Puget Sound Energy
Equity Advisory Group Meeting

Meeting Summary

Monday, June 15, 2026 | 5 – 7 p.m.

Meeting purpose & topics

Equity Advisory Group (EAG) meeting objectives:

- Receive status updates of ongoing energy equity initiatives
- Establish foundations for long-term collaboration around equity in place-based planning
    - Learn current practices in utility-scale and neighborhood-scale energy infrastructure, as well as public participation practices
    - Discuss opportunities and potential outcomes for equity in place-based energy planning

Agenda

1. Opening – 5:00 p.m.
2. Energy Equity Updates – 5:20 p.m.
3. Equity in Place-Based Planning: Background and Context – 5:35 p.m.
4. Break – 6:05 p.m.
5. Facilitated Discussion – 6:15 p.m.
6. Public comment – 6:55 p.m.
7. Next Steps – 7:00 p.m.
8. Adjourn – 7:00 p.m.

Meeting summary

Below is a summary of the presentations and discussions from the June 15, 2026 EAG meeting. A recording of the meeting is also available on the EAG YouTube channel.

Opening

The June 2026 Equity Advisory Group meeting included a series of energy equity news updates, an overview of the work PSE is doing to integrate equitable practices into place-based investment decisions, and an interactive, collaborative discussion among EAG members on how benefits achieved when collaborating with named communities serve as indicators of increased equitable outcomes in those communities.

Uncommon Bridges facilitator Ishmael Nuñez called the meeting to order at 5 pm, welcoming members and PSE staff as they joined the Zoom meeting. Em Piro, Energy Equity Program Manager, led a safety moment on ensuring community backup resources and preparedness for grid reliability and outages, even as we pursue grid resilience goals through energy planning. At the community scale, this can look like locating disaster emergency centers near places where backup energy resources already exist. On the household scale, it can look like knowing where your local cooling or warming center is and checking on your neighbors.

EAG member Monica Guerva led the Equity Moment on environmental justice. Monica began her presentation with a story about growing up in Los Angeles and having a formative realization about environmental justice when she got a Sierra Club notice in the mail. The flyer pointed out that her community was home to the last urban oil field in the country, and that her community was not protected or even required to be informed of the harmful impacts on their doorstep.

Monica described the choices people face between meeting basic needs and spending priceless time fighting for the planet and their communities against seemingly long odds. She shared evidence that race is the most significant predictor of living near contaminated air, water, and soil. Monica described how clean energy delivers reductions in risk and increases in benefits to communities. Monica emphasized that working to deliver reductions in risk and increases in benefits to communities is most effective when clean energy goals, language, and engagement efforts are centered on household-level priorities.

Ishmael closed the opening portion of the meeting by providing housekeeping details, and acknowledging ongoing cultural celebrations including Pride Month, Juneteenth, and Caribbean American Heritage Month.

Energy Equity News

Ariam Ford, AICP, Uncommon Bridges Co-Facilitator, gave an announcement-style update to the group about two emerging topics: the PSE Reference Case and an upcoming PSE System Wide Equity Assessment.

<u>PSE 2026 Reference Case</u>

- A Reference Case is a modeling baseline PSE can use to evaluate different energy scenarios and their associated costs.
- Initial modeling of the ongoing Reference Case indicates that meeting customer demand and state clean energy requirements simultaneously will require substantial new resources and infrastructure. Potential impacts from investments required for system upgrades are projected to disproportionately affect low-income customers, raising affordability concerns.

- The analysis is based on multiple assumptions and does not determine final rates or resource acquisition decisions. The 20-year planning horizon is designed to inform near-term decision making.
- There have been challenges in identifying feasible solutions within the assumptions developed with the RPAG and EAG over the recent months, indicating that more refinement is needed.

