

DOCKETED

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CALIFORNIA ENERGY COMMISSION

PUBLIC WORKSHOP

In the Matter of:) Docket No.
) 16-OIR-02
)
)
Senate Bill 350 Study on Barriers)
to Low Income Customers to) WORKSHOP RE:
Renewable Technologies and Energy) Senate Bill 350
Efficiency Investment) Barriers Study
_____)

CALIFORNIA ENERGY COMMISSION

THE WARREN-ALQUIST STATE ENERGY BUILDING

FIRST FLOOR, ART ROSENFELD HEARING ROOM

(HEARING ROOM A)

1516 NINTH STREET

SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 2016

9:00 A.M.

Reported by:
Kent Odell

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Marc Perry, California Energy Commission

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Alana Mathews, Public Advisers Office, California Energy Commission

Ashley Dunn, Air Resources Board

Christopher Wymer, Electronic Resources Librarian, CEC

Emilio Camacho, Chief of Staff to Commissioner David Hochschild, CEC

Panel Members:

Sekita Grant, Greenlining Institute

Sydney Fang, Asian Pacific Environmental Network, APEN

Sachu Constantine, Center for Sustainable Energy

Ashley Dunn, Air Resources Board

Jason Wimbley, State Department of Community Services and Development

Also Present (* Via telephone and/or WebEx)

Amee Raval, Asian Pacific Environmental Network

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Also Present (* Via telephone and/or WebEx)(Cont.)

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Jim Hodges, East Los Angeles Community Union, TELACU

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1 PROCEEDINGS

2 JUNE 3, 2016

9:06 A.M.

3 MS. MATHEWS: Okay. Good morning. We're going
4 to go ahead and get started since it's a little bit after
5 9:00, it's 9:06.

6 Welcome to everyone, my name is Alana Mathews,
7 I'm the Public Adviser here at the California Energy
8 Commission. And I am leading the 350 Barriers Report Study
9 that we have to do.

10 So first I just want to take care of some
11 housekeeping items. The restrooms are in our atrium out
12 the door, if you just simply go out the door to the left.
13 We have a snack room on the second floor at the top of the
14 stairs, so if anyone hasn't had their coffee yet.

15 If there is an emergency and we need to evacuate
16 the building, please follow staff -- I have a bright orange
17 sweater, so I'll be easy to follow and recognize -- to
18 Roosevelt Park, which is across the street and diagonal to
19 the building.

20 Today's workshop is being broadcast through our
21 WebEx conferencing system. The parties should be aware
22 that you are being recorded. We'll post the audio
23 recording to the Energy Commission's website, and
24 specifically it'll be at the 350 Barriers page or the SB
25 350 page, within a week. The recording will be posted

1 within a week and the transcript should be available
2 shortly after that.

3 We have a pretty full agenda this morning, so we
4 ask that when we have a public comment, that that might be
5 limited to three minutes. But we really want to encourage
6 a roundtable discussion, so feel free, there are tons of
7 open seats, we want to get feedback and have your questions
8 asked. So feel free at any time to ask questions.

9 When we do get to public comment I want to just
10 announce that we'll have blue cards that you can fill out
11 and then just kind of turn those in, so we'll know. Kind
12 of keep our public comment process orderly.

13 For the WebEx participants you can use the chat
14 function to tell our WebEx Coordinator that you want to
15 make a comment during the public comment period. Or if you
16 have a question you can also use the "raise your hand"
17 feature.

18 For phone-in only participants we'll open your
19 lines after the initial meeting, after we have public
20 comments in the room.

21 If you haven't already done so please sign in at
22 the entrance of the hearing room. All of the materials for
23 this meeting are available on the website and hard copies
24 are on the table at the entrance to the hearing room.

25 Any written comments that are submitted based on

1 the scope and schedule of this workshop should be submitted
2 by June 20th. And I believe that also that information was
3 shared in the notice.

4 So with that we'll go ahead and get started.

5 So first we're going to get started with what's
6 the purpose of the workshop today. We basically have two
7 main goals. The first is to provide an overview of the SB
8 350 Barrier Study requirement, which are -- the purpose is
9 to provide an overview of what's required. So the
10 requirements are research we've performed, the scope and
11 schedule of the actual study, as well as to provide an
12 overview of the workshops.

13 And then the second is to provide an opportunity
14 for public input. We also want input from the key
15 stakeholders as well as agencies. And I'm going to just
16 take a note from ARB's -- their first workshop. And since
17 we are interested in getting public comment I like to take
18 time to just have everybody in the room introduce
19 themselves, so we get a better idea of who's in the room.

20 So we'll start here with the table.

21 MR. WIMBLEY: Good morning, Jason Wimbley, Chief
22 Deputy with the State Department of Community Services and
23 Development.

24 MS. GRANT: Sekita Grant with the Greenlining
25 Institute.

1 MS. DUNN: Good morning, Ashley Dunn, Air
2 Resources Board.

3 MS. FANG: Good morning, my name is Sydney Fang.
4 I'm from the Asian Pacific Environmental Network.

5 MS. RAVAL: Hi everyone, good morning. My name
6 is Ameer Raval, I'm a Policy and Research Associate at APEN.

7 MS. FLIN: Good morning, everyone. My name is
8 Jacqueline Flin, I'm the Executive Director of the A.
9 Philip Randolph Institute San Francisco.

10 MR. AHN: Good morning, Eddie Ahn, Executive
11 Director of Brightline.

12 MR. DIAZ: Morning, Sam Diaz with the Natural
13 Resources Agency.

14 MS. DEBBY: Debby, Treasurer's Office.

15 MR. PERRY: Marc Perry, California Energy
16 Commission.

17 MR. JOHNSON: Khalil Johnson, PG&E.

18 MR. OLINEK: Spencer Olinek, PG&E.

19 MR. JATKAR: Hi, Shrayas Jatkar, Coalition for
20 Clean Air.

21 MR. RILLERA: Larry Rillera with the California
22 Energy Commission.

23 MR. MENZIES: Ben Menzies, Governor's Office.

24 MR. WYNNE: Justin Wynne for the California
25 Municipal Utilities Association.

1 MR. DUGOWSON: Andrew Dugowson, SoCal Edison.

2 MS. SILVA: Elizabeth Silva from the University
3 of San Francisco.

4 MS. TAHERI: Sarah Taheri, Southern California
5 Public Power Authority.

6 MS. SOLORIO: Good morning, everyone. Anna
7 Solorio from CHOC, Community Housing Opportunities
8 Corporation.

9 MR. HODGES: Jim Hodges, the East Los Angeles
10 Community Union, TELACU.

11 MS. BONNETT: Ashley Bonnett from the California
12 Alternative Energy and Advanced Transportation Financing
13 Authority.

14 MR. SULLIVAN: Pat Sullivan, Sandia.

15 MR. GREGOR: Sam Gregor with the Air Resources
16 Board.

17 MS. MATHEWS: Thank you.

18 So moving on we will first talk about the
19 requirements that SB 350 requires for the Barrier Study.
20 And we'll actually have what's required. There are three
21 components that are the responsibility from the California
22 Energy Commission and then one component that's the
23 responsibility for the Air Resources Board. And we're
24 going to provide that shortly after this, so let's go to
25 the requirements.

1 The first requirement for the Energy Commission
2 is to identify barriers to, and opportunities for, solar
3 photovoltaic energy generation and other renewable energy
4 by low-income customers.

5 The second area is to identify barriers to
6 contracting opportunities for small businesses in
7 disadvantaged communities.

8 The third is barriers for low-income customers to
9 energy efficiency investments as well as weatherization
10 investments.

11 And then the fourth and final requirement for the
12 CEC study is to look at and make recommendations to
13 increase access to those same investments, the energy
14 efficiency investments and weatherization investments.

15 So now I'm going to bring up Ashley Dunn and
16 she'll just quickly give an overview of CARB's requirements
17 and their plan for their study.

18 MS. DUNN: Thank you so much, Alana and to the
19 Energy Commission for having us here today.

20 Good morning and happy Friday, such a great day
21 for a meeting I think. My name is Ashley Dunn from the
22 Mobile Source Control Division of the Air Resources Board,
23 specifically the Advanced Transportation Incentive Strategy
24 Section. I'm very happy to be here today to talk to all of
25 you.

1 I'd like to discuss an effort that ARB has been
2 tasked with as a result of Senate Bill 350 being passed
3 last year. And it's in support of increased transportation
4 electrification across the state and to allow for a better
5 understanding of some of the challenges that low-income and
6 disadvantaged communities face when it comes to accessing
7 transportation options.

8 So ARB must develop a study by January 1, 2017,
9 so a deadline very similar to some of the other SB 350
10 studies, on the barriers that low-income consumers face to
11 accessing zero and near-zero emission transportation
12 options in their communities.

13 So what do we mean when we're talking about
14 transportation options in this context? We're talking
15 about conducting a statewide study in low-income
16 communities, but also including disadvantaged communities
17 of multiple zero and near-zero emission transportation
18 options. So that would include things like biking, bike
19 sharing, car sharing options, public transportation,
20 walking, ride sharing as well as things that we kind of
21 assume as part of this, which would be near-zero emission
22 and zero emission vehicles.

23 So we're looking at this effort as a tremendous
24 opportunity to also identify some of the potential means of
25 overcoming these barriers within these communities. And

1 intend to provide some specific recommendations in this
2 regard based on the information that's available.

3 So the goal is that this effort will help to pave
4 the way for further research on cleaner transportation.
5 And we acknowledge that this study may, in fact, be a
6 stepping stone and are hopeful that there will be an
7 opportunity at a later date to update this as we gain
8 further information from programs being implemented at ARB,
9 but also across other state agencies as well.

10 So we're coordinating very closely on this effort
11 with the California Energy Commission as well as our
12 Environmental Justice Advisory Committee that ARB has in
13 place.

14 So we've identified and contacted key stakeholder
15 groups across the state and have invited them to engage in
16 this process including our sister and local agencies, air
17 districts, and environmental organizations, environmental
18 justice, equity, and advocacy groups.

19 So we initiated our public process back in
20 February with a kickoff call. We have also had two
21 roundtable discussions to date: one back in March in
22 Sacramento and then we just had one actually this week in
23 Huntington Park, which was hosted by Communities for a
24 Better Environment.

25 This week's roundtable was also coupled with a

1 community base meeting, which was equally as exciting for
2 us, which gave us an on-the-ground opportunity to talk to
3 the residents within Southeast L.A. and the members of
4 Communities for a Better Environment as to what challenges
5 they face on a day-to-day basis with accessing cleaner
6 transportation options in their community.

7 So at this point we're in the process of planning
8 for additional public meetings throughout the summer of
9 this year. And exploring potential from some additional
10 community meetings as well, just to get a good
11 understanding of what these communities are actually facing
12 to include as part of our analysis across the state.

13 So just for those of you who are interested, I
14 don't want to go into too much detail, because Alana has a
15 lot to cover today. But there are five main barrier
16 categories that we are looking at and there's plenty of
17 opportunity for you guys to provide input at this point
18 even though we've already initiated our public process. So
19 if for some reason we haven't reached out to your
20 particular organization please be sure to reach out to me.
21 I'm happy to talk to you more about this and talk to you
22 about some next steps in terms of our meetings this summer.

