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CALIFORNIA ENERGY COMMISSION

PUBLIC WORKSHOP

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

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

CALIFORNIA REPORTING, LLC

52 Longwood Drive, San Rafael, California 94901 (415) 457-4417
APPEARANCES

CEC Staff

Alana Mathews, Public Adviser's Office, California Energy Commission
Marc Perry, California Energy Commission
Larry Rillera, California Energy Commission
Eunice Murimi, California Energy Commission

Workshop Presenters (* Via telephone and/or WebEx)

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
APPEARANCES (Cont.)

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

Jacqueline Flin, A. Philip Randolph Institute San Francisco
Eddie Ahn, Brightline Defense Project
Sam Diaz, Natural Resources Agency
Debbie, Treasurer's Office
Khalil Johnson, PG&E
Spencer Olinek, PG&E
Shrayas Jatkar, Coalition for Clean Air
Ben Menzies, Governor's Office
Justin Wynne, California Municipal Utilities Association
Andrew Dugowson, Southern California Edison
Elizabeth Silva, University of San Francisco
Sarah Taheri, Southern California Public Power Authority
Anna Solorio, Community Housing Opportunities Corporation, CHOC
Jim Hodges, East Los Angeles Community Union, TELACU
Ashley Bonnett, California Alternative Energy and Advanced Transportation Financing Authority
Pat Sullivan, Sandia National Laboratories
Sam Gregor, Air Resources Board
Nathan Magsig, Fresno Economic Opportunities Commission (Fresno EOC)

*Robert Castaneda, Low income Oversight Board, CPUC
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Panel “Effective Stakeholder Participation and Agency Coordination”
This segment will discuss how interested stakeholders can engage and participate in the SB 350 Barriers study as well as identify opportunities for state agency coordination.

Sekita Grant, The Greenlining Institute
Sydney Fang, Asian Pacific Environmental Network
Sachu Constantine, Center for Sustainable Energy
Ashley Dunn, California Air Resources Board
Jason Wimbley, California Department of Community Services and Development

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Any written comments that are submitted based on
the scope and schedule of this workshop should be submitted by June 20th. And I believe that also that information was shared in the notice.

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

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

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

So we'll start here with the table.

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

MS. GRANT: Sekita Grant with the Greenlining Institute.
MS. DUNN: Good morning, Ashley Dunn, Air Resources Board.

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

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

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

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

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

MS. DEBBY: Debby, Treasurer's Office.

MR. PERRY: Marc Perry, California Energy Commission.

MR. JOHNSON: Khalil Johnson, PG&E.

MR. OLINEK: Spencer Olinek, PG&E.

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

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

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

MR. WYNNE: Justin Wynne for the California Municipal Utilities Association.
MR. DUGOWSON: Andrew Dugowson, SoCal Edison.

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

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

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

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

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

MR. SULLIVAN: Pat Sullivan, Sandia.

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

MS. MATHEWS: Thank you.

So moving on we will first talk about the requirements that SB 350 requires for the Barrier Study. And we'll actually have what's required. There are three components that are the responsibility from the California Energy Commission and then one component that's the responsibility for the Air Resources Board. And we're going to provide that shortly after this, so let's go to the requirements.
The first requirement for the Energy Commission is to identify barriers to, and opportunities for, solar photovoltaic energy generation and other renewable energy by low-income customers.

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

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

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

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

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

Good morning and happy Friday, such a great day for a meeting I think. My name is Ashley Dunn from the Mobile Source Control Division of the Air Resources Board, specifically the Advanced Transportation Incentive Strategy Section. I'm very happy to be here today to talk to all of you.
I'd like to discuss an effort that ARB has been tasked with as a result of Senate Bill 350 being passed last year. And it's in support of increased transportation electrification across the state and to allow for a better understanding of some of the challenges that low-income and disadvantaged communities face when it comes to accessing transportation options.

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

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

So we're looking at this effort as a tremendous opportunity to also identify some of the potential means of overcoming these barriers within these communities. And
intend to provide some specific recommendations in this regard based on the information that's available. So the goal is that this effort will help to pave the way for further research on cleaner transportation. And we acknowledge that this study may, in fact, be a stepping stone and are hopeful that there will be an opportunity at a later date to update this as we gain further information from programs being implemented at ARB, but also across other state agencies as well.

