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BUSINESS MEETING

BEFORE THE

CALIFORNIA ENERGY COMMISSION

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 2024

10:00 A.M. - 3:00 P.M.

In-person at:

Warren-Alquist State Energy Building
1516 North Street
Art Rosenfeld Hearing Room
Sacramento, California 95814
(Wheelchair Accessible)

The California Energy Commission (CEC) aims to begin the business meeting promptly at the start time and the end time is an estimate based on the agenda proposed. The meeting may end sooner or later than the time indicated depending on various factors. Commissioners may attend remotely in accordance with Government Code section 11123.2(j).

Pursuant to the California Code of Regulations (CCR), title 20, section 1104(e), any person may make an oral comment on any agenda item. To ensure the orderly conduct of business, such comments will be limited to two minutes or less per person.

Please visit the CEC Business Meeting web page for more information and materials at https://www.energy.ca.gov/proceedings/business-meetings.

Reported by: Martha Nelson

APPEARANCES

COMMISSIONERS

David Hochschild, Chair

Siva Gunda, Vice Chair

Andrew McAllister, Commissioner

Noemi Gallardo, Commissioner

Patricia Monahan, Commissioner

STAFF PRESENT

Drew Bohan, Executive Director

Lisa DeCarlo, Acting Chief Counsel

Theresa Keates, Special Advisor

Elsa Beljean, Senior International Relations Advisor

Peter Chen, Energy Research and Development Division

Jeremy Smith, Deputy Director, Energy Assessments Division

Michael Lozano, Energy Research and Development Division

Kevin Mori, Energy Research and Development

PUBLIC ADVISOR

Mona Badie

ALSO PRESENT

Mindy Graybill, Department of Water Resources

Cristy Sanada, California Independent System Operators

Karolina Maslanka, California Public Utilities Commission

APPEARANCES

PUBLIC COMMENT

Bruce Severance

Sarah Taylor, Western States Petroleum Association

Stephen Rosenblum

Brian Kolodji, Kolodji Corporation

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PROCEEDINGS

10:00 a.m.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 2024

CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: All right. I think we're ready to begin. Good morning, everybody. Go ahead.

(Whereupon an introduction video is played and not transcribed.)

CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Good morning and welcome, friends. I'm David Hochschild, Chair of the Energy Commission. Today is October 3, 2024. I call this meeting to order.

Joining me are Vice Chair Gunda, Commissioner McAllister, Commissioner Monahan and Commissioner Gallardo. We do have a quorum. Let's begin by standing for the Pledge of Allegiance.

(The Pledge of Allegiance is recited.)

CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Before we get into public comment, I do want to note we're back at our old honch here at the Art Rosenfeld Room. Some of the newer CEC staff may not have spent as much quality time in this room as all of us did, but I did want to note, this room was dedicated for one of the real giants in the energy world, Art Rosenfeld, who passed away a few years ago. He was a commissioner here and long-time scientist and advocate and really the godfather of energy efficiency, and I just want to say he

would have been very proud of Commissioner McAllister and I think the whole team at CEC for the code we adopted at the last meeting.

And I wanted to share one funny story about Art. He had done a calculation before hybrids were a thing. He had done a calculation that you save more fuel if your turn off your car at red lights. So, he did this routine, he turned off because he did the math, so he was a true believer and --

COMMISSIONER McALLISTER: I have a story related.

CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Okay. Go ahead.

away, there was a lovely gathering of a lot of colleagues over the course of his whole career, and there was this story which I had not heard until then, that he used to increase the person vehicle miles, the gallons per person mile traveled. He used to try to make that as high as possible, and he would do that by picking up hitchhikers along every road and every trip, and to the consternation of his family, and kids, and his wife. So just everything was about energy to Art and his brain never turned off, and he just always was just brimming with ideas, so a lot of those became reality, and our world is better as a result. So he really -- he basically invented the craft for discipline of energy efficiency back in the day with just a

few other folks, real visionaries, back in the early 70's, and it just really transformed the world.

CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: And especially in this hot weather he pioneered the cool roof standards. I think it's something like 10,000,000 square feet a year adding cool roofs in California among other things.

a Federal discussion. You know, who knows with Congress and everything whether it passes, but there's a Federal discussion about -- that's kind of beginning now about reflective roofs, and really that would not be a thing without Art, so, so many people influenced over the course of generations, and just a wonderful person and just pleasure to be around and work with.

CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Well, cool roofs and hitchhikers, he has quite a legacy, so exactly, exactly.

So, we'll begin, if we could, with public comments and then move on to agency announcements. So, Mona, if we could start public comment.

MS. BADIE: Thank you Chair. My name is Mona
Badie. I'm the public advisor for the California Energy
Commission. The Energy Commission welcomes public comment
at public meetings, and this is the open public comment
period, so it is for any item on the agenda, although we do
request that comments for voting items be reserved for the

dedicated public comment page for that item, but we also have informational items, and also any other item that was within the Energy Commission's business.

This is the time for comments, and there's a couple ways you can let us know you'd like to comment. One is by using the QR code that we have posted in the room or visiting the public advisor's table, and another way is by a raise of hands or approaching the podium today. And if you're on Zoom, you're going to use the raised hand feature that's on your screen. It looks like an open palm. And if you're joining by phone, please press star nine to raise your hand.

All right, just giving that a moment. We don't have anyone in the room, and we do have G. Bruce Severance on Zoom. I'm going to open your line. Please unmute on your end, and we're asking for comments to be two minutes or less. There will be a timer on the screen.

MR. SEVERANCE: Thank you very much. Can you hear me?

MS. BADIE: Yes.

MR. SEVERANCE: Thank you. I appreciate the opportunity to comment, and I, first of all, just want to commend CEC staff for the tremendous work that you do. I really have not met a single person there that wasn't absolutely brilliant and doing three times the work of a

normal human being, so, I commend how much the breadth and scope of the work that you do making the state a better place to live for everybody.

I comment today on the Diablo Canyon Unit One. It's one of the early generation reactors built before 1973, when the metallurgical specifications changed, and because it has high copper and nickel impurities in the wells, it is much more susceptible to accelerated embrittlement due to radiation.

New data and reports from the NRC questions how accurate the mathematical models that are used for predicting embrittlement actually are. They've been using the same models since 1988. Their own research suggests that that mathematical model is no longer fitting the national surveillance stress test's data base for pressurized water reactors nationwide.

Reading from an excerpt from a 2022 study, "The existing model, which was developed in the 1980's has characteristics that manifest as under predictions of RPV, reactor pressure vessel material, neutron embrittlement under the high fluences radiation damage that is that would be reached at multiple pressurized water reactor plants where operated beyond 40 years."

"Furthermore, the amount of under prediction increases with increasing radiation exposure. In parallel,

licensees are allowed to defer and many have deferred surveillance capsule testing that is intended to confirm the embrittlement productions."

So, the bottom line is that they're saying very clearly that as they approach the 50th year of operation, the uncertainties with which they can predict the actual state of embrittlement of the reactor vessel based on the mathematical models that they have is increasing over time. And for this reason, I do not see that Unit 1 is a good financial risk as well as a safety risk for the State.

I endorse operating Unit 2 for the next five to ten years and taking Unit 1 offline sooner than later so that offshore wind has the opportunity to plug into grid infrastructure that's there, allowing a smoother economic transition and less stress to employees at Diablo Canyon, who can job train to take on jobs in the new green economy.

Thank you very much for the opportunity to speak.

MS. BADER: Thank you for your comment. That concludes public comment for this first public comment period. Back to you, Chair.

CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Thank you, and thank you,
Bruce, for those comments. Obviously, safety is a huge
issue for us to watch closely, including embrittlement at
Diablo, and that's something that, you know, the Diablo
Canyon Safety Committee I've asked to look at, so thank you

for those remarks.

A few announcements I wanted to share, that we're going to be celebrating Latino History Month, or we are celebrating now, September 15th through October 15th, and also, October is National Disability Employment Awareness Month.

And I also want to remind attendees who would like to attend our free Annual EPIC Symposium, that will be on Monday, October 28th at the California National Resources Agency Headquarters, and you can register for the event at the CEC website, Energy.CA.gov.

Today the Commission will be seeking to approve just over \$17,000,000 in investments contributing to California's economic growth

And with that, I'll just turn to other agency announcements from other colleagues. Vice Chair Gunda.

VICE-CHAIR GUNDA: Thank you, Chair. I just wanted to invite Theresa Keates to just stand up. She joined our office as of last week in the middle of some important legislative work and coming from the Office of Governmental Relationships. Thank you. Theresa, if you want to just introduce yourself. Thanks.

MS. KEATES: I'm learning how to do this. Good morning, Commissioners. Thank you so much for having me.

My name is Theresa Keates. Very excited to be joining the

Vice Chair's Office as Special Advisor.

As the Vice Chair mentioned, I was at the Office of Governmental and International Affairs where I was able to work with teams across the CEC and state government on legislation impacting the CEC. Before that, I was with the California State Legislature as the science policy fellow, worked at California Council on Science and Technology, CCST, working as a committee consultant with the Senate Environmental Quality Committee on a range of legislation impacting environmental issues.

And I come to legislative and policy work from a scientific background. I came to Sacramento after finishing a PhD in oceanography, and it's been a really wonderful journey getting to work on really impactful issues with passionate people, and I'm very excited about this next adventure. And Vice Chair, so in all of the work that you do and that your team does, thank you so much for having me along.

CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Thank you. Any other agency announcements? Yes, Commissioner Monahan.

COMMISSIONER MONAHAN: Well, just following on the heels of the Vice Chair's announcement about changes in his office, I just wanted to announce that Jeffrey Liu is joining my office, and he's not here today, but I hope to bring him to another business meeting so everybody can meet

him, those who haven't met him. I think several of you probably have already intersected with him. He's actually the lead for Redwoods, which is our vehicle to grid set of grants solicitation.

And Jeffrey comes from General Motors. He's an expert on interoperability and really has been a lead thinker in the Fuels and Transportation Division around how do we advance a more effective and consumer-friendly charging experience, really looking at ways that we can move to a plug-in charge future.

So, really excited to have Jeffrey in my office. He's a really strong communicator and I think will help us in terms of that moving forward with the regulations that we need and the policies that we need to advance a better charging experience.

CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: That's great, and I would observe, you know, with Theresa and Jeffrey, you know, continue this tradition. We have a really strong group on commissioner row right now, and working really collaboratively together, the advisors and the talent is just spectacular. So, I know I speak for all of us in that regard, but welcome both Theresa and Jeffrey to the CEC.

Any other agency announcements from either of you? Okay. We'll turn now to Item 3 consent. Any public comment on this item?

Thank you, Chair. Good morning 1 MS. BADIE: 2 again. The Commission welcomes public comment on Item 3 at 3 this time. This will be the consent calendar. 4 If you're joining us in the room, you can use the 5 QR code, and you can use the QR code at any time to sign up 6 for any item on today's agenda for public comment. And, 7 also, you can raise your hand in the room, and if you're on 8 Zoom, you'll use the raised hand feature on your screen, or 9 star nine if joining by phone. 10 And I'm just giving that a moment. All right, 11 not seeing any raised hands to comment on Item 3. Back to 12 you, Chair. 13 CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Thank you. Okay. So, let's -- initially we'll just take up items 3A through F. Unless 14 15 there's Commissioner discussion, let's hear a motion for those items. Commissioner McAllister. 16 17 COMMISSIONER McALLISTER: Move Items A through F. 18 CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Is there a second from Commissioner Gallardo? 19 20 COMMISSIONER GALLARDO: I second. 21 CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Moved by Commissioner 22 McAllister, seconded by Commissioner Gallardo. All those 23 in favor say aye. Commissioner McAllister. 24 COMMISSIONER McALLISTER: Aye. 25 CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Commissioner Gallardo.

1 COMMISSIONER GALLARDO: Aye. 2 CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Vice Chair Gunda. 3 VICE-CHAIR GUNDA: Aye. 4 CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Commissioner Monahan. 5 COMMISSIONER MONAHAN: Aye. 6 CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: And I vote age as well. 7 3A through F pass unanimously. 8 For Item 3G, on this item I will recuse myself 9 from any discussion, consideration and vote on the proposed 10 resolution of \$100,000 membership fees for Veloz. 11 I am currently a member of the Public Policy 12 Advisory Board of Veloz representing the Energy Commission. 13 In this role I do not make decisions on behalf of Veloz. 14 Together with my colleagues on the nonvoting Public Policy 15 Board, we lend policy guidance and support to the Board of 16 Directors. 17 Additionally, I do not receive any compensation 18 in any form, any reimbursements or per diem for expenses. 19 So, there is no financial interest in which there would be 20 a conflict of interest under the Political Reform Act or 21 the Warren Alquist Act. 22 However, in an abundance of caution I will recuse 23 myself from the discussion and vote on this item in order 24 to avoid any perception of a conflict of interest. So, I 25 will turn over to the Vice Chair once I leave the room.

VICE-CHAIR GUNDA: Okay. The Chair has left the 1 2 room. Unless there is any Commissioner discussion, I would 3 like to move the motion. 4 COMMISSIONER McALLISTER: Move Item G. 5 VICE-CHAIR GUNDA: Commissioner Monahan. COMMISSIONER MONAHAN: I second. 6 7 VICE-CHAIR GUNDA: Okay. We'll take the vote Commissioner McAllister. 8 9 COMMISSIONER McALLISTER: Aye. VICE-CHAIR GUNDA: Commissioner Monahan. 10 11 COMMISSIONER MONAHAN: Aye. 12 VICE-CHAIR GUNDA: Commissioner Gallardo. 13 COMMISSIONER GALLARDO: Aye. 14 VICE-CHAIR GUNDA: I vote aye as well. 15 passes, four, zero. We can invite the chair back. 16 CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: All right. We'll turn now to 17 Item 4, informational Item, Department of Water Resources 18 to Provide an Update on the Strategic Reliability Reserve 19 Investment. I welcome Mindy Graybill from DWR. 20 MS. GRAYBILL: Hello. Good morning, Chair, Vice 21 Chair, Commissioners. I am Mindy Graybill, Policy Advisor 22 for the Statewide Energy Office with the Department of 23 Water Resources. I am here to provide an update on the 24 Electricity Supply Strategic Reliability Reserve Program. 25 Next slide, please. Thank you.

Assembly Bill 205 created the State's Strategic Reliability Reserve. Of the three parts of the reserve, CEC oversees two programs focused on demand response and distributed resources, whereas DWR's program is focused on grid-connected resources.

The Electric Supply Strategic Reliability Reserve Program, or ESSRRP, acts as an insurance policy and safeguards the statewide electric grid during extreme and combined events such as heat waves, wildfires and droughts driven by climate change.

The program also supports California's transition to a clean energy future.

Next slide, please.

Per AB 205 DWR is required to present regular updates at Energy Commission meetings for investments made and under consideration. The legislation also requires the attendance at the California Public Utilities Commission and the California Independent System Operator. A representative from each of these entities is in attendance.

Today is the ninth update presented to the Energy Commission by DWR, and we expect the next update to occur early in 2015 -- I'm sorry, 2025.

Next slide, please.

There are five distinct types of projects under

the program. The first is an extension of operating life of existing generation facilities planned for retirement.

The second is new temporary power generators up to 5 gigawatts or more -- I'm sorry, megawatts.

The third is generation facilities using clean zero emission fuel technology of any size to produce electricity.

The fourth is new energy storage systems of 20 megawatts or more that are capable of discharging for at least two hours.

Lastly, the fifth is to reimburse corporations for the value of imports that were produced above market cost and in excess of procurement authorizations and requirements.

Next slide, please.

This slide provides a comparison of the total investment from 2022 through 2024.

Nothing has changed from the 2021 column since our last presentation in July. For 2023 we had 147.5 megawatts of emergency and temporary generation available during the summer.

