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STATE of CALIFORNIA

CALIFORNIA ENERGY COMMISSION

IEPR Commissioner Workshop on the Draft 2018 Integrated
Energy Policy Report Update, Volume 2

Transcript of Proceedings

California Energy Commission
Rosenfeld Hearing Room - First Floor
1516 9th Street
Sacramento, California

Friday, October 19, 2018
10:00 a.m.

Brittany Flores, CSR 13460

APPEARANCES

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PANEL MEMBERS:

J. Andrew McAllister, Lead Commissioner for Energy
Efficiency
Karen Douglas, Lead Commissioner for Siting
Pamela Doughman, Advisor for Chair Robert B.
Weisenmiller
Ken Rider, Advisor for David Hochschild

CEC STAFF:

Heather Raitt, Energy Commission

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INDEX

	Page
1. Introduction	4
2. Opening Comments	5
2. Staff Presentation	9
3. Public Comment	19
4. Adjournment	25
5. Reporter's Certificate	26

1 PROCEEDINGS:

2 October 19, 2018

3
4 MS. RAITT: All right. Good morning,
5 everybody -- or folks here. I'm Heather Raitt. I'm the
6 manager of the IEPR, and today's workshop is on the
7 Draft 2018 IEPR Volume -- IEPR Update Volume 2. I'll
8 just quickly go over our housekeeping items. If there's
9 an emergency and we need to evacuate, please follow
10 staff out the doors and to Roosevelt Park, which is
11 across the street and diagonal to the building. And we
12 are recording this meeting, so we'll have a -- so we're
13 broadcasting over WebEx and we're recording it and we
14 will post the recording on our website and we are
15 also going to have a written transcript of our
16 meeting.

17 I'm going to give a short presentation after the
18 commissioners make opening remarks, and then we'll have
19 an opportunity for public comment. And so folks in the
20 room, if you wanted to make comments, please go ahead and
21 fill out a blue card and go ahead and give it to me. And,
22 folks on WebEx, you can let our WebEx coordinator know
23 that.

24 And materials for the meeting are on -- in the
25 entrance to the hearing room and also posted on our

1 website. And just a reminder, we also welcome written
2 comments, and they're due on November 2nd. And the
3 notice gives you all the information for submitting
4 written comments. With that, I'll turn it over to the
5 dais. Thank you.

6 COMMISSIONER MCALLISTER: Well, great.
7 Well, thanks, Heather.

8 And I see we've clearly hit a nerve here because
9 we have such incredible attendance, and it's good to see
10 that the ISO works on Fridays. Thanks, Delfine. But in
11 actually -- by the way, Delfine, for the, the symposium
12 and just on behalf of all of us to all of you, I think
13 it was really a great event again -- once again. So
14 really terrific and excellent attendance and just a --
15 you know, so that was great.

16 So I'm Andrew McAllister, lead on energy
17 efficiency at the Energy Commission, also taking a big
18 interest in forecasting along with the chair going
19 forward for next year and among, you know, other topics.
20 I think -- well, I'll just say this: Part 2 of the IEPR
21 is kind of where a lot of the meat is this year,
22 and, you know, Part 1 was really, kind of, focused on
23 the Global Climate Action Summit and, you know,
24 Commissioner Hochschild has led it, I think, to have
25 much more resonance than maybe typically the IEPR has in

1 terms of its accessibility to public and, sort of, a
2 highlighting of all the great things that are happening
3 here in California.

4 So this Part 2 is, kind of, where some of the
5 substance policy discussions have gone, and it's really
6 reflecting a lot of work as always, but, you know, on
7 the topics we'll talk about today, on behalf of all five
8 commissioner offices, I would say everybody's taken an
9 interest in, in the particular topics that they lead but
10 certainly this -- we're in this phase where we're having
11 to integrate lots of different policy themes and that is
12 only going to continue in earnest. And I would say on
13 an even deeper level, next year, when we do a full IEPR
14 and a full forecast, and we try to integrate some of
15 these ongoing legislative implementation issues around
16 SB 350 and other pieces of legislation in the recent past
17 but also some new stuff that came through this past
18 legislative session -- and there's a lot of focus on
19 decarbonization; a lot of focus on analytics; and a lot
20 of need for putting together new tools to take advantage
21 of a lot of the modern amenities that we have for
22 understanding energy consumption and developing policies.

23 So anyway, I think in that context, this -- kind
24 of, see this Part 2 of the 2018 IEPR as setting the
25 table in a way for this -- for next year's discussion

1 and, and also dealing with some of the current policy
2 issues that Heather's going to give us a briefing about
3 after we give our comments initially.

