Central Puget Sound Regional Open Space Strategy

Baseline for Open Space ServicesGIS Data Portal

March 27, 2017

Click here to learn more about Data Metrics Development

Goal	Criteria	Criteria Weights	Methodology	Data	Data Source	Influenced by Demographics
AIR						Is the need greater for certain demographics, or not?
	AR01:Carbon Storage	33%	Total ecosystem carbon stock capacity includes functioning above- and below-ground live plant components (such as leaf, branch, stem and root), dead biomass (such as standing dead wood, down woody debris, fine ground litter), and soil organic carbon (in fast, slow and passive pools). Map open space areas that provide highest carbon storage service. This model uses natural breaks to classify the Total Ecosystems Carbon Stock from 3 to 5 increasing in total amount and masks these areas using NLCD open spaces classes.	2010 Total Ecosystem Carbon Stock National Land Cover Dataset	US Geological Survey US Geological Survey	No
	AR02:Air Temperature (Urban Heating)	33%	Urban heat islands are areas that have significantly higher tempratures than surrounding rural areas and are known to have serious human health affects.Open space areas, especially those with trees help to moderate urban heating and should be preserved. Peak air temperatures in tree groves have been found to be at least 9°F (5°C) cooler than surrounding areas. This model identifies urban heat islands with elevated daytime land surface temperature (LST) averaging at least 1.25 degrees Fahrenheit above the mean daily temperature during July and August of 2015.The model results were derived from MODIS/Aqua MYDA2 satellite data, which provides a 1km (0.6 mi) gridded average land surface temperature over 8 day periods derived using a plit-window algorithm. Historical temperature records show that the warmest months in the study area are July and August. Nine consecutive 8-day MODIS LST averages were compiled to create a 2-month average. This broad time span helps to alleviate issues relating to short-term temperature fluctuations and absence of satellite data in specific areas due to cloud cover or other issues. This model uses natural breaks to classify the Urban Heat Islands from 3 to 5 increasing in temperature and masks these areas with greater than 50% canopy cover then weights these areas based on vulnerable populations.	2015 MODIS (Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectro radiometer) MYD11A2 Land Surface Temperature & Emissivity 8-Day L3 Global 1km SINNational NLCD Canopy Cover	USGS Land Process Distributed Active Archive Center (LP DAAC) US Geological Survey	Yes
	AR03:Air Purification	33%	Open space areas with lots of healthy vegetation provide the service of reducing air polution in urban areas and should be preserved. This model uses natural breaks to classify the Community Air Tool indicators from 3 to 5 increasing in overall exposure to air pollution, masks these areas with greater than 50% canopy cover or NLCD open space classes and then weights these areas based on vulnerable populations.	CAT (Community Air Tool) NLCD Canopy Cover	Puget Sound Clear Air Agency US Geological Survey	Yes

