

A FOUR-YEAR PLAN FOR CLIMATE ACTION



**MAINE**

WON'T WAIT

DECEMBER 2020

MAINE CLIMATE COUNCIL



# **Maine Climate Council**

## **Equity Subcommittee**

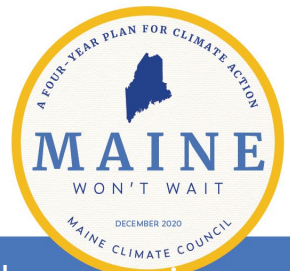
December 20, 2022

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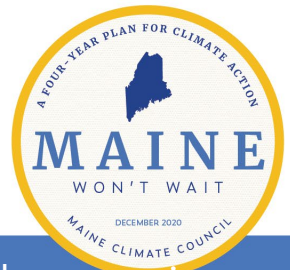
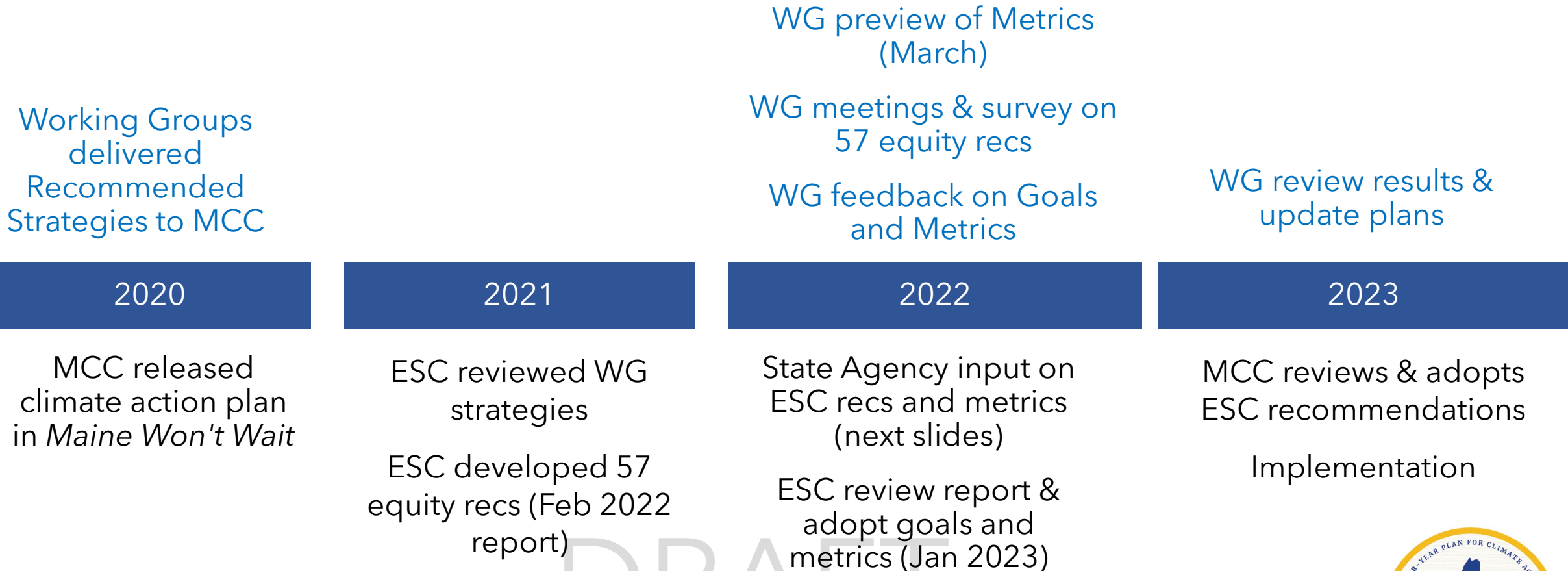
# Today's Agenda

- Welcome back!
- Equity Report Process
- Snapshot: *draft* Final Equity Report to MCC
- Priority Populations, Metrics and Tracking
- Sector-Specific Goals, Actions Metrics (Discussion) & Break
- Proposal: ESC and MCC (presentation only)
- Next Steps

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# Working Group Role in Equity Recommendations



# Stakeholder Consultation

## Public feedback has been a regular part of this process

- All ESC, WG, and MCC meetings are public
- Sept 2021: community outreach and public process on interim report
  - ESC-led conversations with community members in statewide roundtables
  - October virtual listening session held by ESC, as well as written public comment accepted on plain language recommendations
  - Incorporation of public feedback at November ESC meeting
- Public meeting with MCC and all WGs in March 2022 to discuss equity metrics
- May-October (2022), the Staff Team held consultations with state agencies, partners, and programs
- Consultation with WGs and WG co-chairs 2x in 2022 (total of 14 meetings)

- Governor's Energy Office
- PUC
- OPA
- DOT
- DECD
- DOL
- DHHS, CDC, OPHE, OBHI (etc)
- DEP
- DMR
- DACF
- IFW
- MEMA
- PFR
- Office of the State Fire Marshall (codes)
- Volunteer Maine
- MaineHousing
- Efficiency Maine

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# Equity Report to MCC

- Priority Populations, Metrics and Tracking
- Sector-Specific Goals, Actions, Metrics
- Procedural Equity
- Gaps, Benchmarks and Baseline Data Needs

Aligned with MWW:

- A. Transportation
- B. Buildings, Homes & Businesses
- E. Energy Sector
- D. Clean Energy Workforce & Natural Resource Industries
- E. Natural and Working Lands
- F. Healthy and Resilient Communities
- G. Climate-Ready Infrastructure
- H. Engaging Maine People

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# Priority Populations, Metrics and Tracking

This section presents a *draft* framework for considering priority populations and metrics for consideration by the ESC and members of the public. All content is subject to change.

# Priority Populations

Priority Populations are...

**Individuals & Households**

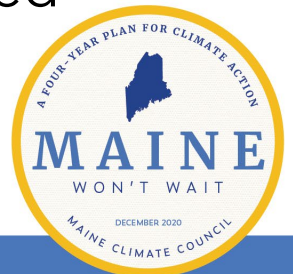
**Communities & Geographic Areas**

**Businesses & Industries**

...to consider and involve in climate action

Considerations:

- Some prioritized for all actions (e.g., low income); some sector-specific
- Multiple barriers or vulnerabilities
- Alignment with state/ federal program guidelines
- Not all possible to track, though all can be considered & involved





# Potential Community Type Criteria

Population	Potential Criteria
Low-income communities	<p>Households in town or census tract reporting incomes less than threshold (e.g., households with &lt;60% state median income; households below federal poverty level)</p> <p>Income thresholds may vary by sector and program (e.g., HUD)</p>
Rural Communities	<p>Non-urban areas with relatively low population density; typically identified by community population, density, distance from urban area</p> <p>There are several definitions and lists from US Census, USDA, etc.</p>
Disadvantaged Communities	<p>Areas with higher sociodemographic, health, economic, environmental or climate vulnerabilities, burdens or exposures (compared to other areas)</p> <p>Maine has not adopted statewide criteria, though some agencies use federal lists (e.g., CEJST)</p>
Frontline Communities	<p>People and communities that experience the consequences of climate change first and to a greater degree than other people and communities</p> <p>Maine has not developed or published a specific list of communities that fit this criteria, though numerous federal and state screening tools exist</p>

*Agencies may align with federal and state guidelines/criteria*

# Three Types of Tracking

## Actions Tracking

State actions and processes to implement recommendations

Procedural equity - Processes, meaningful involvement, program changes

## Monitoring Metrics

Intermediate indicators to support planning and program design

Incl. program awareness, access, applications, and baseline data

*this section*

## Equity Outcomes

Who benefits from Maine's climate actions and investments

Distributive equity - spending, participation and benefits among people, communities and business

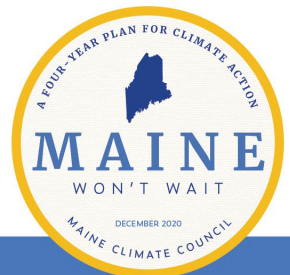
Tied to MWW indicators

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## Proposed Metrics for Tracking:

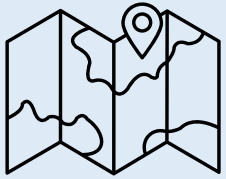
- Progress toward 80% renewable energy by 2030
- Energy saved via ongoing efficiency measures
- Clean-energy jobs created
- Electric Vehicle on the road, Plug-in EVs, total
- Heat-pump installations total
- Total percentage of Mainers with access to high-speed broadband
- Percentage of state lands conserved
- Number of towns or regions with resilient community plans
- Significant critical adaption infrastructure projects completed
- Climate infrastructure and investment funding and leveraged
- Federal and private dollars leveraged per state dollar

Equity outcome metrics break down MWW indicators to **where** actions and investments are happening, and **who** is benefiting or participating (characteristics)



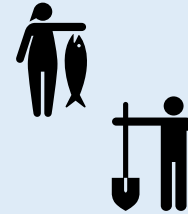


# Equity Metrics: Where and Who



**Where** actions & investments are happening

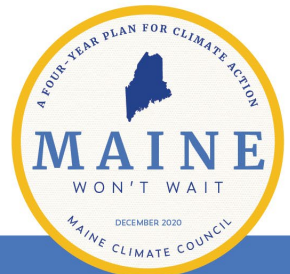
- Community Type: Low-income, rural, disadvantaged communities and frontline communities
- County distribution



**Who** is participating and benefiting

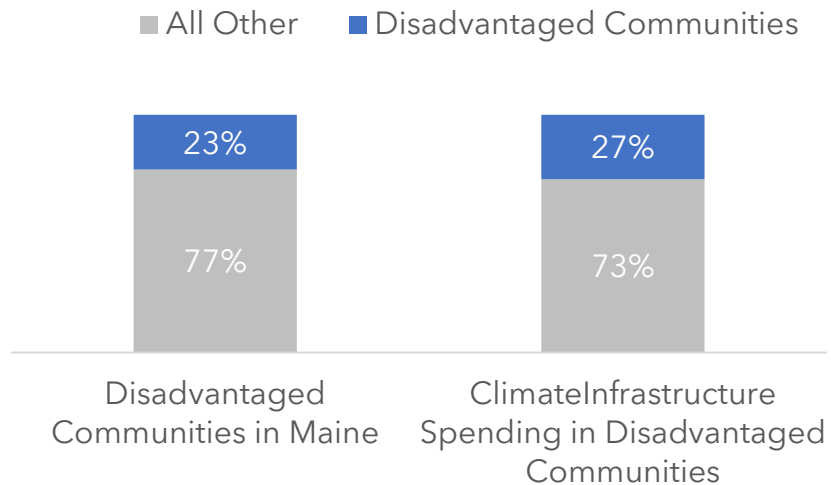
- Low-income individuals and households
- Housing: Renters, multi-family, mobile homes
- Workforce: Natural resource, employment status, race/ethnicity or gender
- Businesses: Natural resource or clean energy; MWBEs

Specific populations may vary by sector, and can be identified/refined by state agencies/programs



# Reporting to MCC will combine program results

Reporting Example (not real data):

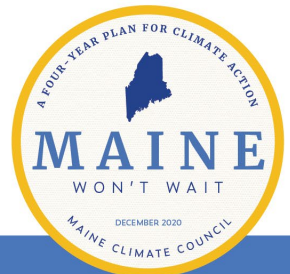


Aggregate reporting to MCC - roll up **across** programs/agencies

Metrics show **combined** result of funding streams and programs

Not a program or agency scorecard -No individual data or reporting needed!

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# Sector-Specific Chapters

Questions to keep in mind:

- Are these goals, actions and metrics meaningful?
- Do they address barriers for priority populations?
- Will they ensure shared benefits for Maine's people and communities?

This section presents the *draft* content of the final ESC report to the MCC, for consideration by the ESC and members of the public. All content is subject to change.



# Maine Won't Wait , the State Climate Action Plan



Embrace the Future of Transportation in Maine



Build Healthy and Resilient Communities



Reduce Carbon Emissions the Energy and Industrial Sectors through Clean Energy Innovation



Modernize Maine's Buildings



Protect Maine's Environment and Working Lands and Waters, Increase Carbon Sequestration



Engage People and Communities in Climate Impacts and Program Opportunities

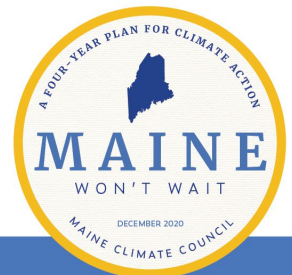


Grow Maine's Clean Energy Economy and Good Jobs



Invest in Climate-Ready Infrastructure

Chapters follow MWW Strategies Goals, recommended actions, and metrics fit under MWW strategies/metrics



# Chapter Content

**Introduction** - Equity challenge; Priority Populations

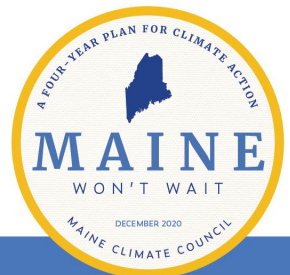
**Work underway or completed by state** - State actions, programs, legislation; no local/regional or non-governmental examples

**Equity Goals** - Fit into MWW strategies (chapters), 1-3 per sector.

**Recommended Actions** - State actions. Within bounds of original ESC recs. Acknowledge & remove work underway or completed. Remove work out of jurisdiction of the MCC.

**Metrics and Tracking** - Actions, Monitoring, Equity Outcomes

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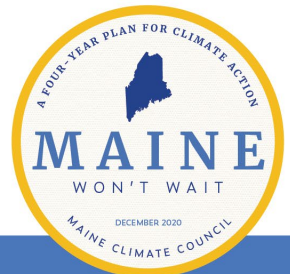
# Equity Report to MCC

- Priority Populations, Metrics and Tracking
- Sector-Specific Goals, Actions, Metrics
- Procedural Equity
- Gaps, Benchmarks and Baseline Data Needs

Aligned with MWW:

- A. Transportation
- B. Buildings, Homes & Businesses
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- E. Natural and Working Lands
- F. Healthy and Resilient Communities
- G. Climate-Ready Infrastructure
- H. *Engaging Maine People (next meeting)*

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# Chapter A: Transportation

Priority Populations for this sector

Goals, Actions, and Metrics

Baseline Studies

Summary

Feedback (ESC Members)

Open Discussion

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# Priority Populations

## Individuals & Households

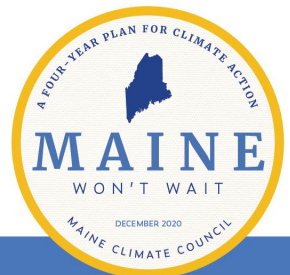
- LMI drivers
- LMI renters
- People w/ limited mobility, lack of access to reliable transportation, non-drivers

## Communities & Geographic Areas

- Rural, geographically isolated
- Low-income communities
- Areas with high transportation emissions exposure

## Considerations

- Cost
- Split incentive
- Reliance on public Transportation
- Not all individuals in these groups face equal risks or vulnerabilities



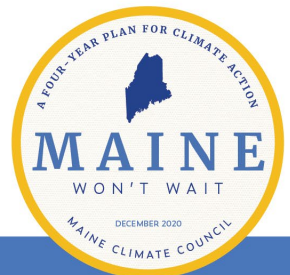
# Chapter A Goals

**Goal #1:** Increase EV ownership among low-to-moderate income (LMI) households, renters, and multifamily renters, and LMI households in rural areas.

**Goal #2:** Increase EV charging availability among LMI and rural drivers, renters, and multifamily residents

**Goal #3:** Expand access to affordable, efficient, and safe active, shared, and public transportation for LMI people, non-drivers and other disadvantaged populations, particularly in rural areas

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**Goal #1:** Increase EV ownership among low-to-moderate income (LMI) households, renters, and multifamily renters, and LMI households in rural areas.

### **Actions**

- Expand EV rebate opportunities and locations
- Engage with low-income drivers to understand barriers to accessing existing vehicle rebate programs and navigation of forthcoming federal tax incentives
- Enhance financing options and decrease purchase costs for LMI drivers, including through the assessment of (a) a loan-loss reserve program and (b) the feasibility of providing tax incentives
- Establish baseline data on EV vehicle availability, ability to purchase, and access to financing.

