



Energy & Climate Change Summit

Implications & Economic Opportunities

Thursday, January 28, 2010

The Heritage Center of the United States Navy Memorial ■ 701 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20004-2608

Report from the AABE Energy and Climate Change Summit: Implications and Economic Opportunities

The Heritage Center
United States Navy Memorial
Washington, DC

January 28, 2010

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This Report, published through Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies, represents the comments and discussions of the participants at the summit entitled “*Energy and Climate Change Summit: Implications and Economic Opportunities*,” held by the American Association of Blacks in Energy (AABE) and its partners (“the Stakeholders”) on January 28, 2010 at the Heritage Center of the United States Navy Memorial, Washington, DC. The observations attributed to particular participants are not direct quotes, and none of the comments or ideas contained in this Report should be taken as reflecting the views or carrying the endorsement of any specific participant in the Summit or that participant’s employer.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

AABE and the Summit organizers, partners and Stakeholders would like to thank the Summit sponsors and all participants for their substantial contributions to this important dialog. We appreciate your continued support as we move forward to ensure that the needs and interests of low- and fixed-income communities and people of color are represented in the nation's energy and climate change efforts.

The AABE Summit Organizers

AABE

Eco-Capitol Policy Group, LLC

The Edison Electric Institute

Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies

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Executive Summary

Overview

Protecting and creating opportunities for “low- and fixed-income communities and people of color”, and advocating on behalf of the interests of vulnerable communities was the subject of the Summit, *Energy and Climate Change Summit: Implications and Economic Opportunities*, held by the American Association of Blacks in Energy and its partners (“the Stakeholders”) on January 28, 2010, at the Heritage Center of the United States Navy Memorial in Washington, D.C. (the “Summit”).

The all-day Summit attracted an impressive list of Stakeholders and was attended by approximately 100 of the nation’s leading organizations representing civil rights and non-governmental organizations (NGO’s). Presentations were made by key public policy leaders such as House Majority Whip James E. Clyburn; Carol Browner, Assistant to the President for Energy and Climate Change, and Director of the White House Office of Energy and Climate Change Policy; and Chris Miller, Senior Policy Advisor, Energy and the Environment, Office of Senate Majority Leader Harry Reid. Summit organizers and sponsors included AABE, Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies, the Edison Electric Institute, and Eco-Capitol Policy Group, LLC.

Unifying Themes

Summit organizers conducted a series of in-depth pre-summit interviews with Stakeholders to better understand the interests and priorities of their respective organizations. As a result, the following unifying themes emerged:

1. The need to create jobs and business opportunities for minority communities, and for minorities in general; and
2. The need to mitigate the costs on low- and fixed-income consumers associated with the new energy and climate economy.

During the course of the Summit discourse, a third unifying theme became apparent: **energy literacy**. The Stakeholders generally agreed that:

3. Achieving “energy literacy” through education, training, and outreach in communities of color is an important goal.

Statement of Principles for Energy and Climate Change Policy

The highlight of the day came when the Summit Stakeholder organizations unanimously endorsed the draft Statement of Principles for Energy and Climate Change Policy. The statement reads as follows:

We believe that any energy and climate program must include:

- Measures to reduce and mitigate the impact of costs on low- and fixed-income consumers;

- Policies that create jobs and ensure small business opportunities for minorities in the energy and clean technology sectors, including federal and state incentives and requirements to promote diversity in hiring, procurement, contracting and access to capital.
- Education and training programs to prepare minorities for careers and business ownership in the array of services and technologies necessary to develop and deliver cleaner, more diverse, domestic energy sources.
- Public awareness and outreach initiatives aimed at developing energy efficiency and conservation programs for minority and low- and fixed-income communities, thereby lowering greenhouse gas emissions.
- Resources and incentives for vulnerable communities to help them adapt to climate change impacts and transition to lower-carbon economies, while ensuring environmental justice protections.