Central Puget Sound Regional Open Space Strategy

Baseline for Open Space ServicesGIS Data Portal

March 27, 2017

Click here to learn more about Data Metrics Development

Goal	Criteria	Criteria Weights	Methodology	Data	Data Source	Influenced by Demographics
WATER						
	WT01:Reduction of Loss from Projected 2050 Innundation Areas	16%	Projected sea level rise inundation areas threaten the built environment resulting in econmic impacts. Open space provide a buffer to the effects of inundation and should be preserved. Map projected inundation areas to show need. Weight areas by vulnerable populations. Map existing open space to show where service provided. This model assigns high priority (5) to open space areas with estimated sea level rise of 1 foot and weights these areas based on vulnerable populations from 3 to 5 increasing in vulnerabiity.	2050 Sea Level Rise Inundation Projections National Land Cover Dataset	NOAA Coastal Services Center US Geological Survey	Yes
	WT02:Reduction of Loss from Flooding	16%	Known flooding areas that are currently open spacereduce ecomonic impacts and should be perserved. Projected sea level rise inundation areas threaten the built environment resulting in econmic impacts. Open space provide a buffer to the effects of inundation and should be preserved. This model assigns high priority (5) to open space areas in the 100 year flood plain and medium to high priority (4) to open space areas in the 500 year floodplain. These areas are then weighted based on vulnerable populations from 3 to 5 increasing in vulnerabiity.	2014 Flood Insurance Hazard Zones (where available)	FEMA Map Service Center	Yes
	WT03:Water Quality	16%	Open space areas that provide water filtering or soil stabilization provide a service that should be preserved. Map riparian areas and high erosion soils/steep slopes. Weight by water quality areas - low quality areas need more of the service so higher priority. Map existing open space to show where service provided. This model uses natural breaks to classify open space areas within low quality watersheds with susceptibility to erosion from 3 to 5 decreasing in susceptibility.	Puget Sounds Characterization Project NRCS SSURGO Soils K-Factor Rock Free National Land Cover Dataset	Washington Department of Ecology ESRI SSURGO 2014 US Geological Survey	No
	WT04:Water Storage	16%	Open space areas that contain water storage features (ie. wetlands, lakes, ponds, and stormwater retention ponds) provide a service should be preserved. This model assigns high priority (5) to areas within 30 feet of water bodies and wetlands.	Water Bodies Wetlands	USGS National Hydrography Dataset US Fish and Wildlife Service National Wetland Inventory	No
	WT05:Drinking Water	16%	Natural open space in watersheds provides a service of clean drinking water for humans, plants and animals. This model uses natural breaks to classify open space areas in watersheds with importance to drinking water from 3 to 5 increasing in importance.	Watershed Boundary Dataset Forests to Faucets	USGS National Hydrography Dataset USDA Forest Service	No
	WT06:Moderate Storm Water Runoff	16%	Open space provides a service of reducing storm water runnoff. Preservation of open space in high runnoff areas is top priority Map high runoff areas. Prioritize open space in those areas. This model identifies those areas where there is high potential for runoff and estimates runoff volume for a 1" storm event using the NRCS Curve Number methodology, which considers soil and land use characteristics. Runoff levels were scored based on projected runoff using a natural breaks slice as follows: Greater than or equal to 0.5" = Highest Priority (5) 0..35"- 0.5" = Moderate-High Priority (4) 0 .215" -0.35" = Moderate Priority (3) Less than 0.215" = not scored	National Land Cover Dataset NRCS SSURGO Soils Hydrologic Group Purdue Runoff Curve Number Table	US Geological Survey ESRI SSURGO 2014 Purdue University	No
FOOD						
	FD01:crops	14%	Open space used for large scale production for local and distant consumption and local economic devleopment. This model assigns high priority (5) to agricultural areas and then weights these by vulnerable populations from 3 to 5 increasing in vulnerability.	2015 USDA CropScape 2010 Landuse EJScreen	US Department of Agriculture Washington State Department of Ecology and Department of Revenue Environmental Protection Agency	Yes
	FD02:seafood	14%	Open space service for seafood related to shore access for food gathering and recreational harvesting\fishing. Fisheries habitat related to riparian and shore areas also important This model assigns high priority (5) to areas outside a 15 minute drive time from exisiting fishing access sites and public beaches open for fishing or shellfish harvesting. Areas are then weighted by vulnerable populations from 3 to 5 increasing in vulnerability.	Public Beach Access Points with Shellfishing, Crabbing, or Fishing WDFW Water Acces Sites Statewide Integrated Fish Distribution King County Parks	Washington State Department of Ecology Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife King County	Yes
	FD03: Meat and Game	14%	Map known areas for various production types - dairy, beef, etc. Map range lands, grass lands, wildlife (deer) habitat. This model assigns high priority (5) to open space areas suitable for dairy and beef productions and uses natural breaks to classify open space areas within game management units from 3 to 5 increasing in mule deer harvest numbers.	2010 Landuse National Land Cover Dataset Mule Deer Distribution 2015 USDA CropScape	Washington State Department of Ecology and Department of Revenue US Geological Survey Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife US Department of Agriculture	No