23 There's ways that you can get engaged. First
24 off, please email me any time. I'll let you know what the
25 upcoming meetings are and then also add you to the targeted

1 email distri-list. (phonetic)

2 Secondly, just emphasizing the fact that informal
3 feedback is really critical as part of this process. And
4 it's really essential for the success of the study itself.
5 So I'll make sure to give Alana my contact information,
6 which she already has to disseminate to folks who might be
7 interested just to keep that open line of communication.

8 Thirdly, we're open to having one-on-one meetings
9 too. So if folks have an interest for that please let me
10 know. We just want a better understanding of what your
11 needs are, so please be sure to reach out.

12 So just wanted to let folks know really quickly
13 we are planning on doing an informational update to our
14 board in July, so we're really excited about that. It's
15 just our way of ensuring that they can provide input into
16 this process.

17 And also we developed a dedicated webpage for
18 this effort very similar to what CEC has put together for
19 their studies. It can be found actually when you look for
20 the mobile source control programs on ARB's website and
21 search in the A to Z Index. You can find the SB 350
22 Transportation Option Study there.

23 Again, thank you for the opportunity to be here
24 and if you guys have any follow-up questions just please be
25 sure to let me know.

1 Thank you, so much.

2 MR. WYMER: Good morning everybody. My name's
3 Chris Wymer and I am the Electronic Resources Librarian
4 here at the Energy Commission.

5 When the Energy Commission first got tasked with
6 this study Alana approached me, because she realized the
7 expedited timeframe we had to deliver it and the resources
8 we had available at the time would make it rather difficult
9 to conduct a fully fleshed out study. So instead what we
10 did was we conducted a literature review of already
11 published material on these topics. And the library here
12 is assisted in by -- in conjunction with our environmental
13 justice groups. We all worked together to put together
14 literature that would help inform the study and get us
15 ready for the workshops.

16 So when we were searching, where did we search?
17 We searched in subscription databases. We looked for
18 published articles, anything relating to any of the scopes.
19 We searched in ScienceDirect, EBSCO's Environment Complete,
20 IEEE Xplore, which is Institution of Electric Engineers.
21 In addition to subscription databases we also searched
22 through other energy pages. We looked at DOE, we looked at
23 research laboratories. We tried to see what studies or
24 information was already published. And lastly, we looked
25 through the published reports of environmental justice

1 organizations. A lot of you guys are already researching
2 this, looking at what barriers are out there, and possible
3 solutions to increase these ideas. So we definitely wanted
4 to find what was already done.

5 So how did we search? I kind of provided two
6 little sample search strings for how we track down our
7 information. It may look like a kind of complicated math
8 problem, but basically the way it works is if you look at
9 the first string when people are talking about these
10 different terms and topics there's interchangeable words
11 that are used. Sometimes you see solar. Sometimes it's
12 clean energy; other times it's renewable energy. Some
13 places refer to it as green energy, so I tried to use as
14 many different terms as I could to catch as many documents
15 as possible.

16 So essentially what's happening is each of those
17 parentheses find any documents that use these terms. And
18 then after searching through each of the group parentheses
19 what a search engine will do is it'll pull only the
20 documents that have results in each of those areas.

21 So I figured these search would try to catch
22 everything that's possible. They weren't the only ones I
23 used. I tried different variations, different tweaks,
24 included some and different words, and it worked out pretty
25 well. If you're interested in viewing our research and

1 looking at what we found you can use these two links.
2 Right here, reviewing the research, this will link you
3 right into the docket and all of the documents that we've
4 added to it. You can also look at public comment.

5 Each document that's posted, you're going to have
6 a synopsis for it and how long it is, who published it.
7 And if you click on the title you'll be able to actually
8 download the document. If you want to provide additional
9 research, maybe we missed a study or we missed an article
10 or you want to provide comment, you can do that at this
11 link right here.

12 And when you're submitting a comment you're going
13 to need to provide your name and an email address. You can
14 also provide a contact address. You'll need to note your
15 role in the proceeding, so either public or public agency.
16 You'll give your comment a title, something descriptive,
17 and you'll want to assign a subject to your comment. So if
18 you're commenting on energy efficiency, you'd want to
19 choose efficiency. If you're commenting on renewable
20 energy or anything along those lines we do have a subject
21 heading for that. If you'd like to comment specifically on
22 this workshop we have a subject heading for that one or if
23 you just want to submit general comments on the study you
24 can choose SB 350 Public Comments.

25 After selecting a title and a subject you're free

1 to enter your text right there. If you have a document to
2 attach you can find it in your computer, attach it right
3 here, put in a caption and you can submit a comment.

4 So that covers that aspect. Thank you.

5 MS. MATHEWS: Thank you, Chris. We're still
6 waiting for Mr. Camacho, so I'm just going to move forward
7 to the next part of the agenda, which is kind of our
8 workshops.

9 And some of the thinking, I'll just give you a
10 background, what we've been doing is we've been meeting
11 with various stakeholder groups, environmental justice,
12 equity and advocacy groups to identify the areas that we
13 feel we need to focus on in understanding the barriers to
14 renewable energy and energy efficiency to low-income
15 customers as well as the contracting opportunities.

16 So the approach was figure out what the
17 opportunities are and let's do a lot of research, so that
18 we can establish a baseline of understanding where we are,
19 what types of programs are available, and find out where
20 the gaps are in the literature so that we can focus our
21 workshops. So the goal is in preparing for this study we
22 would do a literature review, and then where we identify
23 gaps or where the information is not as current as we would
24 like for it to be, that's what we target our workshops to
25 focus on. So we have a working document of the areas that

1 we should focus, on and that's what Emilio's presentation
2 would pretty much cover.

3 So our workshops, we've identified four areas or
4 locations where we want to kind of target and have major
5 workshops and that's Oakland, Fresno, Los Angeles and
6 Riverside. And the best approach in getting that on-the-
7 ground data is really to have partners who have
8 relationships in the community. So some of the partners
9 that we're working with is the California Environmental
10 Justice Alliance as well as the Leadership Council for
11 Justice and Accountability, the Greenlining Institute and
12 SCOPE, which is Southern California.

13 But in addition to having the workshops, which
14 will have the format of the roundtable discussions, because
15 that allows the best format to get feedback that's really
16 relevant and meaningful we want to have additional outreach
17 opportunities.

18 And that's where I'm hoping that participants
19 here today can help us identify -- we definitely not only
20 want to capture those four major urban areas, but we want
21 to reach out to tribal communities and look at any unique
22 barriers that they may face with regard to renewable as
23 well as energy efficiency. We want to reach out to rural
24 communities and mountain communities, so as we go -- no one
25 ever thinks about Eureka (phonetic) -- so we want to look

1 at those places, so if there are any additional
2 opportunities or locations that you think we should focus
3 on.

4 I know in my conversations with the CPUC they do
5 focus groups and they also focus on undocumented
6 communities in trying to find out what are the barriers
7 that are faced as well as in non-English speaking
8 communities. So we want to go out and reach to them,
9 because we may not capture those community members at a
10 major workshop. So we need to have partners who either can
11 have those monthly meetings and they don't have the
12 language barrier that the Energy Commission would have if
13 we went there by ourselves. So we are still actively
14 seeking more community partner to help us with the
15 additional outreach opportunities.

16 Again, as I stated earlier because this is a
17 priority for us as we move forward with California's energy
18 policy we are going to have Commissioner involvement in or
19 Commissioner participation in our four major workshops.
20 And we're going to format is as, you know, again the
21 roundtable discussions. And we may utilize surveys,
22 because we want to make sure we get data. So we're
23 developing a series of questions, which we think would be
24 useful and helpful. But certainly that one-to-one feedback
25 is what our goal is.

1 And then the workshops will be scheduled July,
2 probably the last week of July, August and September. So
3 again, one of the purposes of today is to give feedback.
4 So if there is a community that you have a particular
5 relationship with and you know of an event that's happening
6 we want to partner, so that we can plan to have our
7 workshop or outreach opportunity during that same time.
8 That seems to be the most effective way.

9 And with that I am glad to see we have
10 Mr. Camacho. I'll bring him up.

11 MR. CAMACHO: Thank you, good morning. So I'm
12 Emilio Camacho, I'm Chief of Staff to Commissioner David
13 Hochschild who is the Lead for Renewables here at the
14 Commission. And one of those Commissioners who will be
15 actively participating on the process for this study, so
16 I'm very happy to see all of you here engaged.

17 And this is very important, because in California
18 we've had a lot of successes, right? You often here about
19 the 50 percent renewables goal now, because we met the 33,
20 we're on track to meet the 33 percent. You've often heard
21 about the largest manufacturing operation in the state,
22 Tesla, an electric car company. You often hear about all
23 of the clean tech companies that are spurring here in
24 California like SunPower and Solar City. So we've had a
25 lot of successes in clean tech and energy efficiency.

1 Now we have a lot of technologies so folks, their
2 bills can decrease. But there is one area where we still
3 need to do a lot of work and that is expanding these
4 technologies to disadvantaged communities particularly
5 because during the power plant sitings and all that, those
6 communities usually are the ones that are most affected.
7 So it is really important for us to be able to expand the
8 success to all communities. And so this report, I think
9 it's a great opportunity to continue to actually accomplish
10 that.

11 So let me just give you a very quick overview of
12 what we're thinking about and we're hoping to build on with
13 your input. So this is a report that asks very specific
14 questions. What are the barriers to expanding certain
15 technologies and renewables like photovoltaics and
16 weatherization to disadvantaged communities? Also energy
17 efficiency and what are perhaps some policy recommendations
18 to bust these barriers?

19 So, so far we've been thinking about how we're
20 going to be approaching this. We obviously need to think
21 about low-income housing characteristics for example,
22 renters versus owners, single versus multifamily, new
23 versus existing homes, their energy usage demographics and
24 things like that.

25 We also need to set some metrics as well for the

1 reporting requirements. And we need to also assess what
2 are the current California programs that are trying to also
3 deal with this issue, right? Because we do not want to
4 replicate what's happening already, but what we want is we
5 want to build on it and fine tune it perhaps and also
6 contribute towards achieving this goal.

7 Obviously identifying the barriers is highly
8 important, some of those barriers are the high upfront
9 costs, the split incentives, the non-energy benefits that
10 are not considered usually in the program, designs, and
11 also the insufficient or unavailable data. And so those
12 are some issues that we hope that you staying engaged
13 throughout the process can help us fill those gaps, so that
14 we can produce an excellent report.

15 But also, and most importantly, are the emphasis
16 on solutions and opportunities. I think we need to
17 brainstorm on successful strategies here in California and
18 elsewhere. And we need to also suggest some ways to bust
19 these barriers that we're talking about and recommend
20 research maybe, additional research to fill these gaps, and
21 other things.

22 And the report also covers economic benefits,
23 because this was important to SB 350. We need to make sure
24 that small businesses and contracting opportunities and
25 workforce opportunities and diversity is also reflected,

1 because our communities in California are diverse. And so
2 that's been important to the Governor, Senator de Leon, and
3 it's also important given that we have this important task
4 to produce this report with your help.

5 So let me just give you a very brief overview of
6 what the schedule is currently. Obviously we are already
7 in June and we're currently working on the scope. And then
8 during July through September we're going to continue to do
9 outreach and workshops, which we hope you can help us to
10 increase turnout, to make sure we get good information, to
11 make sure we get good participation.

