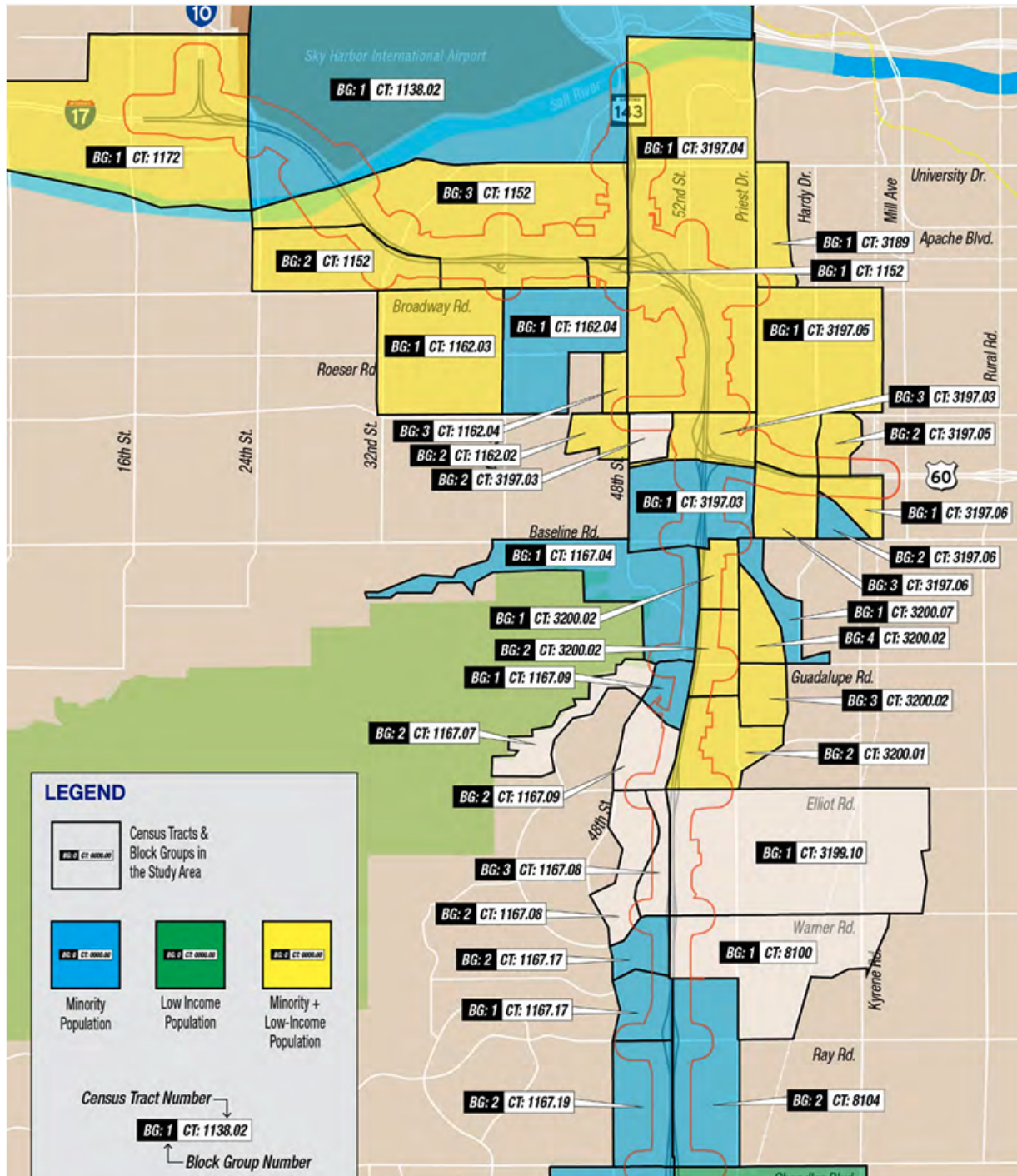
- Original EA/EIS
- Engineering Plans/Maps
- Re-Evaluation
- Screening Checklist
- ROW Plans
- Technical Reports (Air Quality, Noise)
- Public Involvement Documentation

V. Regulatory and Guidance Reference Documents

- [EO 12898](#)
- [FHWA Order 6640.23A](#)
- [US DOT Order DOT 5610.2C](#)

