

State of Oregon Environmental Justice Data Inventory

Listed by Sub-Domains

2/28/2025

Index	Subdomain	Category	Data Name	Description	Purpose or Intent
Built Environment					
DEQ-017	Built Environment	Air	Stationary source air permit locations	Locations of all stationary source permit holders in Oregon.	Proximity to stationary sources of air pollution has detrimental health impacts and vulnerable populations are more likely to live near industrial areas.
OHCS-OD-001	Built Environment	Land	Affordable rental housing database master spreadsheet	The affordable rental housing database master spreadsheet contains the details of all properties that the ARH Division has funded going back to 1990. It includes details on the property location, funding sources and amounts, and unit information.	**NOT GEOSPATIAL DATA** The purpose of the affordable rental housing database is to help identify strategies to address housing challenges and build more affordable housing.
OPRD-008	Built Environment	Land	All-terrain vehicle permit sales and education card registrations	All-terrain vehicle permit sales and education card registrations.	Data to show trends in all-terrain vehicle permits/usage.
OHCS-OD-004	Built Environment	Land	Construction costs	Spreadsheet that collects all costs to develop a rental property. Contains descriptive information on hard and soft costs to build rental properties across the state. Includes fields such as lumber costs, labor estimates, developer fees, price per unit, etc.	**NOT GEOSPATIAL DATA** Tracks and monitors costs such as lumber, labor, and developer fees required to develop rental properties across Oregon.
ODOT-048	Built Environment	Land	General transit feed specification	Location data of transit stops in Oregon.	Useful for understanding transit access throughout Oregon.
ODOT-012	Built Environment	Land	Highway performance monitoring system	Oregon Department of Transportation's highway performance monitoring system tracks where roadways are in Oregon and estimates the number of vehicles using the road each year.	Traffic volume data on roadways is an important input to into understanding traffic safety, air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions in Oregon and should be considered when understanding these issues related to transportation in Oregon.
DLCD-001	Built Environment	Land	Land use	Generalized land use categorization based on county property or building codes.	Provide indication of neighborhood built environment, whether industrial, commercial, residential, etc. Some indication of proximity to open space.
ODOT-002	Built Environment	Land	Oregon Department of Transportation crash data system	Traffic crash data reported to police or through Oregon Driver and Motor Vehicle Services.	Representation of where traffic crashes and associated injuries are occurring in Oregon. Traffic injuries are known to be unequally distributed across the population with lower income and less educated groups experiencing higher rates of injury.
OPRD-007	Built Environment	Land	Oregon Parks and Recreation Department GIS data	Mapping data for all Oregon Parks and Recreation Department properties.	Data to show where Oregon Parks and Recreation Department recreation lands are throughout the state.
OPRD-004	Built Environment	Land	Park visitor surveys	Surveys of visitor activities, preferences, and demographics at select Oregon State Parks.	Shows who visits parks, what they do at parks, and preferences for park management actions.
OPRD-006	Built Environment	Land	Parkland mapping	Mapping tool that shows both demographic and parkland services within urban growth boundaries.	This tool provides critical planning information for local jurisdictions to maintain high-quality outdoor recreation service provision as our state’s population continues its rapid growth pattern.
OHCS-OD-008	Built Environment	Land	Rent adjustment reports	Oregon Housing and Development Services rent adjustment reports capture monthly and annual rent adjustment activity.	Rent adjustment reports help to ensure that affordable housing projects are financially viable and that tenants are protected from excessive rent increases.
DLCD-OD-001	Built Environment	Land	Rent burdened cities	All cities that are defined as "rent burdened" by Oregon Housing and Community Services.	Identify cities where a significant portion of its renter households spend a large percentage of their income on rent, typically defined as over 30%.
OBDD-OD-001	Built Environment	Land	Rural communities list and map	List and map of Rural areas per ORS 285A.010(14). Rural areas are defined by low population and distance from urban services and amenities.	Rural communities may be disproportionately impacted by environmental justices concerns due to lack the resources or access to urban based services.
DOGAMI-001	Built Environment	Land	State building footprints for Oregon	Building footprint data, two-dimensional representations of building outlines as seen from above, can be used in many ways for geospatial and cartographic purposes. This dataset is a compilation of datasets contributed by city, county, and state agencies, regional planning organizations, and open-source groups, notably the Microsoft Corporation, that were reviewed and edited by Department of Geology and Mineral Industries.	Building footprints are useful in evaluating risk from environmental hazard and potential natural disasters. Building footprints can aid in understanding the risk to specific communities based on their demographics and variable ability to resilient to and recover from natural disasters.
ODF-004	Built Environment	Land	State forests recreation operations	Public view of Oregon Department of Forestry state forest recreation facilities, including campgrounds, campsites, trails, and facilities.	Data can be used to analyze recreation access and opportunities.

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DSL-001	Built Environment	Land	State land inventory system	<p>The State Land Inventory System is a collaborative effort with participation from all land-owning State of Oregon agencies. The data available is the most current published statewide dataset for State of Oregon land ownership. The State Land Inventory System tracks land that has been assigned a tax lot by county assessor's offices, and also tracks state mineral ownership.</p> <p>The data does not include public rights of way (highways, roads and streets) or waterbodies which have not been assigned a tax lot by a County Assessor. While efforts have been made to ensure the accuracy of the data, the managing agency for any individual parcel should be contacted to verify land ownership and boundaries.</p>	<p>Land ownership data can help map patterns and highlight potential disparities between public, private, and tribal lands. It can be integrated with land use and zoning information to assess how regulatory decisions impact different communities. This can help evaluate whether land use policies disproportionately favor certain groups or contribute to environmental injustices.</p> <p>Combining land ownership data with environmental quality indicators (e.g., air and water quality, toxic waste sites) can reveal correlations between ownership patterns and environmental hazards. In terms of benefits, it may also help identify areas that are open to the public for recreational use, as well as land that might be available to meet housing or other needs.</p>
DEQ-016	Built Environment	Land	Vehicle Inspection Program boundary areas	Areas delineating the Vehicle Inspection Program's vehicle testing areas in Oregon.	Department of Environmental Quality is planning to test whether weakening or removing Vehicle Inspection Program will disproportionately impact historically vulnerable communities.
OHA-013	Built Environment	Other	Food environment	Food deserts and food swamps come from the modified retail food environment index based on the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommendations. The modified retail food environment index census tract scores are classified as food deserts, food swamps and healthier food environments.	<p>Obesity is an epidemic in the United States. In the 1960s, the obesity rate was 13% in adults and 5% to 7% in children. The obesity rate for adults grew to 42% in adults and 19% in children by 2018. Obesity increases the risk for many chronic health conditions including type 2 diabetes, high blood pressure, heart disease, stroke, joint problems, liver disease, and some types of cancer, among others. The food environment is one contributing factor linked to excess weight gain among adults and youth.</p> <p>Fast food restaurants and convenience stores outnumber grocery stores and produce markets in Oregon by more than 5 to 1. Limited access to affordable nutritious food and easier access to high calorie, low nutrition food is linked to poor diets, and ultimately, to obesity and diet-related diseases. Some consumers are constrained in their ability to access affordable nutritious food because they live far from a supermarket or large grocery store and do not have easy access to transportation. Data on time use and travel mode show that people living in low-income areas with limited access spend significantly more time traveling to a grocery store than the national average.</p> <p>Results from a national study showed people living in food swamps as measured by the modified retail food environment index are at higher risk of obesity. It also showed that food swamps are better predictors of obesity than food deserts. Food deserts and food swamps are both associated with social and economic disparities.</p>
ODOE-006	Built Environment	Other	Oregon Place Types 2010	Tool provides an understanding of land use and transportation interactions that is intended to help local jurisdictions make more informed policy decisions. Land use decisions influence the transportation choices that individuals make, and ultimately affect the overall amount of vehicle travel in a region.	Since transportation amounts for 28% of total greenhouse gas emissions, understanding the transportation option available across the state is absolutely an EJ concern as there are noticeable disparities amongst different land use classes. The Place Type tool is a data driven way to classify and visualize the many aspects of land use and transportation interactions embodied in our land use plans, allowing us to measure the impact of land use changes on transportation outcomes.

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ODOE-002	Built Environment	Utilities	Natural gas service territories	Service territories for the various natural gas utilities in Oregon.	Natural gas service is a part of environmental justice and knowing what natural gas service provider serves a vulnerable population could be helpful. Natural gas service providers can often help determine how best to address issues such as energy burden, energy conservation and air quality.
OPUC-011	Built Environment	Utilities	Number of electric vehicle public charging stations	Number of electric vehicle public charging stations within service territory.	Insight into distributional equity for electric vehicle participation and accessibility, particularly for residents that cannot charge at home.
OPUC-006	Built Environment	Utilities	Outages data tracked by census tract	<p>PacifiCorp's Community Benefit Indicator - Resilience.</p> <p>Use of existing industry measurements: System Average Interruption Duration Index, System Average Interruption Frequency Index, and Customer Average Interruption Duration Index shown by minute increments. Scores applied at the census tract level (rather than state level) to track major events and outage data with more granularity. Values then divided by the total number of customers per census tract.</p> <p>Energy Not Served for Integrated Resource Plan Portfolios are included as an output from portfolio development to show reliability of proposed portfolio of resources.</p>	Outages tracked by census track provide a reasonable measurement of resilience of vulnerable communities during energy outages. Reduce frequency and duration of energy outages. Prioritize communities for resiliency improvements.
OPUC-013	Built Environment	Utilities	PacifiCorp's community-utility resilience framework	Combined census tract level community and utility resilience scores to form composite community-utility resilience score. Utility resilience score based on System Average Interruption Duration Index, System Average Interruption Frequency Index, and Customer Average Interruption Duration Index scores. Community resilience score based on Federal Emergency Management Agency National Risk Index.	Community and utility resilience score is used to identify and prioritize census tracts for additional analysis of system performance including outages and major events. Score is used to make resilience resource investment decisions and prioritize projects within communities. PacifiCorp plans to use a risk-spend efficiency or cost-benefits methodology to account for resilience risk or resilience benefits at specific project locations.
OPUC-027	Built Environment	Utilities	Reliability reports	<p>Utility specific report that includes summary tables of reliability data sets, of which can be retrieved in more granularity and analysis friendly format from the utility.</p> <p>Metrics include, distribution system metrics (System Average Interruption Duration Index, System Average Interruption Frequency Index, and Momentary Average Interruption Frequency Index); public safety power shutoff events; system interruption events; individual customer interruptions and durations; major event impacts; and worst circuit performance.</p>	The Annual Reliability Report provides distribution system performance information based on service interruptions to utility customers in accordance with OAR 860-023-0151. The report provides the reader with an overview of the utilities' electric distribution systems' reliability performance.
OPUC-026	Built Environment	Utilities	Retained energy efficiency funds	Participation numbers for key Energy Trust of Oregon programs and activities.	Retained energy efficiency funds data includes low-income rebates and participation stats included.
ODOE-001	Built Environment	Utilities	Utility service territories	Service territories for electric utilities in Oregon.	Electrical service is an important part of environmental justice. Knowing what electrical service provider serves a vulnerable population is critical. Electrical service providers can often help determine how best to address issues such as energy burden, energy conservation and wildfire mitigation.
BOAT-005	Built Environment	Water	Boated waterways	<p>Digital representation of waters in Oregon where boating is known to occur.</p> <p>Digitized shore to shore using the latest and greatest aerial imagery. Waterways are split into sections where impacts to navigation occur or to identify distinct reaches of a waterway.</p>	Waterways where boating is known to occur.