Moving down to imports, DWR was able to fund above-market cost for 3,391 megawatts of firm energy imports through October 31, 2023.

And lastly for 2023, DWR closed the diesel

generator program early in favor of lower emission resources.

For 2024 DWR expected up to 291 megawatts of energy and temporary natural gas generation, and currently we are still waiting on the final installation of the last 48 megawatts.

On the other hand, in November an interconnection waiver did expire and reduces the interconnection at the Calpine Yuba City site by 11 megawatts.

The three (indiscernible) Alamitos, Huntington Beach and Ormond Beach stations became part of the reserve in 2024. As we have discussed in our prior presentations, their default status is off rather than available for 24 hours as part of the resource adequacy program.

Currently DWR does not have any new resources under consideration. We, like the rest of the industry, have found it difficult to move forward with projects due to increased costs, lack of interconnection and very high demand from nonemitting resources such as battery storage.

DWR must prioritize our investments and ensure that they do not repeat the facilities already planned for by load-serving entities and public utilities.

I want to thank and acknowledge the considerable coordination with the Energy Commission, the California Public Utilities Commission and the California Independent

System Operator in developing and maintaining the State's strategic reliability reserve.

This concludes my presentation. Thank you for having me today.

CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: I believe we have Cristy from CAISO and Carolina from PC who wanted to make some remarks.

MS. SANADA: Yeah, I can start. Hi, everyone.

Cristy Sanada from the California Independent System

Operator and the Director of California Regulatory Affairs at the CAISO.

So, yeah, I just wanted to say thank you so much to DWR and to the state agencies the PUC, the CEC, several others state agencies. We know you've planned and practiced managing summer conditions before each summer, and, you know, I think the strategic reserve and executing our summer operational playbook went very well this summer, and so we thank you all so much for this coordination.

I'll just note, you know, that the state programs that are designed to support grid reliability during extreme events and emergency conditions, including DWR excerpt portfolio and demand response programs, the ELRP and DSGS, have really helped to provide grid support and added security across heat waves like we've experienced this summer. So, really just thank everyone. Thank you, Mindy, for the presentation.

CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Karolina.

MS. MASLANKA: Thank you for having me today. I'm Karolina Maslanka, Energy Advisor to CPUC President Alice Reynolds, and I'm appearing here today on the president's behalf.

I don't have any questions, but I'd like to thank Mindy Graybill for the update, and I want to express my gratitude for all the collaboration, the coordination between our agencies, as well as the California Independent System Operator and the Governor's office has undoubtedly contributed to our ability to maintain a reliable system this summer. So, again, just want to say thank you, and the CPUC is looking forward to continued collaboration.

CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Great. With that, let's go to Commissioner discussion starting with the Vice Chair.

I just want to observe again, this is the hottest summer in the history of the state. We're seeing hundred degree temperatures in October now, and the lights have stayed on, and we've not had a flex alert, and that is really a tribute to the hard work the Vice Chair and the whole team here and at our sister agencies CAISO, PUC. I think the collaboration has been outstanding, and I just really wanted to highlight this is a big step forward from where we were, you know, in 2020, so with that, over to you, Vice Chair.

VICE-CHAIR GUNDA: Thank you, Chair. I don't have any questions, but I just wanted to take a moment to express gratitude to the staff, but also kind of remind both the public and the dais on kind of some of the decisions and why we're doing this very quickly.

So, first, starting with just the gratitude.

These presentations, they're short. Mindy, thank you, you know, on behalf of DWR for being here and then presenting, just to the tremendous work that DWR does behind the scenes to make this happen is not always visible. So, just want to say thank you to you and the entire DW crew, including, you know, Delphine Hou, Director Hou.

Also, want to give big kudos to CAISO. You know, Cristy, you probably see her more featured now in a lot of CEC presentations, but not just Cristy, the both confidence, and the kindness, and thoughtfulness you do things with is not always common, so, thank you for bringing everybody together and getting this work on the way. And along that, one thing, President Mainzer, and also Vice President — Senior Vice President Rock, leader, and Didi for the tremendous work from CAISO.

CPUC colleagues, Karolina, thank you for representing President Reynolds' office, and also want to kind of just send a huge thanks to Director Leuwam and the entire Energy Division crew that worked tirelessly behind

the scenes to make this happen.

And on our side, you know, just the Energy
Assessments Division ready and our Reliability and Renewals
Division, just tremendous, tremendous work in what they
have been able to achieve in both program implementation,
but also the situational awareness of, you know, kind of
having a forecast on where we are at any given day and
getting through the rough days.

And as the Chair noted, just want to reflect on the September heat wave. We were 13 to 22 degrees above average, and we did reach, you know, close to one and five peak on the system in terms of the forecasted loads for 2024.

And I think what Cristy mentioned, like we've seamlessly deployed and implemented the playbook, and, you know, just for recognition that in 2020, 2021, 2022 the number of flex alerts, the emergency alerts that we had versus no flex alerts this year is just a testament to the tremendous work that the staff, you know, across the agencies are doing collaboratively and to the Governor's office leadership on this issue.

Also want to just elevate the importance of the Western Energy Imbalance Market. These heat waves are happening not just in California, but across the west, and it's really important that we are using the size of

California and the rest of the resources in the west to support each other. So, want to thank CAISO's implementation of the WEIM and just kind of this notion that the overall market size and market geography should be larger than in a heat event, and it helps, you know, all of us to support each other.

Again, from specifically for CUC want to thank again Dina, Alok, Ashley, from READI and their work on deploying DSGS, the DSGS Option 3, which is driven by the CAISO prices being over \$200, have been triggered multiple times this summer, and again, you know, seamlessly deployed into the broader context.

Again, a big sense of gratitude. Thank you all for the excellent work and look forward to continuing our collaboration on these issues.

In closing, I want to say that this is not done. The strategic reserve is something that we need to think about for the next 20 years, and how do we think about creating the composition, how do we pay for it, and the size of it is an important part of the discussion moving forward.

Back to you, Chair.

CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Commissioner Monahan

COMMISSIONER MONAHAN: Well, just -- I was

25 actually taken aback by the 20 years we're going to need a

I'm hopeful that we can use clean energy resources to avoid using any of these strategic reserve resources. I think there's a lot of sensitivity, and I know Commissioner Gallardo I share with the ones through cooling plants and keeping those open and impacts to communities, and I was, you know, really reassured and happy that we haven't had to deploy those resources. That is, I think, kind of our last resort.

And I had a question, Mindy, for you. I was really amazed that when I went to visit a facility that has deployed linear generators using currently natural gas, but with the potential to use clean hydrogen to power 96 medium— and heavy—duty chargers for transitioning diesel vehicles to zero emission, and just curious if that is in the possible portfolio of future investments. They're cleaner than any natural gas facility currently in operation in terms of criteria pollutant emissions, and just wondering about their utility when it comes to the strategic reserve.

MS. GRAYBILL: Thank you, Commissioner for that question. In regards to that specific technology, currently we do not have that specific item under consideration, but I will take that back to the team and provide a response in our next update or via other forms of

communication to the CEC to stress and review those newer type of technologies being implemented.

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VICE-CHAIR GUNDA: I just want to take this opportunity to expand on the kind of question. I think the importance, and you rightly point with respect how much do we need strategic reserve, and I think who's going to pay for it and then the composition of it, and I think Commissioner McAllister and probably chaired one on (indiscernible) always maintain demand flexibility could be a significant opportunity, and I think the -- if it's kind of -- if we can magically find the money, my go-to would be DSGS, right. I mean I think we need to reduce the impact on the rate payers, you know, and kind of having programs like ELRP or other programs that CPUC has to deploy in emergency circumstances, and really have alternate funding resources to push that demand flexibility and opportunity. And I think to your point as it pertains to OTC's, you know, I think we all kind of share, you know, the general consensus on moving away from fossil kind of strategic reserve as quickly as we can.

CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Commissioner McAllister.

COMMISSIONER McALLISTER: We've done kind of a mild melt on load flex because I was going to make pretty much that point.

And I think that there are so many opportunities

in load flex to really just make more of the loads that are already out there, and particularly focusing on the commercial industrial sector. They have a lot of thermal, you know, malleable thermal loads that really are much -- are really big bang for the buck in terms of cooling commercial buildings. There are numerous district cooling systems throughout California actually that could flex quite a bit. So, I've been doing a number of visits around trying to identify, and I'm just really confident that that's much bigger than we maybe thought.

And really, the substituting in clean load flex, whether it's regeneration or load flex for these plants that we just all feel it imperative to get beyond, I think is, you know, really looking forward to working with everyone and staff, and we're all thinking hard about this. We need to make it happen. The urgency is really rising and these equity issues around the cooling plants we just really need to create options that allow us to deal with that.

So, excited about the potential. Finding out a lot of the things I didn't really know about the grid and some of the energy consumption around the state, you know, behind the meter or at the community and district level that I think brings up a lot of potential.

CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Commissioner Gallardo.

COMMISSIONER GALLARDO: Buenos dais. Good morning everybody.

Mindy, thank you so much for joining us and for the wonderful presentation. I think it's of value for us as Commissioners to learn more about what you all are doing and what point we're at, and then also for the public to hear and to learn. There's over a hundred people on Zoom. There's people here in the room. So, it adds a lot of value, so thank you for that.

And Karolina and Cristy, thank you so much for joining us. I know it's required for you all to attend and represent, and at the same time I think it's always wonderful for all of our peer entities to be in partnership, and this is an example of that.

So, I do have a question, Mindy, that struck me when you were presenting was the mention of the difficulty to move forward with projects, and I was curious if you could give us a little bit more detail about what's being done to address that, and if and what we can do as your peer entities to be helpful and support.

MS. GRAYBILL: Thank you for your question,
Commissioner Gallardo. In regards to moving forward into
newer technologies and in research into that, DWR has a
very clear legislative direction to prioritize items that
are not competing with other load-serving entities and

utilities. So, with that restriction, it does definitely impair ability to move forward as we would be competing in many areas of clean or (indiscernible) technologies.

And in respect to that, DWR's portfolio right now consists of varied amount of technology, but we are looking forward to addressing that into what may look at achievements, request for information out into the public to see if there's any other types of technologies that may be able to meet our categories of work we have authorized in the legislation, and then if any of those are capable and meet the criteria we are mandated to abide by. We can bring that up into other and future CEC presentations.

COMMISSIONER GALLARDO: Great, thank you. And I have one more if that's okay. I was just curious, Mindy, also because you said, you know, we won't get another report until next year, if you could talk a little bit about any type of comments you've gotten from the public in the various venues where you talked about the ESSRRP. I'd be interested to hear if there's anything in particular, any themes or anything like that.

MS. GRAYBILL: My experience with the program supporting DWR, I believe the main and clear message that has been addressed is the requirement for us not to compete with other load-serving entities and public utilities as we are directed by in our legislation.

COMMISSIONER GALLARDO: All right. Thank you. I appreciate that.

CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Okay, thank you.

VICE-CHAIR GUNDA: I just wanted to thank again Mindy. Thanks for taking the time to provide this update. Look forward to the next update early next year.

Just in closing, I wanted to share that to
Commissioner Monahan's question our group from RREDI has
been tasked with leading kind of a strategy on the future
composition and opportunities with the strategic reserve.
You know, what is the amount that we would need, what is
the composition, what would be the cost. So, I would
invite and also thank Ching who is in the back here from
our office who's been the lead advisor on the reliability
when we think it's ready to put out provide an
informational item. I think it will be helpful sometime
early next year for the Commissioners to either get a
private briefing or even a public briefing so that we can
discuss together how best to structure that moving into the
future.

CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: All right. Before we move on to Item 5, I wanted to introduce one more new addition -- terrific new addition to the Energy Commission family, Elsa Beljean, who is going to be joining us and I think has just started already as our new Senior International Relations

1 Advisor. She's based in San Diego and is with us by Zoom, 2 and let me just say by way of introduction, this is a 3 really important role. Pre-COVID we were receiving north 4 of 70 international delegations a year, and then all of us 5 have done international engagement in one form or another. I know the Vice Chair has recently returned from India, 6 7 I've been to China twice in the last year, Mexico, UK, Norway on offshore wind and many others, you know, because 8 9 we're the fifth biggest economy in the world. leading on climate solutions, and this role is really an 10 11 important function. 12 So, Elsa, we're thrilled to have you join the 13 team and hoping you can give a little bit of background on 14 yourself and just an overview of what you're going to be 15 working on. 16 MS. BELJEAN: Of course. Happy to be here. 17 Thank you. Hello, Commissioners. 18 I am honored to join the Commission. As you 19 mentioned, my name is Elsa Beljean, Senior International 20 Advisor. My background is in international economic 21 development with a strong focus on climate policy. I am 22 bilingual in English, Spanish and French which allows me to 23 effectively engage with global partners. 24 Before joining the CEC, I worked at the 25 California Governor's Office of Business and Economic

Development, also known as GO-BIZ, where I coordinated cross-border initiatives, economic recovery projects in the San Diego and rural counties, including the Indian Valley.

In my current role my focus advances California's international collaboration to support clean energy and climate policy goals, and through your leadership I'm happy to support advancing these goals. Thank you.

CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Thank you so much, Elsa. We are just all of us are thrilled to welcome you and to be partnering with you.

Unless there's any other comments -- I would note, by the way, we have a new president of Mexico this week, right, and Commissioner McAllister especially been doing a lot of work as well as Commissioner Gallardo on that. So, anyway, welcome with the team and looking forward to working with you closely on all these issues.

With that, we'll turn to Item 5, Informational

Item Electric Vehicles as Distributed Energy Resources. I
welcome Peter Chen to present.

MR. CHEN: Good morning, Commissioners. I'm

Peter Chen. I supervise the Transportation Unit in the

Research and Development Division at CEC.

Today I'll be presenting on the potential for using electric vehicles as distributed energy resources, as well as an overview of CEC action to advance this concept.

Next slide, please.

I want to start with a snapshot of where we are with transportation electrification. This is a critical strategy to achieving California's climate goals, and, thankfully, it's happening now and it's happening quickly. The state policy is in place to drive ZEV adoption. California has been successful in hitting some key milestones.

Over 25 percent of new car sales in California last quarter were ZEVs with an average of 1,300 sold each day. These vehicles are supported by a growing network of over 150,000 public or shared chargers and over 500,000 athome chargers.

The trend can also be viewed from the perspective of load growth, which is happening alongside other evolving aspects of the grid, including decarbonization of our electricity supply and expansion of the grid, itself, to support electrification.

Next slide.

Thankfully, EVs can be more than just a load.

EVs are essentially mobile batteries that are uniquely flexible in how they plug in and interact with the grid. Many EVs charge at home and in the evenings, but there's also public charging, workplace charging, medium-, heavyduty and commercial fleet charging, all with varying load

characteristics.

EVs can also engage in bidirectional charging where they can discharge to back up or offset home or building loads or even export power to the grid.

This flexibility around where, when and the power level at which EVs charge and discharge can be harnessed to use EVs as distributed energy resources to reduce or shift loads in ways that benefit the grid in ways that benefit the grid and rate payers. Methods to do this are often described as vehicle grid integration, or VGI, as well as EV load flexibility.

The potential of this flexibility has been quantified in recent studies, including the CEC's SB 846 Load Shift Goal Report where we can see scenarios in 2030 with EVs contributing nearly 1,000 megawatts of statewide load flexibility potential. Other analyses suggest EV charging will continue to grow to become the largest potential source of load flexibility in the future.

Next slide, please.

EV load flexibility can often drive lower system costs. This graph illustrates outputs from recent studies from the CPUC that looked into the impact of EV charging on the cost to upgrade the distribution grid.

The dotted green curve shows existing distribution grid capacity represented in this case as

aggregate substation headroom as the higher means more available capacity, and this capacity varies by time of day with plenty of available headroom in the early mornings and capacity constraints during peak periods.