Central Puget Sound Regional Open Space Strategy

Baseline for Open Space ServicesGIS Data Portal

March 27, 2017

Click here to learn more about Data Metrics Development

Goal	Criteria	Criteria Weights	Methodology	Data	Data Source	Influcenced by Demographics
	FD04:urban gardens	14%	Community gardens provide high quality food and other health and recreation benefits. This model assigns high priority (5) to areas outside a half mile walking distance from existing urban gardens. Areas are then weighted by vulnerable populations from 3 to 5 increasing in vulnerability.	Community Gardens (mulitple sources)	Washington State University Extension Office City of Olympia City of Redmond City of Ken King County City of Seattle	Yes
	FD05:foraging	14%	Open space provides foraging oportunities for food, medicinal, and ornamental plants. This model assigns high priority (5) to open space areas that likely provide the highest quality foraging areas.	National Land Cover Dataset	US Geological Survey	No
	FD06:pollination	14%	Open space supports plants known to be associated with bees and other pollinators. This model uses natural breaks to classify open space areas from 3 to 5 based on proximity to pollinator dependent crops.	National Land Cover Dataset 2015 USDA CropScape	US Geological Survey US Department of Agriculture	No
	FD07:genetic resources	14%	Open space provides genetic resevoir for native species. This model assigns high priority (5) to open spaces areas within areas of critical habitat, rare and high quality plants, native grasses, and least cost paths for focal animal species.	Focal Species Critical Habitat Oak Grasses Rare Plants	Washington Wildlife Habitat Connectivity Working Group US Fish and Wildlife Service Washington State Department of Natural Resources Washington State Department of Natural	No

Central Puget Sound Regional Open Space Strategy

Baseline for Open Space ServicesGIS Data Portal

March 27, 2017

Click here to learn more about Data Metrics Development

Goal	Criteria	Criteria Weights	Methodology	Data	Data Source	Influenced by Demographics
MATERIALS						
	MA01: Wood Products	50%	Traditional and urban forests provide wood products for a wide variety of uses. This model assigns high priority (5) to forested areas being managed for wood product production.	2010 Landuse WA DNR Managed Lands Baker Snoqualmie NF Land Resource Management Plan	Washington State Department of Ecology and Department of Revenue Washington State Department of Natural Resources Baker Snoqualmie National Forest	No
	MA02:Minerals	50%	Open space provides for minerals used in manufacturing and construction. This model prioritizes open spaces from 3 to 5 with known mineral production sites and soils that support sand and gravel extraction.	2010 Landuse NRCS SSURGO Soils Rating for Sand Source Dominant Condition	Washington State Department of Ecology and Department of Revenue Esri SSURGO 2014	No
PLAY						
	PL01:Gaps in Children's Access to Parks	25%	The Gaps in Children's Access to Parks model analyzes children's access to existing parks and open space. The analysis incorporates a two-step approach: 1) determines where there are gaps in park availability across the landscape, and constructs a demographic profile to identify gaps with the most urgent need for parkland. 2) incorporates opportunities for parks based on land use and cover characteristics. The two components are combined using a weighted sum computation. Demographic profiles are based on ESRI 2010 block group forecasts to determine park need for percentage of population under the age of 19, population density (people per acre), and low income households (below $40,000). The combined level of park need results takes the three demographic profile results and assigns the following weights: 50% = percentage of population under the age of 19 25% = population density (people per acre) 25% = low income households	Protected Areas Database (PADUS) King County Parks Pierce County Parks	US Geological Survey King County Pierce County	Yes
	PL02: Regional Trail Gap Analysis	25%	Open space provides opportunities for increased recreational trail access.	2015 WA State Trails Database	Washington State Chief Information Office	Yes
	PL03:Water-based recreation opportunities	25%	Water based recreation is important in the Pacific Northwest.Boat, beach, and shore access all important. This model assigns high priority (5) to open spaces areas that provide access to water based recreation.	Water Recreation Access Points (Multiple Sources) Statewide Integrated Fish Distribution National Land Cover Dataset Shoreline Public Access	Mount Baker Snoqualmie National Forest, Washington State Department of Ecology, Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife, Washington State Department of Recreation and Conservation Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife US Geological Survey Washington State Department of Ecology	Yes
	PL04: Wide open space recreation (nature based or passive use)	25%	Open space provides for unstructured recreation. This model uses natural breaks to classify open space areas from 3 to 5 based on contiguous area and proximity to urban areas.	Parks Major Public Lands National Land Cover Dataset	King County, Pierce County Washington State Department of Natural Resources US Geological Survey	No
WORK						
	WK01:timber industry/traditional forest prodcts	25%	Private and public forests managed for timber production provide jobs in private and public sectors including - planning, management, harvest, milling and transporation. This model assigns high priority (5) to forested areas being managed for wood product production.	2010 Landuse WA DNR Managed Lands Baker Snoqualmie NF Land Resource Management Plan	Washington State Department of Ecology and Department of Revenue Washington State Department of Natural Resources Baker Snoqualmie National Forest	No
	WK02:agricultural industry	25%	Large and small scale agriculural production provides jobs related to ag industry services, harvesting, and transport. This model assigns high priority (5) to areas being managed for agricultural production.	2015 USDA CropScape 2010 Landuse	US Department of Agriculture Washington State Department of Ecology and Department of Revenue	No

