



Environmental Justice Program Options

Ellen C. Ginsberg, Senior VP, General Counsel and Secretary
Martin J. O'Neill, Associate General Counsel

Nuclear Energy Institute

November 2023

Legal Notice and Disclaimer

This document is provided for informational purposes only and is not intended to replace or supersede any organization's Environmental Justice principles, policies, or programs. It does not address any specific actual circumstances or scenarios and is not intended to constitute legal advice or to be relied upon as legal advice. For legal or other professional advice, based on your specific circumstances, your counsel should be consulted.

Neither NEI nor any of its employees, members, supporting organizations, contractors, or consultants makes any express or implied warranty, or assumes any legal responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of, or assumes any liability for damages resulting from any use of, any information, apparatus, method, or process disclosed in this document, or warrants that such may not infringe privately owned rights.

This document is the property of NEI and is protected by copyright law. NEI reserves the right to alter, modify, substitute or delete any content of, restrict access to, or discontinue distribution of this document at any time and at its sole discretion.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I.	INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE	1
II.	EJ’S RELATIONSHIP TO BROADER SOCIAL EQUITY EFFORTS.....	2
III.	ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE PROGRAM OPTIONS.....	4
	A. EJ Policies and Goals	4
	B. EJ Governance and Oversight	5
	C. Identifying Communities with Potential EJ Concerns.....	7
	1. General Overview of Relevant Community Characteristics and Methods for Identifying Communities with Potential EJ Concerns.....	7
	2. Using Available Demographic Data and Quantitative Approaches to Identify Communities with Potential EJ Concerns	9
	3. Using Available Federal, State, and Local Mapping and Data Aggregation Tools to Identify Community Characteristics	11
	4. The Role of Local Outreach, Field Investigations, and Historical Research	12
	D. Engaging EJ and Tribal Communities.....	13
	1. Community Engagement Practices	14
	2. Public Meetings.....	16
	3. Formal Public Engagement Mechanisms.....	16
	4. Community Initiatives and Related Programs	17
	5. Engaging with Tribal and Indigenous Communities.....	17
IV.	REFERENCES	20

APPENDICES

Appendix A	Common EJ-Related Terms and Definitions
Appendix B	Environmental Justice Program Options Index
Appendix C	Selected Links to Corporate Environmental Justice Policy Statements and Related Documents
Appendix D	Overview of “Threshold” Analysis Methods for Identifying Communities with Potential EJ Concerns in NEPA Reviews
Appendix E	Selected Stakeholder/Community Engagement Plan Resources
Appendix F	Selected Links to Company Community-Related Program/Initiative Descriptions

I. INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE

For many decades, Nuclear Energy Institute (NEI) members have taken actions to address and incorporate the needs of local communities – including those with environmental justice (EJ) concerns – into plant development and operations. Nuclear energy’s clean-air generation, environmental, reliability, and economic benefits make it integral to achieving a just and clean energy future.¹ Thus, NEI’s [Environmental Justice Principles](#) emphasize the importance of the industry (1) actively engaging with disadvantaged communities to enhance mutual trust and understanding; (2) integrating EJ considerations into business and operational practices; (3) supporting efforts that help local, disadvantaged communities share in the benefits from industry operations and activities; and (4) supporting public policies based on mutual respect and justice ([NEI 2022](#)).

To meet these objectives, an organization’s process for engaging local EJ communities (and stakeholders in general) may be guided by the following overarching principles and practices:

- **Understanding** – Seek to understand community members’ unique values, beliefs, interests, and concerns.
- **Respect** – Treat all community members with dignity and respect and acknowledge their ability to contribute to decision-making processes.
- **Transparency** – Clearly identify project-specific objectives, the level of community involvement sought, and reasonable expectations for the engagement process.
- **Inclusive Participation** – Recognize the broader community, and make genuine efforts to contact marginalized groups and engage them in a meaningful and empowering way.
- **Coordination** – Implement and manage engagement initiatives to minimize duplication and other inefficiencies that could undermine their effectiveness.
- **Information Sharing** – Share information in a timely, objective, clear, and accessible way.
- **Appropriate Timelines** – Recognize that engagement should begin as early as possible and should have a defined period for each stage.
- **Responsiveness** – Aim to be responsive to community needs, views, and expectations.
- **Accountability** – Explain how stakeholder input received was considered in the decision-making process.
- **Monitoring/Evaluation of Process** – Ensure that engagement efforts meet established objectives and share lessons learned to improve future engagement activities.
- **Feedback** – Inform community members of actions taken by the organization in response to their specific comments, concerns, and input.²

¹ See, e.g., *Solving the Energy Trilemma: The Case for Nuclear as a Sustainable Investment* ([CESG 2022](#)); *Pathways to Commercial Liftoff: Advanced Nuclear* ([DOE 2023a](#)).

² Adapted from [Acadia Tidal Institute 2013](#).

This document is intended to support efforts by organizations to implement policies, programs, and practices consistent with NEI’s *Environmental Justice Principles* and their specific needs and objectives. There is no “one-size-fits-all” approach to addressing EJ and community engagement issues; the optimal approach for a given company or situation depends upon organizational, community, and project-specific factors. As such, this document describes a range of options that an organization may consider and apply in seeking to advance environmental justice as part of its business operations and related activities.³ The engagement and other practices described herein may help foster trust and mutual understanding between industry and EJ communities, increase community capacity and participation in decisionmaking processes, address potential conflicts, and improve company standing among stakeholders and regulators more broadly ([Bergstrom et al. 2012](#)).

II. EJ’S RELATIONSHIP TO BROADER SOCIAL EQUITY EFFORTS

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) defines environmental justice as the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people with regard to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies ([EPA 2023a](#)).⁴ This definition is informed by the long history of inequitable distribution of environmental hazards in the United States, and the exclusion of marginalized groups from policy development and implementation processes ([Kimmell et al. 2021](#); [Lee 2021](#)). The EJ movement and related governmental actions date back decades.⁵ In recent years, however, environmental justice and the related concepts of climate and energy justice have received heightened attention. Indeed, the Federal Government and many states have stepped up their efforts to address climate, energy, and environmental issues affecting EJ communities and to ensure that past detrimental practices are not continued ([White House 2021a, 2021b, 2022a, 2022b, 2022c, 2022d, and 2023](#); [NCSL 2023](#); [ECOS 2023](#); [EJSBS 2023](#)).⁶

In response to growing scrutiny from investors, customers, employees, and other stakeholders, many companies now publish sustainability or environmental, social, and governance (ESG) reports and make ESG disclosures in regulatory filings. In addition, some companies are proactively incorporating social equity and EJ considerations into their operations and across their supply chains

³ Although there is frequent reference to “industry” and “company” or “corporate” operations in this document, governmental, quasi-governmental, and other non-corporate entities also may find the practices described herein useful and applicable to their operations.

⁴ [Appendix A](#) contains a glossary of EJ-related terms from various sources. These definitions are provided for informational purposes; they do not constitute legally-binding or universally-accepted definitions of key terms in all circumstances. Note that on July 31, 2023, the Council on Environmental Quality issued a proposed rulemaking ([88 Fed. Reg. 49,924](#)) that would codify a definition of “environmental justice” at 40 CFR 1508.1.

⁵ For more information on the origins and evolution of the EJ movement and related federal government actions, see <https://www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice> and <https://www.energy.gov/lm/services/environmental-justice/environmental-justice-history>. The U.S. Government’s [Environmental Justice Program Area](#) web page on FedCenter.gov provides a useful compilation of relevant executive orders and agency guidance documents.

⁶ For convenience, this document uses the term “EJ communities” to refer broadly to overburdened and/or underserved communities, which, as defined by the EPA, include minority, low-income, tribal, or indigenous populations or geographic locations in the U.S. that may experience disproportionate environmental harms and risks due to greater vulnerability to environmental hazards, lack of opportunity for public participation, or other factors ([EPA 2023a](#)). Nevertheless, we fully acknowledge the rights of communities or groups of people to self-identify and to self-determine what they consider to be fair and equitable environmental outcomes.

to advance corporate social responsibility and strategic business goals ([Redd et al. 2021](#); [Halliday et al. 2022](#); [Dunn 2022](#); [Holloman and Han 2021](#); [Jacobs and Gruver 2023](#); [Foster and McIntyre 2023](#); [Vujic et al. 2023](#); [Guidehouse 2022](#)).

As shown in **Figure 1**, ESG and EJ include common elements aimed at protecting vulnerable communities from environmental burdens.

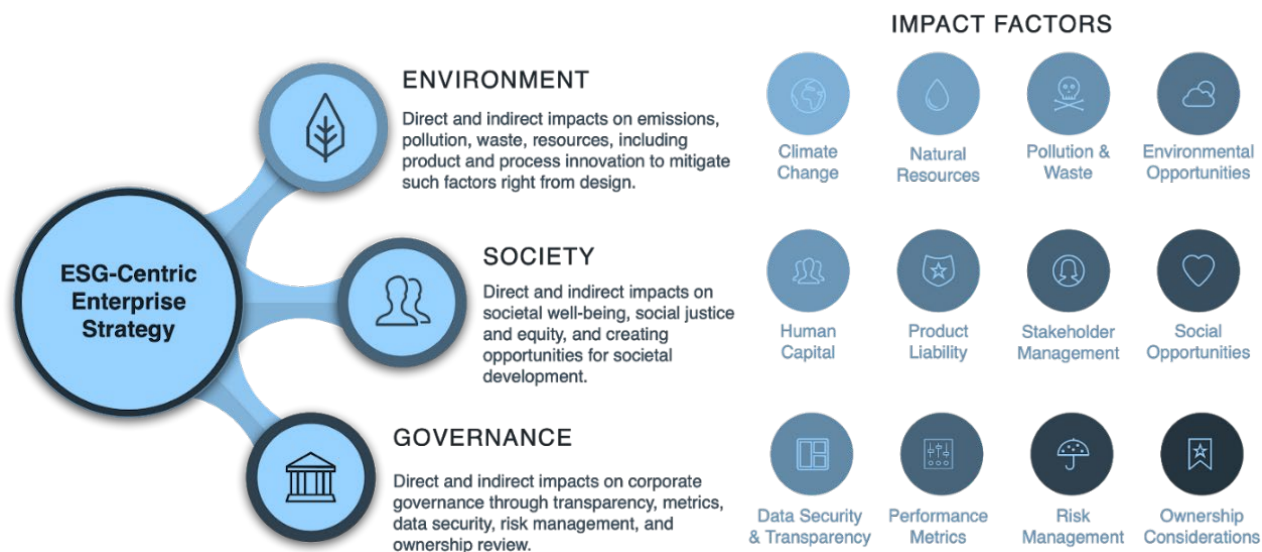


Figure 1. The Elements of ESG (Source: Dr. Deep Parekh, “ESG Reporting Implications for Your Data Strategy,” ESG8 (May 18, 2021) ([Parekh 2021](#)))

In short, EJ objectives complement ESG objectives by “aligning environmental impacts, social and racial equity, and governance with community-centric metrics that enhance collaborations between businesses and the impacted communities where they operate” ([McIntyre et al. 2021](#)).

Environmental justice is also intertwined with the concepts of climate and energy justice. Climate justice centers on avoiding, mitigating, and remediating the impacts of climate change on vulnerable populations, and ensuring that all people share the benefits of climate protection efforts ([Baker et al. 2019](#); [EPA 2023b](#)). Energy justice refers to the goal of achieving equity in both social and economic participation in the energy system, while also remediating social, economic, and health burdens on those disproportionately harmed by the energy system ([Baker et al. 2019](#); [GEC 2022](#); [EPRI 2023b](#)). As **Figure 2** shows, environmental, climate, and energy justice are rooted in similar concerns and have parallel and overlapping objectives.⁷

⁷ The Initiative for Energy Justice’s *The Energy Justice Workbook* ([Baker et al. 2019](#)) discusses energy justice and its relationship to environmental and climate justice. For more information on climate and energy justice, see the DOE’s [Justice40 Initiative](#), [Promoting Energy Justice](#), and [Energy Justice Dashboard \(Beta\)](#) web pages (DOE 2023b, DOE 2023c, DOE 2023d); DOE’s *Pathways to Commercial Liftoff: Overview of Societal Considerations and Impacts* ([DOE 2023e](#)); National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners’ (NARUC) *Regulators’ Energy Transition Primer* ([NARUC 2021b](#)) and *State Energy Justice Roundtable Series: Participation in Decision Making* ([NARUC 2023](#)); the Electric Power Research Institute’s (EPRI) “Climate READi” program website ([EPRI 2023a](#)); the National Renewable Energy Laboratory’s (NREL) “Energy Justice” web page ([NREL 2023](#)); and the Interagency Working Group on Coal and Power Plant Communities and Economic Revitalization’s website ([Energy Communities IWG 2023](#)).