4 So just thank everybody for coming, everybody in
5 the room and online. Looking forward to getting this on
6 the table. We might not go very deep today. I think
7 this will be, kind of, a general presentation meeting
8 today, but then obviously when people dig into it and
9 they really have a chance to develop their comments and
10 fully form their ideas and put those on paper, we'll
11 look forward to hearing those and seeing those on the
12 docket as we go forward. And, you know, the process is
13 really meant to incorporate the stakeholder comments,
14 and that's why we do these things. And that's how --
15 that is really the process that's the lifeblood of
16 getting to good results in IEPR and other proceeding
17 here at the Commission. So thanks again, and I'll pass
18 it on to my, colleague, Commissioner Karen Douglas.

19 COMMISSIONER DOUGLAS: I'll join
20 Commissioner McAllister in welcoming all of you here and
21 whoever is on WebEx, and I am looking forward to
22 the discussion and the comments. And I just -- I'll
23 just jump on everything he said.

24 Pam.

25 MS. DOUGHMAN: Hi. Yes. Thank you for

1 coming. Chair Weisenmiller asked me to draw your
2 attention to three key points included in this report.
3 Reducing greenhouse gases continues to be a high
4 priority especially in the transportation sector.
5 Improving resilience to the impacts of climate change is
6 another high priority for California. Also, it is
7 important to reduce barriers to ensure equal access to
8 the energy transformation for all Californians.

9 COMMISSIONER MCALLISTER: Ken.

10 MR. RIDER: Yeah. Hello. I'm Ken Rider,
11 chief of staff to Commissioner Hochschild, who is the
12 lead on this IEPR, and we just encourage anyone if they
13 haven't read Volume 1, Volume 1 of the IEPR is, is
14 published, and it's a nice report and there is a nice
15 video that goes along with it. And my boss would certainly
16 suggest that you all check it out and share it widely.

17 This, this Volume 2 is in draft form, so comments
18 are really important to help us finalize it. And I just
19 want to, again, kind of, along the lines of what Pam
20 just said, just emphasize that this report really, kind
21 of, embodies three things, which is continuing to keep
22 the lights on in California. What do we need to do and
23 how do we need to plan for that? You know, addressing
24 energy equity is really important, and it's embodied
25 here. And then also, our fight against climate change

1 is also in this report. So those are three, I think,
2 main themes that run in this report and look forward to
3 a -- some discussion today about it.

4 MS. RAITT: Thank you.

5 Okay. Great. So just to give a high level
6 overview, the Energy Commission prepares the IEPR every
7 two years. That includes assessments of energy supply
8 and demand, market trends, and major challenges with
9 updates in the intervening years. Of course, this is an
10 update year. Through the IEPR, the Energy Commission
11 develops energy policies and recommendations to protect
12 the environment, ensure energy reliability, enhance the
13 state's economy, and protect public health and safety.

14 As we discussed, Commissioner Hochschild is the
15 lead for this year's IEPR, and Volume 2 of the 2018 IEPR
16 Update follows up on several energy issues examined in
17 the 2017 IEPR and puts forward recommendations for
18 further work. The report draws on information gleaned
19 from both public workshops and webinars, and another
20 workshop is scheduled for December to discuss the
21 results of the updated electricity forecast. So on the
22 very high level, as already has been mentioned, the IEPR
23 continues to focus on transforming California's energy
24 system to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to increase
25 the resiliency in the state's energy system to climate

1 change.

2 In August 2018, the Governor's Office of Planning
3 and Research, the California Natural Resources Agency,
4 and the Energy Commission released California's fourth
5 climate change assessment, and this provides new cutting
6 edge research on climate change building on efforts from
7 previous years. The fourth assessment translates the
8 global climate model into regionally relevant reports
9 that help identify and plan for the impacts of the
10 change in climate on a local scale. Regional workshops
11 that bring together scientists, local government
12 representatives, and community members are being held
13 around the state to help communicate the findings and
14 build partnerships in order to better serve local
15 planning needs. The results of the fourth assessment
16 are sobering and show a future punctured by severe wild
17 fire, rising sea levels, increased flooding, coastal
18 erosion, extreme heat events, and more frequent and
19 longer droughts.