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BOAT-006	Built Environment	Water	Boating access sites	Boating access sites open to the public in full or partially. Majority of sites are owned or operated by city, county, port, park district, state and federal agencies, utility companies, and Tribal Governments. This list also includes privately owned sites that are open to the public in full or partially.	Provide public recreational boating access information. Data contains a point placed at the top center (start) of boat ramp, gangway, or the boating facility providing access.
				Oregon State Marine Board does not own or operate any facilities; this information should not be considered authoritative.	
BOAT-001	Built Environment	Water	Boating regulations	Polygons representing the area on a waterway where a boating regulation is in effect.	Regulations specify areas where motors are not allowed which may tie in to environmental justice.
BOAT-002	Built Environment	Water	Clean marinas	Point data located at the center of the feature representing marinas that meet the requirements to be a Certified Clean Marina. Marinas are re-certified on a rolling three year basis, around 20 each year.	Locations of currently certified clean marinas which adhere to guidelines designed to lessen the impact of marinas on the environment.
DLCD-WDP-001	Built Environment	Water	Coastal zone public access points	Coastal zone public access locations (1990, 2000, 2010).	Identifies coastal communities with limited coastal access.
BOAT-004	Built Environment	Water	Life jacket loaner stations	Point data located at the center of kiosks locations offering life jackets for public use on the water.	Locations of kiosks offering life jackets for public use on the water.
BOAT-007	Built Environment	Water	Oregon State Marine Board grant history GIS	Locations of projects with Oregon State Marine Board grants awarded.	Identifies locations of grant awards by Oregon State Marine Board.
Climate Change Risks					
OPUC-005	Climate Change Risks	Air	Forecasted total greenhouse gas emissions associated with electric generation resources	Total greenhouse gas associated with the electric investor-owned utility's resource portfolio based on Department of Environmental Quality methodology and broken out by individual fossil fuel resources (natural gas, gas conversions, coal, biogas, geothermal), market purchases, and market sale.	Annual metrics to measure the impacts of utility actions, test different paces of greenhouse gas reductions, and monitor different levels of community impacts.
OPUC-014	Climate Change Risks	Air	Greenhouse gas emission impacts and criteria pollutants due to electric vehicle adoption	Emissions impact of electric vehicle adoption in the electric company's service territory.	Division 87 Transportation Electrification Planning rules require reporting on portfolio performance areas including greenhouse gas emissions impacts and tail pipe emissions.
OPUC-021	Climate Change Risks	Air	Greenhouse gas impacts of Energy Trust investments through public purpose charge	Public Purpose Charge Biennial Report reports estimated greenhouse gas impacts resulting from Energy Trust renewable program.	Understand climate change impact of energy efficiencies reductions to greenhouse gases based on utility resource decisions and energy trust of Oregon's forecasting.
ODOT-019 & ODOT-020	Climate Change Risks	Land	Landslide Risk	This is state highway corridor-scale data that is available for Late-Century or Mid-Century time frames. Data from Oregon Department of Transportation’s Unstable Slopes Program is used, which maps landslide and rock fall locations and sites. The Unstable Slopes Program has inventoried the areas with the highest landslide risk. For corridors where data are unavailable, the gaps are supplemented with the Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries statewide landslide information database for Oregon data. Given that drivers of landslides are heavy rainfall events and post-wildfire events, future landslide exposure is assessed in relation to future heavy precipitation and wildfire projections. In the exposure scoring, landslide-prone areas that may experience notable increases in future precipitation and future wildfire have higher risk scores.	The purpose of this dataset is to explore how climate change and natural hazards could affect Oregon's highway network. This information helps guide planning and risk assessment work and can be used to prioritize or locate higher risk communities and their proximity to landslide risk.
DLCD-WDP-002	Climate Change Risks	Land	Goal 18 eligibility inventory	Oceanfront parcels, with information regarding development status as of January 1, 1977. Related to Statewide Planning Goal 18: Beaches and Dunes.	Goal 18 is central to the work of coastal communities in addressing the impacts of coastal hazards and climate change in areas along the ocean shore.
				Statewide Planning Goal 18 focuses on conserving and protecting Oregon's beach and dune resources, and on recognizing and reducing exposure to hazards in this dynamic, sometime quickly changing environment.	

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OSFM-003	Climate Change Risks	Land	Local Emergency Planning Committee areas	The Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act created a provision for states to establish Local Emergency Planning Committees.	Local Emergency Planning Committees help increase the public’s knowledge of and access to facilities' chemical information. They provide an organizational structure for government and communities to work with facilities to improve chemical release preparedness to help protect the public, the environment, and emergency responders.
ODF-006	Climate Change Risks	Land	National Interagency Fire Center	The National Interagency Fire Center tracks national wildland fire incidents, including historical wildland fires.	Climate change resulting in increased heat and extended periods of drought can lead to an increase in wildfires. The National Interagency Fire Center data used alongside the Oregon Department of Forestry's wildfire perimeters data to make sure all mapped wildfire perimeters would be included in an analysis.
DOGAMI-009	Climate Change Risks	Land	Natural Hazard Risk Assessments	Department of Geology and Mineral Industries has produced a variety of risk assessments that quantify the potential building damage, displaced population, fatalities, lifelines and critical facility disruptions, and other types of impacts from one or multiple natural hazards.	<p>In collaboration with local and federal partners, Department of Geology and Mineral Industries has produced numerous studies that help communities understand risk related to flood, landslide, tsunami, and earthquake hazards. These tools are used to identify immediate mitigation needs and to guide long-term planning efforts. These reports use the best available natural hazard and socioeconomic datasets to quantify the risk to communities.</p> <p>Historically marginalized, underrepresented communities and neglected populations face heightened vulnerability to natural disasters due to a complex interplay of social, economic, legal, and environmental factors. These communities often lack access to resources, adequate infrastructure, and quality healthcare, making them less equipped to prepare for and respond to disasters. Well-developed warning and evacuation systems are particularly important for these groups. Using datasets such as this one and understanding which communities will be impacted by potential natural disasters is a critical first step in overcoming these inequities and ensuring the safety of all Oregonians.</p>
ODF-002	Climate Change Risks	Land	Oregon Department of Forestry fire perimeters	Oregon Department of Forestry maintains a dataset of all fire perimeters greater than 10 acres that occur on Oregon Department of Forestry protected lands.	These data can be used to identify fires occurring across all Oregon Department of Forestry protected lands. This data can be used in conjunction with the National Incident Fire Center historic fire perimeters, which maintain all federal incident fire perimeters across Oregon.
OSFM-001	Climate Change Risks	Land	Oregon structural fire protection	Urban and rural structural fire district boundaries within Oregon.	Displays areas of the state that are protected by urban and rural structural fire protection agencies.
ODF-005	Climate Change Risks	Land	Quantitative fire risk assessment	The Pacific Northwest Quantitative Wildfire Risk Assessment provides information about wildfire hazard and risk across Oregon and Washington.	<p>Senate Bill 762 is comprehensive legislation passed in 2021 by the Oregon legislature to help modernize and improve wildfire preparedness. The legislation directed Oregon State University to create maps of (1) wildfire risk, (2) the wildland-urban interface, and (3) social vulnerability and to make maps publicly available on the Oregon Wildfire Risk Explorer website.</p> <p>The Oregon Community Wildfire Protection Plans Planning Tool serves professional planners to inform updates to Community Wildfire Protection Plans and Natural Hazard Mitigation Plans, with extensive data resources, detailed summaries, and full wildfire risk inventory report. This map directly serves planners and community leaders and provides summaries, guidance, and resources.</p>
ODF-003	Climate Change Risks	Land	State forests reforestation activity service	Reforestation activities across the state forest managed lands, including pesticide and fertilizer spray, planting, and commercial thinning activities.	These data provide locations of pesticide or fertilizer spraying within Oregon Department of Forestry managed lands.

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DOGAMI-002	Climate Change Risks	Land	Statewide landslide information database for Oregon	Statewide landslide compilation database that represents the best available landslide data in Oregon. It includes a landslide inventory, deep and shallow landslide susceptibility, and historical observed landslides.	<p>Landslides are a significant natural hazard in Oregon, causing millions of dollars in damage annually. Climate, geology, and topography combine to make portions of Oregon landslide-prone, and as the population vulnerable to landslides grows, greater losses are likely to result.</p> <p>Historically marginalized, underrepresented communities and neglected populations face heightened vulnerability to natural disasters due to a complex interplay of social, economic, legal, and environmental factors. These communities often lack access to resources, adequate infrastructure, and quality healthcare, making them less equipped to prepare for and respond to disasters. Well-developed warning and evacuation systems are particularly important for these groups. Using datasets such as this one and understanding which communities will be impacted by potential natural disasters is a critical first step in overcoming these inequities and ensuring the safety of all Oregonians.</p>
ODFW-WDP-003	Climate Change Risks	Land	Strategy conservation opportunity areas	<p>Conservation opportunity areas are used as part of Oregon's Conservation Strategy to highlight areas across the Oregon landscape where broad fish and wildlife conservation goals would best be met; aim to increase the likelihood of long-term success; maximize effectiveness over larger landscapes; improve funding efficiency; and promote cooperative efforts across ownership boundaries.</p> <p>Conservation opportunity areas were developed to guide voluntary conservation actions in Oregon. Land use or other activities within these areas will not be subject to any new regulations as a result of being designated an conservation opportunity area.</p>	The purpose of the dataset is to show areas in which conservation actions would best meet the needs of species and habitats in accordance to Oregon's Conservation Strategy. These areas of high biodiversity, have unique habitat values, or have known restoration needs.
DOGAMI-006	Climate Change Risks	Land	Various coastal erosion hazard maps	This collection of publications represents the best available statewide coastal erosion high, moderate, and low risk zones.	Coasts are very sensitive and responsive to changes in climate and ocean conditions. When people establish permanent infrastructure in this unstable environment natural processes quickly become hazardous. This datasets allows for the identification of which people, land, and infrastructure are at greatest risk from beach, dune, and bluff erosion. Historically marginalized, underrepresented communities and neglected populations face heightened vulnerability to natural disasters due to a complex interplay of social, economic, legal, and environmental factors. These communities often lack access to resources, adequate infrastructure, and quality healthcare, making them less equipped to prepare for and respond to disasters. Well-developed warning and evacuation systems are particularly important for these groups. Using datasets such as this one and understanding which communities will be impacted by potential natural disasters is a critical first step in overcoming these inequities and ensuring the safety of all Oregonians.