### **Monitoring Metrics**

- Geographic distribution of EV rebates and ownership, per capita by county
- Geographic distribution of dealers participating in rebate program

### **Equity Outcome Metric**

- Total # and % of EVs owned or leased by LMI households (proxy: rebates to LMI households)

MWW Indicators (page 106):

*Electric Vehicles on the Road*

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## **Goal #2:** Increase EV charging availability among LMI and rural drivers, renters, and multifamily residents

### **Actions**

- Expand EV charging network and locations
- Establish baseline data on the availability of, and public funding spent on, EV charging by housing type and geography

### **Monitoring Metrics**

- Geographic distribution of MUD, non-residential and public charging stations and funding (including proximity to affordable housing)

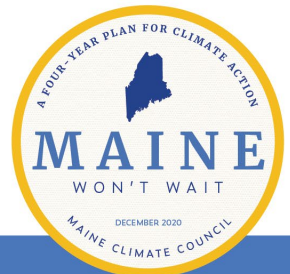
### **Equity Outcome Metric**

- Total # and % of EVs owned or leased by LMI households (proxy: rebates to LMI households)

MWW Indicators:

*Electric Vehicles on the Road*

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**Goal #3:** Expand access to affordable, efficient, and safe active, shared, and public transportation for LMI people, non-drivers and other disadvantaged populations, particularly in rural areas

### **Actions**

- Pilot innovative clean transit programs in disadvantaged communities
- Develop and launch public educational campaigns which communicate the benefits of, and address hesitancy to use, shared, public, and active transportation modes
- Publish transit and active transportation baseline data in a single accessible location for communities

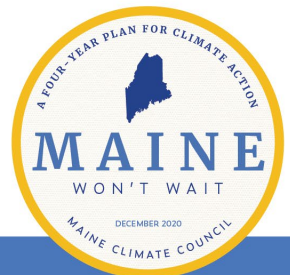
### **Monitoring Metrics**

- Use of shared, transit or active transportation, by location and rider characteristics

### **Equity Outcome Metric**

- Clean transit program spending and location, by community type (including low income and disadvantaged)

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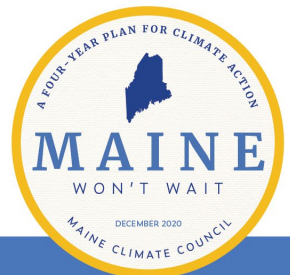


# Baseline Studies/Data Needed

## Barriers to Clean Vehicle Purchase Baseline Study

- Distribution of EV rebates and new/used vehicles purchased, by income level
- Credit score information for low-income customers seeking financing to determine if current financing vehicles are sufficient
- Relative cost study on impact of taxes on vehicle purchase
- Barriers to rebate access and EV purchase by low-income customers

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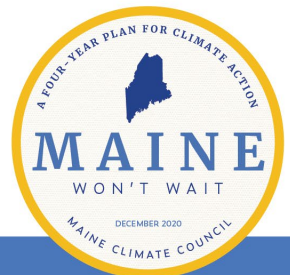




# Chapter A Summary: Metrics and Tracking

Actions Tracking (yes/no)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Yes/No on the actions</li></ul>
Monitoring Metrics (for planning)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Geographic distribution of EV rebates and ownership, per capita by county</li><li>• Geographic distribution of dealers participating in rebate program</li><li>• Geographic distribution of MUD, non-residential and public charging stations and funding (including proximity to affordable housing)</li><li>• Use of shared, transit or active transportation, by location and rider characteristics</li></ul>
Equity Outcome Metric (for MWW)  <i>Electric Vehicle on the road, Plug-in EVs, total</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• % of EVs owned or leased by LMI households (proxy: rebates to LMI households)</li><li>• Clean transit program spending and location, by community type (including low income and disadvantaged)</li></ul>

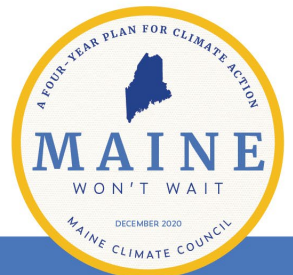
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# Discussion

## Jonathan Rubin and Matt Marks, ESC members

- Are these goals, actions and metrics meaningful?
- Do they address barriers for priority populations?
- Will they ensure shared benefits for Maine's people and communities?



# Chapter B: Buildings

Priority Populations for this sector

Goals, Actions, and Metrics

Baseline Studies

Summary

Feedback (ESC Members)

Open Discussion

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# Priority Populations

## Individuals & Households

- Low-income households
- Low-income renters, residents of mobile homes, residents of affordable housing
- Recipients of energy/fuel assistance

## Communities & Geographic Areas

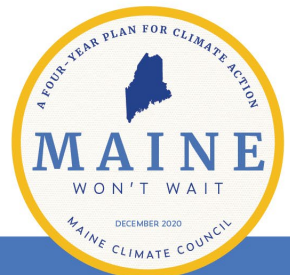
- Low-income, rural, and disadvantaged communities

## Workers

- Weatherization and energy efficiency, particularly federally-certified

## Considerations:

- High energy burden
- Split incentive
- Access to pre-weatherization
- Win-win
- Not all individuals in these groups face equal risks or vulnerabilities

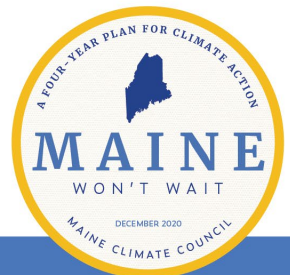




# Chapter B Goals

- **Goal #1:** Increase weatherization, home retrofits and heat pump installation for low-income households, renters, and communities .
- **Goal #2:** Increase enrollment in energy bill assistance among income-eligible households
- **Goal #3:** Incorporate clean energy and energy efficient building practices and equipment in affordable housing and housing in rural and disadvantaged communities

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# Goal #1: Increase weatherization, home retrofits and heat pump installation for low-income households, renters, and communities

## Actions

- Expand the comprehensive housing assessment to consider household and housing characteristics including health and safety, energy sources and cost burdens, and occupant characteristics and vulnerabilities.
- Coordinate weatherization, heating system and building upgrade resources for the most vulnerable households, including, if needed, pre-weatherization and structural repairs. If weatherization is not possible, assess alternatives for occupants to access safe housing and energy.
- Assess and address remaining barriers to energy efficiency and clean energy improvements in rental housing.
- Continue to prioritize HEAP-enrolled and HEAP-eligible households for weatherization and heating system.

## Monitoring Metrics

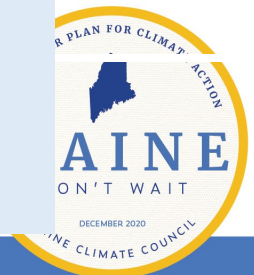
- Ongoing housing assessment among renters, low-income, rural, and health-vulnerable people and communities
- Weatherization budget against expenditures (%)

## Equity Outcome Metric

- Weatherization and energy efficiency improvements (# and %) in low-income homes
- Heat pumps (# and %) in low-income homes and by county
- # of % weatherization projects among energy assistance recipients

Maine Won't Wait (page 106):

*Energy saved via efficiency measures  
Heat-pump installations total*



## **Goal #2:** Increase enrollment in energy bill assistance among income-eligible households

### **Actions**

- Identify and address barriers to accessing energy bill assistance (e.g., HEAP and LIAP) among eligible households. Quantify gaps between eligible and enrolled households, characteristics of eligible households who are not enrolled, and potential barriers. Develop an outreach and implementation plan to increase enrollment.
- Streamline process for HEAP recipients to transfer payments between fuel sources, particularly following a heat pump conversion

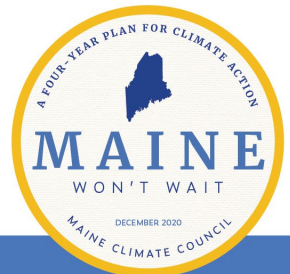
### **Monitoring Metrics**

- Gap between eligibility and enrollment in energy assistance (# and characteristics of non-enrolled eligible households)

### **Equity Outcome Metric**

- # and % of income-qualified households enrolled in energy bill assistance

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## **Goal #3:** Incorporate clean energy and energy efficient building practices and equipment in affordable housing and housing in rural and disadvantaged communities

### **Actions**

- Strengthen building code education in small and rural communities, by providing additional resources and training for code education
- Expand project planning and financial assistance for clean energy in affordable housing

### **Monitoring Metrics**

- Number, location and attendees in state Building Codes training (including county/region, town size, and job title)

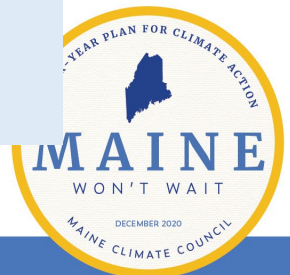
### **Equity Outcome Metric**

- # and % of affordable housing units built or renovated with clean or efficient energy technologies

Maine Won't Wait (page 106):

*Energy saved via efficiency measures*  
*Heat-pump installations total*

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# Baseline Studies/Data Needed

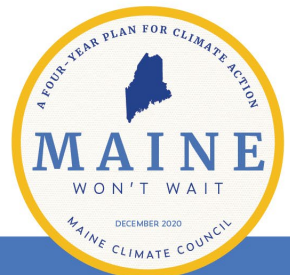
**Expanded Comprehensive Housing Assessment** including the following characteristics, with a statistically significant sample of rental units, affordable housing, mobile homes and rural housing.