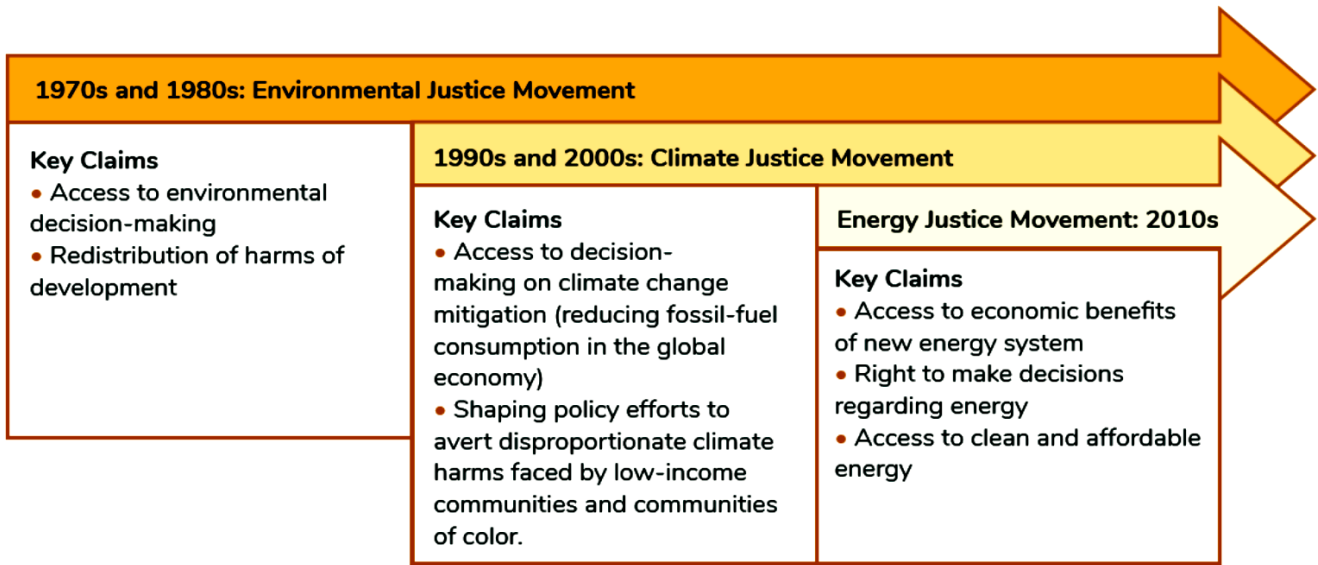


Figure 2. Movements for Environmental Justice, Climate Justice, and Energy Justice (Source: *The Energy Justice Workbook*, Initiative for Energy Justice (Dec. 2019) ([Baker et al. 2019](#)))

III. ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE PROGRAM OPTIONS

This section describes numerous practices or program elements that may be adopted as companies develop and implement EJ policies or programs. The practices presented here are not intended to be exclusive, compulsory, or uniformly applicable to all organizations; rather, they provide a range of options for companies to consider when evaluating how to incorporate EJ into business operations and practices.⁸

A. EJ Policies and Goals

As noted above, many investors, customers, and other stakeholders expect companies to articulate EJ principles or goals and to take meaningful actions to implement them. This is reflected in the “rapidly evolving integration of EJ into publicly held corporate financial disclosure systems through the [ESG] paradigm” ([Dunn 2022](#)). Thus, a company may consider describing its EJ-related efforts in external-facing documents. Some potential options include:

- a written and widely-distributed EJ policy;
- related corporate policies, such as environmental and human rights policies; and
- other related corporate documents, such as corporate reporting documents.

There are numerous examples of EJ-related policy statements or principles issued by public companies, both within and outside of the nuclear energy industry. These policy statements generally convey company commitments or efforts to:

- create and maintain inclusive, transparent, and mutually beneficial relationships among stakeholders;

⁸ [Appendix B](#) provides a high-level summary of key program elements and practices discussed herein.

- prioritize the equitable treatment and meaningful involvement of EJ communities during facility/infrastructure planning, siting, permitting, and operations;
- have open, two-way communication with communities on issues that may be of interest or concern to them, including environmental and quality of life issues;
- enhance engagement processes to solicit early input from EJ communities and use that input to inform business planning and decision-making;
- acknowledge disparate impacts related to historic operations and to respond to issues identified by communities in which the company operates;
- seek opportunities to partner with stakeholders to address EJ concerns, including through philanthropy, racial and social justice initiatives, and workforce development programs;
- train and educate employees about environmental justice and company EJ policy;
- minimize and address potential adverse environmental effects on EJ communities and facilitate the development of sustainable communities;
- advance policy positions that improve health and well-being and promote equity and environmental justice along with decarbonization of the electric grid; and
- ensure equal sharing of the benefits and opportunities associated with business operations, including the development and deployment of cleaner energy resources.

[Appendix C](#) provides links to examples of publicly available corporate EJ policy statements, principles, and related documents.

B. EJ Governance and Oversight

Companies provide oversight through various means, including organization-wide programs that include social equity and EJ considerations. Such programs include climate, sustainability, diversity, equity and inclusion (DE&I), and corporate social responsibility (CSR) programs. Specific governance and oversight practices include, for example:

- Providing board-level oversight of the company’s overall ESG, sustainability, health and safety, and/or CSR efforts. The full board of directors may exercise such oversight, or board-level committees may be established to perform that function. For example:
 - Constellation manages sustainability at the Board level through the [Corporate Governance Committee](#), which oversees the company’s climate change and sustainability policies and programs.
 - The [Charter](#) for the Sustainability and Corporate Responsibility Committee of Dominion’s Board of Directors directs the Committee to review “the Company’s policies, programs and activities and oversee the Company’s strategies and efforts with respect to . . . [c]ommunity and stakeholder engagement, including but not limited to, environmental justice, engagement with diverse and local suppliers and community relations.”

- The [Charter](#) for the Sustainability and Governance Committee of Pacific Gas and Electric Corporation’s (PG&E) Board of Directors includes an “ESG Matters” section that directs the Committee to “[o]versee community engagement, including but not limited to, environmental justice and community relations.”
- Assigning company managerial staff, an executive committee, or a dedicated team to oversee ESG and/or EJ issues and report to the board of directors. For example:
 - In addition to its Committee on Directors and Corporate Governance, which oversees its Corporate Sustainability Report and ESG performance, American Electric Power (AEP) has established cross-functional management committees and councils that focus on ESG-related issues. As described in AEP’s [2023 Corporate Sustainability Report](#), one of those committees is the Environmental & Social Justice Advisory Team, which developed the company’s [Environmental & Social Justice Policy](#) through research, benchmarking, and stakeholder engagement.
 - Ameren’s [Sustainability Executive Steering Committee](#), a cross-functional executive team, provides management oversight of ESG and sustainability issues and is led by the Chief Sustainability, Diversity and Philanthropy Office. Environmental justice is one of the Committee’s focus areas.
 - Constellation has designated leadership and team members who work to advance its [ESG Principles](#), including Equity and Community Empowerment, and to develop and review the company’s Environmental, Climate Change, Environmental Justice, Biodiversity, and Water [policy statements](#).
- Developing organizational structures and operational procedures that address how the company identifies and addresses EJ concerns. These may include:
 - Creating individual positions that are dedicated specifically to implementing the company’s EJ policy or program. Duties may include training employees, ensuring consistent application of organizational EJ policies and procedures, developing relationships with key stakeholders in affected communities, and coordinating the adoption and implementation of public outreach and engagement practices.⁹
 - Developing a task force or core team to oversee the company’s EJ policy/program implementation efforts. This team could remain internal or also include an external EJ expert or consultant.
 - Providing company-wide and business-unit specific guidance and employee training on the implementation of adopted EJ policies, practices, and procedures.

⁹ For example, one company employs a full-time EJ Consultant to assist in implementing the company’s EJ policy. It also has utilized a third-party consultant with existing relationships with Native American Tribes to assist the company on specific projects. Another company employs a full-time EJ Program Manager who trains and educates employees about EJ and the company’s policy, manages operations and facilities to minimize impacts on nearby communities, and integrates EJ considerations into reviews of new power generation sources.

- Developing an EJ checklist or process flow that includes major decision-making processes, providing a means for tracking how EJ-related activities are being performed, and assessing whether those activities are having their intended effects.
- Assessing the composition of any joint organization and community decision-making entities to ensure diverse representation from the communities managed, impacted, or served.
- Assessing the effectiveness of EJ policies and procedures through an EJ audit program process.
- Issuing periodic reports that may apprise EJ communities and stakeholders of the status of the organization’s EJ-related programs and initiatives.

C. Identifying Communities with Potential EJ Concerns

As discussed in Section III.D, *infra*, robust community engagement processes are integral to an effective corporate EJ program. Effective community engagement in turn typically involves defining what constitutes an EJ community or population and identifying the presence of such communities or populations in relation to a particular site, facility, or business activity. Identifying such communities may depend on numerous demographic and environmental factors. In addition, the nature and scope of a company’s operations and the states in which it operates also may inform how the company identifies communities with potential EJ-related concerns.

When identifying EJ communities, companies may consider (1) the presence of communities of concern (e.g., historically disadvantaged populations), (2) the presence of disproportionate environmental and public health impacts or stressors, and (3) the absence of environmental and public health benefits ([Lee 2021](#); [NJDEP 2023](#)). For example, minority and/or low-income communities may be located in or near areas with disproportionately large numbers of environmental pollution sources (e.g., industrial facilities that discharge air and water pollutants). Such communities also may disproportionately lack access to green spaces and infrastructure (e.g., parks, tree canopies), safe bicycle and pedestrian corridors in populated communities, healthy food, quality public housing, healthcare, public transportation, clean energy, and resources to mitigate climate change stressors (e.g., air conditioning, heat emergency plans).

Potential tools and resources for pursuing these three areas of inquiry – including those commonly used for energy projects requiring federal and/or state regulatory approvals – are described below. These methods and tools require varying levels of resources and technical expertise (e.g., expertise in demographic analysis and Geographic Information Systems), and may not apply to, or be necessary for, a given project.

1. *General Overview of Relevant Community Characteristics and Methods for Identifying Communities with Potential EJ Concerns*

Companies may consider numerous community characteristics in seeking to better understand local communities, including those with potential EJ concerns. **Table 1** provides a non-exhaustive list of potentially relevant community characteristics.

Table 1. Community Characteristics of Potential Interest

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community boundaries • Community capacity and activism • Community interaction and information flow • Demographic information • Economic conditions and employment • Education and literacy levels • Environmental awareness and values • Environmental contamination, including known historical exposures • Governance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure and public services (e.g., public transit, healthcare, broadband access) • Language preferences • Local identity • Local leisure and recreation • Natural resources and landscapes • Property ownership, management, and planning • Public health safety services and data • Religious, spiritual, and cultural practices
--	---

Source of information presented: North American Association for Environmental Education, *Guidelines for Excellence – Community Engagement* (2017) ([NAAEE 2017](#)).

As shown in **Table 2**, there are various means by which an organization may identify and gather data and information about local communities. Some of the methods listed in Table 2 are discussed in greater detail below.

Table 2. Methods for Identifying Communities with Potential EJ Concerns

Method	Description
Background research	Collecting information about communities to identify and better understand both historic injustices and present concerns.
Census data research	Using U.S. Census data to collect demographic and economic information.
Digital tools	Using web-based community assessment tools and resources developed by EPA and other federal and state agencies, academic institutions, and NGOs to assess (1) health impacts, (2) exposure to hazards (e.g., proximity to industrial emissions, contaminated sites), and (3) socioeconomic data.
Focus groups	Using facilitated meetings of smaller groups of community members to obtain direct feedback from the community on specific issues or topics.
Interviews	Interviewing community leaders, members, and organizations to learn about both general and site-related community needs, concerns, and expectations, as well community members’ preferred means of exchanging information.
Maps and geographic research	Using maps (current and historical) to identify physical boundaries, relationships between the community and the larger geographic context, and changes over time.

Method	Description
Meetings	Convening larger public gatherings to solicit in-person feedback from a broader cross-section of the community or multiple communities.
Observation/Field Reconnaissance	Spending time in the local community and near the site/project area to confirm and supplement information obtained through other methods.
Regional economic data research	Evaluating information and data on local industries, jobs, employers, income, infrastructure, and other factors to understand both economic health and the role of natural resources in a community's economic base.
Social maps	Using social mapping to identify local resources, existing capacities, community networks, vulnerabilities, and mitigation strategies.
Surveys and polls	Using written questionnaires, online surveys, or interviews (in person or phone) to collect relevant information from community members.
Visual methods	Using photographs, video, illustrations, or other methods to gather information about social, cultural, or ecological features of a community.

Principal source of information presented: North American Association for Environmental Education, *Guidelines for Excellence in Community Engagement* (2017) ([NAAEE 2017](#)).

2. Using Available Demographic Data and Quantitative Approaches to Identify Communities with Potential EJ Concerns

Minority groups and low-income populations are unlikely to be uniformly distributed over a subject region. Instead, they may be concentrated in specific communities or areas within a geographic region. In practice, some projects, particularly those requiring federal authorizations and related environmental impact analyses under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), use data-driven “threshold” evaluation methods in screening or identifying communities with potential EJ concerns. The demographic and economic data used in these analyses are often based on [U.S. Census Bureau](#) products, including the Decennial Census and the American Community Survey (ACS), as supplemented by other sources.¹⁰ Thresholds are comparison values used to determine whether populations of concern are located within a study area, with the level of EJ concern generally assumed to be higher in places that exceed the threshold values. For minority populations, common analysis methods are the (1) No-Threshold, (2) Meaningfully Greater, and (3) Fifty-Percent methods. For low-income populations, common methods are the (1) Alternative Criteria Analysis and (2) Low-Income Threshold Criteria Analysis ([IWG EJ 2016](#); [BLM 2022](#)).

The EPA and the Federal Interagency Working Group on Environmental Justice & NEPA Committee (IWG EJ) have developed guidance for using these EJ analysis methods during the NEPA process ([IWG EJ 2016](#); [IWG EJ 2019](#); [EPA 2016](#)). That guidance notes that using percentage thresholds is an established approach to identifying minority and low-income populations. Many federal agencies, including the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) and Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

¹⁰ For instance, demographic and economic data also may be obtained from municipal planners and representatives, department of health representatives, state and local housing agencies, workforce development agencies, vocational training institutions, social service providers, and community or advocacy-based organizations.

(FERC), use these analyses in their NEPA-based EJ analyses for specific licensing actions, as reflected in agency guidance documents, policy statements, adjudicatory decisions, rulemakings, and environmental impact statements ([FERC 2022a](#); [FERC 2023](#); [NRC 2004](#); [NRC 2014](#); [NRC 2020](#)). [Appendix D](#) provides additional details on how agencies use these threshold evaluation methods, with a focus on the NRC and FERC.

As shown in **Figure 3**, minority and low-income population(s) determined using these methods may be displayed in map and table formats to assist in conveying and explaining the data. Figure 3 shows EJ block groups within a 20-mile radius of a nuclear fuel fabrication facility, as determined by the NRC using the Fifty Percent and Meaningfully Greater Analysis methods and documented in a June 2022 NRC final environmental impact statement ([NRC 2022a](#)).