12 In September we will issue a draft study proposed
13 for public review. Again, there will be an opportunity for
14 you to engage now seeing an actual physical report and
15 reading where this is going.

16 In October we will take the comments for the
17 draft study.

18 In November we will propose a final study and it
19 will be posted for public review.

20 In December again, we will have the comments due
21 on the final proposed report.

22 And in January it has to be actually printed, but
23 really January 1st is really December, because we don't
24 work on that day. So this is coming up pretty quickly.

25 And I think that it's very important that you let

1 other folks know, who may not be aware that this is
2 happening, because we need to spread the word. We really
3 need to find out what the barriers are, what the challenges
4 are, but we also need solutions, proposed solutions,
5 because this can be a great collective effort. And we
6 really hope to remain engaged and to work with you
7 throughout this process.

8 So with that, that's all I have.

9 MS. MATHEWS: So I wanted to open it up for any
10 questions. Did anyone have any questions about the report
11 or any information that Emilio just shared or any
12 suggestions?

13 Please state your name.

14 MR. MAGSIG: My name is Nathan Magsig and I'm the
15 Energy Director and also RME from Fresno EOC. And we
16 currently are working with the California Department of
17 Community Services and Development to do a pilot, which is
18 all around solar PV, also solar hot water heating and
19 weatherization. So we've been given, I think close to \$10
20 million or a little over \$10 million now. And we've done
21 200 installations from Los Angeles all the way up to
22 Sacramento all in the disadvantaged communities.

23 And I would thoroughly enjoy being involved in
24 this process, because a lot of the challenges and issues
25 that we face are on the housing stock. And in Los Angeles

1 especially, I'd like to be spending a lot more money in the
2 Southern California region. But L.A. specifically, a lot
3 of the homes there have bad roofs, bad electrical systems,
4 and they're homes with unpermitted additions. So I would
5 like to share with you some of my experiences over the
6 course of the next months about some of those challenges.

7 But I have ideas on how to solve some of these
8 problems whether it be solar farms, developing solar farms
9 where low-income families can take advantage of the energy
10 being generated offsite, and then working with the local
11 utility to provide credits to energy bills. Or maybe
12 possible ways that we can get additional dollars for panel
13 upgrades or doing minor roof work on individuals' homes.

14 But I really appreciate the work of CSD and I
15 appreciate you having this workshop and I'm looking forward
16 to working with you in the months to come. Thank you.

17 MS. MATHEWS: Thank you.

18 Are there any other questions or comments
19 regarding the scope of the study?

20 Yes?

21 MR. AHN: Good morning, Eddie Ahn again of
22 Brightline and just want to thank the thoughtful comments
23 of Emilio Camacho for talking about several key things.
24 First of which is to make sure we don't reinvent programs
25 that are successful to some degree, but that's to say

1 there's a lot of room for improvement to make economic
2 development benefits go to our communities that are in
3 need.

4 The second major thing is our interest at
5 Brightline has been largely leveraging renewable energy
6 assets, so that again they're visible to our communities
7 and that they create good workforce opportunities. And the
8 gentleman's point about central solar farms or utility
9 scale solar is well taken, but distributed generation is
10 also important to make sure that rooftop solar is
11 incentivized as well.

12 Third and finally is identification of
13 communities, I think that could be useful to include in the
14 scope. Just to make sure that the communities are spread
15 across effectively the State of California and that again
16 we're touching on all of the other communities previously
17 discussed whether it's rural, tribal, undocumented in just
18 making sure that all the geographic areas are covered.

19 Thank you.

20 MS. MATHEWS: Thank you.

21 MS. SOLORIO: Good morning. Thank you again for
22 the opportunity to comment on the scope.

23 CHOC is a affordable housing developer and
24 builder and we also are a direct install weatherization
25 targeting low-income families in PG&E area.

1 So a couple of things in terms of barriers, there
2 are very specific barriers in treating low-income homes and
3 addressing the low-income community. There's been years
4 and years of work by service providers in this area. I
5 would strongly recommend that you do focus groups with
6 those out in the community that are actually doing the work
7 in existing conditions. I think if you do a focus group
8 you'll identify -- you might have identified some of the
9 issues in your literature search, but you'll get some real
10 life practical examples of what works and what doesn't
11 work.

12 Key, just top three, key you have to have people
13 who are doing the work who understand the culture, speak
14 the language, have some relationship to that community that
15 you're serving.

16 Second major issue is the trend from home
17 ownership to rental community where the last ten years
18 close to a million people have transitioned from home
19 ownership to rental. And that's because of the downturn in
20 the housing market.

21 So you're going to have a significant amount of
22 people who are renting and when that happens you have to
23 get currently under the rules that we operate under:
24 permission from the landlord. That can be very
25 challenging, very difficult, a lot of hesitancy. You do

1 have landlords that welcome the program. You have others
2 that will not work with the program.

3 And then deeper into that issue is sort of this
4 tension between serving low-income people, reducing their
5 energy bill, upgrading their home or asset versus landlord
6 benefit and using low-income funds to support people who
7 are not low income. So that's a policy discussion that
8 needs to take place.

9 And then last issue is something that's very
10 common and I'm glad that you're addressing just broader
11 issues than just energy efficiency, but none energy
12 benefits. There's a lot of literature and I can send you
13 some links about quantifying what happens when you're able
14 to seal a house, so drafts aren't coming in. People are
15 cold during the winter, kids don't get sick, losing days of
16 work or school days because of the infiltration issues of
17 the home. And I think there are some obvious benefits,
18 economic and otherwise, when you're able to provide a safe
19 and comfortable home.

20 So thank you again for my comments. And I look
21 forward to working with you further.

22 MS. MATHEWS: Thank you.

23 Any additional comments or questions?

24 (No audible response.)

25 Okay. I want to go back to the workshops and see

1 if there are any questions or comments. If anyone has any
2 information that they can share, input for guidance, on our
3 workshop plan?

4 (No audible response.)

5 Okay. Well, I guess we're on the right track as
6 that was the other thing.

7 Okay. So we will move right into the next part
8 of our presentation and that is our panel discussion,
9 because we certainly want to encourage all stakeholders and
10 all the agencies and organizations that are represented
11 here today to stay engaged and involved in this process.
12 And as Emilio said, if there's people here that you don't
13 see or they're not on the phone and you know they're not,
14 please reach out to them, because we want to include
15 everyone.

16 So I'm going to turn it over to our panel and
17 just ask them to share some of their thoughts about
18 effective stakeholder participation and agency
19 coordination.

20 We can start with you. We can go in the order
21 that's on here, so Sekita, we'll start with you.

22 MS. GRANT: Awesome. Good morning, Sekita Grant
23 again with the Greenlining Institute. I am a legal counsel
24 with our Environmental Equity Team.

25 And I'm very excited to see all of the faces

1 around the room, especially the younger folks here, really
2 appreciate your presence. And really also want to thank
3 the CEC staff for putting this together, thank you Alana
4 and Emilio and Christopher, Suzanne's not in the room, but
5 there's a really great team of folks here working on making
6 sure this is a successful study as well as having the Air
7 Resources Board presence here is really meaningful.

8 There's a lot of cross issues between what's
9 happening on the transportation side and what we're
10 discussing today with renewables and energy efficiency and
11 other energy technology. So it's great to have kind of an
12 insight from both sides as we proceed with these studies.

13 So for the Greenlining Institute, these studies
14 are really a way to expose in one document a path for
15 delivering clean energy technologies into low-income areas
16 and disadvantaged communities. As most of us know around
17 the room, these are the communities that have been
18 disproportionately and historically impacted by the
19 externalities of our energy system.

20 And as Emilio who left, was talking about in his
21 remarks, it that we need to start with those communities.
22 We need to prioritize them as we're looking at expanding
23 this clean energy economy.

24 So the state has really embarked on a path
25 towards transitioning away from a fossil fuel economy and

1 into this clean energy economy. And for the Greenlining
2 Institute there's a real risk of actually widening wealth
3 gaps, particularly racial wealth gaps, in the way that
4 we're investing in and creating policies around the clean
5 energy economy; there's also incredible opportunities to
6 narrow those gaps and that's why we're a part of this
7 conversation today.

8 So I'm going to talk a little bit about what does
9 equity mean within the clean energy economy, within these
10 clean energy technologies such as solar, energy efficiency,
11 storage, micro-grids, and so I'll start. I'll kind of list
12 them out and then I'll get into each one in a little bit
13 more depth.

14 So some really key factors in this: one,
15 solutions need to be community driven. Two, we're talking
16 about equity, we're not talking about equality. Three,
17 access to these technologies is of critical importance.
18 Four, we need to think about diversity and increasing
19 diversity. And fifth, which kind of relates to the first
20 one honestly, but really it's you all in this room and on
21 the phone and those who are going to continue to
22 participate in this development of this study.

23 Your input, and we've already heard some great
24 remarks, is really critical to this being success and to
25 really seeing equity within the clean energy economy.

1 So community driven, so this means that
2 communities really lead the development of their clean
3 energy options and equally as important, they have a seat
4 at the table in making the decisions that are going to be
5 impacting their energy use.

6 When I reference equity not equality, it's really
7 acknowledging the fact that we're not all starting at the
8 same level. And so it's important to understand that some
9 communities have dealt with decades of adverse health and
10 economic impacts as a result of living near or around
11 heavily polluted areas. And so whether you're -- and this
12 was mentioned earlier -- but missing school days, having to
13 pay for inhalers, trips to the hospital, lower property
14 values, these are all reasons why the focus should really
15 be more around equity and making sure that there are
16 additional resources and policy opportunities that are
17 provided for those communities.

18 So access to technology is another big piece of
19 this, California has the opportunity to really be more
20 proactive in ensuring a suite of clean energy options to
21 all of California and not just to early adopters and to
22 wealthier communities. The cost of these technologies are
23 continuing to drop. There's more and more technology
24 innovation around demand response and solar and battery
25 storage and so there's a great opportunity to be proactive

1 about getting those technologies into low-income
2 communities.

3 Increasing diversity, so again we want to make
4 sure -- a lot of folks talk about what's referred to as a
5 just transition. So as we're transitioning to a clean
6 energy economy, how do we ensure that we are prioritizing
7 those communities that not only have been
8 disproportionately impacted by pollution, but also might be
9 negatively impacted by a transition to a clean energy
10 economy?

11 So if you ever have the pleasure of listening to
12 oil lobbyists or some of those constituents, there's a lot
13 of talk about, "Well, if we do clean energy people are
14 going to lose jobs, poor people are going to lose jobs, and
15 we're going to have to gas ration," and all of these
16 things. There's a lot of untruth to what is being said,
17 but I think it's upon us if we're advocates for a clean
18 energy economy to be proactive about ensuring those
19 communities that will get a hit are relying upon the fossil
20 fuel industry, making sure that we're targeting them for
21 clean energy jobs and resources.

22 And yeah, the final thing again is you all really
23 making sure that the energy experts, the community-based
24 organizations and experts, and energy users themselves,
25 which is really great -- the Energy Commission is talking

1 about this a lot in their presentations. But really
2 getting -- and Ashley talked about it as well for the Air
3 Resources Board -- but really hearing from folks in the
4 community that are energy users. Perhaps they don't work
5 for the Energy Commission or an energy organization, but
6 they will be impacted by the decisions that are made by
7 folks like us in the room.

