



Clean Energy Equity Examples

Equity or policy structure	Enabling statute (or policy) & relevant language	Governing Agency	Description
Equity Advisory, Oversight and Working Groups			
Climate Justice Working Group	S 6599: Climate Leadership and Protection Act	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation	<p>The Climate Justice Working Group is comprised of representatives from Environmental Justice communities statewide, including three members from New York City communities, three members from rural communities, and three members from urban communities in upstate New York, as well as representatives from the State Departments of Environmental Conservation, Health, Labor, and NYSERDA. The Working Group will help the Climate Action Council develop plans to invest or direct resources in a manner designed to ensure that disadvantaged communities receive at least 35 percent, with the goal of 40 percent, of overall benefits of spending on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean energy and energy efficiency programs • Projects or investments in the areas of housing, workforce development, pollution reduction, low-income energy assistance, energy, transportation, and economic development
Disadvantaged Communities Advisory Group	SB 350: Clean Energy and Pollution Reduction Act	California Energy Commission	<p>Pursuant to SB 350 (2015) and codified in Public Resources Code Section 400, the CPUC and the California Energy Commission established a "...disadvantaged community advisory group consisting of representatives from disadvantaged communities. The group shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify priority programs or subject areas which impact disadvantaged communities • Advise on potential benefits and impacts related to design and implementation of Clean Energy programs • Advise on measuring program effectiveness



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<p><u>Office of Clean Energy Equity</u></p>	<p><u>S2484: New Jersey Clean Energy Equity Act</u></p>	<p>New Jersey Board of Public Utilities</p>	<p>1. a. There is established in the Board of Public Utilities an Office of Clean Energy Equity. The office shall oversee the equitable deployment of clean energy and energy efficiency programs and technologies in overburdened communities, and the equitable provision of the tangible benefits of clean energy and increased energy efficiency at the household and community level, including clean energy asset ownership, energy cost savings, and employment and economic opportunities, to overburdened communities.</p>
<p><u>Portland Clean Energy Fund Committee</u></p>	<p>Fund originated from <u>Ballot Measure 26-201</u> <u>Portland City Code, Chapter 7.07</u></p>	<p>City of Portland, Oregon</p>	<p>A nine-person grant committee patterned after the successful Portland Children's Levy will decide on which projects get funded and assure accountability. Members of the committee will be required to have extensive experience in the fields pertaining to the Initiative and represent the economic and racial diversity of those most impacted by the effects of climate change. The Portland Clean Energy Fund grant program includes a nine-member Grant Committee responsible for:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Carefully reading and evaluating applications for grants from the Portland Clean Energy Fund. 2. Making recommendations to Portland City Council on which applications should receive a grant. 3. Ensuring that the Fund is achieving its goals of creating clean energy and living-wage jobs.
<p>Equity Frameworks</p>			
<p><u>Equity Framework</u></p>	<p><u>Summary of Equity Framework</u></p>	<p>California Energy Commission, California Public Utilities Commission, and broader scope</p>	<p>The Equity Framework can be applied across all climate related policies, bills, proceedings, requests for proposals, etc. to ensure that equity is front and center when considering any climate investment/intervention in the State</p>



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<p><u>Framework for Equity in New Mobility</u></p>	<p><u>Framework</u></p>	<p>TransForm CA</p>	<p>TransForm works toward a future where the needs of vulnerable populations with limited mobility (low-income, people of color, the disability community, seniors, and youth) are central in transportation planning. It provides a framework for evaluating the social equity impacts of new mobility projects and programs, and several recommendations to ensure new mobility does more good than harm. The framework below is a starting place that can be tailored to meet the needs of communities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased access to opportunity • Affordable options • More healthy and safe communities • Reduce income inequality and underemployment
<p><u>Solar Equity Framework</u></p>	<p><u>Case 19-E-0735: Order Extending and Expanding Solar Incentives</u></p>	<p>New York State Energy Research and Development Authority</p>	<p>Major components of the Framework include: (1) continued support of community organizations, local governments, housing providers, and other entities to advance solar initiatives; (2) continued support for a no-cost (or guaranteed savings) community solar option for LMI households; (3) new targeted intervention and support to make the community solar market more broadly accessible; (4) incentive adders for rooftop projects sited on regulated affordable housing properties and to LMI homeowners; (5) incentive adders for projects that pair solar and energy storage and provide resiliency or financial benefits to LMI customers and affordable housing; and (6) incentive adders and technical support to solar deployments that can support the reduction of local pollutants from fossil fuel peaking units.</p>
<p>Equity Budgets</p>			
<p><u>SGIP Equity Budget</u></p>	<p><u>Rulemaking 12-11-005</u></p>	<p>California Public Utilities Commission</p>	<p>This program within the Self-Generation Incentive Program (SGIP) provides lucrative incentives for energy storage projects for low-income customers. The incentive levels for qualified Equity Budget projects: \$850/kWh. Eligibility criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single-family households: “income is less than 80% of Area Median Income and house has an affordable housing