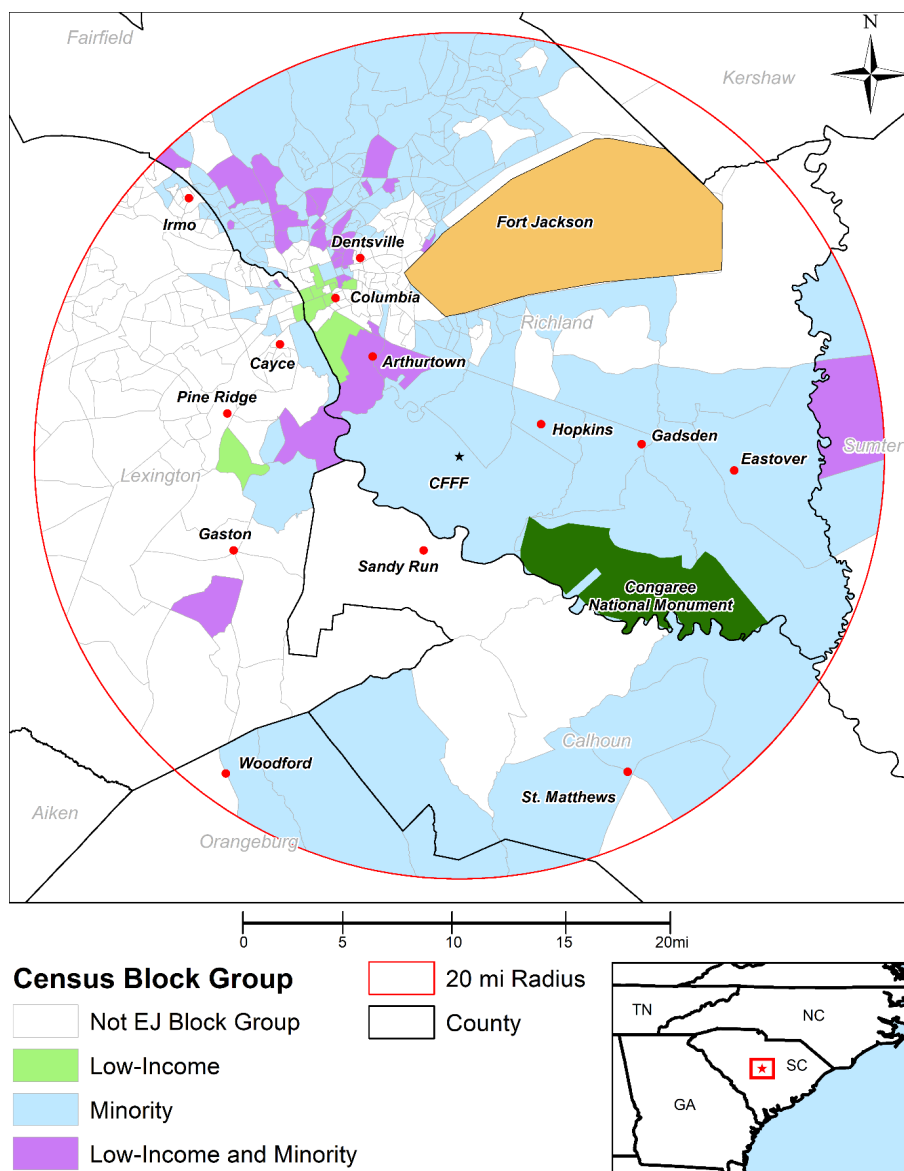


Figure 3. EJ Block Groups Block Groups within 20 miles of the Columbia Fuel Fabrication Facility (CFFF) Site ([NRC 2022a](#)).

3. *Using Available Federal, State, and Local Mapping and Data Aggregation Tools to Identify Community Characteristics*

There also are numerous federal and state Geographic Information Systems-based EJ screening and mapping (EJSM) tools that map health, environmental, climate, socio-demographic, and economic data to help identify communities that are disproportionately burdened with pollution and/or do not have access to, for example, clean air and water, parks and other green spaces, tree cover, stormwater and flood controls ([EPA 2020](#), [EPRI 2022](#), [Konisky et al. 2021](#)). Such tools can also help companies understand spatial distributions of environmental burdens and health inequities and their potential overlap with business operations. Companies can then more easily and proactively identify at-risk sites, support planning for new sites or activities, and facilitate outreach to communities with EJ concerns.

A well-known EJSM tool is EJScreen, an interactive geospatial mapping tool developed by EPA that provides a nationally consistent dataset and approach for combining environmental and demographic indicators ([EPA 2023c](#)). Among other things, EPA uses EJScreen to inform agency outreach and engagement practices and to help implement permitting, compliance, and enforcement programs.

EJScreen includes 7 demographic indicators, 13 environmental indicators, and 13 environmental indexes (combinations of the environmental indicators and demographic information) that are used to characterize conditions at fine-levels of geographic resolution ([EPA 2023d](#)). EJScreen uses color-coded “heat” maps to identify the areas that have a proportionately higher indicator or EJ index score. The tool also can generate a standard report for a selected area and create comparisons showing how a selected area compares to other indicators, the state, EPA region, or the nation. EPA periodically updates the EJScreen tool and supporting databases.¹¹ For example, [EJScreen 2.2](#), released in June 2023, uses the newest available U.S. Census data and updated environmental datasets, and features additional indicators on environmental burdens, socioeconomic factors, climate change, health, and critical service gaps.¹² It also includes updated reports that compile various datasets into one document (an “EJ Community Report”) to help users better understand the multiple factors that impact a community ([EPA 2023d](#)).

EJ screening and mapping continues to evolve. At the federal level, several agencies have developed their own EJSM tools, albeit principally for purposes of implementing the White House’s Justice40 Initiative ([White House 2022c](#)).¹³ Some examples are:

¹¹ EPA’s [EJScreen Change Log webpage](#) tracks the changes that have occurred to EJScreen to help users better understand how the tool and datasets have changed over time.

¹² These updates were intended to better align the tool with the goals in EPA’s *Fiscal Year 2022-2026 Strategic Plan* ([EPA 2022](#)), which includes a greater focus on climate change, environmental justice, and compliance with civil rights requirements. EPA’s website provides extensive resources concerning the purpose, development, intended uses, limitations, and operation of EJScreen and EJScreen 2.2. See, e.g., EPA’s Technical Documentation for EJScreen, User Guide for EJScreen, Fact Sheet About EJScreen, EJScreen Map Descriptions, Frequent Questions about EJScreen, EJScreen Videos, and Learn to Use EJScreen, all of which are available through EPA’s [EJScreen home page](#). The EPA also provides EJScreen [training resources and opportunities](#).

¹³ Section 223 of Executive Order 14008 ([White House 2021b](#)) established the Justice40 Initiative, which directs that 40% of the overall benefits of certain Federal investments – including investments in clean energy and energy

- CEQ’s Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool (CEJST), a mapping tool for identifying disadvantaged communities to help allocate federal funding to certain programs, including Justice40 ([CEQ 2023a](#)).¹⁴
- DOE’s Disadvantaged Communities Reporter, which allows users to explore and produce reports on the census tracts that DOE has categorized as disadvantaged communities using Office of Management and Budget Interim Guidance ([DOE 2023c](#); [OMB 2021](#)).¹⁵
- The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s and the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry’s Environmental Justice Index (EJI), which is the first national, geographic-driven tool designed to measure the cumulative impacts of environmental burden through the lenses of human health and health equity ([ATSDR 2023](#)).

Additionally, numerous states have enacted EJ laws, regulations, and policies, and some of them have developed EJSM tools for identifying and assessing communities with EJ concerns ([Konisky et al. 2021](#); [Lee 2020](#); [Ravichandran et al. 2021](#); [Ty et al. 2021](#); [EPRI 2022](#); [NCSL 2023](#)). It is important to recognize that state EJSM tools may differ with regard to the area of land or size of the population evaluated, the environmental indicators used to convey information (e.g., some states identify communities experiencing cumulative impacts from multiple pollutants using multiple indicator data sets), the demographic information included in the tools (e.g., the extent to which national census data are supplemented with state-specific demographic information), and the manner in which the tools compare geographic areas vis-à-vis the environmental indicators (e.g., raw data, percentile scores, rankings, indexes, thresholds).¹⁶ Ensuring that applicable federal and state laws and regulations are complied with is important in implementing EJ efforts.

4. The Role of Local Outreach, Field Investigations, and Historical Research

It is a good practice for demographic analyses and EJSM tools to be supplemented with direct outreach to local communities and in-person reconnaissance of the project area and surrounding communities ([PNNL 2021a](#), [PNNL 2021b](#)). Such outreach may be the primary tool for identifying potential EJ communities or populations in some cases. Outreach efforts should seek to engage leaders and members of potentially affected communities to obtain their input on current conditions and any impacts that may result from a proposed project. This outreach may lead to the identification

efficiency – flow to disadvantaged communities (DACs). The Justice40 Initiative applies to over 145 DOE programs and much of the \$62 billion investment in DOE under the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law. A number of the DOE covered programs relate to nuclear energy. See DOE, “Justice40 Initiative” ([DOE 2023b](#)), which includes links to related DOE guidance, fact sheets, program highlights, and other documents.

¹⁴ For additional information on CEJST, see CEQ’s “Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool: Frequently Asked Questions” ([CEQ 2023b](#)).

¹⁵ OMB has directed federal agencies to transition to the use of CEJST for defining disadvantaged communities ([OMB 2023](#)). DOE recognizes as disadvantaged those census tracts identified by CEJST and has issued updated guidance ([DOE 2023g](#)). DOE also plans to add the CEJST data layer to its Disadvantaged Communities Reporter tool.

¹⁶ Although a detailed discussion of individual state EJSM tools is beyond the scope of this document, the Appendix to Climate Xchange’s “An Assessment of Environmental Justice Policy in U.S. Climate Alliance States” ([Ty et al. 2021](#)) lists state-specific EJ tools and associated regulatory bodies (with hyperlinks). Additionally, Environmental Justice State by State.org maintains a law library and database of EJ laws, policies, mapping tools, and state-recognized definitions across the 50 states and territories ([EJSBS 2023](#)).

of other EJ communities to engage during the various phases of a particular project or operational activity. As reflected in **Table 2** above, this outreach may take multiple forms, including interviews, focus groups, meetings, and surveys/polls.

Site visits and field work can provide details about local populations or physical impact pathways that may not be captured by census data or EJSM tools. For example, local populations may have unique characteristics that make them more vulnerable to disproportionate adverse environmental or health impacts ([IWG EJ 2016](#); [NRC 2020](#); [PNNL 2021b](#)). Such characteristics may include, among others:

- the presence of densely-populated, low-income housing projects;
- lack of availability of or adequate access to services (e.g., grocery stores, healthcare, public transit, broadband);
- reliance on pedestrian/bicycle travel and associated walking/bike paths or local roads;
- greater sensitivity to noise or aesthetic disturbances;
- reliance on subsistence activities (e.g., gardening, fishing, hunting);
- distinct linguistic and cultural practices (e.g., Native American religious and ceremonial reliance on natural resources); and
- the presence of transient populations.

Companies also may perform supplemental research to better understand the historical injustices experienced by EJ communities within a specific location. This information can provide insights into the political, historical, environmental, and socioeconomic factors underpinning the disproportionate adverse impacts and relative lack of benefits experienced by specific EJ communities.

Acknowledging and understanding an EJ community's concerns and their origins can help build trust between the community and the company and better inform the engagement process ([PNNL 2021b](#)).

Historical information may be obtained from various sources, such as:

- community residents and other interested individuals or organizations;
- federal, state, local and tribal governments and agencies that have specific knowledge of EJ, tribal, and indigenous communities in the local area or region of interest¹⁷; and
- literature and press materials.

D. Engaging EJ and Tribal Communities

Robust community engagement processes support corporate EJ programs and increase the likelihood of success of both new projects and ongoing operations. As reflected in NEI's *Environmental Justice*

¹⁷ For example, EPA has an [Office of Environmental Justice and External Civil Rights](#), an [American Indian Environmental Office](#), and various [Regional and Geographic Offices](#). NRC has a [Tribal Liaison Program](#). DOE has Tribal affairs offices and other organizational elements with cultural resources and stakeholder engagement expertise, some of which are nuclear-specific. See, e.g., the DOE-chartered [Nuclear Energy Tribal Working Group](#), [Pacific Northwest National Laboratory \(PNNL\)](#), the [Gateway for Accelerated Innovation in Nuclear \(GAIN\)](#), and the [National Reactor Innovation Center \(NRIC\)](#). There are also private consultants, nonprofit groups, and academic entities with relevant expertise and experience, such as the [Energy Communities Alliance](#), [Good Energy Collective](#), and the University of Michigan's [Fastest Path to Zero Initiative](#).

Principles, the aims of such engagement are: (1) to engage in early, frequent, and accessible outreach to obtain input from disadvantaged communities and increase the project owner’s/operator’s understanding of those communities’ unique values, interests, and concerns; and (2) to provide such communities with timely, meaningful, and accessible information about current facility operations, proposed operational changes, and new facility plans ([NEI 2022](#)).

Achieving these objectives should ensure that members of communities with EJ concerns are treated fairly and meaningfully involved in decisions that could affect the environment, health and safety, and socioeconomic well-being of the communities. It will also help establish credibility and build trust with those communities.

The optimal level of community engagement will vary depending on the specific outreach goals or desired outcomes¹⁸ and project life-cycle stage,¹⁹ among other factors. Insofar as many energy sector companies have established stakeholder engagement plans that are tailored to the needs of their individual communities and to specific projects, they already may be implementing many of the practices discussed herein.²⁰ Nevertheless, some recurring themes have been synthesized and aggregated below into a list of potential practices for EJ community engagement that may be used individually or in combination based on individual circumstances and history. They are grouped as follows: (1) Community Engagement Practices, (2) Public Meetings, (3) Formal Public Engagement Mechanisms, (4) Community Initiatives and Related Programs, and (5) Engagement with Tribal and Indigenous Communities.