The other two curves represent modeled statewide aggregate EV charging low profiles in 2035 based on different sets of assumptions. The blue curve assumes a large evening peak with a lot of EV charging around 9:00 p.m. which may place additional strain on the distribution grid. This peak load when stacked on top of non-Ev loads drives the need for significant distribution grid upgrades that can cost up to \$50,000,000,000. However, shifting EV charging in ways that avoid contributing to feeder peaks and get more usage out of available grid capacity can reduce the need for these upgrades and associated costs.

You can see an example of this where up to 70 percent of that \$50,000,000,000 cost can be avoided just by changing the EV charging low profile from the blue curve to the orange curve which assumes more daytime charging perhaps at workplaces or public chargers, and also lowering evening peak.

So, the takeaway here is if we can harness EV low flexibility to align with great conditions we can save rate payers billions of dollars and help realize downward pressure on rates.

Next slide.

Despite the immense potential of VGI in using EVs as PRs, the policies that exist today are still evolving to realize these benefits of scale. CEC staff has a shared vision for key elements necessary to achieve a future with widespread VGI.

First we'll need to send the right signals to EV drivers to have them charge or discharge in ways that benefit the grid. This can take the form of price signals and rates or in programs. You'll need to have a variety of easy to use and interoperable products and services that enable those customers to participate in the rates and in the programs. We need infrastructure, both chargers and upstream grid infrastructure to be right size and deployed at the right locations to serve EV drivers while also keeping system costs low.

Lastly, tying back to alert points, the benefits of VGI must be verifiable and able to be relied upon for grid planning. VGI can be evaluated appropriately alongside other DERs, as well as traditional capital investments.

Next slide.

This slide highlights actions across multiple CEC divisions in coordination with CPUC, CARB and other partners active in this space that are supporting the VGI

vision I just described. CEC staff are actively ramping up internal coordination around VGI topics as well, including through a recently established interdivisional working group led by Jen, our Deputy Executive Director, to collectively support work in policy development around V2X or bidirectional charging.

These are all actions within the CEC's broader framework to advance load flexibility across many types of devices, not just EV chargers, that support our current load shift goal of 7,000 megawatts by 2030.

Now I'll walk through each of these bullet points on the slide, starting with analysis and reports. CEC's IPER forecast is a critical input into the great planning processes at the CPUC, CAL-ISO and utilities, and there's active work to continue building and enhancing CEC's energy modeling products, including focus analysis around flexible demand, EV charging and distribution grid impacts.

CEC also products the AB 2127 assessment which reports on statewide charging infrastructure needs to support projected EV adoption.

CEC has also been active in standing up load flexibility related regulations and programs. The load management standards are supporting the broader availability and access to rates that better reflect actual great conditions.

EV charging is also within the scope of CEC's authority to set flexible demand appliance standards which could be a venue for supporting EV load flexibility through standardized communication protocols or minimum performance standards.

And the demand side grid support program provides compensation for load reduction and back to power during emergency grid events with incentive options available to beyond the meter energy source as well as bidirectional chargers.

CEC is also active in tracking and supporting equipment standardization. For example, we manage an equipment list to help streamline the interconnection of bidirectional EV chargers, and CEC also plays a role in setting minimum standards for chargers through our grant programs, which is important for promoting interoperability and more reliable charging experiences for drivers.

Finally, CEC deploys funding for charging infrastructure and load flex related grants. For example, CEC's Fuels and Transportation Division has recently funded several projects to demonstrate bidirectional school bus charging, and CEC has also funded several active projects awarded under the Redwoods solicitation that are deploying charging automation products to respond to dynamic signals.

While these grants have focused more on deploying

commercial technologies, CEC also administers the EPIC Program which funds clean energy RD&D and precommercial innovations that benefit electricity rate payers. This program includes initiatives for implementing to advance innovative VGI products, technologies and use cases to market.

Next slide.

I'd like to end with a quick plug for a recently released EPIC grant funding opportunity on this same topic titled Enabling EVs as DERs. The solicitation is seeking to fund innovative projects focused on addressing VGI knowledge gaps, reducing costs of V2X enabling technology and innovative submetering solutions to facilitate VGI.

I recommend any interested applicants tuning in to also tune into our upcoming preapplication workshop.

It's scheduled for October 16th, and you can learn more about this opportunity.

That's all I have. I want to thank the broader CEC team who contributed their input to putting together this presentation. Happy to take any questions. Thanks.

CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Great presentation. I just have one quick question which is, you know, the vast majority of our 153,000 chargers in California are level two. When they're dispatching to the grid does that -- do you know if that's like 5 kw, or what is -- I mean

typically like, you know, a power wall would be at about 5 kw. I just wondered how much power from a typical car in level two charger would be going back to the grid.

MR. CHEN: Yeah. I think there's a range of level two chargers that are available on the market. I think the cap is, you know, around 20 kilowatts is the max power per level. And, you know, it can go down to maybe like six point something. I forget the exact number, but that's the typical range of level two chargers, and it also it depends on where they're installed as well, so if you have a certain size breaker that's available, you might choose a certain size charger that fits for your application. So, there's quite a bit of variance and it's within that range of power level.

CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Okay, that's helpful.

Discussion, Commissioner Monahan?

COMMISSIONER MONAHAN: I want to thank Peter in his leadership. He's been really I think just a steady, smart leader in this space, so thanks for this presentation and for all you're doing to help advance vehicle grid integration and accelerate deployment of electric vehicles while we're benefitting the grid. I think that's really a key part of your presentation, right. The Kevala study kind of was, I don't know worse case, but it's presumed charging at the wrong time of day. There's a lot of rate

payer benefit from charging at the right time of day. Like the Chair likes to say, we want to run our vehicles on sunshine. How do we get there is really the question.

And I'll just say for those who haven't heard, that a bill was signed into law, SB 59 by Senator Skinner, that gives the Energy Commission the authority to require vehicle batteries be bidirectional capable if there is a good rationale for the grid, and I think people have to look at the experience of the driver as well. But it highlights, I think, this growing interest by legislators that builds on what we have been doing internally to unlock the power of vehicle grid integration at a much higher scale.

And, so, I recommend that we have this kind of periodic, like once a year update on what's happening.

Peter did a great job in my last meeting with ERDB around here's all the investments that have happened. Here's what we're learning from these investments, and for me it was really helpful, so would recommend others maybe if you're interested in that to follow up with Peter.

CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Let's go to Commissioner McAllister and then the Vice Chair.

COMMISSIONER McALLISTER: Thanks, Peter. I really appreciated the briefing on this. And, obviously, humungous potential here to use all the different DERs that

we have out there, and primary among them is vehicles. I mean we're going to have so much battery capacity. We already do have so much battery capacity roaming the streets, and, you know, in private hands that can be mobilized for the right, you know, presumably for the right price at some level it can be mobilized to support the grid, and I think just we should be doing everything we can to make that happen.

I did want to make a point, and I think this is a great -- while we have everyone, you know, in a public meeting because this is -- you know, load flexibility is one of these issues that just cross cuts all of our offices, and I've been thinking about this for, you know, a long time and when there's a grid need, you know, say the CAISO wants to push a flex alert or really just, you know, grid conditions shift during the course of not just summer peaks but really any time where there's N minus one, or there's wildfires, or there's any grid condition that requires additional resources for voltage support or energy even, when a signal goes out, every flexible device needs to hear that signal, right.

And, so, right now, you know, product device categories are very siloed, you know, HVAC community is that, you know, the vehicle community itself is siloed.

Each company kind of has its approaches, and, you know, we

did have to ask for pool pumps, for pool controls rather, and so, you know, that's one category that we worked with all the stakeholders there to come up with one standard that's specific to that category.

And I'm just hearing from a lot of different stakeholders VPP providers, any sort of low flex aggregators, folks that participate in, you know, the bid demand resources into the CAISO the hidden market, even sort of RA community, there are just a lot of folks operating at the grid edge that do not have consistent rules to play by. And when that button gets pushed to, you know, shift load in the moment or, you know, a rate goes out that says, hey, tomorrow or the CAISO, you know, tomorrow the cost is going to be \$400 a megawatt hour or whatever, whatever that signal is, every device that can flex needs to hear that signal.

So, there's a real imperative for -- there's a need for interoperability in the sense that each device category needs to be able to hear and then respond to a consistent signal. And so, whether it's more -- whether the solution is a performance-based standard or some kind of, you know, very specific technical standard for, you know, communications and controls, open ADR or what have you, I think remains to be seen. But it seems -- and then the other observation I would make is that the Federal

Government is -- it's thinking about this, you know, DOE is thinking about this but more in the sense of like doing research to kind of understand response behavior and things like that. They're really not considering building a standard along the lines of an appliance efficiency standard or something like that. So, we have zero Federal preemption in this area.

And we also at the state level I think there isn't really a regulatory body with a track record, a standards-making body rather, with a track record in -- with sort of enough gravitas in the market and the ability to do rulemaking to develop standards across the country that would do this other than us. Most energy offices, maybe all other energy offices, are not standards-making bodies. I believe we are the only one, and in practice, at a minimum for sure, but I think maybe even statutorily. And also, you know, we're obviously the largest state with a long track record in doing these sorts of rulemakings.

So, since this is a cross-cutting area, I'd just like to bring that up. I would like to do a rulemaking around interoperability and have it be not just vehicles, but across the board and kind of see where it goes. I mean I think we would have to do some -- quite a bit of convening and fact checking and sort of, you know, get input from across the provider world, from the utilities,

et cetera, but I really think this is a moment of leadership for us in this area, and we have this 7,000 megawatt goal that's a great framing that we have within our existing authority and our existing efforts to do this, and I think, you know, the bidirectional work, this is on the list of -- EVSEs are on the list for the FDAS team to develop a flexible demand appliance standard for, but I think that it would really be helped -- each device category would really be helped if we could set sort of clear expectation that, okay, this is the interoperability standard for these devices, and we're going to revolve our development of a new standard -- each new standard around that.

So, I really appreciate everyone sort of bearing with me on this. I know we're at a business meeting and a lot of people's attention focused on this, but this is one of these areas, you know, that appear every so often where it's very nerdy, it's very sort of techy, it's very sort of insider baseball at some level, but this is the basic blocking and tackling infrastructure that we need across the country, really, but certainly California, to mobilize loads as a grid resource. And in the case of vehicles, you know, behind the meter batteries and, you know, selfgeneration even have it be bidirectional.

And, so, we do have some standards to work off

of. We have a lot of, you know, work that's been done, but we need to be very intentional about how we take advantage of that work and incorporate it into a standard, because obviously we don't do that just because. We do that when there's -- I guess in this case the observation that I would make is there a clear market failure that only the State can step in to fix. And, so, it's a -- all the conditions are present. We have the authority, and I think we should move ahead, and so I just wanted to put that out there and hopefully we can, you know, manage a rulemaking that enables participation across the Commission and sort of navigate all the VK issues and the topical thematic issues as we go forward.

So, I just wanted to put that out there and really looking forward. I think the moment is really now to take this on, so thanks.

CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Thank you. Vice Chair.

VICE-CHAIR GUNDA: Thank you. Commissioner

McAllister, I just want to begin by just reacting kind of
the broad setting that you articulated, and I would be
absolutely supportive of us thinking through kind of how to
"de-silo," you know, the categories and thinking about how
to operationalize the goals.

And I think there is a technology element, there is a financial and rate design and incentive design element

to this, and just the grid responsiveness and connectivity and kind of how do we do that to the nodal pricing.

And I think there's so many pieces that needs to be tackled, and I would observe and agree with you that broadly we have been on a reactive mode in the demand flexibility and working within the sandbox of artificial constraints and doing anything we can do to enhance the opportunity for the sandbox and to rethink the sandbox I think would be really helpful, so I'm really supportive of kind of the framing that you shared.

And I think -- I just want to say, Peter, thank you for the presentation. Again, I think going back to both Commissioner Monahan, Commissioner McAllister's points, this is kind of a great start, and I think for us, you know, if our economic and climate policy for the state is largely electrification, which we, you know, agree on, and EVs are such an important element of that, through kind of analysis I really liked how you framed those four buckets of, you know, work that we do.

I kind of had Commissioner Monahan in the previous business meetings, you know, challenge ourselves as an agency to have better analytical consistency, right, on 2127 and the forecasting, and now Commissioner McAllister is kind of challenging us to have the technical and protocol consistency, right, there is an opportunity

for investment consistency, right.

So, overall, I would just support kind of a, you know, de-siloed in a cross-cutting divisional work, you know, that's EO as you pointed out, executive offices kind of leading.

Really look forward to thinking through that.

For me, within the context of our office I want to take advantage of this work to then look at how do we better resource plan, how can we better do the liability, and that's where my mind goes. There are a lot of various challenges and opportunities for consistency that could then be leveraged, and a particular problem a little bit, but I think, you know, we could push on both ends.

And I just want to leave us with this, you know, which is the best form of the Energy Commission is when we have data driven optionality for public policy, right. I mean I think we are uniquely situated to have an objective, independent analytical frame on, you know, what we see as the opportunities, right. Like what is the problem statement, what is the solution matrix and how do we operationalize the solution matrix.

So, I think I want to challenge ourselves to do more, especially in this category given all the reasons that you stated in your presentation and just from kind of segueing from the previous, you know informational item

just the opportunity with V2G, or V2X, you know, in terms of getting away from fossil generation on the grid is humongous.

The opportunity for resource development and the optimizing resource development and having our conservation goals and land use goals, I think it's just tremendous opportunity and I do not believe we have been able to stitch together a holistic frame between various admirable and good work that in a PUC, CEC through consultants have produced like how do we then bring it together, right, into tangible policy that we can all get behind, so, really appreciate your work and look forward to hearing more in the future.

CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Thanks. Commissioner Monahan.

COMMISSIONER MONAHAN: Just really fast, because I forgot to mention this before, is that I think, you know, we talked about vehicle to grid, but really vehicle to building is probably the biggest, and then it becomes a load flex tool, and that is, I think, easier a lot of ways from the distribution grid to be able to handle it, and I think that's one of the questions we'll be wrestling with going forward is how much are we just focusing on vehicle to building.

CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Vice Chair.

VICE-CHAIR GUNDA: I apologize, I just wanted to

-- that triggered, and I think one of the areas I really like us to focus on is we keep saying, you know, the rate pay impacts, the positive rate pay impacts. I would challenge us that we do not as a state have consistent information that we could get behind, right.

On one end, totally agree with Commissioner

Monahan's observation that Kevala's gentle work which was

great, but also takes on an optimized, you know, kind of

grid needs from a distribution side. But I don't think we

have effectively made a case in terms of DER opportunity

for affordable at the end rate benefits, holistically,

right. It keeps getting siloed in very specific

programmatic areas, and the benefits are very hard to do

apples to apples comparison, right. So, I think I would

challenge as a state agency that has independent authority

to really lay out a case for DERs in a more, you know, in a

more effective way.

And want to point out for those people who are -who haven't attended the workshop yesterday, there is a new
bump on CAISO, daily kind of load shape. There is a little
bump after midnight, and --

COMMISSIONER McALLISTER: Yeah (indiscernible).

VICE-CHAIR GUNDA: Yeah, we don't know if it's purely vehicles or like behind the meter storage but charging, but just like an interesting kind of a blip, like

right after midnight it happens.

2 COMMISSIONER MONAHAN: I mean that would be me.

COMMISSIONER McALLISTER: Mine would happen at 9:00 p.m., but yeah.