- [FHWA Memorandum: Guidance on Environmental Justice and NEPA \(2011\)](#)
- [USDOT Environmental Justice Strategy \(2016\)](#)
- [CEQ Environmental Justice: Guidance Under the National Environmental Policy Act \(1997\)](#)
- [23 CFR Part 771 Environmental Impact and Related Procedures](#)
- [FHWA Website: Environmental Justice \(includes case studies\)](#)
- [FHWA Website: Environmental Justice Emerging Trends and Best Practices Guidebook \(2011\)](#)
- [April 2019 Project Development Procedures For Federal-aid Highway Projects](#)
- [April 2019 Quality Assurance/Quality Control \(QA/QC\) Plan For Federal-aid Highway Projects](#)
- [ADOT's June 2022 NEPA EA and EIS Guidance](#)
- [ADOT's June 2022 NEPA EA and EIS Guidance - Appendix A](#)
- [ADOT Civil Rights Office: Includes the Title VI Program information and Language Assistance Plan](#)
- [ADOT Public Involvement Plan](#)
- [EJ Interagency Working Group and NEPA Committee Report: Promising Practices for EJ Methodologies in NEPA Reviews \(2016\)](#)

Appendix A: Example Map (Minority and Low Income Block Groups)



Appendix B: Example Data Table (Minority / Low Income Block Level Group)

Table 1. 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimate: Racial and Ethnic Demographics (Table ID: B03002)

Area	Total Population	White alone		Black or African American alone		American Indian and Alaska Native alone		Asian alone		Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone		Some other race alone		Two or more races		Hispanic or Latino*	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
CT 2.01, BG 1	3,449	2,998	86.9	0.0	0.0	21	0.6	33	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	117	3.4	280	8.1
CT 2.01, BG 2	2,454	2,298	93.6	0.0	0.0	26	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	222	9.0	156	6.4
CT 4, BG1	942	197	21.0	8	0.8	0.0	0.0	26	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7	0.7	704	74.7
CT4, BG2	505	231	45.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	64	12.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	210	41.6
CT4, BG3	517	128	24.8	7	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	382	73.9
CT4, BG4	715	332	46.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2	0.3	6	0.8	375	52.4
All Block Groups	8,582	6,184	60.4	15	0.2	47	0.8	123	1.4	0.0	0.0	2	0.0	352	4.1	2,107	24.6
Pinal County	420,626	233,066	55.4	18,480	4.4	16,534	4.0	6,064	1.4	1,374	0.3	997	0.24	14,078	3.3	130,018	31.0

*Hispanic" refers to ethnicity and is derived from the total population, not as a separate race; i.e., it is calculated differently from the other columns in this table

(Minority Population Table)

Table 2: 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimate: Median Household Income In The Past 12 Months (Table ID: B19013)

Area	Median Household Income In The Past 12 Months
CT 2.01, BG 1	\$62,333
CT 2.01, BG 2	\$65,133
CT 4, BG1	\$41,845
CT 4, BG2	\$36,116
CT 4, BG3	N/A (Data not available)
CT 4, BG4	35,852
Pinal County	\$65,488

(Low Income Population Table)

Appendix C: Census Data Quick Start Guide

Purpose: To continue to provide guidance in accessing demographic data for Title VI and Environmental Justice (EJ) requirements.

Finding Census Tract/Block Groups:

1. In order to find the Census Tract/Block Groups, a GIS application with the tracts/block groups may save time (such as EPA's EJ Screen). The data.census.gov site has a map selection tool but only allows for square shaped selections. If you need to follow a more irregular shaped road, you may want to identify the tracts and block groups with another GIS application, first. You can also use a [census block group map](#) to manually identify the area involved.
2. Once you have a data table which lists the Census Tract/Block Groups, follow the below steps to gather demographic data from data.census.gov.

To Find Race/Minority Data:

***NOTE: Be sure to further narrow Race/Minority and Income data by block group.

1. In the search bar on the data.census.gov page, enter the table "B03002" which is "Hispanic or Latino Origin by Race".
2. Ensure that the Survey Data selected is "2021: ACS 5-Year Estimates Detailed Table"*¹
3. On the toolbar, select "Geos" and then select "Block Group".
4. Select "Arizona" and then the appropriate County.
5. The B03002 Table displays data on the Census Tract/Block Group level. Referencing the table which contains the Census Tract/Block Groups in the project area, select the Census Tracts in your project area. Once the Census Tracts have been selected, there will be the option to select your Block Groups. If you want to locate block groups using the census map, you can do so by selecting "All Block Groups" by County and using the map tool to locate your project area (see screenshot below).