1. Community Engagement Practices

- As early as possible, conduct active, personal outreach to community group leaders and representatives. Include an appropriate range of public and private organizations that may be familiar with the locations and concerns of EJ communities.²¹

¹⁸ See, e.g., the [Spectrum of Public Participation](#) developed by the [International Association for Public Participation \(IAP2\)](#), which depicts public participation levels in increasing order of the potential impact of public involvement on decision-making (IAP2 2022). See also “Spectrum of Processes for Collaboration and Consensus-Building in Public Decisions” (Figure 5 on page 27 of [NARUC 2021](#)).

¹⁹ For example, stakeholder engagement goals and practices may vary with each stage of a nuclear facility’s life cycle. The IAEA has issued two publications on stakeholder engagement that further discuss key considerations when developing and implementing a stakeholder engagement program at each stage of a nuclear facility’s life cycle – i.e., siting, construction, operations, and decommissioning ([IAEA 2011](#); [IAEA 2021](#)).

²⁰ Although the development of a full-scale community engagement plan is beyond the scope of this document, [Appendix E](#) lists and briefly describes some public engagement-related resources that reflect certain practices and include helpful tools (e.g., figures and flowcharts, checklists, lists of questions to inform and guide the community engagement process, templates, and case studies). These resources may be used to confirm and/or augment existing community engagement plans or to develop new ones, as appropriate.

²¹ These individuals and organizations may include, for example, community members and community group representatives of EJ populations; community-based organizations and social advocacy groups focusing on environmental, social, and racial equity, housing, education, community development, or public health; local mayors and administrators; first responders; county or city planners; utility managers; chambers of commerce and economic development organizations; representatives from local community health centers; the elderly and those with limited mobility; advocates such as councils on aging and aging services; outdoor workers, such as farmers, and their labor

- Use designated points of contact or liaisons to the public and community groups to facilitate meaningful engagement and maintain relationships with affected communities.
- Become active members of communities. Frequent places community members gather and take advantage of opportunities to work with and learn from community members, volunteers, and leaders regarding community priorities and perspectives.
- Seek opportunities to partner with community-based organizations.
- Present current information on the facility or project at regular community meetings and provide timely updates on project progress.
- Identify and work to remove barriers to participation in individual communities that may arise from linguistic, institutional, cultural, financial, medical, childcare, transportation, and other considerations.
- Assess what forms of communication (i.e., broadband internet, telephone, radio, newspaper) and transportation community members have access to and identify potential gaps.
- Consider diverse methods of communicating with members of EJ communities, taking into account their access, or lack thereof, to such modes of communication. Examples include:
 - company/project websites;
 - local websites and/or on-line community forums;
 - community advisory committees;
 - neighborhood meetings;
 - faith-based gatherings;
 - town hall type meetings;
 - open houses or tours of facilities
 - direct mail;
 - advertising in local newspapers and on local radio stations;
 - community posters and flyers;
 - fact sheets;
 - information booths at local events (e.g., fairs, farmers' markets); and
 - surveys or polls.
- Provide early and visible public notice before a formal proposal or decision is made to allow meaningful opportunity for community input.

groups; immigrant rights groups and their advocates; local/regional colleges and universities; school boards and/or administrators as well as students from local public schools, particularly those in EJ neighborhoods; mutual aid groups, block captains, and other neighborhood networks; community development corporations; public housing authorities; municipal public health directors/local boards of health; DE&I professionals; and other people or organizations that have insights into underrepresented perspectives.

- Document and explain how communities with EJ concerns were identified and barriers are addressed.
- Facilitate regional meetings between EJ communities and relevant federal and state agencies, as appropriate.
- Clearly communicate to EJ communities the decision-making process, including:
 - the overall timeline,
 - different participants' roles (both within the organization and in local communities),
 - decision-making milestones that will occur throughout the process,
 - factors that influence decisions,
 - how community feedback will be incorporated into final decisions, and
 - final decisions, including responses to recommendations.
- Acknowledge individuals and organizations whose feedback informed the decision-making process.

2. Public Meetings

- Make underlying information about a facility or project accessible in advance of public meetings.
- Ensure that meeting places/formats are accessible (e.g., consider providing hybrid and virtual options) and that prior to the meeting community members have sufficient opportunity to request accommodations or modifications.
- Hold public meetings in varied sizes, formats, languages (via translation services), and at various times (e.g., alternating mid-day and evening meetings to accommodate shift work) and locations to accommodate community needs and promote community attendance.
- Present information that is understandable by avoiding technical language and using visual aids such as graphs, icons, infographics, and photos.
- Invite relevant local and state regulators to public meetings and information sessions.
- Provide neutral facilitators to conduct public meetings.
- Use meetings to respond to feedback in a timely manner.
- Solicit feedback from interested parties that cannot attend meetings, including those who are unable to participate due to age, disability, income, or national origin.

3. Formal Public Engagement Mechanisms

Events are an effective means of informing and soliciting feedback from communities potentially impacted by plant operations. Examples include:

- Convene stakeholder events, forums, and speaker bureaus to facilitate the exchange of information between company representatives and stakeholders, including EJ communities. Host stakeholders via open-house events, guided tours, and annual “state of the plant” events,

in which members of surrounding communities can learn about how the plant operates, upcoming plant projects, and company involvement in the community.

- Create stakeholder panels, councils, and groups comprising company staff and public representatives to facilitate the exchange of information about company operations or a project and related community concerns.
- Dedicate staff to facilitate and oversee community outreach and target engagement with various constituencies. Departments or teams within departments (e.g., within governmental affairs or community relations) may be dedicated to public outreach to state and local government leaders, community leaders, local organizations, and tribal and indigenous communities.

Companies' public websites and sustainability reports often describe the specific methods used to engage with stakeholders and local communities (see, e.g., [Appendix F](#)).

4. Community Initiatives and Related Programs

Many companies have implemented programs and initiatives that benefit minority, low-income, tribal, or EJ communities. Examples include:

- Partnering with local organizations to offer workforce development programs, professional training, and educational opportunities for community members.
- Supporting local or other charitable organizations and academic institutions through financial and/or in-kind donations to demonstrate a commitment to racial equity, workforce development, economic development, and environmental conservation and protection.
- Supporting employee volunteer efforts, either through formal volunteer programs, or by providing volunteers with paid time off for their efforts.
- Seeking to attract and employ diverse suppliers with programs to advance this objective.
- Providing resources for customers to access affordable energy including, for example, rebates and incentives for customers to implement energy efficiency improvements.

[Appendix F](#) provides links to various nuclear sector company websites describing actions and programs they have implemented to benefit local communities and the broader public.

5. Engaging with Tribal and Indigenous Communities

While many of the options identified above apply to engagement with tribal and indigenous communities, these communities may have unique attributes that require additional attention. For example, cultural resources and customs, spiritual practices, and subsistence lifestyle activities may make tribal and indigenous communities more vulnerable to disproportionate health, environmental, and socioeconomic impacts. In addition, tribal communities often have special treaty and legal rights, such as the right to hunt, fish, gather and otherwise use the resources found in treaty-protected lands; federal trust responsibility protections; and government-to-government consultation. Thus, using a tailored approach to engaging indigenous and tribal communities serves to acknowledge both their diversity and special characteristics and to elucidate their unique concerns and values ([EPA 2020](#), [DOE 2023d](#)).

Many of the public resources on tribal engagement focus on government-to-government consultations between federal agencies and tribal governments.²² Nevertheless, these resources identify practices or activities that are often transferable to the tribal engagement efforts of energy sector participants, which may seek federal licenses or permits that trigger government-to-government consultations under the NHPA, NEPA, and other laws.²³ Below are some possible practices identified from these and other resources.²⁴

- Develop an organizational policy on tribal outreach and coordination that aims to increase accountability, provide transparency regarding the organization’s intentions, and serve as a foundational document for future agreements and working relationships with tribes.²⁵ Developing the policy in consultation with tribal representatives may help to ensure use of culturally appropriate language and concepts.
- Develop an understanding of a tribe’s governmental structure, processes, and role.
- Understand a tribe’s history and culture through, for example, meet-and-greet gatherings, inter-tribal organization meetings, visits with tribal offices and cultural centers, and public events hosted by tribes.
- Respect tribal sovereignty and self-governance as well as local norms and protocols.
- Conduct a tribal impact evaluation for each project to evaluate:
 - proximity of the site location to tribal reservations and ancestral lands;
 - historical events in the project area;
 - potential cultural sensitivity concerns; and

²² See, e.g., CEQ, *Guidance for Federal Departments and Agencies on Indigenous Knowledge* (Nov. 30, 2022) ([CEQ 2022](#)); NRC, *Tribal Protocol Manual* (NUREG-2173, Rev. 1) (July 2019) ([NRC 2018](#)); *National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Procedures for Government-to-Government Consultation with Federally Recognized Indian Tribal Governments* (June 2023) ([NOAA 2023](#)); Federal Permitting Improvement Steering Council (FPISC), *Recommended Best Practices – Fiscal Year 2022* (Dec. 2022) ([FPISC 2022](#)).

²³ The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation’s (ACHP) *Handbook on Early Coordination With Indian Tribes During Pre-Application Processes* ([ACHP 2019](#)) includes a section that addresses proactive steps that *federal permit or license applicants* can take to enhance outreach to and coordination with tribal communities prior to initiating consultation activities under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). Appendix B of the ACHP’s handbook describes the tribal outreach program that one electric utility has developed and implemented to conduct early coordination with Tribes “for all types of energy projects, in all jurisdictions, and with many different Tribes.”

²⁴ For example, the Climate Science Alliance has developed an online resource guide titled *Building Authentic Collaborations with Tribal Communities: A Living Reference for Climate Practitioners* ([CSA 2023](#)). The guide provides key background information, resources, and actions to take in building new relationships with tribal communities. The Oregon Department of Human Services’ Office of Tribal Affairs has created a *Tribal Engagement Toolkit* ([ODHS 2023](#)) that offers insight and practice knowledge to strengthen engagement with American Indian/Alaska Native Tribes and families.

²⁵ For example, the multinational pipeline and energy company Enbridge has issued an [Indigenous Peoples Policy](#) and [Indigenous Reconciliation Action Plan](#).

- which tribes should be included in outreach efforts.
- Consider hiring a trained and experienced tribal liaison to help develop and maintain tribal relationships.
- Provide training on cultural sensitivity and other relevant tribal issues for company staff and contractors who may interact directly with tribes.
- Build relationships with tribes as soon as practicable to learn about potential tribal concerns and to facilitate two-way communication and early coordination with tribes.
- Ascertain whether tribes can provide a list or database of sensitive/sacred sites to be protected, including sites that may be recorded in State Historic Preservation Office files.
- Work with tribal representatives to ensure meetings are convenient for tribal participants and do not conflict with major tribal events or holidays.
 - Engage tribal representatives to identify communities or members that may face barriers to participation in meetings and develop communication mechanisms adapted to those facing such barriers.
 - Explain how tribal input and concerns will be considered in the company's decision-making processes and timely notify tribes of key decisions.
- For projects having a federal nexus, work in parallel with the relevant federal agencies to apprise them of the company's tribal interactions and project planning.

IV. REFERENCES

- Acadia Tidal Institute. 2013. “Community and Business Toolkit for Tidal Energy Development.” Mar. 2013. Acadia University. Wolfville, Nova Scotia, Canada. https://tidalenergy.acadiau.ca/tl_files/sites/atei/Content/Reports/Community%20and%20Business%20Toolkit%20for%20Tidal%20Energy%20Development_web.pdf.
- Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP). 2019. *Early Coordination With Indian Tribes During Pre-Application Processes – A Handbook*. Oct. 29, 2019. Washington, D.C. <https://www.achp.gov/digital-library-section-106-landing/early-coordination-indian-tribes-during-pre-application>.
- Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR). 2023. “Environmental Justice Index.” <https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/placeandhealth/eji/index.html>.
- Baker, Shalanda, Subin DeVar, and Shiva Prakash. 2019. *The Energy Justice Workbook*. Dec. 2019. Initiative for Energy Justice. <https://iejusa.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/The-Energy-Justice-Workbook-2019-web.pdf>.
- Bergstrom, Danielle, Kalima Rose, Jillian Olinger, and Kip Holley. 2012. *Community Engagement Guide for Sustainable Communities*. Jan. 2012. PolicyLink and The Kirwan Institute for the Study of Race and Ethnicity. Ohio State University. https://www.policylink.org/sites/default/files/COMMUNITYENGAGEMENTGUIDE_LY_FINAL%20%281%29.pdf.
- Center for ESG and Sustainability (CESG). 2022. *Solving the Energy Trilemma: The Case for Nuclear as a Sustainable Investment*. Oct. 25, 2022. Earth Institute – Columbia University. New York. Available at <https://thecenterforesg.com/news-%26-insights>.
- Climate Science Alliance (CSA). 2023. *Building Authentic Collaborations with Tribal Communities: A Living Reference for Climate Practitioners*. Accessed Oct. 2023. <https://www.climatesciencealliance.org/info/meaningful-engagement>.
- Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ). 2023a. “Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool.” <https://screeningtool.geoplatform.gov/en/#3/33.47/-97.5>.
- CEQ. 2023b. “Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool: Frequently Asked Questions.” <https://screeningtool.geoplatform.gov/en/frequently-asked-questions#6.29/46.559/-98.578>.
- CEQ. 2022. *Guidance for Federal Departments and Agencies on Indigenous Knowledge* (Nov. 30, 2022). <https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/OSTP-CEQ-IK-Guidance.pdf>.
- Dunn, Alexandra Dapolito. 2022. “Meeting the Environmental Justice Moment: Proactive Strategies for the Regulated Community.” *EM*. Air & Waste Management Association. Pittsburgh, PA. <https://www.bakerbotts.com/thought-leadership/publications/2022/february/meeting-the-environmental-justice-moment>.

- Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI). 2022. *Program on Technology Innovation: Update on Environmental Justice Overview – Mapping Tools and Metrics*. Apr. 2022. Available at <https://www.epri.com/research/products/000000003002023064>.
- EPRI. 2023a. “Climate READi.” <https://www.epri.com/research/sectors/readi>.
- EPRI. 2023b. *Equity and Environmental Justice Considerations for Coal-Fired Plant Repowering*. EPRI 3002026486. May 24, 2023. Available at <https://www.epri.com/research/programs/061199/results/3002026486>.
- Environmental Council of the States (ECOS). 2023. “Environmental Justice and Title VI of the Civil Rights Act.” <https://www.ecos.org/environmental-justice/>.
- Environmental Justice State by State.org (EJSBS). 2023. “Environmental Justice State by State.” <https://ejstatebystate.org/>.
- Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). 2022a. Delta Lateral Project – Final Environmental Impact Statement. FERC/EIS-0310F. Feb. 2022. Kern River Transmission Co. Docket No. CP21-197-000. <https://cms.ferc.gov/news-events/news/ferc-staff-issues-final-environmental-impact-statement-delta-lateral-project-cp21>.
- FERC. 2022b. “Updated Policy Statement on Certification of New Interstate Natural Gas Facilities.” 87 Fed. Reg. 11,548 (Mar. 1, 2022). <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2022/03/01/2022-04148/certification-of-new-interstate-natural-gas-facilities>.
- FERC 2022c. “FERC issues Equity Action Plan.” Apr. 15, 2022. <https://www.ferc.gov/equity>.
- FERC 2023. Applications for Permits To Site Interstate Electric Transmission Facilities; Proposed Rule, 88 Fed. Reg. 2770 (Jan. 17, 2023). <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2023-01-17/pdf/2022-27716.pdf>.
- Federal Interagency Working Group on Environmental Justice and the NEPA Committee (IWG EJ). 2016. *Promising Practices for EJ Methodologies in NEPA Reviews*. Mar. 2016. EPA 300B16001. Washington, D.C. https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2016-08/documents/nepa_promising_practices_document_2016.pdf.
- Federal IWG EJ. 2019. *Community Guide to Environmental Justice and NEPA Methods*. Mar. 2019. Washington, D.C. <https://www.energy.gov/nepa/downloads/community-guide-environmental-justice-and-nepa-methods>.
- Federal Permitting Improvement Steering Council (FPISC). 2022. *Recommended Best Practices – Fiscal Year 2022* (Dec. 2022). https://www.permits.performance.gov/sites/permits.dot.gov/files/2022-10/FY22%20Recommended%20Best%20Practices_September%202022.pdf.
- Foster, Wade and Krista McIntyre. 2023. “Environmental Justice: One Key to Corporate Sustainability.” May 5, 2023. Idaho State Bar. <https://isb.idaho.gov/blog/environmental-justice-one-key-to-corporate-sustainability/>.

- Good Energy Collective. 2022. Policy Memo, “Interim Nuclear Justice Roadmap.” Oct. 31, 2022. <https://www.goodenergycollective.org/policy/interim-nuclear-justice-roadmap>.
- Guidehouse. 2022. “Right-Sizing Environmental Justice for Corporations.” Nov. 15, 2022. <https://guidehouse.com/insights/energy/2022/right-sizing-environmental-justice-for-corporations>.
- Halliday, Stacey Sublett, Julius Redd, Samantha Phillips Beers, and Matthew Tejada. 2022. “Groundtruth: EJ & ESG, Intersected.” Mar. 17, 2022. *The Environmental Law Podcast*. Beveridge & Diamond. Washington, D.C. <https://www.bdlaw.com/publications/groundtruth-ej-esg-intersected/>.
- Holloman, Ellen and Hyungjoo Han. 2021. “How ESG and Social Movements Are Affecting Corporate Governance.” *The Practical Guidance Journal*. Oct. 27, 2021. LexisNexis. <https://www.lexisnexis.com/community/insights/legal/practical-guidance-journal/b/pa/posts/how-esg-and-social-movements-are-affecting-corporate-governance>.
- Interagency Working Group on Coal and Power Plant Communities and Economic Revitalization (Energy Communities IWG). 2023. <https://energycommunities.gov/>.
- International Association for Public Participation (IAP2). 2022. IAP2 Public Participation Spectrum. <https://iap2usa.org/resources/Documents/Core%20Values%20Awards/IAP2%20-%20Spectrum%20-%20stand%20alone%20document.pdf>.
- International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). 2011. *Stakeholder Involvement Throughout the Life Cycle of Nuclear Facilities*. July 2011. IAEA Nuclear Energy Series No. NG-T-1.4. Vienna. <https://www.iaea.org/publications/8694/stakeholder-involvement-throughout-the-life-cycle-of-nuclear-facilities>.
- IAEA. 2021. *Stakeholder Engagement in Nuclear Programmes*. Dec. 2021. IAEA Nuclear Energy Series No. NG-G-5.1. Vienna. <https://www.iaea.org/publications/14885/stakeholder-engagement-in-nuclear-programmes>.
- Jacobs, Hilary and Kirsten Gruver. 2023. “Advancing Net-Zero Goals to Achieve Environmental Justice.” Aug. 7, 2023. Available to American Bar Association members at https://www.americanbar.org/groups/environment_energy_resources/publications/natural_resources_environment/.
- Kimmell, Ken, Alaina Boyle, Yutong Si, and Marisa Sotolongo. 2021. *A User’s Guide to Environmental Justice: Theory, Policy, & Practice*. Apr. 2021. Northeastern University School of Public Policy and Urban Affairs. <https://cssh.northeastern.edu/policyschool/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2021/07/Users-Guide-to-Environmental-Justice-6.22.21-clean.pdf>.
- Konisky, David, Daniel Gonzalez, and Kelly Leatherman. 2021. *Mapping for Environmental Justice: An Analysis of State Level Tools*. July 2021. Environmental Resilience Institute and O’Neill School of Public and Environmental Affairs. Indiana University. <https://eri.iu.edu/research/projects/environmental-justice-mapping-tools.html>.
- Lee, Charles. 2020. “Another Game Changer in the Making? Lessons From States Advancing Environmental Justice Through Mapping and Cumulative Impact Strategies.” 50 *Envtl. L. Rep.*

- 10203 (Mar. 2020). Environmental Law Institute. Washington, D.C.
<https://www.elr.info/sites/default/files/article/2021/07/51.10676.pdf>.
- Lee, Charles. 2021. “Confronting Disproportionate Impacts and Systemic Racism in Environmental Policy.” 51 *Envtl. L. Rep.* 10207 (Mar. 2021). Environmental Law Institute. Washington, D.C.
http://thinkpunkgirl.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/Lee_2021.pdf.
- McIntyre, Krista, Ariel Stavitsky and Wade Foster. 2021. “Charting the Course to Implement Environmental Justice Through Corporate Sustainability, Part 3.” Oct. 18, 2021. *Corporate Counsel*. <https://www.stoel.com/getmedia/c20af0ab-b7ab-40f1-8111-9ef4c451613f/Corporate-Counsel-10-18-21-Charting-the-Course-to-Implement-Environmental-Justice-Through-Corporate-Sustainability-Part-3.pdf>.
- National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners (NARUC). 2021. *Public Utility Commission Stakeholder Engagement: A Decision-Making Framework*. Jan. 2021. Jasmin McAdams. <https://pubs.naruc.org/pub/7A519871-155D-0A36-3117-96A8D0ECB5DA>.
- National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL). 2023. “State and Federal Environmental Justice Efforts.” Updated May 26, 2023. <https://www.ncsl.org/research/environment-and-natural-resources/state-and-federal-efforts-to-advance-environmental-justice.aspx>.
- National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL). 2023. “Energy Justice.” Accessed Oct. 2023.
<https://www.nrel.gov/about/energy-justice.html>.
- New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP). 2023. “Where Are NJ’s Environmental Justice Communities?” Office of Environmental Justice.
<https://www.nj.gov/dep/ej/communities-location.html>.
- North American Association for Environmental Education (NAAEE). 2017. *Guidelines for Excellence – Community Engagement*. Apr. 2017. NAAEE. Washington, D.C.
<https://eeepro.naaee.org/resource/community-engagement-guidelines-excellence>.
- Nuclear Energy Institute (NEI). 2022. *Environmental Justice Principles*. Washington, D.C.
<https://www.nei.org/resources/environmental-justice-principles>.
- Office of Management and Budget (OMB) 2021. “Interim Implementation Guidance for the Justice40 Initiative.” Memorandum M-21-28. July 20, 2021. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/M-21-28.pdf>.
- OMB. 2023. “Addendum to the Interim Implementation Guidance for the Justice40 Initiative, M-21-28, on using the Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool (CEJST).” Memorandum M-23-09. Jan. 27, 2023. https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2023/01/M-23-09_Signed_CEQ_CPO.pdf.
- Oregon Department of Human Services’ Office of Tribal Affairs, Self-Sufficiency Programs. (ODHS). 2023. *Tribal Engagement Toolkit*. Mar. 20, 2023.
<http://www.oha.state.or.us/spd/tools/cm/Tribal%20Navigator/Tribal-Engagement-Toolkit%203-20-23.pdf>.

- Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL). 2021a. “Advancing Environmental Justice” (White Paper). Mar. 2021. https://www.pnnl.gov/sites/default/files/media/file/PNNL_EnvironmentalJustice_WhitePaper-Primer_2021.pdf.
- PNNL. 2021b. *Enhancing Environmental Justice Activities at the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission* (PNNL-32301). Dec. 2021. <https://www.nrc.gov/docs/ML2204/ML22048A519.pdf>.
- Parekh, Deep. 2021. “ESG Reporting Implications for Your Data Strategy.” May 18, 2021. *Medium*. <https://medium.com/makeourfuture/esg-reporting-implications-for-your-data-strategy-c1beb9059139>.
- Puget Sound Regional Council (PSRC). 2022. “Community Engagement Tools.” Updated Mar. 15, 2022. https://www.psrc.org/sites/default/files/2022-03/community_engagement_tools.pdf.
- Ravichandran, Vivek, Rose Mei Liu Albert, Max Teirstein, Anushi Garg, Justice Nagovich, Hamani Wilson, and Sacoby Wilson. 2021. *Gaps in Environmental Justice Screening and Mapping Tools and Potential New Indicators*. Nov. 8, 2021. Community Engagement, Environmental Justice, & Health Lab. College Park, MD. <https://www.nwf.org/Educational-Resources/Reports/2021/11-08-21-gaps-in-EJSM-tools>.
- Redd, Julius, Stacey Sublett Halliday, and Jesse Glickstein. 2021. “Addressing Environmental Justice As Part Of ESG Initiatives.” May 24, 2021. Beveridge & Diamond. Washington, D.C. <https://www.bdlaw.com/publications/addressing-environmental-justice-as-part-of-esg-initiatives/>.
- Ty, Ania, Jonah Kurman-Faber, and Ruby Wincele. 2021. *An Assessment of Environmental Justice Policy in U.S. Climate Alliance States*. Sept. 2021. Climate XChange. <https://climate-xchange.org/2021/09/03/report-an-assessment-of-environmental-justice-policy-in-u-s-climate-alliance-states/>.
- U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM). 2022. *Addressing Environmental Justice in NEPA Documents: Frequently Asked Questions*. https://www.blm.gov/sites/default/files/docs/2022-09/IM2022-059_att1.pdf.
- U.S. Department of Energy (DOE). 2023a. *Pathways to Commercial Liftoff: Advanced Nuclear*. Mar. 2023. <https://liftoff.energy.gov/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/20230320-Liftoff-Advanced-Nuclear-vPUB-0329-Update.pdf>.
- U.S. DOE. 2023b. “Justice40 Initiative.” <https://www.energy.gov/diversity/justice40-initiative>.
- U.S. DOE 2023c. “Promoting Energy Justice.” <https://www.energy.gov/promoting-energy-justice>.
- U.S. DOE 2023d. *Pathways to Commercial Liftoff: Overview of Societal Considerations and Impacts*. Mar. 2023. <https://liftoff.energy.gov/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/20230523-Pathways-to-Commercial-Liftoff-Overview-of-Societal-Considerations-Impact.pdf>.
- U.S. DOE 2023e. “Energy Justice Dashboard (BETA).” <https://www.energy.gov/diversity/energy-justice-dashboard-beta>.

- U.S. DOE 2023f. “Energy Justice Mapping Tool - Disadvantaged Communities Reporter.” <https://energyjustice.egs.anl.gov/>.
- U.S. DOE 2023g. “General Guidance for Justice40 Implementation Version 1.1.” Updated on July 24, 2023. <https://www.energy.gov/sites/default/files/2023-07/DOE%20Justice40%20General%20Guidance%2072523.pdf>.
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). 2016. *Technical Guidance for Assessing Environmental Justice in Regulatory Analysis*. June 2016. Available at <https://www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice/technical-guidance-assessing-environmental-justice-regulatory-analysis>.
- U.S. EPA. 2020. *Environmental Justice Primer for Ports*. Mar. 2020. EPA-420-B-20-007. Office of Transportation and Air Quality. <https://nepis.epa.gov/Exe/ZyPDF.cgi?Dockey=P100YMNT.pdf>.
- U.S. EPA. 2022. *Fiscal Year 2022-2026 Strategic Plan*. Mar. 28, 2022. <https://www.epa.gov/planandbudget/strategicplan>.
- U.S. EPA. 2023a. “Learn About Environmental Justice.” <https://www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice/learn-about-environmental-justice>.
- U.S. EPA. 2023b. “Climate Equity.” <https://www.epa.gov/climateimpacts/climate-equity>.
- U.S. EPA. 2023c. “EJScreen: Environmental Justice Screening and Mapping Tool.” <https://www.epa.gov/ejscreen>.
- U.S. EPA. 2023d. “EJScreen Fact Sheet.” June 2023. <https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2023-06/ejscreen-fact-sheet.pdf>.
- U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). 2023. *Procedures for Government-to-Government Consultation with Federally Recognized Indian Tribal Governments* (June 2023). <https://www.noaa.gov/media/file/noaa-tribal-consultation-handbook-2023-finalpdf>.
- U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC). 2004. “Policy Statement on the Treatment of Environmental Justice Matters in NRC Regulatory and Licensing Actions.” 69 Fed. Reg. 52,040 (Aug. 24, 2004). <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2004/08/24/04-19305/policy-statement-on-the-treatment-of-environmental-justice-matters-in-nrc-regulatory-and-licensing>.
- U.S. NRC. 2014. “Staff Guidance for the Socioeconomic and Environmental Justice Analysis for New Reactor Environmental Impact Statements” (Attachment 2 to COL/ESP-ISG-026, “Interim Staff Guidance on Environmental Issues Associated with New Reactors”). Aug. 25, 2014. <https://www.nrc.gov/docs/ML1410/ML14100A535.pdf>.
- U.S. NRC. 2018. *Tribal Protocol Manual* (NUREG-2173, Rev. 1) (July 2018). <https://www.nrc.gov/docs/ML1821/ML18214A663.pdf>.
- U.S. NRC. 2020. Office Instruction LIC-203, Revision 4, “Procedural Guidance for Categorical Exclusions, Environmental Assessments, and Considering Environmental Issues.” July 2020. <https://adamswebsearch2.nrc.gov/webSearch2/main.jsp?AccessionNumber=ML20016A379>.