System Wide Equity Assessment

- PSE is developing its organizational equity implementation practices via a system-wide equity assessment (SWEA). The assessment will evaluate equity integration across its utility operations.
- The SWEA differs from program specific initiatives by examining organizational practices across departments, applying the four energy justice tenets.
- Suzanne Tedrow, Energy Equity Manager, is leading this internally focused effort.
- PSE is exploring an on-site workshop in the Fall 2026 where EAG members will be invited to provide input into its SWEA approach. More details will be provided in the coming months.

Specific feedback and questions can be found in Attachment B: Q&A

Equity in Place-Based Planning

Ishmael introduced the main topic of the day: Equity in Place-Based Planning. This meeting introduced an ongoing collaborate-level engagement with the EAG, in which PSE intends to work with the EAG over time to identify equitable approaches pertaining to:

- Deciding where to invest in the grid and tailoring PSE's approach in named communities.
- Using infrastructure investments as a pathway to strengthening community.
- Co-locating community benefits in balance with utility operational needs and regulatory permitting requirements.
- Naming elements of energy sovereignty frameworks (Tribal) that fit within our named community engagement strategy (non-Tribal).

The primary outcomes for this foundational meeting were as follows:

- To better understand what opportunities and potential outcomes exist to provide resilience and develop energy infrastructure.
- Identifying criteria (beyond technical factors) that achieve need-based goals for named communities in addition to reliability and load growth.

While not a regulatory requirement to bring to the EAG, the meeting discussion is supportive of PSE's overall Energy Equity goals, as articulated through the 2026 general rate case. Ishmael also provided an overview of how the topic of place-based investments fits within the EAG's existing priority framework – including how investments can be pathways to strengthening community, that community can be active participants in deciding their energy future, and that indicators of benefits delivered and burdens reduced can influence decision-making. Many of the elements of place-based planning are also component parts of the Integrated System Plan, which is also currently in development and will involve EAG input throughout the remainder of the year.

Corey Corbett, Manager, Operations & Rate Plan Performance, presented an overview of how PSE approaches utility-scale system planning. Corey is a manager in PSE's *System Planning Organization*. System planning identifies system needs and develops programs and projects to address those needs. Their purview covers the electric distribution system, gas transmission and distribution systems, and emerging technologies for grid modernization efforts. Specifically, Corey's team supports a benefit cost tool used for delivery system investments that includes considerations for named communities.

Corey's team has a history of collaborating with the EAG on their planning processes. Between 2022 and 2023, the EAG provided feedback on appropriate ways to incorporate equity into System Planning's portfolio investment decisions.

For physical investments, planning begins about three years before any construction work. In the past, much of the focus was on benefit-cost analysis. But with input from the EAG, the team has begun to focus on how benefits are distributed to named communities alongside benefit-cost analysis.

PSE's System Planning department has also developed tools to support planning that incorporate equitable principles. One such tool is the Delivery System Scorecard, which allows PSE to view named community data, reliability metrics, and capacity metrics simultaneously to identify areas of overlap for further study. In 2023, the team updated the Investment Decision Optimization Tool (IDOT) to incorporate information about named communities as well as Community Benefit Indicators (CBIs). PSE has also reported new equity-based metrics focused on reliability related to the performance-based regulation docket. 2026 was the first year PSE reported on those metrics for a full calendar year. Using these tools, PSE was able to understand the average and median outage duration for customers, which found that named communities do not experience disproportionate reliability impacts than other parts of the electric delivery system. The metrics show named communities to be on par with, or even exceeding, reliability levels in the rest of the service area on average.

The team is now seeking input and feedback on how PSE's Grid Resiliency and Clean Energy (GRACE) program, which focuses on collaborating with named communities on delivery system investments, can better embed equity principles and articulate signs that co-benefits are being delivered.

Heather Mulligan, Manager of Customer Clean Energy Solutions, presented PSE's Distributed Energy System (DER) products and services. Heather's team oversees programs like customer interconnected solar programs, residential batteries, and transportation electrification programs that support the installation of EV charging infrastructure for various customer groups. Her day-to-day work focuses on what customers can do to support clean energy goals outside of the energy efficiency space.

