

In This Section



Three Major Components of DOT's Justice40 Initiative

There are three major components of USDOT's implementation of the Justice40 Initiative. These include understanding:

1. The needs of a community through meaningful public engagement.
2. How a community is impacted by lack of transportation investments and options.
3. What benefits a project may create, who will receive them, and how the project's benefits will create positive outcomes that will reverse how a community is experiencing disadvantage through increasing affordable transportation options, improving safety, reducing pollution, connecting Americans to good-paying jobs, fighting climate change, and/or improving access to resources and quality of life.

Understanding the Needs of a Community through Meaningful Public Engagement.



As part of DOT's Justice40 initiative stakeholders are asked to demonstrate how they will engage the public, including disadvantaged populations, during all phases of the project, including planning, design, construction, and implementation. DOT understands that working with the community, early and often, is one of the best ways to successfully deliver good transportation projects on time that better serve the entire community.

Project sponsors/ stakeholders applying to DOT's discretionary programs should demonstrate how they will prioritize early and inclusive community engagement to empower communities to shape and benefit from investment in their neighborhoods. Examples of activities that promote inclusive community engagement are-

- Awareness of opportunities for engagement and removing barriers to participation, including strategies that reach underserved communities, non-English speakers, immigrant communities regardless of status, and people with disabilities, and are sensitive to issues of plain language use, translation, transportation, digital and non-digital access, culture, time of day, and availability of childcare and other supportive services.

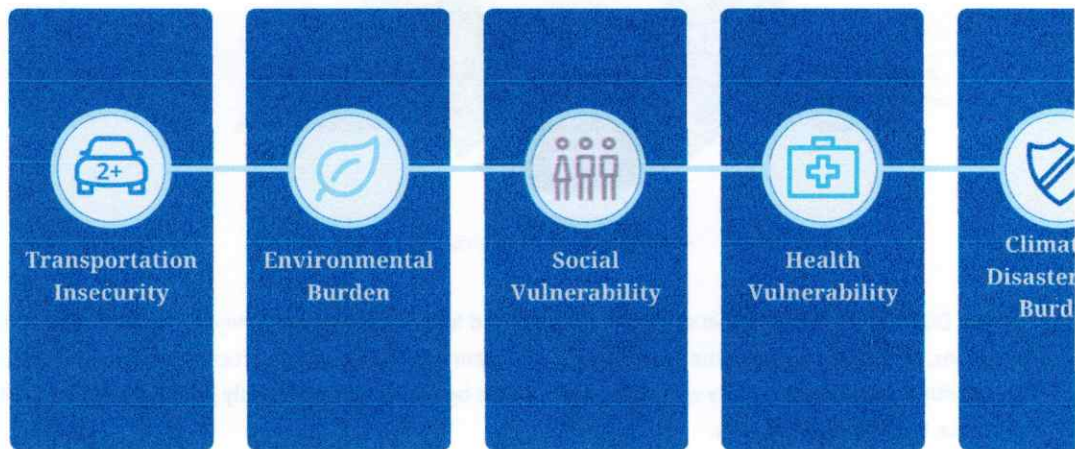
- Understanding and a representation of the demographics of community residents and businesses in the public engagement process, and recognizing that communities can hold diverse preferences despite sharing similar demographic characteristics.
- The building of relationships with and proactively including community members and leaders representative of the diversity of the community—and of those most directly impacted by the project—throughout a project’s lifecycle.
- Implementing means of ongoing community involvement and leadership in projects and other investments, such as through community advisory boards and community benefit agreements.
- Demonstrating how community input concretely informs and impacts the evolution of projects, programs, or plans.

Please visit DOT’s [Promising Practices for Meaningful Public Involvement in Transportation Decision-Making](#) for more ideas and strategies to develop inclusive community engagement plans.

Understanding how a community is impacted by lack of transportation investments and options.

The [USDOT Equitable Transportation Community \(ETC\) Explorer](#) is an interactive web application which uses 2020 Census Tracts and data, to explore the cumulative burden communities experience, as a result of underinvestment in transportation, in the following five components: Transportation Insecurity, Climate and Disaster Risk Burden, Environmental Burden, Health Vulnerability, and Social Vulnerability. It is designed to complement CEQ’s [Climate & Economic Justice Screening Tool \(CEJST\)](#) by providing users deeper insight into the Transportation disadvantage component of CEJST, and the ETC Explorer’s Transportation Insecurity component, which will help ensure the benefits of DOT’s investments are addressing the transportation related causes of disadvantage. It is important to note that USDOT’s ETC Explorer is not a binary tool indicating whether a census tract is considered disadvantaged or not, it is a dynamic tool that allows every community in the country to understand how it is experiencing burden which transportation investments have the power to mitigate or reverse.