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OPUC-028	Climate Change Risks	Land	Wildfire mitigation plans	<p>Utility specific report that includes summary figures and tables of wildfire mitigation information, some of which can be retrieved in more granularity and analysis friendly format from the utility.</p> <p>Metrics include, High fire risk zones in the utility's service territory; wildfire modeling; planned wildfire mitigation investments.</p>	Under Senate Bill 762 (2021) and OAR 860-300-0020, public utilities in the State of Oregon must adopt and operate in compliance with an annually updated wildfire mitigation plan that is filed with the Oregon Public Utility Commission. Minimum requirements are set forth in Division 300. Wildfire mitigation plans describe utility wildfire prevention, mitigation efforts, and utility planned activities to prevent utility-caused wildfire ignition events. Internal and external lessons learned are incorporated from the prior fire season and describe the utility's wildfire preparedness and response activities for the reporting year.
OPUC-015	Climate Change Risks	Other	Electric vehicle adoption rate	Oregon Department of Transportation data for registered electric vehicles.	Electric vehicle adoption rate provides insight into distributional equity of electric vehicle rate adoption.
OPUC-009	Climate Change Risks	Utilities	Percent renewables and non-emitting electric generation sources in Oregon's fuel mix	Renewable energy includes biomass, geothermal, solar and wind generation where the company maintains the renewable energy credits. Non-emitting energy represents hydroelectric generation.	Understand impact of utility resource decisions on climate change.
OPUC-023	Climate Change Risks	Utilities	Portland General Electric 2023 Climate Adaptation Study - Climate Change Impacts in the Pacific Northwest	Climate change impact study by Creative Renewable Solutions for Portland General Electric. Provides data for energy and peak demand, hydro-electric generation for Portland General Electric.	This could be useful in understanding the impacts of climate change on temperatures, electricity demand, possibility of higher energy burden if cheaper and existing electricity sources like hydro decrease over time, specifically for Portland General Electric.
ODOT-016	Climate Change Risks	Water	Coastal Flooding Risk	This is state highway corridor-scale data. Calculated as coastal floodplain extent from sea level rise and sea level rise plus a 1% annual chance coastal flood and 50% annual chance of a coastal flood. State highway corridors inundated under lower storm scenarios are more likely to be adversely affected by projected changes in climate more frequently.	The purpose of this dataset is to explore how climate change and natural hazards could affect Oregon's highway network. This information helps guide planning and risk assessment work and can be used to prioritize or locate higher risk communities and their proximity to future coastal flood risk.
ODA-004	Climate Change Risks	Water	Commercial crab zones harvest status	<p>Map of commercial zones harvest status (open, eviscerate or closed) based on testing data. Testing is conducted during the commercial crab season (Dec - Aug) and is contingent on shellfish testing results that determine if, when and where crab will get tested. The data collected contain crab biotoxin data.</p> <p>Crab is more susceptible to taking up domoic acid than paralytic shellfish toxin. Domoic acid is measured in parts per million (ppm). The closure limit for domoic acid in crab viscera (guts or “butter”) is 30 ppm, and the closure limit for crab meat is 20 ppm.</p>	Online tool to show harvest status locations of commercial crab fishing (open, evisceration order, closed).
ODFW-005	Climate Change Risks	Water	Eelgrass bed survey	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife monitoring of locations and tide heights of eelgrass beds.	Eelgrass beds are essential habitats of estuarine organisms. Sea level rise has the potential to influence the distribution of these organisms.
ODFW-006	Climate Change Risks	Water	Estuarine invertebrate survey	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife monitoring of locations and tide heights of shellfish beds and subtidal locations of crabs.	Shellfish are an important recreational group of organisms harvested and also represent an important cultural resources. Surveys document location and how the species are responded to heat waves and climate change.
ODFW-007	Climate Change Risks	Water	Fisheries logbook	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife logbook data from a multitude of Oregon's fisheries.	Logbooks can be used to track and monitor changes to fish harvest areas as a response to climate change. Historic data can be used to predict how fishing will change in response to climate change and oceans.

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ODOT-017	Climate Change Risks	Water	Inland Flooding Risk	This is state highway corridor-scale data. The World Resources Institute’s Aqueduct tool was combined with the Federal Emergency Management Agency flood rate insurance maps to evaluate inland flood exposure. 100-year and 500-year floodplain present day and projected floodplain data are used. Assets located in a flood zone are more exposed than assets outside of the flood zone. State highway corridors and assets located in present-day flood zones are more likely to be adversely affected sooner.	The purpose of this dataset is to explore how changing floodplain boundaries could affect the frequency and intensity of flooding, within impacts to communities and Oregon's highway network. This information helps guide planning and risk assessment work and can be used to prioritize or locate higher risk communities and their proximity to future inland flood risk.
ODFW-003	Climate Change Risks	Water	Marine fish habitat observations	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife underwater video and acoustic observations of fish in their habitats across years.	Climate change is increasing the frequency of marine heatwaves and hypoxic events. Monitoring fish habitat allow for an understanding of how fish and invertebrates are responding and how their response may influence harvest in the future.
ODFW-004	Climate Change Risks	Water	Marine fish response to hypoxic events	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife tagging studies looking at how marine fish respond to hypoxic events in Oregon's nearshore.	How fish respond to increasing hypoxic events in Oregon's oceanic waters is essential to understanding how fisheries will be able to access their food resources in the future.
ODFW-002	Climate Change Risks	Water	Oceanographic observations	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife oceanographic observations. Observations are logged through a number of teams throughout Oregon's nearshore and estuaries.	Climate change is increasing the frequency of marine heatwaves and hypoxic events. Observation data allow for an understanding of how the oceans physics are changing and a key to understanding how harvest will occur in the future.
DOGAMI-005	Climate Change Risks	Water	Oregon statewide flood hazard database	The statewide flood database represents the effective Federal Emergency Management Agency maps showing the floodway, 100-year and 500-year floodplains for the state. The database includes historical flood data including the previous areas of inundation for major floods and the measurement of the high water marks.	<p>Floods are a common and widespread natural hazard in Oregon. In past fatal flood events, such as the Heppner Flood of 1903 and the Vanport Flood of 1948, rural communities and communities of color were disproportionately impacted by these disasters. Although humans have taken steps including building dams and levees to reduce the impact of floods, the risk remains significant for many communities.</p> <p>Historically marginalized, underrepresented communities and neglected populations face heightened vulnerability to natural disasters due to a complex interplay of social, economic, legal, and environmental factors. These communities often lack access to resources, adequate infrastructure, and quality healthcare, making them less equipped to prepare for and respond to disasters. While flood insurance is available through the federal government, it is not affordable for all Oregonians. Well-developed warning and evacuation systems are particularly important for these groups. Using datasets such as this one and understanding which communities will be impacted by potential natural disasters is a critical first step in overcoming these inequities and ensuring the safety of all Oregonians.</p>
ODOT-014	Climate Change Risks	Water	Sea level rise - isolated population	Counties with potential risk of population isolation from flooding and road damage associated with sea level rise. Isolated populations are those who may be cut off from essential services, including supermarkets, work, education, healthcare facilities and emergency services. The measure of isolation is exposure to mean higher high water from up to 5ft of sea level rise.	This dataset helps guide planning and risk assessment work for areas that may include isolated populations. Isolation potential could be combined with other relevant vulnerability factors to improve understanding associated risk.