Heather explained the difference between the transmission system, large power poles carrying power over the mountains, and the distribution system, the smaller wires and polls you see on most residential or commercial streets. Her team works with projects that can be interconnected to the distribution system, with the majority located on customer property and situated behind the customer meter sources to serve a particular customers' load first. If more power is produced than can be utilized at any given moment, it flows onto the power grid for wider use.

Distributed energy resources take many forms, including a smart thermostat, a water heater, a small battery, or even an EV car charger. These assets can be called upon in service of PSE's demand response program, prompting less energy during peak times. The EAG has been instrumental in shaping DER products and services, with their involvement being most pronounced in the Solar Grant Program where EAG feedback has been critical in shaping how PSE staff design the application process to be more accessible. The EAG has also provided significant equity considerations as PSE approaches a review of the Net Energy Metering program.

Heather and her team see an opportunity for even greater benefits that could come from combining distributed energy solutions such as solar and batteries with demand response programs to achieve economic and resilience benefits at the local level. This would involve deeply considering community need and potential benefits delivered in DER project placement. In the case of combining solar with batteries, the solar is a DER generating clean energy for a customer, reducing their costs, and then the storage of that energy can be called on for demand response. In this case, the battery can increase energy resilience while also providing a direct financial incentive to a household or community for participating in a demand response event.

Heather provided examples of where PSE is already trying to implement this concept of *energy orchestration,* including working with the Swinomish Tribe to install batteries in elder housing, or by co-locating solar and storage at a foodbank in Langley, Washington, so that less food would be lost during an outage. These types of customer-forward experiences can provide grid flexibility, have the potential to increase resilience, uplift local economies, and put downward pressure on rates.

Shelby Naten, Supervisor of Project Communications, shared direct communication and engagement with customers about PSE projects, primarily new or rebuilt transmission lines, new or rebuilt substations, and other large, complex projects. Project Communications enters the place-based investment lifecycle after planners have identified a preferred solution for a project. The project team begins to focus on design, engineering, and permitting to deliver the project, and at that point, Shelby's team is assigned to build an understanding of the community and the people to be served by the project.

When assigned a project, the Project Communications team catalogues past and ongoing work in the community, hot-button issues, interests, and the community's general socioeconomic makeup. With this information, the team tailors a specific engagement strategy for the project and that unique community. Engagement strategies are designed to inform the public about the project's need, what PSE is solving for, the solutions considered, and the benefits the project can bring.

Projects can span years, and the Project Communications team is there from the first time the community hears about the project until the last pole is installed. Shelby and her team recognize that their project is not always, or even often, the top priority in someone's daily life. Instead, the team considers community interests, concerns, and current barriers, and funnels information and resources related to PSE services and programs into those ongoing community conversations. This is a great way to maintain an ongoing community connection while mitigating planning fatigue among residents and local partners.

Shelby shared a range of example engagements around new transmission lines, battery storage, and microgrids across the service area. A unique example was the project they are working on in Bucoda and Tenino in rural Thurston County, where PSE is working with the community to locate a substation, solar array, and battery at a local school, which also serves as the community's emergency shelter.

Specific feedback and questions can be found in Attachment B: Q&A

Break

The group held a 5-minute break from 6:05 to 6:10 pm.

Facilitated Discussion

Following the presentations, Ishmael facilitated a collaborative discussion using both discussion and an iterative tool (Mentimeter) to gather EAG member input on embedding equity principles into place-based energy planning. The discussion centered on three key questions:

i. identifying successful infrastructure projects with co-benefits,
ii. recognizing signs of positive community outcomes, and
iii. determining which equity principles should guide decision-making when balancing community benefit, utility operations, and regulatory requirements.