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

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

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

This week's roundtable was also coupled with a
community base meeting, which was equally as exciting for us, which gave us an on-the-ground opportunity to talk to the residents within Southeast L.A. and the members of Communities for a Better Environment as to what challenges they face on a day-to-day basis with accessing cleaner transportation options in their community.

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

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

There's ways that you can get engaged. First off, please email me any time. I'll let you know what the upcoming meetings are and then also add you to the targeted
email distri-list. (phonetic)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

So when we were searching, where did we search? We searched in subscription databases. We looked for published articles, anything relating to any of the scopes. We searched in ScienceDirect, EBSCO's Environment Complete, IEEE Xplore, which is Institution of Electric Engineers. In addition to subscription databases we also searched through other energy pages. We looked at DOE, we looked at research laboratories. We tried to see what studies or information was already published. And lastly, we looked through the published reports of environmental justice.
organizations. A lot of you guys are already researching this, looking at what barriers are out there, and possible solutions to increase these ideas. So we definitely wanted to find what was already done.

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

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

So I figured these search would try to catch everything that's possible. They weren't the only ones I used. I tried different variations, different tweaks, included some and different words, and it worked out pretty well. If you're interested in viewing our research and
looking at what we found you can use these two links. Right here, reviewing the research, this will link you right into the docket and all of the documents that we've added to it. You can also look at public comment.

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

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

After selecting a title and a subject you're free
to enter your text right there. If you have a document to
attach you can find it in your computer, attach it right
here, put in a caption and you can submit a comment.

So that covers that aspect. Thank you.

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

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

So the approach was figure out what the
opportunities are and let's do a lot of research, so that
we can establish a baseline of understanding where we are,
what types of programs are available, and find out where
the gaps are in the literature so that we can focus our
workshops. So the goal is in preparing for this study we
would do a literature review, and then where we identify
gaps or where the information is not as current as we would
like for it to be, that's what we target our workshops to
focus on. So we have a working document of the areas that
we should focus, on and that's what Emilio's presentation
would pretty much cover.

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

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

And that's where I'm hoping that participants
here today can help us identify -- we definitely not only
want to capture those four major urban areas, but we want
to reach out to tribal communities and look at any unique
barriers that they may face with regard to renewable as
well as energy efficiency. We want to reach out to rural
communities and mountain communities, so as we go -- no one
ever thinks about Eureka (phonetic) -- so we want to look
at those places, so if there are any additional opportunities or locations that you think we should focus on.

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

Again, as I stated earlier because this is a priority for us as we move forward with California's energy policy we are going to have Commissioner involvement in or Commissioner participation in our four major workshops. And we're going to format is as, you know, again the roundtable discussions. And we may utilize surveys, because we want to make sure we get data. So we're developing a series of questions, which we think would be useful and helpful. But certainly that one-to-one feedback is what our goal is.
And then the workshops will be scheduled July, probably the last week of July, August and September. So again, one of the purposes of today is to give feedback. So if there is a community that you have a particular relationship with and you know of an event that's happening we want to partner, so that we can plan to have our workshop or outreach opportunity during that same time. That seems to be the most effective way.

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

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

And this is very important, because in California we've had a lot of successes, right? You often here about the 50 percent renewables goal now, because we met the 33, we're on track to meet the 33 percent. You've often heard about the largest manufacturing operation in the state, Tesla, an electric car company. You often hear about all of the clean tech companies that are spurring here in California like SunPower and Solar City. So we've had a lot of successes in clean tech and energy efficiency.
Now we have a lot of technologies so folks, their bills can decrease. But there is one area where we still need to do a lot of work and that is expanding these technologies to disadvantaged communities particularly because during the power plant sitings and all that, those communities usually are the ones that are most affected. So it is really important for us to be able to expand the success to all communities. And so this report, I think it's a great opportunity to continue to actually accomplish that.

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

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

We also need to set some metrics as well for the
reporting requirements. And we need to also assess what
are the current California programs that are trying to also
deal with this issue, right? Because we do not want to
replicate what's happening already, but what we want is we
want to build on it and fine tune it perhaps and also
contribute towards achieving this goal.

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

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

And the report also covers economic benefits,
because this was important to SB 350. We need to make sure
that small businesses and contracting opportunities and
workforce opportunities and diversity is also reflected,
because our communities in California are diverse. And so that's been important to the Governor, Senator de Leon, and it's also important given that we have this important task to produce this report with your help.

