California Public Utilities Commission

Climate Adaptation Equity Workshop

Climate Adaptation Proceeding (R.18-04-019)

Meghan Cook – CPUC Climate Adaptation Analyst

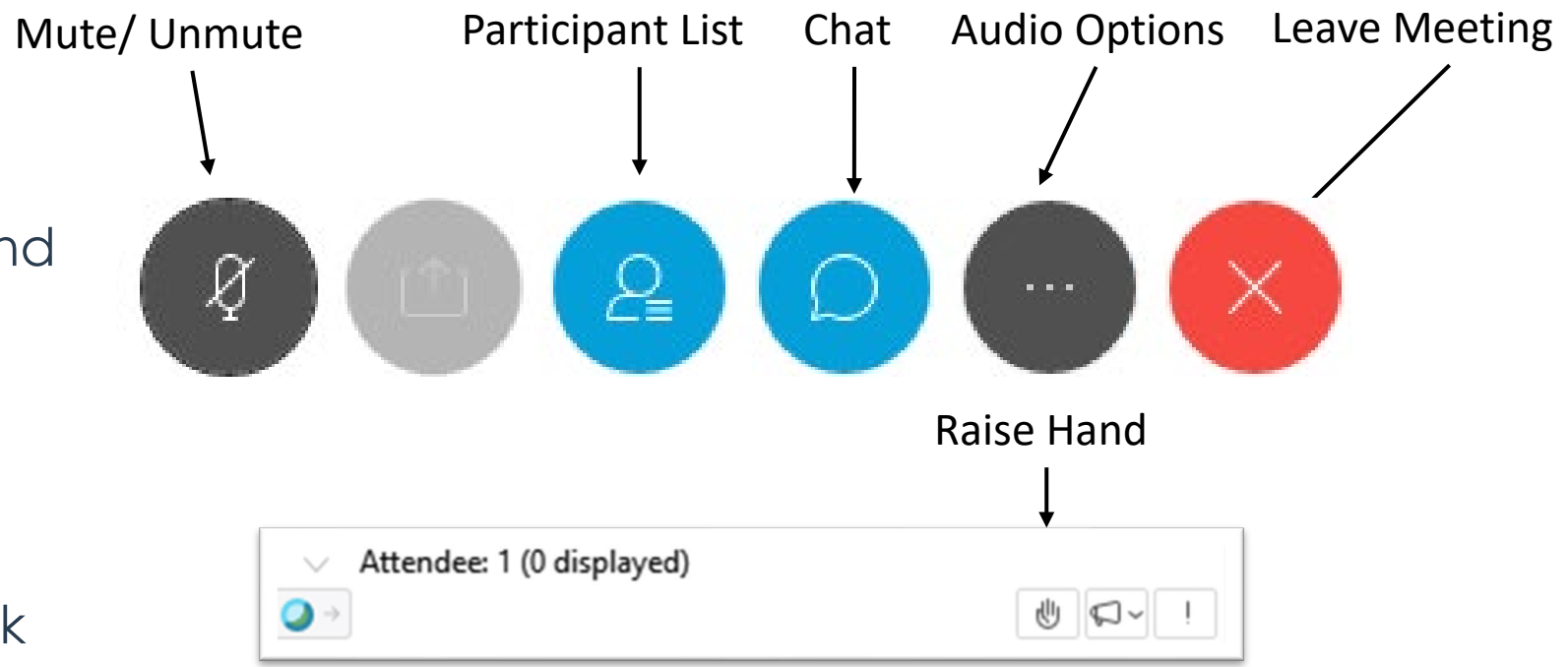
September 25, 2025

Welcome & Introduction

Restrooms & Safety Procedures

- In event of evacuation, we will meet at the Arts District Park on E 5th Street and S Hewitt Street
- Note bathroom locations

Webex Logistics



- Today's presentations (.pdf) and agenda are available on the WebEx link under "Event Material." Type the password "ADAPT" into the box and click "View Info"
- **Please note this meeting is being recorded.**
- Please submit questions for speakers in the Chat Box or raise your hand to be unmuted by staff.
  - *3 to raise hand and *6 to unmute/mute over the phone
- Questions will be read aloud by staff (Reminder: Mute back!)

Today's Agenda

Time	Content	Presenters/Participants
Introductory Information		
9:30 AM	**Welcome**	Meghan Cook - CPUC
9:40 AM	**Commissioner Opening Remarks**	Commissioner Houck
9:50 AM	**Overview & Background**	Meghan Cook – CPUC
IOU Roundtable: Identifying and Prioritizing Equity in CAVA Lessons Learned and Proposals for Refinement		
10:10 AM	**Investor-Owned Utility Presentations**	SCE – Anna Brockway & Anuj Desai SDG&E – Sandeep Aujla SoCalGas – Geoffrey Danker
11:30 AM	***Break***	
11:40 AM	**Facilitated Roundtable Discussion**	Various Stakeholders and Experts
12:15 AM	***Lunch Break***	
Integration of Equity Metrics into CAVA Process		
1:45 PM	**Panelist Presentations**	Various Stakeholders and Experts
2:25 PM	**Break and Interactive Activity**	
2:40 PM	**Facilitated Discussion**	Panelists

Today's Agenda (continued)

Time	Content	Presenters/Participants
Refinement of Community Engagement Requirements for CAVA Process		
3:15 PM	**Panelist Presentations**	Various Stakeholders and Tribal Representatives
3:55 PM	**Break and Interactive Activity**	
4:10 PM	**Facilitated Discussion**	
Next Steps & Closing Remarks		
4:45 PM	**Closing Remarks**	Meghan Cook – CPUC
5:00 PM	**Adjourn**	
5:15 PM	**No Host Post-Workshop Event – Arts District Brewing Company**	

Community Agreements

- Workshop is structured to stimulate an honest dialogue and engage different perspectives
  - Keep comments friendly and respectful
  - Be present (as few additional screens as possible)
  - Assume best intentions but be mindful of impact
  - One person speaking at a time
  - Amplify underrepresented voices
  - Half thoughts are welcome
- Chat feature is only for Q&A or technical issues

Purpose of Workshop: Improve Equity Considerations for IOU Climate Adaptation Vulnerability Assessments (CAVAs)

CAVAs: Informational long-term planning reports to identify and mitigate risks to energy infrastructure due to climate change

Objective: 1) Engagement: Gather input to refine existing requirements for Community Engagement to inform CAVAs for; **2) Quantitative:** Discuss methods and criteria needed to measure equity impacts of CAVAs within climate adaptation planning

Outcome: Workshop input will inform a Staff Proposal and a future CPUC Decision to improve Equity guidance and impacts, anticipated in early 2026

Opening Remarks

Commissioner Darcie L. Houck

Background: Climate Adaptation Proceeding

Climate Adaptation Proceeding - (R.)18-04-019

Purpose: Requires IOUs to assess forecasted extreme climate impacts on energy infrastructure and IOU operations *decades* into the future and identify options to mitigate threats by developing and submitting to CPUC:

- Climate Adaptation Vulnerability Assessment (**CAVA**) every 4 years
- Community Engagement Plan (**CEP**) one year before their CAVA

Equity Targets: Disadvantaged and Vulnerable Communities (**DVC**) defined as: 1) Tribes, 2) 25% highest CalEnviroScreen scores, 3) median income less than 60% of state median

Informational: CAVAs are also used to inform nearer-term focus Risk Assessment Mitigation Phase (RAMP), general rate cases (GRCs), and may be used in other long-term planning proceedings (e.g., Integrated Resource Plans (IRP), Distributed Energy Resources (DER), Long-term Gas Planning)

Alignment with State Climate Adaptation Strategy Priorities

- Strengthen protections for climate vulnerable communities
- Bolster public health and safety to protect against increasing climate risks
- Build a climate resilient economy
- Make decisions based on the best available climate science

CAVA Requirements – Most Recently Updated in August 2024

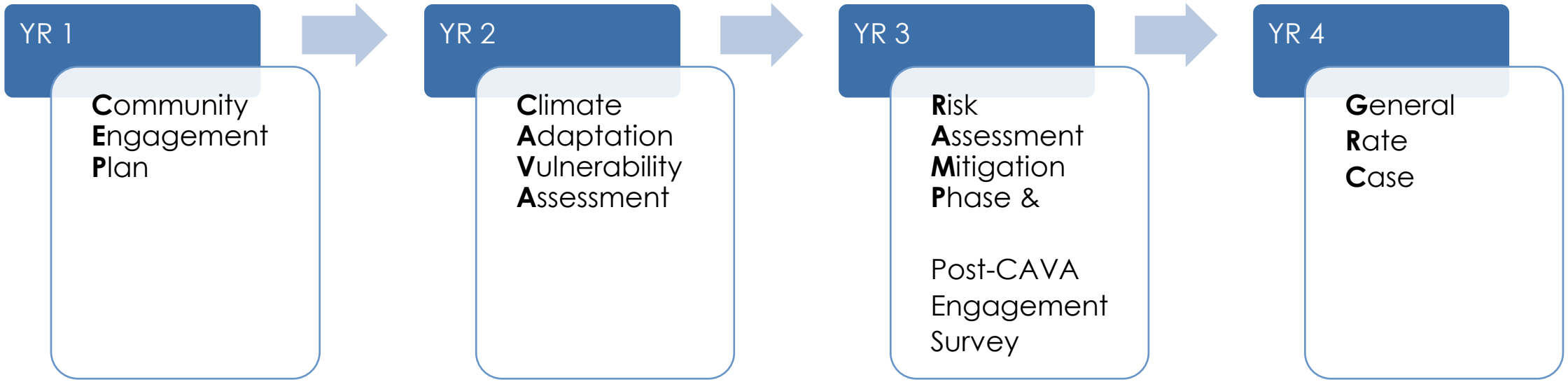
CAVAs must include:	
1.	Identify climate risk and conduct exposure analysis on infrastructure, operations, and service
2.	Consider the following climate risks: Temperature, sea level, variation in precipitation (snowpack, flooding, drought, subsidence), wildfire, and cascading impacts
3.	Utilize best available climate modeling requirements including baseline scenario, Global Warming Level approach, analyze specific degree scenarios (1.5 and 2 °C)
4.	Consider green and sustainable remedies for vulnerable infrastructure
5.	Include analysis of how IOUs promote equity in DVCs based on their adaptive capacity
6.	Include summary of CEP work in the CAVA and attached CEP to CAVA
7.	Use the two-step vulnerability methodology developed by DWR
8.	Include off-ramp for assets with low climate risk with mechanism to reassess those assets in the future

Additional CAVA Requirements

IOUs Must:

- Update climate modeling best practices as science evolves as per the California Climate Assessment and Cal-Adapt
- Publicly present and seek stakeholder and Tribal input on draft CAVAs 90 days prior to submitting to the CPUC
- Demonstrate **Incrementality**, **Prioritization**, **Cost-Effectiveness**, and **Justification** of any post-CAVA investment requests in GRC or other applications

CAVA Process – Typical Timeline



CAVA & CEP Submission Timeline is Staggered by IOU

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
SCE	CEP	CAVA & RAMP	Survey & GRC		**CEP**	**CAVA** & RAMP	Survey & **GRC**	**CEP**	**CAVA**	RAMP & Survey	**GRC**
PG&E			CEP	CAVA & RAMP	Survey & **GRC**	**CEP***	**CAVA***	RAMP & Survey	**GRC**	**CEP**	**CAVA**
SDG&E				CEP	**CAVA** & RAMP	Survey & **GRC**	**CEP**	**CAVA**	RAMP & Survey	**GRC**	**CEP**
SCG				CEP	**CAVA** & RAMP	Survey & **GRC**	**CEP**	**CAVA**	RAMP & Survey	**GRC**	**CEP**

**Note that CAVAs and CEPs move up one year starting in 2026 with PG&E as per D.24-08-005*
Items in bold will require review by CEI team staff

Current Proceeding Scope to Consider Improvements

1.	**Should the Commission refine requirements regarding consultations with DVCs and the preparation of CEPs adopted in D.20-08-046 with regard to large IOUs, including but not limited to:**
1.1	Additional guidance regarding the purpose and intended outcomes of the CEP and DVC consultation processes?
1.2	Ways to reduce consultation fatigue and/or coordinate with other proceeding outreach processes?
1.3	Modifications to the definition of DVC adopted in D.20-08-026?
1.4	Additional guidance regarding consultation and collaboration with local governments during risk and vulnerability assessment processes? During adaptation proposal identification processes?
1.5	Refinement of Tribal consultation processes specific to climate adaptation matters?
1.6	Additional guidance regarding methods and scope for the determination of community adaptive capacity in CAVA analyses?
2.	**What are the impacts on environmental and social justice communities of actions taken in this proceeding, including the extent to which requirements impact achievement of any of the nine goals of the Commission's Environmental and Social Justice Action Plan?**

Refinement: Integration of Equity Metrics in the CAVA Process

- The existing process for incorporating equity into the CAVA process is qualitative
  - Community Engagement Plans
  - Public comment opportunities on CAVAs
- Equity metrics can be incorporated into the analysis to provide a complementary measurable **quantitative** equity lens for climate adaptation in IOU planning
  - Coordinated with engagement approach
  - Based on CPUC guiding criteria

Building Off Previous Workshops

CPUC held three public workshops in Fall 2024 that inform Today's Workshop:

- **Community Engagement Workshops (2):** Addressed challenges of community engagement for CAVA process in Northern and Southern California
  - Explored barriers to engagement including funding, accessibility, duplicative requests / limited capacity, and unclear link between CAVAs and specific projects
  - Identified need for clear solutions, criteria, and improved processes for CAVA engagement
- **Quantitative Equity Tools Workshop (1):** Explored tools and methodologies that can measure adaptive capacity impacts of CAVAs on DVCs
  - Explored several emerging research area including metrics, tools, and methodologies including mapping
  - Identified gaps in clear criteria necessary to inform CAVA equity metrics that are both effective and flexible to assess diverse communities and address evolving policies and technologies

Framework for Quantitative Equity Metrics

Establish clear framework for how a quantitative equity analysis will inform decision-making

- Demonstrate alignment with other CPUC proceedings to inform long-term risk-based decisions
- Establish prioritization process for DVCs aligned with risk
- Establish, justify, and demonstrate the best available metrics, data, and methods
  - IOU-proposed metrics must be measurable, verifiable, and publicly accessible
- Identify measurable outcomes and baselines that can be used to demonstrate progress over time
- Identify what metrics and methodologies should be universal across IOUs and which should be tailored to a given territory and why
- Create transparent metrics justified by publicly accessible analysis and clear methodologies that prioritize and benefit DVCs

Examples: Quantitative Equity Metrics Criteria

- Matrix assessment of community adaptive capacity with infrastructure adaptive capacity to identify "hotspots" of vulnerability to inform prioritization of engagement and adaptation
  - What other community metrics should be analyzed? (access to resources during an outage, cost burden of an outage, etc.?)
- Metrics accounting for variability in impacts of outages on different populations and customer types across geographies and demographics within a given areas
- Metrics accounting for community impacts of high frequency and/or long-duration outages

Framework for Engagement Metrics

Establish clear framework for how a qualitative equity analysis will inform decision-making

- **Prioritization:** How should IOUs engage with DVCs to inform prioritization of adaptation efforts in DVCs?
- **Community Reality Checks on Identified Risks:** Should advisory meetings to IOUs be public and how best to conduct community feedback on accuracy of any mapping of vulnerability or other metrics?
- **Timing of Engagement:** At what points in the CAVA process should IOUs reach out to communities for the most productive feedback?
- **Targeted Education and Capacity building:** What resources and approaches are necessary to build technical capacity in communities?
- **Incorporation into CAVA Process:** How should feedback inform adaptation options listed in CAVAs or be incorporated into the GRCs?
- **Ongoing feedback over time:** How will IOUs engage with communities if an adaptation measure is approved and implemented?
- **Address Barriers to Engagement:** Such as using communities' time efficiently to reduce fatigue.

Example: Qualitative Equity Metrics Criteria

- Actionable outcomes from public participation and public advisory group meetings
- Actionable and measurable Plans and reports
  - Demonstrate substantive and measurable Community Engagement
- Delineate a clear process for prioritizing adaptation options based on equity considerations
- Integrate outcomes of planning and building community technical capacity to understand CAVAs and long-term infrastructure planning, including with local governments
- Demonstrate incorporation of community and tribal feedback to inform key actions and prioritization in CAVAs
- Educate and measure impacts of DVCs in IOU and CPUC processes

Your Role Today – Feedback & Dialogue

- Share your unique perspective and knowledge of existing models or best practices for equity in planning
- Help identify potential pragmatic solutions or key properties of effective framework to improve and incorporate equity into the CAVA process and outcomes
- Recommend and react to proposed criteria and metrics to inform improved structure and requirements for equity considerations

Interactive Activities This Afternoon

- Mentimeter surveys for online participants
  - Utilize QR code or go to menti.com
- Easel and sticker activity for in-person participants
- Both followed by group discussion

Questions?

Investor-Owned Utility Roundtable

CPUC Climate Adaptation Workshop

SCE presentation

September 25, 2025

Climate Adaptation is a shared responsibility among local, state, and federal government, community leaders, and critical infrastructure providers

Climate change and climate adaptation are broad challenges, not limited to energy utilities and electricity service

- Social, economic, institutional, housing/infrastructure, and environmental factors can shape a community's ability to withstand, mitigate, and recover from climate hazards

The CA Legislature recognized this in passing SB 379, requiring local jurisdictions to institutionalize climate change preparedness by integrating into existing planning processes

- As of 2023, only 51% of California municipalities completed main components of SB 379 requirements*
  - Most local jurisdiction plans address mitigation and not adaptation
- Examples of preventative measures** that communities could take in these plans:
  - Relocation of essential public facilities away from at-risk areas
  - Designation of adequate infrastructure and safety procedures in at-risk areas
  - Develop early warning systems
  - Create a plan to develop seawalls and storm surge barriers and dune reinforcement
  - Identify natural infrastructure approaches to building resilience (e.g., wetland restoration, forest protection, or urban tree planting)

The role of community engagement and equity work in climate adaptation planning is distinct from other utility planning processes

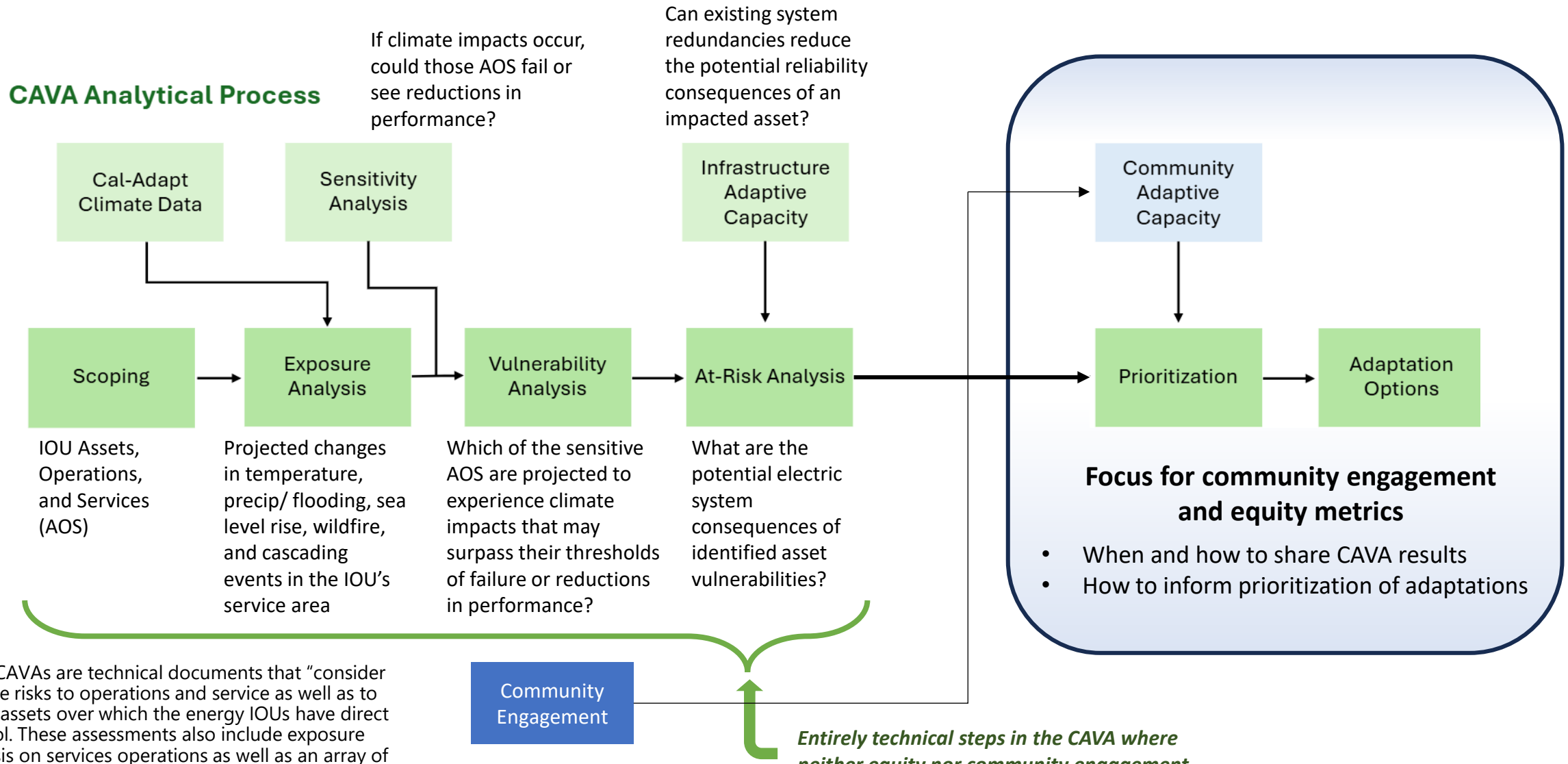
Electric sector climate adaptation will only be successful if the communities we serve also adapt

- Effective community engagement can help to:
  - Communicate climate exposure projections to deepen community awareness of their own resilience needs beyond energy service
  - Align utility and local jurisdiction efforts to address shared climate risks

* Climate Resolve (2023), Ounce of Prevention: Advancing Equitable Climate Resilience Planning in California

** Alliance of Regional Collaboratives for Climate Adaptation (ARCCA), SB-379-Fact-Sheet-2.24.16.pdf

The CAVA is a technical assessment* that identifies At-Risk assets based on physical vulnerability and reliability consequences



*IOU CAVAs are technical documents that "consider climate risks to operations and service as well as to utility assets over which the energy IOUs have direct control. These assessments also include exposure analysis on services operations as well as an array of mitigation options for dealing with vulnerabilities". (Phase 1 Tracks 4 and 5 Decision, p.61)

Current CAVA requirements focus on facilitating engagement with vulnerable communities but are less clear about how to get to the intended outcome

Develop Community Engagement Plan	Utilities must "prepare, file and serve … Community Engagement Plans **every four years**, one year before the filing date of their vulnerability assessments."
Execute Plan	Purpose of engagement is to "identify and prioritize **utility climate adaptation investments in Disadvantaged Vulnerable Communities** (DVCs)"* by conducting engagement in these communities.
Assess Engagement	Utilities shall conduct survey work "to assess the **effectiveness of the community outreach and engagement**."

