

Data Dictionary

Agency	Data Name	Why should we use it?	Program Main Page (if applicable)
City of Chicago	Chicago TIF	Tax Increment Financing (TIF) district boundaries in Chicago. Tax Increment Financing (TIF) is a special funding tool used by the City of Chicago to promote public and private investment across the city. Funds are used to build and repair roads and infrastructure, clean polluted land and put vacant properties back to productive use, usually in conjunction with private development projects. Funds are generated by growth in the Equalized Assessed Valuation (EAV) of properties within a designated district over a 23-year period.	https://data.cityofchicago.org/Community-Economic-Development/Boundaries-Tax-Increment-Financing-Districts/#5x-7zlk
City of Chicago	Chicago Zoning	The City of Chicago Zoning file includes base zoning districts for the City, as well as updates about parcels that were re-zoned, including the case number and other details.	https://data.cityofchicago.org/Community-Economic-Development/Boundaries-Zoning-Districts-current-7cve-jgjb
South Suburban Mayors and Managers Association	Cook County Zoning Files	Provides data for zoning districts in small incorporated municipalities in South Suburban Cook County	n/a (files received via email)
Cook County	Cook TIF	Tax Increment Financing is a prominent local economic development tool that typically allows counties and/or municipalities to leverage potential property tax increases to finance projects in "blighted" areas.	https://datacatalog.cookcountyl.gov/GIS-Maps/ccgisdata-Tax-Increment-Financing-TIF-Districts-20/5dun-xnjs
EPA Facility Registry Service	EPA FRS Facilities State Single File CSV download	From data dictionary: "The state download data files contain facility data extracted from the Facility Registry System (FRS) in a format easy to import into a database or spreadsheet. The FRS is a centrally managed database developed by EPA's Office of Information Collection in the Office of Environmental Information (OEI). It provides Internet access to a single source of comprehensive information about facilities, sites or places subject to environmental regulations or of environmental interest. The FRS contains accurate and authoritative facility identification records which are subjected to rigorous verification and data management quality assurance procedures. The FRS has over 2.5 million unique facility records linking over 3.5 million program interests, including data from over 30 national environmental data systems and over 45 state systems."	https://www.epa.gov/frs
Small Business Administration	HUBZones	From SBA: "The government limits competition for certain contracts to businesses in historically underutilized business zones. It also gives preferential consideration to those businesses in full and open competition. Joining the HUBZone program makes your business eligible to compete for the program's set-aside contracts. HUBZone-certified businesses also get a 10 percent price evaluation preference in full and open contract competitions. HUBZone-certified businesses can still compete for contract awards under other socio-economic programs they qualify for."	https://www.sba.gov/federal-contracting/contracting-assistance-programs/hubzone-program
NIRPC	Indiana TIF	Tax Increment Financing is a prominent local economic development tool that typically allows counties and/or municipalities to leverage potential property tax increases to finance projects in "blighted" areas.	n/a (files received via email)
Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning	Land Use Database	This database includes comprehensive land use for the CMAP Chicago region.	https://datahub.cmap.illinois.gov/group/land-use-inventories
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	Landfill Methane Outreach Program: Project and Landfill Data by State	Source: "LMOP tracks key data for landfill gas (LFG) energy projects and municipal solid waste (MSW) landfills in the United States. The LMOP Landfill and Landfill Gas Energy Database (LMOP Database) contains information about projects in various stages such as planning, under-construction, operational and shutdown, and is also a data repository for more than 2,500 MSW landfills."	n.a. (Same as download)
Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security	National Flood Hazard Layer (NFHL)	The NFHL provides "effective flood hazard information and supporting data used to develop the information. The primary flood hazard classification is indicated in the Flood Hazard Zones layer." The data include information about rivers, Flood Insurance Rate Map, Flood Control Structures, and other related information to flood hazards.	https://hazards.fema.gov/femaportal/wps/portal/NFHLWMS