To learn more about the five components of disadvantage and their impact on communities please click on the interactive image below.

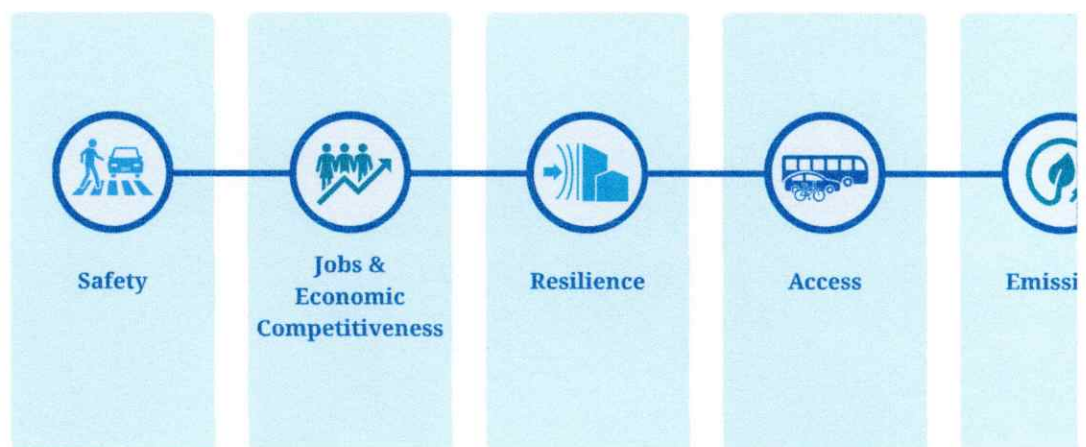


Understanding what benefits a project may create, who will receive them, and how a project's benefits will alleviate how the community is experiencing disadvantage.

Some transportation improvements may result in a mix of benefits and burdens, or stated another way, positive and negative outcomes. It is important to consider both, as well as their impacts on how a community is experiencing disadvantage, when selecting and designing projects. DOT's Justice40 initiative asks project sponsors to consider and speak to the benefits and burdens of projects in the areas of - Safety, Jobs & Economic Competitiveness, Resilience, Access, and Emissions.

Generally speaking, benefits are the positive outcomes that are reasonably expected to result from a project, whereas burdens are the negative outcomes. Both benefits and burdens typically occur because of changes to the characteristics of the trips they make (passenger or freight) or operational performance and can be experienced by the public at large.

To learn more about the five categories of benefits and burdens USDOT's Justice40 initiative is measuring please click on the interactive image below or review [USDOT's Benefit Cost Analysis Guidance 2023 Update](#)



Questions or con

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News

Infrastructure bill includes energy efficiency grants for houses of worship

Deferred maintenance at aging sanctuaries has become an ever-increasing burden. A \$50 million pilot program would award grants of up to \$200,000 for energy efficiency.



Image by Mohamed Hassan/Pixabay/Creative Commons

August 11, 2021
By Yonat Shimron



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grants of up to \$200,000 each for nonprofits that want to purchase new HVAC units and generators or fund replacements of windows and doors to make them more energy efficient.

The relatively small item in the substantial infrastructure deal has been in the works for years. It was spearheaded almost a decade ago by the Orthodox Union Advocacy Center, a Jewish public policy arm representing one of the largest Orthodox Jewish group in the U.S., and supported by a coalition including the National Council of Churches, the National Association of Evangelicals and the YMCA of the USA.

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"For synagogues, energy and utility costs can be the most expensive line item in their budget, especially if they have a small staff," said Nathan Diament, executive director of the Orthodox Union Advocacy Center.

This project, he said, would allow congregations to "allocate greater funding to programs and services and less to energy bills, ultimately decreasing their energy footprints."

RELATED: [The climate apocalypse is real, and it is coming](#)

Back in 2012, the Orthodox Union worked with Sens. Amy Klobuchar and John Hoeven to push for the Nonprofit Energy Efficiency Act, which was reintroduced in Congress twice since then.

Maintaining older sanctuaries has become an ever-increasing burden. Congregations of all faiths are aging and membership is declining, putting a greater financial strain for building upkeep on fewer people.

