

Topic	Community-Based Design Collaborative Launch Meeting Internal Agenda
Date, Time, Location	February 25th, 10:30 am - 12:30 pm Canyon Country Community Center Address - 18410 Sierra Hwy, Santa Clarita, CA 91351

Attendees:

Partner	Name	Attended
Active SGV	Amy Wong	x
Central California Asthma Collaborative	Brianda Castro	x
Central California Asthma Collaborative	Maria Ruiz	
Climate First - Replacing Oil and Gas	Brooke Balthaser	x
Day One	Ashley Mercado	x
Central California Asthma Collaborative	Brianda Castro	x
Community Action Partnership of Kern County	Freddy Hernandez	x
Central Coast Climate Justice Network	Juan Lares	x
Ventura County Community Foundation	Michael Silacci	x
Ventura County Community Foundation	Sean Ferguson	X
Community Health Action Network	Cornelius Page (CJ) Jr.	x (v)
SoCalREN	Elaina Lee	x
	Natalie Espinoza	x
	Owen Wise-Pierik	x (v)
	Ivana Dorin	x
	Meaghan Lavery	
Los Angeles County	Lujuana Medina	
Los Angeles County	Tessa Charnofsky	x
ICF	Shelley Osborn	x
ICF	Kathy Mariscal	x
San Gabriel Valley COG	Lucia Huang	x
California Public Utilities Commission	Gillian Weaver	x

California Public Utilities Commission	Pamela Rittelmeyer	x (v)
California Public Utilities Commission	Eli Jacobsohn	x

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Agenda

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Notes

Meeting Purpose: Discuss energy program types and benefits, including potential initiative impacts

Agenda

I. Welcome and Recap

II. Energy Efficiency (EE) 101 Continued

1. Rebates, Incentives, Custom/Deemed overview

III. Program Examples

- A. **Efficient San Gabriel Valley (eSGV)** - No-cost home energy audits to help residents reduce energy use and save money through personalized recommendations.

1. How do you find your clients? How do they qualify to become clients, and are they required to be income-qualified?
 - a) Most clients say they found out from a city newsletter and applied because there are no required qualifications. We mostly get homeowners participating—only occasionally do we get renters. We don't ask about income levels since it is not required.
2. What has resident feedback been after they receive their home assessments?
 - a) After a report is developed, we will give them information on rebates and recommendations for cheaper options such as window film or blackout curtains. If things are out of reach cost-wise, we meet them where they are and focus on behavioral changes that can be made to decrease energy use.
3. Which is more popular - in-person or online - for home assessments?
 - a) In-person is more popular. Most of the client base is split between older folks and new homeowners.
4. Comment from CPUC representative: The USDA created the "home energy score." It's coming soon and will be administered by BayREN. Free programs don't always work because people aren't actually invested, you might get better savings if it's not free.

B. Kits for Kids' Discussion- a Workforce, Education, and Training (WE&T) curriculum program designed for educating kids about energy efficiency and climate resiliency topics using real-world examples and energy-efficient devices that families can use at home.

1. Q: Can this be introduced during after-school hours?
 - a) We haven't done that yet—it's aligned during the school day when it's time to talk about energy or climate.
2. Q: What is in the climate resiliency kit?
 - a) The climate resilience kit is going to be implemented for the first time in March, and it is the next step after the implementation of the EE measure.
3. Q: What information is collected via the interest cards, and are families comfortable submitting?
 - a) The card doesn't collect personal information; it is just a pledge students take for energy efficiency measures at home, without collecting names or addresses. Between 70% and 75% of students return the interest card. It only updates us on what was installed.
4. What is done with the items from the kit that have not been installed?
 - a) We don't take them back—whatever they don't install stays in their homes. The program's objective is really more about education, even if the students don't end up using the items.
5. How was this program done using a standardized process? Who was it done with? Can it be replicated elsewhere?
 - a) It took a lot of work to make this standardized and aligned with NGSS standards. Because we partner with district leaders in STEM - they are able to give feedback on the curriculum, and we had a lot of people hired who have science teacher backgrounds,
 - b) It is possible to create different kits, but it will require extensive research and processes.
6. Is it offered in different languages?
 - a) No, but we wish it were.