8 So I have no idea how long I've been speaking
9 for, but a couple of more points I'll make. Some of the
10 kind of the solution-oriented thinking that we're hoping to
11 get into this study, one of the great opportunities that we
12 have within California, there's so much innovation here.
13 Demonstration deployment, the Energy Commission itself does
14 a lot of great research demonstration deployment. Let's
15 demonstrate and deploy in low-income communities and
16 disadvantaged communities. You have companies that might
17 be suited for deployment of technologies. You have maybe
18 military bases that have been targeted for that type of
19 demonstration deployment. Let's take that into affordable
20 housing units. Let's take that into low-income communities
21 where you can really focus on a block or a building and
22 demonstrate and deploy the great technologies that are
23 being developed and manufactured here in California.

24 The second point is around geographic
25 differences, which might have been alluded to a little bit

1 by the gentleman from Brightline. But one size does not
2 fit all for what we're talking about, so we really need to
3 understand the communities that we want to work within and
4 understand that energy needs vary across the state. So
5 this type of community-driven analysis that the Energy
6 Commission is prioritizing is really critical to informing
7 the right suite of clean energy priorities.

8 The last two things I'll point to: one is
9 infrastructure investments. So a lot of times in our
10 advocacy we hear concerns about stranded asset myths. We
11 want to really avoid that. If we want to see the
12 widespread adoption of these technologies they will get
13 used. The stranded asset myth is also a form of redlining,
14 which is preventing investments from going into low-income
15 areas and communities of color, specifically.

16 So really there's been risk throughout the clean
17 energy -- the development of the clean energy economy --
18 that's kind of the nature of where we're at and so making
19 sure that we don't all of a sudden become overwhelmingly
20 risk averse when we're talking about communities of color
21 and low-income communities.

22 Also legacy investments, some of these
23 investments are going to be in place for a long time, so
24 really thinking about the right type of investments early
25 is important. If we're investing in technologies that

1 might lead to further dependence on fossil fuel it's going
2 to take a long time to get away from those technologies and
3 those investments. And we don't want our communities to be
4 stuck with that burden.

5 And then within infrastructures also, the
6 gentleman just left from Fresno EOC, but deferred
7 maintenance is a huge issue in getting to code
8 requirements. And so how can we get ahead of the ball and
9 really prioritize getting low-income communities and
10 households up to code and addressing the deferred
11 maintenance issue, so that there is an easier transition to
12 clean energy technologies.

13 And then finally I'll just mention jobs,
14 workforce, supplier diversity, this is a very critical
15 issue area that really feeds into this concept of a just
16 transition. We want to see that the individuals and the
17 small businesses most harmed by the fossil fuel industry
18 are the first to see both the health and economic benefits
19 of this great new clean energy economy.

20 And so in doing so we're going to help with
21 putting together a workshop that's specifically on jobs and
22 workforce and contracting opportunities within the clean
23 energy economy. So I urge you all to contact me if you're
24 interested. We're kind of developing a Listserv and if you
25 heard about this you'll likely hear about this jobs and

1 workforce discussion that we want to have. But we really
2 want to get into the details around how do we get folks
3 trained and ready. You know, there's a lot of barriers to
4 how people of color and low-income individuals have not
5 been able to access clean energy jobs. And I think part of
6 it is the importance of our energy agencies working
7 together with workforce agencies and also being very
8 actively engaged in the community.

9 And I think I'll leave it at that.

10 Thank you, Sydney?

11 MS. FANG: Hi, good morning everyone. My name is
12 Sydney Fang, again I'm from APEN, the Asian Pacific
13 Environmental Network. And at APEN we organize and we have
14 really deep engagement with Asian Pacific Islander
15 immigrants and refugees across the state, and their
16 perspectives inform our statewide policy advocacy to
17 advance environmental justice policy.

18 And so we're inside of this just transition that
19 we're talking about and that Sekita mentioned. We want to
20 make sure that as we transition away from fossil fuels and
21 towards renewable energy that those folks who are most
22 deeply impacted are leading that transition. And so we're
23 thankful to you all in the room, to the CEC and to ARB for
24 hosting this process and really recognizing this as an
25 important opportunity to listen to those communities that

1 are most deeply impacted.

2 And so APEN is also a part of CEJA, the
3 California Environmental Justice Alliance, which is
4 comprised of 11 groups across the state whose memberships
5 are living in the neighborhoods that are most polluted and
6 already experiencing the impacts of climate change.

7 And so CEJA will be hosting workshops in our
8 neighborhoods, in the neighborhoods of those residents and
9 providing translation and interpretation at those workshops
10 as well to make them accessible to our residents.

11 And, for example at APEN, the workshop that we'll
12 be hosting will translated and interpreted into four Asian
13 languages: in Cantonese, Mandarin, Jin and Lao to really
14 ensure that our residents who live in neighborhoods --
15 where the Chevron Refinery is in their backyard, that live
16 at the intersection of three major freeways and in the
17 backyard of the Port, that those families and those
18 residents who are really on the front lines of climate
19 pollution and the climate crisis are really at the
20 forefront of solutions, to uplifting solutions.

21 So if there's interest in participating and
22 getting involved in these local workshops I would encourage
23 you to connect with us, connect with CEJA. You can email
24 Michael Sarmiento. His email is Michael@cealeja.org. And
25 we can share more information with you about those

1 workshops happening locally.

2 And as far as agency coordination we've learned a
3 lot with our experiences working with the CPUC. And so we
4 would recommend that in sight of this process that we have
5 a clear and transparent timeline for decision making. And
6 that that's made clear upfront for our planning and making
7 sure that there's advance notice, making sure that there's
8 funding for translating materials, that it's not just in
9 English, making sure that there is funding for interpreters
10 at these meetings and these workshops in multiple
11 languages, so that we're not leaving anyone out of this
12 process. Making that that there's more local hearings
13 inside of our neighborhoods, so that we can really listen
14 and build upon the community expertise.

15 And then our last recommendation around agency
16 coordination is really to have a more accessible website
17 and have an improved website and online materials, so that
18 we can really prepare in advance.

19 MS. MATHEWS: Sorry, could you be more specific
20 when you mean accessible, do you mean translating in
21 different languages?

22 MS. FANG: For the website?

23 MS. MATHEWS: Yes.

24 MS. FANG: So yeah, having most translated
25 materials on the website, making sure that it's more easy

1 to use and mobile compatible for folks that typically
2 access the Internet on their mobile devices.

3 MS. MATHEWS: Thank you.

4 MS. FANG: Thank you.

5 MS. MATHEWS: Ashley, we'll move to you.

6 MS. DUNN: Thank you.

7 This is Ashley Dunn from the Air Resources Board.
8 So the first point that I want to make is that this panel
9 is supposed to be about effective stakeholder participation
10 and agency coordination. And I can't stress enough how
11 critical that is given the tight timeframes that we're
12 working under. So our studies have to be completed by
13 January 1, 2017. We're trying to utilize existing
14 resources and the quality and quantity of the stakeholder
15 throughout this summer in particular is going to make or
16 break this process for us. So definitely let us know if
17 there's room for improvement or things that you have
18 suggestions on, on that front.

19 So one of the most important parts of the studies
20 that we're working on is it actually opens up a huge
21 opportunity for us to strengthen our communication with
22 other state agencies as well as local agencies. Not only
23 in the short term as we're trying to meet that milestone
24 deadline, but also in the long term and I think that's
25 really important to keep in mind as we move forward.

1 In the vein also of increased coordination, and
2 collaboration equally as important, ARB and the Energy
3 Commission have set up a special biweekly check-in call
4 that we use for the purpose of discussing the current
5 status of our projects, which we want to remain very
6 closely coordinated on. And also to talk about next steps
7 and ways that we can utilize resources in the most
8 efficient way possible.

9 So we've been coordinating, as I mentioned, on
10 our public processes through the summer with CEC. We see a
11 lot of opportunities to band our resources together and to
12 share lessons learned, which is also critical. Because we
13 want to maximize stakeholder participation and input as
14 well as looking at the potential for combining, for
15 example, some of our community-based meetings that we're
16 planning across the state not only through 350, but other
17 ARB programs which involve many of the same stakeholder
18 groups.

19 So as I mentioned we're looking to you guys to
20 let us know and trying to continue to improve efficiencies.
21 We're open to your feedback and look forward to maintaining
22 a very close relationship with the Energy Commission and
23 other agencies and groups as we move forward to meet not
24 only our energy goals, but also our transportation goals in
25 the state.

1 Thank you so much.

2 MS. MATHEWS: And Jason?

3 MR. WIMBLEY: Again, Jason Wimbley with the State
4 Department of Community Services and Development.

5 So I'm glad to be here and applaud the CEC and
6 the CPUC for the joint efforts on the study. I believe the
7 study will shed light on the barriers that are preventing
8 or the barriers that are inhibiting these transitional
9 changes to occur within the disadvantaged communities that
10 I think we all have an interest in. And hopefully it will
11 help to move policy making and realignment in the policies'
12 objectives of programs that are currently leading energy
13 efficiency and renewable efforts in disadvantaged
14 communities.

15 CSD, some background on CSD, we're an anti-
16 poverty agency under the Health and Human Agency. And we
17 administer weatherization programs that target low-income
18 and disadvantaged communities. Those programs are funded
19 by the federal grants as well as climate investment funds.
20 And with our climate investment programs we have undertaken
21 many of the priorities and areas of concern that were being
22 outlined in the scoping of the study.

23 One of our contractors includes Fresno EOC who
24 was here earlier. And I just wanted to elaborate a bit
25 more on some of the points that they had made. When you

1 look at the low-income communities and the resources that
2 are available we know that there have been many successes
3 in the state where our energy efficiency efforts have been
4 successful in reaching low income. But I think where the
5 opportunities for improvement exist is where I think now we
6 need to look at how we can build better synergy between
7 these programs to align them in a way that low-income
8 customers can get the most from these offerings that are
9 being made.

10 The second point is access. These various
11 programs that are operating in a shared space, operate
12 under different rules, different requirements, and have
13 different objectives. But if you look at it from a
14 customer standpoint how do they navigate these various
15 programs out there. And they actually have to be their own
16 broker to try to figure out how to access these various
17 programs, take on the time burdens of doing so in the hopes
18 that they can gain the benefits that these programs have to
19 offer.

20 So there needs to be ways to look at integrating
21 intake, enrollments, things of that nature, the ideal to
22 transition to one-stop shopping if you will. But there are
23 different approaches that you can utilize to minimize the
24 burdens posed to low income in accessing these important
25 resources.

1 Another issue is affordability. You know, when
2 you look renewable, even though we have seen a reduction or
3 decline in -- just the cost of this technology is still out
4 of reach for many of our low-income families. And we
5 really have to look at different ways to overcome those
6 financial barriers that are posed to low income with
7 accessing this technology. And to do that I think it's
8 going to require a combination of some innovative thinking
9 at the state level, to look at different policies and
10 strategies that we can lend to move the market in a way
11 where private investments and products that can be
12 developed in the private sector can be moved to bear on the
13 market that we're trying to serve.

14 An example would be when you look at some of
15 these incentive-based programs that are out there, a lot of
16 them aren't really subscribed to by low income, because
17 they don't cover the full costs of the offering. You know,
18 there's a huge financial gap that's posed to low income and
19 how do you bridge that?