Conclusion and Action Items

In summary, the following action items were established as a result of the Summit:

- Endorsement of the draft Statement of Principles by the Stakeholders.
- Expansion of the Unifying Themes to include “energy literacy” as follows:
 - Energy Literacy: Facilitate improvements in “energy literacy” through education, training, and outreach to low- and fixed-income communities and people of color designed to educate local officials, consumers, and the next generation (and access stimulus and other funding targeted to facilitate this goal).
- Conduct targeted briefings with public policy makers regarding the final Statement of Principles including, but not limited to, the following:
 - The Honorable James E. Clyburn, Majority Whip, U.S. House of Representatives
 - Carol Browner, Assistant to the President for Energy and Climate Change, and Director of the White House Office of Energy and Climate Change Policy
 - United States Senate Committee on Energy and the Environment
 - White House Office of Science and Technology
 - Council of Environmental Quality
 - Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
 - National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)
 - U.S. Department of Energy

REPORT FROM THE AABE ENERGY AND CLIMATE CHANGE SUMMIT: IMPLICATIONS AND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES

I. BACKGROUND

Protecting and creating opportunities for low- and fixed-income communities and people of color, and ensuring that the concerns and interests of vulnerable communities are explicitly addressed was the subject of the Summit, “*Energy and Climate Change: Implications and Economic Opportunities*” (the Summit) held by AABE and its partners (“the Stakeholders”) on January 28, 2010, at the Heritage Center of the United States Navy Memorial in Washington, D.C.

Purpose of the Summit

The historic Summit, held the day after President Barack Obama’s First State of the Union address¹, was conducted with the express purpose:

... [t]o provide a credible voice for people of color on the issues of energy and climate change policy. This educational Summit will focus on economic opportunities and impacts to vulnerable populations, providing a valuable dialogue leading to a set of principles to be presented to key policy officials in Congress & pertinent Government Agencies, including the Administration.

Overview of the Summit

The all-day Summit attracted over 100 attendees, including the leadership of the leading minority associations, think tanks, civil rights organizations, non-profits and non-governmental organizations (NGO’s) active in the energy and climate areas. See Section II for a summary of the Summit’s presentations, remarks, and sessions.

Public Policy Leaders

Leaders in the energy and climate public policy arena included the following:

- The Honorable James E. Clyburn, Majority Whip, United States House of Representatives
- Carol Browner, Assistant to the President for Energy and Climate Change, and Director of the White House Office of Energy and Climate Change Policy
- Chris Miller, Senior Policy Advisor, Energy and the Environment, Office of Senate Majority Leader Harry Reid

Summit Organizers

- AABE
- Eco-Capitol Policy Group, LLC
- The Edison Electric Institute
- Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies

Summit Sponsors

- AABE
- American Electric Power
- American Gas Association
- Bonneville Power Administration
- Consumers Energy
- Edison Electric Institute
- General Electric
- Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies
- Nuclear Energy Institute
- Peabody Energy
- Progress Energy
- Southern Company

The Invited Stakeholders

The Summit assembled a roundtable of approximately 30 Stakeholders representing diverse interests as follows:

African American Environmentalist Association
African Union Mission
Ambassador of Kenya
American Association of Blacks in Energy
American Association of Retired Persons
Black Leadership Forum
Congressional Black Caucus Institute
Congressional Hispanic Caucus Institute
Congress of Racial Equity
Executive Leadership Council
Hispanic Chamber of Commerce
Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies
National Association for Equal Opportunity in Higher Education
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
National Association of Black Journalists
National Association of Real Estate Brokers
National Bar Association
National Black Caucus of State Legislators
National Black Chamber of Commerce
National Black Farmers Association
National Conference of Black Mayors
National Council of *La Raza*
National Council of Negro Women
National Organization of Black County Officials
New Coalition for Economic & Social Change

The AABE Organization

The AABE is a national association of energy professionals dedicated to ensuring that African American and other minority perspectives are considered in the national energy and environmental public policy debate. AABE has over 1,700 members organized through 36 chapters in the United States and internationally. AABE's expressed purposes are:

- To serve as a resource for policy discussion of the economic, social and political impact of environmental and energy policies on African Americans and other minorities.
- To ensure involvement of African Americans in governmental energy policymaking by recommending capable, sensitive, and informed personnel to appropriate officials.
- To encourage both the public and private sectors to be responsive to the problems, goals and aspirations of African Americans in energy-related fields.
- To encourage African American students to pursue careers in energy-related fields and to provide scholarships and other financial aid for such students.