20 California has a history of leadership in climate
21 policy with a few key policy pieces of legislation
22 listed here, which most of you are probably very
23 familiar with. AB 32 called for reducing greenhouse gas
24 emissions to 1990 levels by 2020. SB 32 calls for a 40
25 percent reduction below 1990 levels by 2030. Achieving

1 these goals requires changing our transportation fuels,
2 changing our electricity systems to use more renewables,
3 increasing efficiency in reducing methane and other
4 potent greenhouse gas emissions. SB 350 was a key piece
5 of legislation to help advance those goals and also to
6 ensure benefits of clean energy are realized by low
7 income and disadvantaged communities.

8 Last month, the Governor signed SB 100 by Senator
9 de Leon, which calls for 100 percent zero carbon
10 electricity resources by 2045. It also increases the
11 2030 renewables target from 50 percent to 60 percent.
12 The Governor also signed executive order B-55-18, which
13 sets a new statewide goal to achieve carbon neutrality
14 by 2045 and to maintain negative emissions thereafter.
15 At about the same time we posted the draft Volume 2, the
16 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change released a
17 special report on global warming 1.5 degree celsius. It
18 shows that limiting global warming to 1.5 degree celsius
19 significantly reduces the impacts of climate change and
20 avoids the catastrophic consequences of a greater than 2
21 degree warming. To avoid going past 1.5 degrees celsius
22 warming, IPCC found that by 2030, global CO2 emissions
23 must decline by about 45 percent below 2010 levels and
24 reach net zero by about 2050. The Governor's executive
25 order calling for carbon neutrality by 2045 is consistent

1 with IPCC findings. Californian continues to lead by
2 example working with others to advance greenhouse gas
3 emissions reductions on a global scale, and California
4 continues to be active on a international stage to spur
5 action. Most recently, California hosted the Global
6 Climate Action Summit in San Francisco to strengthen the
7 push for greater emissions reduction internationally.

8 California's electricity sector is leading the
9 state's efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. In
10 2016, greenhouse gas emissions from the electricity
11 sector were 37.6 percent below 1990 levels. Although,
12 California's greenhouse gas goals are statewide, in
13 2016, the electricity sector surpassed the 2020
14 greenhouse gas goal and nearly met the 2030 goal. The
15 electricity sector accounted for only 16 percent of
16 statewide emissions. In 2017, about 32 percent of
17 California's electricity was served from renewable and
18 for the first time, solar offset all of the remaining
19 sources, accounting for about 36 percent of the state's
20 renewable generation.

21 California's electricity system has achieved some
22 gains in integrating increasing amounts of renewables
23 since the 2017 IEPR, but more work is needed to manage
24 the daily and minute to minute changes in renewable
25 generation. There has been progress in developing

1 performance standards for inverter-connected solar and
2 wind power plants that will improve reliability,
3 increase services to the grid Energy storage has grown,
4 but more is needed. One opportunity is to repurpose used
5 electric vehicle batteries for the grid. Grid
6 regionalization is a promising solution that has not yet
7 been realized. Still, the western energy and balance
8 real-time energy transfers in the west and is growing.
9 It has helped avoid curtailment of 715,000 megawatt
10 hours of renewable energy since 2015 and has saved more
11 than 300,000 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent.
12 Increasing the flexibility of loads will also be key.
13 One tool is time-of-use rates and -- that encourage
14 energy use to be better aligned with the resource
15 availability. Another is demand response that can allow
16 loads to be fully integrated as a grid resource. While
17 policymakers are working to reshape the electricity
18 system, California's -- Californians are increasingly
19 making household choices about how and from where they
20 get their electricity. This is profoundly changing the
21 market and provides new opportunities as well as new
22 questions about the state's climate and energy goals
23 will be realized.

24 As California's electricity system evolves, so
25 does the Energy Commission's efforts to develop

1 electricity demand forecasts. The forecast is used by
2 the California Public Utilities Commission and the
3 California Independent System Operator for Planning
4 Purposes. The Energy Commission is updating 2017
5 forecast with an additional year of historical data and
6 updated economic and demographic information. For the
7 first time since the Energy Commission started doing
8 annual updates to the forecast. Results will also
9 include refresh projections of solar PV, system adoptions,
10 plug-in electric vehicle adoptions, community choice
11 aggregators, and time-of-use rate impacts. The update
12 also improves upon the hourly load model that was
13 developed in 2017. This will allow the Energy
14 Commission to adopt a forecast of monthly peak loads
15 alongside its standard forecast. The forecast extends
16 to 2030 and will be available in late 2018 and considered
17 for adoption in early 2019.