- Building conditions and needs
- Energy sources and needs
- Geography
- Occupant and Owner characteristics

**Rental housing Barriers & Opportunities study** to identify barriers to rental housing efficiency and energy retrofits, including:

- Non-price barriers
- Cost or financial barriers
- Rental housing characteristics
- Geography

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# Chapter B Summary: Metrics and Tracking

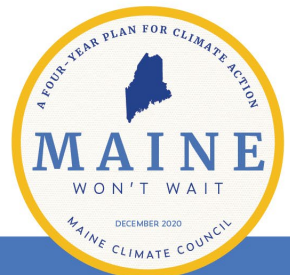
<p>Actions Tracking (yes/no)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yes/No on the actions</li> </ul>
<p>Monitoring Metrics</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Housing assessment study (ongoing) among low-income households, renters, multifamily homes, older and health-vulnerable people, and priority communities</li> <li>• Low-income energy efficiency spending vs. low-income population</li> <li>• # and % of income-qualified households enrolled in energy bill assistance</li> <li>• Gap between eligibility and enrollment in energy assistance (# and characteristics of non-enrolled eligible households)</li> <li>• Number, location and attendees in state Building Codes training (including county/region, town size, and job title)</li> </ul>
<p>Equity Outcome Metric (for MWW)</p> <p><i>Energy saved via ongoing efficiency measures</i></p> <p><i>Heat-pump installations total</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Energy cost burden among low-income households, and energy bill assistance recipients</li> <li>• # and % weatherization and energy efficiency projects in low-income homes, and among energy bill assistance recipients</li> <li>• # and % of affordable housing units built or renovated with clean or efficient energy technologies</li> <li>• # and % heat pumps in low-income homes</li> </ul>

# Discussion

## **Gabriela Alcalde, Lesley Fernow, and Ania Wright, ESC members**

- Are these goals, actions and metrics meaningful?
- Do they address barriers for priority populations?
- Will they ensure shared benefits for Maine's people and communities?

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# Chapter C: Energy

Priority Populations for this sector

Goals, Actions, and Metrics

Baseline Studies

Summary

Feedback (ESC Members)

Open Discussion

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# Priority Populations

## Individuals & Households

- LMI households
- LMI renters
- Others facing high transportation cost burden

## Communities & Geographic Areas

- Low income, rural, disadvantaged, and frontline communities

## Industries

- Natural resource industries, other small businesses

## Considerations:

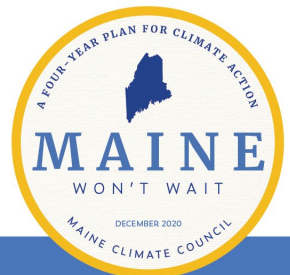
- Transportation cost burden
- Disproportionate climate risk
- Greatest benefit
- Limited planning and financial resources
- Not all individuals in these groups face equal risks or vulnerabilities



# Chapter C Goals

- **Goal #1:** Increase access to clean energy projects which reduce energy burden for vulnerable households and communities, including LMI households, renters, and other disadvantaged communities.
- **Goal #2:** Ensure fair costs and benefits to disadvantaged people, communities, and industries from large-scale renewable energy and energy infrastructure projects.

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# **Goal #1:** Increase access to clean energy projects which reduce energy burden for vulnerable households and communities, including LMI households, renters, and other disadvantaged communities.

## **Actions**

- Conduct a comprehensive assessment of energy burden in Maine for low-income households, rural and disadvantaged communities, and for occupants of affordable housing.
- Increase LMI household enrollment in affordable community solar projects. Require or incentivize community solar developers to enroll and serve LMI and other disadvantaged households.
- Develop a clean energy outreach and navigator program for households, businesses and communities. Provide technical assistance, especially those with little/no clean or renewable energy assets, as well as LMI, renter, linguistically isolated, or other priority populations.
- Expand financing options for clean energy and energy efficiency projects serving low-income households and affordable rental properties, climate or economically vulnerable natural resource industries and small businesses.

## **Monitoring Metrics**

- # and % of low-income, moderate-income households enrolled in community solar projects
- \$ and % spent by Clean Energy Accelerator and other state-sponsored clean energy and energy efficiency financing mechanisms, by priority population

## **Equity Outcome Metric**

- Energy cost burden (\$ and % of income) for priority populations and disadvantaged communities

MWW Indicators (page 106):

*Progress toward 80% renewable energy by 2030*

*Energy saved via ongoing efficiency measures*

**Goal #2:** Ensure fair costs and benefits to disadvantaged people, communities, and industries from large-scale renewable energy and energy infrastructure projects.

### **Actions**

- Consider and involve disadvantaged communities in siting large-scale renewables and energy infrastructure improvements. The state should consider the differential impacts and benefits of large-scale renewable energy siting and transmission and distribution projects on disadvantaged communities.
- Develop guidance to assist communities in determining host community benefits

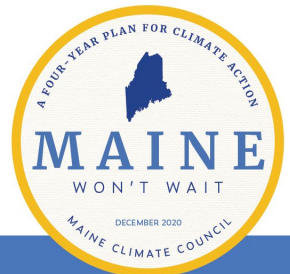
### **Monitoring Metrics**

- # and % of state renewable energy, grid reliability or infrastructure decisions that consider and involve disadvantaged communities

### **Equity Outcome Metric**

- NA

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# Baseline Studies/Data Needed

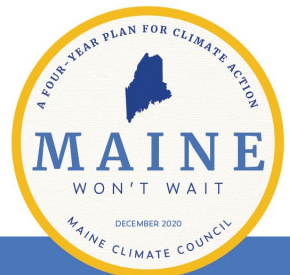
**Energy Baseline Study** covering fuel uses, costs, reliability and burdens in homes and businesses. Recommended topics to cover:

- Energy Sources and Uses
- Energy Service and Costs
- Reliability

**Renewable Energy Awareness, Access and Barriers** study among towns, businesses, landlords and households. Recommended Topics to Cover:

- Awareness of on-site distributed renewable energy, financing options, ownership and subscription models, power purchase agreements and energy storage.
- Awareness of rebate and financing options
- Barriers to planning, construction and financing, including non-price and price barriers

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# Chapter C Summary: Metrics and Tracking

Actions Tracking (yes/no)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Yes/No on the actions</li></ul>
Monitoring Metrics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• # and % of low-income, moderate-income households enrolled in community solar projects</li><li>• \$ and % spent by Clean Energy Accelerator and other state-sponsored clean energy and energy efficiency financing mechanisms, by priority population</li><li>• # and % of state renewable energy, grid reliability or infrastructure decisions that consider and involve disadvantaged communities</li></ul>
Equity Outcome Metric (for MWW)  <i>Progress toward 80% renewable energy by 2030</i>  <i>Energy saved via ongoing efficiency measures</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Energy cost burden (\$ as % of income) among low-income households (longer-term: among renters, and in priority communities)</li></ul>

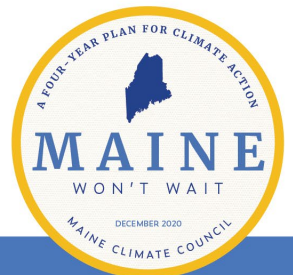
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# Discussion

## **Jason Parent, Fortunat Mueller, and Claudette Thompson, ESC members**

- Are these goals, actions and metrics meaningful?
- Do they address barriers for priority populations?
- Will they ensure shared benefits for Maine's people and communities?