Central Puget Sound Regional Open Space Strategy

Baseline for Open Space ServicesGIS Data Portal

March 27, 2017

Click here to learn more about Data Metrics Development

Goal	Criteria	Criteria Weights	Methodology	Data	Data Source	Influenced by Demographics
	WK03: tourism	25%	Open space managed as parks and recreation areas creates jobs in tourist and hospitality industries, This model priorities open space areas from 3 to 5 based on their intensity of use.	Parks Major Public Lands Recreation Access Points/Sites Shoreline Public Access Statewide Integrated Fish Distribution National Land Cover Dataset	King County, Pierce County Washington State Department of Natural Resources Mount Baker Snoqualmie National Forest Washington State Department of Ecology Washington State Department of Ecology US Geological Survey	No
	WK04:seafood industry	25%	Open space supports the health and size of seafood industry tied to water quality in streams, rivers, and nearshore. This model uses natural breaks to classify open space areas in watersheds based on water quality from 3 to 5 increasing in quality.	Puget Sound Water Quality Watersheds National Land Cover Dataset	Washington State Department of Ecology US Geological Survey	No

Central Puget Sound Regional Open Space Strategy

Baseline for Open Space ServicesGIS Data Portal
March 27, 2017
Click here to learn more about Data Metrics Development

Goal	Criteria	Criteria Weights	Methodology	Data	Data Source	Influenced by Demographics
ENERGY						
	EN01:hydropower	25%	Open spaces help reduce runoff and preserve base flows in watersheds contributing to hydroelectric power plants. This model prioritizes open spaces areas in watersheds upstream of existing hydroelectric power plants based on hydrologic soils groups and their ability to preserve base flows. High Priority (5) = Hydrologic Group A Moderate to High Priority (4) = Hydrologic Group B Moderate to Low Priority (2) = Hydrologic Group C Low Priority (1) = Hydrologic Group D	National Land Cover Dataset NRCS SSURGO Soils Hydrologic Group	US Geological Survey ESRI SSURGO 2014	No
	EN02:biomass fuel	25%	Open spaces help store biomass. This model prioritizes open space within agricultural and forested areas with high biomass stores from 3 to 5 increasing in biomass capacity.	Forest Biomass 2010 Landuse WA DNR Managed Lands Baker Snoqualimie Long Range Management Plan National Land Cover Dataset 2015 USDA CropScape	USDA Forest Service Washington State Department of Ecology and Department of Revenue Washington Department of Natural Resources Baker Snoqualmie National Forest US Geological Survey US Department of Agriculture	No
	EN03:fuel wood	25%	Forested open spaces provides opportunities for large and small scale fuel. This model assigns high priority (5) to open spaces in areas open to timber harvest with greater than 50% canopy cover.	2010 Landuse WA DNR Managed Lands Baker Snoqualimie Long Range Management Plan Canopy Cover	Washington State Department of Ecology and Department of Revenue Washington Department of Natural Resources Baker Snoqualmie National Forest US Geological Survey	No
	EN04:wind	25%	Open spaces in areas with high wind power potential should be preserved. This model prioritzes open space areas based on NREL 50 meter Wind Power Resources Estimate: High Priority (5) = Class 7 (Superb) Moderate to High Priority (4) = Class 6 (outstanding) =and Class 5 (Excellent) Moderate Priority (3) = Class 4 (Good) Moderate to Low Priority (2) = Class 3 (Fair) and Class 2 (Marginal) Low Priority (1) = Class 1 (Poor)	Wind Power Resources Estimate National Land Cover Dataset	National Renewable Energy Laboratory US Geological Survey	No
Habitat						
	HA01:Wildlife Corridors	33%	Open space provides important wildlife corridors. This model assigns high priority (5) to open spaces areas within two miles of Focal Species Least Cost Paths.	Focal Species Least Cost Paths National Land Cover Dataset	Washington Wildlife Habitat Connectivity Working Group US Geological Survey	No
	HA02:Critical Habitat	33%	Open space supports critical habitat for multiple species. This model assigns high priority (5) to open spaces areas within USFWS Critical Habitat.	USFWS Critical Habitat National Land Cover Dataset	United States Fish and Wildlife Service US Geological Survey	No
	HA03:Bird habitat	33%	Open space supports bird habitat. This model uses natural breaks to classify open spaces areas within all bird habitat from 3 to 5 increasing in the number of species.	WA DFW Habitat Suitability National Land Cover Dataset	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife US Geological Survey	No
TRANSPORT						
	TP01:trails	100%	Open spaces provide opportunities for new trails. This model assigns high priority (5) to open space areas adjacent to waterbodies, canals, ditches, streams, and rivers within a quarter mile fo the city urban growth areas.	Urban Growth Areas NHD Waterbody & Flowline National Land Cover Dataset	Washington State Office of the Chief Information Officer US Geological Survey US Geological Survey	No
DISASTER MITIGATION						
	DM01:landslide	20%	Open spaces can provide a buffer from landslide events. This model assigns high priority (5) to open spaces within areas identified as having high potential for landslides.	Landslides and Landforms Geodatabase National Land Cover Dataset	Washington Department of Natural Resources US Geological Survey	No

