| STATUS | STATE | REGION | COMPONENTS | YEAR ENACTED |
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| Not Enacted | Alabama<br>Cumulative impact assessments determine the health and environmental impacts of renewing or granting a permit for certain pollution-generating facilities in environmental justice communities. Increased pollution burdens in communities may result in the permit application being denied. | Southeast | | |
| Not Enacted | Alaska<br>Cumulative impact assessments determine the health and environmental impacts of renewing or granting a permit for certain pollution-generating facilities in environmental justice communities. Increased pollution burdens in communities may result in the permit application being denied. | West | | |
| Not Enacted | Arizona<br>Cumulative impact assessments determine the health and environmental impacts of renewing or granting a permit for certain pollution-generating facilities in environmental justice communities. Increased pollution burdens in communities may result in the permit application being denied. | Southwest | | |
| Not Enacted | Arkansas<br>Cumulative impact assessments determine the health and environmental impacts of renewing or granting a permit for certain pollution-generating facilities in environmental justice communities. Increased pollution burdens in communities may result in the permit application being denied. | Southeast | | |

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| Not Enacted | California<br>Cumulative impact assessments determine the health and environmental impacts of renewing or granting a permit for certain pollution-generating facilities in environmental justice communities. Increased pollution burdens in communities may result in the permit application being denied. | West | | |
| Enacted | Colorado<br>Oil and gas operators are required to perform a cumulative impacts analysis with each new permit application.<br>Establishing Policies<br>• 2 CCR 404-1 (2024) | West | | 2024 |
| Enacted | Connecticut<br>Allows the state to deny or impose specific conditions on permits for new construction and operation of proposed industrial facilities based on a determination that cumulative environmental or public health stressors on EJ communities near the proposed facility are higher than other communities in the state.<br>Establishing Policies<br>• SB 1147 (2023) | Northeast | | 2023 |
| Not Enacted | Delaware<br>Cumulative impact assessments determine the health and environmental impacts of renewing or granting a permit for certain pollution-generating facilities in environmental justice communities. Increased pollution burdens in communities may result in the permit application being denied. | Southeast | | |

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| Not Enacted | Florida<br>Cumulative impact assessments determine the health and environmental impacts of renewing or granting a permit for certain pollution-generating facilities in environmental justice communities. Increased pollution burdens in communities may result in the permit application being denied. | Southeast | | |
| Not Enacted | Georgia<br>Cumulative impact assessments determine the health and environmental impacts of renewing or granting a permit for certain pollution-generating facilities in environmental justice communities. Increased pollution burdens in communities may result in the permit application being denied. | Southeast | | |
| Not Enacted | Hawai‘i<br>Cumulative impact assessments determine the health and environmental impacts of renewing or granting a permit for certain pollution-generating facilities in environmental justice communities. Increased pollution burdens in communities may result in the permit application being denied. | West | | |
| Not Enacted | Idaho<br>Cumulative impact assessments determine the health and environmental impacts of renewing or granting a permit for certain pollution-generating facilities in environmental justice communities. Increased pollution burdens in communities may result in the permit application being denied. | West | | |

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| Not Enacted | Illinois<br>Cumulative impact assessments determine the health and environmental impacts of renewing or granting a permit for certain pollution-generating facilities in environmental justice communities. Increased pollution burdens in communities may result in the permit application being denied. | Midwest | | |
| Not Enacted | Indiana<br>Cumulative impact assessments determine the health and environmental impacts of renewing or granting a permit for certain pollution-generating facilities in environmental justice communities. Increased pollution burdens in communities may result in the permit application being denied. | Midwest | | |
| Not Enacted | Iowa<br>Cumulative impact assessments determine the health and environmental impacts of renewing or granting a permit for certain pollution-generating facilities in environmental justice communities. Increased pollution burdens in communities may result in the permit application being denied. | Midwest | | |
| Not Enacted | Kansas<br>Cumulative impact assessments determine the health and environmental impacts of renewing or granting a permit for certain pollution-generating facilities in environmental justice communities. Increased pollution burdens in communities may result in the permit application being denied. | Midwest | | |