National Weather Service	National Weather Service Data in Shapefile Format	See "Additional Info": Data include "Soil Moisture", "Precipitation", "Runoff", "Evaporation", and even "Temperature" which may provide valuable information about the land in the Calumet Region. For example, one potential application of this information would be to help assist in determining whether a parcel is best suited for "economic development" or "environmental development".	https://www.weather.gov/gis/NWS_Shapefile
Department of Treasury / Internal Revenue Service	Opportunity Zones & New Market Tax Credits ("Opportunity Areas")	On NMTC: "Historically, low-income communities experience a lack of investment, as evidenced by vacant commercial properties, outdated manufacturing facilities, and inadequate access to education and healthcare service providers. The New Market Tax Credit Program (NMTC Program) aims to break this cycle of disinvestment by attracting the private investment necessary to reinvigorate struggling local economies." Using Opportunity Area Census Tracts will allow people to see where potential Opportunity Zone tax benefits and potential New Market Tax Credit benefits may be applied. According to Dept. Treasury and IRS, the same section of U.S. Code defines Opportunity Areas for NMTC and OZs.	Opportunity Zones: https://www.irs.gov/newsroom/opportunity-zones-frequently-asked-questions NMTC: https://www.cdfifund.gov/programs-training/Programs/new-markets-tax-credit/Pages/default.aspx
United States Geological Survey (USGS)	Protected Areas Database of the United States (PAD-US)	The USGS Protected Areas Database of the United States (PAD-US) is the nation's inventory of protected areas, including public land and voluntarily provided private protected areas, identified as an A-16 National Geospatial Data Asset in the Cadastre Theme (https://communities.geoplatform.gov/ngda-cadastre/). The PAD-US is an ongoing project with several published versions of a spatial database including areas dedicated to the preservation of biological diversity, and other natural (including extraction), recreational, or cultural uses, managed for these purposes through legal or other effective means. The database was originally designed to support biodiversity assessments; however, its scope expanded in recent years to include all public and nonprofit lands and waters. Most are public lands owned in fee; however, long-term easements, leases, agreements, Congressional (e.g. 'Wilderness Area'), Executive (e.g. 'National Monument'), and administrative designations (e.g. 'Area of Critical Environmental Concern') documented in agency management plans are also included. The PAD-US strives to be a complete inventory of public land and other protected areas, compiling "best available" data provided by managing agencies and organizations.	https://www.usgs.gov/core-science-systems/science-analytics-and-synthesis/gap/science/pad-us-data-overview?qt-science_center_objects=4#qt-science_center_objects
CDC; Department of Health and Human Services	Social Vulnerability Index (SVI)	From the source: "Social vulnerability refers to the resilience of communities when confronted by external stresses on human health, stresses such as natural or human-caused disasters, or disease outbreaks. Reducing social vulnerability can decrease both human suffering and economic loss. CDC's Social Vulnerability Index uses 15 U.S. census variables at tract level to help local officials identify communities that may need support in preparing for hazards; or recovering from disaster."	https://svi.cdc.gov/
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce	Superfund Sites	From the introduction: "This layer represents active Superfund Sites published by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). These data were extracted from the Superfund Enterprise Management System. In 1980, Congress passed the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA or Superfund) to address the dangers of abandoned or uncontrolled hazardous waste dumps by developing a nationwide program for: emergency response; information gathering and analysis; liability for responsible parties; and site cleanup. CERCLA also creates a Trust Fund (or 'Superfund') to finance emergency responses and cleanups. EPA's Superfund program has helped protect human health and the environment by managing the cleanup of the nation's worst hazardous waste sites and responding to local and nationally significant environmental emergencies."	https://data.noaa.gov/dataset/dataset/superfund-sites
U.S. Census Bureau	TIGER shapefiles	These shapefiles provide water, roads, and related geographic features	https://www.census.gov/geographies/maoqng-files/time-series/geo/tiger-line-file.html