Given the overall size of the infrastructure bill, the project is tiny. If it awards maximum grants of \$200,000 each, it would only help 250 nonprofits.

There are an estimated 350,000 religious congregations in the U.S.

Still, it's an important measure, said Galen Carey, vice president of government relations for the National Association of Evangelicals, part of the coalition that pushed for the program.





Office of
ECONOMIC IMPACT AND DIVERSITY

Community Benefit Agreement (CBA) Toolkit

Office of Economic Impact and Diversity

[Office of Economic Impact and Diversity](#) » Community Benefit Agreement (CBA) Toolkit

CBAs are strategic vehicles for community improvement, while benefiting private sector developers and both state and local governments. They are not zero-sum instruments. They are legal agreements between community benefit groups and developers, stipulating the benefits a developer agrees to fund or furnish, in exchange for community support of a project. Benefits can include commitments to hire directly from a community, contributions to economic trust funds, local workforce training guarantees and more. The Toolkit is aimed at private sector development and is not intended to address federal projects.

CBAs pivot around local and state government officials: since governments need support from their constituencies and developers need government support for items like zoning approvals, developers have clear incentives to accommodate community interests. When synergistic development models like CBAs are employed, developers experience reduced risk and communities profit from improved cost/benefit positions. Thus CBAs are mutually-reinforcing, since all three stakeholder groups gain, albeit uniquely.

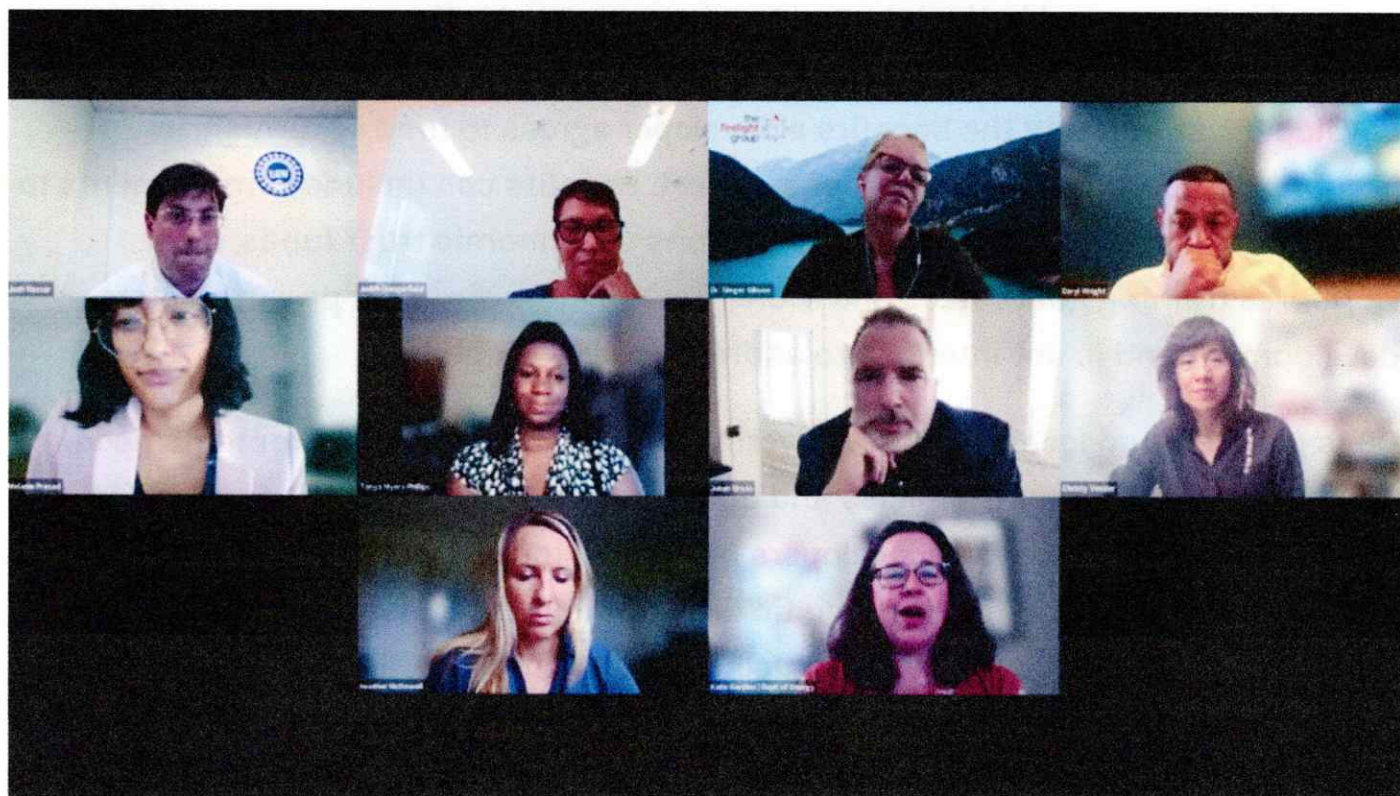
The Office of Minority Business and Economic Development understands the benefits of CBAs and therefore created its Community Benefit Agreement Toolkit. It