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| Not Enacted | Kentucky<br>Cumulative impact assessments determine the health and environmental impacts of renewing or granting a permit for certain pollution-generating facilities in environmental justice communities. Increased pollution burdens in communities may result in the permit application being denied. | Southeast | | |
| Not Enacted | Louisiana<br>Cumulative impact assessments determine the health and environmental impacts of renewing or granting a permit for certain pollution-generating facilities in environmental justice communities. Increased pollution burdens in communities may result in the permit application being denied. | Southeast | | |
| Not Enacted | Maine<br>Cumulative impact assessments determine the health and environmental impacts of renewing or granting a permit for certain pollution-generating facilities in environmental justice communities. Increased pollution burdens in communities may result in the permit application being denied. | Northeast | | |
| Not Enacted | Maryland<br>Cumulative impact assessments determine the health and environmental impacts of renewing or granting a permit for certain pollution-generating facilities in environmental justice communities. Increased pollution burdens in communities may result in the permit application being denied. | Southeast | | |

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| Enacted | Massachusetts<br>Requires certain facilities seeking air emissions permits in or near communities with EJ populations to conduct a cumulative impact analysis that includes meaningful public involvement of EJ populations. S.2067 requires a cumulative impact analysis for all large renewable and clean energy projects.<br>Establishing Policies<br>• 310 CMR 7.02(14) (2024)<br>• S.2967 (2024) | Northeast | | 2024 |
| Not Enacted | Michigan<br>Cumulative impact assessments determine the health and environmental impacts of renewing or granting a permit for certain pollution-generating facilities in environmental justice communities. Increased pollution burdens in communities may result in the permit application being denied. | Midwest | | |
| Enacted | Minnesota<br>Requires the MPCA to complete a cumulative impact analysis of EJ areas when issuing a permit.<br>Establishing Policies<br>• HF 2310 (2023) | Midwest | | 2023 |
| Not Enacted | Mississippi<br>Cumulative impact assessments determine the health and environmental impacts of renewing or granting a permit for certain pollution-generating facilities in environmental justice communities. Increased pollution burdens in communities may result in the permit application being denied. | Southeast | | |

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| Not Enacted | Missouri<br>Cumulative impact assessments determine the health and environmental impacts of renewing or granting a permit for certain pollution-generating facilities in environmental justice communities. Increased pollution burdens in communities may result in the permit application being denied. | Midwest | | |
| Not Enacted | Montana<br>Cumulative impact assessments determine the health and environmental impacts of renewing or granting a permit for certain pollution-generating facilities in environmental justice communities. Increased pollution burdens in communities may result in the permit application being denied. | West | | |
| Not Enacted | Nebraska<br>Cumulative impact assessments determine the health and environmental impacts of renewing or granting a permit for certain pollution-generating facilities in environmental justice communities. Increased pollution burdens in communities may result in the permit application being denied. | Midwest | | |
| Not Enacted | Nevada<br>Cumulative impact assessments determine the health and environmental impacts of renewing or granting a permit for certain pollution-generating facilities in environmental justice communities. Increased pollution burdens in communities may result in the permit application being denied. | West | | |

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| Not Enacted | New Hampshire<br><br>Cumulative impact assessments determine the health and environmental impacts of renewing or granting a permit for certain pollution-generating facilities in environmental justice communities. Increased pollution burdens in communities may result in the permit application being denied. | Northeast | | |
| Enacted | New Jersey<br><br>Requires that, when proposing to locate certain pollution-generating facilities in an overburdened community, an applicant must prepare an EJ impact statement and engage directly with members of their proposed host community by hosting a public hearing; permit applicants must avoid and minimize such stressors, including through the use of added pollution control technology.<br><br>Establishing Policies<br><br>• S232 (2020)<br>• N.J.A.C. 7:1C (2023)<br>• Environmental Justice Law | Northeast | | 2020 |
| Not Enacted | New Mexico<br><br>Cumulative impact assessments determine the health and environmental impacts of renewing or granting a permit for certain pollution-generating facilities in environmental justice communities. Increased pollution burdens in communities may result in the permit application being denied. | Southwest | | |

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| Enacted | New York<br>Requires an analysis of cumulative impacts on disadvantaged communities before a permit is approved or renewed, through an amendment to the New York State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA).<br>Establishing Policies<br>• S8830 (2022) | Northeast | | 2022 |
| Not Enacted | North Carolina<br>Cumulative impact assessments determine the health and environmental impacts of renewing or granting a permit for certain pollution-generating facilities in environmental justice communities. Increased pollution burdens in communities may result in the permit application being denied. | Southeast | | |
| Not Enacted | North Dakota<br>Cumulative impact assessments determine the health and environmental impacts of renewing or granting a permit for certain pollution-generating facilities in environmental justice communities. Increased pollution burdens in communities may result in the permit application being denied. | Midwest | | |
| Not Enacted | Ohio<br>Cumulative impact assessments determine the health and environmental impacts of renewing or granting a permit for certain pollution-generating facilities in environmental justice communities. Increased pollution burdens in communities may result in the permit application being denied. | Midwest | | |