4 9:00 p.m., but yeah

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So, I was going to make this point about the distribution grid because, you know, across the country actually, not just in California, there's this, you know, increasing understanding and imperative to our understanding that grid investments are a big chunk and distribution grid investments are a big chunk of what's driving rates. And, so, want to just pile on that and, you know, huge agreement with your point that if we can unpack -- if we could take that column, you know, that stack of costs that's driving rates and sort of, you know, segment it and understand which pieces -- you know, understand how managing flexible loads can be optimized to stage distribution system investments so that we can be much smarter about it and really ease that curve, you know, very intentionally, you know, as we're in this messy middle where we've got a lot of different resources, you know, the old ones and the new ones together, and it's driving, just a lot of cost drivers right now at this moment.

And I think load flex really has a lot of potential to, if done right, you know, to target and to be able to stage and target those investments at the right,

you know, (indiscernible) like bright circuits, you know, the right sort of places.

But we have to understand the grid in quite a bit of granularity in order to do that, and, so, you know, hopeful that the load flex goals work and the, you know, EADs work and the FTDs work around respective load flexibility can help inform that and that we can, you know, work very closely with the PUC and the utilities to understand sort of what the tradeoffs are there.

VICE-CHAIR GUNDA: Just ten seconds, thirty seconds.

COMMISSIONER McALLISTER: Obviously this has hit a nerve. This is a really important topic.

VICE-CHAIR GUNDA: And also because of the (indiscernible) relationships we don't get to talk together as a team, and I think, Commissioner McAllister, to your point, I think I would observe that, you know, as a state we have and as we -- you know, we do an excellent job on harmonizing a lot of policies, but I think specific demand flexibility and DERs you have this inadvertent silo between planning policy and regulatory framing.

COMMISSIONER McALLISTER: Yeah.

VICE-CHAIR GUNDA: Right, and I think we -- you know, again, kind of leaning on your point, do you make the necessary distribution upgrades today to allow and, you

know, create the conditions necessary for DERs or do you wait.

COMMISSIONER McALLISTER: Yeah.

VICE-CHAIR GUNDA: And how do you then implement that into the forecasting from a system level all the way to the distribution level. I think there are so many questions that it's hard to understate or overstate, you know, the importance of the kind the policy planning and regulatory coming together, the technology, analytical and the investments coming together, right, and then, you know, we just don't have a holistic framing on this, and I would really encourage us as a team to think through.

COMMISSIONER McALLISTER: Yeah, and would just add that's kind of the beauty of making a standard because it allows you to kind of get there at relatively low cost and create the conditions under which you can then be flexible when you do start to knit together, you know, the policy and the regulatory and the planning regimes.

And, you know, a big chunk of this has to do with reliability, so that's another kind of BK cleavage that we have, and that's sort of reflected in the 7,000 megawatt goal where, you know, roughly half of that is sort of liability supply side related and the other half is more, you know, permanent load shifting, you know, related that's sort of day in and day out, you know, load flexibility

that's less directly related to reliability but more, you know, more related to planning, right.

So, hopefully if we can do a rulemaking and sort of frame it properly and stage the stakeholder interaction, and these are -- I don't want to underestimate the diversity of all the stakeholders that would have to come to the table for this discussion, right, if we're going to include vehicles, you know, that's a whole -- that's a whole, you know, universe. And then each device category has its own somewhat, you know, more related set of stakeholders.

But there are a lot of providers, a lot of folks doing really interesting and cutting edge things at the grid edge. Need this resource to upgrade and to be able to have a viable business model.

So, I think overall it would be a huge public benefit to have clear, you know, communications and controls regime I guess is what I would call it across -- that applies across, you know, significant load categories.

CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Well, thank you all. Thank you, Peter. Great presentation. Much appreciated. With that, we'll turn now to Item 6, Petition for Rulemaking Pubic Resources Code Section 25354, and I welcome Jeremy Smith.

MR. SMITH: Good morning, Chair, Vice Chair and

Commissioners. My name is Jeremy Smith. I'm a Deputy Director in the Energy Assessments Division.

I'm presenting for your consideration the Western States Petroleum Association's petition for rulemaking regarding Public Resources Code 25354.

Next slide.

Public Resources Code 25354 is part of the

Petroleum Industry Information Reporting Act of 1980, or

PIIRA for short, which requires qualifying petroleum

industry companies to submit data to the California Energy

Commission to create a thorough understanding of petroleum

industry operations in California. This information helps

develop and administer energy policies in the interest of

the state's economy and the public's well-being.

Subdivision A describes the reporting requirements for petroleum refiners and major marketers which have been in place since PIIRA's inception. These reports include, but are not limited to, petroleum refineries' feedstock inputs, imports and exports of petroleum products, production, inventories and sales through various channels, as well as major marketers' petroleum product receipts, inventories, exports and sales.

Subdivision C states that refiners and major marketers are required to submit on a monthly basis projections of the same information detailed in subdivision

A for the upcoming quarter.

The CEC had not been receiving this information from all obligated parties and it was vital to our work under Senate Bill X1-2 to assess market supply conditions to better understand the causes of gasoline price spikes.

So, in July, 2024, the CEC sent letters to these entities notifying them of their requirement to file these projections monthly. There are currently no regulations in place to implement these reporting requirements, but like the rest of Section 25354, this requirement is self-executing. Because there are no existing forms to collect these data, the CEC asked industry to provide this information in whatever form was readily available.

Next slide, please.

The Western States Petroleum Association, which is a trade organization that represents the oil and gas industry in the western states, has requested the CEC initiate a formal rulemaking process to develop regulations for reporting requirements detailed in Public Resources Code Section 25354, specifically subdivision C, and the requirement to submit 90-day projections of petroleum product operations as well as clarify certain elements of the refinery and maintenance reporting guidelines which were adopted earlier this May. WSPA did not propose any express terms for consideration with their request for

rulemaking.

Next slide, please.

Allow me to remind you of the work the CEC has been conducting related to petroleum industry reporting requirements.

As a response to gasoline price spikes in California in 2022, Senate Bill X1-2 was enacted last year to protect Californians from overpaying at the pump. The legislature provided the CEC with emergency rulemaking authority which enables an expedited process by which data reporting requirements can be enhanced to ensure we collect the information necessary to fulfill our responsibilities called for in the bill.

The timeline on the screen shows the SB X1-2 emergency rulemaking activities to date, starting on the left side with the bill going into effect in June, 2023.

After the CEC initiated the rulemaking process a year ago in October, 2023, three data regulation packages and a revised guidebook have been adopted, including spot market data regulations in February, 2024, refining margin and marine import data regulations in May, 2024, and merchant terminal position holder data regulations in July.

Our work is not done and staff are hosting additional workshops to solicit public input into other data regulations, starting with the 90-day projection

1 requirements and refinery maintenance clarifications on 2 November 12, 2024. 3 Next slide. 4 Staff recommend you deny the petition for a 5 formal rulemaking for the following reasons. First, these requests fall under the existing 6 7 proceeding related to SB X1-2 emergency rulemaking 8 activities. Second, as I mentioned, staff are hosting an 9 emergency rulemaking workshop on these topics next month. 10 11 Third, granting this request could subject the 12 CEC to an untenable timeline and foreclose meaningful 13 public participation. 14 Finally, Public Resources Code Section 25354 is 15 self-executing and may implement -- may be implemented via 16 quidelines in the case for refinery maintenance and 17 emergency regulations. 18 That concludes my presentation. Chad Oliver from our Chief Counsel's Office and I are available to answer 19 20 your questions. Thank you. CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Great. Let's go to public 21 22 comment on Item 6. 23 MS. BADIE: Thank you. The Commission welcomes 24 public comment on Item 6 at this time. If you're joining 25 us in the room, we're asking folks to use the QR code or

approach the podium, and if you're joining on Zoom, you can start raising your hand now. You can use on your screen the raised hand feature. It looks like an open palm. Or you can press star nine to raise your hand on the phone.

First we'll start with folks in the room. We've got Taylor -- Sarah Taylor, excuse me. If you'd please approach the podium, and then, Sarah, if you could just spell your name for our court reporter as well before making your remarks. Thank you.

MS. TAYLOR: How are you all? Good morning
Chair, Vice Chair, Commissioners. My name is Sarah Taylor.

I am in-house counsel with Western States Petroleum
Association. That is S-A-R-A-H T-A-Y-L-O-R.

WSPA is concerned that the CEC's existing general rulemaking proceedings for developing SB X1-2 regulations has not to date prioritized the serious need for clarification concerning the CEC's recordkeeping and reporting requests, specifically with respect to requests for projection and forecast data and the blurring of definitions between those two terms.

WSPA filed this petition for rulemaking to ensure that any data requested would provide the clarity, consistency, accuracy and qualifications needed to properly interpret and implement their requirements.

Importantly, Section 25354 of the California

Public Resources Code anticipates the need to prescribe various regulations to define the scope of requirements contained in SB X1-2.

SB X1-2 does not itself contain a provision allowing for monthly forecasts. This needs to be clarified through guidance provided via regulation. The CEC must recognize the significant and inherent limitations in any one company's ability to provide either forecasts or projections involving any globally traded commodity.

Making such predictions about the future direction of the market inherently involves a wide range of assumptions among private competitors, each of which operates with an incomplete set of data on the market and the decisions and priorities of other competitors. Thus, such prognostications are of questionable usefulness, even if the data is aggregated and could potentially be harmful to individual company's competitive position.

A rulemaking could help limit undue reliance on and potentially harmful usage of data projections. Relying on inherently uncertain predictions and potentially imposing severe financial penalties or taxes based on those predictions is particularly troublesome and frustrates the purpose of the statute.

It is, therefore, important that CEC establishes clear guidance with standardized reporting formats informed

by good-faith consideration of input from industry and that the data is appropriately qualified as projections or predictions about future events subject to inherent uncertainty.

Finally, as to concerns regarding public participation, as you know, the CEC ultimately retains discretion to provide the time necessary for meaningful public participation and get its rulemaking right.

Thank you all for your time. We appreciate the opportunity for comment.

MS. BADIE: Thank you. We don't have any other in-room comments. We're going to transition to Zoom.

Stephen Rosenblum, I'm going to open your line. You'll unmute on your end. Please also spell your name and announce any affiliation you'd like to share. We're asking for comments to be two minutes or less.

MR. ROSENBLUM: Hi. Steve Rosenblum, R-O-S-E-N-B-L-U-M.

I don't have a comment on this, but I'd like to report a technical difficulty on Zoom. The speakers from DWR all had echoes on line, and I didn't find any place to report that, so I had a hard time understanding anything they said. All the speakers in the room at the Commission are easily heard, but the ones that are remote are not, so, I'd appreciate it if somebody could look into that. Thank

you.

MS. BADIE: Thank you, Stephen. All right. That concludes public comment. Back to you, Chair.

CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Yeah. Sorry about that, Stephen. Thank you for letting us know. We'll work to correct that.

With that, we'll go to Commissioner discussion, starting with the Vice Chair.

VICE-CHAIR GUNDA: Thank you. I just want to, first, thank you, Sarah, for your comment, and I think there's a couple of points I really want to make sure that we at the Energy Commission recognize both in the spirit of what you've said, but also speed the process.

I think, one, I want to acknowledge how complicated and, you know, the ecosystem is pretty large and as you mentioned, diverse as it pertains to the petroleum industry, and it's important for us to do it as transparently and as clearly as possible, so, really hear you on that and we will as an agency always take input on making that better and better. And I think that's, you know, as alluded to in the discussions at the special session in the last week, you know, by a number of members of the assembly, and I it's really important for us to note how much whatever we do in petroleum affects the economy as a whole, so to that extent also I'll take your remarks in

good faith of trying to figure out that the analysis, the data that we rely on and the projections we make are all done with that gravitas of how important that is. So, thank you for your comments and also being a partner in this work over the last year and a half.

So, before I kind of further my comments, I just want to ask Chad, or Jeremy, or even Pat Rubohan (phonetic), our Executive Director, any responses to the specific comments that Sarah made?

MR. SMITH: Yeah, I'll just echo your appreciation for, you know, talking about how important it is to, you know, develop regulations that are very clear so we get the data that we need in order to make informed decisions, and I feel like the process that we have set in motion, starting with the Prerulemaking Workshop on November 12, will allow staff the time to develop the proposed regulatory language and the relevant data collection forms and instructions that we need prior to soliciting public feedback at that workshop.

And we're committed to working with the entire industry to ensure that we develop those rules in a very clear manner before we present any regulations for adoption at a future business meeting.

VICE-CHAIR GUNDA: Thanks, Jeremy. Maybe, you know, maybe the CCO and Executive Office, we've kind of

1 been in this situation where we get a petition for 2 rulemaking and it's just impossible to entertain that 3 within the context of other existing, you know, authority. 4 Could you just comment on that for the public record? 5 MR. SMITH: Thank you, Vice Chair, for the 6 question. Yeah, and so this you may recall we also had a 7 petition for rulemaking back in March that the Commission chose to kind of address in a slightly different manner. 8 9 But, you know, essentially the issue here is under the 10 Administrative Procedure Act there's some ambiguity around 11 kind of the procedures that would be required if an agency, 12 the Commission, were to grant a petition, but specifically 13 to grant a petition that would require the regulations 14 package to be made available immediately and to schedule 15 the matter for a public hearing, and so, that requirement 16 essentially forecloses the public participation and 17 feedback period, the kind of prerulemaking process the 18 Commission, you know, wishes to engage in. Even with 19 emergency rulemaking under the SB X1-2, the CEC has held 20 those public workshops to discuss draft regulatory 21 language, and so, granting a petition could foreclose that 22 process in order to, you know, comply with all the 23 provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act. 24 VICE-CHAIR GUNDA: Okay. Anything else. Drew, 25 anything you want to add or Lisa. Okay, thank you.

I think, so with that, and again, Jeremy, thank you for your presentation, and want to take this opportunity to just thank you, the entire Energy Assessments Division, the pilot team on the incredible work that's been happening over the last year, and there was a statistic that, you know, you've shared with me in the past about 15,000 hours of data processing has occurred over the last, you know, 12 months. That is not a small task and I think, you know, it's both in your comments, and I want to reiterate I think the trust in our agency is directly correlated to the ability to put out information in the most thoughtful, transparent and clear manner.

So, thank you for bringing that to the table and continuing to work on that, and, you know, continue to kind of ask you and that entire team to work with the industry on making sure that they feel that they are being collaborated with, right. It's very important that they see this whole process as a partnership because the solutions we are pursuing here are going to be really important for them to be in partnership.

Also want to thank Lisa, you, Chad and the entire CCO team for the incredible work you do and the support you provide. Also want to share my thanks to the OGIA, the Ledge Group, but also our Comms team on trying to bring this together.

And, finally, I want to say just big things to Aria in our office who is the lead advisor on this issue from our office. Thank you, Aria, for developing, you know, the good faith work that you've been able to do.

Again, I want to go back to the industry partners on this that, you know, it's kind of been abundantly clear staff have already scheduled a rulemaking that will allow the contents of what you have mentioned to be addressed, but also within the context of the operations we work within the legal merits, I think it's -- I would support rejecting it, but I would entertain and also ask, you know, strongly that we make sure that we partner, and if there is anything in the rulemaking process that we're missing, and I think the observations by WSPA, or the asks by WSPA are kind of something that we need to honor. We cannot collect information that's inconsistent or not clear, so we should do everything we can to improve efficiency and minimize the impacts to data quality.

So, with that, Chair, back to you.

CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Commissioner McAllister.

COMMISSIONER McALLISTER: So, I wanted to just do two things. One is just to thank you and your team for so much effort on this. You know, it's been sort of above and beyond for many months now for all of you, and your leadership has just been amazing, just all the time in the

seat at the Legislature helping deliver clarity and answer questions and just demystify this whole thing and just really be the responsible party kind of leading the charge here. Really appreciate, and I think I speak for all of us. But just been a marvel to watch really, so, thank you.