¹ More recent years can be used but be sure it is the ACS 5-Year Estimates

SPANIC OR LATINO ORIGIN BY RACE

Advanced Search

Tables Maps Pages

Microdata Help FAQ Feedback

Download

2019 ACS 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables | Universe: Total population

Block Group / Arizona / Pinal County, Arizona / Select Census Tract

Within other geographies

Search Census Tract

Available filters are limited by your chosen result in combination with selected filters. Some filters may be unavailable.

☒ All Block Groups within Pinal County, Arizona

☐ Census Tract 10, Pinal County, Arizona

☐ Census Tract 11, Pinal County, Arizona

☐ Census Tract 12, Pinal County, Arizona

☐ Census Tract 13.03, Pinal County, Arizona

☐ Census Tract 13.05, Pinal County, Arizona

☐ Census Tract 13.06, Pinal County, Arizona

☐ Census Tract 13.07, Pinal County, Arizona

☐ Census Tract 13.08, Pinal County, Arizona

☐ Census Tract 13.09, Pinal County, Arizona

☐ Census Tract 13.10, Pinal County, Arizona

☐ Census Tract 14.03, Pinal County, Arizona

☐ Census Tract 14.04, Pinal County, Arizona

☐ Census Tract 14.05, Pinal County, Arizona

☐ Census Tract 14.06, Pinal County, Arizona

☐ Census Tract 14.07, Pinal County, Arizona

☐ Census Tract 14.08, Pinal County, Arizona

☐ Census Tract 15, Pinal County, Arizona

☐ Census Tract 16, Pinal County, Arizona

☐ Census Tract 17.01, Pinal County, Arizona

Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
±687	2,454	±694
±635	2,298	±689
±654	2,050	±666
±13	0	±13
±32	26	±40
±50	0	±13
±13	0	±13
±13	0	±13
±126	222	±179
±13	79	±104
±126	143	±142
±366	156	±180
±338	78	±71
±13	15	±24
±13	45	±76
±13	0	±13
±13	0	±13
±13	0	±13
±94	18	±29
±13	18	±29
±94	0	±13

B03002 | HISPANIC OR LATINO ORIGIN BY RACE

2019: ACS 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables | Universe: Total population

Notes Geos Years Topics Surveys Codes Hide Transpose Margin of Error Restore Excel

Block Group / Arizona / Apache County, Arizona / Select Tract

Within other geographies

Total

Available filters are limited by your chosen result in combination with selected filters. Some filters may be unavailable.

☐ All Block Groups within Apache County, Arizona

☒ Census Tract 9426, Apache County, Arizona

American Community Survey

B03002 | HISPANIC OR LATINO ORIGIN BY RACE

2019: ACS 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables | Universe: Total population

Notes | 2 Geos | Years | Topics | Surveys | Codes | Hide | Transpose | Margin of Error | Restore

Block Group / Arizona / Apache County, Arizona / Census Tract 9426, Apache County, Arizona

Select Block Group

Available filters are limited by your chosen result in combination with selected filter unavailable.

☐ All Block Groups within Census Tract 9426, Apache County, Arizona

☒ Block Group 1, Census Tract 9426, Apache County, Arizona

☒ Block Group 2, Census Tract 9426, Apache County, Arizona

- The data will populate in the Table.

American Community Survey

B03002 | HISPANIC OR LATINO ORIGIN BY RACE

2019: ACS 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables | Universe: Total population

Notes | 2 Geos | Years | Topics | Surveys | Codes | Hide | Transpose | Margin of Error | Restore | Excel | CSV | ZIP | Print | Map

	Block Group 1, Census Tract 9426, Apache County, Arizona		Block Group 2, Census Tract 9426, Apache County, Arizona	
Label	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	
Total:	819	±155	923	
Not Hispanic or Latino:	819	±155	923	
White alone	0	±12	0	
Black or African American alone	0	±12	0	
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	819	±155	918	
Asian alone	0	±12	0	
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	±12	0	
Some other race alone	0	±12	0	
Two or more races:	0	±12	5	
Hispanic or Latino:	0	±12	0	

- To export the data, select Excel or CSV in the top toolbar.

To Find Low Income Populations:

- On data.census.gov, enter the table “B19013” which is “Median Household Income In The Past 12 Months”.
- Follow instructions 2-7 above.

Compare the median income for each block group with the Department of Health and Human Services Poverty Guideline for a family of four (or other appropriate number based on project area) of the census data. For 2021, the guideline is \$26,500. If you are using another year, you will need to look up the matching guidelines.

Appendix D: ADOT EJ Flowcharts

Environmental Justice Flowchart for CE Projects

Yes

Scope of work includes new

No

Include “No Potential EJ

Environmental Justice Flowchart EA/EIS Projects