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

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

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

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

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

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

And I think that it's very important that you let
other folks know, who may not be aware that this is happenings, because we need to spread the word. We really need to find out what the barriers are, what the challenges are, but we also need solutions, proposed solutions, because this can be a great collective effort. And we really hope to remain engaged and to work with you throughout this process.

So with that, that's all I have.

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

Please state your name.

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

And I would thoroughly enjoy being involved in this process, because a lot of the challenges and issues that we face are on the housing stock. And in Los Angeles
especially, I'd like to be spending a lot more money in the Southern California region. But L.A. specifically, a lot of the homes there have bad roofs, bad electrical systems, and they're homes with unpermitted additions. So I would like to share with you some of my experiences over the course of the next months about some of those challenges.

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

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

MS. MATHEWS: Thank you.

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

Yes?

MR. AHN: Good morning, Eddie Ahn again of Brightline and just want to thank the thoughtful comments of Emilio Camacho for talking about several key things. First of which is to make sure we don't reinvent programs that are successful to some degree, but that's to say
there's a lot of room for improvement to make economic development benefits go to our communities that are in need.

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

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

Thank you.

MS. MATHEWS: Thank you.

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

CHOC is a affordable housing developer and builder and we also are a direct install weatherization targeting low-income families in PG&E area.
So a couple of things in terms of barriers, there are very specific barriers in treating low-income homes and addressing the low-income community. There's been years and years of work by service providers in this area. I would strongly recommend that you do focus groups with those out in the community that are actually doing the work in existing conditions. I think if you do a focus group you'll identify -- you might have identified some of the issues in your literature search, but you'll get some real life practical examples of what works and what doesn't work.

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

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

So you're going to have a significant amount of people who are renting and when that happens you have to get currently under the rules that we operate under: permission from the landlord. That can be very challenging, very difficult, a lot of hesitancy. You do
have landlords that welcome the program. You have others that will not work with the program.

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

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

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

MS. MATHEWS: Thank you.

Any additional comments or questions?

(No audible response.)

Okay. I want to go back to the workshops and see
if there are any questions or comments. If anyone has any information that they can share, input for guidance, on our workshop plan?

(No audible response.)

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

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

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

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

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

And I'm very excited to see all of the faces
around the room, especially the younger folks here, really appreciate your presence. And really also want to thank the CEC staff for putting this together, thank you Alana and Emilio and Christopher, Suzanne's not in the room, but there's a really great team of folks here working on making sure this is a successful study as well as having the Air Resources Board presence here is really meaningful.

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

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

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

So the state has really embarked on a path towards transitioning away from a fossil fuel economy and
into this clean energy economy. And for the Greenlining Institute there's a real risk of actually widening wealth gaps, particularly racial wealth gaps, in the way that we're investing in and creating policies around the clean energy economy; there's also incredible opportunities to narrow those gaps and that's why we're a part of this conversation today.

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

So some really key factors in this: one, solutions need to be community driven. Two, we're talking about equity, we're not talking about equality. Three, access to these technologies is of critical importance. Four, we need to think about diversity and increasing diversity. And fifth, which kind of relates to the first one honestly, but really it's you all in this room and on the phone and those who are going to continue to participate in this development of this study. Your input, and we've already heard some great remarks, is really critical to this being success and to really seeing equity within the clean energy economy.
So community driven, so this means that communities really lead the development of their clean energy options and equally as important, they have a seat at the table in making the decisions that are going to be impacting their energy use.

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

So access to technology is another big piece of this, California has the opportunity to really be more proactive in ensuring a suite of clean energy options to all of California and not just to early adopters and to wealthier communities. The cost of these technologies are continuing to drop. There's more and more technology innovation around demand response and solar and battery storage and so there's a great opportunity to be proactive.
about getting those technologies into low-income communities.

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

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

And yeah, the final thing again is you all really making sure that the energy experts, the community-based organizations and experts, and energy users themselves, which is really great -- the Energy Commission is talking
about this a lot in their presentations. But really
getting -- and Ashley talked about it as well for the Air
Resources Board -- but really hearing from folks in the
community that are energy users. Perhaps they don't work
for the Energy Commission or an energy organization, but
they will be impacted by the decisions that are made by
folks like us in the room.

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

The second point is around geographic
differences, which might have been alluded to a little bit
by the gentleman from Brightline. But one size does not fit all for what we're talking about, so we really need to understand the communities that we want to work within and understand that energy needs vary across the state. So this type of community-driven analysis that the Energy Commission is prioritizing is really critical to informing the right suite of clean energy priorities.