contains a comprehensive Guide, Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs), and PowerPoint Presentation. Together, or separate, these components give stakeholders a solid understanding of CBAs, their benefits, and the collective action process that brings them to fruition. They also provide examples and multiple resources for communities, government officials, and developers interested in learning more.

Please access the Toolkit components by clicking on their corresponding links below.

[Community Benefits Agreements \(CBA\) 101 Webinar](#)

“Community Benefits Agreements (CBA) 101” webinar hosted by the Department of Energy’s (DOE) Office of the Secretary in collaboration with the Office of Economic Impact and Diversity on June 24, 2022. The goal of the webinar is to familiarize all participants with CBAs, especially considering the recently passed Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) which provided significant new funds to the DOE to address some of the country’s most pressing energy sustainability, resilience, and equity challenges.



[CBA Resource Guide](#)

[CBA Resource Guide Presentation](#)



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Justice40 Updates

1 message

Department of Transportation <usdot@info.dot.gov>

Wed, Dec 20, 2023 at 11:59 AM

Reply-To: usdot@info.dot.gov

To: rcarmstead@gmail.com

Having trouble viewing this email? [View it as a Web page.](#)

On November 29th, the White House announced its updated government-wide list of Justice40 [Covered Programs \(whitehouse.gov\)](#) increasing the number of programs government-wide to 518 across 19 federal agencies. USDOT now has 40 Justice40 [Covered Programs](#), in the areas of clean energy and energy efficiency; clean transportation; training and workforce development; and the remediation and reduction of legacy pollution.

Additionally, USDOT has recently released write-ups on the current methodologies used to calculate the following Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) that are part of [USDOT's FY 2022-2026 Strategic Plan and Equity Action Plan](#). These documents serve as resources to better understand some of the ways DOT is tracking the advancement of equity across the agency:

- [Justice40 KPI Public Summary](#) summarizes the status of USDOT's implementation of Justice40 and how USDOT is working to meet the goal that 40% of the benefits of certain Federal investments flow to transportation disadvantaged communities.
- [Cost Burden KPI Public Summary](#) summarizes what USDOT is doing to measure and address transportation cost burden. When people spend a greater percentage of annual household income on transportation (transit costs; vehicle maintenance and insurance costs; gasoline and fuel) they have less money left to spend on food, housing, education, and other important needs.
- [Discretionary Grant KPI Public Summary](#) summarizes the work being done to help USDOT understand whether more applicants from disadvantaged communities are getting in the door to access DOT funds.

Finally, in response to public input and frequent requests for certain information and data, USDOT has updated and restructured its [Justice40](#) website to make it easier to navigate. Please reach out to Justice40@dot.gov with any additional feedback or input.

You are receiving this message because you subscribed to receive Transportation Equity updates from the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT). If you received this via a forwarded email, you can subscribe to receive these updates directly from DOT [here](#).

DOT is hiring! Visit our careers website to learn more about the application process and current openings: [DOT Careers](#).

Prepare to do business with DOT! Learn more about small business programs and resources: [DOT Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization](#).

Justice40 Initiative Covered Programs List

November 2023

Version 2.0

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A Note on the List of Justice40 Covered Programs

This is an updated version (2.0) of the inaugural list of programs covered under President Biden’s Justice40 Initiative to include programs created or funded by the Inflation Reduction Act, as well as additional updates.