Drafting a Statement of Principles for Energy and Climate Change Policy

The Obama Administration and the United States Congress have set out an aggressive agenda to reshape America's energy and climate policy. Legislative initiatives and federal agency proposals have emerged that, if enacted, will forever change the industrial and manufacturing industries in the U.S.ⁱⁱ These changes will profoundly impact minorities and low/fixed income communities

In view of these developments, the Stakeholders convened the Summit to educate themselves and to ensure the enactment of environmentally effective, economically sustainable, and fair energy and climate change policies.

To this end, the Summit organizers conducted a series of interviews with Stakeholders prior to the Summit, which yielded a set of "unifying themes." These themes ultimately led to the development of a draft "Statement of Principles for Energy and Climate Change Policy." The Statement of Principles was intended to form the foundation for a public policy dialogue to address the needs and interests of vulnerable communities and minorities.

II. OVERVIEW OF THE SUMMIT PRESENTATIONS, REMARKS AND SESSIONS

a. Remarks from Summit Organizers

i. Frank Stewart, President and COO, AABE

Mr. Stewart found the Summit to be a unique opportunity for AABE to "find our own voice" and for AABE and the Stakeholders "to give communities of color a chance to be *ahead* of the game-changing discussions surrounding energy and climate change on the federal, state and local levels".

ii. *David Owens, Chair, AABE Legislative Issues and Public Policy Committee*

Mr. Owens stressed the importance that Summit Stakeholders look at the issues from the “same lens,” with AABE acting as the “hub” for getting other organizations to partner on the issues affecting minorities and to weigh in effectively on the various political processes. He also emphasized the importance of taking advantage of green jobs, and encouraging young people to get involved in the green industries.

b. Remarks from Congressional Leadership and the Obama Administration

i. *Morning Plenary and Commentary: The Honorable James E. Clyburn, Majority Whip, U.S. House of Representatives*

Congressman Clyburn opined that Congress’ primary focus is to pursue energy and climate policies that create jobs, noting that this jobs-focused approach is not necessarily an approach for developing a “comprehensive national energy policy” for the U.S.

Historical Retrospective on Comprehensive Civil Rights Policy as Compared to Comprehensive Energy Policy

To emphasize the significance of effective political strategies, and the sacrifices inherent in achieving historic changes such as a comprehensive national energy policy, Congressman Clyburn chose to chronicle the historic narrative of the civil rights legislative struggles: 1) the 1964 Civil Rights Act (giving African Americans the right to vote and to obtain jobs in the *private* sector); 2) the 1968 Fair Housing Law (amending the Civil Rights Act to give African Americans the right to buy, sell or rent the home of their choice); and 3) the 1972 amendments to the Civil Rights Act (extending to African Americans the right to obtain a job in the *public* sector). Comparing the challenges and sacrifices behind the strategy to obtain civil rights with the political strategy required to obtain a comprehensive energy bill, Congressman Clyburn said that Congress is not likely to move forward with a singular, comprehensive energy bill, but rather it may come in smaller bills, similar to comprehensive civil rights legislation. Moreover, any comprehensive energy policy will, of necessity, have to include a nuclear strategy, despite withholdings on the part of some members of Congress.

Need for a Comprehensive Energy Policy

Congressman Clyburn cited three things necessary to development of an effective energy policy in the U.S.: 1) shore up national security by eliminating our dependence on foreign oil; 2) agree on a national energy policy to clean up the environment by reducing carcinogens and harnessing the atmospheric problems caused by pollutants and by our reliance on coal; and 3) develop an energy policy that reflects the economic transition that is taking place so that new economies and new jobs can be created through new technologies.

