Equity, Justice, Democracy: A Clean Energy Future that Benefits All

2021-2022 Kleinman Center Visiting Scholar Lecture Presentation

October 21, 2021



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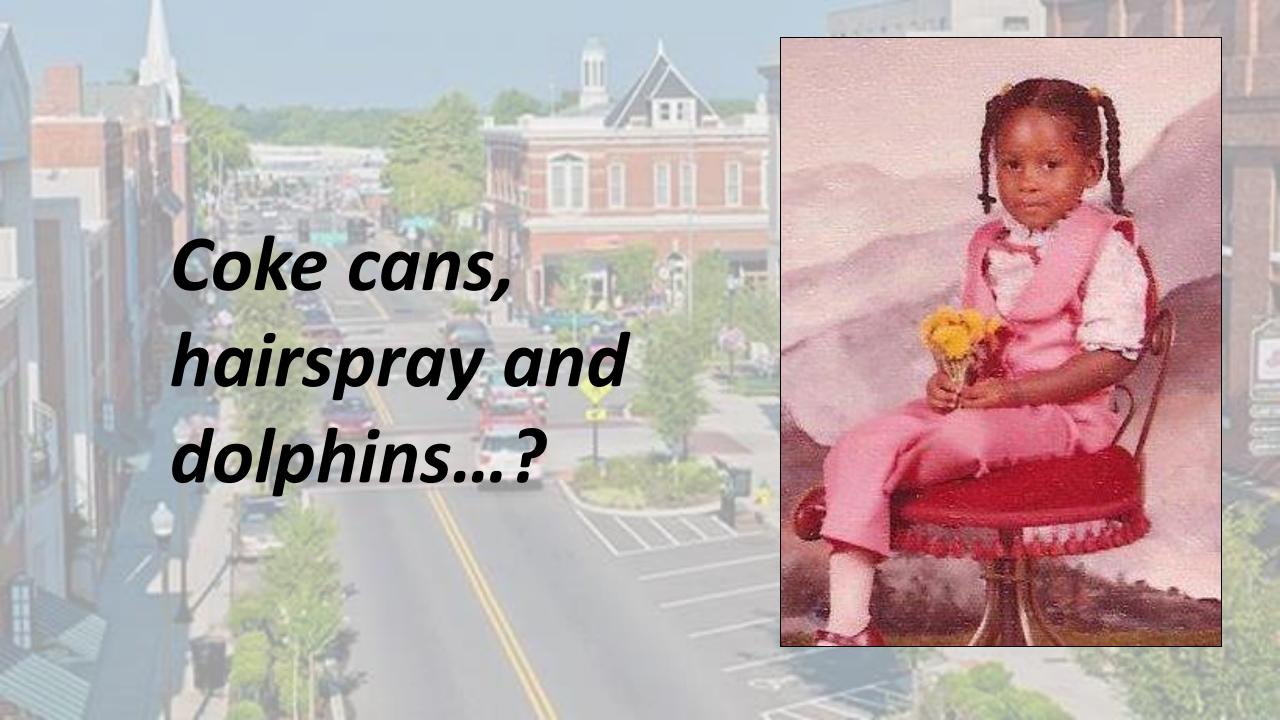
You have to act as if it were possible to radically transform the world. And you have to do it all the time.

-Angela Davis









Equity







Who Benefits?
Why? What?
When?
Where? How?





POWER TO THE PEOPLE

PEOPLE'S ORGANIZATION FOR PROGRESS

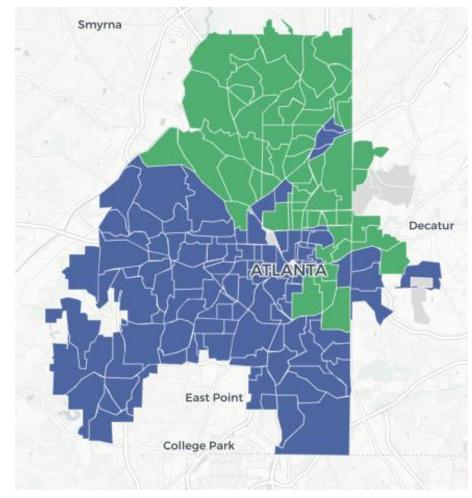
WHAT IS RACIAL EQUITY?