Key Takeaways:

Successful Co-Benefit Examples:

- Community facility roles such as Tribal facilities: providing resilience hubs, solar battery storage systems that relieve residential energy burden
- Workforce development: paid internships, infrastructure investments that prioritize named communities as workforce and contractors in construction
- Projects that create multiple ripple effects allowing communities to redirect savings
- Community solar and transmission reliability upgrades (undergrounding lines)

Indicators of Positive Community Outcomes:

- Bottom-up approaches that co-create investments in conjunction with communities to align projects with community-identified needs, ensuring benefits directly meet community-identified needs
- Job creation, skills training, tracking apprentice participation and pathways to address generational poverty
- Backup power for medical equipment during outages, charging stations during power outages, fewer outages, increased service accessibility
- Enthusiasm, sustained engagement, benefits staying within the community, community ownership of projects, reduced conflict at public meetings
- Lower household energy burdens, improved service consistency, community members noticing improvements
- Positive outcomes that lead to improvement of economic, environmental, social, and other livelihood needs of the community

Equity Principles for Balancing Priorities:

- Utility operations, regulatory requirements, and community benefits should all serve to provide tangible benefits and positive outcomes for customers and communities, with the overarching goal of creating or improving positive outcomes (economic, social, environmental, financial) for named communities

- Holistic energy justice framework: all four elements of energy justice accounted for when considering impacts of utility operations or regulatory requirements on communities across short and long-term planning
- Affordability, energy burden reduction, and reliability as critical equity principles
- Addressing environmental and community health impacts, evaluating long-term environmental consequences, ensuring programs don't create negative impacts in other communities
- Assessing effects on households, essential services by nonprofits, and minority-owned businesses serving communities
- Clear communication about reliability improvement plans and timelines for community improvements
- Ensuring burdens are not exacerbated in short or long term and that benefits accrued to communities are sustained long-term

Evolution of Engagement Around Place-Based Investments:

- Centering equity at all levels of utility planning and operations, from systems and infrastructure scale to neighborhood level, including large-scale infrastructure investments like transmission siting
- Early involvement of grassroots leaders, environmental justice organizations, resilience hubs, faith-based groups, and community-based organizations like food banks
- Asking communities directly about needs and constraints, respecting traditional lands and identifying unacceptable projects or off-limits areas
- Supporting smaller communities lacking engagement infrastructure, building partnerships with local organizations to improve access to community solar and distributed energy resources
- Engaging diverse segments including those motivated by economic benefits, community members not involved in grassroots organizing, and students in science programs
- Making decision-making information more accessible, demonstrating clear financial benefits, coordinated engagement across multiple projects to reduce community burden
- Ongoing collaboration with the EAG alongside PSE

Public Comment:

- Following the discussion, Ishmael facilitated a brief public comment period, allowing attendees to voice their thoughts and concerns. There were no public comment submissions.

Next Steps:

- The next EAG meeting is scheduled for Monday, July 20, 2026.

Adjournment:

Ishmael thanked everyone for their time and participation. The meeting concluded at 7:00 p.m.

Attachment A: Meeting Attendees

Equity Advisory Group Members

1. Alex Perez — Energy Equity Professional
2. Anthony Geren — IBEW 46 & Community Organizer
3. Christina Adams — Community Advocate
4. Dorian Taylor — Community Advocate
5. Elizabeth Vaughn — Sustainable Connections
6. Glenda Duldulao — Asia Pacific Cultural Center
7. Ibrahim Dembele — Public Finance and Community Advocate
8. Megan Walsh — Community Advocate
9. Monica Guevara — Emerald Cities Collaborative
10. Nathe Lawver — Pierce County Central Labor Council, AFL-CIO
11. Peeyush Kumar, PhD — Community Advocate
12. Rachel Gates — Community Advocate

Puget Sound Energy

13. Troy Hutson, Director, Energy Equity
14. Yvonne Wang, Manager, Energy Equity
15. Em Piro, Energy Equity Program Manager
16. Corey Corbett, Manager, Operations & Rate Plan Performance
17. Heather Mulligan, Manager, Customer Clean Energy Solutions
18. Shelby Naten, Supervisor, Project Communications