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DLCD-002	Climate Change Risks	Water	Sea level rise planning area	The planning area defines a geographic extent for planning for sea level rise, and is part of the Oregon Sea Level Rise Impacts Explorer. The planning area boundary for the outer coast uses a combination of storm wave, flooding, and coastal erosion zones. The planning area boundary for the estuaries (excluding the Columbia River Estuary) includes a 1.5-foot sea level rise plus a 100-year flood event (1% chance yearly occurrence or a 26% chance over the course of a 30-year mortgage). The planning area boundary for the Columbia River Estuary includes a 4.9-feet sea level rise to account for not only sea level rise, but also total water level (including tides, storms, and floods). The planning area is a combination of datasets form FEMA, Department of Geology and Mineral Industries, and the Lower Columbia Estuary Partnership.	Sea level rise on the Oregon coast will result in increased storm wave, flooding, and erosion problems. This boundary defines a geographic extent for planning for sea level rise by preparing for impacts, identifying adaptation strategies, and foster healthy, vibrant, and resilient coastal communities. It is informational only and is not a regulatory layer.
ODFW-008	Climate Change Risks	Water	Sea urchin, sea star and abalone surveys	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife monitoring of urchin densities and abundance on Oregon's south coast	Urchin populations are being shown to change dramatically in recent years in response to climate change. Monitoring data can be used to understand how that dynamic is changing and infer how fishers may change their harvest behavior in response.
OWEB-WDP-001	Climate Change Risks	Water	Super Evolutionarily Significant Units	An aggregate of the individual evolutionarily significant units (maintained by the National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration) into one non-overlapping dataset.	Evolutionarily significant unit dataset is used to identify distinct population segments of endangered species. The dataset helps researchers understand the boundaries of these populations and their historical population structure.
ODFW-001	Climate Change Risks	Water	Visualizing ecosystem land management assessments model simulations along the Oregon coast	Daily streamflow and stream surface temperature predictions for stream reaches for several HUC 8 watersheds across the Oregon coast. The length of watershed simulations vary, but most watersheds have data from 2012-2016 (created with precipitation and air temperature from PRISM Climate Group data) and 2078-2082 (created with precipitation and air temperature data from an ensemble of 10 future climate projections). More recent simulations have data from 1990-2021.	Visualizing ecosystem land management assessments model simulations are intended to fill a gap in spatially and temporally high resolution streamflow and temperature data. Visualization models also provides the ability to explore how climate change will alter the timing/availability/condition of water resources and allow for restoration simulations to plan for how/where projects should occur to mitigate habitat changes caused by climate change.
ODFW-WDP-001	Climate Change Risks	Water	Water temperature datasets - multiple projects/datasets	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife continuous water temperature monitoring at multiple locations through multiple monitoring programs (Klamath Anadromous Reintroduction Program, Salmonid Life Cycle Monitoring and John Day basin trapping locations, 25 locations throughout the Siletz watershed, multiple locations in the Middle Fork John Day Intensively Monitored Watershed). Additional monitoring projects and locations are in development.	Water temperatures datasets can help to identify potential impacts on fish populations by tracking water temperature fluctuations and key streams.
OWRD-WDP-001	Climate Change Risks	Water	Wells reported as dry	Report data entered through Microsoft form that is being entered into the field activities database on the Groundwater Issue tab. Some information gets added into the database from other sources. This will have some overlap with the groundwater issues dataset.	Reporting a dry well to the Oregon Water Resources Department helps scientists and water managers understand how groundwater supplies are changing and how this impacts people. It also helps identify where assistance may be needed.
Demographic and Social Factors					
OSHA-OD-002	Demographic and Social Factors	Other	Agricultural Labor Housing Registrations	Report data listing registrations of agricultural labor housing in Oregon.	**NOT GEOSPATIAL DATA** Report data will identify counties with higher concentration of agricultural labor housing registrations. However, data is in report format and will indicate number available in counties. General locations are provided, but are often unaddressed locations making data difficult to map.
OPRD-003	Demographic and Social Factors	Other	Camper transaction data	Transaction details for each camper who books a campsite at Oregon State Parks.	Data can be used to identify camper demographics such as, communities where campers live and areas they go to camp.

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ODOE-005	Demographic and Social Factors	Other	Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool: Census tracts identified as disadvantaged	Disadvantaged census tracts across all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the U.S. territories. Communities are considered disadvantaged: If they are in census tracts that meet the thresholds for at least one of the Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool's categories of burden (climate change, energy, health, housing, legacy pollution, etc.) or If they are on land within the boundaries of Federally Recognized Tribes.	The data highlights areas of the state (to the census tract level) that are in the most desperate need for environmental justice efforts.
OPUC-019	Demographic and Social Factors	Other	Demographics of workers employed during construction of energy supply facility	PacifiCorp plans to report the following data for each energy supply facility contracted through the 2022 all-source request for proposals and built in Oregon: the number of local and state workers employed during construction of the facility; diverse business expenditures report; diversity spend is the portion of the total spend provided by a diversity business including women, minority, disabled and veteran-owned business suppliers and contractors. Does not include lease, real estate and utility spend figures.	Insight into total spend and diversity of the workforce including where workers are located to understand distributional equity of employment.
OHCS-OD-002	Demographic and Social Factors	Other	Homeowner Assistance Program goals spreadsheet	Tracks performance of partners toward racial equity, outreach efforts, website accuracy, timeliness of reporting, and other performance goals. This is part of Homeownerships effort to performance based funding.	**NOT GEOSPATIAL DATA** Purpose of HOAP Goals spreadsheet is to track the performance of Oregon HOAP.
OHCS-OD-003	Demographic and Social Factors	Other	Homeowner Assistance Program spreadsheets	This data set comes from our homeownership centers and includes demographic data of clients, where they purchased a house, which classes they took for which homeownership centers, the price of the house, household size. This helps us track outcomes and the people who receive our services. Includes down payment assistance programs.	**NOT GEOSPATIAL DATA** Purpose of HOAP is to help prevent foreclosures and displacement, promote homeownership and equity, and help Oregonians live free from poverty.
OPUC-025	Demographic and Social Factors	Other	Low income assistance statement of activity	Amount of money paid to Oregon Housing and Community Services allocated by county.	Understand how much low income bill assistance funding is going to each county.
ODOE-004	Demographic and Social Factors	Other	Median household income in the past 12 months (in 2021 inflation-adjusted dollars)	American Community Survey data detailing the median household income estimates across the census tracts of Oregon. These estimates are based on data collected over a 5-year period (2017-2021).	Understanding the median household incomes of Oregon's census tracts can help in understanding the communities and neighborhoods that are low-income and may be more vulnerable to environmental risks.
OHCS-OD-005	Demographic and Social Factors	Other	Minority, women owned emerging small business project details - diversity compliance	Captures information about projects as they relate to minority-owned, women-owned, and emerging small business designations. This dataset identifies developers who are classified as a minority, women owned emerging small business.	Dataset can used to evaluate diversity, equity, and inclusion initiatives to increase contracts with developers who fall under a minority, women owned emerging small business classification.
OSHA-OD-001	Demographic and Social Factors	Other	Oregon Occupational Safety and Health Administration Enforcement Data: Inspections	Report data related to Oregon Occupational Safety and Health Administration's enforcement activities, including inspections, citations, violations, and penalties.	**NOT GEOSPATIAL DATA** Database will show all inspections, but will likely require subject matter expert to filter data as there are varied levels of inspections, citations, and violations that may be misleading without a subject matter expert.
OPRD-001	Demographic and Social Factors	Other	Park day use visitation data	Monthly car counts for each Oregon State Park from 2002 to present.	Data is representative of park usage and can be used to review historical growth or decline in park usage.
OPRD-002	Demographic and Social Factors	Other	Park overnight use visitation data	Monthly camping visits for each Oregon State Park from 2002 to present.	Data is representative of park usage and can be used to review historical growth or decline in park usage.
PSU-001	Demographic and Social Factors	Other	US Census Data	The US Census Bureau conducts decennial and annual survey to collect data on the US population. Surveys include demographic, economic, housing, and social information.	US Census data can help to understand demographic, economic, housing, and social factors within Oregon communities and how communities are changing over time.
OPUC-004	Demographic and Social Factors	Utilities	Arrearage Management Program Participation and Income-Qualified Bill Discount Program enrollment	Residential customer participation in both Arrearage (past-due balances) Management Programs and Income-Qualified Bill Discount programs. Customer participations is segmented by discount tier.	Arrearage Management Program participation data helps to evaluate low-income program performance and program impact on energy burden.

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OPUC-001	Demographic and Social Factors	Utilities	Customer arrearage data (investor-owned utilities)	Residential and small commercial past-due balances for each investor-owned utility in Oregon. Past-due balances are broken down into 30 day, 60 day, and 90+ days delinquent. Oregon Public Utility Commission began collecting this data at the beginning of 2020.	Data used to evaluate the performance of low-income utility programs and helps inform energy policy decisions at the Oregon Public Utility Commission, as well as, to monitor the financial well-being of residential and small commercial customers.
OPUC-002	Demographic and Social Factors	Utilities	Customer disconnection data (investor-owned utilities)	Residential disconnection and reconnection data for all investor-owned utilities in Oregon. Data also includes disconnects of individuals with medical certificates, energy assistance recipients, and the number of days on which the energy utility was required to impose a moratorium on service disconnection for severe weather per OAR 860-021-0407.	Data used to evaluate the performance of low-income utility programs and helps inform energy policy decisions at the Oregon Public Utility Commission, as well as, to monitor the financial well-being of residential customers.
OPUC-003	Demographic and Social Factors	Utilities	Customer usage and billing data	Residential customer energy usage and billing data for all investor owned utilities in Oregon. Monthly kilowatt-hours usage and associated customer bill.	Customer usage data inform rate spread and rate design, as well, as low-income program design.
OPUC-020	Demographic and Social Factors	Utilities	Energy Trust equity metrics	Per House Bill 3141, annual reporting on environmental justice performance metrics for evaluation of Energy Trust activities and investments.	Direct environmental justice reporting metric required by statute.
OPUC-016	Demographic and Social Factors	Utilities	Expenditures in support of Transportation Electrification in underserved communities	Percentage of budget and expenditures of transportation electrification programs and measures that are spent on underserved communities.	Division 87 rules require a forecast of the percentage of expenditures that will go to underserved communities in the Transportation Electrification; reports provide actual expenditures on underserved communities annually.
OPUC-010	Demographic and Social Factors	Utilities	Households experiencing high energy burden by census tract and racial makeup	<p>PacifiCorp's Community Benefit Indicator - Energy Equity Metrics.</p> <p>PacifiCorp defines a customer as experiencing high energy burden when they spend six percent or more of their income on home energy costs. This threshold is based on the definition of “high” energy burden used by the American Council for an Energy-Efficient Economy. The company’s energy burden estimates by census tract for baseline rely on the Department of Energy’s Low-Income Energy Affordability Data Tool.</p>	Households experiencing high energy burden helps track and better understand energy burden on Oregon communities.
OPUC-007	Demographic and Social Factors	Utilities	Number of residential customer disconnections by census tract atop poverty level and racial makeup	<p>PacifiCorp's Community Benefit Indicator - Health and Community Wellbeing.</p> <p>Using 2019 disconnection data for the baseline due to the moratorium on disconnections in 2020 and 2021 as well as other temporary customer disconnection protections in place to protect customers while administrative rules were being adopted in 2022. Data then layered atop poverty levels and racial makeup of the census tract</p>	Residential disconnection overlaid with poverty levels and race helps to better understand energy burden and household access to electricity as it relates to poverty and race.
OHCS-OD-006	Demographic and Social Factors	Utilities	OPUS energy module	<p>OPUS is a data collection system designed in-house. OPUS tracks low-income Oregon clients and households served with our section's programs. Data is input by our Community Action Agency subgrantees and their subrecipients. This dataset supports the household demographics and income by individual members, eligibility determination, utility vendor information, and provisions of energy assistance payments to low-income Oregonians.</p> <p>**This includes information for both Energy Assistance and the temporary federal Water Assistance Program.</p>	Data could be used to identify communities with high need for energy assistance programs.
OPUC-012	Demographic and Social Factors	Utilities	Participation in electric energy pre-apprenticeship program	Tracked participation in Crater Lake Electrical Joint Apprenticeship Training Center for an electrician pre-apprenticeship program for high school students in rural communities.	Measure improvement of rural community participation in electric trade job market gives insight into ability to access resources and capacity to participate in future job market growth within the sector.

