











## **Attachment A: Meeting Attendees**

### ***Equity Advisory Group (EAG) Members***

1. Susana Bailén Acevedo, Community advocate (*not present*)
2. Jenny Harding, GSBA and New Chapter Weddings and Events
3. Emily Larson Kubiak, Sustainable Connections
4. Michele Ogden, Tacoma Urban League (*not present*)
5. Estela Ortega, El Centro de la Raza (*not present*)
6. TJ Protho, Vadis
7. Kate Sander, HopeSource
8. John Sternlicht, Economic Development of Alliance of Skagit County
9. Dennis Suarez, Washington Soldiers Home
10. Teresa Taylor, Lummi Indian Business Council's Office of Economic Policy
11. Mariel Thuraingham, Front and Centered
12. Cheryn Weiser, Island Senior Resources
13. Karia Wong, CISC

### ***Puget Sound Energy (PSE)***

1. Ben Farrow, Director, Clean Energy Strategy
2. Wendy Gerlitz, State and Regional Policy Consultant
3. Booga Gilbertson, Senior Vice President and Chief Operations Officer
4. Diann Strom, Strategic Engagement Lead
5. Brian Tyson, Manager, Clean Energy Planning and Implementation
6. Michael Wehling, Senior Market Analyst
7. Tyler Tobin, Resource Planning Analyst

### ***Advocacy BL/ACK***

1. Rose McKinney-James, Managing Principal
2. Lauren Brooks, Partner and Project Coordinator

### ***Maul Foster & Alongi***

1. Seth Baker, Communications Specialist

### ***Triangle Associates***

1. Lucila Gambino, Project Associate
2. Jacob Hibblen, Project Coordinator

# Attachment B: Mural Board from Large Group Discussion

## Equity Lens: Vulnerable Populations



### EQUITY LENS: VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

Communities that experience a disproportionate cumulative risk from environmental burden due to:  
 --Adverse socioeconomic factors, including: unemployment, high housing cost, high transportation cost, access to food and health care, linguistic isolation  
 --Sensitivity factors, such as low birth weight, higher rates of hospitalization

**What are the characteristics that make people vulnerable in their community?**

**How would you inform a vulnerable populations definition? What factors do you suggest we consider?**

**How could PSE measure these factors? Would any of these factors be a priority?**

mental illness	seniors in isolation	undocumented immigrants & legal hurdles	cultural ideologies
unemployment	economic pressures	fixed income	under-employed and/or low-income
health of individual health of the family	lack of education	building techniques, impact on energy use and quality of buildings	BIPOC immigrants and refugees with limited or no English
access to broadband - don't know what providers are available to them, which can be frustrating	= Risk of being exploited	Exposure to hazards or crisis	natural disasters and how it can disrupt energy and water access
access to any type of communication/information	people with disabilities (financially, usually older than 65 years)		people who suffer from environmental impacts (long and short term) from PSE or other construction projects
need support/information of service/risk			

Long range thinking: different generations of seniors	disability
Think about where people are at 5 to 10 years in terms of economics	race/ethnicity & historically redlined communities
isolation is not just linguistic - mobility, health etc.	split between renters and home owners -- exploitation by landlords
people who need in-home care	economic distress
generational awareness	climate change impacts
people who need in-home care	
question to consider: as time goes on, are more people able to access service or last?	

Measure ideas	using real living respiratory for geographic data	PSE's customer data feeds on top of ACS, and other data resources	home care management programs are there changes/increases who are in need of in-home care?	data on disconnection alerts/messages	environmental stress regions (increased levels of mental illness, cancer, economic stress, disability)
use quantitative numbers to address prioritization of factors/population	identify crossovers in data	employment figures and economic security for communities of color	Measure of home energy efficiency / ability to participate in energy efficiency - varies when you are a renter vs homeowner	improvements of health as a measure for benefits	pre-existing data (census, hospital data)
cost of living against income makes a huge difference	Economics is a connector	promotion rates for staff of color	people experiencing erosion, extreme heat, flooding - these folks may have higher energy burden due to environmental impacts	medical debt, child care costs, bankruptcy etc. can be considered	Health & wellbeing as it relates to vulnerability (as it is currently covered in HIC?)
focus on economics tied to the sense that income/economic equality is getting worse	measure by need for bill assistance, window to disposable income				percentage of uninsured