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| Not Enacted | Oklahoma<br>Cumulative impact assessments determine the health and environmental impacts of renewing or granting a permit for certain pollution-generating facilities in environmental justice communities. Increased pollution burdens in communities may result in the permit application being denied. | Southwest | | |
| Not Enacted | Oregon<br>Cumulative impact assessments determine the health and environmental impacts of renewing or granting a permit for certain pollution-generating facilities in environmental justice communities. Increased pollution burdens in communities may result in the permit application being denied. | West | | |
| Not Enacted | Pennsylvania<br>Cumulative impact assessments determine the health and environmental impacts of renewing or granting a permit for certain pollution-generating facilities in environmental justice communities. Increased pollution burdens in communities may result in the permit application being denied. | Northeast | | |
| Not Enacted | Rhode Island<br>Cumulative impact assessments determine the health and environmental impacts of renewing or granting a permit for certain pollution-generating facilities in environmental justice communities. Increased pollution burdens in communities may result in the permit application being denied. | Northeast | | |

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| Not Enacted | South Carolina<br>Cumulative impact assessments determine the health and environmental impacts of renewing or granting a permit for certain pollution-generating facilities in environmental justice communities. Increased pollution burdens in communities may result in the permit application being denied. | Southeast | | |
| Not Enacted | South Dakota<br>Cumulative impact assessments determine the health and environmental impacts of renewing or granting a permit for certain pollution-generating facilities in environmental justice communities. Increased pollution burdens in communities may result in the permit application being denied. | Midwest | | |
| Not Enacted | Tennessee<br>Cumulative impact assessments determine the health and environmental impacts of renewing or granting a permit for certain pollution-generating facilities in environmental justice communities. Increased pollution burdens in communities may result in the permit application being denied. | Southeast | | |
| Not Enacted | Texas<br>Cumulative impact assessments determine the health and environmental impacts of renewing or granting a permit for certain pollution-generating facilities in environmental justice communities. Increased pollution burdens in communities may result in the permit application being denied. | Southwest | | |

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| Not Enacted | Utah<br>Cumulative impact assessments determine the health and environmental impacts of renewing or granting a permit for certain pollution-generating facilities in environmental justice communities. Increased pollution burdens in communities may result in the permit application being denied. | West | | |
| Not Enacted | Vermont<br>Cumulative impact assessments determine the health and environmental impacts of renewing or granting a permit for certain pollution-generating facilities in environmental justice communities. Increased pollution burdens in communities may result in the permit application being denied. | Northeast | | |
| Not Enacted | Virginia<br>Cumulative impact assessments determine the health and environmental impacts of renewing or granting a permit for certain pollution-generating facilities in environmental justice communities. Increased pollution burdens in communities may result in the permit application being denied. | Southeast | | |
| Not Enacted | Washington<br>Cumulative impact assessments determine the health and environmental impacts of renewing or granting a permit for certain pollution-generating facilities in environmental justice communities. Increased pollution burdens in communities may result in the permit application being denied. | West | | |

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| Not Enacted | West Virginia<br>Cumulative impact assessments determine the health and environmental impacts of renewing or granting a permit for certain pollution-generating facilities in environmental justice communities. Increased pollution burdens in communities may result in the permit application being denied. | Southeast | | |
| Not Enacted | Wisconsin<br>Cumulative impact assessments determine the health and environmental impacts of renewing or granting a permit for certain pollution-generating facilities in environmental justice communities. Increased pollution burdens in communities may result in the permit application being denied. | Midwest | | |

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| Enacted | Wyoming<br><br>For certain industrial facilities, the Wyoming Industrial Siting Council must find that the granting of a waiver will not result in a significant detriment to, or significant impairment of, the environment or the social and economic condition of present or expected inhabitants. If applicable, the Council may consider direct or cumulative impacts not within the area of jurisdiction of another regulatory agency in this state.<br><br>“Cumulative impacts” are defined as the combined impacts upon the environment or the social or economic conditions resulting from construction and operation of the proposed industrial facility and from construction and operation of other on-going or proposed developments in the area of site influence. Proposed developments to be considered in cumulative impacts include those facilities which have public information available, or are actively permitting.<br><br>Establishing Policies<br><br>• Wyoming Industrial Development Information and Siting Act (1975) | West | | 1975 |