IV. CBO input portion on program parameters

A. Impact

1. How would you measure the success of programs in your communities?

2. What additional benefits (outside of energy savings) would make these programs more impactful for your community?
3. How should these programs address barriers to engagement?
 - a) These programs should lay the groundwork for future electrification, with the additional benefits of panel modification, direct installation, and future electrification.
 - b) We hear from community members that we should focus on direct installation rather than a rebate. Outreach should also be done by culturally competent community navigators, as every community has its own barriers.
 - c) It is important to understand the additional ways that energy problems can impact families. For example, a power outage could cause you to lose your groceries for a week.
 - d) How would we measure the success of a program - and how human can these programs be? Direct-to-renter programs need to be able to be selected from a list/catalog. One thing we found was that a lot of people wanted a cooking plate, battery, or AC, but they couldn't afford it. We can only pick 10 households to receive program benefits, but 60 applied - people want these things but can't always afford them.
 - e) Measuring success is making sure that we're doing what we say we'll do. Is there an evaluation component? Some things aren't allowable, and it gets a little confusing. For example, what about batteries? Battery-controlled technology can be funded with these dollars. No Solar, no batteries, but things that control batteries can be funded.
 - f) Is everything fundable as long as the program is going towards Energy Efficiency? What about things like translation or staffing?
 - (1) Tessa: CPUC/LA County might bring a menu of what's available, but now isn't really the time to do that. We don't want to box the collaborative in.
 - g) If someone wanted to create a microgrid with UC Channel islands and make it into an "energy island," would that be allowable? I know we may not have an answer right now....
 - h) It's vital to support the customer from beginning to end - there are too many programs/actors, and it is too onerous (Amy)
 - i) What is the budget for programs? (Freddy)

- (1) There's no specific allocated budget, it's designed for the collaborative to decide and tell us via a proposal and set the parameters that decide which programs to fund.
- j) Speaking of parameters - we should have a youth component, whatever program we decide on. (Ashley)
- k) I think it's very important to meet people where they are, train their children, open doors for green careers, and link it to safety to get maximum buy-in (Juan)
- l) Train students and offer internship programs with hands-on experience, particularly for minorities. I also agree that it's important to have a youth component (Ashley)
- m) Distributing hot plates - what did it do to people participating? What's it about? trust in electrification?
 - (1) Think of human psychology: how can you build trust? It doesn't always come down to the ROI. Who in the community can help establish it for your program (even if they aren't in energy?) (Sean)
- n) I would recommend that we don't overwhelm customers with too many choices, and make it easier for them to buy, i.e. 0% financing (Ely)
- o) Working with youth: Future Green Leader Summit, conference with middle and high school kids, exposing students to EE and environmental issues. The question of equity: We should consider whether we want these programs to only be in economically challenged communities. (Tessa)

B. Equity goals

1. What equity considerations should be prioritized when designing programs?
2. What metrics should be used to measure equity?
3. How can these programs better align with community needs?
 - a) Should programs be offered to all, or just to vulnerable communities? (Tessa)
 - b) The goal is to start with communities that have the highest barriers first. It may be easier to meet goals with other communities that are more ready, but that would miss our equity goals. (Brianda)

- c) It depends on the program. For example, if you require participation from only low-income individuals but it's also only for homeowners... that doesn't always work for obvious reasons. (Ashley)
- d) A number of individuals served as a metric to build programs that better address equity, across various communities because there can be barriers to entry anywhere. (Juan)
- e) If you benefit more people, you get more advocates that support your goal. How do you get more people to want this in the future? (Sean)
- f) To what extent should tribal communities be a focus? (Ely)
 - (1) We should link the programs serving rural communities (Freddy)
 - (2) SoCalREN will be launching a tribal program similar in structure to CBDC (Tessa)
- g) Systems and policy changes are needed to transform the energy field and benefit those most affected by the energy cost burden. Suggests that x amount is set aside for disadvantaged communities (DACs). (Amy)

C. Energy Savings

- 1. How important are energy savings as a metric for program initiative proposals?
 - a) This is important for older homes, which can't afford retrofits. People are choosing between paying electricity bills and paying rent, especially in the summer in hot areas where temperatures are above 100.
- 2. How does the energy burden affect your communities? (Income spent on energy bills.
 - a) What are the consequences?
 - (1) Energy savings are an important metric for older homes, particularly and especially in areas served by CAPK that are in extreme heat and are very affected by high energy costs and burdens (Freddy)
 - (2) Saving energy is synonymous with energy retrofits and should be factored into program metrics (Freddy).

V. Next Steps

- A. The group to continue sharing thoughts on prompts beyond this meeting. The TEC team will develop a Google doc that everyone can access with these prompts so the team can keep the conversation going offline.