20 And in our Cap and Trade Program we have looked
21 at successful ways of doing that where we look at third-
22 party financing models that don't take a look at credit
23 history, that don't put undue unnecessary liens on a
24 property to secure that investment. But there's obviously
25 risks posed with doing that and you have to figure out how

1 to minimize those risks, so financiers can come to the
2 table and offer something that the market can take
3 advantage of and make use of.

4 Also we've been working most recently on trying
5 to look at ways that we can maximize economic benefits from
6 these programs to disadvantaged communities. Our focus has
7 been on workforce development and job training and looking
8 at the climate investment funds that we're administrating,
9 how they can create jobs in disadvantaged communities or at
10 least provide employment opportunities for disadvantaged
11 workers. That has been a challenge.

12 And part of the challenge is that there's two key
13 issues or challenges there. One is how do you bring about
14 the right partners to the table, where currently in these
15 various communities there are existing efforts underway
16 where folks that are low income are going through training,
17 getting remedial skill building, and are ideal workers that
18 need to now transition into the workforce. To figure out
19 and formulate those partnerships requires money or
20 investments to cover that.

21 But I think it's a tremendous opportunity where
22 the various programs that we do have in play right can
23 source their employees or workers from these various groups
24 and organizations that exist in the communities and figure
25 out how we can create pathways into these existing programs

1 without passing on the costs of doing that to these
2 existing programs. And then I think by doing that we can
3 start to see and be a catalyst for change in how we can
4 start to lead these transformational changes in the
5 workforce opportunities, in making sure that they really
6 extend to disadvantaged community members.

7 The issues with deferred maintenance are real.
8 When you look at the plight of some of the low-income
9 housing that we encounter, there has to be different ways
10 and strategies to look at how we can bring these homes up
11 to code to allow energy efficiency and renewable energy to
12 take place.

13 And I think there's an abundance of resources
14 that exist locally that really don't get utilized and
15 somehow we have to figure out strategies and ways that
16 these resources can be assembled in a way that we can
17 direct them to low-income families, andnd in return have
18 the greatest impact on energy efficiency and renewable
19 energy. But all of this takes time, effort, and money.

20 But I think it starts at the state level where I
21 think we can provide some policy directions and strategies
22 and a framework that will allow the market to kind of
23 assemble itself and align itself with the goals that the
24 state has established.

25 MS. MATHEWS: Thank you.

1 Sachu?

2 MR. CONSTANTINE: All right, thank you. And I do
3 apologize for being late. And I hope that I won't repeat
4 too much of what people have said, but my guess is that a
5 lot of the knowledge that I might have actually comes from
6 the other speakers in the groups out here. So you probably
7 will hear some repetition of themes.

8 I am the Policy Director at the Center for
9 Sustainable Energy. We are a nonprofit. We work on
10 program implementation. Our mission is to accelerate the
11 transition to a clean energy economy based on renewable
12 fuels or renewable energy in general. And currently our
13 focus and our strategy is really on issues of access and
14 equity, how do we spread the benefits of the clean energy
15 economy, which is right in front of us. How do we spread
16 those benefits to all segments of the economy, to all
17 sectors of our population and our market?

18 And so we were, of course, very interested in 350
19 and in the comprehensive language that's been introduced in
20 there, very pleased to see language about market
21 transformation, language about low-income access and the
22 problems that we face with bifurcated access to clean
23 energy technologies and opportunities. So 350 in essence,
24 was a victory for a lot of the folks who have argued for
25 broader access and programs directed at disadvantaged

1 communities, low-income communities, low-income residents
2 throughout the state.

3 The broad issue of a clean energy future that is
4 based in part on distributed energy resources like energy
5 efficiency, like demand response, like solar energy on
6 rooftops is ultimately going to happen at the local level.
7 So we really have to think both about statewide policy and
8 program design, but also about local jurisdictions. And
9 there's two things that are involved when we start to talk
10 about local jurisdictions. We have to have the right
11 programs that can access and unlock the potential in those
12 communities. But the communities themselves also have to
13 have the energy, not that kind of energy, but the energy
14 and the wherewithal and inspiration and the vision to come
15 up with solutions. This is going to be a two-way street.

16 And I think that 350, one of the barriers here is
17 that often we perceive of these programs as top-down as
18 offering incentives or carve-outs for low-income
19 communities. And carve-outs are not going to be enough to
20 achieve market transformation. Carve-outs are helpful.
21 Incentives are helpful. They're absolutely critical if you
22 want to buy down the first costs of some of these very
23 expensive technologies.

24 But so is innovation, so is leadership, and ideas
25 and organization at the local level, because we are talking

1 about local initiatives that go through local building
2 permitting offices, that go through local contractors.
3 That go through hopefully the local workforce that then can
4 turn around these investments into further economic
5 activity.

6 So SB 350 right off the bat faces the challenge
7 of integration, integrating many different kinds of
8 programs that have traditionally been siloed. We've
9 offered solar incentives. We've offered energy efficiency
10 incentives, mostly measure based, not whole home
11 incentives. So now when we talk about transformative
12 policies and market transformation we need to talk about
13 how those things all tie together.

14 And program design, which is what we often focus
15 on at CSE, program design can help facilitate that, can
16 help unlock it. And replicate innovation, but a lot of
17 that innovation is going to come from the local
18 jurisdictions.

19 And I think earlier this morning you might have
20 heard from Fresno, I'm particularly -- Mayor Swearingin and
21 Councilmember Soria, Esmeralda Soria, I've spoken with her
22 about the Power the Tower Project that they have going.
23 They're trying to think about a whole suite of distributed
24 energy resources in the downtown region, all of which are
25 applicable to the issues raised in 350.

1 And that's a local effort, locally conceived, but
2 it's going to need statewide support. It's going to need
3 incentives. It's going to need program design. It's going
4 to need best practices. And anything that comes out of 350
5 is going to have to enable that kind of local action.
6 We're seeing similar ideas around micro-grids in Berkeley
7 and in many other communities around the state.

8 The other -- I think a lot of the barriers you've
9 probably already heard about -- one of the things that we
10 focus on though is diffusion. How do these technologies
11 promulgate in the market? Yes, incentives matter. Yes,
12 technology costs and driving those costs down matters. But
13 so does the imprimatur of your neighbors and your local
14 jurisdiction and the leaders in your community. It matters
15 that the house next door has solar or the house on the
16 other side has a demand response or a nest thermostat or
17 whatever this other technology is.

18 We know that diffusion happens in clusters. When
19 we've looked at solar for example, when we do academic
20 studies on this, we've looked at solar. Solar just doesn't
21 randomly happen across the state. We had a big statewide
22 program that's true, but it actually happened in clusters.
23 It was like watching crystals grow under a microscope or
24 something. One little seed somewhere sprouts and people in
25 that neighborhood, businesses in that jurisdiction, start

1 to take advantage of the growth of this sector.

2 I think 350 has to be able to address and grapple
3 with that kind of diffusion and that kind of market
4 dynamic.

5 I guess I'll just conclude there quickly. I do
6 want to say if we look at the Existing Buildings Energy
7 Efficiency Action Plan, the 758 efforts, we already see the
8 seeds for addressing the barriers that SB 350 faces. It's
9 already addressing the term "market transformation."

10 Market transformation really means long-term planning,
11 adequate funding, proper communications and education and
12 outreach as well as all the technology drivers and the
13 finance drivers and everything else that we need. So the
14 program apparatus has to make sure that we have the
15 communications, that we have the financing avenues and all
16 of that.

17 But a lot of market transformation is going to be
18 about engaging communities, making sure that citizens in
19 every community, in every sector of the community:
20 multifamily, single family, low-income, disadvantaged,
21 market rate, it doesn't matter, they all have to be
22 addressed, communicated to, given the information to act.

23 And so kudos to the CEC staff for the 758
24 Implementation Plan, for the continuing work on the Energy
25 Efficiency Business Plans by many stakeholders. All of

1 these are aimed at market transformation, at transparency,
2 at benchmarking, at disclosure. These are the things that
3 give people confidence and if we don't address that I think
4 SB 350 will have a really difficult time achieving its
5 goals.

6 Finally, I want to leave you with a thought. I
7 know I said I was going to conclude a minute ago, it never
8 happens. You can trust me, I always have one more thing to
9 say. Back in the '30s and the '40s was when America, the
10 U.S., first engaged in building public housing, invested
11 federal dollars, in low-income housing, adequate housing.
12 Those homes at the time that they were being built, were
13 the only homes that were required to have indoor plumbing
14 and electricity, indoor kitchens, indoor bathrooms and
15 electricity. Many homes in America did, but most homes
16 didn't in the '30s. I think we forget that sometimes, but
17 most homes didn't have both indoor plumbing and
18 electricity. But federally financed supported housing did.

19 That basically set a standard for our housing in
20 the market and I think one of the things that we have an
21 opportunity here with 350 is to set new standards. And we
22 can do it in the area of the economy looking at low-income
23 and disadvantaged communities where we have the most
24 leverage, where we spend the most money, where we already
25 have the most influence. We don't need to build homes that

1 are left out of the energy economy. We, in fact, need to
2 build homes that are pushing the energy economy forward,
3 that are making sure that our least advantaged, our least
4 leveraged citizens, are actually at the forefront of what
5 we are doing.

6 And I think that's a great opportunity. We have
7 precedent for it in history. We can make the call out in
8 SB 350 for market transformation and low-income access. We
9 can make that be a call, a charge if you will, to get to
10 that future clean energy, low carbon economy that we're all
11 looking for.

12 So I'll finish there, thank you.

13 MS. MATHEWS: Thank you.

14 So I have one question for each of the panelists,
15 it doesn't matter what position, but if you could just
16 share maybe one best practice. This is really a new area
17 for the Energy Commission, so as we move forward I know
18 you've already shared a lot of different ideas, but if you
19 could just sum up kind of one best practice or one lesson
20 learned from other engagements that we can make sure we
21 incorporate as we move forward.

22 MR. CONSTANTINE: I'm all warmed up, so I'll jump
23 right in. (Laughter)

24 There's two things and I think already heard one
25 mentioned. Workforce education and training is absolutely

1 critical to the end result of any of the programs that we
2 might design. If we haven't translated investments in
3 clean energy technologies into real economic opportunities
4 for residents of the communities where we're trying to
5 build these technologies, I think we will ultimately have
6 failed.

7 We can put shiny new solar systems on the roof,
8 but if the installers and the manufacturers are coming from
9 60 or 100 miles away to do that work it has much less of an
10 impact on a local economy, much less of a transformative
11 effect. So I think that a focus on the pathway to
12 employment, not just the exposure. I think Grid
13 Alternatives has done a really good job of that. I think
14 we would like to see component in the AB 693
15 implementation, the Low Income Solar Program, but workforce
16 education and training absolutely critical.

17 And one other piece, we have experience with the
18 Energy Upgrade California Platform, that is the state's
19 brand if you will, marketing education and outreach effort
20 for all of its clean energy programs. And what we have
21 observed is that the community-based organization channel -
22 - the outreach through community-based organizations, must
23 be strengthened, must be made more flexible, because that's
24 how we reach community leaders, community institutions that
25 can really get behind clean energy investments. And making

1 sure that that workforce education and training piece and
2 the marketing education and outreach piece is getting to
3 the people that need it.