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

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

Also legacy investments, some of these investments are going to be in place for a long time, so really thinking about the right type of investments early is important. If we're investing in technologies that
might lead to further dependence on fossil fuel it's going
to take a long time to get away from those technologies and
those investments. And we don't want our communities to be
stuck with that burden.

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

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

And so in doing so we're going to help with
putting together a workshop that's specifically on jobs and
workforce and contracting opportunities within the clean
energy economy. So I urge you all to contact me if you're
interested. We're kind of developing a Listserv and if you
heard about this you'll likely hear about this jobs and
workforce discussion that we want to have. But we really want to get into the details around how do we get folks trained and ready. You know, there's a lot of barriers to how people of color and low-income individuals have not been able to access clean energy jobs. And I think part of it is the importance of our energy agencies working together with workforce agencies and also being very actively engaged in the community.

And I think I'll leave it at that.

Thank you, Sydney?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MS. FANG: For the website?

MS. MATHEWS: Yes.

MS. FANG: So yeah, having most translated materials on the website, making sure that it's more easy
to use and mobile compatible for folks that typically access the Internet on their mobile devices.

MS. MATHEWS: Thank you.

MS. FANG: Thank you.

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

MS. DUNN: Thank you.

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

So one of the most important parts of the studies that we're working on is it actually opens up a huge opportunity for us to strengthen our communication with other state agencies as well as local agencies. Not only in the short term as we're trying to meet that milestone deadline, but also in the long term and I think that's really important to keep in mind as we move forward.
In the vein also of increased coordination, and collaboration equally as important, ARB and the Energy Commission have set up a special biweekly check-in call that we use for the purpose of discussing the current status of our projects, which we want to remain very closely coordinated on. And also to talk about next steps and ways that we can utilize resources in the most efficient way possible.

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

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

MS. MATHEWS: And Jason?

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

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

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

One of our contractors includes Fresno EOC who was here earlier. And I just wanted to elaborate a bit more on some of the points that they had made. When you
look at the low-income communities and the resources that are available we know that there have been many successes in the state where our energy efficiency efforts have been successful in reaching low income. But I think where the opportunities for improvement exist is where I think now we need to look at how we can build better synergy between these programs to align them in a way that low-income customers can get the most from these offerings that are being made.

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

So there needs to be ways to look at integrating intake, enrollments, things of that nature, the ideal to transition to one-stop shopping if you will. But there are different approaches that you can utilize to minimize the burdens posed to low income in accessing these important resources.
Another issue is affordability. You know, when you look renewable, even though we have seen a reduction or decline in -- just the cost of this technology is still out of reach for many of our low-income families. And we really have to look at different ways to overcome those financial barriers that are posed to low income with accessing this technology. And to do that I think it's going to require a combination of some innovative thinking at the state level, to look at different policies and strategies that we can lend to move the market in a way where private investments and products that can be developed in the private sector can be moved to bear on the market that we're trying to serve.

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

And in our Cap and Trade Program we have looked at successful ways of doing that where we look at third-party financing models that don't take a look at credit history, that don't put undue unnecessary liens on a property to secure that investment. But there's obviously risks posed with doing that and you have to figure out how
to minimize those risks, so financiers can come to the
table and offer something that the market can take
advantage of and make use of.

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

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

    But I think it's a tremendous opportunity where
the various programs that we do have in play right can
source their employees or workers from these various groups
and organizations that exist in the communities and figure
out how we can create pathways into these existing programs
without passing on the costs of doing that to these
existing programs. And then I think by doing that we can
start to see and be a catalyst for change in how we can
start to lead these transformational changes in the
workforce opportunities, in making sure that they really
extend to disadvantaged community members.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

But so is innovation, so is leadership, and ideas and organization at the local level, because we are talking
about local initiatives that go through local building
permitting offices, that go through local contractors.
That go through hopefully the local workforce that then can
turn around these investments into further economic
activity.

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

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

And I think earlier this morning you might have
heard from Fresno, I'm particularly -- Mayor Swearengin and
Councilmember Soria, Esmeralda Soria, I've spoken with her
about the Power the Tower Project that they have going.
They're trying to think about a whole suite of distributed
energy resources in the downtown region, all of which are
applicable to the issues raised in 350.
And that's a local effort, locally conceived, but it's going to need statewide support. It's going to need incentives. It's going to need program design. It's going to need best practices. And anything that comes out of 350 is going to have to enable that kind of local action. We're seeing similar ideas around micro-grids in Berkeley and in many other communities around the state.