- U.S. NRC. 2022a. *Environmental Impact Statement for the License Renewal of the Columbia Fuel Fabrication Facility in Richland County, South Carolina – Final Report* (NUREG-2248). June 2022. <https://www.nrc.gov/docs/ML2220/ML22201A131.pdf>.
- U.S. NRC. 2022b. SECY-22-0025, “Systematic Review of How Agency Programs, Policies, And Activities Address Environmental Justice.” Mar. 29, 2022. <https://www.nrc.gov/docs/ML2203/ML22031A063.html>.
- Vujic, Tatjana, Arie T. Feltman-Frank, and Daniel L. Robertson. 2023. “Embracing Environmental Justice Initiatives to Advance Corporate Objectives.” June 9, 2023. Harvard Law School Forum on Corporate Governance. <https://corpgov.law.harvard.edu/2023/06/09/embracing-environmental-justice-initiatives-to-advance-corporate-objectives/>.
- White House. 1994. Executive Order 12898 of February 11, 1994, Federal Actions To Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations. 59 Fed. Reg. 7629 (Feb. 16, 1994). <https://www.archives.gov/files/federal-register/executive-orders/pdf/12898.pdf>.
- White House 2020. Executive Order 13175 of November 6, 2000, Consultation and Coordination With Indian Tribal Governments. 65 Fed. Reg. 67,249 (Nov. 9, 2000). <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2000/11/09/00-29003/consultation-and-coordination-with-indian-tribal-governments>.
- White House. 2021a. Executive Order 13990 of January 20, 2021, Protecting Public Health and the Environment and Restoring Science To Tackle the Climate Crisis. 86 Fed. Reg. 7037 (Jan. 25, 2021). <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2021/01/25/2021-01765/protecting-public-health-and-the-environment-and-restoring-science-to-tackle-the-climate-crisis>.
- White House. 2021b. Executive Order 14008 of January 27, 2021, Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad. 86 Fed. Reg. 7619 (Feb. 1, 2021). <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2021/02/01/2021-02177/tackling-the-climate-crisis-at-home-and-abroad>.
- White House. 2021c. Executive Order 14030 of May 20, 2021, Climate-Related Financial Risk. 86 Fed. Reg. 27,967 (May 25, 2021). <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2021/05/25/2021-11168/climate-related-financial-risk>.
- White House 2021d. Memorandum on Tribal Consultation and Strengthening Nation-to-Nation Relationships. Jan. 26, 2021. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/presidential-actions/2021/01/26/memorandum-on-tribal-consultation-and-strengthening-nation-to-nation-relationships/>.
- White House. 2022a. “Fact Sheet: A Year Advancing Environmental Justice.” Jan. 26, 2022. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2022/01/26/fact-sheet-a-year-advancing-environmental-justice/>.
- White House. 2022b. “Biden-Harris Administration Outlines Historic Progress on Environmental Justice in Report Submitted to Congress.” May 23, 2022. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/ceq/news-updates/2022/05/23/biden-harris-administration-outlines-historic-progress-on-environmental-justice-in-report-submitted-to-congress-2/>.

White House. 2022c. “Justice40 – A Whole-of-Government Initiative.”

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/environmentaljustice/justice40/>.

White House. 2022d. “Environmental Justice.” <https://www.whitehouse.gov/environmentaljustice/>.

White House. 2023. Executive Order 14096 of April 21, 2023, Revitalizing Our Nation's Commitment to Environmental Justice for All. 88 Fed. Reg. 25251 (Apr. 26, 2023).

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2023-04-26/pdf/2023-08955.pdf>

Appendix A

Common EJ-Related Terms and Definitions

Term	Definition [Source]
Climate Justice	Remediation of the impacts of climate change on poor people and people of color, and compensation for harms suffered by such communities due to climate change. [Baker et al. 2019]
Disparate Impact	An action or practice that, even if appearing neutral, actually has the effect of subjecting persons to discrimination on the basis of race, color, or national origin. [EJ for All Act – H.R. 2021]
Disproportionate Burden of Adverse Human Health or Environmental Effects	A situation where there exists higher or more adverse human health or environmental effects on communities of color, low-income communities, and tribal and indigenous communities. [EJ for All Act – H.R. 2021]
Disproportionate Effects	Term used in Executive Order 12898 to describe situations of concern where there exists significantly higher and more adverse health and environmental effects on minority populations, low-income populations or indigenous peoples. [EPA 2020 Glossary]
Distributive/Substantive Justice	Distributive or substantive justice is outcome focused, and speaks to whether all equally share in the benefits and burdens of the energy system. [Baker et al. 2019]
Environmental Justice [EJ]	<p>The fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, culture, national origin, income, and educational levels with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of protective environmental laws, regulations, and policies. [EPA 2020 Glossary]</p> <p>The fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, culture, national origin, or income, with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies to ensure that each person enjoys -- (A) the same degree of protection from environmental and health hazards; and (B) equal access to any Federal agency action on environmental justice issues in order to have a healthy environment in which to live, learn, work, and recreate. [EJ for All Act – H.R. 2021]</p> <p><i>Environmental justice</i> means the just treatment and meaningful involvement of all people, regardless of income, race, color, national origin, Tribal affiliation, or disability, in agency decision making and other Federal activities that affect human health and the environment so that people:</p>

Term	Definition [Source]
	<p>(1) Are fully protected from disproportionate and adverse human health and environmental effects (including risks) and hazards, including those related to climate change, the cumulative impacts of environmental and other burdens, and the legacy of racism or other structural or systemic barriers; and</p> <p>(2) Have equitable access to a healthy, sustainable, and resilient environment in which to live, play, work, learn, grow, worship, and engage in cultural and subsistence practices. [CEQ’s Proposed Rule, National Environmental Policy Act Implementing Regulations Revisions Phase 2; 88 Fed. Reg. 49,924 (July 31, 2023)]</p>
Environmental Justice Community	<p>A community with significant representation of communities of color, low-income communities, or tribal and indigenous communities, that experiences, or is at risk of experiencing higher or more adverse human health or environmental effects. [EJ for All Act – H.R. 2021]</p> <p>Environmental justice communities “are commonly identified as those where residents are predominantly minorities or low-income; where residents have been excluded from the environmental policy setting or decision-making process; where they are subject to a disproportionate impact from one or more environmental hazards; and where residents experience disparate implementation of environmental regulations, requirements, practices and activities in their communities. Environmental justice efforts attempt to address the inequities of environmental protection in these communities.” Some state and local governments define environmental justice communities by specific metrics including, the percentage of the population below the poverty line, the rate of toxic cancer among the community, and the makeup of the community by race and ethnicity. [Baker et al. 2019]</p>
Energy Justice/Equity	<p>The goal of energy justice or energy equity is to achieve equity in both the social and economic participation in the energy system, while also remediating social, economic, and health burdens on those historically harmed by the energy system. [Baker et al. 2019]</p>
Equity/Justice	<p>Equity or justice refers to achieved results where advantage and disadvantage are not distributed on the basis of social identities. Strategies that produce equity must be targeted to address the unequal needs, conditions, and positions of people and communities that are created by institutional and structural barriers. [Baker et al. 2019]</p>
Fair Treatment	<p>The principle that no group of people, including a racial, ethnic or a socioeconomic group, should bear a disproportionate share of the negative environmental consequences from industrial, municipal and commercial operations or the execution of federal, state, local and tribal programs and policies. In implementing its programs, EPA has expanded the concept of fair treatment to include not only consideration of how burdens are distributed across all populations, but the distribution of benefits as well. [EPA 2020 Glossary]</p>

Term	Definition [Source]
	The conduct of a program, policy, practice, or activity by a Federal agency in a manner that ensures that no group of individuals (including racial, ethnic, or socioeconomic groups) experience a disproportionate burden of adverse human health or environmental effects resulting from such program, policy, practice, or activity, as determined through consultation with, and with the meaningful participation of, individuals from the communities affected by a program, policy, practice, or activity of a Federal agency. [EJ for All Act – H.R. 2021]
Frontline Communities	The communities experiencing the first and worst of climate change consequences, specifically those most impacted by the energy system and the resulting pollution. Frontline communities include, but are not limited to communities of color, low-income communities, indigenous communities, and communities surrounded by extractive energy production. [Baker et al. 2019]
Indian Country	As defined at 18 U.S.C. § 1151, (a) all land within the limits of any Indian reservation under the jurisdiction of the United States Government, notwithstanding the issuance of any patent, and, including rights-of-way running through the reservation; (b) all dependent Indian communities within the borders of the United States whether within the original or subsequently acquired territory thereof, and whether within or without the limits of a state; and (c) all Indian allotments, the Indian titles to which have not been extinguished, including rights-of-way running through the same. [EPA 2020 Glossary]
Indian Tribe(s)	As used in the EPA 2020 Glossary, “tribes” refers to federally recognized tribes. Federally recognized tribes include any Indian or Alaska Native tribe, band, nation, pueblo, village, or community that the Secretary of the Interior acknowledges to exist as an Indian tribe pursuant to the Federally Recognized Indian Tribe List Act of 1944, 25 U.S.C.479a. [EPA 2020 Glossary] The term “Indian Tribe” has the meaning given the term in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. § 5304). [EJ for All Act – H.R. 2021]
Indigenous Peoples	The term “indigenous peoples” includes state-recognized tribes; indigenous and tribal community-based organizations; individual members of federally recognized tribes, including those living on a different reservation or living outside Indian country; individual members of state-recognized tribes; Native Hawaiians; Native Pacific Islanders; and individual Native Americans. [EPA 2020 Glossary]
Just Transition	The just transition refers to a transition away from the fossil-fuel economy to a new economy that provides “dignified, productive, and ecologically sustainable livelihoods; democratic governance; and ecological resilience.” [Baker et al. 2019]

Term	Definition [Source]
Low-Income	A reference to populations characterized by limited economic resources. The US Office of Management and Budget has designated the Census Bureau’s annual poverty measure as the official metric for program planning and analysis, although other definitions exist. [EPA 2020 Glossary]
Low-Income Community	Any census block group in which 30 percent or more of the population are individuals with an annual household income equal to, or less than, the greater of – (A) an amount equal to 80 percent of the median income of the area in which the household is located, as reported by the Department of Housing and Urban Development; and (B) 200 percent of the Federal poverty line. [EJ for All Act – H.R. 2021]
Marginalized Communities, Populations, or Peoples	Communities denied involvement in mainstream economic, political, cultural and social activities. Marginalization or social exclusion deprives a group of access to basic rights and participation in decision making. Marginalized communities include, but are not limited to, frontline communities, low-income and/or working-class communities, and those historically disenfranchised by racial and social inequity (e.g., minority identities based on race, ethnicity, sex, gender, sexual orientation, and ability status). [Baker et al. 2019]
Meaningful Involvement	Potentially affected community residents have an appropriate opportunity to participate in decisions about a proposed activity that will affect their environment and/or health; the public's contribution can influence the regulatory agency's decision; the concerns of all participants involved will be considered in the decision-making process; the decision makers seek out and facilitate the involvement of those potentially affected. [EPA 2020 Glossary]
Minority Populations	According to the U.S. Census Bureau, population of people who are not single-race white and not Hispanic. Populations of individuals who are members of the following population groups: American Indian or Alaskan Native; Asian or Pacific Islander; Black, not of Hispanic origin; or Hispanic. [EPA 2020 Glossary]
Overburdened Community	Minority, low-income, tribal, or indigenous populations or geographic locations in the United States that potentially experience disproportionate environmental harms and risks. This disproportionality can be as a result of greater vulnerability to environmental hazards, lack of opportunity for public participation, or other factors. Increased vulnerability may be attributable to an accumulation of negative or lack of positive environmental, health, economic, or social conditions within these populations or places. The term describes situations where multiple factors, including both environmental and socio-economic stressors, may act cumulatively to affect health and the environment and contribute to persistent environmental health disparities. [EPA 2020 Glossary]

Term	Definition [Source]
Population	A census block group or series of geographically contiguous blocks representing certain common characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, national origin, income-level, health disparities, or other public health and socioeconomic attributes. [EJ for All Act – H.R. 2021]
Procedural Justice	Procedural justice concerns who is at the decision-making table, and whether, once at the table, everyone’s voice is heard. [Baker et al. 2019]
Tribal and Indigenous Community	A population of people who are members of – (A) a federally recognized Indian Tribe; (B) a State-recognized Indian Tribe; (C) an Alaska Native or Native Hawaiian community or organization; or (D) any other community of Indigenous people located in a State. [EJ for All Act – H.R. 2021]
Tribal Government	The governing body of an Indian Tribe. [EJ for All Act – H.R. 2021]

Appendix B

Environmental Justice Program Options Index

Adopt organization-wide EJ policies, procedures, practices, and guidance.