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OPUC-018	Demographic and Social Factors	Utilities	Portland General Electric Distribution System Plan Baseline Feeder Viewer, Portland General Electric Distributed Generation Evaluation Map, Pacific Power Distribution System Planning Map	Electric utility distribution system maps to present various aspects of the grid.	Distribution system maps are intended to present the extent to which various feeders are able to connect distributed generation, as well as additional grid characteristics including demographic and equity data.
OPUC-017	Demographic and Social Factors	Utilities	Portland General Electric Energy Equity Index	Portland General Electric is developing an Energy Equity Index. Portland General Electric reviewed the Beta version in their Distribution System Plan Part 2 filing. The Beta version is a composite of: energy burden, people of color, renters, and multifamily and manufactured homes.	In the Part 2 Filing Portland General Electric notes the goal of developing an equity metric that is reflective of the Portland General Electric service territory. Portland General Electric worked with stakeholders to review various data sources to codevelop metrics that have the most meaning for the stakeholders and the communities they represent (Greenlink’s Equity Map data, customer payment metrics, Acxiom third-party datasets, and public data sources such as the US Census American Community Survey, Public-Use Microdata Sample, and US Department of Energy’s Low-Income Energy Affordability Data tool).
OPUC-024	Demographic and Social Factors	Utilities	Public purpose charge	Amount of money collected by utilities and going to specific uses: energy conservation in schools; low-income weatherization; low-income housing; and market transformation.	Public purpose charge data outlines the magnitude of spending toward some equity programs.
OHCS-OD-007	Demographic and Social Factors	Utilities	State Home Oil Weatherization Program records	State home oil weatherization data is contained in a Microsoft Excel document and maintained by Oregon Housing and Community Services. Note: This program is not limited to low-income Oregonians.	**NOT GEOSPATIAL DATA** Data supports the lifetime records of the State Home Oil Weatherization Program since its inception in 1983 and provides household demographics, dwelling information, eligibility determination, job measures and costs, and provisions of rebates to eligible Oregonians.
Environmental Exposures					
DEQ-018	Environmental Exposures	Air	Airshed polygon map	Map of modeled airshed polygons. Enables location of sources or monitors within a given airshed, allowing users to see the area a source might affect.	Allows users to see airsheds and judge monitoring coverage and likely source influences. Useful tool when combined with source locations and monitor data.
DEQ-020	Environmental Exposures	Air	Annual average ozone concentrations: Annual fourth-highest daily maximum 8-hour concentration, averaged over 3 years	Air quality monitoring site ozone annual averages, at each monitoring location that measures ozone data. Points only.	Ozone data may be used to assess local pollution burden. Suggested to be used with airshed polygon map.
DEQ-019	Environmental Exposures	Air	Annual average particulate matter 2.5 concentrations: annual mean, averaged over 3 years and 24-hour average 98th percentile, averaged over 3 years	Air quality monitoring site particulate matter 2.5 annual averages, at each monitoring location that measures particulate matter 2.5 data. Points only.	Particulate matter data may be used to assess local pollution burden. Suggested to be used with airshed polygon map.
OPUC-008	Environmental Exposures	Air	Oregon carbon dioxide equivalent emissions (CO2e) from Oregon allocated resources as reported to Oregon Department of Environmental Quality	PacifiCorp's Community Benefit Indicator - Environmental Impacts Metrics and Clean Energy Plan requirements. Emission reductions are measured by the percent of emissions reduced from PacifiCorp’s emissions baseline, defined as the average annual emissions of greenhouse gas in 2010, 2011 and 2012 for electricity sold to Oregon retail electricity customers as reported under ORS 468A.280.	Carbon dioxide equivalent data is used to understand impact of utility resource decisions on climate change.
DEQ-015	Environmental Exposures	Air	Particulate Matter 2.5 - gridded modelled data	Spatially modelled particulate matter data across Oregon. The state of Oregon has many sources contributing to particulate matter 2.5 pollutant levels including wildfire and woodstoves. Available datasets include particulate matter data from NW AirQuest and the Environmental Protection Agency's EJScreen. The EJScreen particulate matter 2.5 data is updated regularly at the block group level. These data are typically in units of micrograms/m3.	Particulate matter 2.5 is a regulated air pollutant and has human health impacts including asthma and cardiovascular disease. This dataset provides particulate matter 2.5 distributions across Oregon. Particulate matter 2.5 varies spatially and across different communities. Ideally, this data would show fine-resolution spatial differences across communities impacted by particulate matter 2.5 sources. This data was identified as high priority according to the Air Quality Data Architect and Air Quality Planner/Scientist.

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DOGAMI-008	Environmental Exposures	Air	Radon potential in Oregon	Statewide map of radon potential with areas classed into low, moderate, or high potential based on underlying geology, indoor radon test results, and uranium concentration and occurrence data.	<p>Radon is a colorless and odorless gas, a radioactive byproduct of radium. This gas becomes a human health concern when radon makes its way from the building ground into structures. Long-term exposure to high radon levels may lead to lung cancer in some people. This map is designed to help show where there is a need for radon testing, education, and outreach.</p> <p>Historically marginalized, underrepresented communities and neglected populations face heightened vulnerability to natural disasters due to a complex interplay of social, economic, legal, and environmental factors. These communities often lack access to resources, adequate infrastructure, and quality healthcare, making them less equipped to prepare for and respond to disasters. Well-developed warning and evacuation systems are particularly important for these groups. Using datasets such as this one and understanding which communities will be impacted by potential natural disasters is a critical first step in overcoming these inequities and ensuring the safety of all Oregonians.</p>
DLCD-003	Environmental Exposures	Land	Development points of interest (within the sea level rise planning area)	Point data describing locations within the sea level rise planning area that may experience impact due to sea level rise, categorized by the type of activities currently taking place at those locations, such as roads, schools, or public access points. Attributes include name, description, land use designation, and source.	Sea level rise on the Oregon coast will result in increased storm wave, flooding, and erosion problems. These point data define a collection of infrastructure and places of cultural or operational significance to aid in planning for sea level rise by preparing for impacts, identifying adaptation strategies, and foster healthy, vibrant, and resilient coastal communities.
ODA-002	Environmental Exposures	Land	Fertilizer manufacturing & bulk distribution sites	Locations of licensed fertilizer manufacturing and distribution facilities. This only includes locations, NOT product information. The State Fire Marshall has a community right to know law which requires these licensed facilities to report specific details about O48+A51:O52	Data can be used to identify potential bulk fertilizer storage sites.
ODA-006	Environmental Exposures	Land	Japanese beetle granular treatment areas and trap catches	The Japanese beetle online map displays the current treatment boundary and previous season's trap catches for Oregon Department of Agriculture's ongoing Japanese beetle eradication project. The online map also allows users to use an embedded tool to see if they live in the treatment area.	Allows users to view where Japanese beetles have recently been caught and where the treatments will be/have been applied in the infested area. The Japanese beetle is an invasive species and has the potential to cause significant economic and environmental damage.
ODA-005	Environmental Exposures	Land	Noxious weed map	Oregon WeedMapper is an online map displaying information on the distribution of noxious weeds listed by the Oregon State Weed Board and managed by the Oregon Department of Agriculture.	This tool enables you to display individual or multiple weed species simultaneously to help monitor and manage noxious weeds. Oregon Department of Agriculture's Noxious Weed Control Program works to protect Oregon’s environment and economy by identifying, preventing, and managing invasive and harmful plant species. It aims to limit the spread of these noxious weeds through education, regulation, and on-the-ground management efforts.
ODF-001	Environmental Exposures	Land	Oregon Department of Forestry notification of operations and permits	The Oregon Forest Practices Act requires landowners to notify the Oregon Department of Forestry before conducting an operation or forest practice, which could include timber harvesting, use of pesticides or fertilizers, site preparing, and more. These data capture the location of these notifications.	<p>Allows Oregon Department of Forestry to be aware of planned forest operations. These data may be used to identify potential locations where pesticides or other chemicals may be applied.</p> <p>This dataset only shows notifications and does not include tracking actual results/applications of the planned operations.</p>

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DOGAMI-003	Environmental Exposures	Land	Oregon seismic hazard database	Statewide earthquake database that represents the best available coseismic geohazard maps and quantitative ground shaking and ground deformation maps. These maps can be used to model the perceived shaking and potential damage from earthquakes in Oregon.	<p>Although rare, Cascadia subduction zone earthquakes and other earthquakes triggered by local fault movement pose one of the greatest, widespread risks to Oregonians. Although it is not possible to prevent an earthquake from occurring, the risk to people and potential damage to infrastructure can be greatly reduced through planning and mitigation efforts.</p> <p>Statewide seismic database is critical for evaluating risk to Oregon communities from earthquakes. Historically marginalized, underrepresented communities and neglected populations face heightened vulnerability to natural disasters due to a complex interplay of social, economic, legal, and environmental factors. These communities often lack access to resources, adequate infrastructure, and quality healthcare, making them less equipped to prepare for and respond to disasters. Well-developed warning and evacuation systems are particularly important for these groups. Using datasets such as this one and understanding which communities will be impacted by potential natural disasters is a critical first step in overcoming these inequities and ensuring the safety of all Oregonians.</p>
OHA-010	Environmental Exposures	Land	Pesticide poisonings	Location of investigated pesticide exposures, site category, number of people exposed at the site, and classification of the type of exposure is stored in the Oregon Public Health Epidemiologists’ User System database.	<p>Pesticides can cause acute health affects shortly after exposure and can also cause chronic adverse health effects that can occur months or years after exposure. Examples of acute health effects include stinging eyes, rashes, blisters, blindness, nausea, dizziness, diarrhea and death . Examples of known chronic effects include different types of cancers, diabetes, neurodegenerative disorders like Parkinson, Alzheimer, and amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, birth defects, and reproductive disorders.</p> <p>With regard to pesticide exposure and environmental justice, the farmworker population is of particular concern. The majority of farmworkers and their family members in the United States are Latinos living in poverty. Farmworkers are the population most often affected by pesticide overexposure. Children represent another population of concern as they may be at greater risk from pesticide exposures because they are growing and developing. Women of reproductive age and pregnant and nursing women may also be more vulnerable because of the effects of pesticide exposures on fetuses and infants.</p>