Central Puget Sound Regional Open Space Strategy

Baseline for Open Space ServicesGIS Data Portal
March 27, 2017
Click here to learn more about Data Metrics Development

Goal	Criteria	Criteria Weights	Methodology	Data	Data Source	Influenced by Demographics
	DM02:wildfire	20%	Open spaces can provide a buffer from wildfire. This model prioritizes open space within wildfire hazard potential areas: High Priority (5) = High Potential Moderate to High Priority (4) = Moderate Potential	USDA Wildfire Hazard Potential National Land Cover Dataset	US Department of Agriculture US Geological Survey	No
	DM03:tsunami	20%	Open spaces can provide a buffer from tsunami events. This model assigns high priority (5) to open spaces within tsunami inundation areas.	WA DNR Tsunami Inundation National Land Cover Dataset	Washington Department of Natural Resources US Geological Survey	No
	DM04:earthquake	20%	This model uses natural breaks to classify open spaces within earthquake density areas from 3 to 5 increasing in density.	WA DNR Seismogenic Features (Faults and Earthquakes) National Land Cover Dataset	Washington Department of Natural Resources US Geological Survey	No
	DM05:vulcanism	20%	Open spaces can provide a buffer from volcanic events. This model assigns high priority (5) to open spaces within near-volcano hazard features and moderate to high priority (4) to open space areas within lahar areas.	WA DNR Simplified Volcanic Hazards National Land Cover Dataset	Washington Department of Natural Resources US Geological Survey	No
HEALTH (IMPROVING HUMAN HEALTH)						
	HL01:Park equity	50%	The Gaps in Children's Access to Parks model analyzes children's access to existing parks and open space. The analysis incorporates a two-step approach: 1) determines where there are gaps in park availability across the landscape, and constructs a demographic profile to identify gaps with the most urgent need for parkland. 2) incorporates opportunities for parks based on land use and cover characteristics. The two components are combined using a weighted sum computation. Demographic profiles are based on ESRI 2010 block group forecasts to determine park need for percentage of population under the age of 19, population density (people per acre), and low income households (below $40,000). The combined level of park need results takes the three demographic profile results and assigns the following weights: 50% = percentage of population under the age of 19 25% = population density (people per acre) 25% = low income households	Protected Areas Database (PADUS) King County Parks Pierce County Parks	US Geological Survey King County Pierce County	Yes
	HL02: Trail gap	50%	Open space provides opportunities for increased recreational trail access. This models prioritizes gaps in access to trails based on vulnerable populations from 3 to 5 increasing in vulnerability	2015 WA State Trails Database	Washington State Chief Information Office	Yes
SOCIAL VULNERABILITY						
	SV01:OVERALL SOCIAL VULNERABILITY (EJSCREEN)	12%	This model identifies socially vulnerable populations based on the percentage of individuals within a block group who fall within the EJSCREEN supplementary demographic index (minority population, low income, less than high school education, linguistic isolation, under 5 years of age, and over 64 years of age). The source of all six demographic indicators comes from EJSCREEN and the American Community Survey (ACS) five year summary file (2008-2012). The break points for the moderate to high priority classes were as follows: Moderate (3) = 14.1% to 19.9% Moderate to High (4) = 20% to 28.2% High (5) = 28.3% to 45.9%	EJSCREEN	US Environmental Protection Agency	
	SV02:PEOPLE OF COLOR	12%	This model identifies socially vulnerable populations based on the percent of individuals within a block group who list their racial status as a race other than white alone and/or list their ethnicity as Hispanic or Latino. The percentage of individuals identifying as a person of color were broken into 0 to 5 priority classes using a natural breaks slice classification. The break points for the moderate to high priority classes were as follows: Moderate (3) = 27.6% to 42.7% Moderate to High (4) = 42.8% to 62% High (5) = 62.1% to 96.9%	EJSCREEN	US Environmental Protection Agency	
	SV03:LOW-INCOME HOUSEHOLDS	12%	This model identifies socially vulnerable populations based on the percent of households within a block group where the household income is less than or equal to twice the federal "poverty level." The percentage of households with incomes less than or equal to twice the federal "poverty level" were broken into 0 to 5 priority classes using a natural breaks slice classification. The break points for the moderate to high priority classes were as follows: Moderate (3) = 24.3% to 38% Moderate to High (4) = 38.1% to 55.9% High (5) = 56% to 100%	EJSCREEN	US Environmental Protection Agency	
	SV04:LINGUISTIC ISOLATION	12%	This model identifies socially vulnerable populations based on the percent of people in a block group living in linguistically isolated households. A linguistically isolated household is a household in which all members age 14 years and over speak a language other than English and also speak English less than "very well" (have difficulty with English). Block groups with linguistically isolated households were broken into 0 to 5 priority classes using a natural breaks slice classification. The break points for the moderate to high priority classes were as follows: Moderate (3) = 7.3% to 14.1% Moderate to High (4) = 14.2% to 25.1% High (5) = 25.2% to 57.3%	EJSCREEN	US Environmental Protection Agency	

