

EPA IRA Disadvantaged Communities

The EPA IRA Disadvantaged Communities map and associated spreadsheet combines multiple datasets that individually can be used to determine whether a community is disadvantaged for the purposes of implementing programs under the IRA. All data sets are assigned values at the Census block group level. The datasets used in this map are:

- [EJScreen Supplemental Index National Percentiles](#)—Census block groups at or above the 90th percentile for any of the 13 Supplemental Indexes for the United States (2023 data)
- [EJScreen Supplemental Index State Percentiles](#)—Census block groups at or above the 90th percentile for any of the 13 Supplemental Indexes for the state it is located within (2023 data)
- [Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool](#)—Census block groups which have their centroid in a census tract that is considered “disadvantaged” by the CEJST (CEJST 1.0 data)
- **Federally Recognized Tribal Lands**—Census block groups which cover more than 2% of or have more than 2% of their land area covered by any of the tribal entities listed below. This layer considers [EPA’s Guidance on using tribal boundaries/areas and names](#) and includes the five features below:
 - [Alaska Native Allotments](#)
 - Updated by BLM on November 9, 2019, Alaska Native Allotments were generated based on land survey records associated with the Public Land Survey System (PLSS) in Alaska ([view here](#)), specifically the [BLM AK Native Allotment Convey feature service](#). [According to BLM](#), the Alaska Native Allotment Act of 1906, the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA), Section 905 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA), the Alaska Native Vietnam Veterans Allotment Act of 1998, and the 2019 Alaska Native Vietnam era veterans land allotment section of the John D. Dingell, Jr., Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act (Public Law 116-9, Sec. 1119) informed the design and structure of these data.
 - [Alaska Native Villages](#)
 - Enacted in 1971, ANCSA was designed to settle aboriginal land title claims with Alaska Natives. Under the Act, specific regional or village corporations can select federal lands within their legally defined regions to be conveyed to them. EPA collected this Alaska Native Villages dataset from BLM during its last iteration on January 1, 2010 and updated it on July 28, 2021. These data are presented as boundary-centroid points based on selected and conveyed land boundaries provided by the [BLM Alaska State Office](#).
 - [American Indian Reservations](#)
 - [According to USCB](#), American Indian Reservations (AIRs) are areas set aside by the federal government for use by tribes. Their exterior boundaries are delineated in the final tribal treaties, agreements, executive orders, federal statutes, secretarial orders, and judicial determinations relevant to a given entity. The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) maintains a list of all federally

recognized tribal governments and makes final determination of the federal AIR inventory. The [USCB recognizes these areas](#) as territory over which American Indian tribes have primary governmental authority. AIRs can be legally described as colonies, communities, Indian colonies, Indian communities, Indian rancheria, Indian reservations, Indian villages, pueblos, rancherias, ranches, reservations, reserves, settlements, or villages. USCB contacts representatives of American Indian tribal governments to identify the boundaries for federal reservations through its annual Boundary and Annexation Survey. Federal reservations may cross state and all other area boundaries. These boundaries were updated on January 1, 2020 through the Boundary and Annexation Survey (BAS).

- [American Indian Off-reservation Trust Lands](#)

- [The USCB defines](#) Off-reservation Trust Lands (ORTLs) as areas for which the United States holds title in trust for the benefit of a tribe or for an individual American Indian. Trust lands may be located on or off an AIR, though USCB only tabulates data for ORTLs associated with a specific federally recognized reservation and/or tribal government. They may only be alienated or encumbered by the owner with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior or their authorized representative. As for federally recognized reservations, the Census Bureau obtains the boundaries of ORTLs from American Indian tribal governments through its annual BAS. The Census Bureau does not identify fee land (or land in fee simple status) or restricted fee lands as specific geographic areas. These boundaries were updated on January 1, 2020 through BAS.

- [Oklahoma Tribal Statistical Areas](#)

- [According to USCB](#), Oklahoma Tribal Statistical Area (OTSA) Joint-Use Areas, as applied to OTSAs by the Census Bureau, include areas administered jointly and/or claimed by two or more American Indian tribes that have a delineated OTSA. The Census Bureau designates statistical joint-use areas as unique geographic entities for the purpose of presenting statistical data. Only Oklahoma tribal statistical areas have statistical joint-use areas. These boundaries were updated on January 1, 2020 through BAS.