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DOGAMI-007	Environmental Exposures	Land	Various USGS Cascades volcano hazard maps	Oregon's Cascade Range is made up of a series of active volcanoes. These maps show the areas at greatest risk from lava flows, lahars, and other volcanic hazards.	<p>The Cascade volcanic activity poses a high risk to the health and safety of millions of Oregonians. In addition to the direct risk from volcanic blasts and lava flows, the hot gases, ash fall, and secondary hazards, such as floods and mudslides, may result in power outages, drinking water contamination, wildfires, transportation disruption, and irritation to eyes, skin, and respiratory systems.</p> <p>Historically marginalized, underrepresented communities and neglected populations face heightened vulnerability to natural disasters due to a complex interplay of social, economic, legal, and environmental factors. These communities often lack access to resources, adequate infrastructure, and quality healthcare, making them less equipped to prepare for and respond to disasters. Well-developed warning and evacuation systems are particularly important for these groups. Using datasets such as this one and understanding which communities will be impacted by potential natural disasters is a critical first step in overcoming these inequities and ensuring the safety of all Oregonians.</p>
OPRD-009	Environmental Exposures	Other	All-terrain vehicle fuel usage	Estimate of total gasoline used by all-terrain vehicles on off-highway trails.	Shows approximately how much gasoline is used on off-highway trails.
OHA-008	Environmental Exposures	Other	Childhood Blood Lead Levels	Approximately, 15,000 children are tested for lead in their bloodstream each year. State regulations require that all laboratories and healthcare providers must report all blood lead tests directly to the Oregon Health Authority. All children enrolled in Medicaid, regardless of whether coverage is funded through title XIX or XXI, are required to receive blood lead screening tests at ages 12 months and 24 months. The recommended measure is percent of children ages 0-16 tested with blood lead test results above the Center for Disease Control and Prevention's Blood Lead Reference Level (3.5 ug/dl) per children from the Oregon Public Health Epidemiologists’ User System.	Lead poisoning is the presence of too much lead in the body. Lead poisoning is one of the most common and preventable pediatric health problems in the United States today. Much of our exposure to lead comes from human activities including the use of fossil fuels including past use of leaded gasoline, some types of industrial facilities and past use of lead-based paint in homes. Lead enters the body primarily through inhalation and ingestion of lead containing dust. Once in the body, lead travels in the blood to soft tissues such as the liver, kidneys, lungs, brain, spleen, muscles, and heart. The body does not change lead into any other form. Young children and the developing fetus are particularly at risk. Lead damages the central and peripheral nervous system, the kidneys and the body’s ability to regulate vitamin D. Lead negatively affects the formation of red blood cells. Very high levels of lead can cause seizures, coma, and death. At lower levels of exposure, a child can suffer from developmental delay, lower IQ, hyperactivity, learning disabilities, behavioral problems, impaired hearing, and stunted growth. Many of these effects are irreversible. Increasing the problem of lead poisoning is the fact that signs of lead poisoning are not always obvious. At low lead levels, a child may show no symptoms at all. Many children who are lead-poisoned look and act healthy. Sometimes the vague symptoms may be mistaken for other illnesses. Low-income and BIPOC communities are disproportionately affected by lead poising.
OHA-014	Environmental Exposures	Other	Transportation noise pollution	Modeled average annual noise from aviation, on-road vehicles, and rail measured in decibels.	Noise pollution impacts people daily. Exposure to loud noise can cause noise induced hearing loss, high blood pressure, heart disease, sleep disturbances, and stress. These health problems can affect all age groups, especially children. Many children who live near noisy airports or streets have been found to suffer from stress and other problems, such as impairments in memory, attention level, and reading skill. Policies that expand access to electric vehicles and electric vehicle charging stations can help reduce roadway noise pollution. Policies and infrastructure investments that improve walking, biking and public transit access can help reduce automobile use, in turn reducing roadway noise.

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OHA-012	Environmental Exposures	Water	Drinking water contaminant index	<p>Community water system and small water system service area boundaries.</p> <p>Sections (approximately 1 by 1 mile grid) and townships (6 by 6 mile grid) will be used to characterize ambient groundwater quality in areas outside of community and state small water systems.</p> <p>High-resolution population estimates from census blocks will be used to assign water quality estimates to populations at the tract-level.</p> <p>Safe Drinking Water Information System data will be used to assign contaminant levels and maximum contamination level violations to populations served within the distribution system.</p> <p>Domestic well contaminants from the Oregon Real Estate Transaction database.</p> <p>Ambient water quality from DEQ’s Ambient Water Quality Monitoring System.</p>	<p>Low income and rural communities, particularly those served by small community water systems, can be disproportionately exposed to contaminants in their drinking water. These systems tend to have the largest number of maximum contamination level violations for a variety of contaminants.</p> <p>Much of Oregon relies on groundwater for drinking. In agricultural areas, nitrate from fertilizer application or animal waste can leach into groundwater and cause contamination of drinking water wells.</p>
DEQ-002	Environmental Exposures	Water	Drinking water contaminants	Used to identify potential contaminant sources within drinking water source areas for source water assessment work. Updated source water assessment work collected 2005 to present. Data is primarily from satellite imagery and personal communication with water system operators.	Aggregated spatial layers for potential drinking water contaminants for drinking water. This data is used to inform public drinking water systems on what risks there are to their drinking water and ways to mitigate and manage risks.
OHA-011	Environmental Exposures	Water	Drinking water service areas	Service areas for a public drinking water systems with drinking water contaminants and contaminant advisories.	Evaluating populations serviced and impacted by drinking water quality.
OWRD-WDP-002	Environmental Exposures	Water	Groundwater Concerns Map	Groundwater concerns maps in Oregon show areas where groundwater is contaminated or at risk of contamination. These maps help identify areas where groundwater is unsafe for drinking or other uses. Published 2021, plans to update over time	Groundwater concerns maps in Oregon help identify areas with groundwater risks and inform the public about potential issues. The maps can also help state agencies prioritize resources and improve communication with the public.
DEQ-001	Environmental Exposures	Water	Integrated report / Impaired waters	Water quality assessment results from the integrated report cycles. Assessment process compares all readily available data and information and compares to water quality standards. Includes assessment decisions regarding attainment or impairment of water bodies throughout the state. Assessment units are designated as attaining, impaired or insufficient data for each parameter. Includes assessment of beneficial use attainment. New assessments are completed every 2 years. Fulfills clean water act requirements 305(b) and 303(d).	<p>This is a primary water quality dataset used to assess the state's success in meeting water quality standards and prioritize/implement actions to meet those standards. It initiates the development of total maximum daily loads from which permits, implementation and monitoring strategies, and other regulatory actions are determined.</p> <p>Most comprehensive assessment of water quality data in the state. Over 140 parameters are assessed and compared to water quality standards for communities in Oregon. This data could be used to inform community access/loss of beneficial use as well as a community's access to information about nearby waterbodies.</p>

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DOGAMI-004	Environmental Exposures	Water	Tsunami hazard maps	Between 2010 and 2013, the Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries completed tsunami inundation modeling and mapping for the Oregon Coast (with an update in 2021). Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries has also produced Maritime Tsunami Evacuation Guidelines for Oregon's coast.	<p>A tsunami is a series of sea waves, usually caused by displacement of the ocean floor by an undersea earthquake. As tsunamis enter shallow water near land, they increase in height and can cause great loss of life and property damage. Typical wave heights from tsunamis occurring in the Pacific Ocean over the last 500 years have been 20–65 feet at the shoreline, and in some areas as much as 100 feet. Research suggests that tsunamis have struck the Oregon coast on a regular basis. They can occur any time, day or night, potentially with very little warning.</p> <p>Historically marginalized, underrepresented communities and neglected populations face heightened vulnerability to natural disasters due to a complex interplay of social, economic, legal, and environmental factors. These communities often lack access to resources, adequate infrastructure, and quality healthcare, making them less equipped to prepare for and respond to disasters. Well-developed warning and evacuation systems are particularly important for these groups. Additionally, vertical evacuation structures are needed along some sections of the coast to mitigate risk. Using datasets such as this one and understanding which communities will be impacted by potential natural disasters is a critical first step in overcoming these inequities and ensuring the safety of all Oregonians.</p>
Environmental Hazards					
DEQ-014	Environmental Hazards	Air	Air toxins emissions inventory facility emissions data	The air toxins emissions inventory provides detailed information about emissions from individual facilities on specific toxic air contaminants that currently includes more pollutants than the air toxics assessment dataset. Data will be transformed to analyze potential health risk from these emissions to be used as decisional support on localized effects of burden from specific toxics from stationary sources.	More people of color and those with lower income historically live in closer proximity to both major roadways and multiple industrial and commercial facilities. Therefore, air pollutants from those sources have a disproportionate impact on environmental justice communities impacting short- and long-term health.
DEQ-013	Environmental Hazards	Air	Cumulative air toxics cancer risk	<p>Environmental Protection Agency provides modeled air toxic data based on Oregon emissions inventory data. Environmental Protection Agency applies federal toxicity reference values, which, in some cases differ from Oregon values.</p> <p>Department of Environmental Quality applies state specific toxicity reference values and map modeled cancer risk and noncancer hazard index from air toxics throughout the state. This will indicate cancer and noncancer health impacts from a wide array of sectors and sources. This data is meant to be used to screen for higher risk areas and areas with elevated health burden from air toxics.</p>	Air toxics are one of two broad classes of air pollutants (e.g. criteria air pollutants and hazardous air pollutants) that are regulated in Oregon. This dataset provides spatially distributed cumulative air toxics risk across Oregon. Air toxic pollutants vary spatially and risk varies for different communities.
ODOE-003	Environmental Hazards	Air	Hanford radiation impacts	50-mile radius from the Hanford Nuclear Site in Washington.	Radiation is leaking from and there is the potential for larger, accidental radiation releases from the Hanford Nuclear Site in Washington. The releases have and could impact populations within a 50 mile radius of the site, which reaches into Oregon. These radiation releases could be carried into Oregon through the air or via the Columbia River.
ODA-001	Environmental Hazards	Land	Confined animal feeding operations	Locations of permitted confined animal feeding operations.	Confined animal feeding operations permit compliance protects surface and ground waters of the state.