# Chapter D: Clean Energy Economy and Natural Resource Industries

Priority Populations for this sector

Goals, Actions, and Metrics

Baseline Studies

Summary

Feedback (ESC Members)

Open Discussion

DRAFT



# Priority Populations

## Individuals & Workers

- Migrant workers in NR industries
- Young Mainers, New Mainers, underemployed and unemployed people
- Others facing barriers to employment

## Communities & Geographic Areas

- Areas with high proportions of the population employed in agriculture, fishing or forestry

## Considerations:

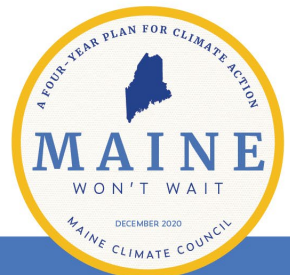
- Lack of capital
- Cultural or other barriers
- Credentials from outside of Maine
- Local economies, livelihoods, and cultures depend on these industries
- Not all individuals in these groups face equal risks or vulnerabilities



# Chapter D Goals

- **Goal #1:** Attract, prepare, and position people and businesses in disadvantaged communities for jobs and economic growth in clean energy and energy efficiency industries
- **Goal #2:** Help natural resource industries diversify and adapt to climate change through economic and workforce diversification and participation in the clean energy transition.

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# **Goal #1:** Attract, prepare, and position people and businesses in disadvantaged communities for jobs and economic growth in clean energy and energy efficiency industries

## **Actions**

- Ensure that the clean energy workforce clearinghouse is designed to support disadvantaged students and job seekers to access resources about clean energy career pathways, training and job opportunities. The clearinghouse should adopt best practices in procedural equity. The clearinghouse should include resources for employers to better engage and retain underrepresented populations, including wraparound services.
- Identify workers and industries disproportionately impacted by climate change and identify pathways into clean energy and climate friendly careers. This analysis should include skill and credential mapping, seeking to leverage unique skills of existing workers within new fields.

## **Monitoring Metrics**

- # of priority population trainees and participants in state-funded clean energy industry workforce development programs
- Geographic distribution of state spending on clean energy workforce development programs

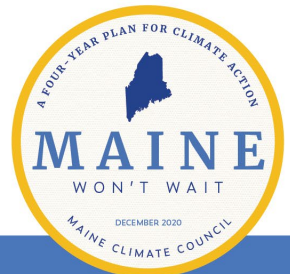
## **Equity Outcome Metric**

- # and % of Clean Energy Jobs held by priority populations
- Geographic distribution of clean energy jobs

MWW Indicators (page 106):

*Clean energy jobs created*

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**Goal #2:** Help natural resource industries diversify and adapt to climate change through economic and workforce diversification and participation in the clean energy transition.

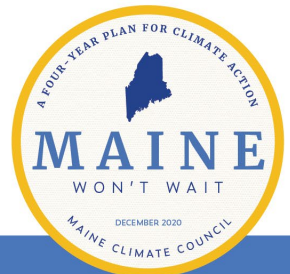
### **Actions**

- Develop natural resource industry report to establish baseline on the characteristics of current natural resource industry and barriers to entering this industry.
- Prioritize development of new and value-added markets for natural resource industries, e.g. (a) expanding opportunities for diversification (b) expanding opportunities for crop development (e.g.) Certified Organic, and (c) exploring options for management structures (e.g., Benefit Corps, coops)
- Provide workforce training opportunities for natural resource industry workers to help adapt to a changing climate. Analyze existing skills, credentials, and opportunities for job retraining.
- Assess impacts of climate risks on food supply chain in Maine, particularly in communities which experience food insecurity or rely on subsistence agriculture.
- Develop a pilot program to support clean technology and clean fuels transitions in natural resource industries

### **Monitoring Metrics**

- # and % of Minority and Women Owned Business Enterprises (MWBE) in natural resource industries
- Workforce characteristics in natural resource industries
- # and location of training programs/initiatives for natural resource workers

**Equity Outcome Metric** N/A

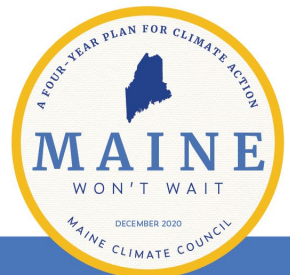


# Baseline Studies/Data Needed

**Comprehensive Natural Resource Industry Report** to establish baseline data about makeup of firms and workers. Characteristics to baseline and track *for each industry* could include:

- Demographics: Age, race and ethnicity, gender
- Skills/licenses: Licenses, certifications, education or training; skill level
- Geography: County, town size, island/coastal or inland
- Business and industry type: business size, ownership structure (e.g., self-employed), minority, veteran or women-owned businesses.

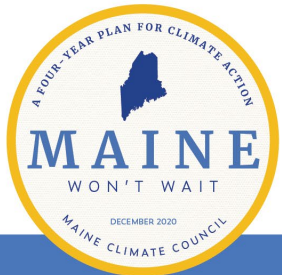
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# Chapter D Summary: Metrics and Tracking

Actions Tracking (yes/no)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Yes/No on the actions</li></ul>
Monitoring Metrics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• # of priority population trainees and participants in state-funded clean energy industry workforce development programs</li><li>• Geographic distribution of spending on clean energy workforce development programs</li><li>• # and % of Minority and Women Owned Business Enterprises (MWBE) in natural resource industries</li><li>• Workforce characteristics in natural resource industries</li><li>• Geographic distribution of training programs/initiatives for natural resource workers</li></ul>
Equity Outcome Metric (for MWW)  <i>Clean energy jobs created</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• # and % of clean energy jobs held by priority populations</li><li>• Geographic distribution of clean energy jobs</li></ul>

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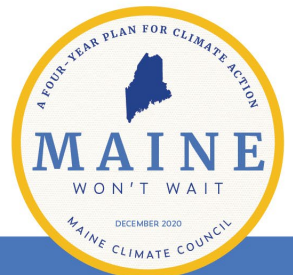


# Discussion

**Jason Parent, Fortunat Mueller, and Claudette Thompson, ESC members**

**Darren Ranco and Adelaide Taylor, ESC members**

- Are these goals, actions and metrics meaningful?
- Do they address barriers for priority populations?
- Will they ensure shared benefits for Maine's people and communities?



# Chapter E: Protect Maine's Environmental and NWL

Priority Populations for these sectors

Goals, Actions, and Metrics

Baseline Studies

Summary

Feedback (ESC Members)

Open Discussion

DRAFT

# Priority Populations

## Individuals & Workers

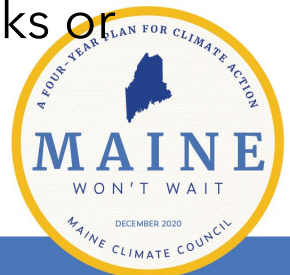
- Low-income people
- BIPOC individuals
- People with physical or mobility challenges

## Communities & Geographic Areas

- Indigenous and tribal communities
- Low income, rural, and disadvantaged communities

## Considerations:

- Limited access to greenspace
- Cultural or other barriers
- Trust
- Lack of resources and data
- Not all individuals in these groups face equal risks or vulnerabilities

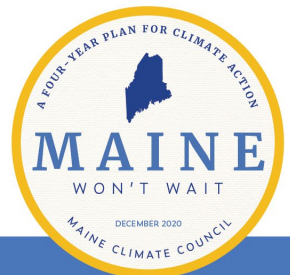


# Chapter E Goals

**Goal #1:** Ensure equitable access to natural resources to improve the lives and health of people in Maine, particularly for historically disadvantaged and low-income people.

**Goal #2:** Improve climate-change related data collection, practices, and usability in partnership with frontline, disadvantaged and tribal communities.

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# **Goal #1:** Ensure equitable access to natural resources to improve the lives and health of people in Maine, particularly for historically disadvantaged and low-income people.

## **Actions**

- Establish baseline data on the distribution of, access to, and use of green space, natural and working lands and waters across the state, especially for disadvantaged communities. This should include assessing visitor diversity at, and access to, working and recreational waterfronts
- Expand access to natural resource grants for disadvantaged communities. Establish equity criteria across all state natural resource grant making and establish baseline data on applications and funding from natural resource grants by community or applicant characteristics. Expand outreach about funding opportunities into historically underserved communities; identify and address barriers in application processes; offer technical assistance to lesser-resourced communities and other applicants; prioritize funding awards to historically underserved people, communities, or businesses; and consider lower match requirements in communities with fewer resources

## **Monitoring Metrics**

- Use of publicly-accessible natural and working lands by priority populations and communities
- Visitor characteristics of state-owned park and recreational space (including income level and distance traveled)

## **Equity Outcome Metric**

- Geographic distribution of publicly-accessible natural and working lands
- Geographic distribution of natural resource grant funding

MWW Indicators (page 106):

*Percentage of state lands conserved*

*Climate infrastructure and investment funding and leveraged*

## **Goal #2:** Improve climate-change related data collection, practices, and usability in partnership with frontline, disadvantaged and tribal communities.