Congressman Clyburn further noted that many of the core industries in the south, such as cotton/textiles and tobacco, have migrated overseas, resulting in geographically-driven high unemployment rates (e.g., South Carolina’s unemployment rate is comparable to Michigan’s, which has experienced the impact of transitions within the auto industry). To address this concern, Congress is focusing on jobs-driven opportunities such as in offshore drilling,

infrastructure, transportation and energy, electric and alternative fuel vehicle production, and the nuclear supply option.

The Stakeholders agreed that they needed to be aware of these jobs-focused energy priorities in order to position themselves to effectively represent the interests of low- and fixed-income communities and people of color.

ii. Keynote Address: Carol Browner, Assistant to the President for Energy and Climate Change, and Director of the White House Office of Energy and Climate Change Policy

Ms. Browner represented the views of the Obama Administration and detailed the President's efforts to work toward a bi-partisan approach to developing America's "clean energy future." Noting that \$90 billion of the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA or Recovery Act) funds are being invested in clean energy jobs, including \$2.3 billion in energy-related tax credits, the keys to America's clean energy future are breaking our dependence on foreign oil, drilling more, looking at domestic sources of energy, and looking at the role of nuclear in America's energy future.

Environmental Justice Issues

With respect to "environmental justice" issues, Ms. Browner commented that poor, low income, and minority districts have suffered disproportionately because current environmental statutes were written without taking these communities into consideration. She lauded the Summit and encouraged the Stakeholders to come together, to make their voices heard, and to ensure that environmental justice issues are part of the debate.

Ms. Browner noted that the Recovery Act contains provisions that are supposed to create jobs and new industries in vulnerable communities, including funds for weatherization; some of these funds were specifically targeted to go to "vulnerable communities" such as senior citizens and children (populations that are most affected by pollution). However, she indicated that barriers to dispensing these funds occurred at the state level because neither the labor unions nor some of the states had the infrastructure in place to receive and to dispense funds. She indicated that the funds are now being dispensed.

Opportunities and Barriers for Minorities

Stakeholders noted that some opportunities in the new energy economy may bypass minorities because:

1. Renewable energy resources and facilities generally are not located in urban areas;
2. Large, non-minority prime contractors dominate government contracts and subsequently control funds designated for the small business community; and
3. Young people of color have not been academically prepared for the new energy economy jobs.

Ms. Browner indicated that the Obama Administration is aware of these barriers, and that the following are some of the ways in which these concerns are being addressed:

- The Administration is looking at various locations for renewable energy jobs that would provide job opportunities for urban residents to address “regional tensions” surrounding the location of renewable energy jobs in non-urban areas.
- The Senate is looking at programs like energy efficiency retrofits and clean energy manufacturing to create jobs, and is considering locating public universities and public hospitals in the regions/areas that have been left out of previous green economy opportunities.
- Recognizing that small business is key to jobs creation, the Administration has set aside funds within the Small Business Administration (SBA) that can be combined with funds available in the Department of Energy to fund creation of jobs through small business development.
- Recognizing the lack of infrastructure in place to keep low and middle income people in college, programs, such as Berea Colleges’ work-study program for low income students, are being evaluated.
- Once loan guarantees start to move out, construction jobs will open up, which should open up job opportunities in all areas.

In general, Ms. Browner welcomed and encouraged the Stakeholders to weigh in on how best to create jobs for people of color.

c. Overview of the Sessions

- i. Session 1: *State of the Debate: Energy and Climate Change Policy, Presentation from Chris Miller, Senior Policy Advisor, Energy and Environment, Office of Senate Majority Leader Harry Reid*

Mr. Chris Miller, Senior Policy Advisor, Energy and the Environment, Office of Senate Majority Leader Harry Reid, explained that the goal of this session was to focus on the challenges facing Senate leadership in its efforts to advance energy and climate legislation in 2010. Mr. Miller noted that both the House and Senate versions of the climate bill contain provisions to create jobs, adaptation money to make communities more sustainable, and energy efficiency strategies to reduce energy consumption.