**= Includes CalEnviroScreen 4.0 designated communities, California tribal lands, and communities meeting either extreme pollution burden or median income thresholds*

All quoted requirements found in CPUC Decision 20-08-46

SCE's Climate Resilience Leadership Group (CRLG) is an effective mechanism to gather community insights

Background

Paid forum launched in 2021 **to gather under-served community perspective** helps SCE embed an equity component into adaptation-related grid planning

Consists of **local nonprofit organizations** operating in DVCs or other vulnerable populations across SCE's service area

Blend of adaptation engagement **education**; **co-designing** of field materials, plans, and surveys; and in-community **survey collection**

Objectives

*Find a way to meaningfully **embed equity** into climate adaptation planning*

***Develop a metric** with more variation than binary DVC designation currently used*

***Avoid static feedback** outcomes*

Outcome

Nearly **800 surveys** collected from DVCs to help ground-truth SCE's Community Resilience Metric

Lessons learned as part of planning and executing community engagement have shaped SCE's approach to future collaboration with its CRLG

Prior to Community Engagement Plan Development

- Offer paid engagements *and* a learning opportunity
- Work directly with DVC community leaders
- Co-design and co-develop materials

During Core CRLG Collaboration

- Tribal engagement requires customized approach
- Be open to community-generated DVC narratives
- Find ways to lean into skill set of community leaders

Currently, community leaders and members participating in engagement activities are disconnected from activities that inform investment prioritization

Engagement lifecycle from outreach to approved investments exceeds 4.5 years

- Lifecycle to be extended by an additional year moving forward

Current engagement is shaped by timing and DVC focus of regulatory requirements

- SCE's approach to requirements results in engagement that relies on an in-community survey exercise using a hypothetical set of solutions in response to in-progress at-risk analysis
- Survey results ground-truth Community Resilience Metric scores that later inform prioritization
- DVC is an imperfect definition and leads to gaps in engagement with other vulnerable populations

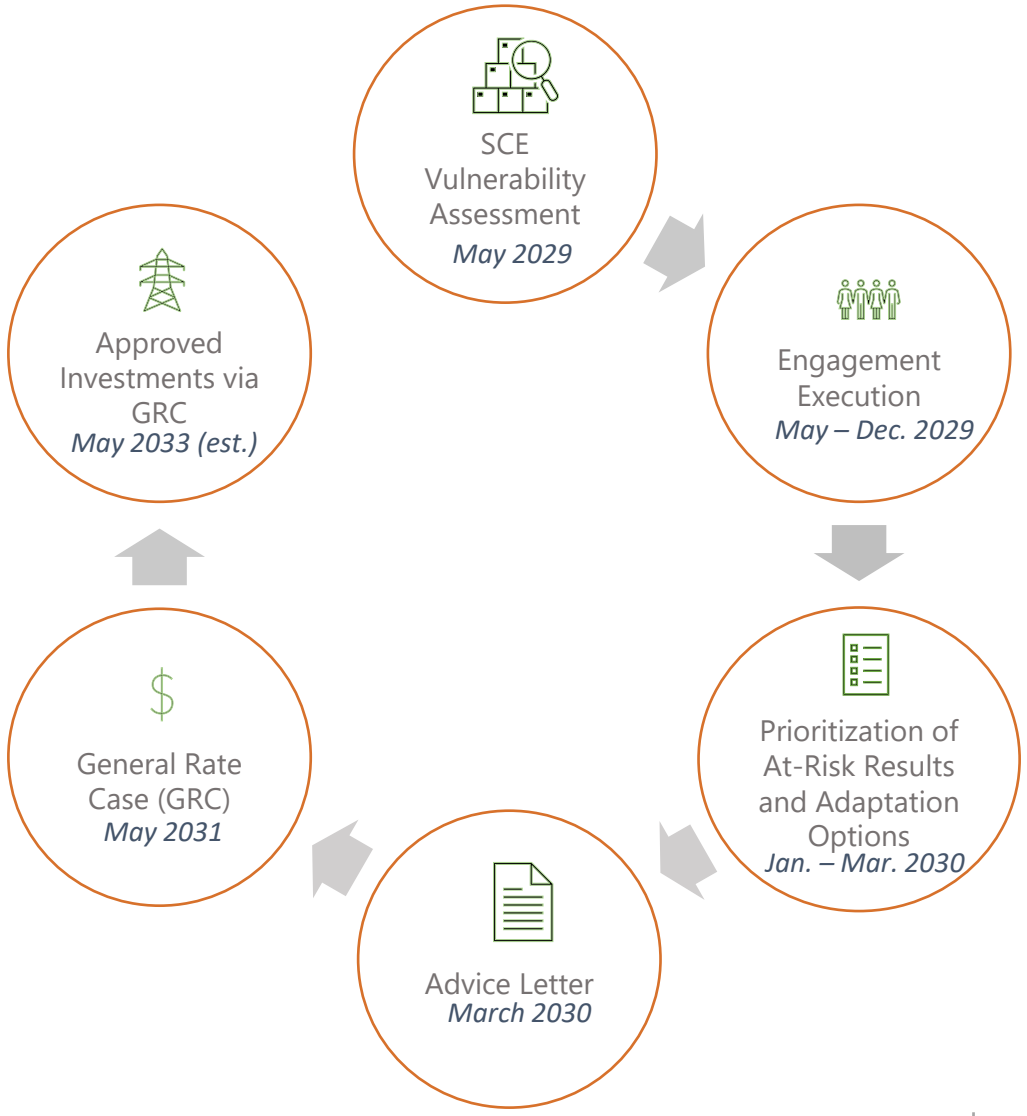
Approach misses out on connecting to key downstream activities

- Limits how much detail can be shared with community leaders on relevant electric system vulnerabilities and solutions when having to conduct engagement while still completing technical phases of Vulnerability Assessment

More meaningful engagement can occur after electric system's vulnerabilities are better understood

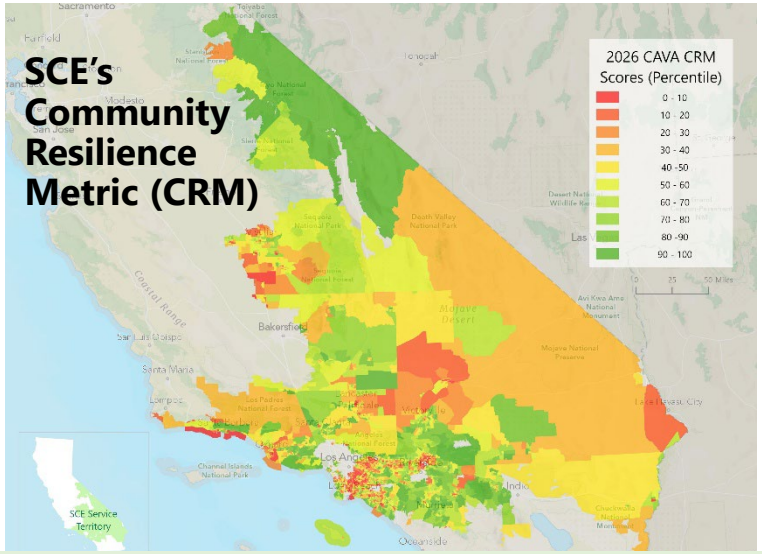
New two-year period between Vulnerability Assessment completion and General Rate Case is an opportunity to shift engagement

- Significant value in continuing to work with CRLG and communities they serve to validate Community Adaptive Capacity metrics that factor into subsequent prioritization
- Additionally, CRLG can now **inform how SCE further considers adaptation options**, expanding how vulnerable communities inform climate adaptation planning
- SCE can **share more defined vulnerabilities, risks, and solutions that could impact electric service** with the CRLG and communities served
- Vulnerability Assessment plus subsequent annual Advice Letter could serve as key reporting functions on planned and performed engagement activity, replacing Community Engagement Plan and Independent Survey Report



Need for Community Adaptive Capacity Metrics

- A binary DVC designation covering ~50% of SCE's service area does not provide sufficient information to inform equitable adaptation planning
- SCE developed a **Community Resilience Metric (CRM)** that measures the relative adaptive capacity of DVCs to address the DVC binary designation shortcoming
  - Can be used to help prioritize adaptation actions to benefit those communities least able to adapt to future climate conditions
  - Engaging DVCs to validate / ground truth CRM results for their communities allowed SCE to fine tune final scores based on feedback
- Multiple Community Adaptive Capacity metrics have been explored in this proceeding. Any of them seem to provide the needed relative measurement of community adaptive capacity, so **there is no need to focus on developing a new metric in this proceeding**



Assigns a score to each census tract based on 12 indicators of Adaptive Capacity and 25 indicators of Sensitivity

Metric criteria	SCE's CRM	SDG&E's CVI*	FEMA BRIC**	VCP***
Focused on community capacity to withstand service outages (including those driven by climate events, but not exclusively)	X	X	Disaster focus	Climate impacts focus
Incorporates multiple dimensions of community sensitivity and community adaptive capacity	X	X	X	X
Provides relative (not binary) ratings	X	X	X	X
Uses publicly available data	X	X (mostly)	X	X (mostly)
Vetted and/or received community feedback	X	Planned	X	Planned

*SDG&E's Community Vulnerability Index (CVI)
**Federal Emergency Management Agency's Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities Index, Used by PG&E in their 2024 CAVA, no longer being updated
***Vulnerable Communities Platform, in development by the Governor's Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation

Sandia's Social Burden metric cannot currently support utility planning

- Findings from SCE and Sandia collaboration:
  - ***Limited value add:*** **Using just the CRM explains 72% of the resulting Social Burden Score**
  - ***Significant work*** **would be required to address the tool's identified limitations (see table)**
- Background: SCE and Sandia collaborated in 2023-2024 to pilot the use of SCE's CRM with Sandia's ReNCAT and "Social Burden" metric, adding a dimension of distance and service access to SCE's CRM
  - The Social Burden metric measures the availability and accessibility of critical non-electric services and the social impacts of disruptions in accessing those services (e.g., due to a power outage)

SCE takeaway:
Do not support pursuing further

The effort required to appropriately implement Social Burden is not proportional to its potential value

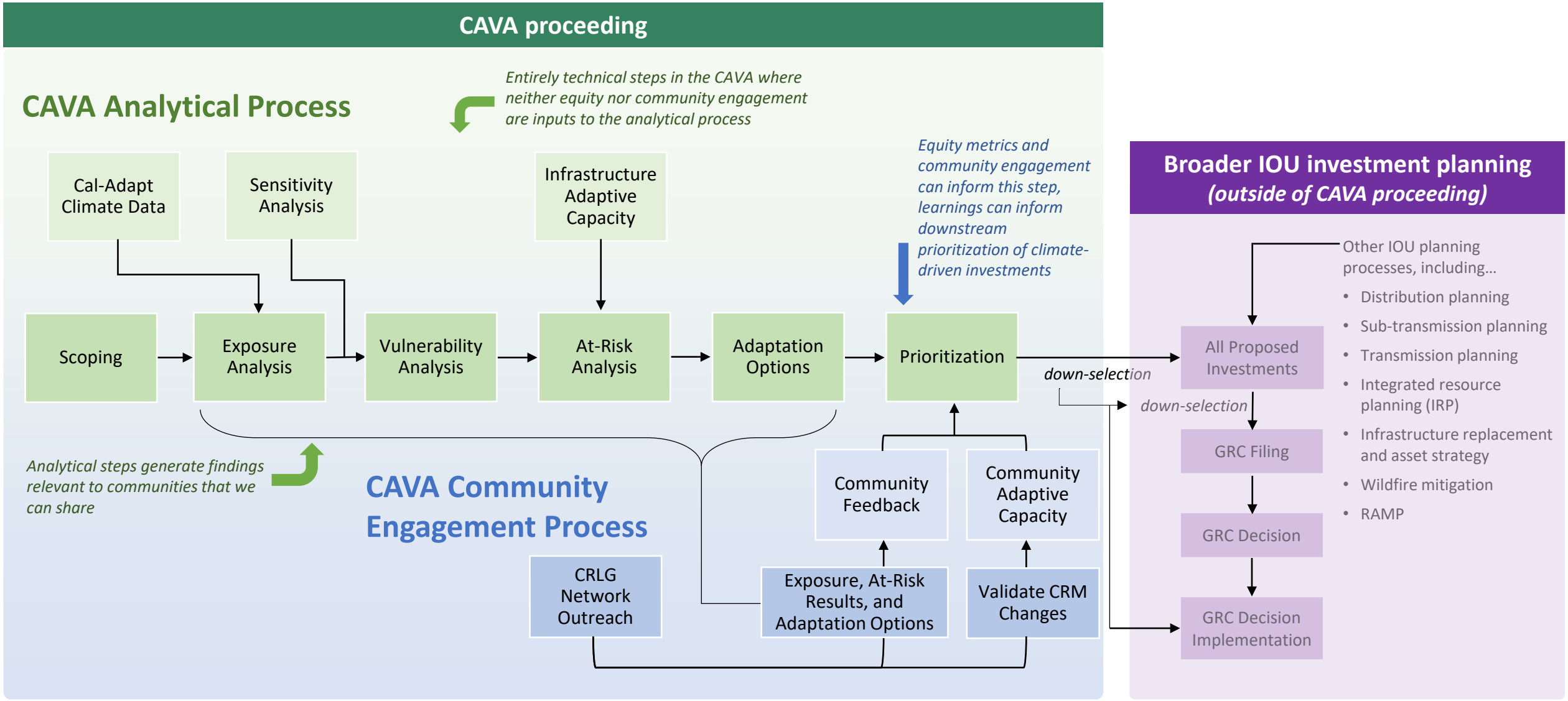
"Blue Sky" Scenario:
Grid Powered, All Available Facilities "ONLINE"

"Black Sky" Scenario:
Grid Outage, Some/All Facilities "OFFLINE"

Limitation	Implications
Social burden values only have relative, not absolute, meaning	It is impossible to identify which values are "acceptable" or "unacceptable", how much variability is meaningful or actionable, and how this may differ across different types of customers (e.g., urban, rural, tribal)
Social burden values do not account for outage duration or time-varying impacts	It is impossible to understand how outage duration may impact critical service needs or availability
Social burden tool does not contain geographic cutoffs for where customers benefit from services	It is impossible to understand which services people are likely to access depending on distance, service density, and community type (e.g., urban, rural, tribal), and therefore where power outages would actually impact loss of service
Social burden tool contains inherent geographic bias	Tool magnifies higher burden for rural areas by assuming the population of each census block group is located at its centroid (this is significantly less accurate for rural areas and results in inflated distance to services)
Social burden tool relies on precise estimates of geographic outage extents	Geographic outage extents are challenging to estimate and computationally prohibitive to calculate for all potential outage causes

*Final report from collaboration available here: Integration of equitable resilience metrics into climate-informed electric utility planning processes: phase one | OSTI.GOV

Implementing the proposed process for CAVA facilitates community engagement informing downstream planning decisions



*Community Adaptive Capacity is an input into SCE's CRM

Key recommendations

1. Community engagement would deliver more value if shifted to after the CAVA filing
2. CBO networks (e.g., CRLG) are an effective approach to community outreach and should be continued
3. Existing Community Adaptive Capacity metrics should continue to be used to inform relative rankings of community resilience

CPUC Climate Adaptation Workshop

Sandeep Aujla, Vanessa Vandever, Darbi Berry

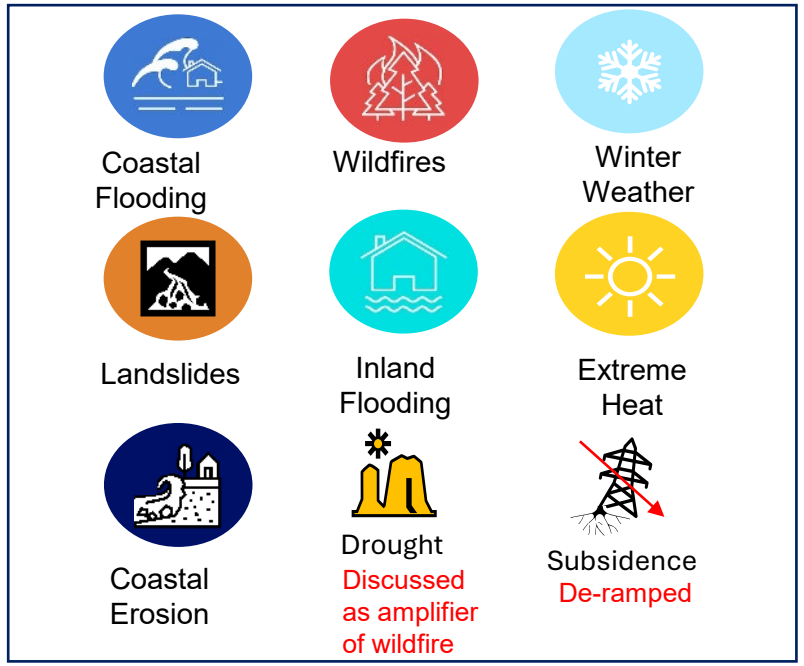
Current Process

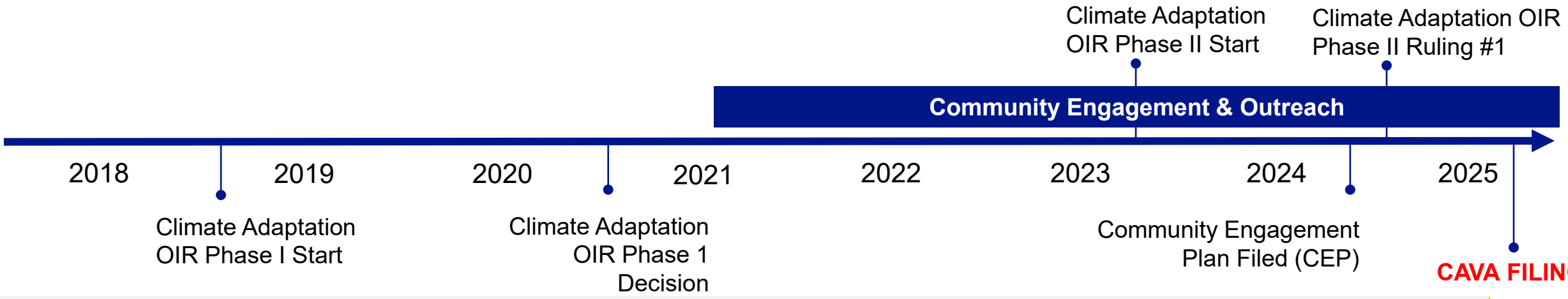
Climate Adaptation Timeline and Progress to Date

CPUC Rule 18-04-019 and Decision D.20-08-046 issued in 2020, requires IOUs to conduct and file a detailed Climate Adaptation Vulnerability Assessment (CAVA)

Scope: SDG&E's Infrastructure

- Timeframe : 2030, 2050 and 2070
- Prioritized hazards: temperature, sea level rise, precipitation [inland & coastal flooding], wildfire and cascading events





CAVA Results Inform Grid Resilience Strategy & Community Outreach

Multi-Hazard View

- **Extreme heat** events are projected to intensity, especially affecting inland and mountain areas
- **Wildfire** risk is increasing due to drier conditions and longer fire seasons
- **Inland flooding** will increase due to more intense rainfall and storm runoff
- **Sea level rise and coastal flooding** threaten assets near San Diego Bay and Mission Bay, with projected exposure doubling by 2070

Understanding Asset and Community Vulnerability

- **Critical infrastructure:** including overhead lines, voltage regulators, gas pipelines, and communication systems is increasingly exposed to climate hazards with vulnerability accelerating through 2070
- **Operations:** such as asset management, supply logistics, and field communications are particularly sensitive to heat and fire events, requiring targeted resilience measures to maintain system reliability
- The **Community Vulnerability Index (CVI):** evaluates community adaptive capacity – a community's overall susceptibility to climate impacts by integrating exposure, sensitivity, and vulnerability indicators

Equity Focused Community Engagement

- The **Equity-First Climate Coalition (EC3)** was established with local organizations to co-develop engagement plans, provide feedback on vulnerability findings, and guide locally relevant adaptation strategies
- A diverse **engagement toolkit** is implemented to gather feedback from all communities including workshops, information sessions, surveys, interviews, and multilingual materials
- The **Community Engagement Plan (CEP)** includes long-term commitments to transparency, accountability, and iteration ensuring community feedback informs future adaptation filings and regulatory planning, not just short-term compliance

Informing Grid Resilience Strategy

- SDG&E's **resilience strategy** is anchored in four core objectives, withstand, absorb, recover, and advance the development of adaptive solutions across all climate hazards
- A comprehensive suite of **resilience measures** is applied across asset types and risk profiles to mitigate extreme climate impacts, including cooling systems, infrastructure elevation, targeted undergrounding, and microgrids
- The **Climate Intelligence Platform (CIP)** enables dynamic forecasting, scenario planning, and spatial analysis by integrating climate data, asset sensitivity and community vulnerability

Adaptive Capacity Building Blocks – Operationalizing CAVA

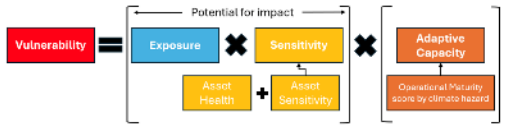
"Systems" approach to equity based on the interconnectedness of climate, assets, communities, and vulnerabilities

Climate Adaptation & Vulnerability Assessment

Quantitative Asset Vulnerability

- Climate Hazard Exposure Data
- Asset Health
- Asset Sensitivity
- Operational Maturity Score

Figure 1. Vulnerability Assessment Approach



Community Inputs

- Community Engagement & Equity Workshops (CEP)
- Community Vulnerability Index (CVI) – DVC, AFN and CF lens**
- Hot-spotting
- Climate Intelligence Platform

Regulatory Policy Alignment*

RAMP	Reliability OIR	WMP
General Orders	High DER OIR	IEPR
GRC	Microgrid OIR	EPIC

Evaluate Impact & Invest

- Climate Conditioning – Enhancing adaptive capacity of assets and communities
- Multi-Hazard Risk Analysis – Hazard specific probability of failure, compound and cascading risks
- Investment Decision Making – supporting systems-level planning and multi-solving strategies

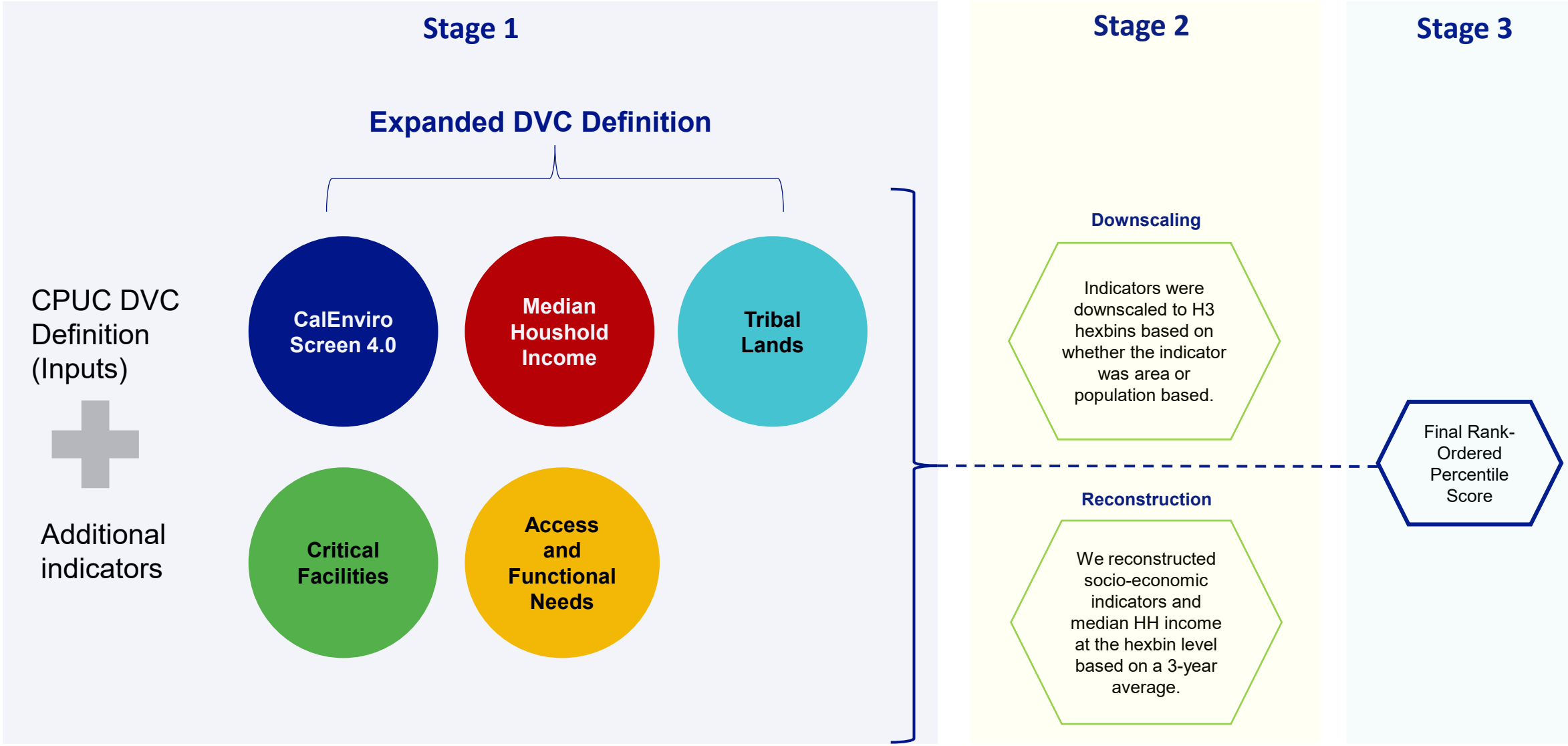
Legend

- CAVA
- Regulatory Alignment
- Impact/Risk Analysis
- Process Lines →

Feedback Loop

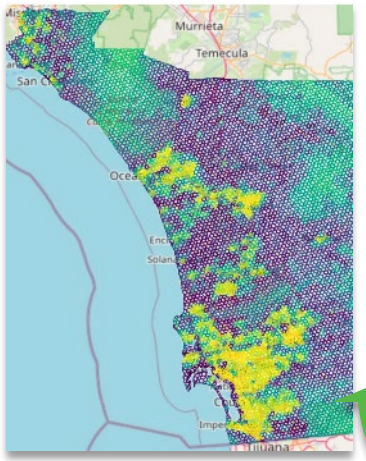
** RAMP: Risk Assessment Mitigation Phase; GRC: General Rate Case; WMP: Wildfire Mitigation Plan; IEPR: Integrated Energy Policy Report; DER: Distributed Energy Resources; EPIC: Electric Program Investment Charge; **AFN: Access & Functional Needs Customers; CF: Critical Facilities*

Quantifiable Community Vulnerability Framework



Deepening Local Engagement with CEP and CAVA Updates

1 Identify Community Vulnerability & Predict Long-term Hazards

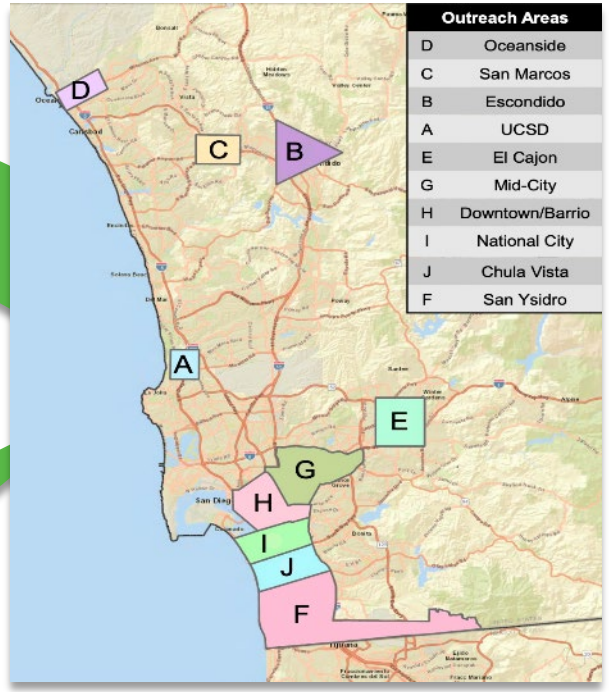


CALIFORNIA STATE GEOPORTAL

NOAA FEMA

Community engagement enables validation of Community Vulnerability Index (CVI)

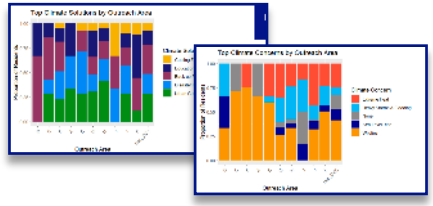
2 Community Surveys & Workshops



Outreach Areas	
D	Oceanside
C	San Marcos
B	Escondido
A	UCSD
E	El Cajon
G	Mid-City
H	Downtown/Barrio
I	National City
J	Chula Vista
F	San Ysidro

Community Surveys: Understanding Local Needs

1. Identify top **climate concerns** and **preferred solutions**
2. Assess the **impacts of planned and unplanned outages**
3. Understand community **capacity to plan and prepare** for disruption



Tribal Community Surveys: Centering Tribal Priorities

1. Identify **climate impacts** experienced now and anticipated in the future
2. Assess the **impacts of planned and unplanned outages** on daily life
3. Understand **adaptation and resilience investments** most important to each Tribe

Translating Insights into Action to Build Operational Adaptive Capacity

3 Current Operational Resilience Measures

Vegetation Management

- Proactive vegetation clearing in high fire-risk zones
- Enhanced inspections & LiDAR scanning for overgrown areas
- Integration with wildfire risk models to prioritize proactive fuels management

Safety Operations

- Smart grid sensors and remote shutoff systems
- PSPS minimization through grid sectionalization
- Weather-triggered protection schemes (auto-trip relays)
- Real-time fire simulation models to prevent ignitions

Communications

- Community-facing dashboards for outage alerts & cooling centers
- Integrated app & SMS alert systems
- Community advisory groups for CVI and resilience planning
- Equitable language access and digital outreach in DVCs

Grid Reliability Planning

- Strategic Undergrounding Program
- Covered conductors & steel poles
- Self-healing circuits & CVI hotspot targeting

Asset Management

- Substation rebuilds & transformer upgrades
- Aging conductor
- Climate-informed planning & ADMS rollout

Emergency Response

- Incident management training & tabletop drills
- Real-time outage & wildfire situational dashboards
- 24/7 All-Hazards Coordination Center & response planning