### **Actions**

- Scientific and technical assessments conducted for the state climate plan should include sociodemographic and economic impacts from climate change. This includes expanded membership of STS to include social scientists
- Provide state climate data in an accessible and useful format for communities. Develop a platform to help communities understand climate vulnerability, and to view climate or environmental impacts, community resilience planning resources, and social vulnerability in the same place. Work with communities to (a) understand what data they may need and (b) improve access and usability of online tools or maps to support community planning and applications. Increase transparency about the types and sources of data used in climate planning and funding decisions, and about the practices for sharing sensitive data
- Consult with tribal communities on governance, collection, ownership, and application of climate data. Value and honor the role of local and traditional ecological knowledge, especially from tribal nations and natural resource dependent communities, in state climate planning.
- Prioritize participatory approaches for climate data collection that ensure transparency and build trust, climate literacy, and support for community-driven climate action.

### **Monitoring Metrics**

- # of state agencies with guidance on climate data consultation with tribal communities
- # of state climate research efforts that include community participatory approaches

### **Equity Outcome Metric NA**



# Baseline Studies/Data Needed

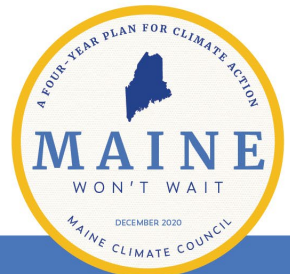
## **Access and Use of State-Owned Lands**, including:

- Distribution, access and use of green space across the state, especially for historically disadvantaged communities.
- Information on visitor diversity (including income and demographics) and distance traveled at state-owned parks and other sites, and barriers to access or use

## **Natural resource grant distribution**, including:

- Current reach, scope, and expenditure of natural resource grants by community or applicant characteristics
- Barriers to finding out about, accessing, and applying for natural resource grants.

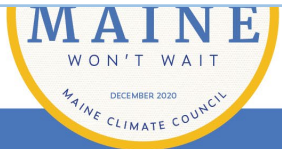
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# Chapter E Summary: Metrics and Tracking

Actions Tracking (yes/no)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Yes/No on the actions</li></ul>
Monitoring Metrics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Use of publicly-accessible natural and working lands by priority populations and communities</li><li>• Visitor characteristics of state-owned park and recreational space (including income level and distance traveled)</li><li>• # of state agencies with guidance on climate data consultation with tribal communities</li><li>• # of state climate research efforts that include community participatory approaches</li></ul>
Equity Outcome Metric (for MWW)  <i>Percentage of state lands conserved</i>  <i>Climate infrastructure and investment funding and leveraged</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Geographic distribution of publicly-accessible natural and working lands</li><li>• Geographic distribution of natural resource grant funding</li></ul>

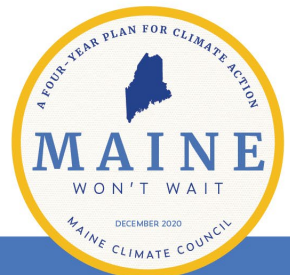


# Discussion

**Darren Ranco and Adelaide Taylor, ESC members**

**Jonathan Rubin, ESC member**

- Are these goals, actions and metrics meaningful?
- Do they address barriers for priority populations?
- Will they ensure shared benefits for Maine's people and communities?



# Chapter F: Healthy and Resilient Communities

Priority Populations for this sector

Goals, Actions, and Metrics

Baseline Studies

Summary

Feedback (ESC Members)

Open Discussion

DRAFT

# Priority Populations

## Individuals & Workers

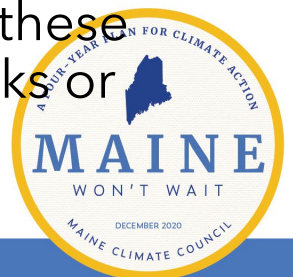
- Low-income people
- Health vulnerable individuals
- People with limited mobility
- People with limited English proficiency
- Outdoor workers

## Communities & Geographic Areas

- Frontline, rural, low-income and disadvantaged communities

## Considerations:

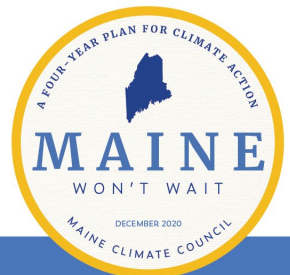
- Limited resources to respond
- Limited access to hazard information
- Limited access to employer protections
- Limited planning capacity
- Not all individuals in these groups face equal risks or vulnerabilities



# Chapter F Goals

- **Goal #1:** Increase participation in, and technical assistance and funding for, climate resilience planning and action in disadvantaged and frontline communities
- **Goal #2:** Support planning, monitoring and education for climate-related health hazards in disadvantaged and frontline communities
- **Goal #3:** Increase access to information provided via state natural hazard emergency alert systems for disadvantaged individuals within Maine communities

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**Goal #1:** Increase participation in, and technical assistance and funding for, climate resilience planning and action in disadvantaged and frontline communities.

### **Actions**

- The Community Resilience Partnership will continue to track geographic, socioeconomic, and climate-vulnerability of enrolled communities, and work with partners to actively recruit smaller and more socially vulnerable communities, with the goal of achieving proportional or better representation of these communities in the program.
- Establish climate vulnerability and equity criteria across all resilience funding opportunities, creating increased access to funding opportunities for disadvantaged communities and those most at risk from climate impacts
- Climate resilience and adaptation funding opportunities and programs should track participant characteristics to monitor and ensure equitable distribution of climate funding and other benefits

### **Monitoring Metrics**

- # and % Community Resilience Partnership grants in priority communities
- \$ and % of community resilience planning funds for priority communities

### **Equity Outcome Metric**

- # and % of priority communities with Resilient Community Plans

MWW Indicators (page 106):

*Number of towns or regions with resilient community plans*

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## Goal #2: Support planning, monitoring and education for climate-related health hazards in disadvantaged and frontline communities

### Actions

- Improve access to information about indoor air quality improvements associated with climate action. Conduct a lit review regarding indoor air quality and health outcomes. Provide resources about improving indoor air quality through climate friendly actions.
- Assess (outdoor) air quality exposures and health outcomes in low income and rural communities.
- Increase adoption of idling restrictions in municipalities, through (1) developing a model anti-idling ordinance for communities and (2) creating educational resources for communities to understand the impacts of idling.
- Adopt US EPA guidance on evaluating multi-pollutant cumulative impacts in disadvantaged communities (2023).
- Consider incorporation of climate vulnerability into the Maine Shared Community Health Needs Assessment.
- Incorporate climate vulnerability into community health readiness assessments
- Provide accessible education about OSHA recommendations related to extreme heat, particularly for migrant and other outdoor workers.
- Explore opportunities to strengthen psychological resilience to climate change, including (a) addressing climate-driven trauma and resilience in climate communications and (b) developing and providing free psychological climate resilience resources.

### Monitoring Metrics

- Geographic distribution of air quality monitoring stations
- # of hospital hazard vulnerability analyses that consider climate change
- Extreme heat hospitalization, by county and priority population (if possible)

### Equity Outcome Metric NA





## **Goal #3:** Increase access to information provided via state natural hazard emergency alert systems for disadvantaged individuals within Maine communities

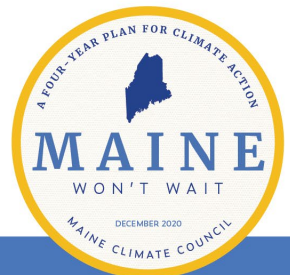
### **Actions**

- Increase access to information provided via state natural hazard emergency notification systems, through (a) assessing ability to respond to natural hazard emergencies and developing accessible avenues of response for disadvantaged individuals (b) expanding media and communication channels (ie SMS and TV) to inform individuals about hazards (c) ensuring that notifications are available in languages other than English where appropriate, and (d) including climate hazard information in other relevant alert channels, such as the Maine Health Alert Network.