Central Puget Sound Regional Open Space Strategy

Baseline for Open Space ServicesGIS Data Portal

March 27, 2017

Click here to learn more about Data Metrics Development

Goal	Criteria	Criteria Weights	Methodology	Data	Data Source	Influenced by Demographics
	SV05:LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL DEGREE	12%	This model identifies socially vulnerable populations based on the percent of people age 25 and older in a block group that do not have a high school diploma. Block groups with populations without a high school degree were broken into 0 to 5 priority classes using a natural breaks slice classification. The break points for the moderate to high priority classes were as follows: Moderate (3) = 10.5% to 18.2% Moderate to High (4) = 18.3% to 28.7% High (5) = 28.8% to 51.4%	EJSCREEN	US Environmental Protection Agency	
	SV06: POPULATION UNDER 5	12%	This model identifies socially vulnerable populations based on the percent of people in a block group under the age of 5. Block groups with individuals under the age of 5 were broken into 0 to 5 priority classes using a natural breaks slice classification. The break points for the moderate to high priority classes were as follows: Moderate (3) = 5.8% to 8.9% Moderate to High (4) = 9% to 13.3% High (5) = 13.4% to 33.2%	EJSCREEN	US Environmental Protection Agency	
	SV07: POPULATION OVER 64	12%	This model identifies socially vulnerable populations based on the percent of people in a block group over the age of 64. Block groups with individuals over age 64 were broken into 0 to 5 priority classes using a natural breaks slice classification. The break points for the moderate to high priority classes were as follows: Moderate (3) = 13.1% to 20.9% Moderate to High (4) = 21% to 33.8% High (5) = 33.9% to 89.9%	EJSCREEN	US Environmental Protection Agency	
	SV08: UNEMPLOYMENT	12%	This model identifies socially vulnerable populations based on the percent of people in a block group over the age of 64. Block groups with individuals over age 64 were broken into 0 to 5 priority classes using a natural breaks slice classification. The break points for the moderate to high priority classes were as follows: Moderate (3) = 13.1% to 20.9% Moderate to High (4) = 21% to 33.8% High (5) = 33.9% to 89.9%	EJSCREEN	US Environmental Protection Agency	