The Justice40 Initiative was established by President Biden in [Executive Order 14008](#) on *Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad*, and in 2021, formal guidance, [M-21-28](#), *Interim Implementation Guidance for the Justice40 Initiative*, was issued. The M-21-28 guidance memo provided further direction to Federal agencies on the Justice40 Initiative. As detailed in the M-21-28 guidance memo, Justice40 covered programs are Federal programs that make covered investments in any one of the following seven categories: climate change, clean energy and energy efficiency, clean transit, affordable and sustainable housing, training and workforce development, remediation and reduction of legacy pollution, and the development of critical clean water and wastewater infrastructure. Existing and new programs, including those created or expanded by the [Bipartisan Infrastructure Law](#) and the [Inflation Reduction Act](#), that make covered investments in any of these categories are considered Justice40 covered programs. As such, this list may evolve over time as new Federal programs are created or existing Federal programs sunset.

Since the establishment of the Justice40 Initiative, the Federal government has been diligently working to ensure the benefits of the President’s historic investments in America – from clean energy projects to floodwater protections – reach communities that need them most. For more information on how Federal agencies are implementing and advancing the Justice40 Initiative, please visit this [website](#). This website also includes information on Federal agency use of the [Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool](#) (CEJST) to identify geographically defined disadvantaged communities, also known as “Justice40 communities,” per [M-23-09](#), *Addendum to the Interim Implementation Guidance for the Justice40 Initiative, M-21-28, on using the Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool*.

59. Single Family Housing Direct Loans

Rural Utilities Service (RUS)

60. Distributed Generation Energy Project Financing
61. Electric Infrastructure Program
62. Empowering Rural America (New ERA) ^{IRA}
63. Energy Efficiency and Conservation Loan Program
64. Energy Resource Conservation Program
65. High Energy Cost Grant
66. Powering Affordable Clean Energy (PACE) ^{IRA}
67. Rural Energy Savings Program
68. Water and Waste Direct Loan
69. Water and Waste Grant

Department-Wide

70. USDA Climate Hubs

Department of Commerce

The Department of Commerce (DOC) has 14 Justice40 covered programs.

Covered programs list for DOC

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

1. Climate Adaptation Partnerships ^{BIL IRA}
2. Climate Resilience Regional Challenge ^{IRA}
3. Coastal Zone Management Habitat Protection and Restoration Bipartisan Infrastructure Law Competition ^{BIL}
4. Fish Passage – Restoring Fish Passage through Barrier Removal Grants ^{BIL IRA}
5. Fish Passage – Restoring Tribal Priority Fish Passage through Barrier Removal Grants ^{BIL IRA}
6. Habitat Restoration – Coastal Habitat Restoration and Resilience Grants for Tribes and Underserved Communities ^{BIL IRA}
7. Habitat Restoration – Transformational Habitat Restoration and Coastal Resilience Grants ^{BIL IRA}
8. National Integrated Heat Health Information System (NIHHIS) – Extreme Heat Risk Initiative: Urban Climate Science for Decision-making and Evaluation of Heat-Health Interventions
9. National Integrated Heat Health Information System (NIHHIS) – Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) FY2024 NIHHIS Funding Opportunity ^{IRA}
10. National Integrated Heat Health Information System (NIHHIS) – Urban Heat Island Mapping
11. Sea Grant College Program – Climate Ready Workforce ^{IRA}
12. Sea Grant College Program – Marine Debris Community Action Coalitions ^{BIL IRA}

Economic Development Administration (EDA)

13. Assistance to Energy Transition Communities

National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)

14. Community Resilience Program

Department of Energy

The Department of Energy (DOE) has 167 Justice40 covered programs.

Covered programs list for DOE

Advanced Research Projects Agency - Energy (ARPA-E)

1. Advanced Research Projects Agency – Energy

Bonneville Power Administration (BPA)

2. American Indian Science and Engineering Society (AISES) Internship Partnership
3. Carbon-Free and Flexible Hydropower and Nuclear Capacity and Energy
4. Energy Efficiency
5. Fish and Wildlife Mitigation Program
6. Power Marketing Administration Transmission Borrowing Authority^{BIL}
7. Public Processes including 7(i) Rate Cases
8. Statutory Mandate for Reliability, Safety, and Security of the Federal Columbia River Power System
9. Tribal Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math (STEM) Grant Program

Federal Energy Management Program (FEMP)

10. FEMP Workforce Training^{BIL}

Joint Office of Energy and Transportation (JO)

11. Charging & Fueling Infrastructure Grants (CFI)^{BIL}
12. National Electric Vehicle Infrastructure (NEVI)^{BIL}

Grid Deployment Office (GDO)