### **Monitoring Metrics**

- Reach of emergency and natural hazard notifications, including (a) channels, (b) languages, and (c) vulnerable populations reached
- **Equity Outcome Metric** NA

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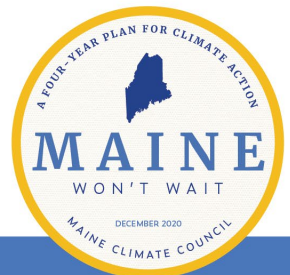
# Baseline Studies/Data Needed

**Climate resilience and adaptation funding grant distribution**, including:

- Current reach, scope, and expenditure of grants by community or applicant characteristics
- Barriers to finding out about, accessing, and applying for grants

**Reach of** natural hazard emergency alerts across priority populations and disadvantaged communities

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# Chapter F Summary: Metrics and Tracking

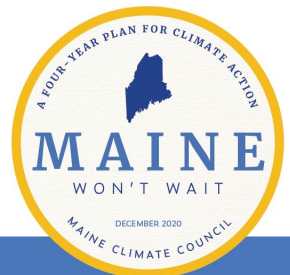
Actions Tracking (yes/no)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Yes/No on the actions</li></ul>
Monitoring Metrics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• # and % Community Resilience Partnership grants in priority communities</li><li>• \$ and % of community resilience planning funds for priority communities</li><li>• Geographic distribution of air quality monitoring stations</li><li>• # of hospital hazard vulnerability analyses that consider climate change</li><li>• Extreme heat hospitalization, by county and priority population (if possible)</li><li>• Reach of emergency and natural hazard notifications, including (a) channels, (b) languages, and (c) vulnerable populations reached</li></ul>
Equity Outcome Metric (for MWW)  <i>Number of towns or regions with resilient community plans</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• # and % of priority communities with Resilient Community Plans</li></ul>



# Discussion

**Rebecca Boulos, Maulian Dana, Lesley Fernow, Ambureen Rana, ESC members**

- Are these goals, actions and metrics meaningful?
- Do they address barriers for priority populations?
- Will they ensure shared benefits for Maine's people and communities?



# Chapter G: Climate Ready Infrastructure

Priority Populations for this sector

Goals, Actions, and Metrics

Baseline Studies

Summary

Feedback (ESC Members)

Open Discussion

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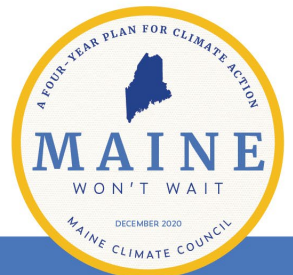
# Priority Populations

## Communities & Geographic Areas

- Frontline, rural, low-income and disadvantaged communities

## Considerations:

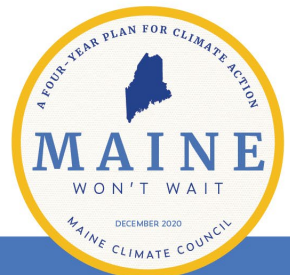
- Climate vulnerable infrastructure
- Limited resources
- Limited planning capacity
- Not all individuals in these groups face equal risks or vulnerabilities



# Chapter G Goals

- **Goal #1:** Invest in climate resilient infrastructure in frontline and disadvantaged communities

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# Goal #1: Invest in climate resilient infrastructure in frontline and disadvantaged communities

## Actions

- Help disadvantaged communities identify climate vulnerable infrastructure by maintaining a list and map of infrastructure projects identified through prior and ongoing planning processes.
- Increase technical assistance for infrastructure adaptation projects in disadvantaged communities. Assistance should help communities (a) plan and prioritize climate vulnerable infrastructure projects and (b) identify and apply for end-to-end state and federal grant funding to complete projects
- Establish climate vulnerability and equity criteria across all infrastructure funding opportunities, creating increased access to funding for disadvantaged communities.
- State and federal infrastructure adaptation funding opportunities and programs should track participant and project characteristics to monitor and ensure equitable distribution of funding and other benefits

- Promote climate risk literacy and resources for real estate professionals and lenders.

## Monitoring Metrics

- # and % of applications for climate resilient infrastructure funding among priority communities

## Equity Outcome Metric

- Geographic distribution of climate-ready infrastructure projects and funding

MWW Indicators (page 106):

*Climate infrastructure and investment funding and leveraged*

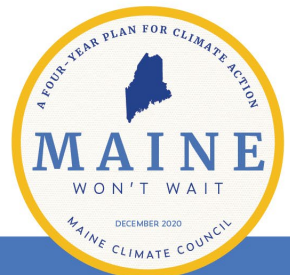
*Federal and private dollars leveraged per state dollar*

# Baseline Studies/Data Needed

**State and federal infrastructure adaptation funding grant distribution**, including:

- Current reach, scope, and expenditure of grants by community or applicant characteristics
- Barriers to finding out about, accessing, and applying for grants

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# Chapter G Summary: Metrics and Tracking

Actions Tracking (yes/no)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Yes/No on the actions</li></ul>
Monitoring Metrics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• # and % of applications for climate resilient infrastructure funding among priority communities</li></ul>
Equity Outcome Metric (for MWW)  <i>Climate infrastructure and investment funding and leveraged</i>  <i>Federal and private dollars leveraged per state dollar</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Geographic distribution of climate-ready infrastructure projects and funding</li></ul>

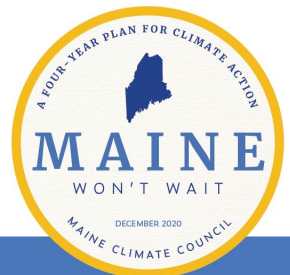
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# Discussion

**Becca Boulos, Maulian Dana, Lesley Fernow, Ambureen Rana, ESC Members**

- Are these goals, actions and metrics meaningful?
- Do they address barriers for priority populations?
- Will they ensure shared benefits for Maine's people and communities?



# Chapter H: Engage Maine People

Priority Populations  
Goals, Actions, and Metrics  
Baseline Studies  
Summary  
Feedback (ESC Members)  
Open Discussion

DRAFT

This section is included in this deck for public comment only, it was not discussed during the December 20<sup>th</sup> ESC meeting. It will be discussed at the next meeting of the ESC.

# Priority Populations

Priority Populations are...

**Individuals & Households**

**Communities & Geographic Areas**

**Businesses & Industries**

...to consider and involve in climate action

Considerations:

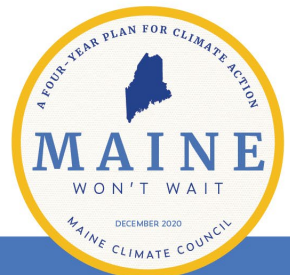
- Low awareness of climate action opportunities
- Barriers include income, use of diverse communication and information networks, language or literacy barriers, or who lack access to internet or computers.
- Not all individuals in these groups face equal risks or vulnerabilities



# Chapter H Goals

- **Goal #1:** Increase awareness and participation in climate education and engagement among priority populations and disadvantaged communities

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# **Goal #1:** Increase awareness and participation in climate education and engagement among priority populations and disadvantaged communities

## **Actions**

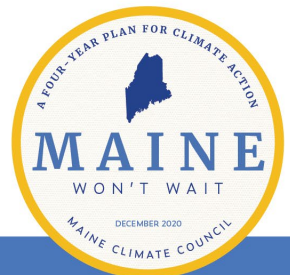
- Adopt equity plans for climate communications and outreach. Identify practices, partners, and channels to reach and engage rural and low-income Maine people, as well as Maine people with limited English proficiency or low literacy. Communication plans should identify opportunities to incorporate diverse and culturally appropriate understandings of climate action and impacts.
- Identify and fund climate education and engagement partners and service providers to reach priority populations

## **Monitoring Metrics**

- Number of partner organizations conducting climate outreach to disadvantaged communities, by geography

**Equity Outcome Metric N/A**

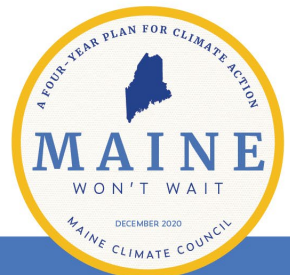
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# Baseline Studies/Data Needed

**Awareness of** (a) climate marketing education & outreach, (b) local climate risks, and (c) potential actions/programs among priority populations

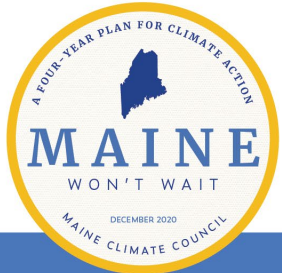
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# Chapter H Summary: Metrics and Tracking

Actions Tracking (yes/no)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Yes/No on the actions</li></ul>
Monitoring Metrics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Number of partner organizations conducting climate outreach to disadvantaged communities, by geography</li></ul>
Equity Outcome Metric (for MWW)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• N/A</li></ul>

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# Procedural Equity

Priority Populations

Goals, Actions, and Metrics

Baseline Studies

Summary

Feedback (ESC Members)

Open Discussion

DRAFT

This section is included in this deck for public comment only, it was not discussed during the December 20<sup>th</sup> ESC meeting. It will be discussed at the next meeting of the ESC.