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

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

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

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

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

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

And so kudos to the CEC staff for the 758
Implementation Plan, for the continuing work on the Energy
Efficiency Business Plans by many stakeholders. All of
these are aimed at market transformation, at transparency, at benchmarking, at disclosure. These are the things that give people confidence and if we don't address that I think SB 350 will have a really difficult time achieving its goals.

Finally, I want to leave you with a thought. I know I said I was going to conclude a minute ago, it never happens. You can trust me, I always have one more thing to say. Back in the '30s and the '40s was when America, the U.S., first engaged in building public housing, invested federal dollars, in low-income housing, adequate housing. Those homes at the time that they were being built, were the only homes that were required to have indoor plumbing and electricity, indoor kitchens, indoor bathrooms and electricity. Many homes in America did, but most homes didn't in the '30s. I think we forget that sometimes, but most homes didn't have both indoor plumbing and electricity. But federally financed supported housing did. That basically set a standard for our housing in the market and I think one of the things that we have an opportunity here with 350 is to set new standards. And we can do it in the area of the economy looking at low-income and disadvantaged communities where we have the most leverage, where we spend the most money, where we already have the most influence. We don't need to build homes that
are left out of the energy economy. We, in fact, need to build homes that are pushing the energy economy forward, that are making sure that our least advantaged, our least leveraged citizens, are actually at the forefront of what we are doing.

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

So I'll finish there, thank you.

MS. MATHEWS: Thank you.

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

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

There's two things and I think already heard one mentioned. Workforce education and training is absolutely
critical to the end result of any of the programs that we might design. If we haven't translated investments in clean energy technologies into real economic opportunities for residents of the communities where we're trying to build these technologies, I think we will ultimately have failed.

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

And one other piece, we have experience with the Energy Upgrade California Platform, that is the state's brand if you will, marketing education and outreach effort for all of its clean energy programs. And what we have observed is that the community-based organization channel - - the outreach through community-based organizations, must be strengthened, must be made more flexible, because that's how we reach community leaders, community institutions that can really get behind clean energy investments. And making
sure that that workforce education and training piece and
the marketing education and outreach piece is getting to
the people that need it.

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

MS. MATHEWS: Thank you.

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

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

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

MS. GRANT: Thank you. One quick one that Alana,
you already alluded to, but is essentially meeting
communities where they are, so integrating and having
strong community-based organizations as partners who can
help get you on agendas of existing events and meetings.
And I think that's the most effective way to do it from a resource standpoint, but also from just being more relevant and accessible to the communities. I think that a great way to go about it.

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

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

Just really quickly, this kind of ties into what I was going to say earlier to Alana's question, so I wanted to focus on public meetings and the community meetings in particular. So I think it's really important sitting with the people within those communities, understanding what their challenges are, establishing a sense of trust, and
just getting to know them on a personal level is really critical.

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

MS. MATHEWS: Yeah.

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

MS. MATHEWS: State your name?

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

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

So it doesn't just stop here, but the work that you're doing is going to start building momentum and how do
we ensure that that's continued.

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

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

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

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

MR. WIMBLEY: And this is Jason Wimbley, CSD,
based organizations as an outreach arm for these events.

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

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

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

We had a roundtable in the afternoon and then did a community-based meeting in the evening. Obviously those stakeholder groups are a little bit different, but it was really nice to utilize the communities for a better
environment facility and just kind of streamline things as much as possible and involving as many community-based organizations as we could.

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

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

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

Certainly, we have -- oh go ahead.
MR. CONSTANTINE: Sorry, I don't want to hold you up, but I think --

MS. MATHEWS: No, no, no.

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

MS. MATHEWS: State your name.

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

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

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

But it means that when we design these programs, which must provide technical assistance, must provide some level of expertise we have to make sure that we are
delivering that -- and I think you said it -- where the communities are. And that we're making sure that we are not overlooking local knowledge and that we are getting the buy-in from those communities and really exacerbating, accelerating the conversations that are probably already taking place, right?

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

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

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

Yes?

MS. GRANT: Sorry, one last comment, if folks who are going to be commenting -- also folks who are on the panel -- to think more proactively about how we bring the
suite of technologies together. So we have Ashley here talking about more on the transportation side, and then this study is more focused on energy efficiency, solar and other technologies. But we're all trying to improve the lives of the same target audience and you alluded to this quite a bit, around streamlining the access to the suite of opportunities that are there in a way that's effective and not overwhelming.