13. Advanced Energy Security Program^{BIL}
14. Civil Nuclear Credit Program^{BIL}
15. Grants to Facilitate the Siting of Interstate Electricity Transmission Lines^{IRA}
16. Hydroelectric Production Incentives^{BIL}
17. Maintaining and Enhancing Hydroelectricity Incentives^{BIL}
18. Preventing Outages and Enhancing the Resilience of the Electric Grid / Hazard Hardening^{BIL}
19. Program Upgrading Our Electric Grid and Ensuring Reliability and Resiliency^{BIL}
20. Hydroelectric Efficiency Improvement Incentives^{BIL}
21. Smart Grid Investment Matching Grant Program^{BIL}
22. Transmission Facilitation Program^{BIL}

- 127. Nuclear Energy Enabling Technologies (NEET)
- 128. Nuclear Energy University Program (NEUP), SBIR/STTR, and Technology Commercialization Fund (TCF)
- 129. Reactor Concepts Research, Development and Demonstration (RD&D)
- 130. Supercritical Transformational Electric Power (STEP)
- 131. University Nuclear Leadership Program (UNLP) – formerly Integrated University Program (IUP)
- 132. Versatile Test Reactor Project (VTR)

National Nuclear Security Administration

- 133. Long-Term Stewardship (LTS)

Office of Science (SC)

- 134. Advanced Scientific Computing Research (ASCR) – MSI Grants
- 135. Basic Energy Sciences (BES) – MSI Grants
- 136. Biological and Environmental Research (BER) – Climate Initiatives at MSIs
- 137. Biological and Environmental Research (BER) – MSI Grants
- 138. Office of Science (SC) – Funding for Accelerated, Inclusive Research (FAIR) Initiative
- 139. Fusion Energy Sciences (FES) – MSI Grants
- 140. Office of Science (SC) – Reaching a New Energy Sciences Workforce (RENEW) Initiative
- 141. Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR)
- 142. Small Business Technology Transfer (STTR)

Office of State and Community Energy Programs (SCEP)

- 143. Building, Training, and Assessment Centers^{BIL}
- 144. Career Skills Training Program^{BIL}
- 145. Communities Local Energy Action Program (Communities LEAP)
- 146. Energy Auditor Training Grant Program^{BIL}
- 147. Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant Program (EECBG)^{BIL}
- 148. Energy Efficiency Materials Pilot Program^{BIL}
- 149. Energy Efficiency Revolving Loan Fund Capitalization Grant Program^{BIL}
- 150. Energy Future Grants
- 151. Enhancement & Innovation (E&I) Grant
- 152. Renew America's Schools^{BIL}
- 153. Home Efficiency Rebates^{IRA}
- 154. Home Electrification and Appliance Rebates^{IRA}
- 155. Local Government Energy Program
- 156. State-Based Home Efficiency Contractor Training Grants^{IRA}
- 157. State Energy Program^{BIL}
- 158. Sustainable Energy Resources for Consumers (SERC) Grants
- 159. Technical Assistance for the Adoption of Building Energy Codes^{IRA}
- 160. Weatherization Assistance Program^{BIL}

Office of Technology Transitions (OTT)

161. Energy Program for Innovation Clusters (EPIC)
162. EnergyTech UP
163. Technology Commercialization Program Internship

Southeastern Power Administration (SEPA)

164. Southeastern Power Administration

Southwestern Power Administration (SWPA)

165. Southwestern Power Administration

Western Area Power Administration (WAPA)

166. Western Area Power Administration
167. Western Area Power Purchase of Power and Transmission Services^{BIL}

Department of Health and Human Services

The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) has 13 Justice40 covered programs

Covered programs list for HHS

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

1. Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) – Office of Community Health and Hazard Assessment (OCHHA)
2. ATSDR – Partnership to Promote Local Efforts to Reduce Environmental Exposure (APPLETREE)
3. ATSDR – Pediatric Environmental Health Specialty Units (PEHSUs)
4. Climate-Ready States & Cities Initiative (CRSCI)
5. Flint Lead Exposure Registry (Flint Registry)

National Institutes of Health

6. National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS) Environmental Career Worker Training Program (ECWTP)

Administration for Children and Families

7. Community Economic Development (CED)
8. Community Services Block Grant (CSBG)
9. Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)^{BIL}
10. Low Income Household Water Assistance Program (LIHWAP)
11. Rural Community Economic Development Program (RCD)

Assistant Secretary for Administration

12. Federal Real Property Assistance Program (FRPAP)

Indian Health Service

13. Sanitation Facilities Construction (SFC) Program^{BIL}