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ODA-WDP-002	Environmental Hazards	Land	Confined animal feeding operations - livestock water quality specialist boundaries	Boundaries of the livestock water quality specialist.	Oregon Department of Agriculture's livestock water quality specialists have designated areas around the state to oversee and respond to confined animal feeding operations related issues and inspections.
DEQ-006	Environmental Hazards	Land	Environmental cleanup site information	Environmental cleanup site information database was included in Oregon's Department of Environmental Quality facility profiler. Data includes location and status (No further action required/suspect site) of environmental cleanup sites in Oregon. Contamination may include groundwater, soil, surface water, sediment, stormwater, indoor air, etc. Data is available as points, but sites may be quite large or represent study areas.	<p>This layer identifies sites in the environmental cleanup program that have either entered voluntarily or have come to the attention of Department of Environmental Quality for hazardous substance contamination. Sites can range from a small dry cleaner or gas station to large Superfund sites. The sites have the potential to negatively impact groundwater, soil, surface water, sediment and indoor air through vapor intrusion. This is important for environmental justice because the proximity to contaminated sites, especially those that have not yet reached a no further action determination, may present an environmental burden. This data is a variable.</p> <p>EJScreen uses proximity count of proposed or listed NPL - also known as superfund - sites within 5 km (or nearest one beyond 5 km), each divided by distance in kilometers as a variable.</p>
OSFM-002	Environmental Hazards	Land	HazConnect/Community hazardous substance manager	Oregon Community Right to Know statutorily required annual reports from facilities that possess certain quantities of hazardous substances.	Information is provided to emergency planners, first responders, health professionals, and the public so measures can be taken to protect people, property, and the environment from the risks associated with these substances.
DEQ-009	Environmental Hazards	Land	HazWaste	Hazardous waste generators, treatment, storage, and disposal sites.	<p>Facilities and sites in this database could pose a risk of spills, or releases of hazardous waste, which could be a significant environmental burden. This is important for environmental justice because the proximity to facilities that generate, store, treat, or dispose of hazardous materials may present an environmental burden. This data is a variable.</p> <p>EJScreen uses count of hazardous waste facilities (treatment, storage and disposal facilities and large quantity generators within 5 km (or nearest beyond 5 km), each divided by distance in kilometers) as a variable.</p>
OSFM-004	Environmental Hazards	Land	Hazmat team boundaries	Regional hazardous materials emergency response teams respond to hazardous materials emergency incidents that exceed the resources of local jurisdictions. There are 13 teams across Oregon.	Teams are a technical resource for local incident commanders, and provide outreach training to local responders and industry to ensure communities are prepared to respond to a hazardous materials incident and create safer communities.
DEQ-008	Environmental Hazards	Land	Leaking underground storage tanks	<p>Leaking underground storage tanks was included in Department of Environmental Quality's facility profiler.</p> <p>Data includes location and status (cleaned up/reported) and whether the leaking underground storage tank was a regulated or non regulated tank. Leaking underground storage tanks are required to be reported to Department of Environmental Quality.</p>	<p>Proximity to leaking underground storage tanks may present an environmental burden. This data is a variable.</p> <p>EJScreen uses leaking underground storage tanks as a variable (tank count multiplied by a factor of 7.7).</p>
DEQ-010	Environmental Hazards	Land	Solid waste landfill	Department of Environmental Quality's solid waste landfill dataset includes compost, industrial, municipal, solid waste letter authorization, sludge, and waste tire facilities.	Landfills and other solid waste disposal facilities can cause environmental burdens from leachate, methane emissions, and odor.
DEQ-011	Environmental Hazards	Land	Spills	Spills and releases of oil and hazardous materials reported to the National Response Center and the Oregon Emergency Response Center from 1994 - present and referred to the Department of Environmental Quality. Does not include all spills that are below the Environmental Protection Agency reportable quantity.	Represents locations of reported spills over the last 25 years. While the locations of some spills are random, there are patterns in where they occur (e.g., along major transportation routes). Locations of past spills are a reasonable indicator of where spills are likely to happen in the future.

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DSL-002	Environmental Hazards	Land	Statewide wetlands inventory	Shows estimated locations and extent of wetlands and waters. Includes multiple datasets listed: Local Wetlands Inventories; National Wetlands Inventory; National Hydrography Dataset; Statewide Wetlands Inventory Soils; Essential Salmonid Habitat; and State Scenic Waterways.	<p>The presence and health of wetlands and waters can provide multiple community services for environmental, climate change adaptation and natural hazard resiliency. These include but are not limited to: Improve water quality and quantity, provide flood storage and delay, decrease "heat island" effects, maintain green spaces for fish and wildlife habitat and human recreation, reduce wildfire risk, and provide carbon sequestration.</p> <p>Additionally, they offer other benefits to local communities through recreation, as an educational resource, and cultural significance. Many Indigenous communities in Oregon have strong cultural connections to wetlands. Preserving these areas respects and honors their heritage.</p>
DEQ-007	Environmental Hazards	Land	Underground storage tanks	Underground storage tanks was included in Department of Environmental Quality's facility profiler. Data includes location and status of underground storage tanks in Oregon that contain oil products and hazardous materials. More detailed data about each underground storage tank is available in a SQL server. Layers available online include: abandoned tanks and temporary closure. Other possible SQL queries include: abandoned tanks, decommissioned, discovered; also active tank violations.	<p>Underground storage tanks have the potential to leak and contaminate soil and groundwater and air via vapor intrusion or off-gassing. This is important for environmental justice because the proximity to underground storage tanks may present an environmental burden. This data is a variable.</p> <p>EJScreen uses number of underground storage tanks within a 1,500-foot buffered block group as a variable.</p>
BOAT-003	Environmental Hazards	Water	Clean Vessels Act facilities (pump out/dump stations, floating restrooms)	Locations of boat holding tank pump out stations, potty dump stations, and floating restroom locations. Facilities are on the water infrastructure open to the public.	On the water infrastructure for recreational boaters to use to dispose of sewage captured in their hold tanks, portable potties, or directly into a floating restroom.
DEQ-WDP-01	Environmental Hazards	Water	Groundwater management areas monitoring	The Groundwater Quality Protection Act is a critical component in Oregon's overall water quality protection and management strategy. The Act ensures that Oregon's groundwater is protected as a resource for all present and future beneficial uses through a strategy that uses monitoring and assessment to identify groundwater quality problems. Where problems are identified, local groundwater management committees are formed to develop local groundwater management plans, in collaboration with local and state government agencies. The Southern Willamette Valley, Northern Malheur County, and Lower Umatilla Basin are all designated by Department of Environmental Quality as groundwater management areas primarily due to the severity and extent of groundwater contamination.	Water quality data is meant to represent the current status of the groundwater aquifers and track the changes in water quality over time related to health risks, primarily for nitrate in groundwater.
DEQ-005	Environmental Hazards	Water	National pollutant discharge elimination System outfall locations	Individual permitted outfalls that discharge into discrete water bodies in the State Oregon are included in the integrated report. When accessible, locations of outfalls were obtained using a GPS unit with sub-meter accuracy in the summer of 2008.	This layer identifies where wastewater is discharged into streams that has the potential to negatively impact both drinking water and aquatic habitat and fish consumption.

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ODFW-WDP-002	Environmental Hazards	Water	Natural origin salmon and steelhead abundance and productivity (coordinated assessments data exchange standard) - many component datasets	<p>StreamNet is a cooperative information management and data dissemination project focused on fisheries and aquatic data and data-related services in the Pacific Northwest, with a focus on the Columbia River Basin.</p> <p>Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife is a partner and serves as a design and data contributor to the StreamNet project. The Coordinated Assessments Partnership (CAP) fish high-level indicators (HLIs) query systems provide access to standardized data for fish population HLIs housed in the Coordinated Assessments Data Exchange.</p> <p>CAP currently provides 6 HLIs of the health of naturally spawning salmonid populations (Natural-Origin Spawner Abundance/Escapement for Salmon and Steelhead; Presmolt Abundance for Natural-Origin Salmon and Steelhead; Smolt to Adult Return Rate for Natural-Origin Salmon and Steelhead; Recruits per Spawner Adults and Juveniles for Natural-Origin Salmon and Steelhead; Proportionate Natural Influence .</p>	StreamNet data can be used as a metric of fish population health.
DEQ-012	Environmental Hazards	Water	Oil spill contingency plan holder fixed facilities	Facilities that transfer petroleum oil products over navigable waters of the state and required to have and implement an oil spill prevention and emergency response contingency plan approved by Department of Environmental Quality under ORS 468B.	Facilities required to have oil spill contingency plans store large amounts of oil products and pose a risk of major oil spill or fire/explosion.
DEQ-003	Environmental Hazards	Water	Pesticide Stewardship Partnership	Surface water monitoring data to support the Pesticide Stewardship Partnership Program.	Data is very useful for Pesticide Stewardship Partnership Program, however, data is collected in with specifications to specific to the Pesticide Stewardship Partnership Program making it difficult to apply to other applications, or uses.
ODA-007	Environmental Hazards	Water	Pesticide water quality data	Water quality data provides analytical results for the presence and quantity of pesticides within the Pesticide Stewardship Partnership Program focus areas in Oregon. The samples are collected on an annual basis and test for over 130 pesticides. Sediment samples are also periodically taken.	The Pesticide Stewardship Partnership Program uses local expertise combined with water quality sampling results to promote voluntary changes in how pesticides are used. There are nine designated Pesticide Stewardship Partnerships in Oregon. The goal is to achieve measurable water quality improvements that benefit human health and aquatic life while maintaining effective strategies to control pests and weeds. The water quality data is also used to determine pesticides of concern for the state. The pesticides of concern determine the focus of educational and technical programs annually.
ODA-003	Environmental Hazards	Water	Recreational shellfish biotoxin closure status	Map and testing data of recreational shellfish closures in Oregon. Testing is conducted twice a month and posted online when results come in. The data collected contain molluscan bi-valve shellfish (clams, oysters and mussels) biotoxin data. Paralytic shellfish toxin is measured in micrograms per 100 grams (µg/100 gm) of shellfish meats and domoic acid toxin is measured in parts per million (ppm). A result of 80 or above for paralytic shellfish toxin is the closure limit. A result of 20 or above for domoic acid toxin is the closure limit.	Online tool to show locations of where recreational shellfish closures are located due to biotoxins that exceed safe consumption of shellfish.
ODA-WDP-001	Environmental Hazards	Water	Water quality - agriculture land	Analysis results to define agriculture land in Oregon. This shows an updated 2024 analysis identifying private or state-owned land that is zoned for ag, intersected with land cover categories that could support agriculture.	This layer shows area that could potentially have agricultural activity base on the most current GIS data.