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

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

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

I obviously serve San Francisco, but my focus has
been Bayview-Hunters Point. In Bayview there's obviously a lot of family housing, and it is from a range to very low-income to middle-income families, primarily communities of color and historically where our black community lives. And although that number has significantly decreased over the years the expertise that APRI has really developed comes from initially going into communities of color, very low-income communities like our public housing, and engaging community members to be registered voters and vote.

And so for years we worked to educate family members about voter participation, but of course we found that you can't have a conversation about voter registration and participation until we actually address some of the social impacts, some of the economic impacts that are barriers for these families to even understand what the process is and what the importance of it is. And so as a result my organization -- you know, I think Sachu made a great point about including CBOs. I am a CBO that initially built the trust into going into these homes. And as a result we started providing public services, so training courses, educational courses, not just for youth and young adults but also for under-employed or unemployed adults that are challenged with sustaining homes in San Francisco, which is increasingly difficult.
I would like to say that San Francisco has made investments in building out a local workforce. There are programs such as the CityBuild Academy where there is a city investment along with private investors. Obviously we've got lots of contractors building in San Francisco that make a commitment to build out a local workforce.

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

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

So my suggestions -- and I really appreciated what Sekita said about this not being a one-size-fits-all approach. Of course, people look at San Francisco and they see this really elite city with all this money, but they
never really see the other side of the freeway. So
east is the other side of the freeway, really
physically separate by two freeways.

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

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

MS. MATHEWS: Thank you.

Anyone else?

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

A question that came up when Ashley was talking
about incorporating the input from these workshops, I'd
love to hear a little bit about what other state processes
or agencies you anticipate kind of taking the input and managing the change, so maybe like Housing Community Development could incorporate some of the ideas, the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development. And I know we have processes on the update to safeguard in California, which is the adaptation strategy that incorporates kind of the ten sectors of the economy. And we'd love to add your research and your work into that.

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

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

MS. MATHEWS: Thank you also for the follow-up. We are really -- one of the communities that I mentioned earlier is that we want to target tribal communities as well as rural communities. And we really want to focus on Northern California, some of the rural communities up
north. So anyone else who wants to take that as an action item, if you have any activities going on please share that with us so we can partner.

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

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

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

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

And we're really excited to see where this goes and continue to work with the Energy Commission all through
the study. Thank you.

MS. MATHEWS: Thank you.

Yes?

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

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

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

The second point, which is a much more sprawling discussion is about workforce. And first of all, jumping off the points made by Sekita Grant of Greenlining, this work will affect much more than energy-oriented organizations. We're talking about workforce-oriented agencies -- earlier mentioned by Jackie Flin of APRI -- was CityBuild Academy. And also local WIBs, Workforce Investment Boards, the State Workforce Investment Board. Also workforce-oriented CBOs like APRI, Mission Hiring
Hall, there are a number spread across the state, Green Alternatives was also mentioned earlier.

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

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

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

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

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

MR. CAMACHO: Thanks.

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

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

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

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

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

And then in terms of workshops and other places, I had a call yesterday with Comite Civico Del Valle in Imperial Valley and Brolli, (phonetic) who's interested in
this conversation. I don't know that workshops need to be held in all of these communities. It's a long way to go and definitely speaking with them can tell you whether it's worth doing a workshop. Or I think I heard earlier that there's interest or willingness to do sort of one-on-one meetings or even just through a phone call.

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

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

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

MS. MATHEWS: Thank you.

MR. CAMACHO: Thank you for your comments. And I
just want to point out that I will make myself available as well for outreach opportunities, so I'm happy to travel to some of those events as well.

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

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

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

In the recent economic downtown that we are slowly coming out of there were very few bright spots. But one of the biggest bright spots was the job creation in the clean energy sector, particularly here in California. And I would imagine, and I'm saying this in an unstudied way, but I would imagine there's a strong correlation between local job growth and communities that invested in or
through policy advantaged clean energy investments in some way. Sometimes it's going to be correlated to wealth in wealthier communities like Berkeley and overall San Francisco with the exception, of course, of some communities within San Francisco. But there's clearly a correlation between job creation, job growth, and this focus on clean energy economy.