18 As California look to reduce greenhouse gas
19 emissions, it must address admissions that come from
20 buildings, which are second only to the transportation
21 sector. Working towards zero emission buildings requires
22 reducing greenhouse gas emissions from the entire
23 building including electricity, natural gas, other fuels,
24 as well as refrigerants that typically use highly
25 potent greenhouse gases. Electrification is a key

1 strategy. With electrification, achieving zero emission
2 buildings requires a recognition that emissions from
3 electricity systems are not the same each hour of the
4 day. Emissions are lowest during peak solar generation.
5 Thus electrification must be coupled with load management
6 strategies such as time-of-use rates and demand response
7 to shift when energy is consumed in order to maximize
8 the use of renewable energy. Increasing energy
9 efficiency is a key part of decarbonizing buildings and
10 achieving the state's goal, to double energy efficiency
11 savings by 2030. Investments made during new construction
12 retrofitting buildings and replacing appliances to
13 provide precious opportunities for increased energy
14 efficiency and has long-term implications on the state's
15 ability to meet its climate goals.

16 The agriculture and manufacturing sectors provide
17 promising opportunities for expanding energy efficiency.
18 Still, the state needs to expand energy efficiency
19 efforts, development initiatives, innovative market
20 solutions, harness energy, harness emerging technologies,
21 and develop progressive program designs across all
22 sectors of economy. In 2018, the Energy Commission took
23 a bold step towards reducing emissions from buildings and
24 increasing energy efficiency by adopting the first in
25 the nation building standard that requires solar on new

1 homes starting on -- in 2020. The standards reflect
2 rigorous assessment of homeowner financial benefits of
3 rooftop solar systems and build on four decades of
4 establishing cost-effective efficiency requirements in
5 building design and construction.

6 Integral to the state's energy goals is to increase the
7 equitable distribution of the benefits of clean energy
8 and to create an inclusive clean energy economy. The
9 Energy Commission examined the barriers of energy
10 efficiency and weatherization investments; renewable
11 energy generation and contracting opportunities for local
12 small businesses and low-income and disadvantaged
13 communities. Likewise, the California Air Resources
14 Board reported on barriers to accessing zero emission
15 and near zero emission transportation and mobility
16 options. Progress implementing the recommendations in the
17 two-part barrier study is underway. For example, in
18 June 2018, the Energy Commission launched the energy
19 equity indicators web page to identify opportunities for
20 improving clean energy access, investment, and
21 resilience in California's low-income and disadvantaged
22 communities. Recognizing that nearly half of low-income
23 Californians live in multifamily rental housing, the
24 Energy Commission also developed a clean energy
25 low-income multifamily buildings action plan. The

1 report is expected to be adopted next month. CARB's
2 efforts concentrate on expanding education and
3 outreach and developing a one-stop shop pilot project
4 for its low carbon transportation equity projects.

5 While pursuing a cleaner energy system with
6 benefits to all Californians, the state continues to
7 grapple with making sure energy supplies are reliable in
8 the near future, particularly in southern California. The
9 Energy Commission, CPUC, and the California ISO continue
10 to work together to address reliability issues related
11 to the 2012 closure of San Onofre nuclear generating
12 station, compounded by the expected closure of several,
13 coastal natural gas power plants. The agencies
14 periodically review progress on preferred resources as
15 well as conventional generation and transmission
16 projects. The ways of a large transmission projects that
17 will increase the capability to import electricity into
18 the region that meet the Mesa loop-in project we're
19 watching. The joint agencies are also addressing a second
20 reliability issue with the additional partnership of the
21 Los Angeles Department of Water and power. The second
22 issue stems from the 2015 massive leak at the Aliso Canyon
23 natural gas facility compounded by outages of key
24 pipelines
25 of the Southern California gas system. Summer 2018 marks
the third analysis by the joint agency team and natural

1 gas and electricity systems. They found that pipeline
2 capacity is more constrained in 2018 than 2017, meaning
3 there was greater risk of service interruptions. Since
4 posting the draft IEPR, the state joint agencies
5 released an updated winter assessment that similarly
6 found that the system is more constrained in 2018 than
7 2017 due to the pipeline outages. So I'd like to conclude
8 by saying that California is making progress in reducing
9 greenhouse gas emissions from its energy system.
10 There's still a lot of work ahead. California's
11 leadership continues to be critical as climate change is
12 a global problem with impacts being felt in California
13 and worsening. That's why we're advancing science to
14 increase our resilience to climate change and setting
15 groundbreaking goals to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
16 While undertaking these efforts, California's economy
17 has grown 46 percent since 2010 and the state is working
18 to ensure the benefits of a clean economy are equitably
19 shared. The IEPR puts forward a number of
20 recommendations aimed at meeting our climate and energy
21 goals. So with that, I invite comments on how we can
22 improve the report, and we'll take oral comments today,
23 and written comments, as I mentioned, are due November
24 2nd. Thank you.