Vulnerable Populations and Cost Mitigation

Recognizing the Summit’s focus on jobs creation, economics, and cost mitigation for vulnerable populations, Mr. Miller noted that auction revenues from cap and trade programs are designed to fund the new energy programs; otherwise, achieving reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and other clean energy efforts will adversely affect vulnerable populations. He noted the importance of driving private investment to invest in this area because “more money moves through private investment in one day than through the federal government in an entire year”. The AARP has weighed in on protecting seniors, and other ideas, such as “price collars” are being considered to

minimize the impact on vulnerable populations. In any event, Mr. Miller noted that “everyone has gotten the message loud and clear that low income consumers need to be protected.”

Jobs and Small Business

While healthcare, the financial sector, and education remain important concerns, small business has taken on a more significant role because it is perceived to be a major catalyst for jobs creation.

Jobs creation will also be addressed in energy issues such as home retrofits, how to turn over America’s housing stock, how to decrease energy bills, how to reduce foreign energy consumption, how to create jobs here in the U.S., and how to make America more competitive globally, in general. Mr. Miller noted that it may be difficult to use existing loan guarantees to help small businesses.

- ii. Session 2: ***Economic Implications of Energy and Climate Change Policy***, Presentation from *The Honorable Philip Sharp, President, Resources for the Future (RFF), and Ray Kopp, Senior Fellow & Director Climate and Technology Policy, Resources for the Future (RFF)*

The goal of this session was to evaluate cost mitigation on consumers and businesses. Most policy options include provisions that establish a price on carbon as the prime motivation to change consumer behavior and to spur technological innovation to reduce carbon emissions. But this strategy also increases costs to consumers, and these cost increases and their impacts on vulnerable populations can be substantial, and unpredictable. This session discussed the cost implications of various options and the mechanisms that can be employed to moderate the price of carbon, preventing extreme market volatility and higher consumer energy costs.

Former U.S. Congressman and President, Resources for the Future (RFF) Phil Sharp commented favorably on the design of cap and trade legislation because of the flexibility that it gives legislators to make adjustments if a policy unduly burdens a particular income group or industry (including the ability to make adjustments for trade-sensitive factors, such as an industry’s competitive situation with China).

Vulnerable Households and Cost Mitigation

Mr. Ray Kopp, Senior Fellow and Director, Climate and Technology Policy for RFF elaborated on the question of cost-containment and opportunities to mitigate the harm on vulnerable households, including cost mitigation strategies such as: adopting realistic goals (because the more aggressive the goals for reducing greenhouse gas emissions, the higher the costs); adopting a regulatory approach that uses incentives for people to take action; undertaking low cost abatement activities, such as international offsets; and using “price collars” because the costs of hitting actual targets is uncertain.

To protect vulnerable populations, Mr. Kopp recommends using a cap and trade or cap on tax program that enables a 15% set aside of the allowances, with one allocation for low income taxpayers, and a separate allocation for other taxpayers. By contrast, he noted that this “set

aside” for low-income taxpayers is not available using a regulatory approach under the current Clean Air Act.

Environmental Justice vs. Need to Change Energy Consumption Behavior

Recognizing that low income households do well on a “per capita” program, Mr. Kopp reported that Congress is in the process of considering such an approach. However, he said that even low income consumers need to feel the effect of an increase in their monthly utility bill in order to change their consumption behavior; but they would get a check in the mail as an incentive to change their behavior. He further noted that while the Recovery Act designates certain funds to go toward cost mitigation in public housing, the carbon program does not sufficiently address issues such as ensuring that electricity customers feel a responsibility to be more energy efficient; rather, consumers feel that energy efficiency is the government’s responsibility.

- iii. Session 3: ***Economic Opportunities from Energy and Climate Change Policy***, Presentations by Barbara Tyran, Director, Washington Relations, Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI), and David Rosner, Senior Policy Analyst, National Commission on Energy Policy (NCEP)

This session focused on opportunities for job creation that emanate from current and future energy technologies. National incentives and investments in new energy and climate-related technologies (such as energy efficiency, renewable energy, carbon capture and storage, advanced new nuclear, plug-in electric vehicle, etc.) are expected to create new jobs and to stimulate economic growth. However, elected officials, community organizers, and others report that neither stimulus monies, nor energy efficiency or green jobs measures (such as energy audits, weatherization and retrofits) have reached minority businesses or vulnerable communities in any meaningful way. In any event, these measures have not been effective in slowing rising unemployment rates.