Racial Equity refers to what a genuinely non-racist society would look like. In a racially equitable society, the distribution of society's benefits and burdens **would not be skewed by race**.

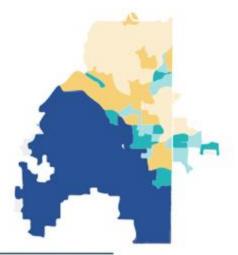


Atlanta – A Tale of Two Cities

- Black people represent at least 80% of the population along or below I-20, while more than 60% of the six northern NPUs' populations are white.
- Over 90% of job centers are found north of Highway I-20



Precinct Map from the 2017 Atlanta Mayor's Race runoff



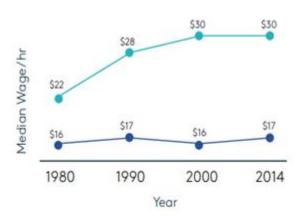
% of Non-White Population

While the city is diverse, it is not spatially diverse. The non-white population is heavily concentrated in the south and west portions of the city. Source: Neighborhood Nexus

6% to 25%

65% to 82% 28% to 44% 86% to 100%

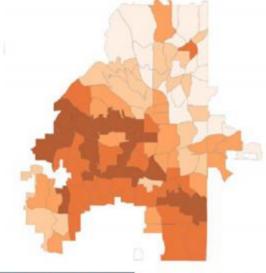
50% to 63%



Wage Gap Between White Workers and Workers of Color

White Workers

Workers of Color



% of Units Where Cost of Rent is 30% or More of Renter Income

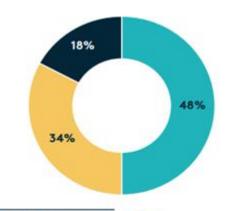
72.7% to 87.9%

40.9% to <53.9%

62.4% to <72.7%

16.9% to <40.9%

53.9% t0 <62.4%



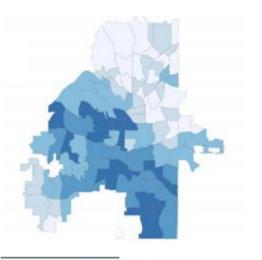
Housing Occupancy in Atlanta

Source: US Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimate

Renter Occupied Vacant

Owner Occupied

of households that are rent burdened.



% Population with Less than a High School

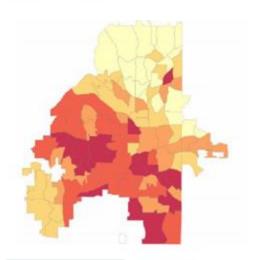
24% to 41.3%

3% to <9.6%

17.5% to <24%

0 to <3%

9.6% to <17.5%



% Population without Health Insurance Coverage

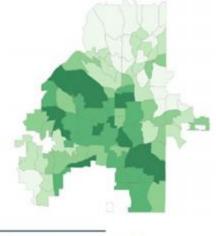
28.3% to 41.7%

10.3% to <16.7%</p>

23.8% to <28.3%</p>

0.3% to <10.3%

16.7% to <23.8%</p>



% of the Population in Poverty

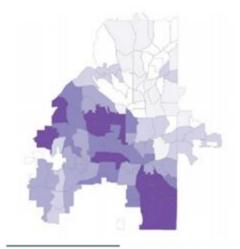
41.2% to 71%

10.4% to <19.2%</p>

32.9% to <41.2%

1.9% to <10.4%

19.2% to <32.9%</p>



Teen Birthrate per 1,000 Births (2008-2012)

202.5 to 269.1

48.5 to <114.3

@ 166.1 to <202.5

0 to <48.5

114.3 to <166.1</p>

Environmental Racism Is Nothing New

Race is the most significant predictor of a person living near contaminated air, water, or soil.