4 So I think those are two lessons learned that
5 we've had in programs that we've engaged with statewide.

6 MS. MATHEWS: Thank you.

7 BOARD MEMBER CAMACHO: So first of all, thank you
8 everyone for being here.

9 I was wondering if you could expand on --
10 obviously the folks, not everybody can make it to the
11 workshops and people have jobs, people have kids to take
12 care of and everything. So I think there is a heightened
13 sort of obligation or sometimes burden, if I may, on
14 community leaders who actually represent those communities
15 who can physically be here to voice their struggle or what
16 they're experiencing.

17 So what would you say would be an effective way
18 to get the most out of those communities through their
19 representatives or their leaders, their community
20 organizations and the like and how can we maximize that.

21 MS. GRANT: Thank you. One quick one that Alana,
22 you already alluded to, but is essentially meeting
23 communities where they are, so integrating and having
24 strong community-based organizations as partners who can
25 help get you on agendas of existing events and meetings.

1 And I think that's the most effective way to do it from a
2 resource standpoint, but also from just being more relevant
3 and accessible to the communities. I think that a great
4 way to go about it.

5 MS. DUNN: This is Ashley from the Air Resources
6 Board and I'll just share something that's very relevant
7 based on what we experienced this week with our community-
8 based meeting in Huntington Park. So you have to be really
9 cognizant of availability, so you try to hold meetings in
10 the evenings. Typically those meetings are from 6:00 to
11 8:00, sometimes childcare is needed. And it's during
12 dinner hour, so just keep that in mind.

13 But also as Alana mentioned, and I think she hit
14 the nail on the head, partnering with the community-based
15 organizations early often, disseminating information in
16 advance. They often do fliers that they share with other
17 partners within the community, which gives you a much
18 broader reach for your efforts, which kills two birds with
19 one stone. I think it's really critical.

20 Just really quickly, this kind of ties into what
21 I was going to say earlier to Alana's question, so I wanted
22 to focus on public meetings and the community meetings in
23 particular. So I think it's really important sitting with
24 the people within those communities, understanding what
25 their challenges are, establishing a sense of trust, and

1 just getting to know them on a personal level is really
2 critical.

3 So you give information to them, help them
4 understand what it is that you're trying to accomplish,
5 and then maybe do surveys later on and figure out what
6 you're going to be getting from those communities
7 themselves. So it's a give and a receive situation,
8 definitely.

9 MS. MATHEWS: Yeah.

10 MS. GRANT: One more quick thing to add that I
11 think can help be more impactful for this process, but just
12 overall --

13 MS. MATHEWS: State your name?

14 MS. GRANT: Oh, this is Sekita with the
15 Greenlining Institute, thank you -- is kind of investing in
16 the relationship and really the longevity of this type of
17 presence in conversations within communities that have not
18 had access to this kind of conversation in the past.

19 And so that could be something, these studies are
20 due January 1st, 2017, however there's an opportunity in
21 terms of recommendations that come out of these studies to
22 have some type of continued community engagement within
23 these issues.

24 So it doesn't just stop here, but the work that
25 you're doing is going to start building momentum and how do

1 we ensure that that's continued.

2 MS. FANG: Hi, this is Sydney Fang from APEN.

3 Two points around just making the most out of
4 these community workshops and coming to our neighborhoods,
5 is we really want to double click on this idea around kind
6 of providing all of these -- what we need at the meeting.
7 So that people can be most engaged and participate fully in
8 the meeting, so having childcare, having it after work
9 hours, providing dinner, providing interpretation, and
10 doing the workshop in an engaging way.

11 A lot of our members, in particular, are not
12 literate in English or even in their native languages. And
13 so having different activities to explain these concepts or
14 using visual aids or tools and kind of building in this
15 curriculum, so that we can really deeply engage these folks
16 and hear the wisdom that they offer to the table. And also
17 again, really continuing to invite us to the table and
18 continuing to collaborate with us.

19 We're really excited about these upcoming
20 workshops and then when this report is finished it's a blue
21 print for us to work from. And as we continue to design
22 the programs and to implement this blue print we want to be
23 able to continue informing that process.

24 MR. WIMBLEY: And this is Jason Wimbley, CSD,
25 just to add on the theme of the importance of community-

1 based organizations as an outreach arm for these events.

2 Also, you know, you maybe want to give some
3 thought to looking at how you can maybe not have these
4 workshops be the sole focus. Maybe it's to look at how it
5 can be a part of something else, because I mean if you
6 really want to reach deep into the community -- and I think
7 you hit the nail on the head -- that oftentimes you have to
8 incent one to come.

9 And obviously we know that SB 350 is going to be an
10 important policy driver on a number of fronts. But when
11 you're looking at it through the lens of a low-income
12 person sometimes they may not wish to engage or whatnot,
13 but community-based organizations oftentimes are leading
14 community events where they're outreaching certain services
15 that may correlate or connect to this process. And maybe
16 you may want to look at stacking those events, so you can
17 get a larger attendance.

18 MS. DUNN: I think that's a wonderful point.
19 This is Ashley Dunn from the Air Resources Board. So this
20 was something we kind of implemented in our last public
21 meeting for the transportation option study.

22 We had a roundtable in the afternoon and then did
23 a community-based meeting in the evening. Obviously those
24 stakeholder groups are a little bit different, but it was
25 really nice to utilize the communities for a better

1 environment facility and just kind of streamline things as
2 much as possible and involving as many community-based
3 organizations as we could.

4 One of the biggest takeaways I think, to really
5 increase engagement within those meetings, is we actually
6 did trivia and had folks actively participate in what we
7 were going through. So we talked about what are your
8 barriers that you're facing, but also here's some important
9 facts within your community. "Did you know what options
10 are available to you now and how can those options improve
11 in the future?" And this is directly relevant for the
12 energy efficiency and renewables components as well.

13 So another important lesson learned, I think, is
14 how we incorporate the input we're actually getting from
15 these meetings. So when it comes to our roundtables, the
16 stakeholders have been very vocal that they want to hear
17 from us as to how our analysis has changed as a result of
18 that feedback. But from the community perspective we need
19 to follow up with them and have additional meetings and
20 make sure to let them know, "We've been hearing your
21 concerns. Here's what we plan to do moving forward." And
22 it shows that transparency that's really critical, I think.

23 MS. MATHEWS: I think that's an excellent idea.
24 Thank you for that information.

25 Certainly, we have -- oh go ahead.

1 MR. CONSTANTINE: Sorry, I don't want to hold you
2 up, but I think --

3 MS. MATHEWS: No, no, no.

4 MR. CONSTANTINE: -- this is exactly why --

5 MS. MATHEWS: State your name.

6 MR. CONSTANTINE: Oh, sorry, Sachu Constantine,
7 Center for Sustainable Energy.

8 This is exactly why CBOs do need to be involved,
9 this kind of thinking, this kind of input. This doesn't
10 filter into the technical assistance that statewide
11 programs often offer where we're energy wonks and we give
12 received wisdom. We hand down this idea, "Well, you should
13 invest in this, you should invest in that, this is the
14 right technology." But I think Sydney, you spoke about
15 wisdom, there's wisdom in the crowds that we're talking to.
16 There's knowledge in these communities.

17 We have to, when we design these programs we have
18 to be able to receive wisdom ourselves, come back from
19 these communities. And that's really going to put a burden
20 on local leaders to convene their communities to give them
21 a voice. And make sure that those community meetings are
22 accessible and available.

23 But it means that when we design these programs,
24 which must provide technical assistance, must provide some
25 level of expertise we have to make sure that we are

1 delivering that -- and I think you said it -- where the
2 communities are. And that we're making sure that we are
3 not overlooking local knowledge and that we are getting the
4 buy-in from those communities and really exacerbating,
5 accelerating the conversations that are probably already
6 taking place, right?

7 And whatever the techniques are, I think that's
8 why the CBOs must be involved. We just have to make sure
9 that our programs that we design are open ended and able to
10 take advantage of local leadership and energy and as you
11 said, wisdom.

12 MS. MATHEWS: Thank you all very much for all of
13 that insightful information.

14 I'm going to open it up now for any questions
15 from the audience or comments that you like to make.
16 Certainly we received helpful information from our
17 panelists, but if you also have some information that you
18 think would be helpful in guiding our future efforts please
19 share that. So we're going to open it up to the room
20 first. I know that there are some questions online, so we
21 will then open it up for those who are on WebEx.

22 Yes?

23 MS. GRANT: Sorry, one last comment, if folks who
24 are going to be commenting -- also folks who are on the
25 panel -- to think more proactively about how we bring the

1 suite of technologies together. So we have Ashley here
2 talking about more on the transportation side, and then
3 this study is more focused on energy efficiency, solar and
4 other technologies. But we're all trying to improve the
5 lives of the same target audience and you alluded to this
6 quite a bit, around streamlining the access to the suite of
7 opportunities that are there in a way that's effective and
8 not overwhelming.

9 And we grapple with this a lot, how are we
10 effective? You know, there's a lot of electric vehicle
11 incentives and charging station incentives. And some of
12 them are greater and only accessible if you're low and
13 moderate income, the same groups that have access to CSDs,
14 weatherization, and solar programs. So how do we kind of
15 combine and target the same households and the same
16 communities?

17 So thinking in your comments as well, how are we
18 looking -- breaking down silos basically and thinking more
19 in an integrative fashion.

20 MS. FLIN: Good morning again, Jackie Flin with
21 the A. Philip Randolph Institute San Francisco. I
22 appreciate a lot of the comments that I heard about being
23 inclusive and making sure that we're not alienating any
24 disadvantaged communities.

25 I obviously serve San Francisco, but my focus has

1 been Bayview-Hunters Point. In Bayview there's obviously a
2 lot of family housing, and it is from a range to very low-
3 income to middle-income families, primarily communities of
4 color and historically where our black community lives.
5 And although that number has significantly decreased over
6 the years the expertise that APRI has really developed
7 comes from initially going into communities of color, very
8 low-income communities like our public housing, and
9 engaging community members to be registered voters and
10 vote.

11 And so for years we worked to educate family
12 members about voter participation, but of course we found
13 that you can't have a conversation about voter registration
14 and participation until we actually address some of the
15 social impacts, some of the economic impacts that are
16 barriers for these families to even understand what the
17 process is and what the importance of it is.

18 And so as a result my organization -- you know, I
19 think Sachu made a great point about including CBOs. I am
20 a CBO that initially built the trust into going into these
21 homes. And as a result we started providing public
22 services, so training courses, educational courses, not
23 just for youth and young adults but also for under-employed
24 or unemployed adults that are challenged with sustaining
25 homes in San Francisco, which is increasingly difficult.

1 I would like to say that San Francisco has made
2 investments in building out a local workforce. There are
3 programs such as the CityBuild Academy where there is a
4 city investment along with private investors. Obviously
5 we've got lots of contractors building in San Francisco
6 that make a commitment to build out a local workforce.

7 With that, of course, there's challenges. You
8 know, Brightline and APRI along with other CBOs in the city
9 that focused around environmental justice came together to
10 say, "Hey, in addition to having all these buildings and
11 projects being built here in San Francisco, we should also
12 include a portion of a local workforce. And the first
13 thing they said back to us is, "Hey, we don't know if you
14 guys have qualified candidates."

15 And so for years there were studies done to not
16 only identify that we already contractors and local
17 business that could actually participate in all these
18 public and private projects, we also had this huge
19 opportunity to restore and just continue to create a
20 pipeline such that we have adequate workforce coming from
21 these communities.