25 COMMISSIONER MCALLISTER: So straight to

1 public comment, correct?

2 MS. RAITT: Yep.

3 COMMISSIONER MCALLISTER: So I only have one
4 blue card. If anyone else wants to make a public
5 comment, please get in line or submit a blue card and/or
6 get in line first so that you can ask for the blue cards
7 that we do have.

8 So I just have the one from Brian -- is it
9 Kolodji?

10 Yeah. Come on up, please.

11 Okay. So just reminding everybody, three-minute
12 public comment, and anything you can't say in three
13 minutes, please put on paper and submit on the docket.

14 All right. So thank you. Thanks for being here.

15 MR. KOLODJI: Thank you, Ms. Doughman,
16 commissioners, staff. My name is Brian Kolodji. I'm
17 with Swan -- Black Swan, Incorporated. It's a
18 California company, and we are in the race of removing
19 greenhouse gases from the environment. I'm also the
20 chair of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers,
21 carbon management session, and invite Heather to present
22 this wonderful report to our international audience that
23 will be present in New Orleans here in March.

24 By the Governor's executive order, five million
25 ZEVs will replace almost one-third of the 15 million

1 gasoline driven cars. This means five billion gallons
2 of gasoline will not be combusted, but over 200,000
3 gigawatts hours, which almost -- of energy must be
4 produced to supply power to these -- to charge these
5 batteries for these five million cars, and that has not
6 been considered in this report. That means the number
7 that you came up with has to be doubled.

8 Okay. I'm a chemical engineer. I know what I'm
9 talking about. I looked at your numbers, and you didn't
10 consider the power to charge the ZEVs in your report.
11 That means you need to, literally, double all the power
12 in California to supply power to those cars. It's an
13 amazing amount. Okay. And the consideration for
14 additional power plants to supply this power to ZEVs,
15 again, has not been considered in the report and the ZEV
16 requires more power than a gasoline car. So it's less
17 efficient. Gasoline is the highest density fuel out
18 there today. Electricity powered cars are not as
19 efficient, but they are zero emission, so I'm all for
20 them. But the thing is, is the forecast in the report
21 is ignoring the fact that we got to charge those
22 batteries with new power plants. It requires new power
23 plants. 60 percent required, per this SB 100, for
24 renewable energy is certainly not enough to accommodate
25 doubling the power. Okay. So again, we need more ZEVs.

1 We need more power plants to charge those ZEVs. And
2 they -- I recommend you look at natural gas fired power
3 plants again and allowing technology that removes carbon
4 from stack of power plants.

5 This is what my business is. We remove carbon
6 directly, CO2 directly from the stack and feed it to the
7 crops. We double the crops. I presented a -- I made a
8 presentation to California Department of Food and
9 Agriculture, scientific advisory panel. They've
10 accepted this technology. It's recognized. It's been
11 in practice for over a hundred years. We need to remove
12 power -- we need to consider technology that removes
13 carbon directly from the stack of the existing power
14 plants and new power plants that you need to build to
15 run these ZEVs.

16 COMMISSIONER MCALLISTER: Thanks for your
17 comments.

18 MR. KOLODJI: You're welcome.

19 COMMISSIONER MCALLISTER: Put your more extensive
20 thoughts on the docket in written format that would be
great.

21 MR. KOLODJI: I sent written comments in
22 electronically and I'll send -- I also provided a slide
23 presentation that I presented to the California
24 Department of Food and Agriculture yesterday.

25 COMMISSIONER MCALLISTER: Great. Thanks.

1 MR. KOLODJI: And it shows how we remove all
2 400 million --

3 COMMISSIONER MCALLISTER: Thanks a lot.
4 Appreciate it.

5 MR. KOLODJI: -- with one technology. You
6 don't need all this -- this technology will remove all
7 the greenhouse gas and get it carbon neutral in less --
8 in two decades faster.

9 COMMISSIONER MCALLISTER: Thanks a lot.
10 for your comments, I appreciate it.

11 Tim Carmichael.

12 MR. CARMICHAEL: Good morning,
13 commissioners, staff. Tim Carmichael with Southern
14 California Gas Company. Just a few comments. We will
15 also be submitting written comments. Just a few
16 comments today.