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

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

But it also has to plug in to -- in my example, not from San Francisco but from Oakland, OSNI, the Oakland Sustainable Neighborhoods Initiative and other local groups
-- they have job training centers. And we can bring in expertise like grid alternatives that right now, have been developing a pathway to employment from just training, from exposure. They create lists of employees and those lists of employees can now be called on by the manufacturers, by the installers, by the engines of job growth in the economy. That is the connection that we have to make.

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

We've got to make that connection. We've got to make that connection real and with the modern diverse economy that we have, not the traditional skilled labor force in IBEW. I think we need a broader, more diverse labor force. But the job growth will come. Let's make those connections, let's take these barriers and make them opportunities to actually tie that job growth in, in a diverse way to all these communities.
And it will involve, I think to Sekita's point, integration across a number of different fields and technologies. And I think Jason, you said a one-stop shop was a word that you mentioned, right? This is skilled labor that doesn't have to be siloed. These are jobs that can work across a -- they're not necessarily full engineering jobs, but installer jobs for solar can easily morph into storage, can more into certain kinds of demand response technology, certain energy efficiency, and building envelope improvements that we might have. We can include -- we're already seeing roofing companies branch out into solar, so we should see this kind of diversity, this kind of job growth from a focus on clean energy policy that is envisioned by 350.

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

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

I do want to say some of the things that worked very much again was incentivizing participation. I've had to do things like, especially when the meeting is two hours
or more after doing a survey say, "Hey, your value of time is worth something to me and to the project." So we actually give like $20 gift cards, things like that, in addition to the food, in addition to providing transportation.

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

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

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

MS. MATHEWS: Thank you.

Are there any additional questions or comments in
the room? If not we will turn it -- yeah, go ahead?

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

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

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

MS. MATHEWS: Thank you, so what we're going to
do now is turn it over to those who are joining us by
WebEx. And Eunice who is kind of acting as our host, she will unmute and announce your name, so you can go ahead and speak with your comment or question.

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

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

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

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

So I would offer perhaps -- we're going to be meeting as a full Board in July -- that someone from CEC or others that would be interested in attending our full Board meeting in Sacramento, contact me and then we'll put you on the agenda.
I think that there's certainly a lot of good resources in the room that could help -- obviously that are good resources -- there today.

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

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

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

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

MS. MATHEWS: Thank you.
Do we have any more on line, do you know?

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

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

(Pause to handle WebEx issues.)

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

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

And just very quickly, I know that's a lot of information, but if you just go to the Energy Commission website which is energy.ca.gov -- just to make it really easy -- if you go up here to "quick links" it has Energy Commission pages. And there is one that has the "Clean Energy and Pollution Reduction Act of 2015," that's SB 350.
And that gives you an overview of what the entire Commission's efforts are with regard to 350. The workshop today is focusing on the Barriers Report, but this will give you a little more background on the actual bill, what does it do. And then over on the right hand that's where you see the proceedings that are going on, so if you're interested in the implementation of 350, or AB 802, our Regional Grid Operator and Governance, and then the Barriers Report is here.

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

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

Again, we also have the "efficiency" so if you have comments with regard to efficiency barriers you can
choose that subject line. And then we also have "renewables," yeah "renewable energy." So we try to make it easier, so once your comment is in our docket log we can easily access it and identify it.

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

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

So Eunice, do we have that --

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

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

MR. CAMACHO: I just want to say this is Emilio
Camacho with Commissioner Hochschild's Office; you can also email my office.

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

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

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

(No audible response.)

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

I've identified a lot of people here. Please make sure you use our sign-in sheet, so we can follow up with you so we can continue to work together and keep everyone engaged.
And thank you, of course, to the team here at the CEC who's helped put this together: Eunice Murimi, Emilio Camacho, Christopher Wymer, Suzanne Korosec who's not here today. So thank you.

MR. CAMACHO: And on behalf of Commissioner Hochschild we want to thank you as well, and especially the participants for your time, and the panelists.

(Whereupon, at 11:09 a.m., the workshop was adjourned)

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REPORTER’S CERTIFICATE

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.

And I further certify that I am not of counsel or attorney for either or any of the parties to said hearing nor in any way interested in the outcome of the cause named in said caption.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 19th day of July, 2016.

[Signature]

Kent Odell
CER**00548

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And I further certify that I am not of counsel or attorney for either or any of the parties to said hearing nor in any way interested in the outcome of the cause named in said caption.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 19th day of July, 2016.

_________________
Myra Severtson
Certified Transcriber
AAERT No. CET**D-852