RAMP- ESJ Pilots: Integrated View of Community Climate Vulnerability

Current Role of CAVA Climate Equity Information

- Identifies community-level climate vulnerabilities at a granular scale
- Informs but not quantified in RAMP or ESJ pilot
- Goal is to build a robust understanding of local DVC needs and resilience gaps

Relationship to RAMP and ESJ Pilots

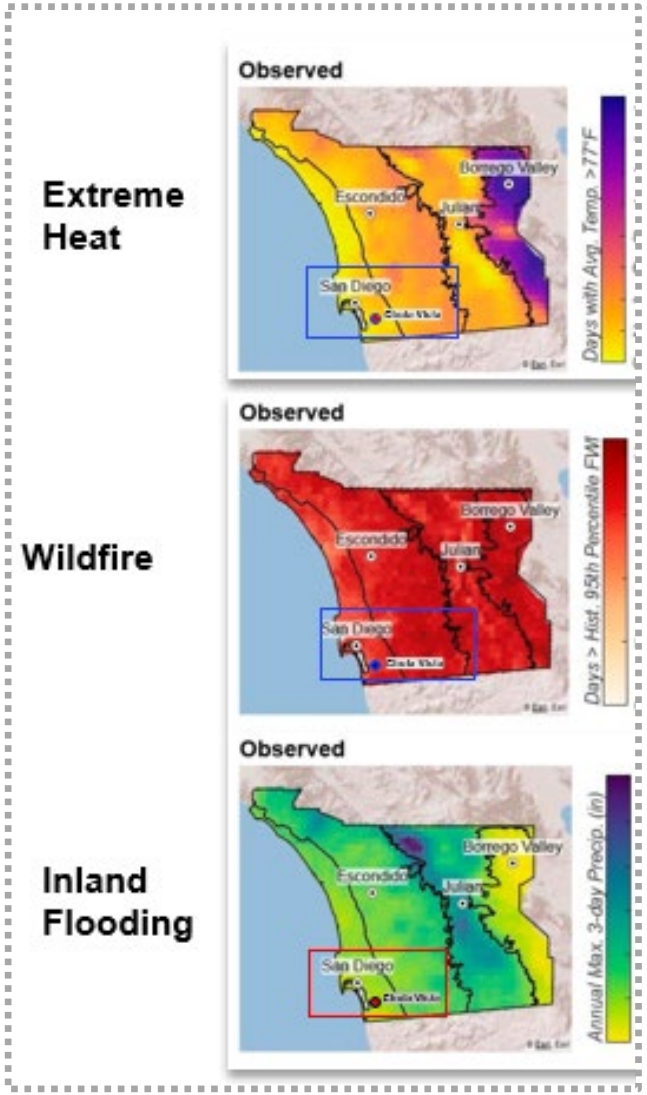
- RAMP- ESJ Pilot: CAVA supports qualitative alignment of climate resilience with risk mitigation efforts, but does not integrate equity data quantitatively

Equity-centered Risk Mitigation

- Potential opportunities: embed CAVA equity indicators into RAMP scoring, expand ESJ pilot to include measurable equity outcomes. Requires quantitative scoring to be implemented and a fit for purpose metric
- Utilized DVC layer and scoped RAMP mitigation spatial data to understand where risk mitigations are taking place in DVC communities for Wildfire & PSPS and Electric Infrastructure Integrity Risks

Collaboration with Local Jurisdictions on Resiliency Actions

- Local jurisdictions in SDG&E Service Territory are focused on multiple resiliency strategies
  - Development and implementation of Building Codes
  - Climate Action Plans (CAPs)
    - Coastal/Sea Level Rise Plans, Land Use Plans, and Resiliency Solutions
- SDG&E's Codes & Standards team partners with the California Energy Commission and local jurisdictions to shape building codes and appliance standards that promote energy efficiency, electrification, GHG reduction, grid flexibility, and equity
  - Focus areas include higher-performance, low-GHG building envelopes; efficient mechanical systems; batteries, PV, enhanced panels; and EV requirements for new construction and major retrofits



SDG&E's Wildfire Climate Resilience Center (WCRC) Engagement

305 Educational Tours | **5594** Visitors | **701** Organizations

- 4079 External Visitors
  - 1785 Students
- Organizations:
  - 140 Utilities
  - 108 Industry Collaborators
  - 129 Government Agencies
  - 109 Stakeholders
  - 102 Community-based Organizations
  - 33 Higher Education
  - 12 Tribal Communities
  - 59 Schools
  - 9 Media

Lessons Learned

Consolidated Feedback From Engagement with Local Tribes

- **Sovereignty, equity and affordability are top of mind**
  - Dedicated support must be set aside for tribes to address historical injustice (tribes are all in High Fire Threat Districts and many are too remote to develop a viable economy)
  - Programs benefit only shovel ready projects which exclude less resourced tribes (*e.g.,* SUG and R45)
  - Create a separate designation for tribal nations, including funding for emergency response, to address gaps
    - Back up power for community wells
    - Back up power for all tribal homes that are regularly impacted by PSPS
    - Support their resource centers with warm food, supplies, water, laundry services, and mobile generators, showers, and restrooms
    - Propane refill and propane heater support during freezing winter weather
    - Reimbursement of food spoilage and medicine loss
    - Technical assistance grant funding to support Tribal Governments for emergency coordination tribal energy champion
    - Revise eligibility criteria for low-income programs to include more tribal members
- **Partnering and building trust with tribal nations is key**
  - Shared-vision for a safe, reliable, clean and affordable energy future that incorporates tribal knowledge
  - Tribal sensitivity training and engagement workshops for SDG&E employees
  - Tribal-led emergency preparedness workshops for tribal communities
  - Economic benefits for tribal nations, members and organizations

Engagement with Local Community Based Organizations

Top Priorities

Need for Building Knowledge, Trust, & Capacity

- Communities engaged expressed they lacked the resources/information to provide feedback that could effectively inform the CAVA and subsequent adaptation actions. The lack of understanding of climate science was a perceived barrier for many

Desire for Sustainable, & Continuous Engagement

- Continuously engaging, supporting, and working with communities was identified by partners as the most effective way to build trust, knowledge, and capacity. Showing up beyond the CAVA process and supporting other aligned needs of CBO partners is essential for capacity building

Clear and Transparent Feedback Loops & Accountability

- Communities emphasized the need to know how and where their input and feedback would be used–clarity on how their efforts would result in action was a motivating and necessary component to engagement. Building in accountability to integrated feedback is essential

Additional Considerations

It is critical that the word “Community” is defined when executing Community Engagement

- Working with Community Based Organizations (CBOs), Agency Staff, Tribal Governments vs. Individuals, Ratepayers, Etc. requires different engagement mechanisms, time, resources, and relationships
- CBO’s also expressed frustration with the term DVC, citing the disempowering nature of language identifying them as disadvantaged and vulnerable

Vulnerability | Adaptive Capacity | Resilience

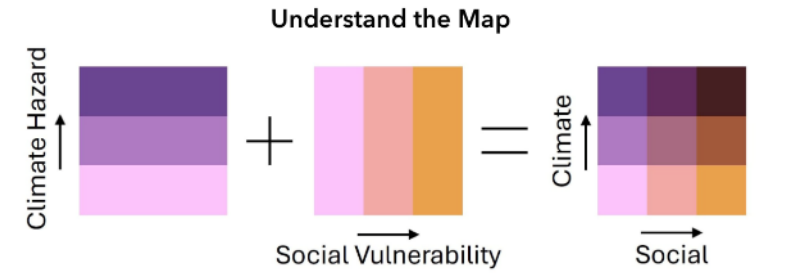
- Vulnerability ≠ Adaptive Capacity. They are related but not interchangeable
- Adaptive capacity depends on broader conditions (e.g., governance, funding, infrastructure) shaped by inequities and requiring multi-level feedback (city, county, state)
- Strong partnerships, adequate sustained funding and multi-solving at every level, across multiple organizations is paramount to building local adaptive capacity

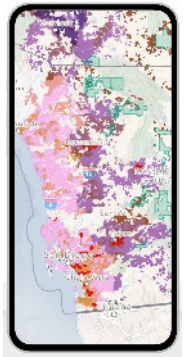
Recommendations – Metrics & Process

Community Vulnerability Metrics & Visualizations

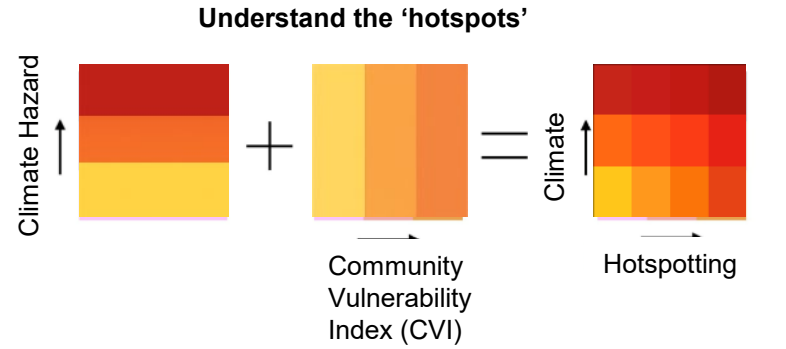
Current tools use a mix of climate and socio-economic indicators to highlight vulnerability hotspots

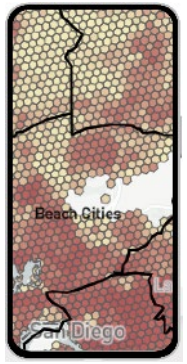
Vulnerable Communities Platform (VCP)





Climate Intelligence Platform (CIP)





Dimension	CA - Vulnerable Communities Platform*	SDG&E Climate Intelligence Platform (CIP)**
Climate Hazards	Wildfire, Extreme Heat, Flood, Sea Level Rise, Drought	Wildfire, Extreme Heat, Coastal Flooding, Inland Flooding, Sea Level Rise
Temporal Coverage	Present; 2050 snapshots	Present & projected hazards (forward-looking to 2070)
Granularity	Population Squares (90x90m); variables aggregated to block group / tract	Hexbins (Uber H3 R8, ~0.85 km²)
Social Indicator Scale	Census tract level	Hexbin-level assignment of indicators (higher spatial resolution)
Core Data Sources	Census/ACS, FEMA, LandScan (nighttime pop), health/env. datasets	Census/ACS, CalEnviroScreen 4.0 base, SDG&E internal datasets (critical facilities, AFN), WorldPop
Social Dimensions	Accounts for isolation and essential services variables	Accounts for a larger range of environmental variables
Intended Use	Public-facing visualization, planning tool	Regulatory compliance (CAVA), detailed vulnerability "hot spotting"

** Pending detailed methodology review once made public. Current source of methodology linked here.*
*** For a deeper dive on CIP and CVI please reference SDG&E's 2025 CAVA filing (Section 4.1, Page 173)*

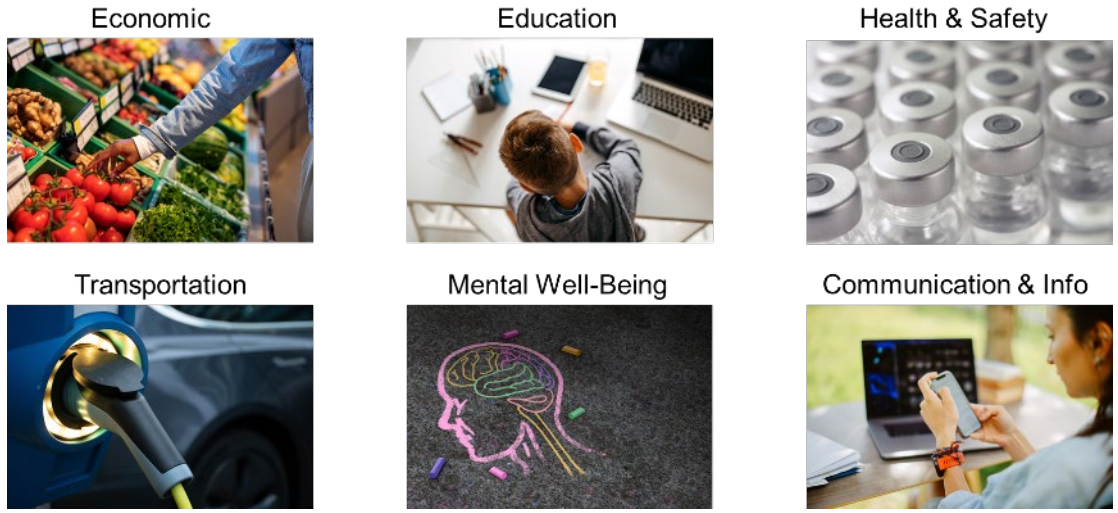
Engagement Room for Process & Content Improvement

CEP Process

- Report annual progress with clear accountability and transparency
- Engage communities through their trusted local partners best positioned to surface needs and guide infrastructure decisions
- Build alignment and a unified outreach strategy to address equity priorities across regulatory, company, and stakeholder efforts while reducing community and CBO fatigue

Post-CAVA Enhancements

- Improve survey format to capture more actionable feedback from participants
- Address systemic barriers to engagement by integrating compensation, benefits, and ongoing capacity building into the process



Community Feedback - Outage Impacts

CLIMATE ADAPTATION EQUITY WORKSHOP

Geoffrey Danker, AICP

September 25, 2025

SoCalGas™

Current Process: Brief, high-level explanation of how each IOU currently integrates equity into their CAVA process and final document Briefly outline the **CEP/engagement process** and how information from that process is utilized **to inform prioritizing equity in the CAVA**. (Task 2, 1.2, 1.4,and 1.5)

Equity-First Framework

- SoCalGas's approach was grounded in DACAG Equity Framework, with a focus on Health & Safety, Access & Education
- SoCalGas worked with Del Sol Group, a services firm with expertise in community engagement and organizing, to train internal staff

Climate Adaptation Public Survey

- Surveys were co-created with community partners
- Surveys gather information on community awareness, understanding, and concerns about climate change and climate adaptation

CBO Partnerships & Regional Advisory Boards

- Created 4 RABs comprised of CBO leaders
- Held 16 RAB workshops (topics included: background on climate adaptation, outreach process, CAVA methodology, adaptive capacity)
- Worked with CBOs to co-create outreach materials and surveys

Tribal Engagement

- Engaged 10 Tribal Governments
- Held 3 Tribal Talking Circles
- Topics discussed included:
  - Impacts of climate change, including impacts on cultural resources
  - Tribal-led climate efforts already underway

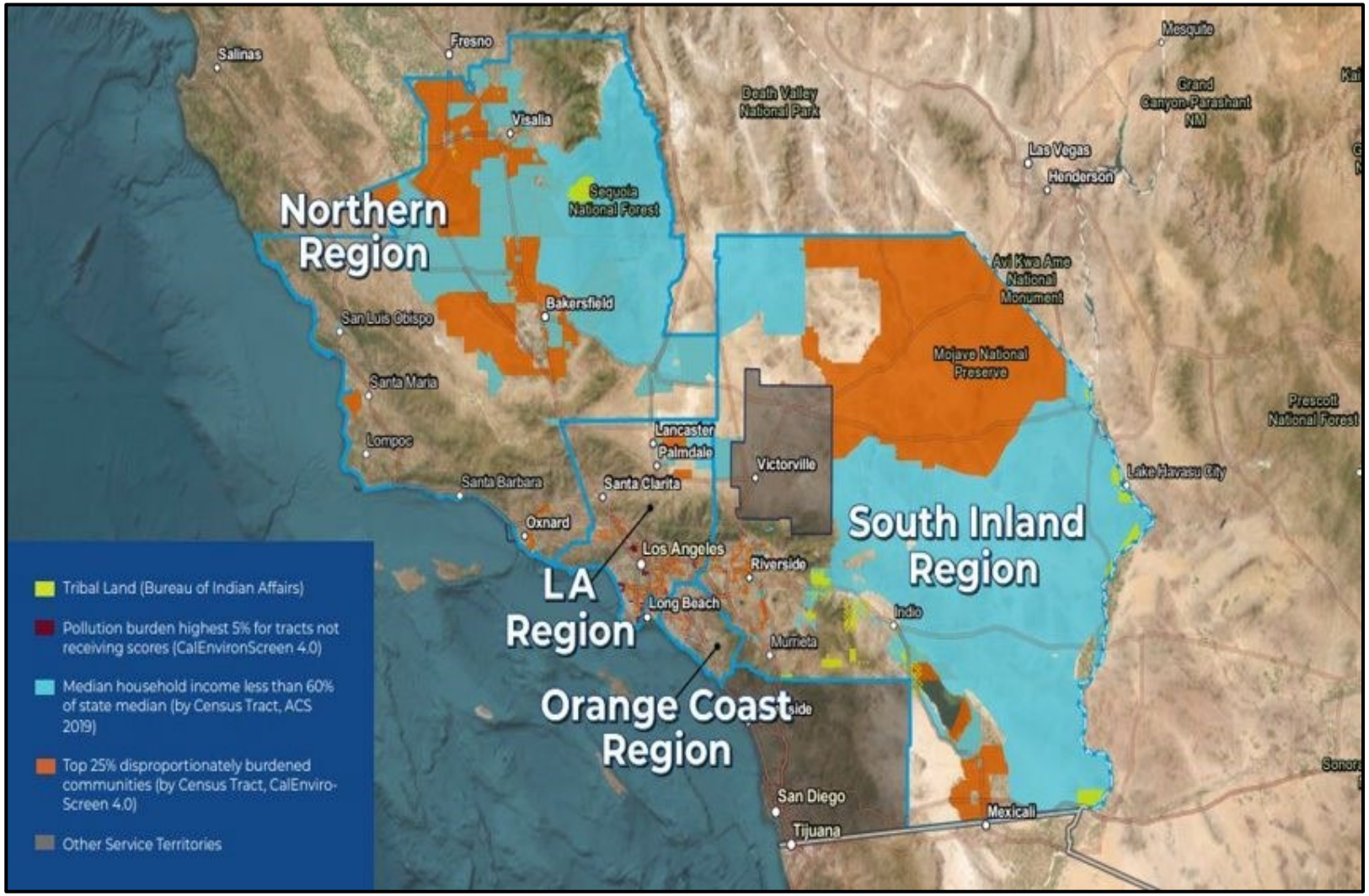
CAVA: Climate Adaptation Vulnerability Assessment
CEP: Community Engagement Plan
DACAG: Disadvantaged Communities Advisory Group
RAB: Regional Advisory Board

SoCalGas Disadvantaged Vulnerable Communities (DVC) Engagement

- Regional approach was community-centered, focusing on each community's unique needs, history, experiences, and culture.
- Prioritized the needs of DVCs within SoCalGas's service territory, Community Based Organizations (CBO) leaders provide direct services to DVCs.
- Engaged with communities in Labor, Agriculture, Women's Group, Youth Groups, Senior Citizen Groups, ADA/Assisted-Living Groups, Housing, Environmental, Community Organizers, Homeless Services, Food Banks, Ethnic/Cultural Organizations, etc.
- Communities have different circumstances, different resources, and unique opportunities to overcome barriers.
- DVCs require unique levels of support and attention as SoCalGas focuses on making changes or upgrades to its assets, utility infrastructure, operations, and services.

CBO Engagement: Regional Advisory Board Approach

- The RAB approach enhanced the Community Engagement Plan process:
  - Enables nuanced understanding of target DVCs and regional concerns.
  - Focused RAB conversations encourage detailed feedback.
  - Centralizes resources for target communities, promoting equity.
  - Builds relationships to support future SoCalGas initiatives or next iterations.
  - Meets community leaders where they are.



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CBO Partners

Northern RAB	
Organization	CBO Representative
Agua Dulce Women's Club	Kat Hupp – President
Antelope Valley Boys & Girls Club	Jay Duke – Executive Director
Community Action Partnership of Kern	Savannah Maldonado – Advocacy & Public Relations Manager
Greater Conejo Valley Chamber	Danielle Borja – President & CEO
El Concilio	Yvonne Guitierrez – Executive Director
Sequoia Valley Riverlands Trust	Nadia Omar – Advancement Officer
VC CoLAB	Louise Lampara – Executive Director

Los Angeles RAB	
Organization	CBO Representative
Habitat for Humanity of Greater LA	Erin Rank – President & CEO
Operation Progress LA	Cristina Cuellar – Executive Director
Strengths Based Community Change	Colleen Mooney – Executive Director
LA Chamber of Commerce	Maria Salinas – Executive Director
Mar Vista Family Center	Blanca Hladek – Associate Director
Girl + Environment	Diamond Spratling -- Founder

CBO Partners

Orange Coast RAB	
Organization	CBO Representative
Asian Youth Center	Michelle Freridge – President
Boys & Girls Club of Buena Park	Todd Trout – CEO
MECCA	Yesenia Ochoa – Executive- Director
Orange County Conservation Corps	Katharyn Muniz – CEO
OC Hispanic Chamber	Reuben Franco – President & CEO
Vietnamese Community of SoCal	Khoi Vo – President, Board of Directors
Vital Link	Dihn Thai – Development Manager

South Inland RAB	
Organization	CBO Representative
Community Access Center	Faustino Alvarez – Executive Director
FIND Food Bank	Debbie Espinoza – President and CEO
Inland Empire Economic Partnership	Jessica Barriga – Public Policy Manager
Making Hope Happen	Niki Dettman – Executive Director
Young Visionaries Youth Leadership Academy	Terrence Stone – Founder
Youth Action Project	Tremaine Mitchell – Executive Director
American Indian Chamber of Commerce	Tracy Stanhoff – President

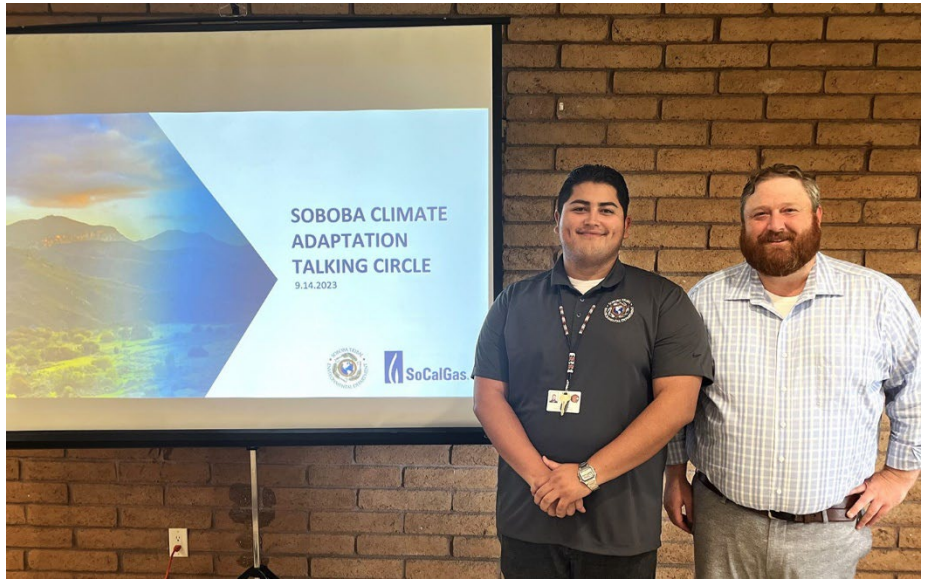
Tribal Engagement

» Engaged Tribal Governments

1. Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
2. Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians
3. Cabazon Band of Mission Indians
4. Morongo Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians
5. Pechanga Band of Luiseño Mission Indians
6. San Manuel Band of Serrano Mission Indians
7. Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Mission Indians
8. Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians
9. Fort Mojave Indian Tribe of Arizona
10. Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians

» Talking Circle Objectives

- Provide an overview of the CPUC Process
- Empower Tribes to provide feedback on SoCalGas's approach to engagement and the Vulnerability Assessment
- Encourage Tribes to bring forward their communities' concerns about climate change



Local Government Capacity Building

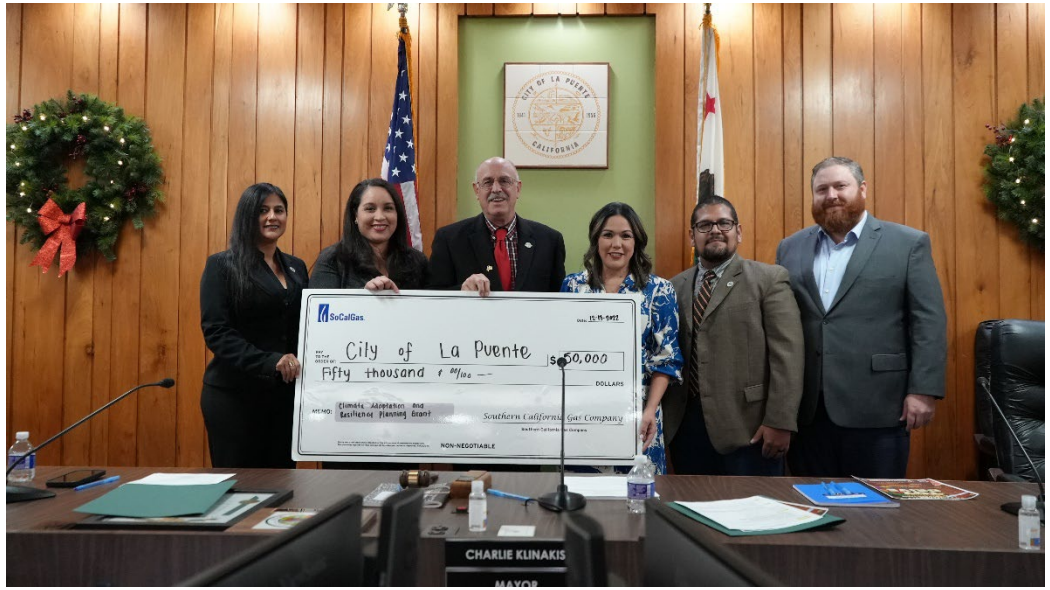
Climate Adaptation & Resiliency Grants

- Since 2018, SoCalGas has provided $50,000 grants to 19 municipalities to support local planning efforts in preparation for and recovering from climate events:

- **City of Artesia (2018)**
- **City of Redlands (2018)**
- **LA County (2019)**
- **City of Malibu (2019)**
- **City of Loma Linda (2019)**
- **City of Compton (2020)**
- **City of Palmdale (2020)**
- **City of Anaheim (2020)**
- **City of Maywood (2021)**
- **City of San Fernando (2021)**
- **City of Pico Rivera (2021)**
- **City of McFarland (2022)**
- **City of La Puente (2022)**
- **City of Colton (2022)**
- **City of Costa Mesa (2023)**
- **Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians (2023)**
- **City of Santa Ana (2024)**
- **City of Calipatria (2024)**
- **City of Carson (2024)**

LA County Adaptive Capacity Assessment

SoCalGas awarded the LA County Department of Regional Planning with a grant to develop LA County's Adaptive Capacity Assessment



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LARC

APA CA

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"Thanks to you and SoCalGas for creating opportunities like the Climate Adaptation and Resilience Grant Program.