And then I want to -- you mostly -- you talked about the issue of just wanting to make sure that the emergency rulemaking that we have planned can capture the issues that WSPA was bringing up and just sort of make sure that that can be the robust vessel for the conversations that need to take place to have a good faith process and maybe -- you're nodding so I won't make you come back to the podium, but that is the case is my question, right? Correct? Okay, great.

CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Commissioner Gallardo.

COMMISSIONER GALLARDO: I also want to appreciate Vice Chair Gunda for all his leadership and hard work on this. I know it's a challenging situation, extremely important for our state. And, Jeremy, I want to thank you for the briefing you gave me and the thoughtful presentation as well.

My question is actually for Sarah from WSPA, if you're willing. I was just curious after hearing all that you did, to me, I'm not in this space a lot, but it sounded like it's going to respond to a lot of what you asked, if

1 not all of what you asked, but I'm just curious if there's 2 anything missing given what you heard. 3 MS. TAYLOR: Yes, absolutely. 4 COMMISSIONER GALLARDO: And I know I'm putting 5 you on the spot, and you can decline as well. 6 MS. BADIE: Can you come to the podium so we can 7 make sure our Zoom attendees can hear you. 8 VICE-CHAIR GUNDA: This is how we make a 9 regulatory structure, so you have to kind of climb up and 10 down. Thank you. 11 COMMISSIONER GALLARDO: I's an obstacle course. 12 MS. TAYLOR: Yeah, next time I'll sit closer to 13 an aisle, but, no, I definitely appreciate you all bearing 14 with me. I think I've made it obvious, my boss usually is 15 the one that comes to these presentation, but I appreciate 16 the question, Commissioner Gallardo. I would also 17 appreciate the opportunity to confer with my team and maybe 18 respond in a more complete and robust way later. 19 COMMISSIONER GALLARDO: Absolutely. I think 20 that's fair. I was just curious, you know, given that 21 we're having this discussion here, but I appreciate it. 22 MS. TAYLOR: Yeah, no problem. Thank you. 23 COMMISSIONER GALLARDO: We appreciate you coming, 24 too, Sarah. 25 MS. TAYLOR: A quick jaunt, just a quick walk.

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CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: All right. With that, I
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    welcome motion on Item 6 from the Vice Chair.
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              VICE-CHAIR GUNDA: Move Item 6.
              CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Is there a second from
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    Commissioner Gallardo?
              COMMISSIONER GALLARDO: I second.
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              CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: All in favor say aye. Vice
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    Chair Gunda.
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              VICE-CHAIR GUNDA: Aye.
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              CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Commissioner Gallardo.
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              COMMISSIONER GALLARDO: Aye.
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              CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Commissioner McAllister.
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              COMMISSIONER McALLISTER:
                                        Aye.
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              CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Commissioner Monahan.
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              COMMISSIONER MONAHAN:
                                    Aye.
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              CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: And I vote age as well.
                                                           Item
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    6 passes unanimously.
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              We'll turn now to Item 7, Commercializing
    Industrial Decarbonization. I welcome Mike Lozano to
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    present.
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              MR. LOZANO: Good morning Chair, Vice Chair and
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    Commissioners. My name is Michael Lozano, and I work in
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    the Energy Research and Development Division.
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              Today I'm presenting two of the three recommended
25
    awards from round two of the Commercializing Industrial
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Decarbonization, or CID, solicitation. The third award will be going to a future business meeting.

Next slide, please.

The purpose of this solicitation is to fund technology development and demonstration projects of promising precommercial technologies, to accelerate industrial decarbonization and increase overall energy efficiency to reach statewide goals set forth in SB 32, SB 100 and SB 350.

Projects must fall within one of the following project groups. Group 1, low carbon industrial heating, two, energy efficiency and decarbonization of concrete manufacturing, and Group 3, energy efficient separation processes.

These two projects represent 12.9 million dollars in CEC funds with 5.2 million in match.

Next slide, please.

The projects will increase electrification and energy efficiency, decrease use of fossil fuels, greenhouse gas emissions and energy costs and help meet California's decarbonization goals for industry.

The industrial sector has significant potential for improvements in energy and water efficiency but is a difficult sector to decarbonize. Each individual facility has unique operational needs, has a mix of old and new

technologies and equipment, lacks easy access to actionable operational data for decision-making, and lacks verified performance data under real world conditions for promising emerging technologies. The recommended research projects will address these areas.

Next slide, please.

The first project is with Caliskaner Water

Technologies, which will design, fabricate, install and
evaluate innovative advanced water reclamation technologies
for potable and nonpotable water, two technologies for
potable and three technologies for nonpotable. The
technologies will be demonstrated at the Linda County Water
District's waste water treatment plant located in
Olivehurst, California. The goal is to demonstrate reduced
energy usage, reduce capital and operational costs, and
improve treatment performance with a reduced system
footprint.

We have two technologies for potable water. One is an advanced ultrafiltration membrane developed by Dupont designed to increase water flow and reduce fouling. The other is an advanced reverse osmosis train which is an innovative nanocoating on membrane materials that reduces fouling and clean-in-place frequency.

The three nonpotable water production technologies, one is an advanced cloth media filtration for

hydraulic -- higher hydraulic loading. One is an advanced sludge filter designed to replace secondary clarification filtration, which is conventional with a single package unit. And the final technology is a sludge and membrane bioreactor which is a hybrid system where waste water biosolids are encapsulated in microbial granules which settle to the bottom and are physically filtered out before being treated in the bioreactor.

Next slide, please.

The second project is with C-Crete Technologies which will develop a pilot demonstration to turn 20 tons a day of naturally occurring abundant noncarbonate rocks such as zeolite into cementitious binders for replacing 100 percent of ordinary Portland cement. This binder, along with C-Crete's echo friendly chemical activators will be used to produce zeolite-based concrete to be tested by Vulcan materials.

C-Crete's technology allows for an electrified process for production of cementitious binders without the use of 1,500 degree Celsius kilns. When deployed at scale this makes use of billions of tons of zeolite rocks from California and CO_2 emissions reductions by millions of tons per year.

Next slide, please.

The technology potential for these two projects

for Caliskaner, California has an average daily waste water treatment flow of 4,000,000,000 gallons per day and currently reclaims about 30 percent of this daily flow. At 20 percent market penetration there will be 20 gigawatt hours of annual electricity savings and over 7,000 metric tons of CO₂ savings.

With C-Crete, if C-Crete is deployed at scale, it will show great reductions. California is the second largest producer of cement in the United States with seven plants producing about 10,000,000 tons of cement while emitting 8,000,000 tons of CO₂ annually. This industry alone accounts for two percent of the statewide greenhouse gas emissions.

If C-Crete's process is used industry-wide, the benefits could be massive. Cement production will be electrified and use readily available California rocks while reducing CO₂ emissions by millions of tons.

Next slide, please.

Staff recommends approval of these two grant agreements and adoption of staff's determination that these projects are exempt from CEQA. I'm available to answer any questions. This concludes my presentation and thank you for your time.

CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Yeah, just before we go to public comment, quick question. You mentioned California

is the second biggest cement producer. In this process what fraction emissions reduction does it have over conventional?

MR. LOZANO: Well, you've got to remember that Portland Cement between the clinker and the chemistry is two pounds per -- two pounds of CO₂ emissions for every pound of product. And this one basically you do not have to use fossil fuels for the heat. You can an electrified process. So, that would be based on whatever you get the electricity from. If you have a coal-powered power plant, that would be CO₂ emissions, but if you're using windmills, then it would be zero, and the chemistry would be zero. So, you can go to, you know, very little.

CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Yeah. One point I just wanted to make. So much of what we're working on at the Energy Commission today is in some way, shape, or form related to electrification, and, you know, the grid is getting cleaner, a lot cleaner, not just in California but around the country. You know, we were at 52 percent of the U.S. portfolio being coal in 2011. We're at 16 percent now. I do not believe we're going to have operating coal plants in the United States in ten years and maybe even sooner.

You know, of course, here in California we're at 61 percent clean energy and, you know, of all the capacity additions on the U.S. electric grid this year, you know, 95

percent is clean and 99 percent of the retirements are fossil, so it is -- when we see these things getting born here and spread, I mean it is really -- it's going to be supported by increasingly clean electricity. So, thrilled to see this. This is very tough stuff, so thank you. Great presentation.

Let's go to public comment and then we'll go to Commissioner discussion.

MS. BADIE: Thank you. The Commission welcomes public comment on Item 7 at this time. We welcome comments in the room and also on Zoom. If you're in the room with us, you can approach the podium or use the QR code, and if you're on Zoom, you'll use the raised hand feature on your screen, or star nine if joining by phone. And just giving that a moment. Not seeing any comments for this item. Back to you, Chair.

CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Thank you. Let's go to Commissioner discussion. I'm not sure, Commissioner McAllister, would you like to -- okay. We'll start with you first, then.

COMMISSIONER McALLISTER: Well, I think all these are great projects, and thanks for the briefing. I really appreciate it, and, you know, when something seems too good to be true, I always get a little bit wary, but I pummeled staff with a lot of questions about this when I got my

briefing and cement, and that's exactly right, about, you know, roughly half of the emissions is just burning gas to heat up the kilns to get the clinker process going and then, you know, there's a lot of electricity involved as well, you know, just to keep the plant moving.

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And, you know, we've visited a number with Commissioner Monahan, we visited a number of cement facilities, and I think often -- a lot of times we do incremental things. You know, energy efficiency often is about incremental improvement. And when you see a technology that's fundamentally different that could be producing an equivalent product and really sort of tunneling through the -- you know, with a completely different approach in a disruptive way, it's pretty incredible, and that's sort of where the hockey stick -- I mean this has incredible potential to solve one of the massive problems of our -- of carbon production that we have across the world, and, so, I don't want to get to out over my skis here, but, you know, a lot of fingers crossed that this is going to prevail, you know, at reasonable cost and, obviously, it's got a lot to like about, you know, either taking advantage of existing resources we have here in the state.

Cement is one of these products that tends to not be internationalized or globalized because it's so heavy

and the transportation costs are so big, but we really need cement or other building materials to substitute for it, you know, in the state, and that's got to be part of our solution here to get to zero.

But if this, you know, technology pans out, it could be a real game changer. So, super hopeful about this, tempered with experience of, you know, lots of people saying this guy -- that things are bad, and they are, but if this works it will be really transformational, so super stoked to see what happens here.

And the other projects you described are very solid, but the potable and nonpotable water project, I'm very supportive.

CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Let's go to Commissioner Monahan.

COMMISSIONER MONAHAN: Commissioner McAllister said everything I wanted to say, but I mean, cement is our like opportunity in California really to show. I mean the other big emitter in the industrial sector is the oil and gas industry, and, you know, we're moving to a new zero emission transportation system. We're moving to a zero emission electricity system. And, yeah, I'm really excited to see how this pans out. It seems like CCS is our other — the other place the concrete industry is going, so this would be a profoundly different path, and, yeah, it's a

great R&D investment. 1 2 CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Vice Chair. 3 VICE-CHAIR GUNDA: You go ahead, Commissioner. 4 CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Go ahead, Commissioner 5 Gallardo. COMMISSIONER GALLARDO: 6 Okay. I was going to say 7 I'm also excited about this, and it sounds weird to be excited about cement, but I think it's more about how we're 8 9 looking at all the possibilities for us to get to that 100 10 percent clean energy future, and that's what we've got to 11 do. 12 So, I'm excited about that one, but I'm slightly 13 more excited about the water treatment. I'm working on the 14 Lithium Valley Vision, so I'm out in the Imperial Valley a 15 lot and talking with the local governments there, and water 16 treatment keeps coming up as a major issue that they want 17 to address, and, so, I was thinking, oh, how exciting that 18 we're investing in this technology that would improve the 19 treatment and also reduce the footprint, save money, and, 20 so, I feel like it has so much potential, so I'm excited 21 about that. And, also, one of them is in the neighboring 22 city, Olivehurst, I live in Plumas Lake, so, would love to 23 do a visit when the time is right. 24 CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Vice Chair. 25 VICE-CHAIR GUNDA: Yeah, thank you, Michael for

the presentation. I think the comments that all the Commissioners have made kind of really set the stage for the importance of this, and I think -- and I wanted to thank the kind of partnership opportunity we have here with experienced players in the industry. Excited about what Commissioner Gallardo mentioned in terms of, you know, water opportunity here.

I've also learned a new word, cementitious, which
I've never heard before. That's kind of cool. You know,
this job allows us to learn regularly.

But I kind of wanted to use this opportunity to just kind of say to Commissioner McAllister and maybe

Commissioner Monahan, like in terms of industrial decarb I think we have the scoping plan that lays out, and I kind of see this as kind of those five broad verticals, right. I mean you have the kind of like oil and gas broadly and in the industry that we are trying to decarbonize, but I think, you know, three end users, transportation, buildings, industrial and electric grid and, you know, potential fossil transition as an energy source. I feel like industrial decarb does not necessarily have an implementation pathway. I think we have a high level pathway, and I just wanted to invite your thoughts on we've always struggled on the industrial forecasting given how much we have with the (indiscernible) and the Federal

investments. We talk about, you know, California being a manufacturing hub again, you know, revitalizing that. I just wanted to from both of your perspectives at a 30,000 foot level like what should our agency do in, again, going back to those categories of funding analysis, situational awareness and policy directive.

COMMISSIONER McALLISTER: I really appreciate that question. And, you know, industrial by its nature it's sort of hard to generalize, right, because every process -- each process is unique, and even within sectors, you know, producing similar products often they're very different. And, so, you kind of have to slice and dice industrial in a different way than say we would residential or commercial buildings, or even transportation.

There are some common technologies, you know, motors and drives, compressors, so those are more along the energy efficiency track. But the big conundrum with industrial is how to find thermal energy -- decarbonize thermal energy, right, where we have heat needs in an industrial process. So, that's one beautiful thing about like cement that's potentially being used as a chemical solution to a thermal problem.

And, so, you kind of have to kick off each sector within industrial and sort of use a bespoke process to kind of attack that and solve the unique set of problems to that

kind of subsector of the industrial.

So, like chemical is an example, or glass, you know, where they have high thermal loads, fertilizer, right. So, there's some of these we can pick off possibly with the evolution to a hydrogen economy, right, fertilizer is kind of right in the mix with the hydrogen economy, so maybe that can help us, rather than importing fertilizer produced elsewhere, produce our own with a, you know, a low carbon footprint based on some of the hydrogen processes that will be coming into play.

But producing high temperature heat without combustion, or at least without fossil combustion, is a pretty big lift, and, so, you know, I think we're chipping away at it, but I would encourage maybe a briefing from Jana's team, you know, Angie and Cammie, and then either (indiscernible) side, who's doing a lot on the industrial side, really understands the landscape of the industrial kind of broad landscape of industrial end users, you know, industrial facilities in California.

So, they've been doing a lot of work kind of assessing that and trying to figure out where the opportunities are. I'm sure Commissioner Monahan has more to add.

COMMISSIONER MONAHAN: Well, I would just say I think this is an area where we should do a more public

process around getting thoughts around how to transition the industrial sector.

As Commissioner McAllister said, we've done a number of site visits and really the bespoke word I think really fits for this. And there's sensitivity around jobs. You know these are, you know, manufacturing jobs in California that we want to preserve, and so as we move forward, we need to be really conscientious of what this means for people's livelihoods, and so there's sensitivity there, too, around how do we make sure that we move to a clean energy economy that preserves jobs here in California.

So, I haven't talked to anybody about this, but I think we should have -- you know, we can do it through RFI process. We can also have more workshops next year, but I think that you're right, there's a gap. And we've been focusing. I go to cement because I'm like, oh, two percent. That's a lot of emissions, so let's focus there. Let's go to where -- and we can slice and dice the industrial industry of, well, who are the big carbon emitters and really focus on that as our -- that's what I would recommend as a pathway.