Consultant Staff

19. Ishmael Nuñez, Uncommon Bridges
20. Ariam Ford, AICP, Uncommon Bridges

21. Carson Bridges, Uncommon Bridges

Attachment B: Q&A and Feedback Report

Topic	Question / Comment	PSE Response
Energy Equity News Briefs	[Regarding System Wide Equity Assessment] This is amazing – I look forward to seeing what this is going to come up with.	Thank you for this feedback. We look forward to having EAG members involved in this effort!
Equity in Place-Based Planning	Port Gamble S'klallam Tribe Clinic has a solar battery energy storage system that we recently put in. When I looked into the potential benefits of using that battery for a flex program or relieving burden to the grid, I know PSE doesn't yet have a program that addresses that - the programs in existence currently are more geared towards residential. So I'm curious to see what that will look like in the future.	Thank you for this feedback.
Equity in Place-Based Planning	[EAG Comment:] Regarding the GRACE program, Katherine Romero introduced it to our council, and I've had a couple meetings with PSE staff about it. Even now, after meeting several times and emailing back and forth, I still don't fully understand the intent of the program or what it looks like. I've been in communication for about a year at this point. As PSE is rolling out programs and thinking about ways to communicate with community, early engagement is very important, but also having at least some clarity in terms of what the deliverable might be on PSE's end, and what the community or customer might expect could be helpful. There's a balance between approaching the community early and also being prepared enough that you're able to address initial questions.	Thanks for the feedback on early engagement and ways we can improve the GRACE program. This will help us formalize our engagement approach and clarify our messaging around participation steps.

Equity in Place-Based Planning	[EAG Comment:] I have experience with the Swinomish Cottage and Elders Housing. That has been very helpful. We've had a power outage, and during that time period, our elders were able to maintain their medical devices that were working because of the backup grid. I think it's really important that named communities have some kind of infrastructure so that if there are emergencies, community members have access to electricity for communication, but more importantly for the medical essentials that sometimes we forget about.	Thank you for this feedback.
Equity in Place-Based Planning	[EAG Comment:] I echo what the presenter said earlier about when you are directly benefiting people that are saving money, they can spend that savings on other things they need. Whether that is a residential complex or a business, the benefit can have multiple ripple effects all at once. That really resonated with me, and I would love to see more of those kinds of community investments in the areas that we have some of our most impacted named communities.	Thank you for this feedback.
Equity in Place-Based Planning	Is equity a component taken into consideration within the iDOT tool? If so, is there a way to quantify the weight of the equity considerations?	Equity is not part of the benefit-cost analysis; it is a separate part of the analysis within the tool. Named community information is utilized along with CBIs (Customer Benefit Indicators) to ensure distribution of funding for infrastructure benefits named communities. .

Equity in Place-Based Planning	[EAG Comment:] Wild Horse is a wind facility in the Kittitas Valley with some solar. The summer internship program hires multiple Central Washington University students in a paid internship, which are hard to come by - this is oftentimes maybe the first job that a student has had. They are tour guides, trained to give tours to families visiting the facility. It helps teach speaking skills, which are super important. I have seen some of my shyest students get jobs up there, and by the time they're done with their six-month internship, they are a completely different person because they've had to speak so much about energy and these projects. I also take my field trips up there to see land restoration - all of the land that was disturbed to put in those windmills has had to be rehabilitated. There are so many different animals and endangered plants and cacti that live up there, so I take my biogeography class there and my energy class there. They have a great meeting room where you can host events. I can't say enough good things about Andrea and about that facility and what it's done for my students. We've been talking at some point of having one of our meetings at the facility, because it's really impressive.	Thank you for this feedback.
Equity in Place-Based Planning	Can we arrange a site visit to Wildhorse?	Thank you for this feedback. We will look into this.