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ODA-WDP-003	Environmental Hazards	Water	Water quality - area plan boundaries	Water quality management areas boundaries. The Oregon Department of Agriculture is responsible for developing plans and ensuring rule compliance to prevent and control water pollution from agricultural activities and soil erosion on rural lands. Oregon Department of Agriculture is also responsible for ensuring that farmers and ranchers help achieve water quality standards and meet the agricultural pollutant load allocations assigned by the Department of Environmental Quality in its total maximum daily loads.	Areas where water quality plans are developed to ensure rule compliance to prevent and control water pollution from agricultural activities and soil erosion on rural lands.
DEQ-004	Environmental Hazards	Water	Water quality status and trends	Surface water monitoring data assessed against the standards or total maximum daily load target for that waterbody. Shows both attainment status and trend (where available) for temperature, dissolved oxygen, E. coli, fecal coliform, pH, total phosphorus, and total suspended solids. Uses similar methodology to the integrated report.	<p>Similar layer to the integrated report layer, but without the regulatory requirements and public review/comment. It also incorporates less parameters. For these reasons we recommended the integrated report layer instead.</p> <p>The main benefit of the status and trends is that the results are given at a finer resolution, trends are calculated where available, and assessment of some total maximum daily load targets are made where data are available.</p>
ODA-WDP-004	Environmental Hazards	Water	water quality - focus area boundaries	Boundaries of the Oregon Department of Agriculture's Focus Areas since the initiative's inception. Focus areas are watersheds where concentrated efforts are made to first assess initial conditions, implement water quality projects, and assess post-project conditions.	Identified watersheds where efforts are made to first assess initial conditions, implement water quality projects, and assess post-project conditions.
ODA-WDP-005	Environmental Hazards	Water	water quality - strategic implementation area boundaries	GIS Feature layer showing different strategic implementation area boundaries. Closed status means that the strategic implementation area technical assistance grant has been satisfied and no monitoring funds have been requested; Monitoring status means the grant has ended but funds were requested and approved for monitoring; Open status means active recipient of grant.	Denotes the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board funding status.

Human Health Disparities

OHA-006	Human Health Disparities	Other	Adult cancer prevalence, except skin cancer	Adult cancer prevalence (excludes skin cancer) from the Center for Disease Control and Prevention PLACES are tract-level data modeled from behavioral risk factor surveillance survey responses.	<p>Cancer is the leading cause of death in Oregon. Cancer is caused by changes to certain genes that alter the way our cells function. Some of these genetic changes occur naturally when DNA is replicated during the process of cell division, others are the result of environmental exposures that damage DNA.</p> <p>Humans are regularly exposed to carcinogenic chemicals like lead, arsenic, chromium, benzene, radon, and asbestos. Most cancer cases are caused by behavioral risks, however, around 20% of premature cancer deaths are estimated to be due to environmental and occupational factors worldwide. Racial/ethnic disparities in cancer incidence and outcome are partially due to the inequities in neighborhood advantage. Mounting evidence supports a link between neighborhood deprivation and cancer outcomes including higher mortality.</p>
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OHA-005	Human Health Disparities	Other	Emergency department visits for cold related illness	Illnesses in this category include hypothermia, frostbite, trench foot, or chilblains.	In recent years, U.S. death rates in winter months have been 8 to 12 percent higher than in non-winter months. Much of this increase relates to seasonal changes in behavior and the human body, as well as increased exposure to respiratory diseases. Even moderately cold days can increase the risk of death for many people. People exposed to extremely cold conditions can also suffer from direct effects such as frostbite and potentially deadly hypothermia, especially in places where people are not accustomed to cold temperatures. Certain population groups face higher risks of cold-related illness or death. For example, occupational groups that work outdoors during winter months, such as agricultural workers, construction workers, and electricity and pipeline utility workers, face higher risks of exposure to cold. Others at risk include older adults, infants, people with pre-existing medical conditions, people taking medications or using drugs (especially alcohol) that make them more susceptible to cold effects, homeless people, and those with inadequate winter clothing or home heating.
OHA-003	Human Health Disparities	Other	Emergency department visits for diabetes	Diseases in this category include type 1 diabetes, type 2 diabetes, and malnutrition-related diabetes.	Air pollution and extreme heat are linked to a higher risk of diabetes complications. Type 2 diabetes is a chronic disease in which there is a high level of glucose in the blood due to the way the body regulates and uses sugars as fuel. Eventually, high blood sugar levels can lead to disorders of the circulatory, nervous, and immune systems. It is the most common form of diabetes. Aspects of the environment in which we live can affect our risk of developing type 2 diabetes. This includes factors such as pollution, climate, the planning and infrastructure of our neighborhood, and our access to nutritious food options.
OHA-001	Human Health Disparities	Other	Emergency department visits for diseases of the circulatory system	Diseases in this category include hypertensive diseases, ischemic heart diseases, pulmonary heart disease, and cerebral infarction (stroke). Hospitals keep records every time a person is discharged (released) from an inpatient hospital or emergency department. These records include important information such as the reason they were admitted, diagnoses that were made, and care that was delivered. Researchers and policymakers use hospital and emergency department discharge data to understand trends in hospital services and the health conditions experienced by people in Oregon. Emergency department data can be queried by disease type using internal classification of disease codes and residential location.	<p>Heart disease is the second leading cause of death in Oregon. Many different types of environmental exposures can contribute to heart and circulatory function. For example, air pollutants can travel into your bloodstream through your lungs and to your heart where they can damage your blood vessels by making them narrower and harder. For people with existing heart and circulatory conditions, this damage can increase their risk of events like a heart attack or stroke.</p> <p>Extreme heat requires your body to work harder to keep its core temperature at normal levels and this puts extra strain on the heart, which elevates the risk of heart attacks.</p> <p>Physical inactivity is a major risk factor for heart disease. Walkable neighborhoods with access to amenities like shopping, entertainment, public transit and recreation provide greater opportunities for physical activity through walking and biking. Communities exposed to non-chemical stressors like systemic racism, economic disparities, lower educational attainment and social isolation experience much higher rates of heart disease.</p>

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OHA-002	Human Health Disparities	Other	Emergency department visits for diseases of the respiratory system	Diseases in this category include acute respiratory infections, asthma, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, and lung diseases due to external agents.	<p>Chronic lower respiratory diseases are the third leading cause of death in Oregon. Air pollution is a causal pathway for chronic respiratory diseases. Long-term exposure to particulate matter, ozone and diesel particulates can lead to bronchial hyperactivity, respiratory infections, decreased lung function, chronic loss of pulmonary function, asthma, and premature death from chronic lung disease.</p> <p>According to the American Lung Association, where someone lives, where they go to school and where they work make a big difference in how much air pollution they breathe. In general, the higher the exposure, the greater the risk of harm. Individuals who are pregnant and their fetuses, children, older adults, and people living with chronic conditions, especially heart and lung disease, may be physically more susceptible to the health impacts of air pollution than other adults. Whether or not a person has health coverage, a healthcare provider, and access to linguistically and culturally appropriate health information may influence their overall health status and how they are impacted by environmental stressors like air pollution.</p> <p>There is increasing evidence that non-physical stressors such as poverty, racial/ethnic discrimination and fear of deportation can amplify the harmful effects of air pollution.</p>
OHA-004	Human Health Disparities	Other	Emergency department visits for heat related illness	Illnesses in this category include heat cramps, heat syncope (severe muscular cramps), heat exhaustion, and heat stroke.	<p>Climate change will cause more frequent, more intense, and longer heat waves. Any individual, regardless of age, sex or health status can develop heat stress if engaged in intense physical activity and/or exposed to environmental heat and humidity. If heat exposure exceeds the physiologic capacity to cool, and core body temperature rises, then a range of heat-related symptoms and conditions can develop. Heat stress or Heat-related illness ranges from mild heat edema and rash, heat syncope, heat cramps, to the most common type, heat exhaustion.</p> <p>Heat stress can manifest in a number of clinical outcomes, and people with chronic health problems (e.g., cardiovascular disease, diabetes, obesity) are more susceptible to the effects of heat than healthy individuals. Increasing tree canopy and access to cooling centers can help reduce exposure to extreme heat.</p>
OHA-007	Human Health Disparities	Other	Emergency department visits for mental illness	Illnesses in this category include mood disorders, anxiety disorders, depression, panic disorder, substance use disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder, and psychosis.	In 2021, 46% of Oregonians reported having poor mental health in the past month. It is well-documented that human mental health emerges from a complex interplay between genetic, psychological, lifestyle, and other factors. In addition, people are also exposed to numerous environments. These environmental exposures (e.g., green space, noise, air pollution, weather conditions, housing conditions) can trigger mental disorders or be protective factors, facilitating stress reduction and mental recovery. Social environmental factors like systemic racism, social isolation, and economic insecurity may also influence a person’s ability to cope with stress.

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OHA-009	Human Health Disparities	Other	Low birthweight	Low birthweight is a live born infant with a birth birthweight, 500 grams (about 5.5 lbs.) as reported on the birth certificate. Multiple births (e.g., twins, triplets) are not included in the low birthweight indicator. Data are based on maternal residence at time of birth. Low birthweight data are maintained by Oregon Health Authority Oregon Vital Records and Certificates. The recommended measure is percentage of births where the birthweight is below 5.5 lbs.	Mothers who are exposed to particulate air pollution of the type emitted by vehicles, urban heating and coal power plants are significantly more likely to bear children of low birthweight. While the vast majority of low birthweight have normal outcomes, as a group they have higher rates of subnormal growth, illnesses, and neurodevelopmental problems. These problems increase as the child's birth weight decreases. Adverse sociodemographic factors negatively affect developmental outcomes across the continuum of low birthweight and appear to have far greater effects on long-term cognitive outcomes than most of the biological risk factors. In addition, the cognitive defects associated with social or environmental risks become more pronounced as the child ages.
OPRD-005	Human Health Disparities	Other	Oregon resident surveys for the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan	Representative sample of Oregon residents asking about outdoor recreation participation levels and preferences, as well as demographics.	Indication of how much outdoor recreation participation varies across demographics (e.g. race/ethnicity, age, disability, rural/urban/suburban, income).