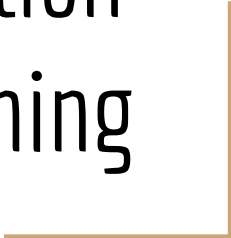


Making the Case for Community- Led Distribution System Planning





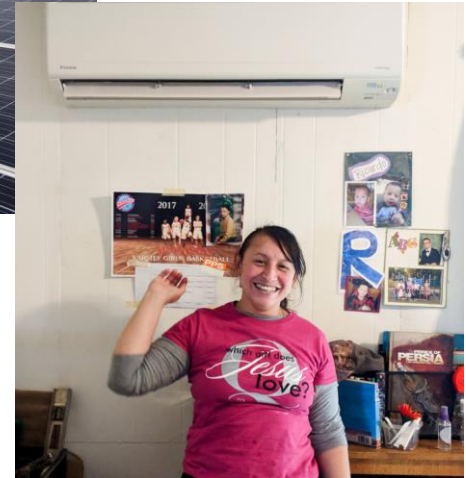
- ❑ Who is Verde?
- ❑ What is Environmental Justice?
- ❑ Who are Environmental Justice Communities?
- ❑ Inclusive, Transparent, Meaningful Decision-Making
- ❑ Kennedy Substation Case Study
- ❑ What Is Community-Led Distribution System Planning?



Serves communities by building environmental wealth through social enterprise, outreach, and advocacy.

- Community members involved in the planning and building of these investments
- Benefits flow to frontline communities
- Projects have included building a community park and developing a community energy plan

Cully Energy Plan



- Established by a successful ballot measure in November, 2018 which passed by 65%.
- First-ever environmental measure in Oregon history created and led by communities of color.
- Campaign focused on communities that are disenfranchised in elections but would benefit most from the measure.



Principles of Equity for Just Climate Policy

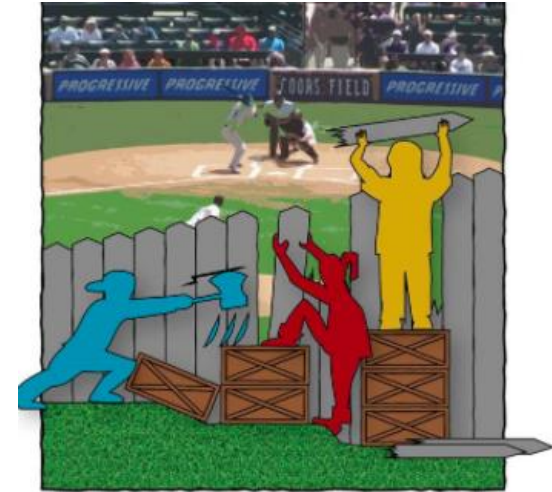
- Inclusive, accessible, meaningful, and sustained engagement and **representation**
- Programs and policies result in **fair distributions of benefits and burdens**
- Decisions are made with a recognition of the **historical, cultural, and institutional** dynamics and **structures**
- Decisions consider **generational impacts**



EQUALITY



EQUITY



JUSTICE

What is Environmental Justice?

Fair distribution of burdens and benefits of environmental health hazards and meaningful participation in decisions that impact the environment and people who live, work, learn and play. – Oregon Environmental Justice Taskforce

Prevent Harm

(Who is burdened?)

Provide Benefit

(Who benefits?)

**Ensure Inclusive and
Accountable Decision-
Making**

(Who's at the Table?)

Who Are Environmental Justice Communities?

Communities of color, communities experiencing lower incomes, tribal communities, rural communities, frontier communities, coastal communities, and other communities traditionally under-represented in public processes and adversely harmed by environmental and health hazards, including but not limited to seniors, youth, and people with disabilities.

Inclusive, Transparent, Meaningful Decision-Making

Access to information (translation, no jargon)

Translation, language
accessibility

Technical assistance to make an informed decision

What, where, who, what, when,
why and how?

Opportunity to influence the outcome of the decision

No half-baked ideas. CO-
CREATION

Decision-makers seek out options of most impacted

“Non-traditional” stakeholders
engagement

Historical Benefits and Burdens of the System



Displacement of Indigenous People to Build Hydro

- Lack of compensation
- Impacts to subsistence lifestyles



Rural Electrification Act

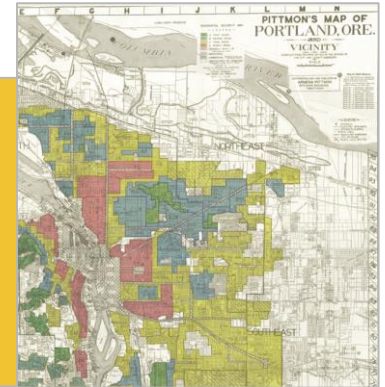
- Anti-poverty strategy
- Public initiatives funded major regional infrastructure
- Agricultural growth

Private Ownership Financed Infrastructure in Cities and Generated Shareholder Returns and Urban Development



Restricted Opportunity for Homeownership

- Article XVIII, original Oregon State Constitution
- Redlining





The Kennedy Substation: A Case Study

Community-Led Distribution System Planning

Community organizing around affordability and resiliency

Identify Community Need

Focus first on people, but determine what changes are possible

Pair Community Need with Grid Capacity

How will distributed energy infrastructure affect a community?

Identify Possible Burdens and Mitigation Strategies

Community should be involved at all levels of the process

Co-Create a Plan



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