COMMISSIONER McALLISTER: That's a great suggestion. And one thing I would just add to throw in the bucket here, you have Indigo which staff is doing a great

job of those RFPs, and, you know, hopefully that's a vessel that when the tide turns on the economy and the tax recedes we can, you know, have more funding for that.

And then also there's a fair amount of overlap in California with Ag production and processing, right, so we kind of set that aside as a category, but, in essence, that's an industrial sector as well and has a lot of heat needs.

So, I think we could do a deeper dive on the nature of the needs for thermal in energy and sort of what temperature each process needs and try to sort of meet that more efficiently, because typically what we do is we have like, you know, the highest quality heat and then you kind of dumb it down for each process within a given facility.

But we could -- the Danes are actually helping us rethink that quite a bit. I think the relationship with Denmark on how to sort of put the right, you know, level of enthalpy. Anyway, not to get into thermodynamics, but like to sort of do the energy flow, do the energy and math balance within a facility in a more intentional way that has the footprint of the facility at the center of the analysis. So, they really -- they have an interesting way of doing things that I think we can learn a lot from.

VICE-CHAIR GUNDA: Thank you, Commissioner
McAllister and Commissioner Monahan. I think I would love

-- I love the idea of having a further public process. I know we've been doing that, but I think -- I look at the scoping plan as a call for action, and you have this economy wide opportunity and then this real implementable solutions is like where the rubber meets the road, and then love to kind of have a process that allows for that further discussion and what we can do as an agency.

COMMISSIONER McALLISTER: Commissioner Monahan, are you thinking of maybe doing joint things with CARB around a scoping plan, or that could be fruitful at some point I think?

COMMISSIONER MONAHAN: That's a great idea.

CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: So, my computer is saying it needs to restart right in the middle of a meeting.

I just wanted to close this out by saying, you know, the low hanging fruit is picked in decarbonization and we're into the tough stuff now. This is not easy stuff to do.

We've had fits and starts in this area. You know, we funded Sun Maid Raisins a few years back to try to do electrification, and actually that didn't work out, and there's a few other efforts in this area. But these projects seem terrific. I'm especially excited, Mike, about the cement. I think it's very high leverage. I think it's actually the most important thing, you know,

1	within in this arena that we can be doing.
2	So, thank you for all the work. Really keep us
3	posted how it progresses.
4	And unless there's further discussion, I welcome
5	a motion from Commissioner McAllister on Item 7.
6	COMMISSIONER McALLISTER: I move Item 7.
7	CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Is there a second from
8	Commissioner Monahan?
9	COMMISSIONER MONAHAN: I second.
10	CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: All in favor say aye.
11	Commissioner McAllister.
12	COMMISSIONER McALLISTER: Aye.
13	CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Commissioner Monahan.
14	COMMISSIONER MONAHAN: Aye.
15	CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Vice Chair Gunda.
16	VICE-CHAIR GUNDA: Aye.
17	CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Commissioner Gallardo.
18	COMMISSIONER GALLARDO: Aye.
19	CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: And I vote aye as well. Item
20	7 passes unanimously.
21	We'll turn now to Item 8, Cost Share for Federal
22	Clean Energy Funding Opportunities, Carbon Removal
23	Innovation Support Program. Welcome to Kevin Mori.
24	Colleagues, let me just say, I have a hard stop
25	at now I've got to go at 12:30 to give a talk back in

1 the Bay Area, so we'll just blast through and then I'll 2 turn it over to the Vice Chair if we don't finish by then. 3 Thanks. Go ahead, Kevin. 4 MR. MORI: I'll be quick. Good morning, 5 Commissioners. I'm Kevin Mori from the Industrial and 6 Carbon Management Branch in the Research and Development 7 Division. Today I am presenting two Federal cost share 8 9 awards being put in through our CRISP program. 10 Next slide, please. 11 The CRISP program was established in response to 12 AB 209 instructing the Energy Commission to fund technology 13 research development and demonstration and prototype and 14 pilot research test centers to remove atmospheric carbon. 15 The global average of carbon dioxide 16

The global average of carbon dioxide concentration has increased 20 percent over the last 44 years, and carbon dioxide accounts for 76 percent of all greenhouse gas emissions.

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The goal of this Federal cost share solicitation is to explore technologies and strategies that capture and utilize carbon emissions.

The proposed project, totaling in 3.3 million in CEC funding will leverage 14.3 million in Federal funding from the Department of Energy's Office of Fossil Energy and Carbon Management.

Next slide, please.

In the agreement with Electric Power Research
Institute, EPRI will engage with local communities in Kern
County to plan and design a direct air capture hub. EPRI
will identify direct air capture technologies and clean
energy sources for the design of the hub and plan for the
associated storage. EPRI will also investigate the
potential environmental impacts from the designed direct
air capture hub and conduct life cycle analysis.

They currently plan for the initial hub to capture 100,000 tons of CO_2 annually and a goal to expand to 1,000,000 tons.

Next slide, please.

The next agreement is with UC Berkeley, and they will be conducting a technical and social feasibility study for installing a direct air capture hub in the San Joaquin Valley. UC Berkeley will work with the other members of the community alliance for direct air capture to engage with local communities and work with various technology providers and research organizations for the hub design.

During the project they will need to identify suitable host sites for the direct air capture technologies and the storage of CO₂, address the water and energy needs for the hub, assess the environmental impact and impact to surrounding communities, and conduct a life cycle analysis.

Both projects are still in the planning phase, but aim to make a large impact for California's climate change goals.

Next slide, please.

And with that, staff recommends the adoption of staff's recommendation that these actions are exempt from CEQA and approval of these grants with EPRI and UC Berkeley.

I am available for any questions. Thank you. CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Thank you so much, Kevin.

11 Let's move to public comment on Item 8.

MS. BADIE: Thank you. The Commission welcomes public comment on Item 8 at this time. We'll take comments in the room and then transition to Zoom. If you're in the room, we have asked for folks to use the QR code, or you can also approach the podium, and if you're on Zoom, you'll use the raised hand feature on your screen or star nine if joining by phone.

And we do have someone at the podium. If you can please spell your name for the record before beginning your comment, and we're asking for comments to be two minutes or less. There will be a timer on the screen. Thank you so much.

MR. KOLODJI: Thank you. My name is Brian Kolodji, and it's the same name for my company, spelled

K-O-L-O-D-J-I. I'm an inventor of direct air capture technologies. I have seven patents as of next month, and my capture carbon with these technologies using natural working lands crops. We're actually able to double the profit of crops and make a profit off of direct air capture.

We received a reward -- award, rather, or grant, from the California Department of Food and Agriculture

Sweep Program because we not only capture carbon, but we also save water in agriculture which is the biggest user of water in the world.

My reason for being here is I'm delighted to hear that direct air capture and, of course, today is the California Natural Resources big event held at your other facility, and we are using what they call nature-based solutions, which is what our Governor has promoted, which is executive order N-8220, and the 30 by 30 Program, so we are glad to hear about what's going on with EPIC and also with UC Berkeley, and we are currently in the throes of producing, and it's very fast-track technology so within — before the year 2016 (sic) should we get funding, hopefully, we can actually build the very world's largest direct — not just direct air capture, but capture facility at 100,000 tons per year plus in Kern County, which is where you folks in your funding Mr. Mori, and we're

delighted to hear that because our projects have been all three pilot plants and now, hopefully, a near commercial scale facility at the world's largest capture in the world using nature-based solutions will be built in California and lead the way for the rest of the world.

Thank you very much, Chair Hochschild and Vice Chair Gunda and all of the California Commission for leading the way for the world in global climate change solutions.

CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Thank you.

MS. BADIE: Thank you, and we have one commentor on Zoom. Stephen Rosenblum, I'm going to open your line. We're asking for comments to be two minutes or less.

MR. ROSENBLUM: Good afternoon. Thank you for the opportunity to speak. My name is Stephen Rosenblum, R-O-S-E-N-B-L-U-M.

I'd like to comment on the EPRI proposal. I haven't seen the details of it, but from the presentation it sounds to me like the captured carbon is going to be sequestered in underground storage, and if that's the case, the Commission needs to be mindful of SB 905 in California which requires rules and regulations about such sites to be made before they can be permitted in California.

I'm not sure you're aware, but there's a lot of this kind of activity going on in the absence of proper

implementation of SB 905, and I would hope that any projects that the Commission supports would not go forward on the sequestration part until proper regulations are in place.

Thank you.

MS. BADIE: Thank you for your comment. That concludes public comment. Back to you, Chair.

CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Okay. Well, thank you for the presentation. Super excited to support this space.

I did have a chance to do a direct air carbon capture tour with my team about a year or so ago to the four companies in the Bay Area.

I also have been to Iceland to see the largest direct air carbon capture project in the world, which is the Orca Project operated by Climeworks.

This has to be part of our strategy. We have to do it. Even if we get to 100 percent clean energy and 100 percent clean vehicles, we have so much incumbent, you know, to the atmosphere and now we still have a major problem, and so, I am very proud that California is the leader in innovation in this space, and we want to keep going faster, further.

The funding we have is not a lot, but I think we're leveraging it really well, and I want to be crystal clear, you know, from my perspective absolutely want to

support a hub for this activity in California leveraging as much Federal money as we can. I think California is a great place for that with the innovation talent we have here and the natural landscape, the ability to site some of these direct air carbon capture facilities. You know, we're well suited for that.

You know, a lot of issues to work through there but this is a great start, so thank you for the presentation and I'd welcome any other comments. Vice Chair Gunda, please.

VICE-CHAIR GUNDA: Yeah, thank you, Kevin, for your presentation. Thank you to both the commentators on the public comment. You know, just kind of doing this project is not, you know, any reason not to continue work on the more natural work in land solutions. Thank you for raising that.

Kevin, can you just quickly comment on the concern that was raised in terms of --

MR. MORI: For the storage, right. Yeah, so, it's going to be -- so, these are feasibility studies. The storage has not been identified yet, and that is something that they'll be looking into.

CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Do you want to speak to that?

MR. KOLODJI: Actually, if you read the 2022
scoping plan from CARB, you'll find that natural working

land is valid. Bio-sequestration is referenced as a legitimate sequestration method, and that's what we're using. We're actually sequestering using direct air capture, we're sequestering the carbons directly neat off of a power plant to the crops and increasing the profit in the crops and the yields by a minimum of 50 percent.

So, this is actually proven with USDA and University of California who we are working with, by the way, and published with the last two Agronomy Society Association meetings, American Society of Agronomy. It's been proven for over a hundred years in greenhouses and 50 years without greenhouses.

VICE-CHAIR GUNDA: Thank you so much. So, I just wanted to kind of take a couple minutes on my comments here.

I think this provides in a broad set of partners again kind of opportunity to learn from this project, so excited to support them, and completely agree with the Chair that we would need that as an important of our future solutions for decarbonizing.

Also wanted to just focus that, you know, Kern is an important part of our state that has to -- you know, we have a huge opportunity for employment transition in Kern.

I also like to always point out that Kern is like the largest provider of clean energy in California. It's an

1 | important thing to mention, and it is also --

COMMISSIONER McALLISTER: Also, in the United

States.

VICE-CHAIR GUNDA: -- and one single county. So, that's, you know, just big things to Kern.

But also, I want to think through, you know, it's important for environmental justice communities, you know, DAX, I would love for us to kind of continue to have understanding of how -- what the benefits and impacts are understood by various groups within California and how do we advance together on this. So, Kevin, to kind of look forward to future briefings. Thanks.

CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Commissioner McAllister.

COMMISSIONER McALLISTER: Yeah, just wanted to chime in. Thanks so much for the briefing, Kevin.

And I was also able to go to Iceland relatively recently, earlier in the year, and building bridges with DOE and the fossil office who is funding a lot of this work, and I think, you know, definitely the Federal dollars will be key to helping do something at scale.

I just wanted to also just have a shout out for the Federal Cost Share Program. Just it's so important. It garners so much good will out there in the marketplace and it shows our commitment, it shows our collaboration with DOE, and that is just worth so much right now, I mean,

depending on, you know, how things go in November, I think, you know, we've got an incredible good set of relationships across all of the offices of DOE and our putting skin in the game is something that very few other states can do, and they really appreciate it. It helps give them credibility. It helps get us more movement in the market, and it's just a great thing, so I wanted to just make sure that we acknowledge the Cost Share Program. I really appreciate staff's -- it requires understanding what's going to happen in the future in order to sort of set money aside and do that, and so I think that creative collaboration is just really terrific, so thanks for leading.

CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Unless there's another -- yes, Commissioner Gallardo.

COMMISSIONER GALLARDO: Kevin, I also appreciated the briefing and thoughtful presentation here. I had a question that I think aligns with what you were saying, Vice Chair Gunda, in terms of Kern County needs and what not.

I'm just curious if you could talk a little bit more about the job creation. I think you mentioned it, but if you have any details you could share about that, I'd appreciate it.

MR. MORI: Thank you for the question. So, in

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the -- it's not clear if the DOE has that kind of analysis
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    in their scope of work, but we do have it included in ours,
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    so we're going to be looking for what kind of job creation
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    is going to be coming out of building these direct air
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    capture hubs, so that will be in our scope of work.
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              COMMISSIONER GALLARDO: Okay, thank you.
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    appreciate that.
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              I also want to emphasize what you said,
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    Commissioner McAllister, about us showing investment and
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    commitment. I think that is really important and I hope we
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    can do more with that.
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              CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Do you appreciate it enough to
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    make the motion?
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              COMMISSIONER GALLARDO: Yes, I move to approve
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    Item 8.
              CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Is there a second from
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    Commissioner McAllister?
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              COMMISSIONER McALLISTER: Second.
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              CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: All in favor say aye.
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    Commissioner Gallardo.
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              COMMISSIONER GALLARDO: Aye.
              CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Commissioner McAllister.
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              COMMISSIONER McALLISTER: Aye.
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              CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Vice Chair Gunda.
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              VICE-CHAIR GUNDA: Aye.
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1 CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Commissioner Monahan.

2 COMMISSIONER MONAHAN: Aye.

CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: And I vote age as well. Item 8 passes unanimously.

We'll turn now to Item 9, Presiding Member
Reports, and, colleagues, with your permission I'd love to
just go first so I can get back on the road.

I've been super busy last month. Let me start most recently. I was in climate week in New York City for much of last week with Kat Robinson, my Chief of Staff, joined by Secretary Ross from Agriculture, (indiscernible) from Transportation, Ann Randolph, Jamie Callahan from the Governor's Office, a whole bunch of really, really fruitful meetings.

I guess, you know, one of the most exciting for me was offshore winds. We led a port tour. There were about a dozen state legislators who were there as well from California, and Senator Lena Gonzalez and I did this tour of the port in Brooklyn, \$861,000,000 project, 300 jobs. Right now, building out this sort of whole retrofit of the port for offshore wind to do assembly of the blades, the towers and the nacelles right there. It will be done by January of '26, about a year from now. And just seeing that many workers doing this clean energy industrialization project was really inspiring. I congratulate New York

State.

Our time will come for those jobs and that industry, and we are going to be hosting February 20th and 21st a big summit in Long Beach, in Senator Gonzalez's district, focused on just that opportunity. In fact, you know, in a very timely fashion our \$45,000,000 grant solicitation has just posted for the ports upgrade grant that we're going to be doing, and I'm looking forward to seeing the applications as those come in.

So, that was a big highlight, great meetings as well on a number of other topics, including building electrification and electric vehicles, the clean global initiative, the Clinton global initiate, bunch of investor round tables, and it was sort of nonstop. We've been really, really positive.