Opportunities and Costs of New Energy Technologies

Ms. Barbara Tyran, Director, Washington Relations, Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI), a 501(c) (3) corporation whose members are representatives of the electricity sector (e.g., efficiency, power delivery, renewable energy, etc.), addressed opportunities arising from new energy technologies such as nuclear generators, technological improvements in coal plants, electro-technologies, plug-in hybrid electric vehicles, smart-grid, etc. Ms. Tyran noted the dilemma presented by an increase in electric utility costs that could result from transitioning to new clean electric technologies. She also touched on the electric industry investments in electricity delivery infrastructure as it relates to the costs of increased energy demand and impacts on consumers.

Opportunities in the Electric Power Industry

Mr. David Rosner, Senior Policy Analyst, National Commission on Energy Policy (NCEP), a bipartisan nonprofit organization representing 20 of the nation’s leading energy experts from industry, government, academia, labor, consumers, and environmental protection, reported on the results of NCEP’s *Task Force on Future Energy Jobs* (the “Task Force”).

Electric Power Industry Workforce Shortages

Mr. Rosner reported that the purpose of the Task Force is to address the critical shortages of trained professionals needed to maintain the existing electric power system and to transition to a new electric power system, in anticipation of an imminent decline in the workforce pipeline. The Task Force reports that as much as 30-40% of the current electric power industry workforce is eligible for retirement within the next five years (representing 150,000 of the 400,000 workers in this sector). The Task Force also reports that decarbonization of the electric power sector will require 150,000 workers to design, construct, and operate the next generation of electric sector infrastructure. Combined, these challenges represent replacement of 80% of the electric power sector workforce and over 300,000 jobs. The Task Force reports that these jobs represent a wide-range of job categories, ranging from operations and maintenance, design, construction, skilled construction crafts, high-voltage transmission lines workers, smart meter installation, etc. Individuals interested in these jobs can acquire the necessary technical skills and training needed to enter the skilled craft electric power or construction workforce from one of the following:

- community-based organizations (CBOs)
- community colleges
- apprenticeship programs
- high school or GED-track programs
- worker re-training programs

The NCEP Task Force's high level recommendations included the following:

- Evaluate regional training needs and facilitate multi-stakeholders (Note: you can obtain a grant to develop a curriculum)
- Collect better data for training
- Identify training standards and best practices for energy generation
- Provide funding support for individuals
- Aggressively focus on revitalizing math and science skills at the K-12 level

By way of example, Mr. Rosner cited a case study, PG&E's "Power Pathway" program, which is offered at community colleges throughout California and which prepares individuals for high-demand positions at PG&E in the electric and in other high-growth energy sectors.

- iv. Session 4: ***Forging Ahead: Clarifying the Unifying Themes and Identifying Opportunities for Input into the Political Process***, presented and facilitated by Walter McLeod, Summit Secretariat, Eco-Capitol Policy Group, LLC

The final session of the Summit, presented and facilitated by Walter McLeod, Summit Secretariat and President of Eco-Capitol Policy Group, LLC, involved an engaging dialog on the Draft Statement of Principles. Informed by the discussion throughout the day, the goal of this closing session was to refine and establish agreement on the Statement of Principles.

The discussion during this session centered on: 1) pulling together the ideas presented during the course of the day, 2) identifying the barriers to achieving the goals of the Summit, and 3) developing a plan of action to advance the Statement of Principles.

Summit Goals and Objectives

It was recommended that the three unifying themes be captured into the following three objectives: ***Jobs and Small Business Development, Cost Mitigation, and Energy Literacy.***

➤ *Jobs and Small Business Development*

Stakeholders agreed that jobs creation should lead the next Summit's agenda, and that entrepreneurship, small business development and access to capital are intrinsically linked to jobs. While rising unemployment is pushing a number of displaced workers into entrepreneurship, many workers who are moving into entrepreneurship lack: 1) training as to the requirements for starting and sustaining a small business enterprise, and 2) access to capital to start up a business, to sustain the business until it becomes viable, and to grow the business.