As you know, ILG works with many local governments helping them access grant funding. Your program was one of the most accessible and straight forward opportunities we have come across to date. We want to thank you for creating a program that prioritizes low capacity, disadvantaged communities and makes available gap funding that is crucial to helping them achieve their planning requirements and climate resilience goals.

Congrats on such as great program, and thanks again.

Karalee Browne | Assistant Executive Director
INSTITUTE FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Briefly outline the **quantitative methods** the IOUs currently use to **measure community adaptive capacity** and any other equity metrics (such as CRM, BRIC, etc.) and to set baselines and demonstrate progress towards CAVA equity priorities in DVCs. (Task 2, 1.6)

- Communities have shared that utilities are not best equipped to determine and quantify community adaptive capacity
- Explored BRIC and ReNCAT equity models with utility partners
  - BRIC: Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities; developed by FEMA
  - ReNCAT: Resilient Node Cluster Analysis Tool; developed by Sandia National Lab
  - Not adequately funded and maintained
  - Working with utilities to identify other methods, like CRM (Community Resilience Metric-Social Burden)
- Support the Office of Land Use & Climate Innovation (LCI) in efforts to build out Vulnerable Communities Platform (VCP)
- Support consistent guidance on community adaptive capacity
  - Gas system considerations (dual-fuel, gas generators/fuel cells, etc.)

/ News & Views / FEMA News / FEMA Ends BRIC Program, Leaving States in the Lurch

FEMA NEWS | POLICY MATTERS

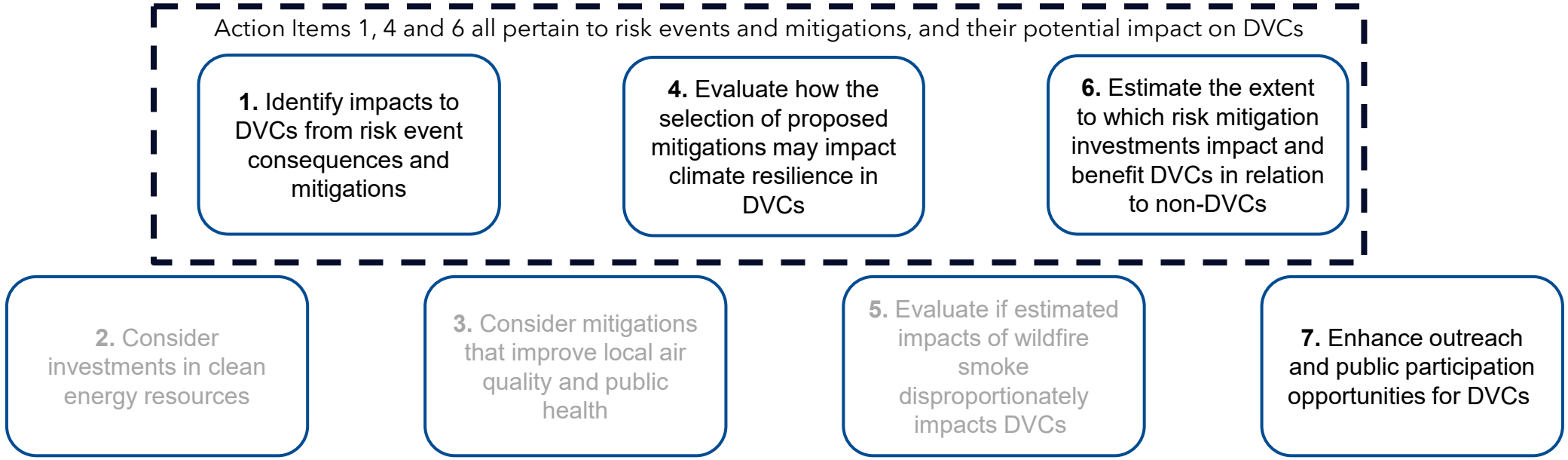
FEMA Ends BRIC Program, Leaving States in the Lurch

By News Editor • April 8, 2025

On Friday, FEMA announced that it is ending the Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) program and canceling all BRIC applications from Fiscal Years 2020-2023. If grant funds have not been distributed to states, tribes, territories and local communities, funds will be immediately returned either to the Disaster Relief Fund or the U.S. Treasury. It has also canceled the fiscal year 2024 notice of funding opportunity (NOFO), where $750 million in grants was to be allocated.

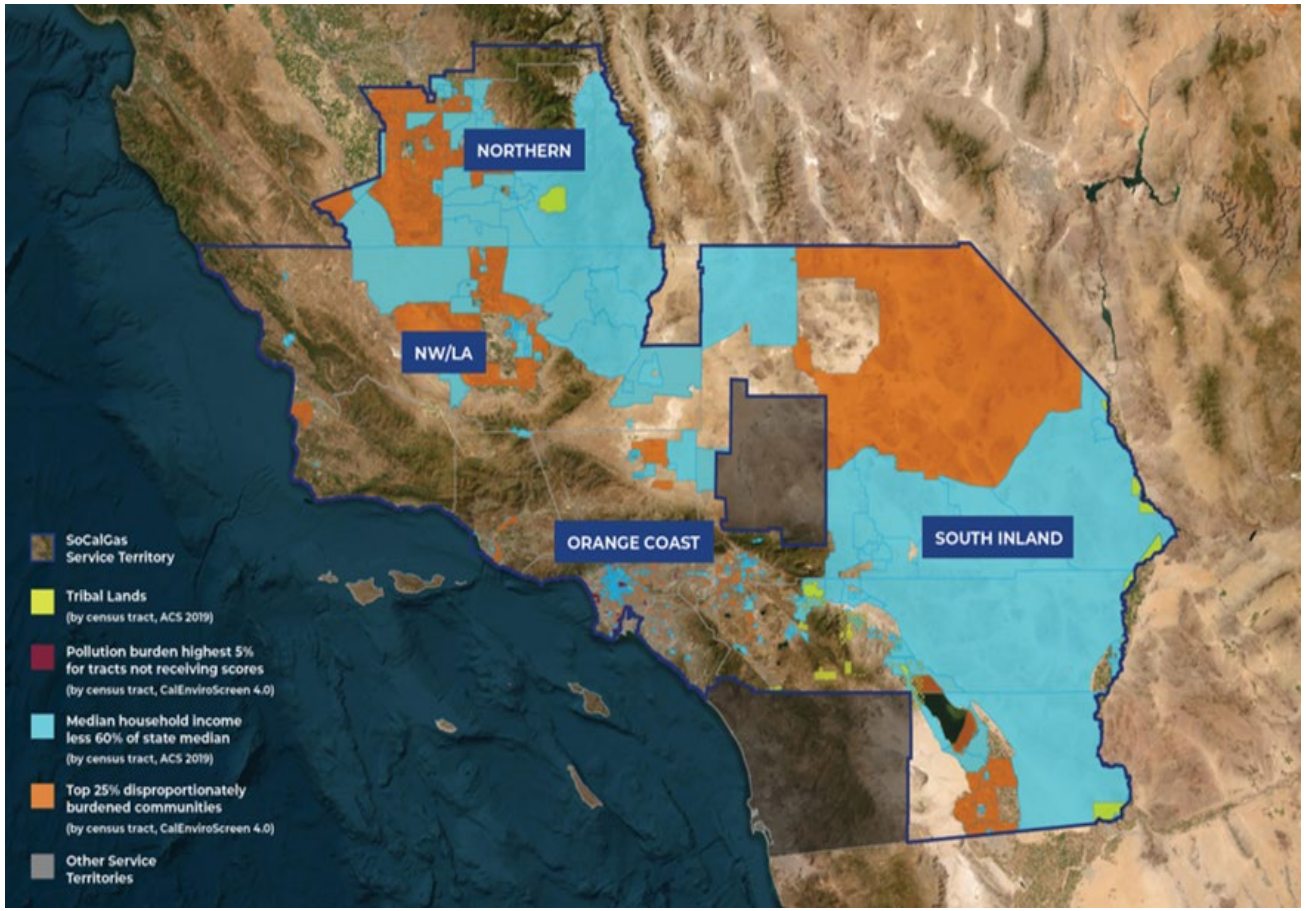
Explain how **equity information** in CAVAs feeds into/coordinates with the **RAMP and ESJ Pilots** and **holistically informs risk mitigation planning** for DVCs. (Task 2, 1.1)

- In 2022, the Commission directed SoCalGas (D.22-12-027) to develop an Environmental Social Justice (ESJ) Pilot Study as part of the 2025 RAMP filing, which included seven action items.
  - Enhanced outreach and public participation opportunities for DVCs to meaningfully participate in risk mitigation and climate adaptation activities.
  - Expanded our climate risk discussions to include SoCalGas's highest enterprise risks as well. This was a new opportunity for RABs to weigh in on the impact SoCalGas's enterprise risks, such as Excavation Damage (third party dig-ins), may have on DVCs. It also served as an introduction to the RAMP process for many of our partners, further expanding their knowledge and opportunities to provide input on SoCalGas's risk mitigation activities.
- SoCalGas plans to mature the equity information to use in our 2028 CAVA. It would be beneficial if the Commission provides guidelines on community adaptive capacity assessments



Explain the process that IOUs currently utilize to **inform prioritization of investment proposals for DVCs**, including in the **GRC CAVA chapter**.

- Include any existing efforts to address DVC prioritization including mapping and visualization of how layers of DVC regions and risks are correlated. (Task 2, 1.1)



- DVC Mapping on SoCalGas website: https://www.socalgas.com/climate-adaptation-at-socalgas
- Need better tools to evaluate within DVCs and low adaptive capacity customers not located in DVCs
  - Support State's VCP development
  - Finding BRIC and ReNCAT tools may be inadequate
- Developing **Local Equity & Adaptation Prioritization (LEAP)** tool internally
- Existing Customer Programs focus on eligibility (income, medical baseline, etc.) and not DVC geographies

Describe how IOUs **convey complex data to DVCs** and broad stakeholder groups to explain risks, priorities, measurable progress, impacts, and benefits for DVCs.

- Grounded our approach with DACAG's Equity Framework
- Worked with grassroots engagement firm to train staff
- SoCalGas engaged four (4) RABs and 10 Tribal Governments to understand regional considerations around equity and climate change adaptation.
- Co-developed our community engagement plan, surveys and outreach materials in focus group formats
- Program materials and surveys translated to Arabic, Korean, Punjabi, Chinese, Spanish, Tagalog and Vietnamese and made accessible for visually impaired via a screen reader
- Technical experts/engineers described CAVA methodology and solicited feedback
- As exposure analysis was developed, we shared with RAB members in a methodical way, providing ample time to go through each potential hazard for their specific region.
- Presented the results of CAVA using clear language, visuals, charts and diagrams that were easy to understand.

Lessons Learned: Explain **benefits and limitations of current process** as described above and recommendations for **maintaining process or proposed modifications of the process.** (Task 2, 1.1)

Quantitative: Propose a **quantitative equity analysis/metrics** approach to address gaps in the existing process to demonstrate that **equity considerations**, including **adaptive capacity**, are incorporated to prioritize DVCs (Task 2, 1.6)

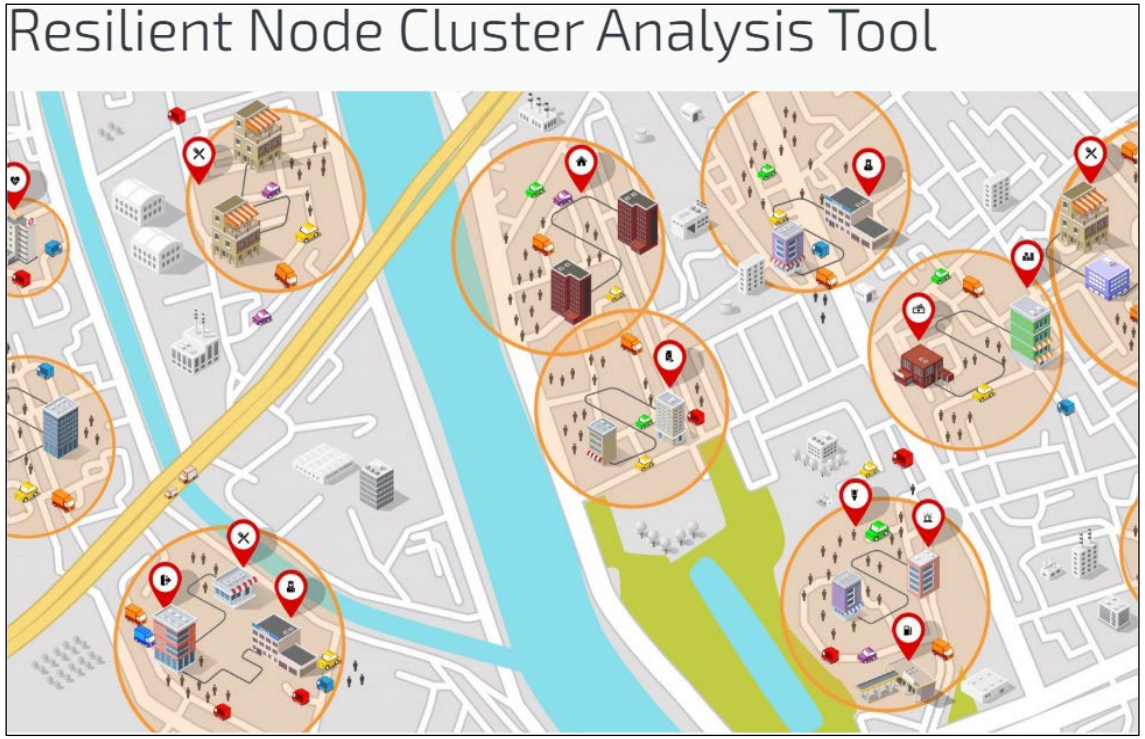
Propose minimum **criteria for equity metrics to prioritize** DVCs in the CAVA process and in the GRCs.

- Address whether the DVC definition is useful for the Commission's intended purpose **or propose other optimal guidance** that would better address the Commission's objective. (Task 2, 1.3)

- Almost 50% of SoCalGas's service territory contains DVCs
  - Need better available tools to quantify community adaptive capacity to help prioritize investments
  - Coalesce around community adaptive capacity model
- Virtually all communities in Southern California are exposed to more than one climate hazard.
- If desired outcome is to enhance local climate resilience, engaging local government to build community resilience is more beneficial.
  - Better collaboration with local/regional government efforts and electric/water/telecom efforts
- Shift engagement later in process to focus on projects/programs as opposed to before CAVA results are available
  - Technical Advisory Committee/Planning Advisory Committee
- Metrics to consider: Energy Burden (% of income spent on energy), Social Cohesion, etc.

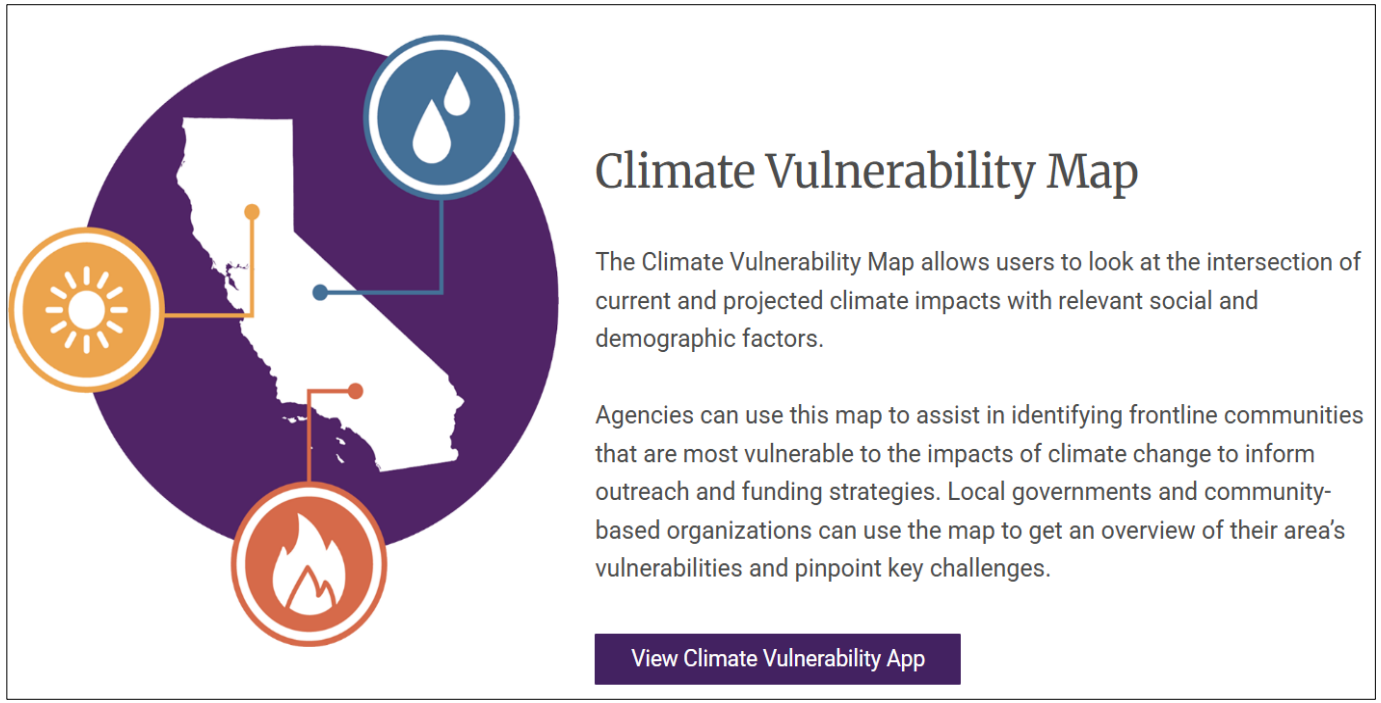
Outline **gaps/challenges for any existing methodologies and tools** (either those used or proposed) and address whether additional resources and/or data are necessary to address these gaps/challenges. (Task 2, 1.6)

- Uncertainty with BRIC and ReNCAT
- Developing GIS Equity Model called LEAP (Local Equity & Adaptation Prioritization)
- Land Use and Climate Innovation LCI effort on Vulnerable Communities Platform
- Majority of existing tools focus on electric outages



Describe how IOU has looked to lessons learned from other IOUs; equity metrics/criteria used by other states/organizations; coordinated with other long-term planning efforts such as DER, IRP, Resilience, Long-term Gas Planning.

- Sister utility SDG&E is recognized leader
- Meet with PG&E and SCE regularly
- Support development of VCP software to quantify equity metrics
- Developing LEAP model internally
- Internal Climate Advisory Group

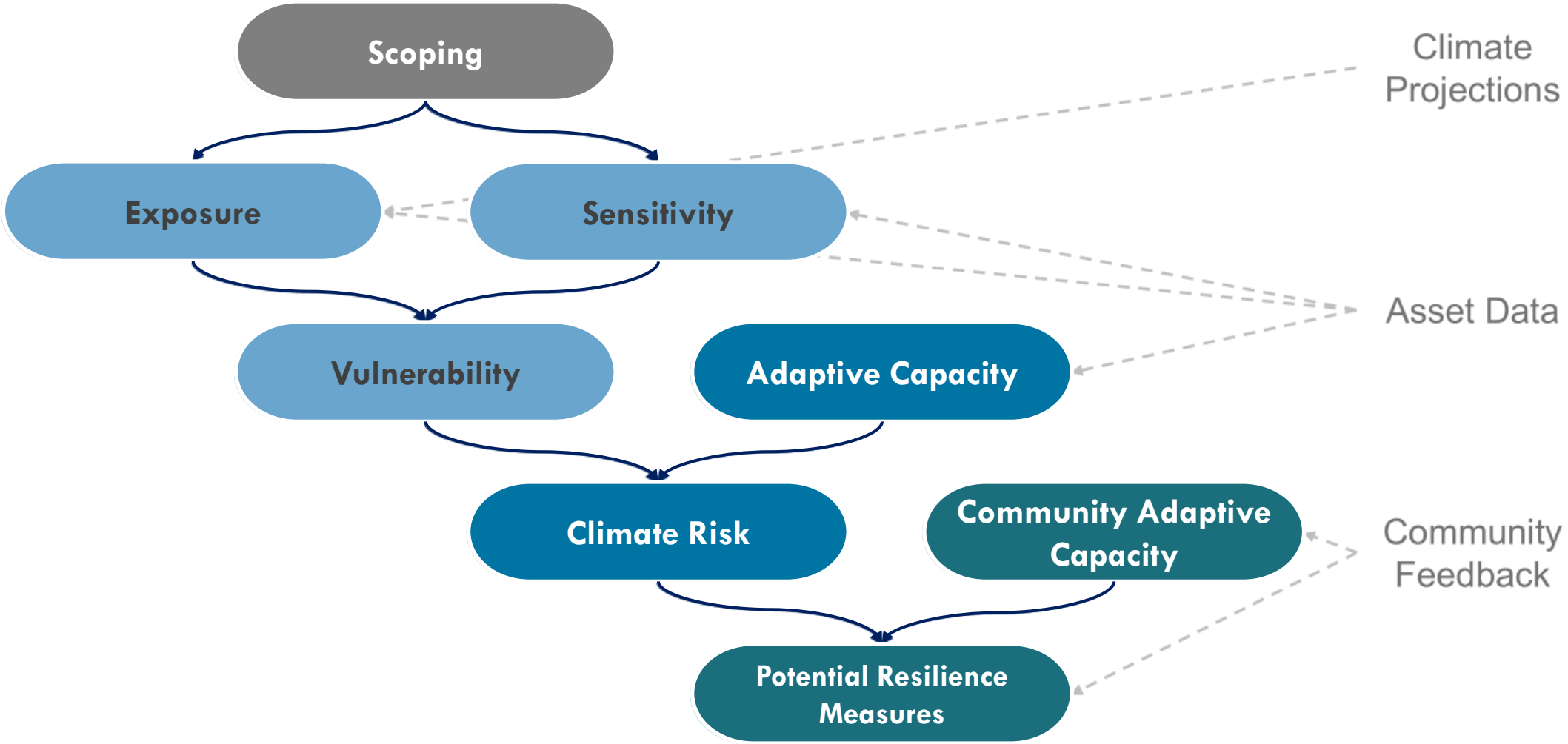


Engagement: Propose how **CEP process/content** should evolve or be modified to improve flow of equity information into the CAVA, RAMP, and subsequent CAVA GRC chapter. Or explain why the current process works. (Task 2, 1.1)

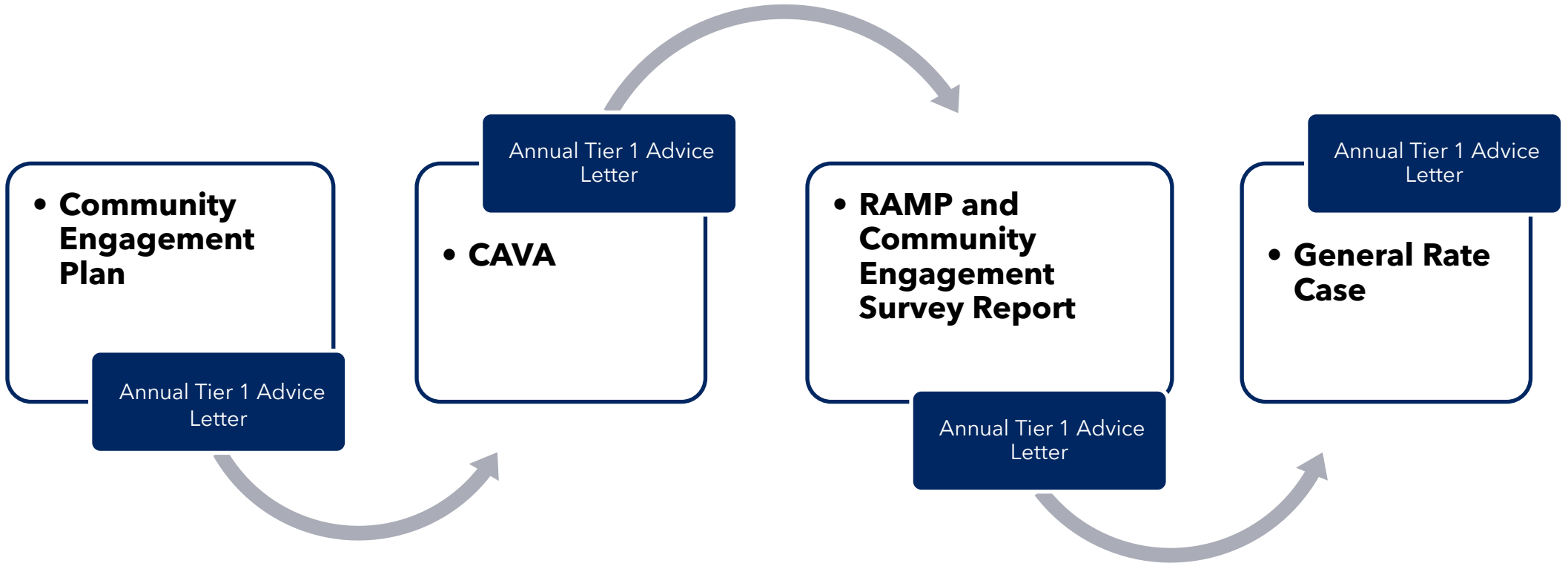
- Propose logistically how the equity analysis, qualitative engagement results, and infrastructure analysis might interact to inform the RAMP and the GRC. Consider utilizing a flow chart. (Task 2, 1.1; Task 2, 1.6)

- SoCalGas intends to integrate its CAVA community engagement into its routine engagement activities through regional public affairs and community relations managers.
  - Directly involved in the communities within their designated areas and have established relationships with community leaders, elected representatives and local organizations to enable information sharing on all facets of SoCalGas's operations.
- Combine CAVA CEP activities with other stakeholder engagement tied to other proceedings (R&D, GRC, RAMP, etc.) when there are overlapping stakeholders
- Recommend focusing engagement on adaptation projects/programs

CAVA Framework with Key Data Input Types



CAVA PROCESS FLOW CHART



*SoCalGas filed its CEP in 2024, CAVA/RAMP in 2025 and will file its Engagement Survey Report and GRC in 2026.
For future filings, D.24-08-005 moves timing for CAVA filing to 1 year prior to RAMP.

Climate Change and the Communities We Serve

1. **Center equity** in decision-making processes, investments and programs.
2. **Improve emergency notifications** and community education on hazards and resources.
3. **Invest in and expand existing workforce** development programs.
4. **Provide financial support** for the development and sustained operation of community resilience centers.
5. **Maximize enrollment and longevity** of existing SoCalGas programs in Disadvantaged and Vulnerable Communities.
6. **Invest in upgrading our current infrastructure** serving Disadvantaged and Vulnerable Communities.

