

Metrics Meeting
 June 19, 2009

Summary of Energy notes:

Wendy presented some starting points of energy-related programs:

Programs benefitting individuals	State programs	Business programs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weatherization • Green jobs • Energy-star appliance credits/rebates • Plug-in vehicle tax credits • Home energy efficiency tax credits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State energy programs • Brownfield clean-up programs • Energy block grant programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production tax credit (PTC) • Federal investment tax credit (ITC) • Grants in lieu • Dept of Energy loan guarantee • R&D • Small business assistance (ex. Tax code regarding depreciation) • Coal sequestration programming

Notes that emerged: where does coal fit in? Some programs are not necessarily targeted to energy (such as depreciation and cost recovery for small businesses)

- Many programs seem related to jobs – how do you exert equity considerations into distribution and creation of jobs? Are there ways that we can increase opportunities for individuals? Some of the programs that benefit individuals are more stratified based on income.
- It is unclear what the climate change policy implications for households will be, especially low- and moderate-income households. The households approach is a departure from an individual approach.
- Each community is different and when it comes to suffering environmental racism, the needs of each community are unique and the metrics for green jobs need to take this into account. Ideally, communities would come together to create individual metrics that could form the basis for something like a community benefits agreement.
- There seems to be confusion between targets and standards.
- There is an enforcement question and contract question. These types of agreements between private developers and communities are ones that get subsidies from local governments and with recovery money, it's not clear who represents the parties in the agreement – does the federal government get involved? How do you incorporate a clawback provision if non-performance becomes an issue? As policies are created, it needs to be clear what level (local, state, federal) they exist because that will inform jurisdiction and enforcement.
- Jeff mentioned that the Department of Labor has suggested that they will release a solicitation for grants that puts out five streams of money to state energy partnerships: pathways out of poverty, capacity building for grantees, workforce investment boards, and then four applicant

pools for national labor, community and faith-based, national groups with state/local networks, and state/local entities (with a second pool of money in each of those categories). These programs, such as pathways, will have metrics such as wage rates, job training, etc. Hopefully over time, placement, job tenure, and credentials will also begin to count. There are no specifics about race quiet yet but these specifically target low-income and underserved communities.

- The rapid scale-up of projects will present a challenge. There is more money in the system, more people who qualify for programs, and it is unclear how these programs should be regulated.
- Aggregation of demand continues to matter – for projects that are house-by-house, that’s not enough for companies that are unionized. If there is a way to pool data, then it becomes a block-by-block or city-by-city approach.
- Davis-Bacon will affect how nonprofits, community action agencies, and contractors interpret the requirements for a program that will jump from \$225M to \$5B.
- Wendy noted that if climate change legislation passes, there could potentially be much more money for weatherization.
- For green jobs, workforce development standards might offer a template for measurement of performance. It must be noted that much of these funds go through workforce training programs and give a lot of latitude to states.
- In terms of state programs, the target/equity components generally reflect the federal limits. Since there are only 1 or 2 people in state energy programs, it depends on the staffing.
- For energy block grants, federal money generally goes directly to a local municipality so there could be more room for federal influence.
- Most accountability seems to be local – local unions, local economic development organizations, etc.
- Other standards that could be included are: no piracy (using recovery dollars to lure jobs over state lines), full funding of stipends/subsidies to ensure participant success, domestic content standards, job quality standards, radius for local hiring, affordable housing set-aside, minority labor participation rate, job retention, environmental justice (ensuring low-income areas are getting their fair share)
- Jeff mentioned the Emerald Cities effort, where a coalition of 30 organizations is forming to do massive energy retrofits of commercial, public, and residential areas.
- There are concerns over the administrative component to ensure accurate tracking – HR departments may serve as a source for data about demographics.
- The Recovery Act uses its discretion to preference programs that it likes (carrot approach) so the question will be how the government will enforce certain standards and grants v. contracts.
- Reported data for previous weatherization efforts are reliable (households served, income, energy savings) but again challenge in ramp-up. Right now, it is community-action agency to state to Dept. of Energy.

- Data over time will be a more telling story and labor data will play a big role – changes in households, # working, change in environmental distress, social services, unemployment benefits, energy savings, reduced emissions, local tax revenue (consumption), health.
 - There are \$4.5B in grants that will go out but there are equity considerations – will this smart technology make it easier to shut off power? Consumer protections key.
 - Proprietary data (such as among utilities) will pose a challenge – some of these companies have the data that organizations want.
 - Clean energy jobs are the new green jobs.
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Key data - who gets the benefit/jobs?

- geographical
- gender
- race
- income levels

Job training – who is trained and what is the outcome (credential? seniority? Etc)

- geographical
- gender
- race
- income levels

Weatherization – who gets benefits, where?

Business programs – how to collect data here (R&D, tax credits, etc?)

Strategies –

- Third party development agreements with regard to brick & mortar projects
- Pathways to career development for job training
- Aggregation of homes for weatherization so that whole neighborhoods are improved