17 Thank you for the opportunity to speak about the
18 draft IEPR update. Southern California Gas believes that
19 maintaining a diverse energy portfolios ensures
20 California -- Californians will have access to safe,
21 reliable, and affordable energy. And we think the IEPR
22 should reflect this. Decarbonizing buildings has been
23 identified as a key focus in reducing GHG emissions to
24 meet the state's 2030 and 2050 climate goals. And as we
25 have recently discussed with some commissioners and

1 staff, SoCal Gas is supporting -- supportive of building
2 decarbonization strategies and we believe they should
3 include renewable gas production to decarbonize the gas
4 supply. This pathway will help keep consumer costs down
5 but also enable customer choice. While we appreciate
6 CEC has acknowledged there's some potential to
7 decarbonize buildings, we're disappointed that the R and
8 G pathway has largely been dismissed in, in this -- in
9 the near-term plans for the CEC. The CEC, in the IEPR,
10 talks about reevaluating this strategy in four years,
11 and we're concerned about that because we expect the CEC
12 and other agencies to actively develop policies in the
13 next few years during that window. And we believe this
14 R and G strategy should be part of that. The draft IEPR
15 states that there are no incentives for R and G in
16 buildings at this time, but the report makes no mention
17 of recently passed legislation, Senate Bill 1440 by
18 Senator Hueso. We expect that the PUC rulemaking on
19 that legislation will create a framework that will make
20 R and G an option for residential and commercial sector
21 but for greater use in the residential and commercial
22 sector.

23 The 2018 IEPR also includes a robust discussion
24 on climate change adaptation and resiliency. However,
25 natural gas is largely overlooked in this section of the

1 report. The natural gas grid is a valuable asset that
2 provides reliable and affordable energy and is less
3 vulnerable to service disruption caused by wildfires and
4 other natural disasters. In addition, underground
5 storage is an integral part of maintaining energy
6 resiliency, and with appropriate regulation and
7 oversight, the risk associated with underground storage
8 can be managed and mitigated. California's current
9 energy system needs natural gas and gas storage to run
10 reliably. The California Council on Science and
11 Technology, CCST, was tasked with preparing an
12 independent and scientific assessment on the long-term
13 viability of underground natural gas storage facilities.

14 COMMISSIONER MCALLISTER: We need to wrap it
15 up Tim.

16 MR. CARMICHAEL: Okay. That draft report
17 included consultation with CEC, and there was a workshop
18 on that earlier this year. We believe that should --
19 the findings of that report should be included in the
20 IEPR. And in closing, we just ask for more attention to
21 the potential for underground storage and the
22 infrastructure system be part of the solution, and we
23 will be submitting additional comments in writing.
24 Thank you.

25 COMMISSIONER MCALLISTER: Great. Thank you.

1 Thanks for your time.

2 Is there anybody else in the room who'd like to
3 provide comments?

4 That's it for the blue cards. So -- oh. And the
5 speakers -- actually, in particular, first speaker --
6 could you give the court reporter your contact
7 information, please.

8 And then do we have anybody on the line?

MS. RAITT: It sounds like we don't have anybody on
9 WebEx who is asking questions.

10 Okay. Great. Well, we push this thing out into
11 the world, and hopefully, people will read it and submit
12 comments.

13 That's it for the agenda, right?

14 MS. RAITT: I think that's it. So yeah, comments are
15 due November 2nd.

16 COMMISSIONER MCALLISTER: Okay. So November 2nd.

17 Got a couple weeks. And looking forward to
18 hearing all those and reading them and revising the
19 document, getting it out here expeditiously.

20 So I don't think we really need closing comments.

21 All right. We're good. Thanks everybody, again, for
22 being here, and we are adjourned. Thanks.

24 (Whereupon the proceeding concluded at 10:33 a.m.)

25 --o0o--

I, Brittany Flores, a Certified Shorthand Reporter of the State of California, duly authorized to administer oaths, do hereby certify:

That the foregoing proceedings were taken before me at the time and place herein set forth; that a record of the proceedings was made by me using machine shorthand which was thereafter transcribed under my direction; that the foregoing transcript is a true record of the testimony given.

I further certify I am neither financially interested in the action nor a relative or employee of any attorney of party to this action.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have this date subscribed my name.

Dated: Nov. 19, 2018

Brittany Flores

Brittany Flores CSR 13460