Contact: ClimateAdaptation@socalgas.com

Website: https://www.socalgas.com/climate-adaptation-at-socalgas

SHARE FEEDBACK

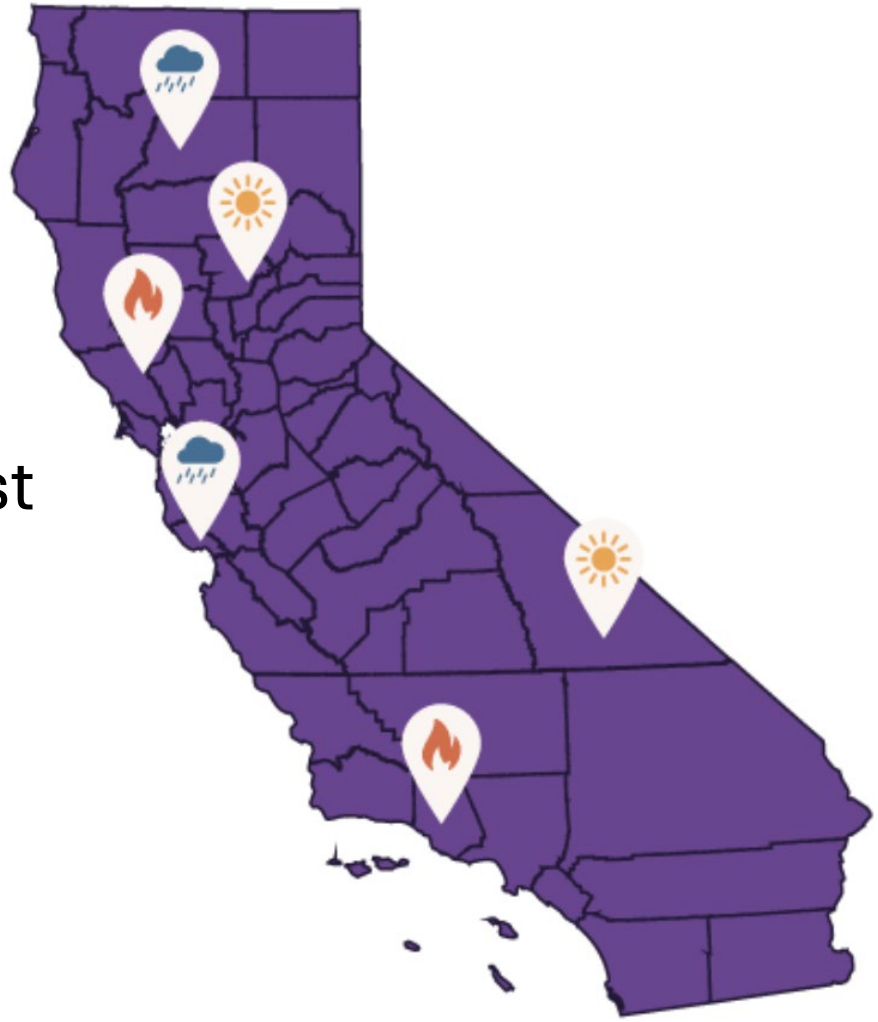
Equity Metrics Criteria Panel

Vulnerable Communities Platform

Vulnerable Communities Platform (VCP) Overview

The VCP will help the State, community organizations, local governments, and concerned residents understand:

- Where different climate hazards will be most severe,
- Which communities are most vulnerable,
- And, what makes them vulnerable.



VCP Purpose

No State tool or resource assesses current and future impacts to communities of wildfire, extreme heat, flooding, sea level rise, and drought all in one platform.

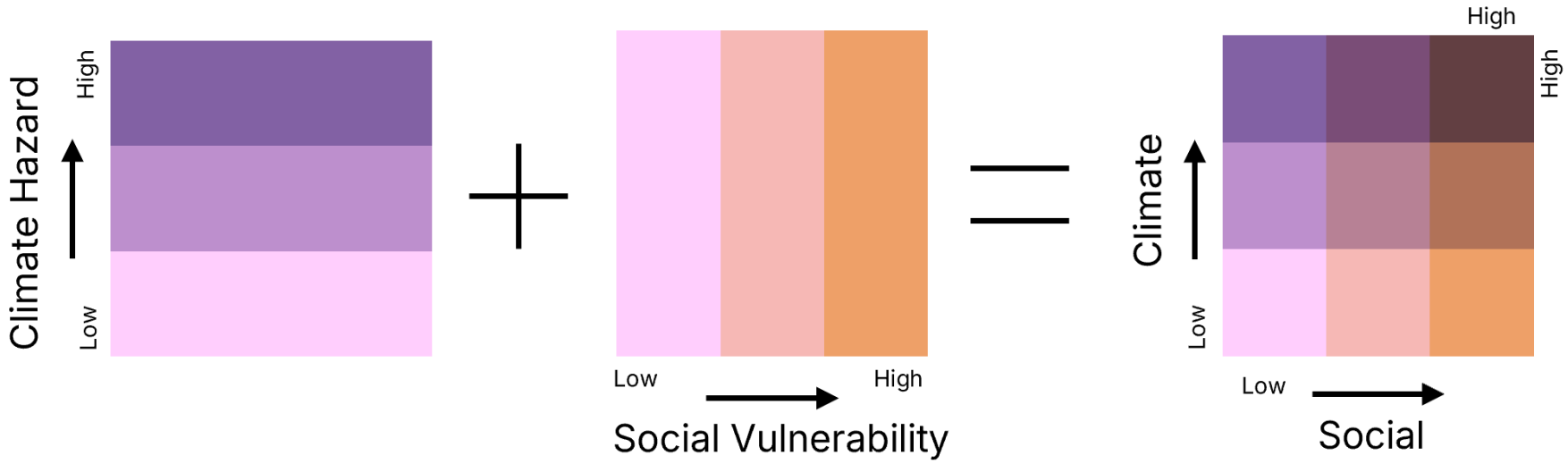
How is it different than other tools used to evaluate disadvantage? (CalEnviroScreen, Healthy Places Index, CDC SVI)

- Tailored to climate impacts and uses climate projection data.

How is it different than other climate data tools? (Cal-Adapt, NOAA CMRA)

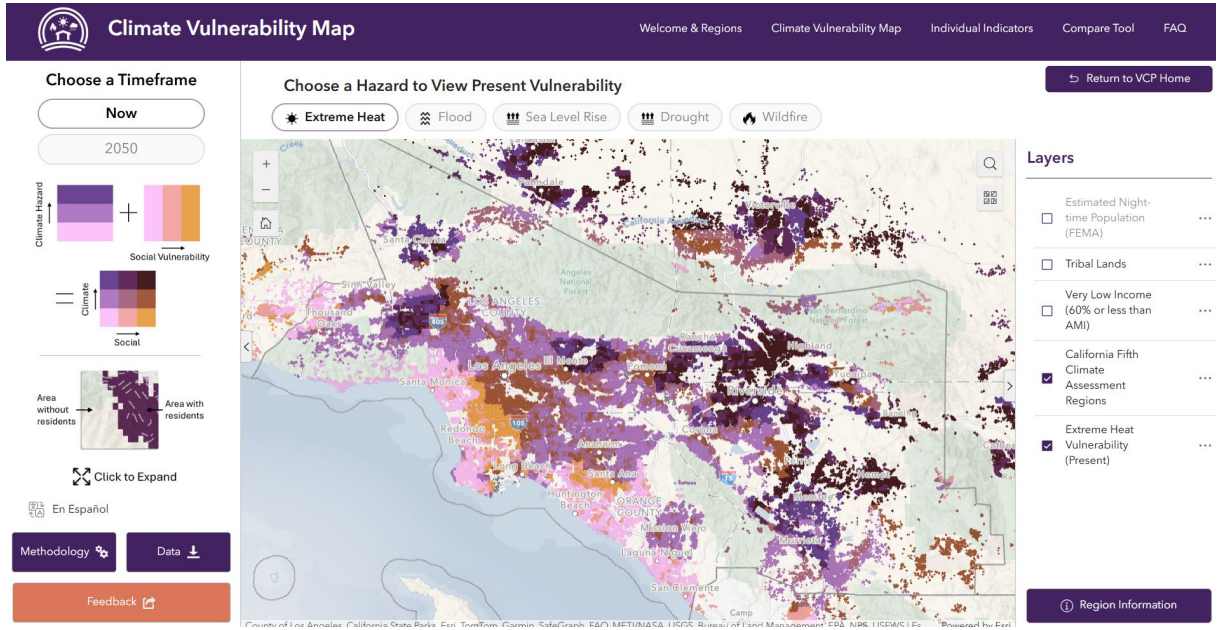
- High-level, easy-to-understand picture of risk
- Integrated with social vulnerability

Bivariate index for each climate risk; extreme heat, flooding, sea level rise, and drought (except wildfire)



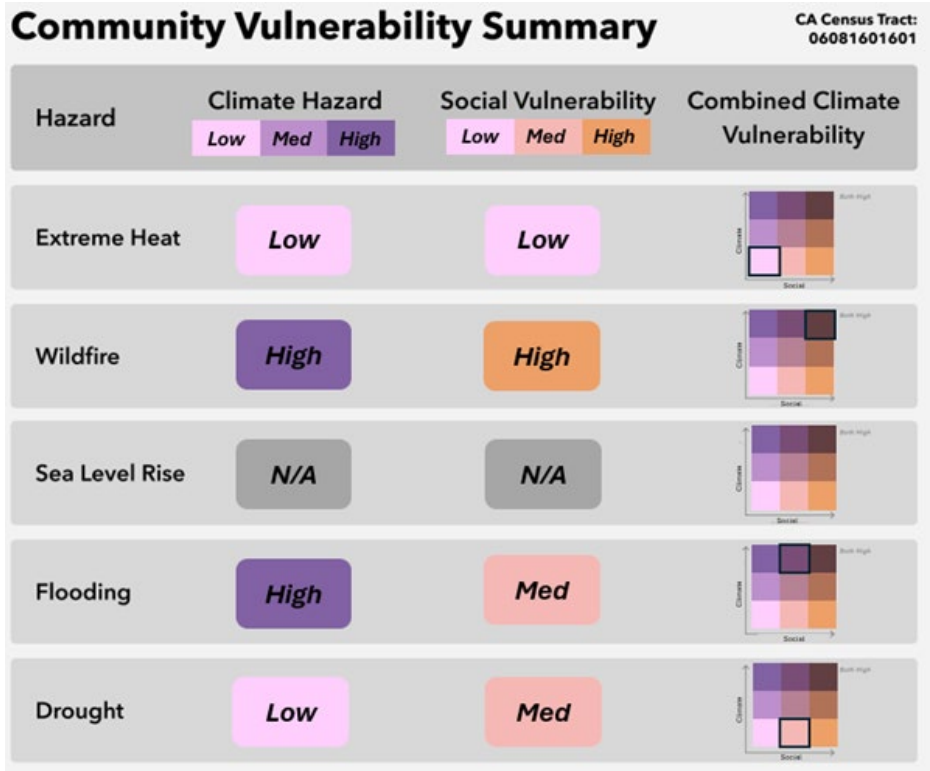
- Purple gradient uses hazard data (ex. Days >100°, Summer Max Temp).
- Orange gradient uses related social data (ex. Asthma, Diabetes, Outdoor Workers).
- **Dark maroon color** in combined gradient represents areas with the highest vulnerability – the co-occurrence of indicators from these data.

Climate Vulnerability Map



Displays mapped areas of low, medium, and high climate vulnerability.

Report Generator



Allows users to enter their city/town, zip code, or census tract to create a simple 2-page pdf that summarizes the area's vulnerability.

Where did the data come from?

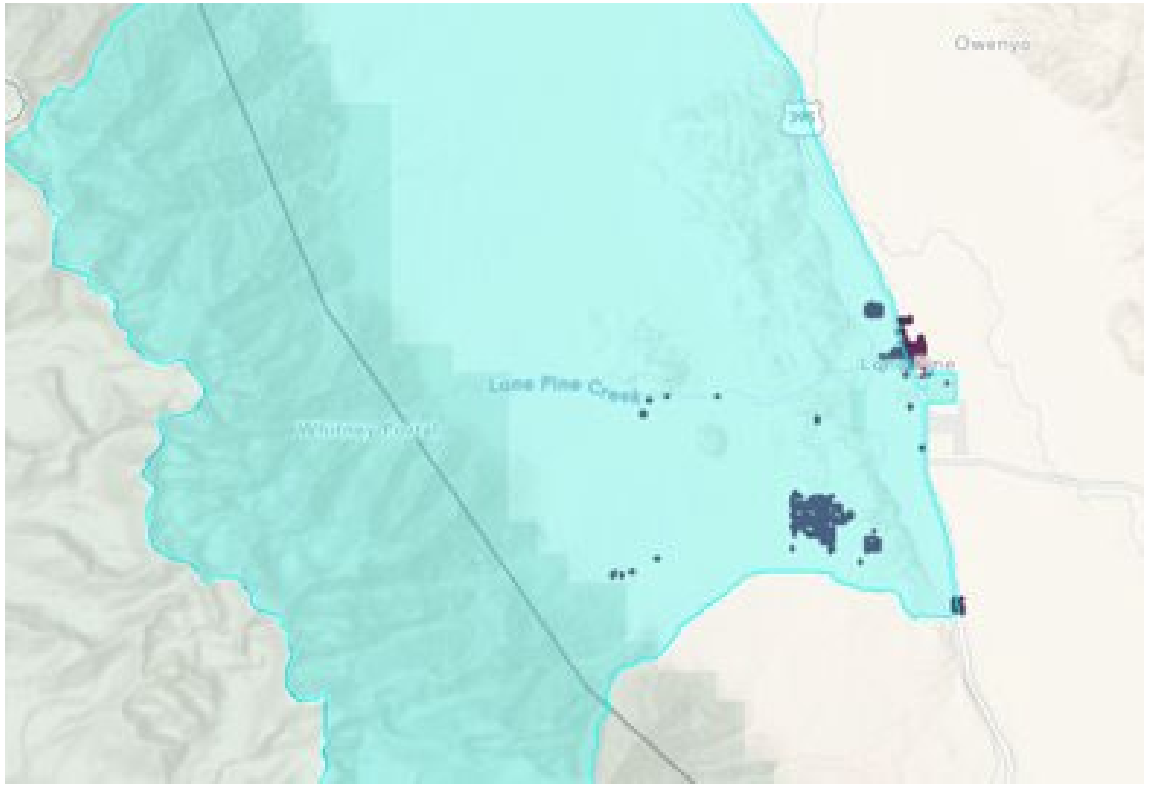
Climate Hazard Data:

- Climate projections data (SSP 370) from Cal-Adapt Analytics Engine.
- SLR projections from USGS CoSMoS.
- Wildfire data from CAL FIRE.
- Floodplain data from CA DWR.

Social Vulnerability Data:

- American Community Survey (US Census).
- CDC PLACES Survey.

FEMA “Population Squares” to display data for where people live



VCP for IOU Climate Adaptation

CPUC defines DVCs as census tracts with top 25% CalEnviroScreen score, less than 60% state median income, and/or 5% highest CalEnviroScreen pollution burden

IOUs are meant to conduct Community Engagement Plans to identify and prioritize utility climate adaptation in DVCs

VCP can help identify communities that have a high socioeconomic burden and high exposure to one or more adverse climate impacts, thereby requiring specific attention and extra resources to adapt

RAND

Community Health and Environmental Policy Program

Energy Equity

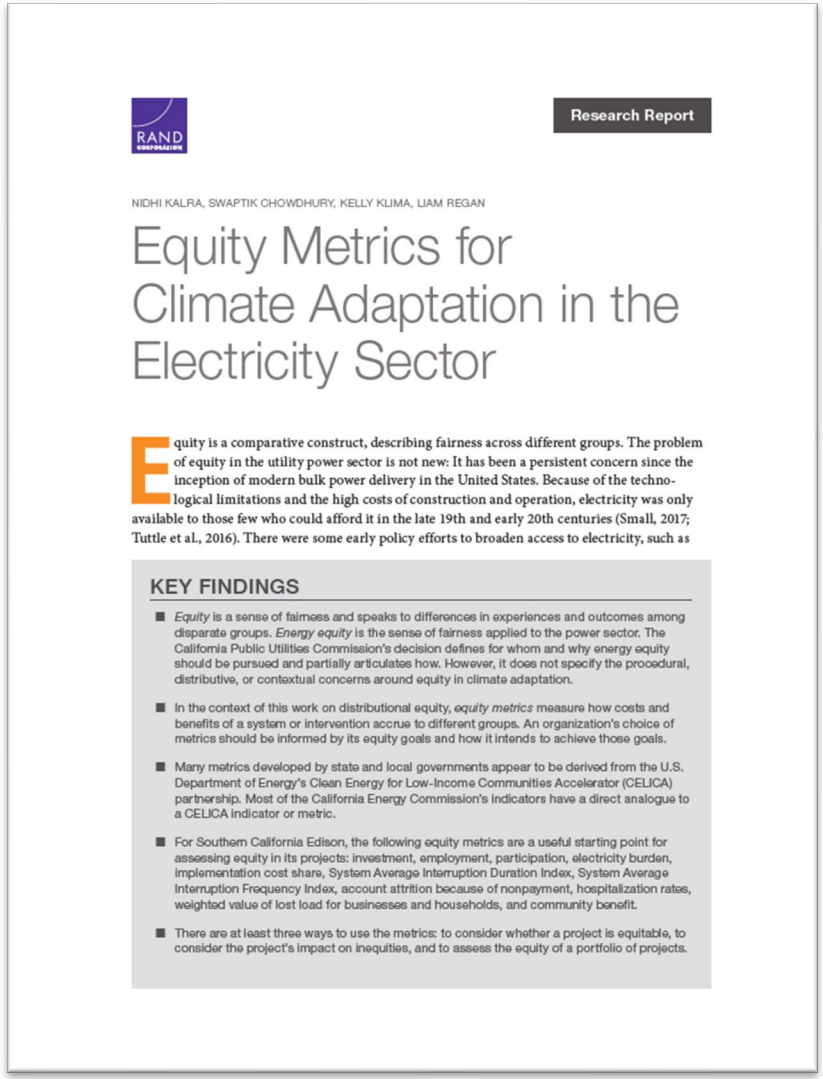
Recent Research on Equity Metrics

How to Include Within Climate Adaptation Vulnerability Assessments (CAVAs)

Benjamin Preston, RAND
Climate Adaptation Equity Workshop
September 25, 2025

During the Fall 2024 panels, we shared our research identifying 35 electricity equity metrics

Publications



RAND

Research Report

NIDHI KALRA, SWAPTIK CHOWDHURY, KELLY KLIMA, LIAM REGAN

Equity Metrics for Climate Adaptation in the Electricity Sector

Equity is a comparative construct, describing fairness across different groups. The problem of equity in the utility power sector is not new: It has been a persistent concern since the inception of modern bulk power delivery in the United States. Because of the technological limitations and the high costs of construction and operation, electricity was only available to those few who could afford it in the late 19th and early 20th centuries (Small, 2017; Tuttle et al., 2016). There were some early policy efforts to broaden access to electricity, such as

KEY FINDINGS

- *Equity* is a sense of fairness and speaks to differences in experiences and outcomes among disparate groups. *Energy equity* is the sense of fairness applied to the power sector. The California Public Utilities Commission's decision defines for whom and why energy equity should be pursued and partially articulates how. However, it does not specify the procedural, distributive, or contextual concerns around equity in climate adaptation.
- In the context of this work on distributional equity, *equity metrics* measure how costs and benefits of a system or intervention accrue to different groups. An organization's choice of metrics should be informed by its equity goals and how it intends to achieve those goals.
- Many metrics developed by state and local governments appear to be derived from the U.S. Department of Energy's Clean Energy for Low-Income Communities Accelerator (CELICA) partnership. Most of the California Energy Commission's indicators have a direct analogue to a CELICA indicator or metric.
- For Southern California Edison, the following equity metrics are a useful starting point for assessing equity in its projects: investment, employment, participation, electricity burden, implementation cost share, System Average Interruption Duration Index, System Average Interruption Frequency Index, account attrition because of nonpayment, hospitalization rates, weighted value of lost load for businesses and households, and community benefit.
- There are at least three ways to use the metrics: to consider whether a project is equitable, to consider the project's impact on inequities, and to assess the equity of a portfolio of projects.

Questions to ask

- Context: What counts?
- Target: Who counts?
- Goal: Why?

3 Types of Equity

- Contextual: Who needs more equity?
- Procedural: Is the process equitable?
- Distributional: Will outcomes be equitable?

4 major themes

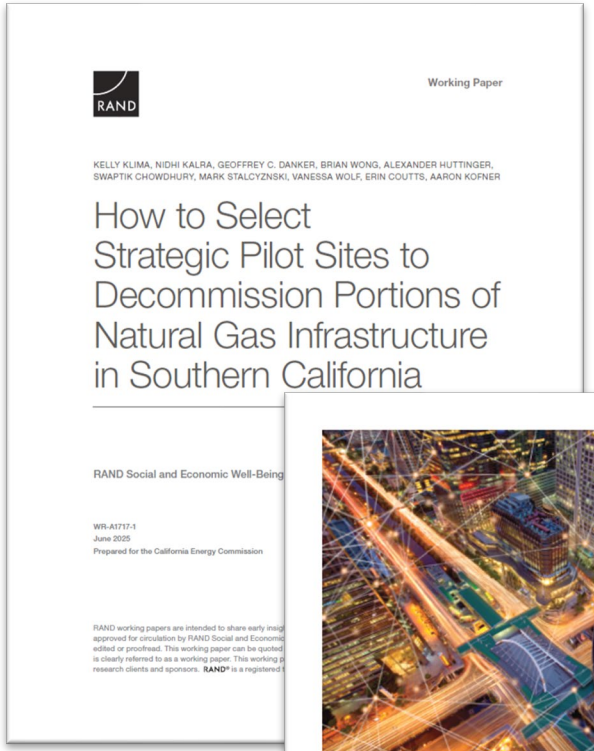
- Robust community engagement is critical to equitable decommissioning
- Support to transitioning communities should be multi-dimensional
- Policies should focus on historical inequities
- Policies should leverage existing programs

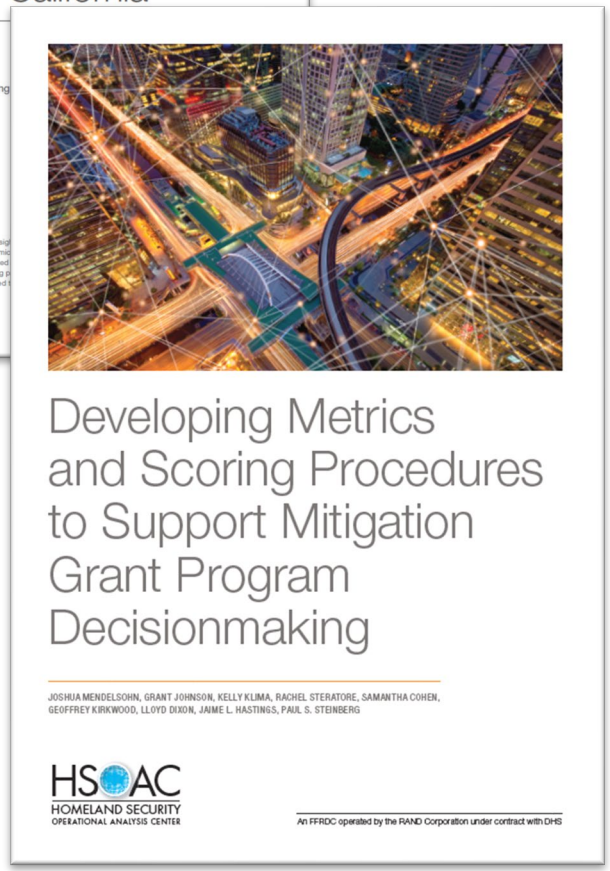
Beyond electricity, we can use this approach to identify other equity considerations

Publications

- Directly for partnering communities
  - Different communities are at different institutional capacities to work with IOUs
  - Different sites have different infrastructure ownership
  - Projects may increase or decrease monthly utility bill
- Indirectly for neighboring communities
  - Temporary power shutoffs, needs for system betterment, and other engineering requirements that affect others outside project area
  - Choices made by IOUs affect those in non-IOUs
  - Choices made in California affect Tribal lands

In addition, natural gas and electricity systems are different, and likely require different tailored metrics





Our research suggests potential criteria for quantification of equity in the CAVA process

Potential Criteria

Previously identified (Fall 2024)

- investment
- employment
- participation
- energy burden
- implementation cost share
- reliability metrics
- account attrition because of nonpayment
- hospitalization rates
- weighted value of lost load for businesses and households
- community benefit

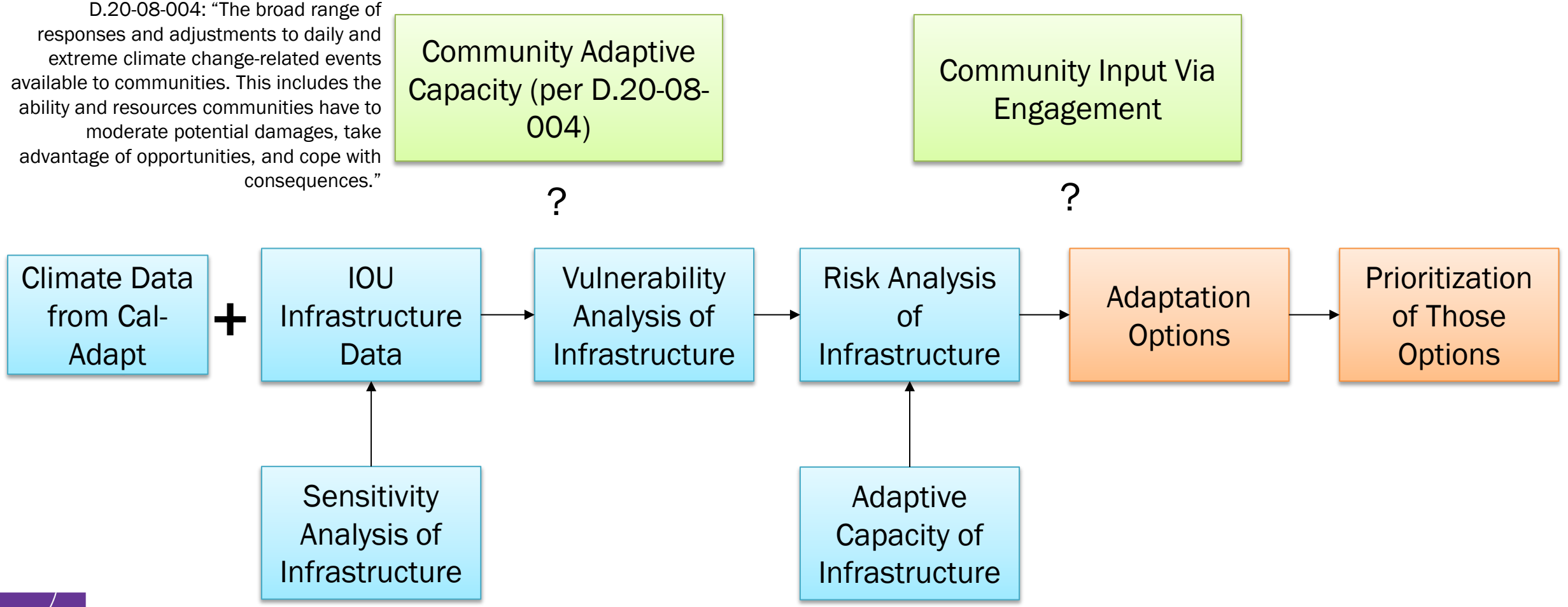
Potential equity considerations

- Utility focused (defer to utilities on specifics)
  - Non-electricity equivalents of previously identified metrics
  - Beyond the project's direct customers Number of additional IOU customers, non-IOU customers, and others outside the project area that are affected
- Customer focused
  - Applicant institutional capacity
  - Percentage of customer's income toward utility bill
  - Change in infrastructure ownership

Now let's consider where these might fit into the CAVAs. Here's the existing process:

Where to Plug In

D.20-08-004: "The broad range of responses and adjustments to daily and extreme climate change-related events available to communities. This includes the ability and resources communities have to moderate potential damages, take advantage of opportunities, and cope with consequences."