I also just want to share a little bit more readout from the trip I had to D.C. So, I met with the White House, Vice President's Office, Senator Padilla, Congressman Schiff, Department of Energy, Department of Transportation, Department of Interior, John Podesta and the White House Climate Office, Ali Zaidi, among others. Really, really fruitful meetings on all of our priorities. You know, we just stressed the need to, you know, see as much funding released as possible for all these solicitations, and I think that is underway.

In fact, I'm happy to share just within the last few minutes a big notice was just posted from DOE Loan Program, another billion dollars for EV-go, California Company to do fast charging and support fast chargers across the country. So, more funding is coming.

So, also wanted to share a road trip that

Commissioner Monahan and I did last week to what is the

largest lithium recycling operations maybe in the world,

definitely in North America. This is Redwood Materials.

What they're doing there today is incredible. So they are

doing roughly 125,000 vehicles' worth of electric battery

recycling and rapidly expanding, and they've really figured

out how to recover the lithium and the other metals from

the batteries very cost effectively and to the point where

it's now cheaper, so the cost of recycled lithium is

cheaper than virgin lithium, and that will function

eventually as a downward force on prices of electric

vehicles as a scale.

And the goal from our perspective is a hundred percent recycling of lithium ion batteries. That space is getting more mature. So, that was a great visit.

We also visited the Tesla battery factory right next door. Eleven thousand employees there, about twelve hundred at Redwood. And just, you know, very fruitful. I want to thank Drew Bohan who came with us, my advisor

Robert Chun and a number of others, Jonah Steinbuck, so, really fruitful visits on those trips.

And then yesterday dedicated big new biogas facility, taking landfill gas in Pittsburg, and, you know, it's nice to see, you know, us to begin to make use of this waste gas and, you know, help reduce emissions that would otherwise be vented or flared.

So, that's it from my side, and with that I apologize. I've got to get on the road. So, thanks. So, where we go this way, Commissioner Gallardo, do you want to start us off?

COMMISSIONER GALLARDO: Sure. I do have some visuals again, and I'm going to lean on them because I'm so tired. I had a hard week. It helps me to remember everything.

But, first, I wanted to start out by what the Chair said at the beginning, but I also wanted to say this is Latino Hispanic Heritage Month, which is really meaningful to me. I am already getting sentimental.

Being the first Latina Commissioner at the Energy Commission is just such an honor, and it's a privilege, and I'm trying to do the best that I can, but also just, you know, this is the month to celebrate these types of achievements, accomplishments and milestones for our community, my community.

And I want to give a shout out as well to all of the Latinos, Hispanics that are part of the CEC family. We have so much brilliant and talented people and I just wanted to also celebrate them and give a special shout out to La CEC Familia, which is the employee resource group that is committed to Latina culture. We have chats, conversations and get togethers to plan events, and so I wanted to let them know how much they mean to me and how special they are.

And then I also wanted to give a thank you to everybody who put the picnic together. That was so much fun. I didn't get to go last year, and I was late this year, but even for the short period of time that I was there I felt a sense of unity and really just, you know, it's wonderful that we can do that. There's work to be done and it's tough, but then we have this opportunity to also be together and celebrate each other and just be family. So, thank you to all of those who put in the hard work for that.

All right, I'll go to my visuals now. Can we go to the next slide? Oh, so we have the Darden scoping meeting coming up. This is going to be our second opt-in application that has been deemed complete, so we're really excited about that. The staff from the STEP Division and from Chief Counsel's Office has been working really hard on

all of this, so, really appreciate them for doing that. The Executive Office has also been involved, so appreciate all of their work on opt-in in general. It's a new program that we've been moving along and here's our second application, so, I'm excited about that one. That will be out in the Central Valley area.

So, we'll go to the next one.

So, we had our first workshop for our JAEDI proceeding. JAEDI stands for Justice, Access, Equity, Diversity and Inclusion. It's a major initiative we have here at the Energy Commission, and now we're sharing it with the public as well.

I want to thank Vice Chair Gunda for his leadership. The reason we're able to do more and better is because he enabled us to have a framework that came through on the 2022 IPER proceeding, and so that's part of what we're talking about at the workshops is how are we going to implement this JAEDI framework more thoroughly into the Energy Commission's efforts, and, you know, also hearing from the public about what else should we be doing, and that way we adopted it in 2023, so might even be a little stale now, so we might need some recommendations on how to improve it.

But as you can see, there is a lot of images there from the workshop. We had really great attendance,

over a hundred people. Aretha Welsh from my office is the one who put that on, so that's a picture of her in the middle with us all pointing in her direction to celebrate her hard work, so it went really well, and we'll announce the next one.

I also wanted to just acknowledge the Deputy

Secretary of -- I think it's Equity and Environmental

Justice, Noaki Schwartz, also attended, and she was really

pleased with all the work that the Energy Commission is

doing as a whole, and she is also working to update the

CNRA's policy on equity and environmental justice, so we're

looking forward to that, and again, a chance to align our

efforts with what CNRA is also moving forward.

And then Julia Hatton from the DACAG. She's a member of the DACAG, but she came with her hat as the Executive Director Rising Sun Center for Opportunity. She joined us also, and, you know, had great things to say, also very supportive, so, we'll be inviting them to our next workshop. I'll let you all know as well in case you can come.

And I also want to highlight that Ryan Young, who is our new Deputy Public Advisor, helped to moderate a panel with representatives from our various divisions who talked about how they're implementing the JAEDI framework, so, wonderful workshop.

We'll go to the next slide.

I also had the chance to attend a ribbon cutting for a major microgrid at Fort Hunter Liggett, which is a training center for the Army. We did not make an investment in this particular microgrid, but the Army was so grateful for all the things that the Energy Commission are doing, they're hoping that we will invest in future projects that they have, but it was just really impressive to me how committed they are to clean energy to the independents.

And I also got to ride in a helicopter to see the installations from above. I got to see Hearst Castle also as a bonus, but, yeah, that was first time in a helicopter, scary at the beginning, but I'm glad I did it. It gives you an additional sense of how much they do, and, you know, all the various things they've got to think about as they're protecting our country and also trying to, you know, move forward with the clean energy future.

We'll go to the next slide.

So, I also had the opportunity to visit Tecate which is in Baja, California. I was invited by the Institute of the Americas. They have an Energy Ambassadors Program which I found fascinating the way they have set it up. It's basically not people from the energy industry. It's representatives who come together to form a cohort,

but they're from different types of industries, different types of other spaces, academia, and so they come to learn about energy, particularly clean energy, and then take that back to their spaces to hopefully promote and be ambassadors of clean energy.

So, I spoke about Lithium Valley. They're really interested given that they're neighbors to that area. They want to see if there's anything they can participate in if there are opportunities, you know, for business.

Also, they're really excited about EV chargers, and getting those installed, and potentially doing a corridor from Baja, California to California EV charging, so I told them that we have this amazing Commissioner who is leading those efforts, and I will, you know, can make a connection. So, that is definitely of interest and they're wanting to learn more about microgrids and other things.

We'll go to the next slide.

So, I also had the opportunity to attend the California Tribal Chairpersons Association tribal reception. This was a great event as well because it's — they invite high level representatives from all state entities to be here, and we celebrate all the achievements of our tribal leaders throughout California. So, it was a wonderful reception. There was awards. You know, we broke bread together. And also, I wanted to highlight that CPUC

President Reynolds was there, Commissioner Houck was also there and our amazing tribal liaison and Director of Tribal Affairs Sierra Graves was also there with me.

We got a chance to take a photo, as you'll see there, with Fred Bean, who is the representative on the DACAG, the Disadvantaged Communities Advisory Group. He's also the chairman of the North Fork Rancheria, so wonderful to be able to support him as CPUC and CEC together.

I think that might be the last one, but I'll say next slide just in case. Oh, there is one.

So, this is why I am so tired today is this week I've been in Imperial Valley. It was extremely hot, got to 112 degrees. The reason I was there is that we had a convening for funders from philanthropy and also state officials, including four secretaries who were there to learn more about the Imperial Valley, so this is not necessarily from the Lithium Valley, but Imperial Valley. And what we're trying to do is help support local governments and community organizations there so they can meet and maximize these opportunities like Lithium Valley in whatever else can come next.

So, this area of the state is really underinvested in, has a lack of all types of infrastructure, and so we're hoping that we can build them up. This is not an effort I'm leading. This is an effort

being led by the Governor's Office, so I'm hoping I can bring some of the other state leaders who are working on this program to educate us a little bit more about what's going on in case we can do these types of efforts in other areas of the state.

So, you'll see the images there. Secretary
Crowfoot was also with us, Secretary Tamika Moss, who heads
Housing and Business Consumer Services, was there, and
just, you know, really robust sessions that we had, really
good discussions.

So, I'll leave it there. I think that is my last one since that was this week, right. There we go. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER McALLISTER: Okay, that was terrific. Thanks, Commissioner Gallardo, and all your face time down in Imperial Valley is just amazing. It's building a lot of bridges, and so really appreciate that and looking forward to collaborate on some of it down there.

So, just second your thanks to everybody who organized the picnic. It was really great. And thanks to you for pushing it further into the fall so that the temperature was okay. But that was great, and I don't know who ended up winning the -- I had to bail. I had to catch a flight before the soccer tournament was done, but

congratulations to whoever won that. Which division was it? Admin, ah, okay, great. Well, congrats to Rob and the team.

So, wanted -- so just really hearing the excitement about having a new president in Mexico who is a friend already to California, and it's just an amazing woman and leader, and very knowledgeable about energy, so very excited to sort of see where that goes and wishing President Sheinbaum the best of luck.

Wanted to just point to my Chief of Staff Brian for leading our Mexico engagement and, you know, recently signed an updated MOU with Baja, California, and likely, you know, we're going to look to renew the MOU that we have had in the past with the Federal Government of Mexico, so, lots going on there.

And then I wanted to remind everybody about the Electrification Summit, the second version, which is coming up on March 11th and 12th next year, so aways out but the save the date went out and the agenda is really coming together. We're going to focus on industry, local government, in addition to some of the themes that we started last year that gave grass to the eco-partnership, so a lot of good progress there and, hopefully, we have some, you know, some media worthy announcements to make at the time.

I did -- I've been doing a lot of traveling as well. I, in fact, just late last night got back from the NASEO annual meeting which was in New York City. The Chair, John Williams, is New York's -- runs or is the Senior VP at NYSERDA, so it's in his home state. Next year it will be in Nashville. The Chair will be -- the Chair of NASEO at that time will be the State Energy Office leader there in Tennessee. So, yeah, big party at my house.

Let's see. A bunch of traveling. Did an event in San Francisco with the American Chamber of Commerce from Australia, and so the AMCHAM they call it, and that was a really great event. Very much interested in following up, getting a delegation. They really want a delegation from California to go over to Australia. We have a lot of commonalities. We share a lot of DNA and are thinking about similar things from different perspectives, definitely on hydrogen, on transportation. They're super, super interested in, you know, doing a fair amount and really want to work with us. Load flexibility, they're also leading on pieces of that. There's a lot of similar thinking going on there to mobilized demand side resources we were talking about earlier.

I visited -- did a trip to Southern California and among the places I visited was a company called

Nostromo which is doing -- essentially it's cold storage,

or ice storage, that's highly controlled and very sophisticated in terms of its ability to displace onsite cooling for commercial industrial, really large commercial facilities.

So, they have kind of a flagship system at the Beverly Hills Hilton that shares that space or shares the property with the Waldorf Astoria there, so high end hotels. That's just kind of their first installation.

They're also partnering with CenTrio which is a company that has been acquiring over the last decade or so, maybe more than a decade, district heating and cooling systems, and there's a district cooling system in Century City. There's another one in central L.A., and large buildings attached to it, to these systems. There's two others in the L.A. area and there's others around the state. We have one actually here in Sacramento that does hot water and steam and cold water, I believe.

And it's an incredibly appropriate technology for managing cooling load, and, you know, the commercial industrial space is pretty wide open for that. So, a lot of potential there. They are about to get a -- I believe it's a done deal, but they're getting \$700,000,000 from LPO to expand operations. It's an Israeli company and I met with the leadership. Very -- it seems like one avenue, very promising load flex, but just really an example of the

potential.

And, also, together with -- then from there I went to the CalFlexHub annual meeting, so we've been funding, as you all know, the CalFlexHub. LBL is the principal, a bunch of great partners. They've been doing an annual symposium every year, and just the advancement, the thinking they're making progress on is really tremendous. So, again, a lot of work just to develop this load flex ecosystem.

And again, hear it over and over again that there's a need for better interoperability to make it all work and to make it -- to reduce transaction costs and allow these companies that are mobilizing demand side resources to have a business model that's viable.

Also, with a number of staff, let's see, took a

-- went to SPAN which is a smart panel manufacturer down in

South San Francisco, and with a number of staff, so Gypsy

Ashong, Dan Mineta, my advisor Hewson, Ching went as well,

really great, and Raja came along as well, so we really had

a good -- a good group, and they are making a lot of

progress on sort of solving multiple issues with one panel

upgrade. So, it's got controls at the circuit level and

metering at the circuit level, so you can really -- they're

working on, you know, doing -- they can already do

disaggregation to the circuit level, but even below that

possibly going forward, and helping -- you know, that's potentially smart panels, and they're not the only company doing this. But the app integration across all end uses, you know, whether it's vehicle, and HVAC, and sort of that API, integration I think they're doing a good job on that.

But, you know, we were talking about distribution grid, sort of taking advantage of the grid that we have and staging investments in upgrading the distribution grid.

Smart panels are a really good strategy to keep under the capacity that's already installed, so you don't have to do upgrades to the distribution grid, and it turns out most people who even have 100 amp panels and the vast, vast, vast majority of the time they're not anywhere near a hundred amps, right, and so, with some fairly straightforward load management at the premise level you can do a lot with a smart panel.

So, really, really kudos to SPAN and the team for developing technology and, you know, proving that out.

Let's see. I guess -- I wanted to just give some kudos to Abina and the RREDI team on the development of our -- well, our state funded equitable building decarbonization program and the IRA pieces in that space, the Homes and Heroes Program. We are getting close to being able to roll out the first of those, which is the Hero Program that's going to infuse the funds, IRA funds,

into the tech program that's been running the Energy Solutions runs already, and so with focusing on low income. So, look for an announcement in the near -- in the next coming days and weeks on that.

But just the level of interaction, you know, that was at NASEO this week and a lot of DOE representation, you know, leadership of DEO was there, just really interested. And they're acting and learning from the State making sure those relationships are vital, which we really, really appreciate, and heard over and over how grateful they are for the competent team that we have here and all the interaction. You know, we're talking like daily calls, sometimes multiple calls per day coordinating and trying to just get all those boxes checked, you know, make sure that all the conditions are there for rolling out these programs.

And, you know, a lot of pressure, a lot of urgency to get funds encumbered before the election, right. So, there are a lot of sleeves rolled up right now between our staff, you know, Dina and Jen, Nelson and the Executive Office, too, and Diane Minetta, my liaison to all those efforts in division. I really appreciate the whole team which is too numerous to name, but they're doing amazing work and working long hours to get this done.