56%

of the population near **toxic waste** sites are people of color.



38%

higher nitrogendioxide exposure. 2x
more likely to
live without
potable
water and
modern

sanitation.

Are



Have seen



People of color:

of their claims against polluters denied by the EPA.

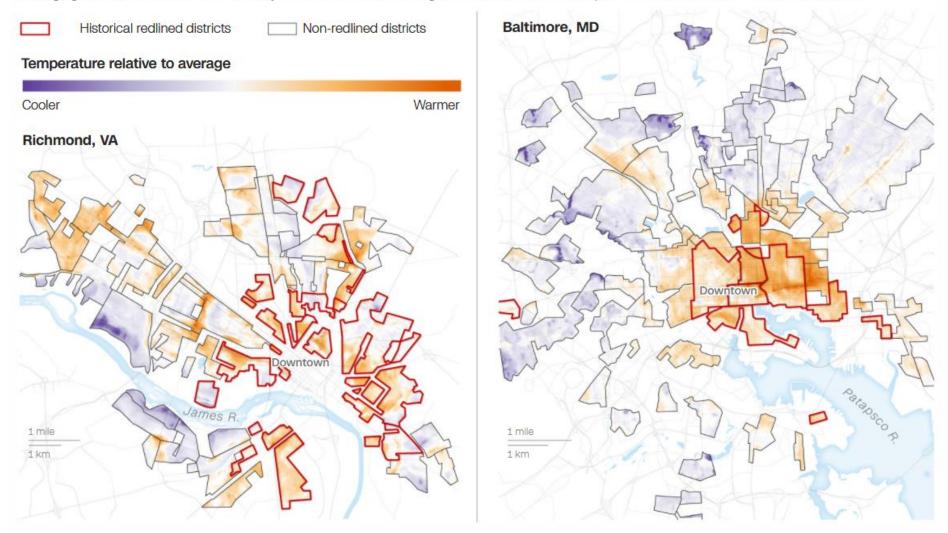
STRUCTURAL RACISM: THE ENEMY OF EQUITY

Structural racism is the racial bias across institutions and society. It describes the cumulative and compounding effects of an array of factors that systematically privilege white people and disadvantage people of color.



Hotter temperatures disproportionately affect redlined districts

In many urban areas, the hottest parts of the city tend to be in areas that were historically "redlined," meaning banks and mortgage lenders considered it risky to invest in those neighborhoods. Two examples are Richmond, VA, and Baltimore.



Source: Robert K. Nelson, LaDale Winling, Richard Marciano, Nathan Connolly, et al., "Mapping Inequality," American Panorama, ed. Robert K. Nelson and Edward L. Ayers (historical districts); NOAA, via the US Urban Heat Island Mapping Campaigns Storymap (temperature data)

Graphic: Renée Rigdon, CNN



Photo by TracieMichelle/iStock

From Redlining to Restorative Justice

Anti-Black racism and energy insecurity go hand in hand in America



WHY EQUITY MATTERS

Equity is a proactive, strategic approach that accounts for differences in opportunities and burdens, as well as needs, in order to achieve true equality for all.

OpenSource Leadership Strategies

Racial Equity in energy is top of mind for a reason

3.6X

The median energy burden of low-income households in Atlanta is 3.6 times higher than that of non-low-income households

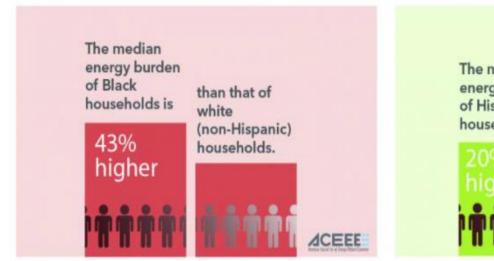
2.6X

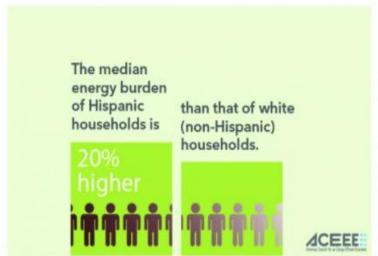
The median energy burden of low-income multifamily households in Atlanta is 2.6 times higher than that of multifamily households