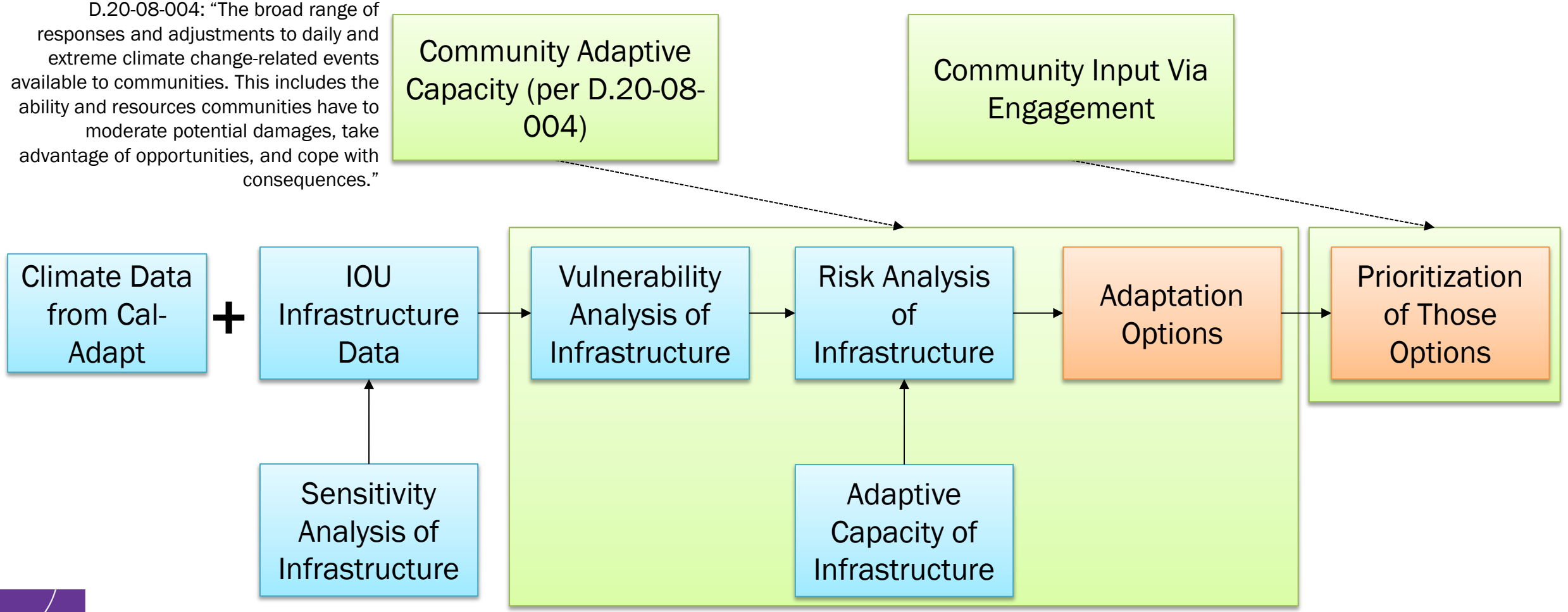


Blue: Existing CAVA Process
Orange: Existing Analysis Results
Green: Equity Analysis

Depending on which equity metrics are included, the could affect multiple parts of the CAVAs.

Where to Plug In

D.20-08-004: "The broad range of responses and adjustments to daily and extreme climate change-related events available to communities. This includes the ability and resources communities have to moderate potential damages, take advantage of opportunities, and cope with consequences."



RAND

Community Health and Environmental Policy Program

This slide is speaker's opinion, has not been formally reviewed via peer reviewed research.

Blue: Existing CAVA Process
Orange: Existing Analysis Results
Green: Equity Analysis

Perhaps more important than where these enter, is how they are measured

Potential Criteria

- Approach 1: Checklist of metrics that apply to a project (e.g., a customer program should use equity metrics A, B, and D.)

- Approach 2: Checklist as performance scoring system, to see if a project is equitable.
  1. Quantitatively measure each equity metric for a project for the different groups of interest (e.g., SB535 Disadvantaged Communities' community cost burden).
  2. Define some criteria by which an equity metric would be met, or "checked" on the list. In other words, "What constitutes an acceptable equity outcome, such that this project checks the box?" The threshold or criteria could be quantitative or qualitative.
  3. See whether each evaluated projects checks the box on each of the relevant equity metrics. This could be a stop-light "red-yellow-green" rating system for each project and each equity metric.

Funders & Contact Information

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Specificity in Metric Selection

Applications for Climate Resilient System Planning

Heidi Scarth
Research Economist, Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI)

CPUC CAVA Workshop
September 25th, 2025

Vision

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Mission

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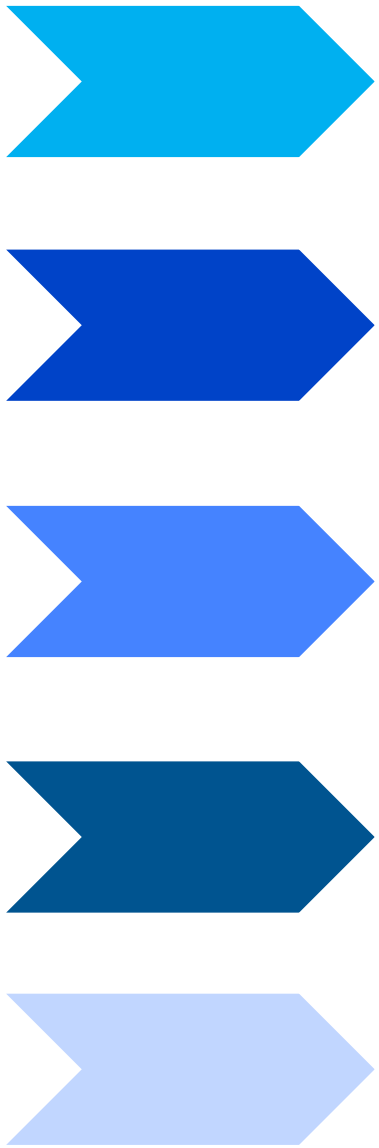
Climate READi Process for Selecting Metrics



Identify Relevant Concepts

Measure these Concepts

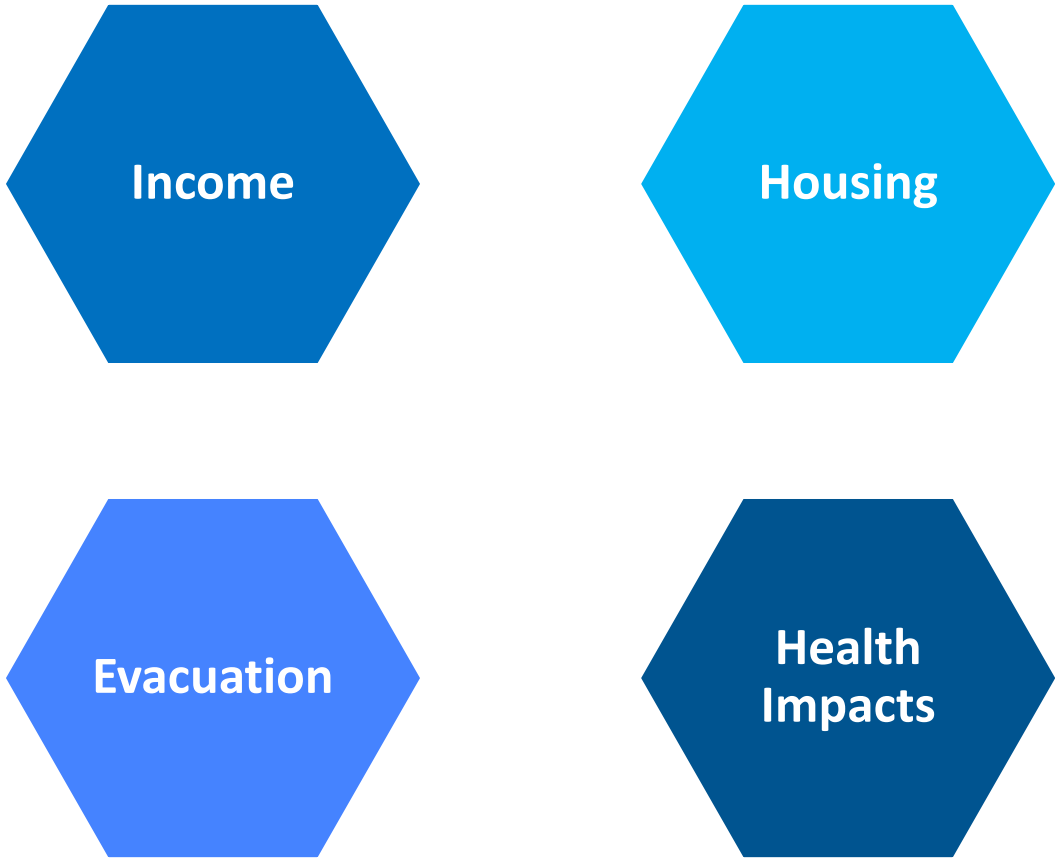
Parse Through Potential Metrics

Select Final Metrics

Plug into Modeling and Planning Processes

Identify Relevant Concepts

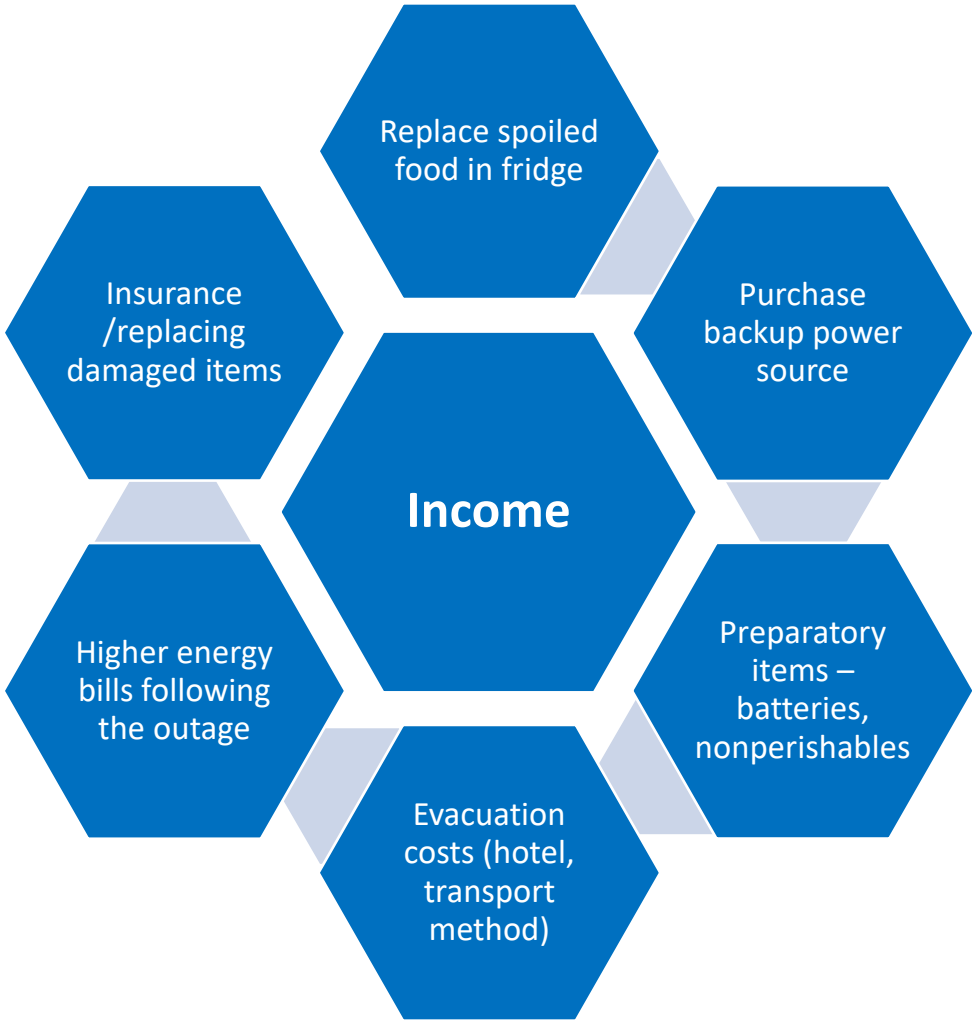
- Multiple avenues for identification:
  - → Literature review
  - → Community engagement and input
  - → Previous experience with specific climate hazards and impacts



Selected relevant concepts for Climate READi, determined through a literature review.

Identify Relevant Concepts

Identify Relevant Concepts



Identify Relevant Concepts

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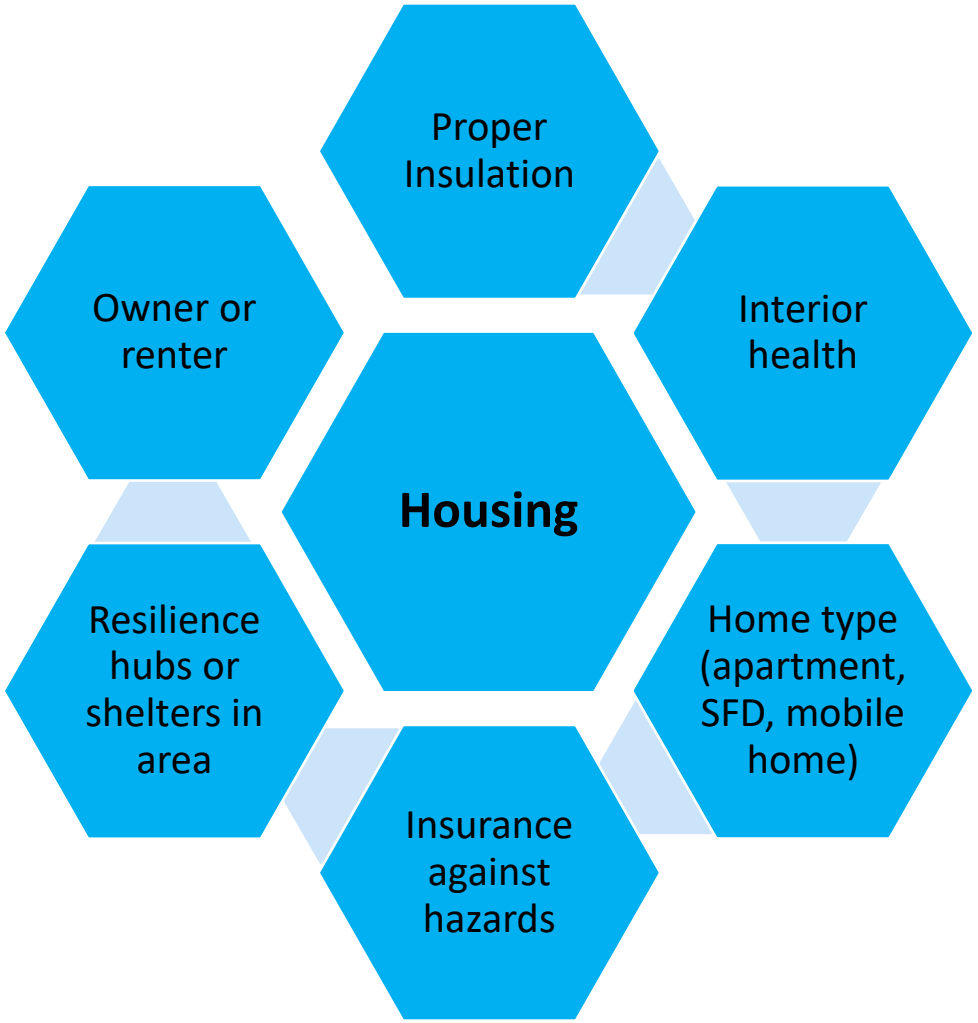

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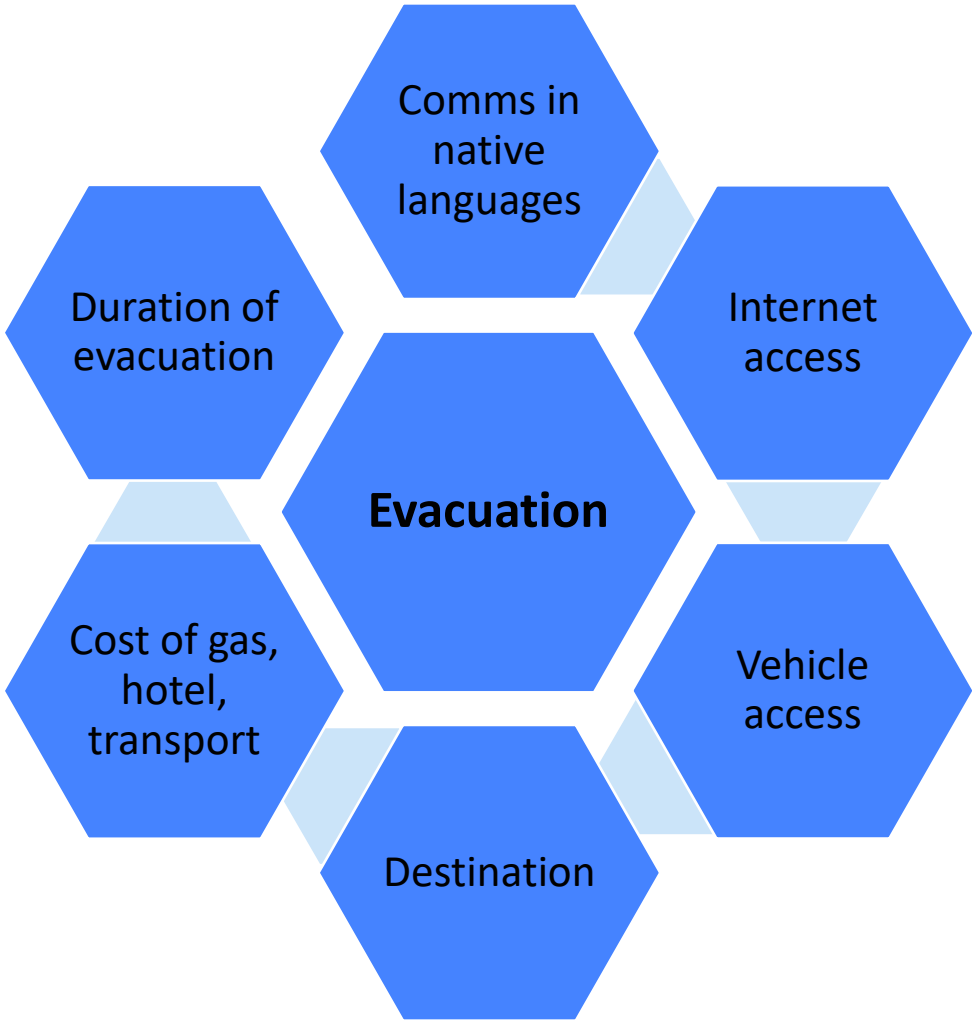

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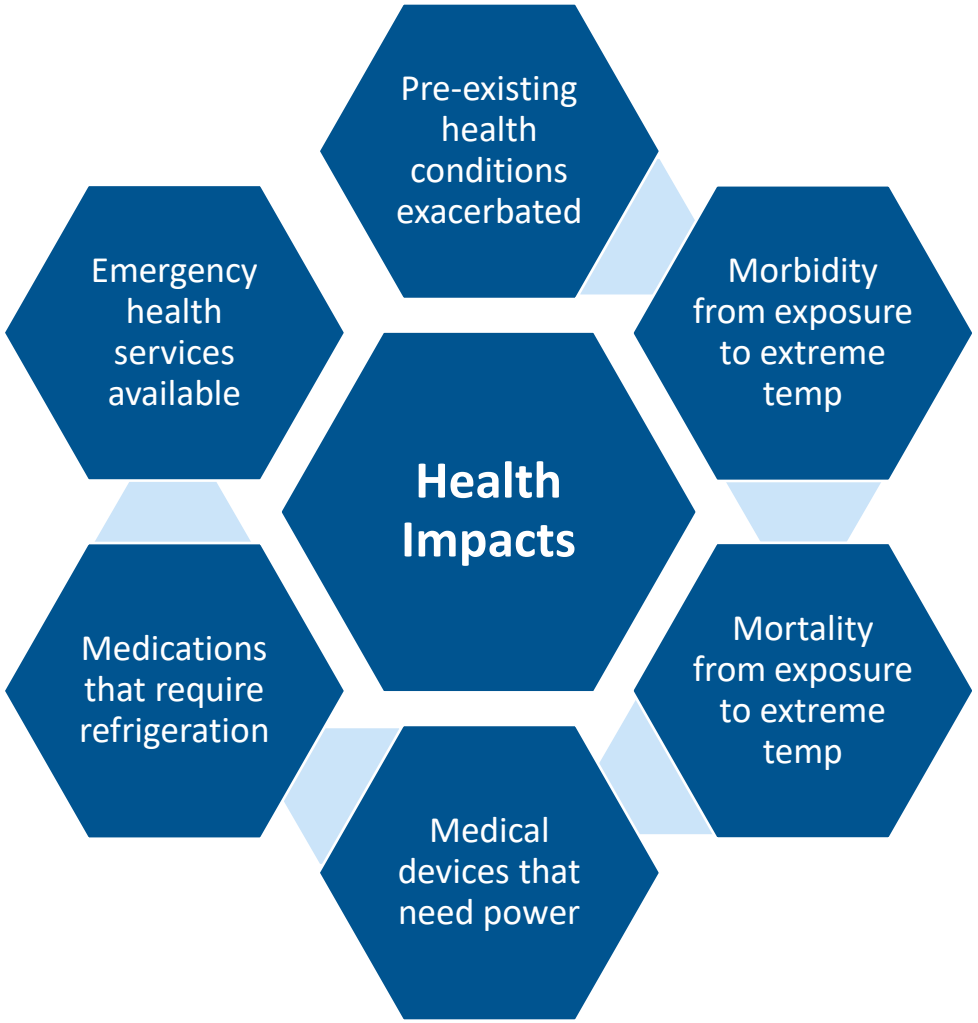
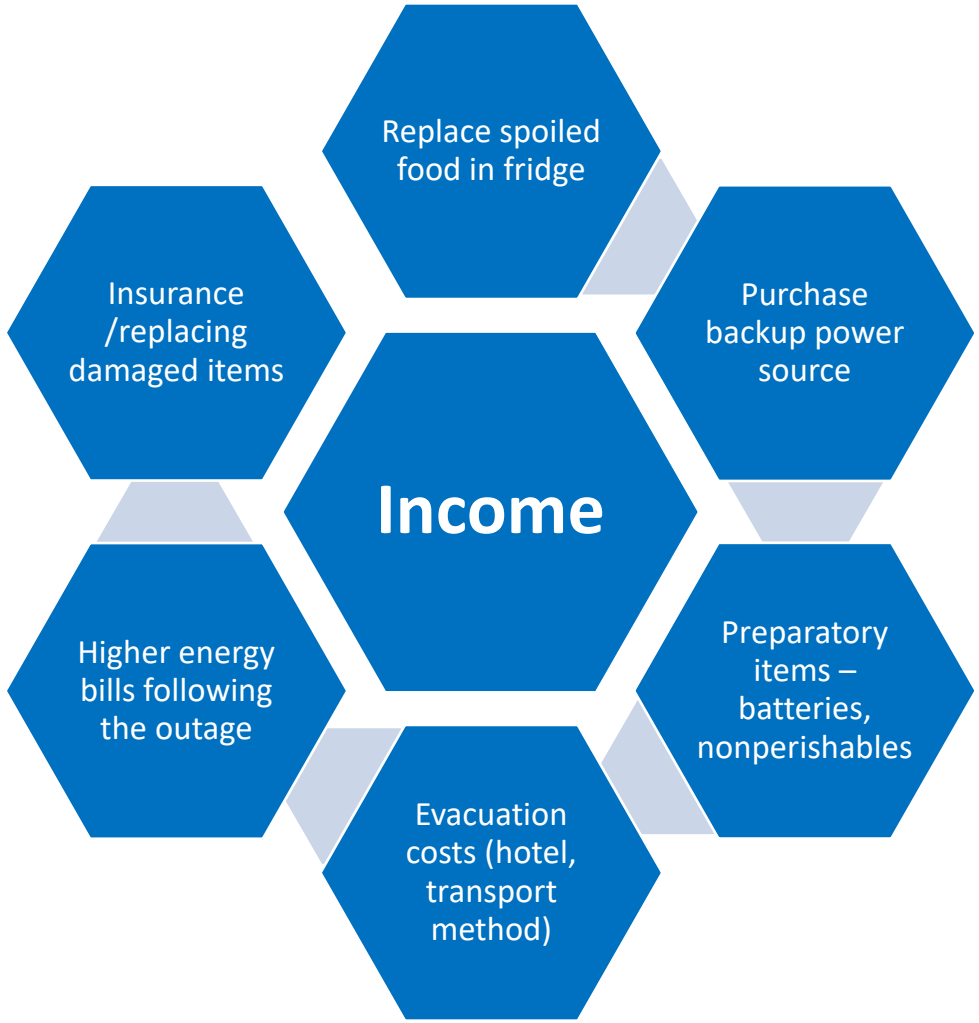


Measure these Concepts



Potential Metrics from Public Sources:

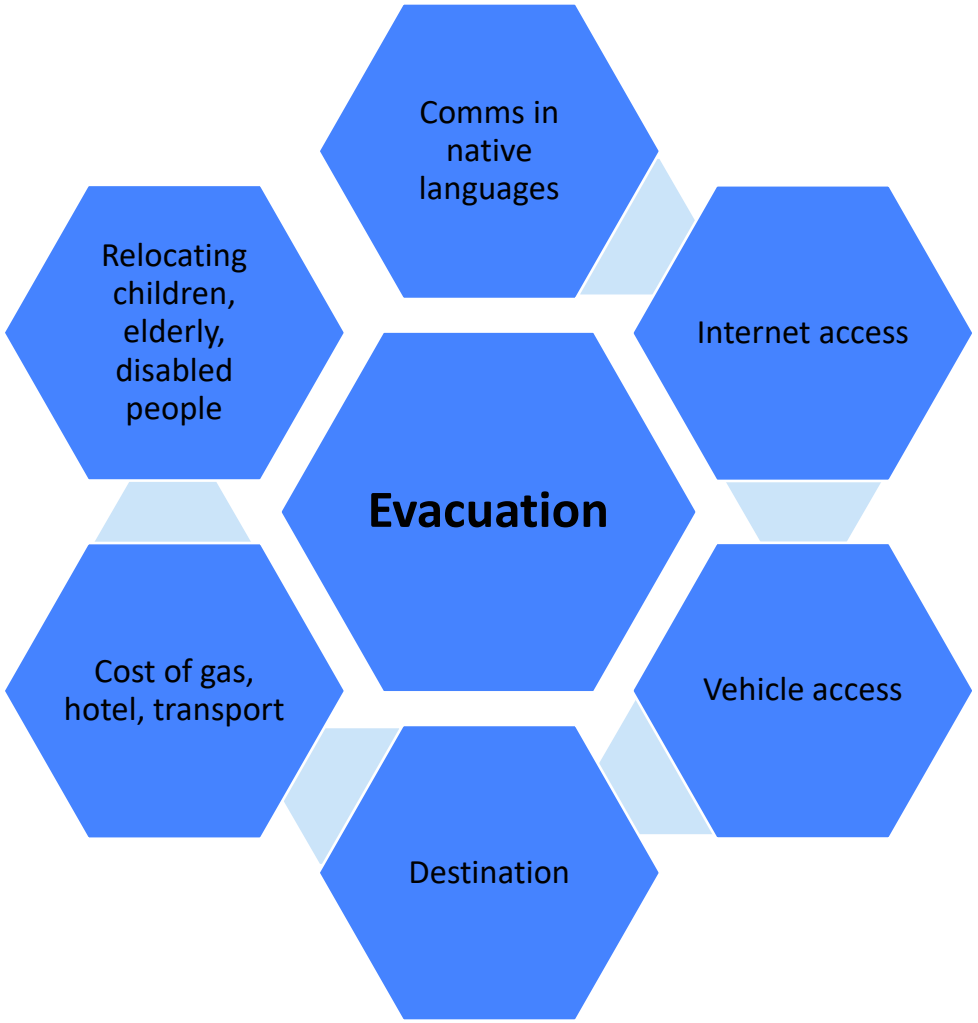
- Median value ($) of owner-occupied housing units
- Percent of individuals below 200% Federal Poverty Line, imputed and adjusted
- Percent of individuals below 100% Federal Poverty Line
- Percentage of persons below 150% poverty estimate
- Energy burden
- Median household income as a percent of area median income
- Percentile for % low income
- Percentage of households that make less than 75,000
- Percentage of persons who are uninsured
- Population for whom poverty status is determined

Measure these Concepts

Potential Metrics from Public Sources:

- Mobile homes estimate
- Housing cost-burdened occupied housing units with annual income less than $75,000 (30%+ of income spent on housing costs)
- Housing in structures with 10 or more units
- At household level(occupied housing units), more people than rooms
- Households with no vehicle available
- Persons in group quarters
- Percentage of houses built pre-1980 (lead exposure)
- Percentage of persons who rent
- Housing units built before 1960
- Lead Paint

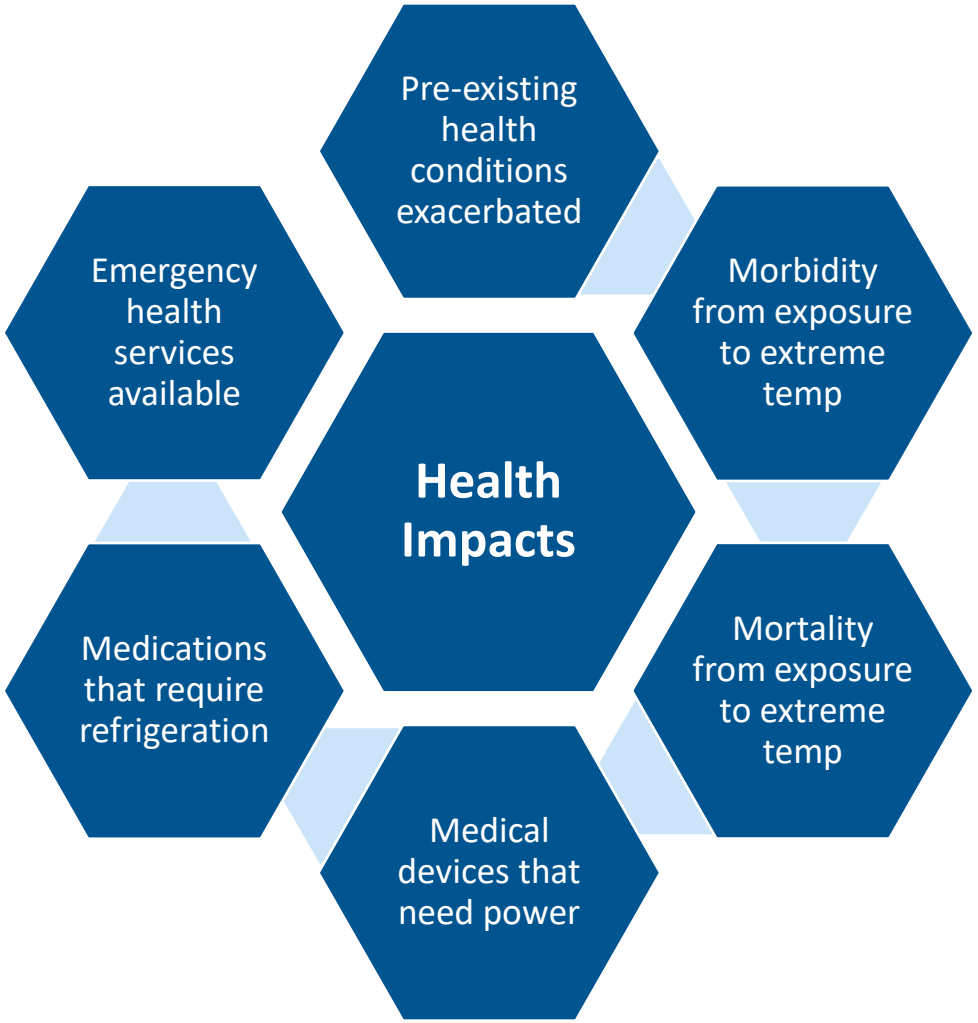
Measure these Concepts



Potential Metrics from Public Sources:

- Linguistic isolation
- Persons (age 5+) who speak English "less than well“ estimate
- Limited English-speaking households
- Single-parent household with children under 18
- Households with no vehicle available
- Households with no internet access
- Households with children under 5
- Households with adults over 65
- Civilian noninstitutionalized population with a disability

Measure these Concepts



Potential Metrics from Public Sources:

- Civilian noninstitutionalized population with a disability estimate
- Coronary heart disease among adults aged greater than or equal to 18 years
- Current asthma among adults aged greater than or equal to 18 years
- Diagnosed diabetes among adults aged greater than or equal to 18 years
- Low life expectancy
- Uninsured in the total civilian noninstitutionalized population
- Persons aged 65 and older
- Percentage of persons with cancer
- Percentage of individual reporting not good mental health
- Percentage of individuals with Raw high blood pressures values
- The probability of contracting cancer over the course of a lifetime, assuming continuous exposure;
- Air toxics cancer risk
- Air toxics respiratory HI

All of the above metrics can be represented as absolute units, a percentage, or a percentile – which is better?

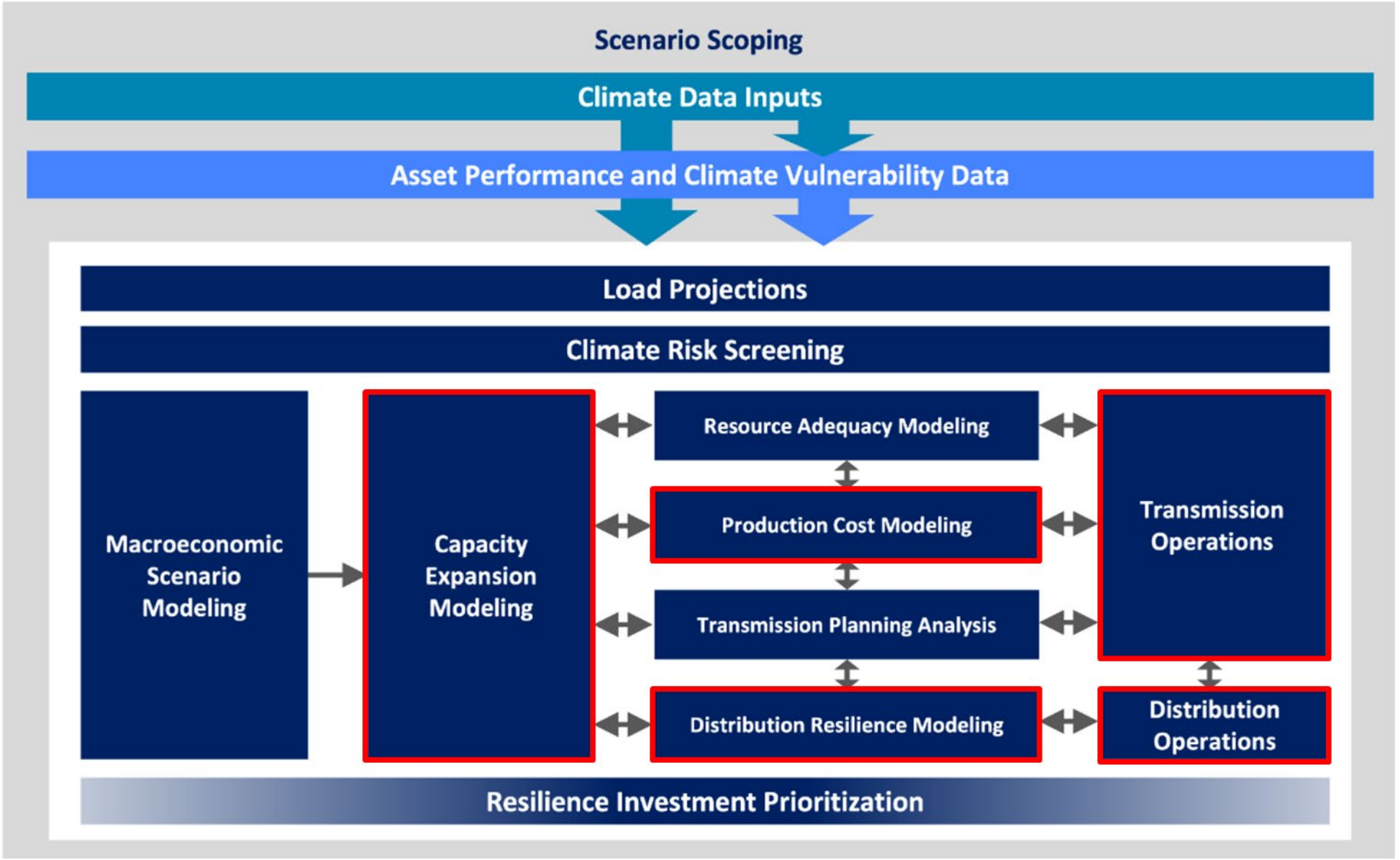
Parse Through Potential Metrics

- Dive into metrics from public sources:
  - Identify metrics that correspond closely to the broader concepts
  - Avoid or remove repetitive metrics to avoid double-counting community attributes
- Identify gaps in public data sources:
  - Determine which broad concepts do not have clear metric representation, or might be difficult to observe
  - Remove metrics that do not have sufficient coverage/observations
- Take steps to fill these gaps:
  - Supplement public data with company-level data as applicable
  - Develop proxy variables for broad concepts as available

Select Final Metrics

Indicator	Category	Source
Median household income as a percent of area median income	Income	CEJ Screening Tool
Percent of the population over 65	Demographic	EJ Screen
Percent of the population under 5		CEJ Screening Tool
Asthma among adults	Health	EJ Screen
PM 2.5 concentration		CDC SVI
Non-institutionalized population with a disability		CDC SVI
Number of shelters in each tract	Housing/Transportation	National Shelter System Facilities
Linguistic isolation		CEJ Screening Tool
Houses Built before 1960		CEJ Screening Tool
Mobile homes estimate		CDC SVI
Percentage of households with no vehicle		CDC SVI

Plug into Modeling and Planning Processes



Plug into Modeling and Planning Processes

Capacity Expansion Modeling

One way to empirically consider demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the communities served by power system assets is by capacity expansion models according to these metrics.

Transmission Operations Strategy

Assessing outage duration for DVCs compared to other regions allows transmission operators to draw conclusions on whether restoration times vary by DVC designation, and whether changes are needed to better manage restoration priorities.

Distribution Planning and Operations

Demographic and socioeconomic metrics can be incorporated into distribution operations as a consideration for prioritization. For example, selected communities can be exempt from certain load-shedding procedures due to the increased proportional costs they may face. Additionally, they can be added as a component to existing investment prioritization and upgrade ranking methods.

Production Cost Modeling

The metrics identified here can be applied directly into a cost-benefit framework, in which a weight can be applied to the net benefits of certain investments and resilience strategies that correspond to the vulnerability designation of a census tract. These weights can make costs incurred to vulnerable regions relatively more expensive, and benefits realized by these areas relatively more attractive.

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California Public Utilities Commission

CPUC Affordability Metrics

Climate Adaptation Equity Metrics

Energy Division | September 2025

Overview of Affordability Metrics

Affordability Ratio (AR)

$$\frac{\$ \text{ essential services bill}}{\$ \text{ household income} - \text{non-discretionary expenses (housing and other utilities)}} = \text{AR}$$

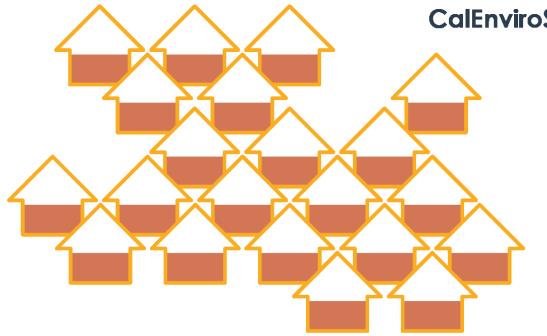
where utility services are least affordable for households at a particular point of the income distribution (e.g., AR_{20} is households at the lowest 20th percentile of income)

Hours at Minimum Wage (HM)

\# hours of earned employment at the local minimum wage needed to pay for essential services.

= **HM** *where low-income households will have the most difficulty paying for essential services, regardless of the socioeconomic condition of the neighbors.*

CalEnviroScreen (CES)



relative standing of community (census tract) based on:

- population characteristics
- pollution burden

= **CES** *identifies communities least able to afford increases in charges for essential services*

Affordability Ratio: Methodology

- Income and housing cost data from the American Community Survey microdata used to estimate relationship between income and housing cost within each Public Use Microdata Area (265 PUMAs in CA); estimates for 20th and 50th percentiles of income distribution within each PUMA are generated

- Electricity, natural gas, water, and telecommunications bill data requested from service providers for an "essential" level of usage

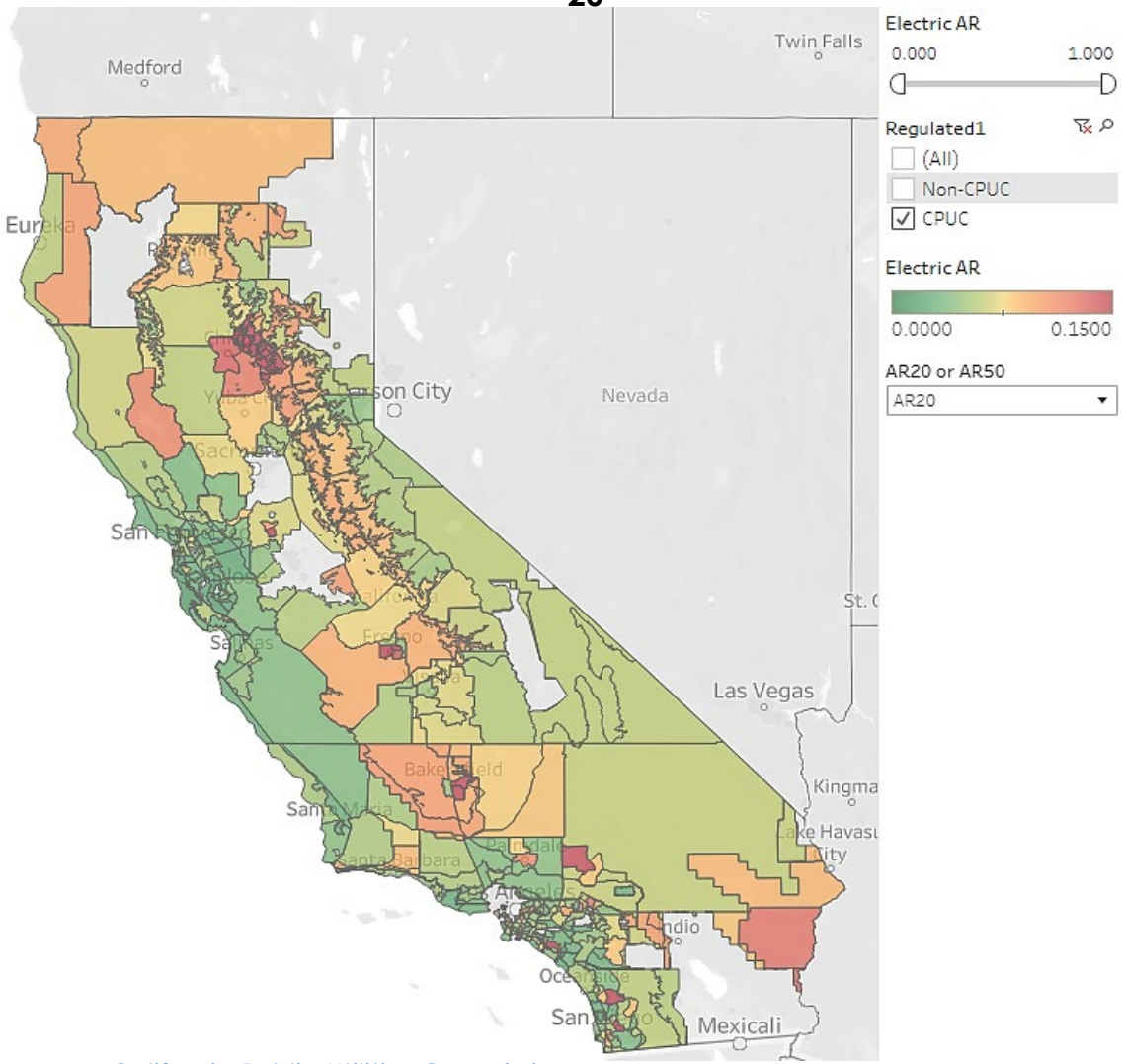
- PUMA and service territory/climate zone boundaries are overlaid using GIS analysis to identify unique combination of providers for each census tract

- AR values are calculated for households at the 20th and 50th percentiles of the income distribution for each census tract (AR_{20} and AR_{50}, respectively)

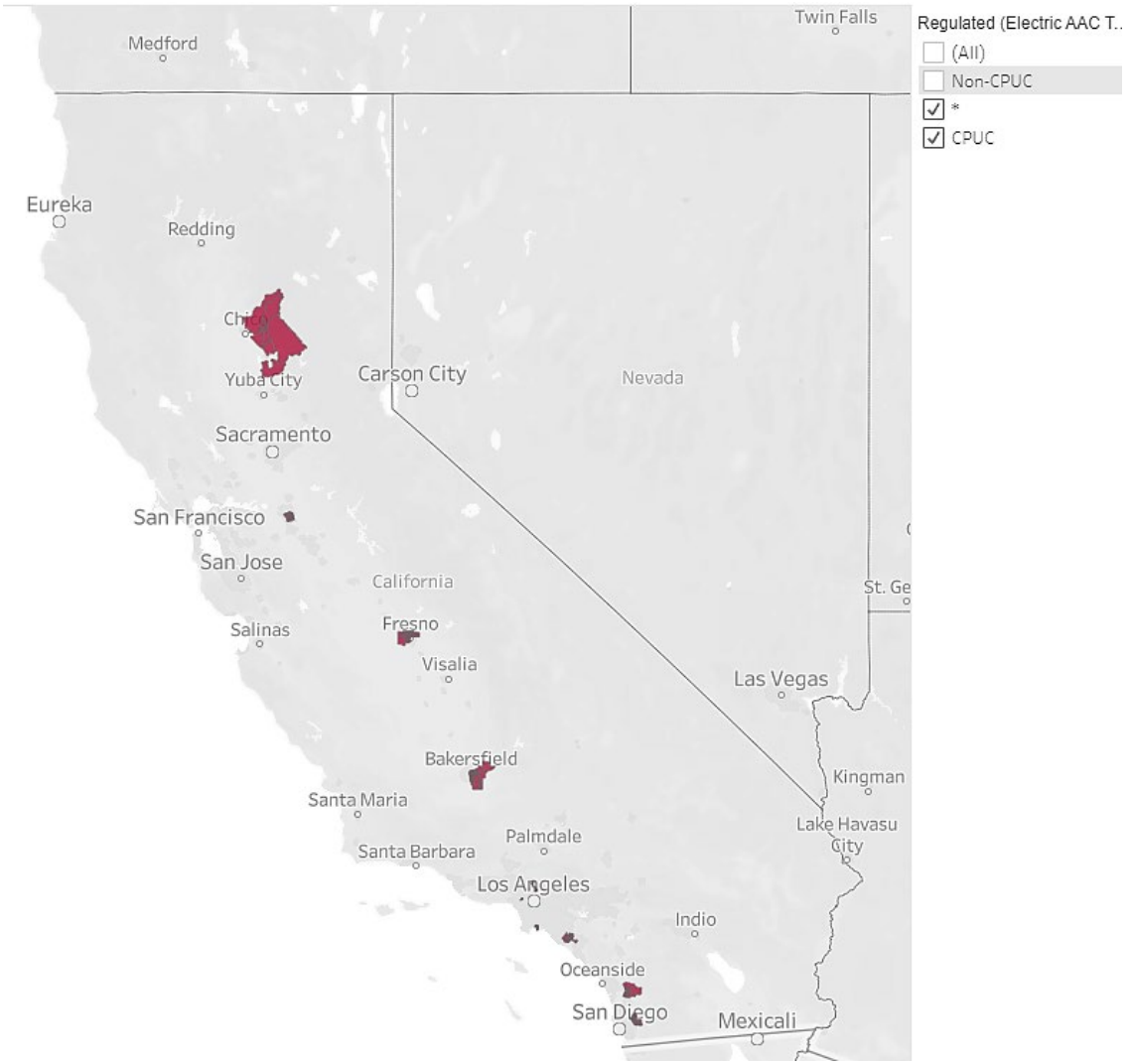
- Customer-weighted averages are generated for more aggregated reporting areas

AR_{20} Results and Areas of Affordability Concern

Electric AR_{20}

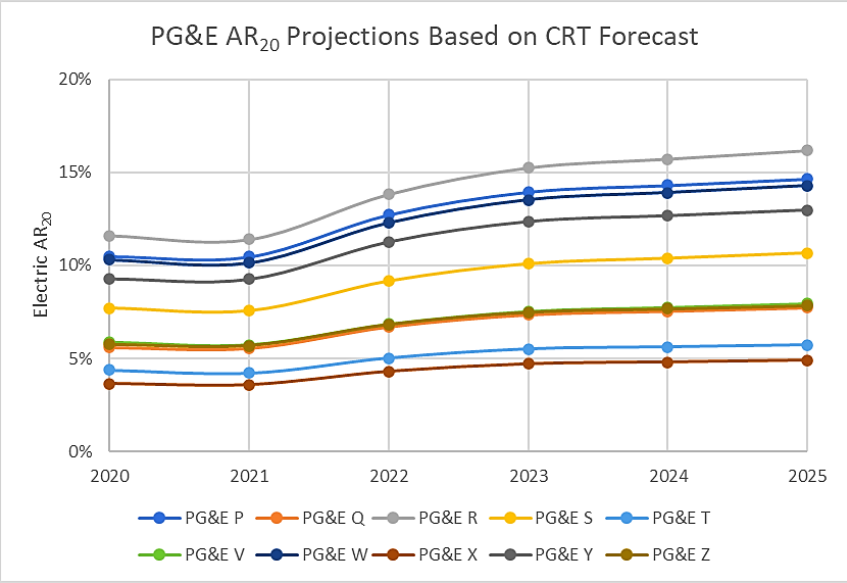


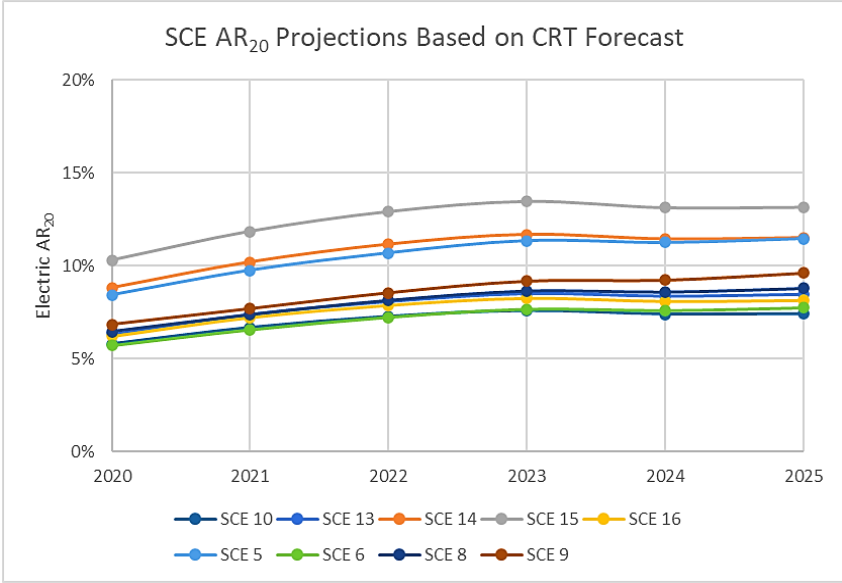
Areas of Affordability Concern

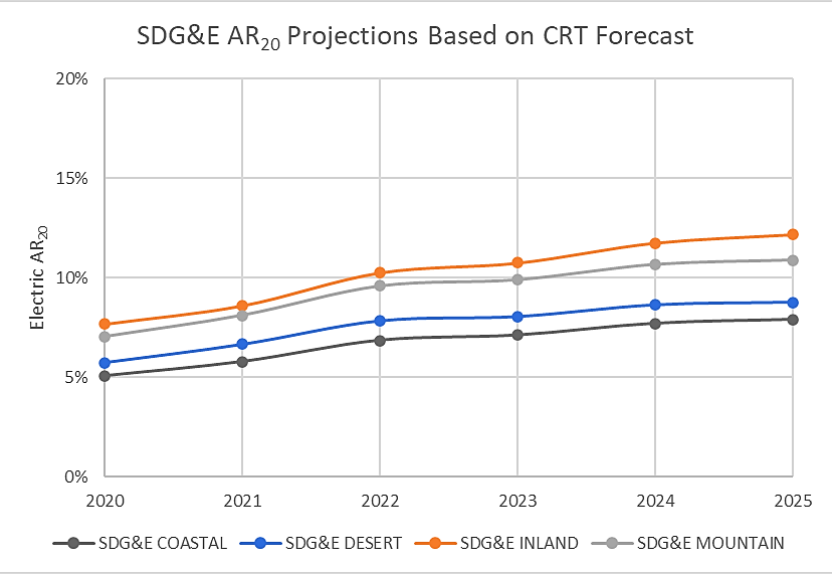


Example Use: Electricity Affordability Projections

- Current forecast of residential electric bills, household incomes, and housing costs indicate that electricity will become less affordable between now and 2025 (higher AR_{20} value = less affordable)
  - Graphs show percent of income needed to pay electric bill after housing costs and other essential utility bills are deducted. Results for low-income households (20th percentile of local income distribution)
  - Hot climate zones = PG&E – P, R, S, W; SCE – 5, 10, 13, 14, 15; SDG&E – Mountain and Desert







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Equity Metrics in Distribution Planning and Execution Process (DPEP)

High DER Proceeding – D.24-10-030

Angelica Gloria Velasco

Public Regulatory Analyst

California Public Utilities Commission

Background – Distribution **P**lanning and **E**xecution **P**rocess

IOUs' Obligation to Serve

- Investor-Owned Utilities (IOUs) must plan and build distribution systems to meet customer needs wherever they arise.
- This obligation ensures reliability, safety, and universal access.