- Outline your organization’s commitment to advancing EJ and considering EJ communities in your operations, using the term “environmental justice” in company-wide policies, procedures, practices, and guidance.
- Consider creating board-level and/or managerial positions and committees dedicated to overseeing your organization’s EJ program.
- Train and educate employees about environmental justice and company EJ policy.
- Evaluate the efficacy of EJ policies, practices, and guidance on a periodic basis, and revise them, as necessary.
- Publish information on the company’s EJ implementation efforts.

Create a standardized method for determining whether EJ concerns are raised by an existing or proposed project, facility, and, as appropriate, company-wide initiatives.

Estimate the project or organization-wide initiative’s effects and cumulative impacts on any identified EJ communities.

- Use public engagement, community and site visits, and publicly-available data and tools to determine whether EJ, tribal, and indigenous communities exist within a specified distance of a project or facility.
- Estimate project-specific effects on identified EJ, tribal, and indigenous communities, including environmental, health, social, cultural and economic impacts, as well as distribution of benefits.
- Consider the project’s impacts on such communities, based on an assessment of existing community stressors and vulnerabilities, using publicly available data and tools, and public engagement.

Develop and implement flexible public outreach and engagement procedures, tailored to the needs of each community, project, and organization-wide initiative, to identify and address EJ communities’ concerns.

- Develop effective and adaptive, public participation and outreach and communication strategies focused on providing clear, understandable, and physically and linguistically accessible information to communities.
- This can include hosting public meetings, posting information online, providing written and oral resources, convening community advisory groups, designating point(s) of contact to facilitate engagement, holding open houses or tours of facilities, and devoting staff or departments to public engagement.
- Determine how to reduce or eliminate adverse environmental, health, social, cultural or economic impacts, with community input.

Ensure that any programs and initiatives that confer benefits are distributed equitably, potentially prioritizing EJ communities.

- Potential areas of focus for such programs include workforce development, energy assistance and affordability, support for minority businesses and students, and other issues identified by EJ communities.
-

Appendix C

Selected Links to Corporate Environmental Justice Policy Statements and Related Documents

Company Name	Link to EJ Policy Statement and/or Related Documents
Ameren	Ameren Environmental Policy (Rev. 0, 4/24/2020) Ameren Environmental Justice Principles (Rev. 0, 5/4/2022)
American Electric Power (AEP)	Environmental & Social Justice Policy
ConocoPhillips	Principles of Environmental Justice
Constellation Energy	Environmental Justice Policy (EN-AC-6, Revision 0 (2022)) See also Constellation’s 2023 Sustainability Report at p. 15 (“Energy Equity and Environmental Justice”)
Covanta	Community Outreach and Environmental Justice Policy
Dominion Energy	Dominion Energy Environmental Policy Statement (8/1/2023) Environmental Justice & Tribal Engagement web page
Duke Energy	Environmental Justice Priority Brief (9/2023) 2022 Impact Report Environmental Justice web page “Engaging communities through the clean energy transition” (11/3/2021 news article)
Entergy	Entergy’s Human Rights Statement Environmental Strategy web page (contains links to various Entergy environmental and climate-related reports, statements, policies, procedures, etc.)
Exelon	Corporate Policy: Environmental Justice

Company Name	Link to EJ Policy Statement and/or Related Documents
Holtec International	Environmental Justice Mission
Pacific Gas & Electric Company	Environmental Justice Policy Environmental Justice web page
Southern Company	Environmental Justice web page Environmental Principles Diversity, Equity and Inclusion web page 2022 Just Transition Report - Engaging with Transparency 2021 Trade Association and Climate Engagement Report
Valero Energy	Environmental Justice Policy Statement Audit of Valero’s Environmental Justice Commitments and Actions (Feb. 2023)

Appendix D

Overview of “Threshold” Analysis Methods for Identifying Communities with Potential EJ Concerns in NEPA Reviews

Some projects, particularly those requiring federal authorizations and related environmental impact analyses under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), use data-driven “threshold” evaluation methods in screening or identifying communities with potential EJ concerns. The demographic and economic data used in these analyses are often based on [U.S. Census Bureau](#) products, including the Decennial Census and the American Community Survey (ACS), as supplemented by other sources.²⁶ Thresholds are comparison values used to determine whether populations of concern are located within a study area, with the level of EJ concern generally assumed to be higher in places that exceed the threshold values. For **minority** populations, three common analysis methods include the (1) No-Threshold, (2) Meaningfully Greater, (3) Fifty-Percent methods. For **low-income** populations, two common methods include the (1) Alternative Criteria Analysis and (2) the Low-Income Threshold Criteria Analysis ([IWG EJ 2016](#); [BLM 2022](#)).

The EPA and the Federal Interagency Working Group on Environmental Justice & NEPA Committee (IWG EJ) have developed guidance for using these EJ analysis methods during the NEPA process ([IWG EJ 2016](#); [IWG EJ 2019](#); [EPA 2016](#)). That guidance, which is based upon Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) guidance, notes that using percentage thresholds is an established approach to identifying minority and low-income populations. Many federal agencies, including the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) and Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), use these analysis methods in their NEPA-based EJ analyses for specific licensing actions, as reflected in agency guidance documents, policy statements, adjudicatory decisions, rulemakings, and environmental impact statements ([FERC 2022a](#); [FERC 2023](#); [NRC 2004](#); [NRC 2014](#); [NRC 2020](#)). These analysis methods are described briefly below.

Analysis Methods for Identifying Minority Populations

- **No-Threshold Analysis**: Identify all minority populations, regardless of population size, by: (1) selecting an appropriate geographic unit for review (e.g., a census block or a block group);²⁷ (2) determining the total number of minority individuals and the percent minority population for each unit of analysis within the affected environment; and (3) listing the minority population(s) present in each geographic unit. (Thus, the environmental impact evaluation following this analysis can look at effects on all minority populations, even if they are only small percentages of the overall population.)
- **Meaningfully Greater Analysis**: Identify instances where more people in the affected area are minorities than in the general population or in specific reference areas (e.g., a county or entire state), and establish a percentage threshold (e.g., 10% or 20%) to discern whether there is a “meaningfully greater” minority population in the affected area.
- **Fifty-Percent Analysis**: Identify areas in which there is a majority-minority population, i.e., more than half of residents or potentially affected persons are defined as minorities.

²⁶ For example, demographic and economic data also may be obtained from municipal planners and representatives, department of health representatives, state and local housing agencies, workforce development agencies, vocational training institutions, social service providers, and community-based or advocacy-based organizations.

²⁷ The U.S. Census Bureau organizes its data in a geographic hierarchy wherein blocks are the smallest geographical unit. Several “blocks” are combined to make a “block group,” several block groups are combined to make up a “tract,” and several tracts are combined to make up a county. See U.S. Census Bureau [Glossary](#) for definitions of these terms.

The Fifty-Percent Analysis method is often combined with the Meaningfully Greater Analysis method, because even if the former shows a majority-minority population, the Meaningfully Greater Analysis can provide additional insights (e.g., it may show a significant difference between the affected community and the reference community and thus inform the impacts analysis).

Analysis Methods for Identifying Low-Income Populations

In identifying low-income populations, federal guidance recommends using “the most current poverty data” as well as a combination of local, state, and national data ([IWG EJ 2016](#)). In addition to census data and thresholds, these data may include U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) poverty guidelines or other agency-specific guidelines. EPA further notes that local data sources on poverty sometimes may be more current than the Census Bureau’s American Community Survey (ACS) ([U.S. Census Bureau 2022](#)).

There are multiple means for assessing low-income thresholds, including identifying the proportion of (1) individuals below the poverty level, (2) households below the poverty level, and (3) families with children below the poverty level ([IWG EJ 2016](#)). An analyst may select a threshold for identifying low-income populations that exceeds the poverty level (e.g., 120 percent of the poverty level) to ensure no economically disadvantaged populations are excluded, especially for areas with large economic disparities or high living costs.

EPA guidance ([IWG EJ 2016](#); [EPA 2019](#)) identifies two ways to determine low-income populations:

- **Alternative Criteria Analysis**: This analysis involves four major steps: (1) choosing the official poverty level threshold to be used, (2) selecting a geographic area to analyze for low-income populations, (3) finding the total number of low-income individuals (or households) for each portion of the affected area, and (4) determining the percentage of low-income units.
- **The Low-Income Threshold Criteria Analysis**: This approach resembles the Alternative Criteria Analysis insofar as it identifies and reports the number and percentage of low-income people or households in each geographic unit. However, it also involves: (1) finding a reference community (e.g., county or state) with which to compare the affected community, and then (2) comparing percentages of low-income residents in the reference community and affected community areas to identify any meaningful differences.

NRC and FERC Application of Threshold Analysis Methods

Both the NRC and FERC use the 50 Percent and the Meaningfully Greater Analysis methods when seeking to identify minority populations, and the Low-Income Threshold Criteria Analysis method when identifying low-income populations ([FERC 2022a](#); [FERC 2023](#); [NRC 2004](#); [NRC 2014](#); [NRC 2020](#)). The NRC, for example, gathers ACS 1-year and 5-year survey data or decennial census data for the local vicinity and wider region associated with the project. These data are gathered for minority and income status and are universally reported at the census block group level. The NRC determines which block groups contain meaningfully greater concentrations of minority and low-income people. Specifically, it identifies any census block group having a minority or low-income population with (1) 50 percent or more of the total population in the block group or (2) with a proportion 20 or more percentage points greater than the same minority or low-income proportion at the state or county level or other reasonable comparison geographic area. Meeting either of these threshold values triggers consideration of EJ issues in greater detail ([NRC 2020](#)).

The NRC and FERC have taken steps to refresh how they address EJ concerns as part of agency permitting and licensing actions. For example, in April 2022, the NRC staff released the results of its systematic review of the agency’s EJ programs, policies and activities. The NRC staff provided its findings and recommendations to Commission in SECY-22-0025 ([NRC 2022](#)), setting forth six specific recommendations. For additional information, see the NRC’s [EJ and the NRC](#), [EJ Public Outreach](#), and [EJ Assessment](#) webpages.

In February 2022, FERC issued its Updated Policy Statement on Certification of New Interstate Natural Gas Facilities ([FERC 2022b](#)), which expresses the agency’s commitment to “ensuring that environmental justice and equity concerns are better incorporated into our decisionmaking processes.” The Updated Policy Statement notes that:

While data from screening tools such as the EPA’s EJSCREEN may be useful, additional data collection methods may be necessary to properly identify [EJ] communities. We encourage applicants to consult with guidance provided by EPA, CEQ, and other authoritative sources [including “relevant state and local agencies”] to ensure that the Commission has before it all the data needed to adequately identify [EJ] communities potentially affected by a proposed project. We will evaluate and incorporate, as appropriate, any subsequently issued guidance when considering how to identify [EJ] communities affected by a proposed project. We encourage project developers to do the same ([FERC 2022b](#)).

FERC also “recognize[s] that proper selection of both the geographic unit of analysis (e.g., census block group) within the affected environment and the reference community (e.g., county/parish, or state) is necessary to ensure that affected [EJ] communities are properly identified for consideration in the Commission’s analysis.” FERC notes it “will ensure that the delineation of the affected area, selected geographic unit of analysis, and reference community are consistent with best practices and federal guidance and will not be limited to a one-size-fits-all approach.” It also notes that it will examine cumulative impacts on EJ communities and encourage applicants to identify and submit any such data that may be relevant for the particular EJ communities affected by their proposed project. Finally, FERC states that identifying potential mitigation measures requires close consultation between the project developer, the communities in question, and the Commission, as appropriate. ([FERC 2022b](#)).

In April 2022, FERC issued its Equity Action Plan (EAP) for integrating EJ and equity issues into the agency’s decision-making and daily operations. The EAP focuses on five issues: (1) setting up the Office of Public Participation; (2) tribal government consultation and engagement; (3) the review of proposed natural gas infrastructure; (4) hydropower project licensing; and (5) strengthening FERC staff’s ability to promote equity in the agency’s work. ([FERC 2022c](#)).

In January 2023, FERC issued a proposed rule ([FERC 2023](#)) to revise its regulations governing applications for permits to site electric transmission facilities under Section 216 of the Federal Power Act, as amended by the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act of 2021. Notably, the rule proposes to add three new resource reports to be filed with applications to the Commission, including an Environmental Justice Public Engagement Plan, Environmental Justice Resource Report, and a Tribal Resources Report.