# Priority Populations

Priority Populations are...

**Individuals & Households**

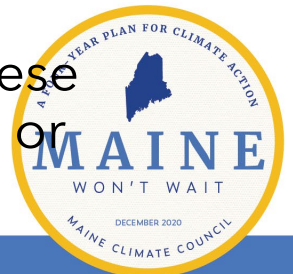
**Communities & Geographic Areas**

**Businesses & Industries**

...to consider and involve in climate action

Considerations:

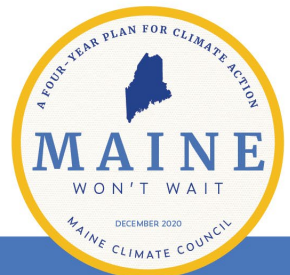
- Low awareness of climate action opportunities
- Barriers include income, use of diverse communication and information networks, language or literacy barriers, lack of technical assistance, lack of access to transportation.
- Not all individuals in these groups face equal risks or vulnerabilities



# Procedural Equity Goal

- **Goal #1:** Increase participation by priority populations and communities in climate-related planning, program design, decision-making processes, and funding opportunities

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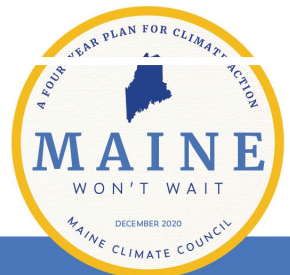


# **Goal #1:** Increase participation by priority populations and communities in climate-related planning, program design, decision-making processes, and funding opportunities

## **Actions**

- Develop and adopt guidance for conducting outreach in, and increasing participation by, priority populations and disadvantaged communities in climate programs.
- Ensure end-to-end language accessibility for written and online materials, assistance, and advisory services (e.g., help lines) and meetings
- Offer a variety of meeting times, agendas, and avenues to participation to align with work and childcare schedules
- Develop a mechanism for disadvantaged individuals to access reimbursement for participating in climate and clean energy committees or work groups.
- In-person meetings should seek to provide shared transportation options where possible
- Work with communities and community-based organizations to align outreach with people's existing and trusted social and community networks and channels.
- Consider community capacity in application, scoring and award processes
- Fund and staff person-to-person advisory and assistance services to (a) connect people with climate-related state programs and planning processes, and (b) guide priority populations and communities through application processes.

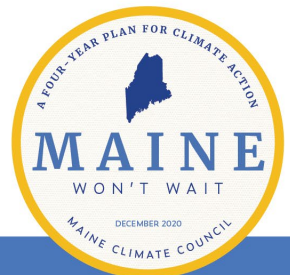
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# Procedural Equity: Metrics and Tracking

Actions Tracking (yes/no)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Yes/No on the actions</li></ul>
Monitoring Metrics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• # of agencies and programs with policies and procedures for procedural equity</li><li>• # and % of people from priority populations or communities who participate in state-led climate, energy, and resilience planning or decision-making processes</li><li>• # and % of priority populations, businesses or communities who seek or apply for programs or funding</li></ul>
Equity Outcome Metric (for MWW)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• N/A</li></ul>

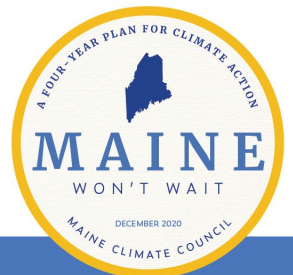
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# Open Discussion

- Are these goals, actions and metrics meaningful?
- Do they address barriers for priority populations?
- Will they ensure shared benefits for Maine's people and communities?



# Draft Proposal

## Role and Structure of the ESC Procedural Equity for the MCC

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This section presents a *draft* proposal for consideration by the ESC. All content is subject to change.

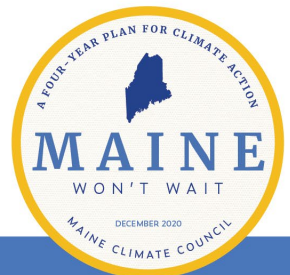
# Role and Structure of the ESC

- At least two sector-specific equity experts appointed as members to each MCC WG and the ESC
- At least two social scientists appointed as members of the STS and the ESC
- Five ESC advisors to advise the MCC on procedural equity (including members of the MCC)
- Members meet 2x/year; advisors more frequently

This structure prioritizes:

- Integration of Equity into all working groups
- Sector-specific equity interventions
- Monitoring of progress
- Commitment to procedural equity (*learning together*)

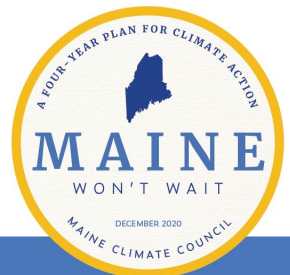
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# Recommendations to the MCC

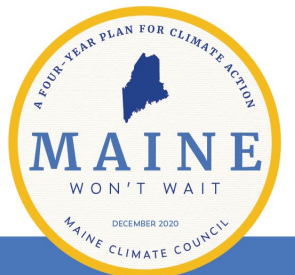
- Incorporate equity training into orientation for all MCC and Working Group members
- Identify additional opportunities to hear from priority populations and communities, including storytelling, listening sessions, and increased opportunities for statewide, virtual and in-person participation.
- Establish a mechanism for formal consultation with the Permanent Commission on the Status of Racial, Indigenous and Tribal Populations.
- Develop tools and guidance to formalize the process by which Working Groups consider and respond to equity concerns.
- Seek to achieve greater than proportional representation by BIPOC persons and other priority populations on the Council and its Working Groups.
- Explore opportunities to offer reimbursement of expenses for impacted members of Working Groups, as is currently allowed for Council members.

These *draft* recommendations are in addition to the procedural equity recommendations previously reviewed. All content is subject to change.

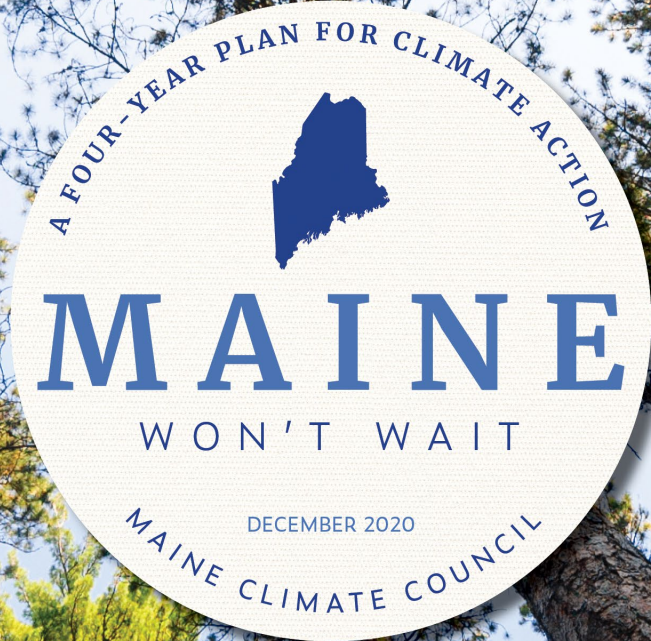


# Next Steps

- Public Comment until January 6, 2023 (link to be added)
- Full draft report + summary of public comment to ESC: Date TBD
- Final ESC meeting: Date TBD
- Final report submitted to MCC for consideration







A FOUR-YEAR PLAN FOR CLIMATE ACTION



**MAINE**

WON'T WAIT

DECEMBER 2020

MAINE CLIMATE COUNCIL