Concluding that green jobs and green technology opportunities exist, and that the federal stimulus grants are opportunities to access capital to create jobs and entrepreneurship opportunities, the Stakeholders agreed to convene *a Jobs and Small Business Development* dialogue that would focus on the following:

- Research and identify the sources of funding within the various government agencies relevant to the Summit's goals.
- Research and develop an understanding of the various regulations and application processes for government grants and loans.
- Educate and train Minority Small Business Enterprises (MBEs) on how to access the remaining Recovery Act dollars and any other monies that may be made available. ⁱⁱⁱ
- Access Recovery Act funds through various efforts such as:
 - The Stakeholders partnering to gain access to funds by filing grant applications, or
 - Collaborating with other individuals and organizations that have applied for grants successfully, or
 - Supporting networking forums with Stakeholders capable of providing consulting or other services to other applicants, or
 - Providing subcontracting or distribution services to state or local government grant recipients through Stakeholders' substantial "distribution channels".
- Collaborate with other minority organizations that can assist in access to capital and minority small business development strategies, such as:
 - NAIC (The National Association of Investment Companies)

- The Marathon Club
- The Executive Leadership Council
- The National Minority Supplier Development Council
- HCBU's/MSI's (Historically Black Colleges and Universities/Minority Serving Institutions)
- Advocate public policies that promote jobs for minorities, small business development, and entrepreneurship by: 1) identifying entry barriers to minority access to the Recovery Act funds and other opportunities, and 2) reporting this information to the relevant public officials within the appropriate Congress, Administration or local government body.

➤ ***Cost Mitigation***

Mitigating the impact of energy cost increases on low- and fixed-income people was one of the primary motivations for the Summit and remained one of the three unifying themes. Stakeholders reaffirmed their role as advocates on behalf of low income consumers and people of color, particularly senior citizens, and established a Cost Mitigation objective to:

1. Inform the Administration and Congress about the need to mitigate the impact of rising energy costs on low income communities and people of color, and
2. Educate low income communities and people of color, about the nexus between energy efficiency and cost increases/cost savings, and otherwise ensure that they have a voice in their own energy future.

It was asserted during the discussion that increases in energy prices (which, in the electric sector, are expected to increase between 15-51% as a result of planned reductions in greenhouse gas emissions) will affect low- and fixed-income households the hardest, when they are the least capable of assuming these burdens.

➤ ***Energy Literacy: Education, Training, and Outreach***

The final unifying theme was an agreement to advance “energy literacy” by working to design and implement educational, jobs training, and outreach programs to prepare minorities for careers, business opportunities and ownership in the diverse domestic energy fields. Stakeholders noted that formal education, training and outreach are necessary at all levels, ranging from children at the K-12 level to community college and university students. The group also recognized the need for greater energy literacy among local minority public policy officials, senior citizens, MBEs, and minority consumers in general, as follows:

• ***Role of the Media***

Through the energy literacy dialogue, the Stakeholders would reach out to powerful entertainment entities to assist with outreach efforts, and would help them to understand the need to formulate and promote energy awareness among minority public officials and consumers. Media outlets, such as PBS, BET, Univision, urban radio networks, TV One, etc. were

acknowledged as powerful tools for getting this information to the proper recipients through targeted messages. Moreover, social media such as Facebook and MySpace were acknowledged as new “distribution channels” for the dissemination of targeted information in some cases.

- ***Role of Local Officials, Labor Unions and Others***

Stakeholders observed that local government officials need to be educated so they can get the word out to their constituents. Stakeholders also stressed the importance of including labor unions, community colleges, HBCU’s, MSI’s, high schools, technical schools, workforce development and training organizations, and other entities, in targeted energy literacy efforts.

- ***Influence on Public Policy***

The Energy Literacy dialogue would include data and insights on the nexus between education and training and JOBS, and funding for high schools and technical schools. Stakeholders would work with key members of Congress, the Executive Branch, and state and local officials to ensure that young people become energy literate at an early age.