22 So my suggestions -- and I really appreciated
23 what Sekita said about this not being a one-size-fits-all
24 approach. Of course, people look at San Francisco and they
25 see this really elite city with all this money, but they

1 never really see the other side of the freeway. So
2 southeast is the other side of the freeway, really
3 physically separate by two freeways.

4 And right now we're experiencing growth with the
5 Hunters Point Shipyard formally being closed and now
6 they're building homes. There's a huge opportunity right
7 now to educate these families. I like to see that crystal
8 effect, that you mentioned, Sachu, whereas we do start to
9 see not only people aware of what the benefits are, but
10 also participating in and asking for it. And really
11 driving their community to move toward healthier, cleaner,
12 overall communities.

13 So I appreciate the time that you have and
14 hosting the workshop as well. Thank you.

15 MS. MATHEWS: Thank you.

16 Anyone else?

17 MR. DIAZ: So Sam Diaz with the Natural Resources
18 Agency, I have to do from hearing your comments is to reach
19 out to the Sierra Camp and the Sierra Native Alliance. We
20 work closely with rural communities, particularly low-
21 income families in the Sierras on forestry issues. So I'd
22 be happy to connect on that.

23 A question that came up when Ashley was talking
24 about incorporating the input from these workshops, I'd
25 love to hear a little bit about what other state processes

1 or agencies you anticipate kind of taking the input and
2 managing the change, so maybe like Housing Community
3 Development could incorporate some of the ideas, the
4 Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development.
5 And I know we have processes on the update to safeguard in
6 California, which is the adaptation strategy that
7 incorporates kind of the ten sectors of the economy. And
8 we'd love to add your research and your work into that.

9 MS. DUNN: So this is Ashley from ARB. I think
10 we're still a little bit early on in our process to know
11 the answer to that question. But one thing I will say
12 which touches on what I mentioned earlier, is that sharing
13 information with each other is really critical, because
14 there's a lot of other efforts outside of 350 that are
15 going on. As the gentleman mentioned earlier we don't want
16 to reinvent the wheel. We want to build off of existing
17 programs and lessons learned wherever we can.

18 So I'd love to follow up with you actually if you
19 have some time in the next couple of weeks and we can talk
20 about that a little bit more.

21 MS. MATHEWS: Thank you also for the follow-up.
22 We are really -- one of the communities that I mentioned
23 earlier is that we want to target tribal communities as
24 well as rural communities. And we really want to focus on
25 Northern California, some of the rural communities up

1 north. So anyone else who wants to take that as an action
2 item, if you have any activities going on please share that
3 with us so we can partner.

4 MR. OLINEK: Spencer Olinek with State Agency
5 Relations at Pacific Gas & Electric, thanks for doing this
6 today. It's been really great. I just want to touch on a
7 few of our programs and offerings that start to get at what
8 we're looking at with this larger study.

9 As you know we probably serve roughly 15 million
10 customers in Northern California. Our CARE Program offers
11 assistance to our economically challenged communities and
12 customers. We offered assistance to roughly 1.4 million of
13 those customers in 2014. The program has saved about \$7
14 billion since 1989.

15 I think the larger issue beyond efficiency, we
16 also offer weatherization assistance for homes. The Energy
17 Savings Assistance Program helps 123,000 or so customers in
18 2014 with weatherization offerings.

19 And our electric vehicle infrastructure proposal
20 that's currently in front of the CPUC commits PG&E to at
21 least 15 percent of our electric vehicle infrastructure
22 being in disadvantaged communities with a stretch goal of
23 20 percent.

24 And we're really excited to see where this goes
25 and continue to work with the Energy Commission all through

1 the study. Thank you.

2 MS. MATHEWS: Thank you.

3 Yes?

4 MR. AHN: Hi, Eddie Ahn again of Brightline. I
5 wanted just to make two points based on this discussion.

6 The first is about linguistic access, which were
7 the excellent points made by Sydney Fang of APEN. And I
8 want to be more specific about it. It would be helpful to
9 have Spanish, it would be helpful to have Chinese as
10 translated written materials, and as resources allow also
11 oral translators at these workshops that are sensitive to
12 the areas in which they're located whether it's Cantonese,
13 Tagalog, or any number of languages.

14 So that level of specificity will make the
15 community outreach behind this report that much more
16 effective.

17 The second point, which is a much more sprawling
18 discussion is about workforce. And first of all, jumping
19 off the points made by Sekita Grant of Greenlining, this
20 work will affect much more than energy-oriented
21 organizations. We're talking about workforce-oriented
22 agencies -- earlier mentioned by Jackie Flin of APRI -- was
23 CityBuild Academy. And also local WIBs, Workforce
24 Investment Boards, the State Workforce Investment Board.
25 Also workforce-oriented CBOs like APRI, Mission Hiring

1 Hall, there are a number spread across the state, Green
2 Alternatives was also mentioned earlier.

3 But making sure that's integrated as well with a
4 larger vision of labor, employers, investment companies;
5 these are all major infrastructure already in place that
6 will be needed to be leveraged in what was termed earlier
7 as a just transition to a clean energy economy.

8 And that leads to the second point also brought
9 earlier, which is that workforce investment or excuse me,
10 workforce education and training, is not just about job
11 training itself. It's about job placement. There is
12 nothing worse than training up for a job and not having a
13 job at the end of that training ladder, so to speak or
14 program.

15 That's why what Ms. Flin of APRI was referring to
16 earlier was local hiring policies. That Brightline has
17 extensively worked on in several different contexts, but
18 this is our first time talking about it in the California
19 Energy Commission. We've worked on it, for instance, in
20 the CPUC on energy efficiency proceedings. We've worked on
21 it in San Francisco. And then we've also worked on it in
22 other cities: Baltimore, Seattle, Jersey City, New Jersey,
23 Wilmington, Delaware -- cities of incredible need that have
24 trouble placing their local disadvantaged communities into
25 jobs. And we look forward to having a robust discussion on

1 that.

2 I don't want to belabor many of the excellent
3 points brought up by Jason Wimbley of CSD, but needless to
4 say there are a lot of challenges. There are a lot of
5 challenges in making sure that our communities are again,
6 connected to local jobs that are in their neighborhoods.
7 And then also making sure that we can close that green
8 asset building gap that exists in disadvantaged
9 communities.

10 So with that we're excited that Commissioner
11 Hochschild and Mr. Camacho are plugged into this process as
12 well. We look forward to a robust discussion and hopefully
13 the more robust action. Thank you.

14 MR. CAMACHO: Thanks.

15 MR. JATKAR: Hi, Shrayas Jatkar, Coalition for
16 Clean Air.

17 Let me agree with pretty much all of the points
18 that have been made and just touch on some things related
19 to the economic benefits of these programs and access for
20 disadvantaged communities and to the employment
21 opportunities. And just second the point around aligning
22 job training with local labor markets, so that there's
23 actually employment opportunities from those training
24 opportunities.

25 And the other point that I haven't heard yet is

1 how do we maximize job creation? How do we -- because I
2 think that one point that some researchers have made about
3 job training in this sector is that we can't train our way
4 out of a jobs crisis. So we need to make sure that we're
5 actually maximizing job creation to actually then be able
6 to make that pie more equitable.

7 So I just want to make sure that when we talk
8 about the economic benefits we're also really including
9 that aspect of how we can increase or maximize job creation
10 through these programs.

11 And as one example in terms of usually funding
12 and financing is a key part of that and I spent many years
13 working in New Mexico, in the City of Albuquerque. I think
14 it was kind of a pioneer in setting aside money from its
15 bond program, it's capital improvement program, to actually
16 set aside funds for energy efficiency within the public
17 sector. There was a lot of debate about how can those
18 funds get out into the residential or commercial sectors
19 too, but it was at least creating a pot of money that goes
20 beyond state resources, and kind of to your point, around
21 local jurisdictions getting more involved, them being able
22 to put up some funding for these efforts as well.

23 And then in terms of workshops and other places,
24 I had a call yesterday with Comitè Civico Del Valle in
25 Imperial Valley and Brolli, (phonetic) who's interested in

1 this conversation. I don't know that workshops need to be
2 held in all of these communities. It's a long way to go
3 and definitely speaking with them can tell you whether it's
4 worth doing a workshop. Or I think I heard earlier that
5 there's interest or willingness to do sort of one-on-one
6 meetings or even just through a phone call.

7 So using those opportunities as well, especially
8 for some of the places that are a little bit more far flung
9 in the state here, I think it would be really valuable to
10 get their perspective from a rural community.

11 MS. MATHEWS: Absolutely. That's why we have
12 planned four main workshops and we're calling those
13 outreach opportunities. So please make sure if you can
14 share that information with me, but we certainly -- even if
15 it's a remote area -- we want to try at least to have an
16 outreach opportunity.

17 MR. JATKAR: And then just one other point,
18 sorry, on the workforce side is also talking about the
19 quality of employment opportunity. So I think that should
20 definitely be part of our agenda for a workshop that's held
21 about the economic benefits and sort of contract or
22 workforce standards making sure that those are part of it
23 to actually build the demand for high quality employment.

24 MS. MATHEWS: Thank you.

25 MR. CAMACHO: Thank you for your comments. And I

1 just want to point out that I will make myself available as
2 well for outreach opportunities, so I'm happy to travel to
3 some of those events as well.

4 And I know Alana has a lot on her plate as well,
5 so yeah let's continue that conversation. And please keep
6 us informed of any other events, so that we can stack
7 effectively.

8 MR. CONSTANTINE: And if I could also respond,
9 Sachu Constantine with CSE?

10 First of all, I second that. We're available, we
11 would be more than happy to travel and provide both
12 technical and policy support wherever we can. But I wanted
13 to speak to the issue of job creation, of job growth,
14 because I think it helps put our vision forward. Our
15 vision is not the only vision obviously, but understanding
16 what our vision with that in mind I think might help
17 understand our entire approach to the SB 350 implementation
18 and the barriers that we face.

19 In the recent economic downturn that we are
20 slowly coming out of there were very few bright spots. But
21 one of the biggest bright spots was the job creation in the
22 clean energy sector, particularly here in California. And
23 I would imagine, and I'm saying this in an unstudied way,
24 but I would imagine there's a strong correlation between
25 local job growth and communities that invested in or

1 through policy advantaged clean energy investments in some
2 way. Sometimes it's going to be correlated to wealth in
3 wealthier communities like Berkeley and overall San
4 Francisco with the exception, of course, of some
5 communities within San Francisco. But there's clearly a
6 correlation between job creation, job growth, and this
7 focus on clean energy economy.

8 And we are talking about, in general, high-
9 quality skilled labor. We are talking about long-term
10 employment, because we're installing local systems that
11 require both installation and operation and maintenance.
12 They may involve, particularly here in California, they may
13 involve spinoff effects in manufacturing and other sectors
14 of the value chain. So we are talking about a very robust
15 driver for jobs.

16 And so the purpose here is to make sure that that
17 driver is connected to all parts of the engine that is
18 California out to the exact communities. And so, at a
19 state level, at a macro level, programs that we design
20 should have those ideas in mind: how do you create jobs,
21 how do you drive technology, how do you bring finance costs
22 down, how do you set standards for the workforce?