Shared Costs

- The costs of expanding and maintaining the grid are shared by all ratepayers.
- Careful planning ensures investments are efficient, fair, and aligned with statewide goals.

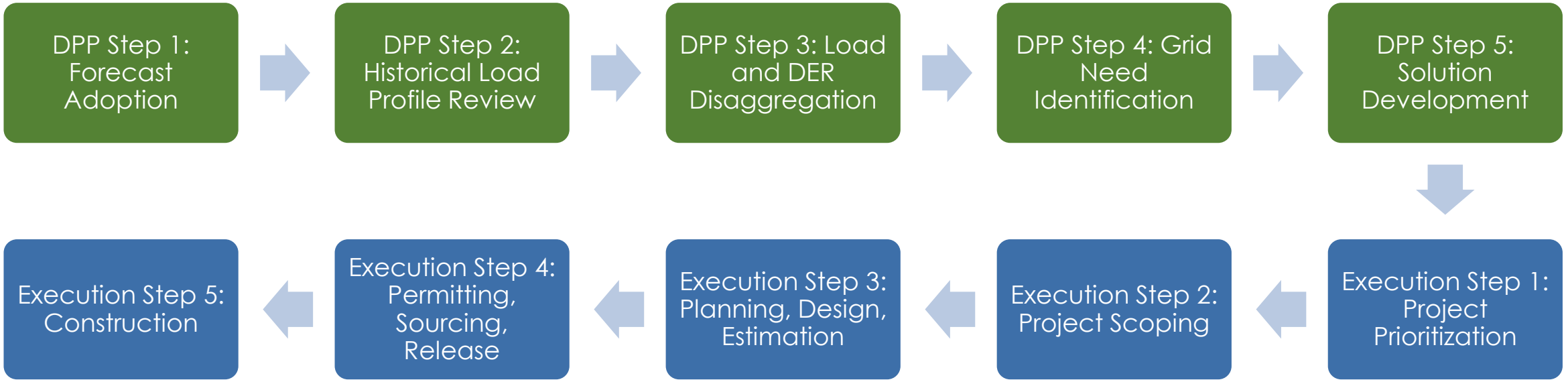
How Planning Works

- Utilities forecast demand growth (e.g., electrification, new industries).Identify where grid capacity is constrained.
- Plan and initiate upgrades (e.g., new substations, line extensions) to meet future needs.

In this process, **Equity Matters Because…**

- Distribution planning shapes who has access to grid capacity and how quickly upgrades are delivered.

Distribution Planning and Execution Process



Context

- Decision D.24-10-030 (Oct 2024) in the High DER Future proceeding (R.21-06-017).
- Ordering Paragraph 25 directed IOUs to propose equity metrics to ensure distribution planning fairly serves equity-priority populations.
- Equity-priority groups defined in the Decision:
  - CARE
  - FERA
  - Medical Baseline
  - Tribal Communities
  - Disadvantaged Communities (SB 535 – CalEnviroScreen 4.0)

Why Equity Metrics?

- Historic Change in Load Growth
  - Transportation electrification (EV depots, ports) and new sectors (data centers) are driving localized demand increases.
  - Some upgrades take 3-8 years (e.g., new substations), while new loads can appear in weeks or months.
- The Commission recognized the risk of inequities in grid upgrades and project prioritization.
- Purpose of Equity Metrics in Distribution Planning Process (DPP):
  - Identify whether vulnerable populations have equitable access to distribution capacity.
  - Track project initiation and investment patterns across communities.
  - Increase transparency and accountability in DPEP

Procedural Requirements
D.24-10-030 [OP 25]

- **It required IOUs to:**
  - Hold a public workshop to present draft equity metrics → completed Jan 21, 2025.
  - File a Tier 3 Advice Letter with a final set of metrics and any correlated variables within 45 days → filed Mar 7, 2025 (AL 5498-E / 7530-E / 4617-E).
    - Joint AL was open to public review, protest, and Commission modification.
- **Goal of OP25:**
  - Establish a standardized set of metrics for reporting in Grid Needs Assessments (GNA) and Distribution Upgrade Project Reports (DUPR).
  - Propose data and metrics that can inform if the outcomes of the distribution planning process are equitable or inequitable.

Utility Proposals on Equity Metrics

SDG&E:

- ***Load Growth Metric*** - compares DER-based load growth on DAC vs. non-DAC circuits.
- ***Project Initiation Metric*** - tracks whether upstream distribution projects are initiated more or less often on DAC circuits.

PG&E & SCE:

- ***Grid Access Metric*** - measures available headroom (capacity) on DAC circuits vs. the number of equity-priority customers (CARE, FERA, Tribal, Medical Baseline, DAC).
- ***Project Initiation Metric*** - tests whether projects are more or less likely to move forward on circuits serving equity-priority populations.

Staff Review:

- Energy Division staff is currently analyzing these proposals.
- Goal is to ensure any equity metrics adopted are reliable, transparent, and repeatable year over year.
- A Resolution will be drafted to finalize equity metrics for DPEP.

Lessons Learned (…so far)

- **Population Design Matters**

- Some early proposals suggested the aggregation of categories (e.g., rolling all into a single DAC label), which risks obscuring important differences between communities.

- **Overlap of Populations Sometimes Is Unavoidable**

- Many customers belong to multiple groups (e.g., Tribal + CARE + DAC).Overlaps create challenges for analysis and reporting without double-counting.
- **Lesson:** Define clear methods to handle overlaps so results are accurate and transparent.

- **Challenges: Aligning Geographic vs. Circuit-Level Data**

- CalEnviroScreen 4.0 DACs are defined at the census tract level, while utility metrics are at the circuit or project level.
- Translating between geographies introduces complexity (circuits often span multiple census tracts).
- In this case: Methodological transparency is key, how populations are mapped to circuits or projects must be documented.

- **Equity Metrics Must Be Practical**

- Metrics need to be reliable, replicable, and transparent year after year.
- The goal is not just statistical validity, but clear insights that utilities, regulators, and communities can use in planning.
- The development of metrics should be paired with careful interpretation; these metrics are **not intended to forecast distribution planning behavior**, but rather to provide analytical insights from an equity perspective.

Next Steps

- Advice Letter Review (2025–2026)
  - AL 5498-E and companion filings are under Energy Division review.
  - Staff is consulting with internal subject-matter experts to vet metrics for consistency, transparency, and feasibility.
  - **Goal:** ensure metrics can be applied reliably and repeatably year after year.
  - Because these are Tier 3 Advice Letters, they require formal Commission action via resolution.

Until the Advice Letter process reaches a resolution, IOUs are not required to report equity metrics in their distribution planning filings.

Questions?

California Public Utilities Commission

AngelicaGloria.Velasco@cpuc.ca.gov

Engagement Criteria Panel

Strategic Growth Council's Community Assistance for Climate Equity Programs

CPUC Climate Adaptation Equity Workshop

September 25, 2025

CALIFORNIA STRATEGIC GROWTH COUNCIL

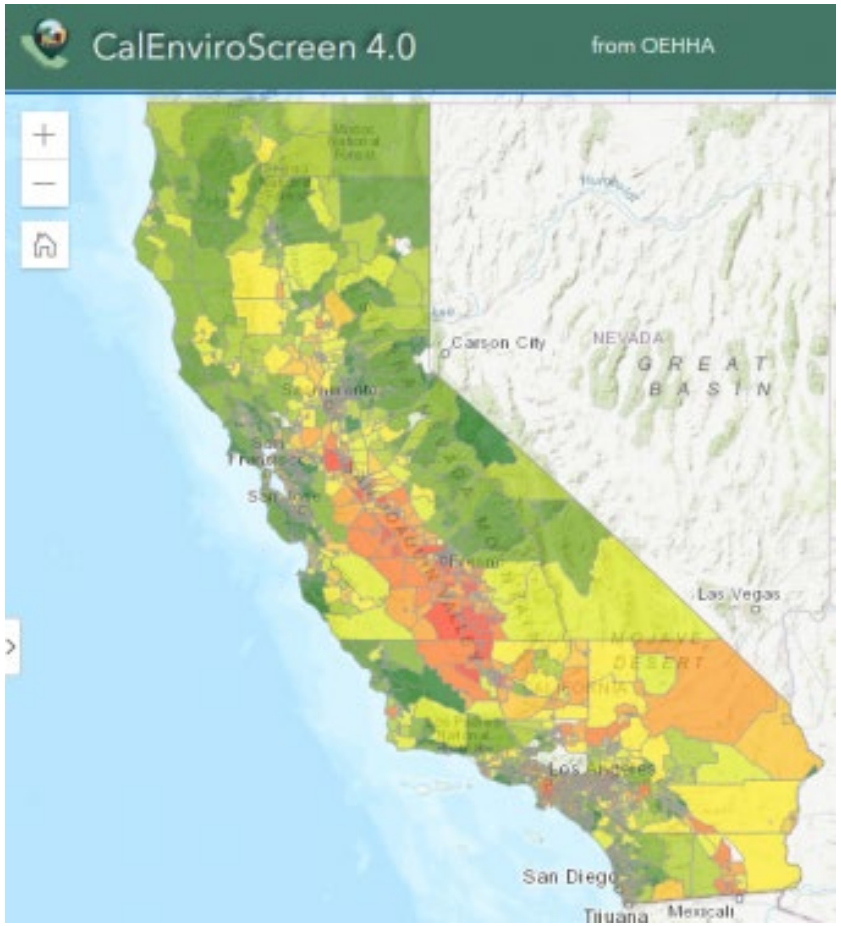
Community Assistance for Climate Equity (CACE) Program

a suite of capacity building initiatives that offer funding, trainings, technical assistance, and knowledge exchanges to ensure that under-invested communities can lead their own climate solutions

Why does technical assistance matter?

Underinvested communities in California have faced years of disinvestment and systemic discrimination.

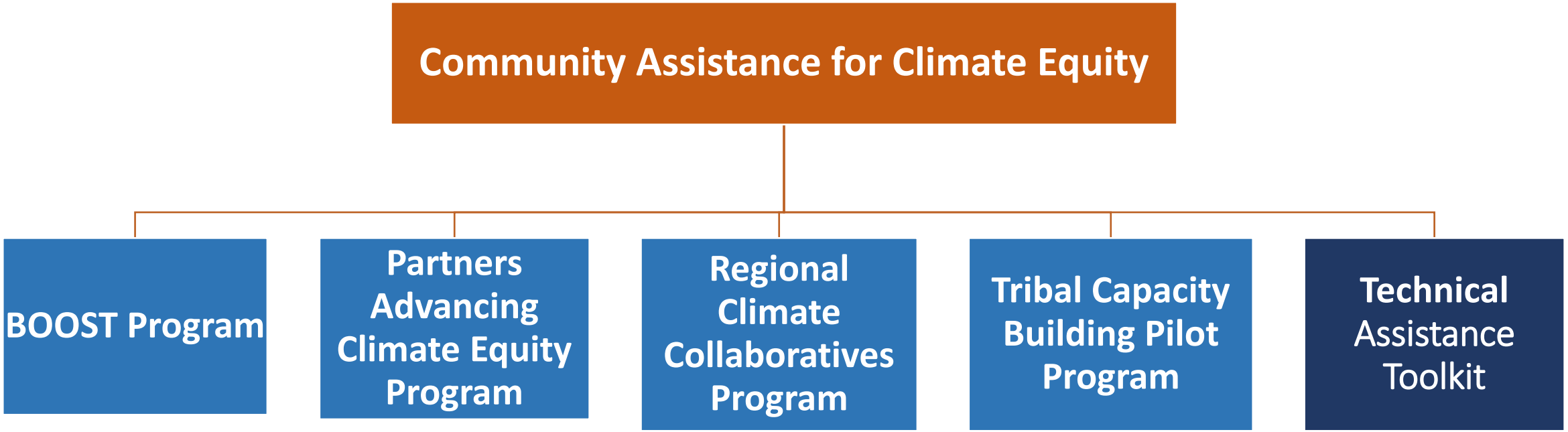
As a result, these communities are the most vulnerable to severe climate impacts and often have the lowest capacity to access critical funding to address climate impacts.



Community Assistance for Climate Equity Programs & Initiatives

CALIFORNIA STRATEGIC GROWTH COUNCIL

CACE Programs & Initiatives



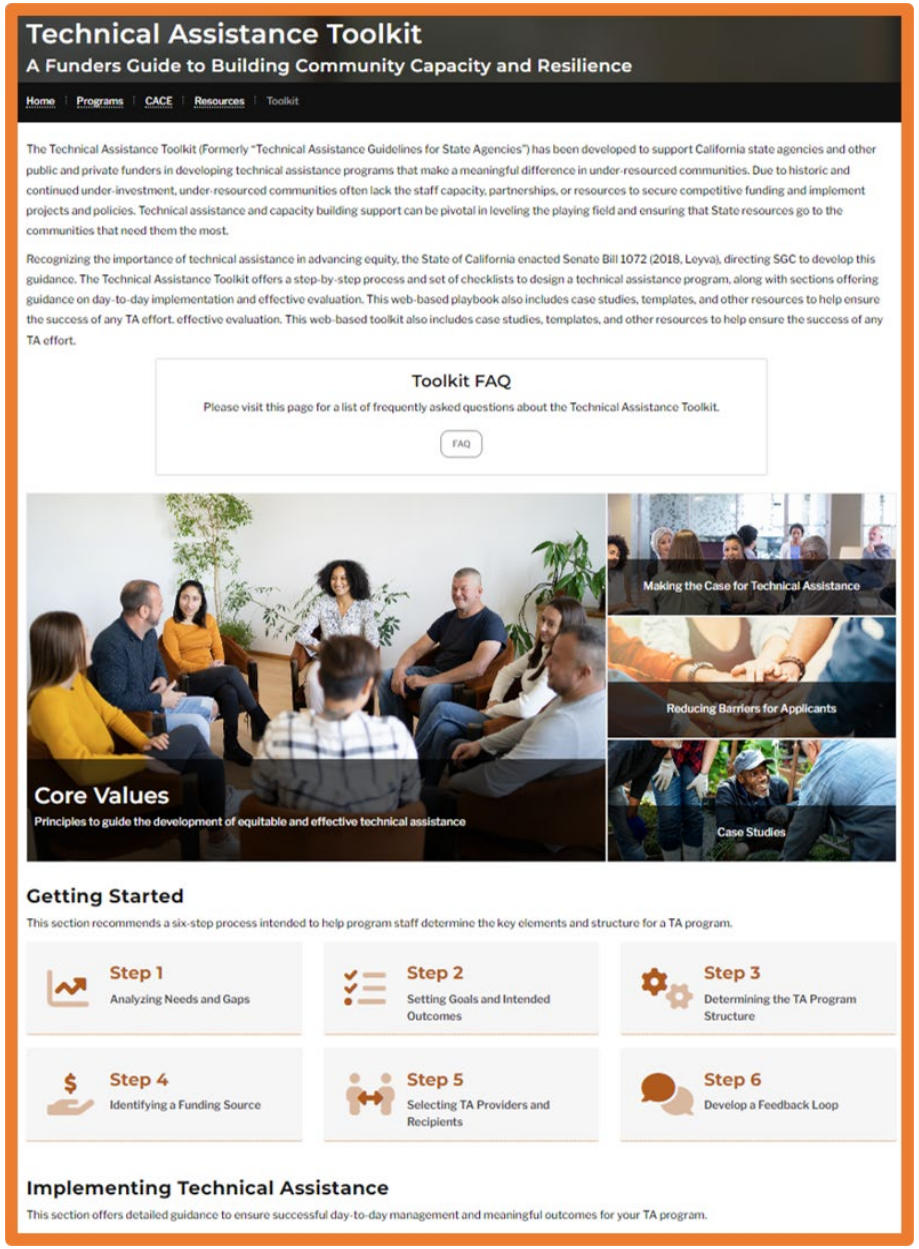
BOOST

Build • Organize • Optimize • Strengthen • Transform

Increasing local government capacity and addressing resource shortfalls by providing customized coaching—staff training, grant application support, and stakeholder and community engagement—to under-resourced local governments.

BOOST Imperial Valley

- Imperial Valley Civic Ecosystem Initiative
  - BOOST Imperial Valley – In partnership with the Institute for Local Government
  - Activate Imperial – CBO capacity building led by the Latino Community Foundation
  - Strategic partnership with CEC, Governor's Office and Freedman Consultin



Technical Assistance Toolkit

What does the TA Toolkit Offer?

- Technical Assistance Core Values
- Six-step process for developing impactful TA programs
- Articles providing guidance for implementing TA
- Case studies, resources, templates & samples
- Definitions & FAQ

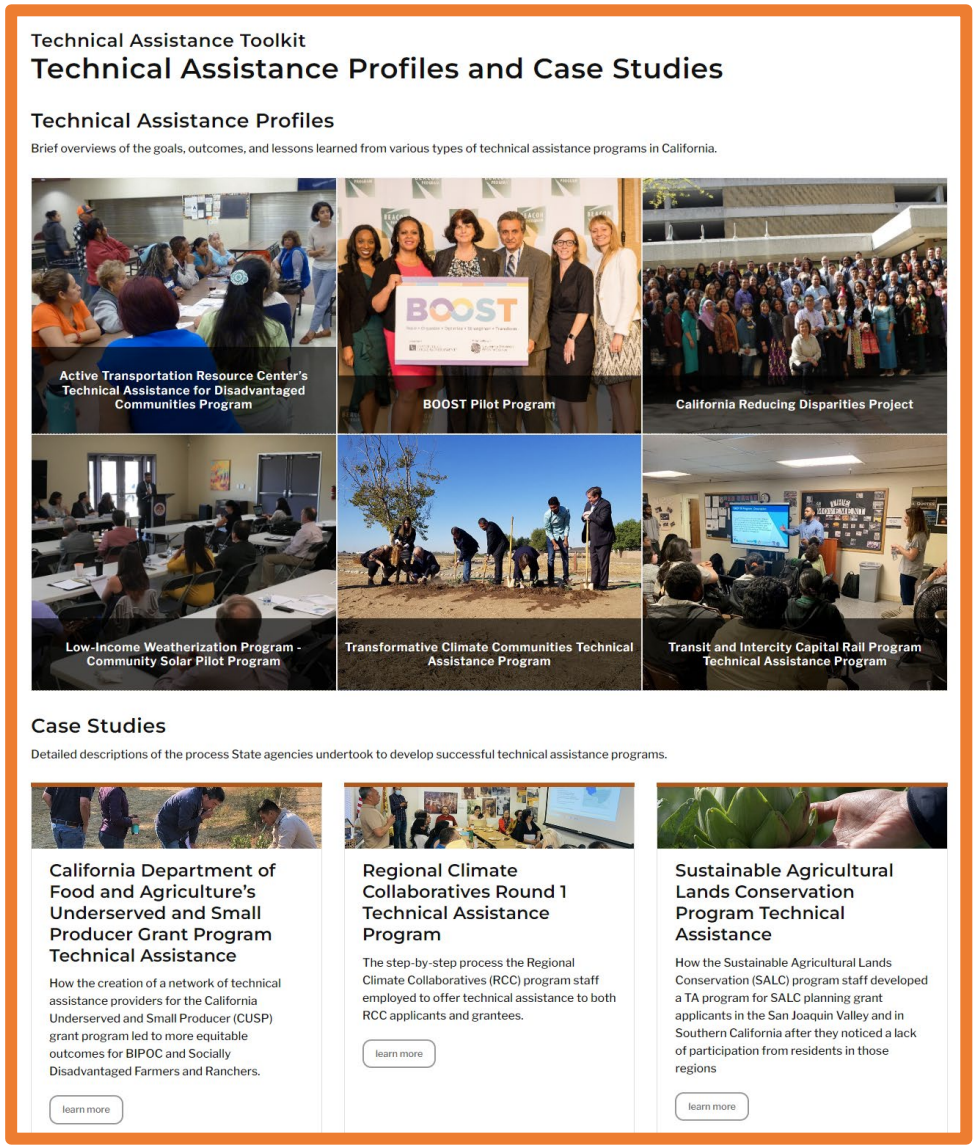
TA Toolkit Sections

Steps for developing a TA program

1. Analyze Needs and Gaps
2. Set Goals and Intended Outcomes
3. Determine the TA Program Structure
4. Identify a Funding Source
5. Select a TA Provider and TA Recipients
6. Develop a Feedback Loop

Guidance for effective TA implementation

- Reducing Barriers for Applicants
- Making the Case for TA
- Contracting Guidance
- Outreach and Engagement
- Project Management
- Storytelling/Communications
- Evaluation
- Coming soon: Tribal TA best practices



Best Practices for Equitable Engagement

- **Collaborate with Community-based organization (CBO) networks** and coalitions to engage traditionally under-represented populations
- **Fund local CBOs and other trusted organizations** to provide outreach and engagement support to **facilitate effective community participation**
- Create resources or hold workshops and other engagement activities to **build partners' understanding of your work and capacity to engage**
- **Compensate CBO and resident participation** in events and workshops. Secure funding for childcare, food, and other components of effective events
- Trusted relationships are key!

Thank you!

CONTACT

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Program Manager

Community Assistance for Climate Equity

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CPUC Climate Adaptation Equity Workshop

Tomas Castro

CLIMATE ACTION
CAMPAIGN

Climate Action Campaign's Mission

VOICE of OC
ORANGE COUNTY'S NONPROFIT NEWSROOM

Irvine at Odds Over Proposed Hydrogen Pipeline on UCI campus

BY **HUGO RIOS** Apr 29, 2025 Why you can trust Voice of OC

Daily Pilot

Orange County drafts plan on how to tackle climate change for years to come

Irvine will stay with the Orange County Power Authority

Hanna Kang

PUBLISHED: September 12, 2025 at 6:31 AM PDT

Environment, Local News, News, Top Stories

Orange County Register

TIMESOC

These groups are helping change climate policy in Orange County

Ayn Craciun, left, and Lexi Hernandez with nonprofit Climate Action Campaign at Irvine City Hall. (Kevin Chang / Staff Photographer)

By Ben Brazil
Staff Writer

CAC's Equitable Outreach: Recent + Upcoming Highlights

TECH Clean CA

- Facilitated community outreach for **heat pump installation** to **Japanese/Korean-speaking communities in regulated multifamily "affordable" housing community in Torrance**.
- Included live translation, culturally appropriate food, prizes.

CARB State Mobile Monitoring Initiative (SMMI)

- Held **multiple workshops in Santa Ana** to map best locations to collect **air pollution data**.
- Included live translation, childcare, food, gift cards.

Equitable Building Decarb (EBD)

- CAC selected to conduct community outreach for **CEC's EBD direct install program in Southern California.**

Centering Equity into CAVA Process

Guiding Principles

- **Equitable Workshops Feature:**
  - Language Accessibility
  - Childcare
  - Central meeting location
  - Stipends

- **Allow Multiple Opportunities for Feedback**
  - Follow Up Communication

Quantitative Metrics

- Utilize Data on Arrearages
- Continue Utilizing CalEnviroScreen Data
- Provide Costs of Climate Impacts to Ratepayers

Qualitative Metrics

- CBO-led Community Workshops in DVCs
- Submit CAVAs to Local Governments
- Include CAVA Feedback Links on Website, Bills, and Mailing Materials

Questions?

Tomas Castro

OC Climate Equity Advocate and Organizer
Climate Action Campaign

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949-350-1428

Next Steps

Next Steps

- **October 16th:** Workshop comments due
  - Submit via email: Meghan.cook@cpuc.ca.gov
  - Note: These are informal comments to staff, not part of proceeding docket
- **Q4 2025:** Staff Proposal - anticipated to be issued for Comment
- **Q2 2026:** Proposed Decision - anticipated

How to Participate in the Proceeding

- Staff will use the mailing list you received this Notice for upcoming follow-up;
  - If we don't have your email, sign-up at the check-in table

- The full docket card for each proceeding can be accessed through the CPUC docket card search tool.
  - Enter the proceeding number (R1804019) without any periods or dashes to search.
  - Final decisions can also be located on the CPUC website using this decision search tool.

- The CPUC's Public Advisor's Office provides procedural information and advice to individuals and groups who want to formally participate in proceedings.

Closing Remarks

Please Join Us for Post-Workshop Networking!

5:15-7:00 PM

Arts District Brewing Company

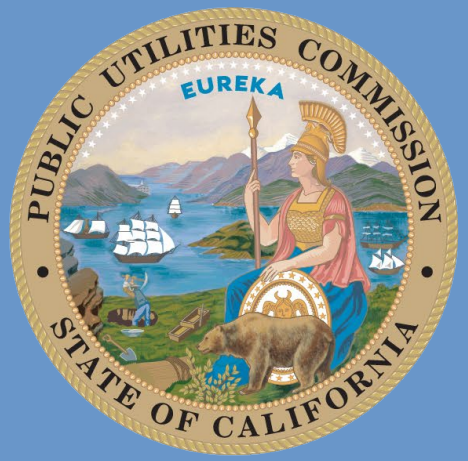
828 Traction Ave.

Los Angeles, CA 90013

For more information:

- **Visit:** www.cpuc.ca.gov/industries-and-topics/electrical-energy/climate-change

- **Email:** Meghan Cook at meghan.cook@cpuc.ca.gov



California Public Utilities Commission