Equity in Place-Based Planning	[Regarding successful infrastructure projects in named communities] I see a lot of these are organizations or tribes that already have structures in place where it's easier to engage with the organization or the community because they have people whose main job is to engage, but I'm wondering about other communities who might not have that structure. Reflecting back on my engagement with the Community Solar Program, a lot of the organizations that submitted were bigger organizations, or they were solar companies that approached these organizations that co-wrote applications or gave examples of how solar panels could improve their facility or what benefits they can get. Community engagement also includes outreaching to the smaller organizations, but also capacity building - working with them to go through the entire process.	Thank you for this feedback.
Equity in Place-Based Planning	How do we engage with communities that do not have assigned engagement members?	Community engagement includes outreach to smaller organizations and building capacity. Additionally, job creation for named communities is a good metric to consider.
Equity in Place-Based Planning	[Regarding signs that place-based investments are creating positive outcomes for community] Job creation matters a lot. The way we can measure positive outcomes is: How impactful or how many jobs are we creating for those named communities? I think that's a useful metric to say these are specific groups of people that benefited from this.	Based on prior EAG input on the creation of quality clean energy jobs, PSE is tracking job quality and access for impacted communities in its Community Based Indicator metrics.

Equity in Place-Based Planning	[EAG Comment:] We have a very high percentage of folks that are reliant on the LIHEAP programs. However, when we really think about it, if we can collaborate with other organizations to start tackling the root causes - lack of weatherization, infrastructure inefficiencies - we might be able to alleviate some of the root causes that contribute to this energy burden. I think energy burden is a huge driver. However, I think we also need to take a multi-pronged approach and see if we can start shoring up some of those inefficiencies in the grid or in the infrastructure of the community.	Thank you for your feedback.
Equity in Place-Based Planning	What is a key focus area for rural communities and regional updates?	There is a specific need to focus on resilience, especially for rural communities. As a regional example, Rachel shared that the Port Gamble S'Klallam's Clinic recently became a Resilience Hub.
Equity in Place-Based Planning	Is there a main point of contact for the community to direct concerns? Also, what is the frequency of updates to the community?	Hotlines, shared inboxes, and websites are established for direct project contact. Update frequency depends on the project lifecycle, aiming for quarterly or at major project milestones.
Equity in Place-Based Planning	Was the Glacier project removed?	Yes, the Glacier demonstration project was recently removed. More information can be found here: https://www.pse.com/en/pages/grid-modernization/glacier-demo-project

General Comment	I feel like it's really great to hear these talks where people come back and say, hey, look, based on this past conversation with EAG, these are the changes we've made, and this is how we're doing it differently as we're moving forward. I feel like you've taken our notes on a lot of things on these topics. I just really enjoy hearing, kind of closing that loop, and hearing how our feedback is being incorporated and how it's actually changing some of the things you're doing. It feels really rewarding.	Thank you for this feedback.

Attachment C: Feedback via Mentimeter Poll

Menti Transcriptions:

6.15.26 PSE EAG Meeting_Mentimeter Results.xlsx

Prompt	EAG Member Feedback [sic]
Can you give an example of an infrastructure project that created co-benefits, like the presenters described? What made it work well?	Solar battery storage systems- skallam clinic it helps relieves residential energy burdend
	The Wildhorse Facility has huge co-benefits for students at CWU. Many of my students in Geography have summer interned there and gained valuable job skills. I take field trips there with my classes.
	Port Gamble S'Klallam Clinic - and most WA Commerce funded solar and battery energy storage projects. Transmission upgrades - undergrounding lines for reliability.