23 But it also has to plug in to -- in my example,
24 not from San Francisco but from Oakland, OSNI, the Oakland
25 Sustainable Neighborhoods Initiative and other local groups

1 -- they have job training centers. And we can bring in
2 expertise like grid alternatives that right now, have been
3 developing a pathway to employment from just training, from
4 exposure. They create lists of employees and those lists
5 of employees can now be called on by the manufacturers, by
6 the installers, by the engines of job growth in the
7 economy. That is the connection that we have to make.

8 So in terms of a vision we know what we want. We
9 see that communities support that through their climate
10 action plans, through their other kinds of activities, some
11 mandated by the state, but some locally generated. We want
12 to connect the big picture, the economics and the jobs, the
13 macro-economics with the local development and concerns
14 using local training facilities. Connecting out to yes
15 unions, not necessarily unions but I think unions have a
16 very good system for developing apprentice labor and long-
17 term career paths.

18 We've got to make that connection. We've got to
19 make that connection real and with the modern diverse
20 economy that we have, not the traditional skilled labor
21 force in IBEW. I think we need a broader, more diverse
22 labor force. But the job growth will come. Let's make
23 those connections, let's take these barriers and make them
24 opportunities to actually tie that job growth in, in a
25 diverse way to all these communities.

1 And it will involve, I think to Sekita's point,
2 integration across a number of different fields and
3 technologies. And I think Jason, you said a one-stop shop
4 was a word that you mentioned, right? This is skilled
5 labor that doesn't have to be siloed. These are jobs that
6 can work across a -- they're not necessarily full
7 engineering jobs, but installer jobs for solar can easily
8 morph into storage, can more into certain kinds of demand
9 response technology, certain energy efficiency, and
10 building envelope improvements that we might have. We can
11 include -- we're already seeing roofing companies branch
12 out into solar, so we should see this kind of diversity,
13 this kind of job growth from a focus on clean energy policy
14 that is envisioned by 350.

15 MS. MATHEWS: This is Alana again, do we have any
16 other comments in the room or questions?

17 MS. FLIN: Jackie Flin again with the A. Philip
18 Randolph Institute San Francisco. I just wanted to make
19 one point in regards to the outreach piece and the
20 engagement piece, being a CBO that does host a whole suite
21 of community meetings from environmental to workforce to
22 just sheer good community events.

23 I do want to say some of the things that worked
24 very much again was incentivizing participation. I've had
25 to do things like, especially when the meeting is two hours

1 or more after doing a survey say, "Hey, your value of time
2 is worth something to me and to the project." So we
3 actually give like \$20 gift cards, things like that, in
4 addition to the food, in addition to providing
5 transportation.

6 In the neighborhood that I work in there was a
7 huge investment to put it a t-train rail that really just
8 pushes you all the way down the commercial corridor. But
9 it is also hilly and difficult to be able to just bike
10 through, so there are limitations to transportation in
11 that. We've had to provide van services as well as just
12 safe passage, that's another issue that plagues our
13 communities often times.

14 So I just wanted to make sure that you guys are
15 aware of the value of the time that our communities spend.
16 And I think you guys kind of alluded to it when you were
17 saying it becomes a burden to have to attend meetings or be
18 told, "Hey, if you're not participating you must not have
19 anything to say." But there are genuine comments that come
20 out of our family members and I always value that time.

21 And as you guys plan out how you'll deploy this
22 education-wise into the communities just make that we keep
23 our value of time in mind.

24 MS. MATHEWS: Thank you.

25 Are there any additional questions or comments in

1 the room? If not we will turn it -- yeah, go ahead?

2 MS. GRANT: I have a comment to make. I know
3 that you all are already thinking about this, but there's a
4 lot of great ideas that folks are talking about around the
5 room about how to improve what we're doing on workforce,
6 how to improve how we're getting these technologies out,
7 and thinking as much as possible about metrics and
8 transparency.

9 So we're seeing, for example, on workforce, who
10 is getting employed; who are getting these jobs as a result
11 of all of these incentives that are going out. And this is
12 done to a certain extent, but what are the areas in
13 households, individuals, that are getting weatherization,
14 solar, electric vehicles, who are -- what do the people
15 look like, what are the demographics and background of the
16 folks that are benefitting from all of the great incentives
17 that are going out. And have a mechanism in place to see
18 where we might be doing well or where we might need to do
19 better.

20 And so just a way for us, the state as well as
21 community groups, to have access to that type of data
22 information so that we can see how we can improve. And
23 kind of push the needle for underrepresented communities.

24 MS. MATHEWS: Thank you, so what we're going to
25 do now is turn it over to those who are joining us by

1 WebEx. And Eunice who is kind of acting as our host, she
2 will unmute and announce your name, so you can go ahead and
3 speak with your comment or question.

4 MS. MURIMI: Great. We have on the line Robert
5 Castaneda from the Low income Oversight Board, CPUC.

6 MR. CASTANEDA: Hello, (indiscernible) just
7 pulling double duty today.

8 Anyway, my comments especially -- I would assume
9 it's the individual from the California Center for
10 Sustainable Energy -- their comment about inclusion as well
11 as workforce challenges and dynamics. I certainly want to
12 applaud and support what was said in that regard.

13 Also I think in terms of the outreach issue, I
14 just have some thoughts. Our board is made up of service
15 providers, CBOs, tribal communities, rural organizations
16 that encompass not only service delivery, human services,
17 but also workforce training and job placement. So I think
18 clearly they could add to some of the dimensions in
19 connection with energy benefits from connection with
20 economic development.

21 So I would offer perhaps -- we're going to be
22 meeting as a full Board in July -- that someone from CEC or
23 others that would be interested in attending our full Board
24 meeting in Sacramento, contact me and then we'll put you on
25 the agenda.

1 I think that there's certainly a lot of good
2 resources in the room that could help -- obviously that are
3 good resources -- there today.

4 One of the suggestions that I had about more
5 particular qualitative input and feedback from communities
6 of interest with this agenda, is to perhaps maybe couple
7 focus groups with your community events. I think that
8 there's an opportunity maybe to do surveys as well in terms
9 of participants.

10 In connection with getting people in the room and
11 the targeted communities present I would suggest that maybe
12 you sort of leverage your community partners in that regard
13 to maybe look at your existing network of community
14 partners and resources to see if you have an expansive
15 network across the various regions and sort of demographics
16 in California and to enlist them with this effort.

17 And then again I think it would be very easy to,
18 subsequent to any community session, to have a focus group.
19 And perhaps have a scribe or someone there that could
20 basically write down their comments.

21 So having said that I think it was a great
22 session today and if there's something we can do with the
23 Low Income Oversight Board to engage in, or to assist your
24 efforts, certainly we'd love to do that. Thank you.

25 MS. MATHEWS: Thank you.

1 Do we have any more on line, do you know?

2 MS. MURIMI: We seem to be having difficulty, one
3 moment.

4 MS. MATHEWS: And again for those of you who are
5 on WebEx if you would like to make a comment or you had a
6 question just use the "raise your hand" feature, so that
7 our hosts know that you have a question. And then she can
8 unmute you.

9 (Pause to handle WebEx issues.)

10 MS. MATHEWS: While we're waiting on -- we're
11 handling our comments from online, I did want to just take
12 this time to remind anyone. I know that some of the
13 comments earlier brought up that -- articles you have, so I
14 want to remind everyone that the public input is not only
15 encouraged, but it's really necessary.

16 So there are three ways: you can give an e-
17 comment, you can email our Dockets Unit, or you can
18 actually mail it, because not everyone is technologically
19 savvy, so we still have that option available.

20 And just very quickly, I know that's a lot of
21 information, but if you just go to the Energy Commission
22 website which is energy.ca.gov -- just to make it really
23 easy -- if you go up here to "quick links" it has Energy
24 Commission pages. And there is one that has the "Clean
25 Energy and Pollution Reduction Act of 2015," that's SB 350.

1 And that gives you an overview of what the entire
2 Commission's efforts are with regard to 350. The workshop
3 today is focusing on the Barriers Report, but this will
4 give you a little more background on the actual bill, what
5 does it do. And then over on the right hand that's where
6 you see the proceedings that are going on, so if you're
7 interested in the implementation of 350, or AB 802, our
8 Regional Grid Operator and Governance, and then the
9 Barriers Report is here.

10 So to provide information you would click on
11 "Barriers Report" and that's where it says "submit e-
12 comment." So rather than trying to memorize all of that
13 information this is a simple way you just click on that and
14 it will take you to the page, so if you have an article or
15 any information you think would be useful.

16 And again, if you have a comment about today's
17 workshop, because of the technical difficulty that we're
18 having if you wanted to make a comment and you couldn't,
19 you could simply click on the subject area here. And we
20 have the 350 Barriers Workshop for today's date that you
21 can certainly offer more feedback as the subject. Or if
22 you just want to give general comments, ideas, best
23 practices, lessons learned you can also do that.

24 Again, we also have the "efficiency" so if you
25 have comments with regard to efficiency barriers you can

1 choose that subject line. And then we also have
2 "renewables," yeah "renewable energy." So we try to make
3 it easier, so once your comment is in our docket log we can
4 easily access it and identify it.

5 As you see here we have the document titles and
6 sometimes the subject areas. So while we are working on
7 that I just wanted to remind everybody and then even if
8 that's difficult when you go to our homepage just to make
9 it easier, you can type in "350 Barriers Report." And you
10 will come right to our page and that should be easy to
11 navigate that, so we're trying to make it easy.

12 We're going to work on that accessibility part to
13 make sure that we can incorporate that feedback that we
14 gave, but that's how you'll be able to get the information
15 that we have.

16 So Eunice, do we have that --

17 MS. GRANT: Alana, can I offer too for most of
18 the panelists, definitely myself, if it's easier feel free
19 to email. And we can help send you over a link, because I
20 know I used to work in the Energy Commission and I would
21 just Google stuff instead of trying to go through the
22 website.

23 So certainly feel free to use us as a resource.
24 My email is sekita.grant@greenlinging.org.

25 MR. CAMACHO: I just want to say this is Emilio

1 Camacho with Commissioner Hochschild's Office; you can also
2 email my office.

3 And Natalie if you can raise your hand, so
4 Natalie is a bright third-year law student and she's a
5 fellow in my office and we're also happy to help as well.

6 MS. MATHEWS: So everyone's giving out email
7 addresses, so I'll put mine up as well. That makes it easy
8 and I'm the Public Adviser, so it's very easy. My website
9 is on the Energy Commission's page, but you can -- if you
10 have any questions, you have any feedback, certainly you
11 can email me as well.

12 It looks like we don't have any more questions
13 online, so I will ask one more time any more comments in
14 the room?

15 (No audible response.)

16 If not, I want to thank everyone who came out,
17 especially those of you who are not in Sacramento, to
18 participate; those of you who joined us by line. A special
19 thank you to all of our panelists, we really appreciate you
20 being here today and look forward to continue to working
21 with you.

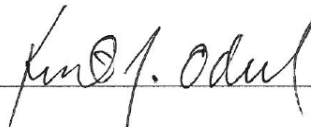
22 I've identified a lot of people here. Please
23 make sure you use our sign-in sheet, so we can follow up
24 with you so we can continue to work together and keep
25 everyone engaged.

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I do hereby certify that the testimony in the foregoing hearing was taken at the time and place therein stated; that the testimony of said witnesses were reported by me, a certified electronic court reporter and a disinterested person, and was under my supervision thereafter transcribed into typewriting.

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Kent Odell
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