- ***Distribution channels***

While the media is widely recognized as a distribution channel for information, it was noted that each of the Summit Stakeholders is a potential “distribution channel” of information regarding energy literacy. Stakeholders embraced the importance of outreach in helping to educate the States as to the energy literacy needs of our communities, and in directing Recovery Act and future funding to the appropriate local organizations (to ensure that Stakeholders’ interests are not neglected in the Administration’s energy funding efforts).

III. CONCLUSION AND ACTION ITEMS

The Summit confirmed the need for Stakeholders representing people of color and low- and fixed-income communities to unify their messages and efforts on energy and climate policy by establishing a set of unifying principles that would guide the Stakeholders organizations’ actions.

Satisfied that the Summit supported these overarching goals, the following action items were established as a result of the Summit:

- 1. Endorsement of the Statement of Principles for Energy and Climate Change Policy**

Summit stakeholder organizations unanimously endorsed the draft statement of principles for energy and climate change policy. The statement reads as follows:

We believe that any energy and climate program must include:

- Measures to reduce and mitigate the impact of costs on low- and fixed-income consumers;

- Policies that create jobs and ensure small business opportunities for minorities in the energy and clean technology sectors, including federal and state incentives and requirements to promote diversity in hiring, procurement, contracting and access to capital.
- Education and training programs to prepare minorities for careers and business ownership in the array of services and technologies necessary to develop and deliver cleaner, more diverse, domestic energy sources.
- Public awareness and outreach initiatives aimed at developing energy efficiency and conservation programs for minority and low- and fixed-income communities, thereby lowering greenhouse gas emissions.
- Resources and incentives for vulnerable communities to help them adapt to climate change impacts and transition to lower-carbon economies, while ensuring environmental justice protections.

2. Expansion of the Unifying Themes to include “energy literacy” as follows:

Summit organizers expanded the two Unifying Themes to include a third theme: “energy literacy,” so the three Unifying Themes were revised as follows:

- **Jobs and Small Business:** The need to create jobs and business opportunities for minority communities, and for minorities in general; and
- **Cost Mitigation:** The need to mitigate the costs on low- and fixed-income consumers associated with the new energy and climate economy.
- **Energy Literacy:** The need to facilitate improvements in “energy literacy” through education, training, and outreach to low- and fixed-income communities and people of color designed to educate local officials, consumers, and the next generation (and to access stimulus and other funding targeted to facilitate this goal).

3. Conduct targeted briefings with public policy makers regarding the final Statement of Principles as follows:

- United States House Majority Whip The Honorable James E. Clyburn
- Carol Browner, Assistant to the President for Energy and Climate Change, and Director of the White House Office of Energy and Climate Change Policy
- United States Senate Committee on Energy and the Environment

In addition to the above individuals and organizations, each of whom participated in the initial Summit, the Summit Stakeholders identified the following potential targets for additional outreach with respect to the Statement of Principles.

- White House Office of Science and Technology

- Council of Environmental Quality
 - Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
 - National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)
 - U.S. Department of Energy
 - Others, as appropriate
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Appendix I: CONTACT LIST

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ⁱ State of the Union address of President Barack Obama, January 27, 2010.

ⁱⁱ In fact, Summit organizers recognized that while legislation is underway, mandatory energy and climate change legislation is not necessary to make climate change policy a national reality as a result of the U.S. Supreme Court ruling granting U.S. EPA authority to regulate carbon dioxide under the Clean Air Act.

ⁱⁱⁱ David Rosner of the National Commission on Energy Policy (NCEP) reported that grant funding is allocated based on data on jobs creation from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); thus, a successful grant application should contain BLS jobs data. Other Stakeholders reported the nuances involved in putting together a winning grant application. Also, National Council of *La Raza*'s representative reported that it received a \$3 million Pathways Out of Poverty grant from the Department of Labor to train 300 communities in San Diego (as well as a Wal-Mart grant to extend the program into 400 additional communities around the country), and that East Harlem Employment Services d/b/a "STRIVE" received a \$4.7 million Pathways Out of Poverty grant (both over a 5 year period).