Appendix E

Selected Stakeholder/Community Engagement Plan Resources

Reference	Description
<p><i>Public Utility Commission Stakeholder Engagement: A Decision-Making Framework</i>, Jasmin McAdams, National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners (NARUC) (January 2021)</p>	<p>This stakeholder engagement framework document provides U.S. public utility commissions a road map to evaluate major decision points by providing key questions to consider, emerging practices, and related resources informed by other PUC experiences. The framework is organized into six decision categories:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Scope – Delineating the extent, or the bounds, of the stakeholder engagement approach. In this framework, the scope is discussed as a function of the focus, purpose, internal capacity, and initiating factor for the stakeholder process. 2. Facilitation Approach – Refers to who is leading the facilitation and the role of the facilitator throughout the stakeholder process. 3. Engagement Approach – The methods used to engage stakeholders. The engagement approach is discussed through outreach and recruitment, communication of scope, stakeholder education and issue framing, and consensus building. 4. Meeting Format – Considerations for the structure and accessibility of the stakeholder engagement process. 5. Timeline – The schedule of the stakeholder engagement process. 6. Engagement Outcomes and Follow-up – The interim and final outputs of the stakeholder engagement process and relevant activities that continue or commence after the process is formally complete. <p>Table 1 of this NARUC document consolidates the emerging practices and key questions to consider for each decision category as discussed in the framework.</p>
<p><i>The Environmental Justice Primer for Ports: The Good Neighbor Guide to Building Partnerships and Social Equity</i></p>	<p>This document is intended to help port decision-makers better understand the needs of near-port communities, how they can help address these needs, and build productive community relationships during planning activities and operations. It features case studies that reflect a range of port experiences, including ports with extensive community engagement experience and those just starting to interact with nearby communities. Section A provides an overview of</p>

Reference	Description
<p><i>with Communities</i>, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (March 2020)</p>	<p>environmental justice principles and how they apply within the context of port operations and decision-making. (The Appendix contains an Environmental Justice Timeline.) It also discusses effective community engagement methods, collaborative problem solving, and planning and decision-making tools.</p> <p>Section B provides a roadmap for six key steps to enhance community engagement and build partnerships and social equity. The overview provides an outline of the roadmap and a diagram of the steps. Each step is described in detail. The six steps are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assess your Community Engagement Approach 2. Build Relationships 3. Identify Community Concerns and Goals 4. Identify Levers for Change 5. Develop a Good Neighbor Strategic Plan 6. Act, Measure, and Sustain Progress
<p>“Meeting the Environmental Justice Moment: Proactive Strategies for the Regulated Community,” Alexandra Dapolito Dunn, <i>EM Magazine</i>, Air & Waste Management Association (Feb. 2022)</p>	<p>This article discusses implementing corporate EJ analysis using the ACELAS – Acknowledge, Commit, Engage, Learn, Act, and Share – principles. According to the author, “the ACELAS approach is unique in that it is legally centered and geographically neutral and can be deployed in pieces or as a whole, depending on a company’s level of experience and past engagement in environmental justice and community issues.” The article briefly describes each of the six ACELAS pillars.</p>
<p>Stakeholder Engagement in Nuclear Programmes, IAEA Nuclear Energy Series No. NG-G-5.1, International Atomic Energy Agency (2021)</p>	<p>This publication provides theoretical and practical guidance on the development and implementation of stakeholder engagement programs and activities. The guidance provided can be further developed and adjusted to each specific type of facility, moment in its life cycle, and/or the group of stakeholders with which to engage. It explains the importance of stakeholder engagement throughout the life cycle of all nuclear facilities and in all aspects of the nuclear fuel cycle. The document is organized as follows:</p> <p>Section 1 is the Introduction.</p> <p>Section 2 provides an overview of stakeholder engagement including definitions for stakeholder and the significance and principles of stakeholder engagement.</p>

Reference	Description
	<p>Section 3 covers the development of a stakeholder engagement strategy and plan (Appendix I provides a template), including practical information on how to plan for stakeholder engagement and perform stakeholder identification and mapping (Appendix II provides additional information).</p> <p>Section 4 describes the roles and responsibilities of key organizations in nuclear programs with regard to stakeholder engagement.</p> <p>Section 5 describes stakeholder engagement in the different life cycle stages, including an overview of all the stages of a nuclear facility and how each stage necessitates a different approach to stakeholder engagement planning and activities.</p>
<p><i>Stakeholder Involvement Throughout the Life-Cycle of Nuclear Facilities</i>, IAEA Nuclear Energy Series No. NG-T-1.4, International Atomic Energy Agency (2011)</p>	<p>This report demonstrates the importance of stakeholder involvement throughout the life cycle of nuclear facilities, including operating reactors, temporary spent fuel storage facilities and final radioactive waste repositories. It explains how involving stakeholders in decision making processes, even for those stakeholder groups that do not have a direct role in making those decisions, can enhance public confidence in the application of nuclear science and technology. Additionally, this report presents general guidance on stakeholder involvement. It does not provide detailed procedures for developing and implementing stakeholder involvement programs, and specifics regarding stakeholder involvement for particular types of nuclear facilities. It lists references to publications that provide such details.</p>
<p><i>A Water Utility Manager’s Guide to Community Stewardship</i>, American Water Works Association (AWWA) (2019)</p>	<p>This guide centers on community stewardship, which the AWWA defines as “the practice of leveraging the utility’s assets and operations to benefit the larger community, lessen negative impacts from utility activities, and provide service equitably across the service area, particularly for traditionally underserved neighborhoods.” Chapter 3 is most relevant here, as it outlines key steps to develop an effective community engagement process that can be adopted when developing a project, program, policy or plan. Chapter 3 discusses the following steps in that process:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Define the Decision Points in the Process 2. Identify and Learn about the Stakeholders 3. Build New Stakeholder Relationships 4. Determine the Level of Engagement 5. Design the Engagement Process

Reference	Description
	<p>6. Report Back and Adapt</p> <p>7. Formalize the Process</p>
<p><i>Community and Business Toolkit for Tidal Energy Development</i>, Acadia Tidal Energy Institute, Acadia University, Nova Scotia, Canada (2013)</p>	<p>Module 6 (Stakeholder and Community Engagement) of this document provides information on concepts, processes, and tools to support effective community and stakeholder engagement related to tidal energy development. The module outlines a series of steps and methods on how to effectively commence and manage a stakeholder engagement process, including setting out principles for engagement; identifying how to define and locate stakeholders; identifying stakeholder concerns and issues; engaging First Nations; setting out an engagement strategy; and choosing the right tools and methods for effective engagement.</p>
<p><i>Tidal Energy Community Handbook</i>, Lisa Isaacman & Dr. John Colton, Acadia Tidal Energy Institute, Acadia University, Nova Scotia, Canada (2013)</p>	<p>This Handbook, which is an addendum to the above-referenced Toolkit, provides a step-by-step guide to community engagement for usage by all stakeholders involved in tidal power development including municipal, provincial, industry and academic interests.</p> <p>The handbook provides a series of steps to guide community engagement planning. These steps include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Setting the Stage for Community Development 2. Developing the Community Engagement Plan 3. Implementing the Engagement Plan <p>The checklists and appendices provide templates that provide direct support for development of an engagement plan and can be modified to suit the needs of a specific planning strategy.</p>
<p><i>Community Engagement Assessment Template</i>, State of Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, Cleaner Air Oregon Program</p>	<p>This document lays out a detailed four-step technical approach to identifying and engaging with EJ communities. The four steps are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Screen for potential environmental justice and vulnerable population considerations (using EJScreen) 2. Review facility maps 3. Assess the facility’s history and profile within the community 4. Share and consider assessment findings, and make recommendations for any discretionary community engagement or public involvement activities.

Reference	Description
<p><i>Community Engagement: Guidelines for Excellence</i>, North American Association for Environmental Education (2017)</p>	<p>This document was created by environmental educators for environmental educators who want to work in partnership with communities to strengthen the underpinnings of well-being—environmental quality, social equity, shared prosperity, and the capacity to pursue these goals together. The guidelines draw on various practices honed by scholars and practitioners in diverse fields including education, environmental education, social change, community development, communication, sociology, management, government, and business. The guidelines are organized around five key characteristics that provide a high-level framework for collaborating with communities.</p>
<p><i>Community Engagement Guide for Sustainable Communities</i>, PolicyLink and The Kirwan Institute for the Study of Race and Ethnicity, Ohio State University (Jan. 2012)</p>	<p>This guide, published as part of the Sustainable Communities Initiative, is intended to help deepen an understanding of the community engagement process and what it will take to create new ways of planning for a sustainable future. This guide includes discussion on the benefits of community engagement, guidelines for meaningful community engagement, and lessons learned from cities across the country.</p>
<p><i>Stakeholder Engagement Policy</i>, Sempra Energy (Mar. 2018)</p>	<p>Describes the company’s stakeholder engagement process, which has the following components, to be customized to meet the needs and permit requirements within each community.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan and prepare (articulate purpose; identify stakeholders; determine methods of engagement; develop engagement plan, and prepare for engagement) • Engage, listen and act (invite stakeholders to engage; provide briefing and listen carefully to stakeholder input; document the suggestions made; develop a plan that reflects stakeholder input; and communicate intentions and actions) • Follow up, evaluate and report (monitor plan to ensure commitments are met; communicate actions taken to stakeholders as the project progresses; continue to adjust along the way if needed; summarize and report results of engagement)
<p><i>Recommendations for Prioritizing EJ in Washington State Government</i>, Final Report to the Washington State Governor and Legislature, Washington State Environmental Justice Task Force (Fall 2020)</p>	<p>The report includes ten model policy recommendations, as well as recommendations for using the State’s Environmental Health Disparities Map and addressing barriers to community engagement. The first chapter of the EJTF report provides context for what environmental justice is, how to build on existing EJ work in Washington, and why state government must prioritize addressing EJ issues and environmental health disparities. The second chapter focuses on the EJTF’s process for developing recommendations, a statewide EJ definition, and EJ principles. The last chapter of the report includes all EJTF recommendations. The report appendices include additional resources,</p>

Reference	Description
	<p>including guidance developed by the EJTF’s Community Engagement Subcommittee for how state agencies can develop their own community engagement plans (Appendix C).</p>
<p><i>Pathways to Commercial Liftoff: Overview of Societal Considerations and Impacts</i>, U.S. Department of Energy (Mar. 2023)</p>	<p>This report, which is one of a series of “Commercial Liftoff” reports prepared by DOE, presents DOE’s view on how clean energy (including advanced nuclear) project developers should proactively account for societal considerations and impacts, including energy and environmental justice. Key relevant sections of this report include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 1.1.2 – Tribal Engagement • Section 1.1.3 – Essential Elements of Engagement • Section 1.2 – Advancing Energy and Environmental Justice • Appendix A (listing some common steps to engage with relevant communities and other groups and some publicly available resources on community and labor engagement)
<p><i>Creating a Community and Stakeholder Engagement Plan</i>, U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Fossil Energy and Carbon Management (Aug. 2022)</p>	<p>This guidance document is aimed at applicants for funding for projects funded by DOE’s Office of Fossil Energy and Carbon Management. It seeks to ensure that engagement plans explain how applicants intend to engage throughout the life of a project with community-based organizations that represent local residents and businesses, labor unions and worker organizations, local government, disadvantaged communities, and Tribes/Alaska Native Corporations. The document notes that such plans can include methods of engagement, plans for community access to data on project impacts, and plans for negotiating Community Benefits Agreements, among other things.</p>
<p>Advanced Nuclear State Collaborative Webinar – Facilitating Equitable Community Engagement to Support the Deployment of Advanced Nuclear (Aug. 17, 2023), National Association of State Energy Officials (NASEO) and National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners (NARUC) (Aug. 17, 2023)</p>	<p>Recording and Transcript: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-RgvKeshlqQ</p>

Appendix F

Selected Links to Company Community-Related Program/Initiative Descriptions

Company	Links to Community-Related Initiatives and Programs
Ameren	https://www.ameren.com/company/community
American Electric Power (AEP)	https://www.aep.com/community/
Consolidated Edison	https://www.coned.com/en/community-affairs/partnerships https://www.coned.com/en/community-affairs/for-teachers-students
Constellation Energy	https://www.constellationenergy.com/sustainability/community/overview.html https://www.constellationenergy.com/our-work/suppliers/supplier-diversity.html https://www.constellationenergy.com/sustainability/environment/climate-commitment.html https://www.constellationenergy.com/sustainability/environment/impact.html
Dominion Energy	https://www.dominionenergy.com/our-company/customers-and-community https://www.dominionenergy.com/our-company/customers-and-community/charitable-foundation https://www.dominionenergy.com/our-company/customers-and-community/educational-programs https://www.dominionenergy.com/our-company/customers-and-community/volunteering https://sustainability.dominionenergy.com/communities/ https://sustainability.dominionenergy.com/suppliers/
Duke Energy	https://www.duke-energy.com/community https://p-micro.duke-energy.com/esg/vibrant-communities
Edison International	https://www.edison.com/community https://www.edison.com/sustainability

Company	Links to Community-Related Initiatives and Programs
	https://www.edison.com/our-perspective/cea-working-group
Energy Fuels Resources (USA) Inc.	https://www.energyfuels.com/environment-responsibility https://www.energyfuels.com/download/EHS+Sustainability+Report_FINAL+at+12.19.2020+%28002%29.pdf https://www.energyfuels.com/2021-09-16-Energy-Fuels-Establishes-the-San-Juan-County-Clean-Energy-Foundation-with-Potential-to-Contribute-Millions-to-Local-Communities https://www.energyfuels.com/image/2023-6+Corporate+Presentation+%28FINAL1%29.pdf
Entergy	https://www.entergy.com/community/
Holtec International	https://holtecinternational.com/communications-and-outreach/
NextEra Energy	https://www.nexteraenergy.com/sustainability/communities.html
Orano	https://www.orano.group/usa/en/about-us/corporate-citizenship
Pacific Gas & Electric (PG&E)	https://www.pge.com/en_US/residential/in-your-community/pge-gives-back/volunteerism/volunteerism.page? https://www.pge.com/en_US/residential/in-your-community/pge-gives-back/giving-locally/giving-locally.page? https://www.pge.com/en_US/residential/in-your-community/education-programs/education-programs/educational-resources/educational-resources.page? https://www.pge.com/en_US/about-pge/environment/pge-environmental-commitment/pge-environmental-commitment.page
Southern Company	https://www.southerncompany.com/our-community.html https://www.southerncompany.com/our-community/outreach-and-engagement.html https://www.southerncompany.com/our-community/diversity.html https://www.southerncompany.com/sustainability.html

Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)	https://www.tva.com/economic-development https://www.tva.com/about-tva/community-relations https://www.tva.com/about-tva/learn-about-tva/community-support-assistance https://www.tva.com/energy/technology-innovation/connected-communities https://www.tva.com/environment/environmental-stewardship
Urenco USA	https://urencousa.com/about/community-involvement https://urencousa.com/careers/inclusion-diversity https://www.urencou.com/sustainability
Westinghouse	https://www.westinghousenuclear.com/about/community-and-education/westinghouse-access-equity-grant https://www.westinghousenuclear.com/about/community-and-education/charitable-giving-program https://www.westinghousenuclear.com/about/community-and-education/science-honors-institute https://www.westinghousenuclear.com/about/community-and-education/westinghouse-women-in-nuclear
Xcel Energy	https://tx.my.xcelenergy.com/s/community https://tx.my.xcelenergy.com/s/community/focus-area-grants https://tx.my.xcelenergy.com/s/community/foundation https://tx.my.xcelenergy.com/s/community/volunteerism https://tx.my.xcelenergy.com/s/about/company-diversity https://www.xcelenergy.com/staticfiles/xcel-responsive/Foundation-Focus-Area-Giving-Interactive.pdf