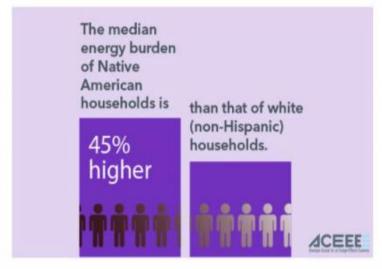
33%

The median energy burden of Black households in Atlanta is 33% higher than that of non-Hispanic white households

Low-income, Black, Hispanic, and Native American households all face dramatically higher energy burdens







What is Just Energy?

Just Energy is the frame to advance **energy equity** - the fair distribution of the benefits and burdens of our energy production and consumption.

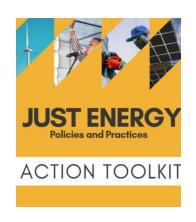




Be stewards of God's creation: Work with companies and governments for clean, renewable energy through a just and equitable transition.

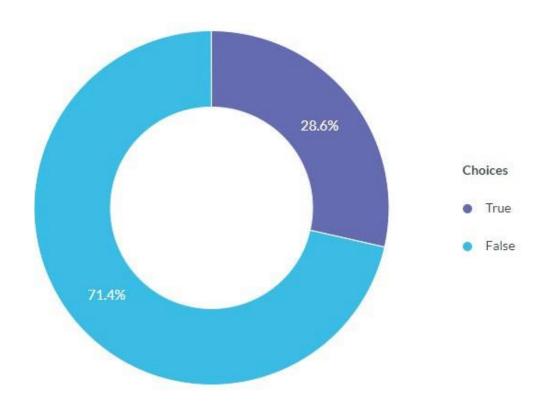






Why Energy Justice?

Energy decisions are made with marginalized communities in mind.





What is Energy Justice?

Summary: Energy justice refers to the goal of achieving equity in both the social and economic participation in the energy system, while also remediating social, economic, and health burdens on those historically harmed by the energy system ("frontline communities"). Energy justice explicitly centers the concerns of marginalized communities and aims to make energy more accessible, affordable, clean, and democratically managed for all communities. The practitioner and academic approaches to energy justice emphasize these process-related and distributive justice concerns.

The Initiative for Energy Justice provides law and policy resources to advocates and policymakers to advance local and state shifts to equitable clean energy.

Initiative for Energy Justice | iejusa.org







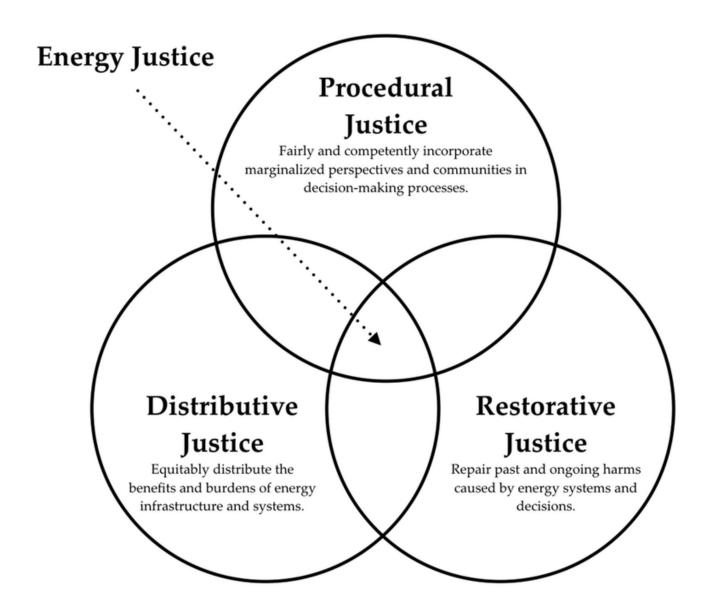


Figure 1 - The Emerging Potential of Microgrids in the Transition to 100% Renewable Energy Systems

Building Power

Engage: bring together community-based organizations and public institutions to demonstrate a process of collaboration with first and most impacted populations.