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			<p>designation subject to a resale restriction or an equity sharing agreement.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multifamily housing: “located in a Disadvantaged Community (DAC) or at least 80% of the households have incomes at or below 60% of the area median income.” Also, properties approved in the Solar on Multifamily Affordable Housing (SOMAH) program or the Multifamily Affordable Solar Housing (MASH) program are eligible. • Non-residential customers: “located in a Disadvantaged Community (DAC) or low-income community, which is defined as a census tract with median household income below 80% of statewide median income.” This can include a government agency, educational institution, non-profit organization, or small business.
<p><u>SGIP Equity Resiliency Budget</u></p>	<p><u>Rulemaking 12-11-005</u></p>	<p>California Public Utilities Commission</p>	<p>This program within the SGIP provides incentives for projects that provide resiliency benefits to customers or communities facing risks of wildfire (Resiliency Budget) in the state. The incentive level is \$1000/kWh. The CPUC explicitly stated in their final decision that the intention was to set the incentive “level likely to fully or nearly fully subsidize the installation of a storage system”. The initial Equity Resiliency budget will be set at \$100 million, which may increase further with the implementation of SB 700. The initial distribution of the budget by utility territory will be set at: \$44m for PG&E, \$34 million for SCE, \$13 million for SDG&E, and \$9 million for SoCalGas.</p> <p>Eligibility criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residential customers: “the Commission should define residential customers with critical resiliency needs as customers that: (a) are located in a Tier 3 or Tier 2 HFTD; and, (b) are one of the following: (i) eligible for the equity budget; (ii) a medical baseline customer; or (iii) a customer that has notified their utility of serious illness or condition that could become life-threatening if electricity is disconnected.” • Non-residential customers: “the Commission should define non-residential customers as having critical resiliency needs if they are located in a Tier 2 or Tier 3 HFTD and provide critical facilities or infrastructure as defined in this decision for a



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			<p>community that is located in a Tier 2 or Tier 3 HFTD and eligible for the equity budget.” Page 117 of the CPUC decision lists the specific types of non-residential critical resiliency needs customers that qualify.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residential and non-residential customers who have experienced, and been affected by two or more Public Power Safety Shutoffs (PSPS).
Equity Language			
AB32	AB 32	Governor of California	<p>This bill requires the state board to form an Environmental Justice Advisory Committee composed of three members from communities with the most significant exposure to air pollution. The committee will assist in developing a plan to address air pollution and conduct workshops in communities with high exposure to pollutants to allow them an opportunity to comment on proposed plans.</p>
American Clean Energy and Security Act of 2009	American Clean Energy and Security Act of 2009	Federal	<p>This act authorizes the Secretary to make grants for projects and businesses that will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve energy efficiency, • Identify & develop alternative, renewable and distributed energy supplies, • Provide technical assistance and job opportunities for low-income residents, and • Increase energy conservation in low income communities. <p>It also requires the Secretary of HUD to make grants for nonprofit organizations that educate and advise community development organizations in energy efficiency and renewables and implement energy efficiency in developments in low income communities.</p>



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<p><u>Clean Power Plan</u></p>	<p>Adopted under <u>Clean Air Act</u></p>	<p>US Environmental Protection Agency</p>	<p>A plan that establishes a program that rewards investment in renewable energy/energy efficiency in low income communities with Emission Reduction Credits (ERCs) for the state. The plan requires states to demonstrate how they are including all community stakeholders, including those from the low income community, minorities, and indigenous populations. The EPA is also recommending states to incorporate other state approaches in involving low income communities in investments and benefits of renewable energy. EPA is also encouraging states to perform economic analysis to develop strategies to provide employment assistance and mobilize training resources to ensure workers are able to attain job opportunities.</p>
<p><u>HB 2242</u></p>	<p><u>HB 2242</u></p>	<p>Oregon Public Utilities Commission</p>	<p>This bill (passed, but not signed by Governor in 2019 session) intended to increase participation of underrepresented ratepayers and alleviate energy burden in low-income households. The bill proposed to create rate structures/programs to reduce energy burden, provide funding for community organizations to participate in regulatory proceedings, and creation of a Low-Income and Environmental Justice Office at the Oregon PUC. *Did not pass*</p>
<p><u>SB 535</u></p>	<p><u>SB 535</u></p>	<p>Governor of California</p>	<p>This bill is intended to continue implementation of AB 32 by directing resources to disadvantaged communities. Requires EPA to identify communities based on disproportionate effects of pollution and high concentrations of low income, high unemployment, and low levels of educational attainment. The investment plan should allocate 25% of funds to projects that will benefit these communities and 10% of funds to projects within the communities. The funding guidelines should maximize benefits for disadvantaged communities.</p>

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