	I have seen projects where named communities are prioritized as workforce and as contractors on the construction.
	Community solar
How will we know if a place-based investment could create positive outcomes for community? What are the signs?	The benefits stay in the community.
	Job creation and skills training for community members.
	The community is celebrating the investment. They are talking about it. They want to engage more. They want to be part of future projects.
	How many named community apprentices were used on these projects. How many went on to other jobsites? Did these jobs increase the ability to stop generational poverty?
	Community ownership of projects.
	The less yelling about it at town halls, community meetings, etc. the better. I think this is unavoidable to some extent, but doing this in collaboration with and not to a community is the way to go.
	Charging stations during power outages for those who rely on medical equipment or backup power for homes with no generators- structures that create resilience
	The community members notice the improvement. This can be consistency in service (significantly fewer outages), lower financial burden on each household, more services added/accessible to the members
	In addition to systems scale shifts, place-based investments are an important way of ensuring direct and meaningful benefits are being created for named communities. In order to ensure that place-based investments are creating positive outcomes rather than exacerbating existing or creating new burdens for named communities, it is important to take a bottom-up approach to designing these investments and co-creating them in conjunction with the community to better align the overall project and its outcomes with the community’s needs. This will ensure that the benefits and positive outcomes are directly meeting needs identified by the community. If this is the case, it will become very clear once these outcomes start taking shape because they will lead to the improvement of economic, environmental, social, and other livelihood needs of the community.

When balancing community benefit, utility operations needs, and regulatory requirements, what equity principles should be front of mind?	Distribution of benefits, energy burden
	Affordability and health/environmental impacts.
	Evaluate the economic impact on the community.
	Energy burden is lowered for households and essential services by nonprofits and minority-owned businesses that serve communities
	affordability and environmental impacts can target the most vulnerable in our named communities- it also mitigates the harms of environmental discrimination to our named communities
	Equity means creating systems where community needs, operational responsibilities, and regulatory requirements work together to provide safe, reliable, and accessible services while building trust.
	Transparency on plans to address reliability, knowing whether/when your community is on the pipeline for improvements.
	Are the long-term environmental impacts being weighed?
	Are these programs addressing environmental and community health? Also, are there negative impacts elsewhere in other communities to implement programs/technology/etc.
	Utility operations, regulatory requirements, and community benefits are intended to serve and benefit customers and communities at the end of the day. Often, the approach that is taken can differ, but the goal of these processes is to provide tangible benefits and positive outcomes for communities. Given differences in approach at times, it is important to bear in mind the overarching goal for utility operations and regulatory requirements should be to create or improve positive outcomes (economic, social, environmental, financial, etc.) for communities (named communities in particular) and that all four elements of energy justice are being accounted for when considering the impact of utility operations or regulatory requirements on communities in a holistic manner across short and long-term planning to ensure that burdens are not being exacerbated in the short or long term and that benefits being accrued to communities are sustained in the long-term.
	Star early. Involve the on the ground leaders (that are more grassroots)

What is the next evolution of engagement around place-based investments in named communities?	Engaging with Coalitions of environmental justice-focused organizations; Community Resilience Hubs, Faith-based organizations, community-based orgs (food banks, local orgs)
	Ask communities what their needs are and what could help. Ask where any red lines are. This will help understand what projects are unacceptable or which land is off limits (i.e., traditional land).
	Use CBO's and other local partners, they have a better temp on what the community needs or facilitate engagement.
	build the capacity and partnerships with local orgs to access community solars or DERs
	Make information needed for decision making more accessible
	Thinking about engaging those who care more about the economic benefits of named communities than equity burdens(your nonpolitical - also engaging community members who are not involved in grassroots
	Demonstrate clearly what the benefits are- $ talks
	Engaging in the schools, including students' science programs, to develop future support for energy investments.
	Coordination amongst all projects so that engagement needs to only happen once, not multiple times for multiple projects for one community
	I'm glad this conversation is taking place and is being considered across delivery system planning. Often when it comes to large scale infrastructure investments (like transmission siting for example), equity and direct engagement with and benefits for named communities are not accounted for as thoroughly as they should be. An equitable approach to improving the livelihoods of named communities through our energy systems requires centering equity at all levels of a utility's planning and operations, whether that be systems or infrastructure scale, or at a neighborhood level. Thus, I'm glad this approach is being taken at the Collaborate level of the IAP2 feedback levels, and I look forward to the EAG shaping this process alongside the rest of the PSE team
	accountability and self-advocacy-

After this discussion, what EAG priorities and actions are we more prepared to push toward?	Some headway to looking at equity beyond just rates, but making the systems more equitable in contracting and delivery of the infrastructure