Educate: host community conversations to discuss where energy comes from, why choices matter, how to save \$\$

Organize: build power with impacted communities and resident leaders

Act: mobilize advocates and community to take their seat at the table with utilities and elected officials to make energy and utility programs and policy more equitable!





Advancing Equity in Utility Regulation

Future Electric Utility Regulation Report No. 12

October 2021

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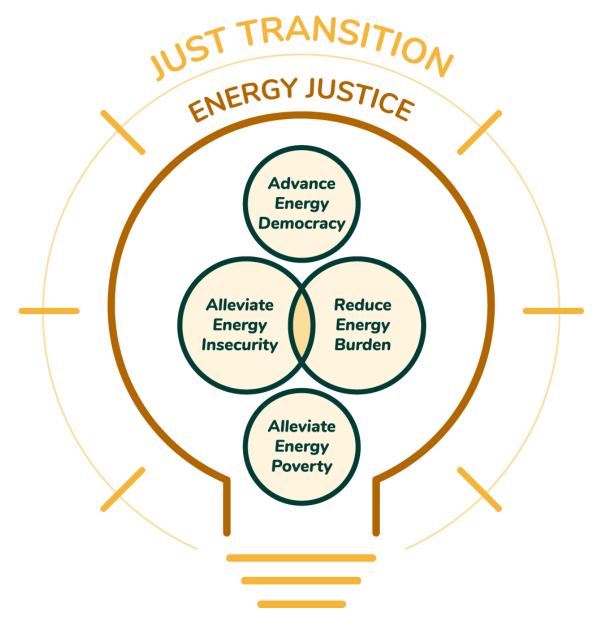
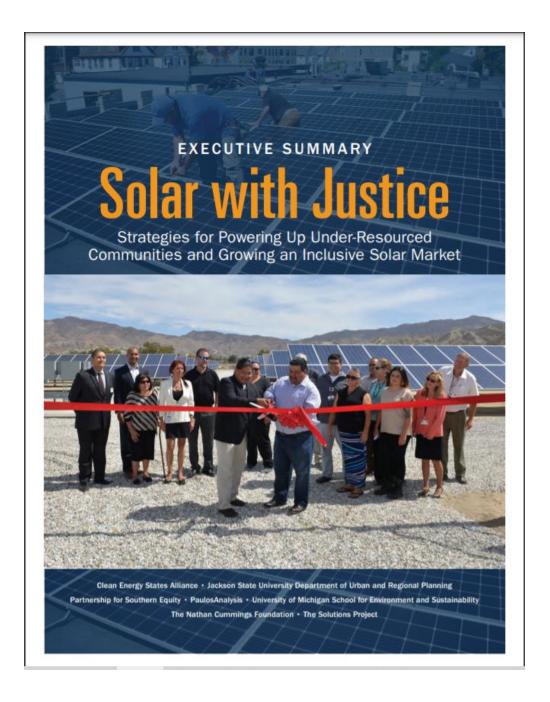


Diagram 2: The Goals of Energy Justice

Energy Democracy is a way to frame the struggle of working people, low-income communities, and communities of color, and their allies, to take control of energy resources and decision-making from the corporate energy establishment and use those resources to empower their communities.















Paulos Analysis





Atlanta community resilience project seeks to become model for energy equity

By <u>Sophia Wu</u> October 11, 2021









A Choice to Change the World











The Good Energy Project is connecting the transformational power of Black women to the movement for clean energy.

www.goodenergyproject.org



Energy Equity...

Energy Justice . . .

is a way, not a what.

Energy Democracy...







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