And, finally, I guess I just wanted to mention

I'm going to go to D.C. in a couple of weeks. This is 1 2 really emblematic of just the, I think, historically close 3 relationship we have with Department of Energy right now on 4 -- certainly on energy efficiency in buildings and related 5 topics. Partly I just wanted to call out Ram Narayanmurthy who is the Deputy Director of the Buildings Technology 6 7 Office at DOE who is a Californian, lives in California. It seems like we're on a panel of some sort like every 8 week, including next week. But he's just such a leader in 9 this area and so diligent and so energetic and so positive 10 11 that it really, I think enhances everyone's efforts 12 certainly across EERE at the Department of Energy, and, so, 13 I'm going to go as a sort of help and be more involved in 14 the process of planning at DOE, I'm going to go and give a 15 talk at the Building Technologies Peer Review in a couple 16 of weeks. They do this annual peer review to sort of 17 develop their plans for the year ahead and sort of do a 18 snapshot of where they're at and sort of, you know, 19 evaluate themselves, which is a pretty great process that 20 they do. So, looking forward to that. 21 I quess that's it. Thanks. 22 VICE-CHAIR GUNDA: Thank you, Commissioner 23 McAllister. I'm just going to go through just quick 24 updates from our office's point of view. 25 So, just at a high level we already discussed the

reliability -- grid reliability basically. You know, as 1 2 you all know, we're looking at hundred degree temperatures 3 in October. Definitely, you know, the evolving climate 4 impacts on reliability are continuing to be, you know, more 5 and more intense and we need to kind of prepare for that. But as of today, tomorrow, the grid looks pretty positive. 6 7 We've got plenty of capacity on the system, you know, even though it's not under RA, it's on the system, so --8 9 COMMISSIONER MONAHAN: That's amazing. VICE-CHAIR GUNDA: 10 Yeah. 11 COMMISSIONER MONAHAN: I mean that's amazing. 12 What a difference a couple of years makes. 13 VICE-CHAIR GUNDA: Absolutely. And I just wanted 14 to kind of go right into segue and to say thanks to the 15 staff again. Amazing cross-coordination and GEO leadership on this issue. It was important that the GEO stepped in 16 17 and they really did. 18 Wanted to kind of flag, you know, a rather 19 important area for SB 100. SB 100, you know, there have 20 been a number of workshops. Broadly we've discussed the 21 scenarios that we're going to work on. I think that's 22 pretty well laid out, and thanks for weighing in on the 23 demand flexibility scenario and other scenarios. 24 I think that one thing that's coming out of SB 25 100 is that real recognition of land use issues.

tension between, you know, like just in the back of the envelope we're talking about two to three million acre development, if it's all going to be on the bulk grid. So, kind of thinking about how do we optimize land use, and taking into account that affordability issue I think would be an important issue to discuss.

Petroleum, kind of broad issue. Just we went through the assembly side of the special session, and I think many of you have already been briefed, but the assembly has voted on moving forward the Governor's proposal and now it's going up to the Senate, and that understanding is, you know, Monday, early next week we'll have the Senate kind of gaveling in on the special session and, you know, look forward to supporting the process as an agency, and I would just say I'm incredibly proud of CEC again. Our credibility really relies on our ability to show the integrity and data quality and analysis and try to be really objective and data focused, and I think our staff did an amazing job preparing us for the hearings.

But I do want to raise three important issues for you to crack, and I think if the proposal were to move forward we will have a pretty important, you know, kind of rulemaking authority within the Energy Commission. And I think three things that the Legislature has really weighed in on, and I think we've done as an agency, and also I want

to extend my thanks to DPMO and Ty Milder. I think we made a good case to the extent that it passed, but I think three things that kind of came up, sufficiency of storage, so the idea around creating a reserve really relies on the ability to store and plan. So that kind of keeps coming up, you know, and again, for us as a Commission here based on the data we have, I genuinely believe that we have the space. Not every refinery has it, not at all times, but we do have space to actively plan.

I just want to make sure that you're digging in in your kind of briefings to further your understanding on that issue.

Cost versus benefits, you know, we've estimated anywhere from a \$1,000,000,000 to \$2,000,000,000 of potential avoidance of cost at the pump, and let alone, you know, we're talking about that and we're not talking about indirect impacts on the economy because of the price hikes, right.

So, just want to say the benefits are pretty big. The threshold question is are there enough benefits. I think the answer is yes. In terms of the cost, we've kind of come up with a bunch of different ways of estimating the cost of retaining that kind of reserve. It's really minimal. Like we're kind of -- we're talking about tens of millions compared to billions that could be avoided. So,

it would be good for you and your offices to begin and make that analysis more vigorous as you kind of think through that.

But I do want to kind of make sure the threshold question that the Legislature kind of mentioned around is can we trust the State agency to do such a complicated work that could affect the economy, right, like in so many different ways. And I think it's really important for us to take on the burden, if the proposal were to move forward. This has humungous impact with positive and risks to be mitigated. So, welcome all of your input in making sure that we as an agency do the best we can do to both maximize the benefits and create mitigation strategies on any risks that might happen.

Specifically, the last point I want to make on that is the worker health and safety. There has been kind of a notion that if we were to do any sort of minimum inventories or resupply obligations it would create a perverse incentive to the industry to then not do the maintenance required, which I do not think is accurate personally. I think, you know, you're talking about planning with constraints, not to create constraints into planning, right. It's kind of -- so, I think it's important for you to begin, and specifically, Commissioner Gallardo, to you, you know, the communities who live close

by, the fence-line communities, and also many of the 1 2 workers actually live there. It's jobs versus safety, and 3 so just wanted to kind of flag that to you as an important 4 element. 5 So, that's on the petroleum side. Lot to do. Happy to answer any question. 6 7 COMMISSIONER MONAHAN: I'm just curious about the 8 trust issue mentioned earlier. Is that like capacity? 9 that what they're unsure about, I mean we have expertise, 10 but --11 VICE-CHAIR GUNDA: It's resources. Do we have 12 the capacity? Do we have the resources? Can we actually 13 set up a table to think of this holistically and 14 inadvertently silo the discussion or narrow it in ways that 15 we are creating other risks. 16 COMMISSIONER McALLISTER: I wanted to just ask, 17 you know, just because you have a bunch of storage, you 18 know, building a bunch of new storage doesn't necessarily 19 solve the problem per se, and I quess is there a 20 conversation happening about sort of who makes the 21 decisions of when to fill it, when to release it. 22 VICE-CHAIR GUNDA: That would be us. 23 COMMISSIONER McALLISTER: That would be us, so 24 that's the ideas that we -- so, yeah, we have to have a 25 very --

VICE-CHAIR GUNDA: We'll have the rulemaking process. I think the idea, right, so if I can just provide one stat, like middle of June, end of June, like early July, the typical situation is that refineries maximize their storage, right, because they know as they're coming into the summer you have higher demand than potentially production in some months, sometimes, and then there's some outages, and then draw down, right.

The question then becomes, okay, if you're kind of having let's assume, I think these are kind of ballpark numbers but pretty kind of good numbers to hold onto. If within California if you're storing about twelve-and-a-half million barrels, let's say, right, at your bottom. You're still at the bottoming out about -- sorry, maximum 12-1/2, bottoming out at about nine, right. So, those 3-1/2 million gallons roughly is four days' worth of supply.

We are not talking about creating a cushion all the way up. We're talking about as you draw down there's ways for you to fill back, right. So, it's kind of active planning in their optimization model on revenues how are you going to maximize your revenue? Nobody is talking about maximizing revenue, maximize that, but plan actively to guard against erosion, especially under tight circumstances if there's unplanned outages and planned outages.

It's kind of a preplanning, maximizing a
preplanning to reduce --

COMMISSIONER McALLISTER: More active planning, yeah.

VICE-CHAIR GUNDA: Yeah. That's really what it comes down to if it's put in the right context.

COMMISSIONER McALLISTER: Thanks.

VICE-CHAIR GUNDA: But what I would really welcome -- I mean I feel the burden on kind of shoulders of the staff and our agency on doing such an important work.

I welcome the burden, but I also see the opportunity for all of you to weigh in pretty significantly on this issue.

COMMISSIONER McALLISTER: Thanks for all you're doing there.

VICE-CHAIR GUNDA: Absolutely. So, a couple of quick pieces, plugs. We have October 7th, thanks to Commissioner Gallardo, first of all, I want to associate myself with the things Commissioner Gallardo mentioned in here opening remarks about, you know, about her appointment but, you know, the work that we're doing here, and I want to thank Commissioner Gallardo for your association with me on the non-energy impacts. So, we're going to kick off non-energy impact conversation October 7th. I know not all of you can make that, but I think it's one of the most pivotal works we'll be doing as an agency in kind of

thinking through the mythicization of the potential ways of thinking about non-energy impacts, and down the lane kind of creating the conditions necessary for having them within the planning process, so, just welcome your engagement and your kind of guidance on that.

Plug. Demand flexibility event, you know, so we have two complementary events between Commissioner

McAllister and our office on electrification and demand flexibility. We'll also be focusing some time early first quarter in the next year, and then we're going to think through how to harmonize our work on that.

Finally, last area of importance to plug here is regional markets. Again, thanks to Commissioner McAllister for his partnership. Both of us are working on the regional markets issue from our agency. President Reynolds and Commissioner Houck from PUC are working on that as well.

So, just a reminder that we had the Pathways

Launch Committee that was set up to explore the
opportunities to enhance regional markets. They've done a
step one proposal which was for CAISO to essentially create
more independence for the WEMB Board, you know, CAISO kind
of voted on it so there is more independence for the
Western Energy Markets Board, quote, unquote. So, they're
equal status as it pertains to markets.

They are now on the precipice of putting in their step two proposal, and so an important part of the step two proposal is to forward enhancement of independence. So, this would require Legislative change, a minor Legislative change potentially within the statute of CAISO. CAISO currently is required to manage the market they participate in. That's what the statute states, they have to manage. So, the step two, if the Legislature were to consider would be along the lines of may manage or be a part of, right. So, they can be a part of market without actively managing it.

Again, this has been a year-and-a-half worth of work. It's kind of like not always visible, but I will just say between me and Commissioner McAllister probably we've made 500 calls, 600 calls over the last year across the states and regional partners to really move the conversation forward, and I'm proud of the work we're doing, but more to come on that.

So, I'll stop there. Those are all the pieces we are working on. Plenty of gratitude to go around, and thanks to go around.

COMMISSIONER McALLISTER: I want to just thank you for your leadership on the markets discussions, and then also just -- and also for Alice -- for President Reynolds and for Commissioner Houck.

There's a lot of history that we're kind of, you know, working through. The western states are a diverse bunch, and just the level of collaboration and the level of kind of respect and the bridge building that we've been able to do, and I think you've really been a core part of that, has been really gratifying, you know.

Wherever the markets discussion goes I think there's a lot of good that can come out of this much more broadly since, you know, we've kind of demystified Californians to all these other states, California and how we operate. They looked at us like I think a black box. They just didn't get it. And it is complicated, and we're a big state. But I think increasing the level of comfort just having substantive conversations, that in and of itself has been quite an accomplishment.

And then beyond that, just so much hard work and heavy lifting with partners across, you know, many or most of the western states, and a lot of thought leadership coming from Oregon, Colorado, you know, other states, and it's just really -- I think it's raising the level of our entire platform for western discussions. I want to acknowledge Grace, Chris McLean, Brian, my staff on this, and Jane has done a great job for your office.

So, cautiously optimistic, but, you know, we've been -- I think the conversation and the Regional

Organization Launch Committee, everyone has been taking pains to not get over our skis on this, just really have -- make sure that we're dotting every "i" as we go, and I think it's just really -- yeah, it's been very positive, so thanks for your leadership.

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VICE-CHAIR GUNDA: Yeah, Commissioner McAllister, I think, you know, just to, you know, important moment of I think you've kind of alluded to it. observation. California as we travel globally, you know, attracts a lot of praise, right, like when you go, and there's a lot of discomfort or mistrust about California in the West. just, you know, just blanket, because, you know, our policies, as Commissioner McAllister mentioned, sometimes are not clear and the impacts of what we do are real to our neighboring states, and I think of what I would take an opportunity to observe is, you know, it's corny to keep saying this, but this Commission, and I love the constitution of my colleagues and my friends on this and the staff, the executive leadership and everybody, kindness goes a long ways. Humility goes a long ways. And the ability to build trust and to just, you know, competence with clarity and compassion makes a lot of sense, and I think we are in this together, not alone, and it's really importance for us with our levels of roles and the weight of our roles to create procedural equity for everybody and

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    kind of be good ambassadors for California as people that
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    we care, you know.
              COMMISSIONER McALLISTER: And everyone is really
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    concerned about their ratepayers. I mean that's just a
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    constant --
              VICE-CHAIR GUNDA: That's the unity.
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              COMMISSIONER McALLISTER: -- that's the refrain.
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    That's what we all have in common, and sort of
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    demystifying, you know, sort of helping people understand
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    California and that, you know, the noise that they
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    sometimes hear in our processes isn't always the substance
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    that's behind it, so, yeah.
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              VICE-CHAIR GUNDA: I think you're right.
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    unifying thing is the liability and the costs.
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              COMMISSIONER McALLISTER:
                                         Exactly.
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              VICE-CHAIR GUNDA: Right. I think that's --
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    everybody cares about it.
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              And, sorry, I forgot to like mention one piece.
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    Thanks to Commissioner Gallardo for creating the JAEDI
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    framework and such. I will have an opportunity to speak at
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    one of the employee resource groups on, you know,
    diversity, and I think, you know, as you mentioned at the
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    top, it's an opportunity for us to talk about both of our,
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    you know, representation in good ways that we will
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    challenge and learn.
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One of the hardest things for me growing up was dyslexia, and I get to speak about that, and, again, what a wonderful opportunity to share the story of difficulties that we got through. But to the extent that we can showcase to, you know, people that look to us as potential successes, I don't know, I still have doubt on mine. I'm a proud B+ on that. But just kind of being able to share the story about coping with those things, I think you're preparing this forum for CEC. Thanks.

COMMISSIONER MONAHAN: Well, you all can see that we're happy to talk to each other because we never get to do it, so sorry for those that are like I'm hungry.

And I just want to say to Commissioner Gallardo,
I really appreciate your remarks and I was reflecting that,
yes, it's an honor to be the first Latina; it's also a
burden I would say. You know, the first is always you feel
the weight of history on you and what that means, and I
just want to acknowledge that being the first is really
hard, and just you do it beautifully, and I just want to
recognize that.

COMMISSIONER McALLISTER: I meant to say this and didn't, but, you know, so I have a -- a big chunk of my heart is in Latin America, as you know, and I -- I tend to kind of feel slightly -- I have imposter syndrome when I sort of -- you know, that's not my background. I'm not,

you know, an immigrant from Latin America. I don't have that sort of personal or family history. And so, I sometimes don't, you know, sort of feel like I should represent, but I really -- I can't tell you how much it means to me to have you in this position, right. And I -you know, I want to like defer to you on some of these cultural issues, but, you know, La Familia is just a great group of folks, and sort of I think I'm an honorary member, and, yeah, it's truly -- it's great to have this kind of focus, you know, and having people understand that they're part of a community within the Commission and within State service and just across all of the different groups that we interact with and belong to. And I think that, yeah, it's just deeply, deeply meaningful, and I -- you know, so I just want to be here to support you, you know, and sort of take your lead on a lot of issues about how to really execute on our commitment to making sure that everyone is heard, and particularly the sort of, you know, Hispanic and Latino diaspora.

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COMMISSIONER GALLARDO: You all are going to make me cry again. That's not fair.

But thank you, Commissioner Monahan for what you said. I think it can be a burden and that just comes with having major responsibility and duty. But I still, you know, will take it on as best I can and hopefully because I

was the first, now there will be a second coming up soon, and a third and a fourth, and that will continue. So, what you said means a lot to me, and I agree with you.

And, Commissioner McAllister, I'm happy to support you, and, you know, I was honored that you when I became a Commissioner you asked me if I wanted to take over the relationships, you know, with Mexico and Latin America, and you've done such a tremendous job with that, no, I will support you on continuing to strengthen those relationships. I think you've done a wonderful job and your affinity for the culture is authentic, and we appreciate that, and we need those champions as well. So, I just want to honor you for those acknowledgments and for being so committed as well. And you are definitely a member of La CEC Familia. There's no doubt about that.

And thank you, Vice Chair Gunda, for, you know, recognizing the JAEDI initiative. I cannot take credit for creating that. That was, you know, CEC created initiative. Carousel Gore, Courtney Smith also had a lot to do with the origins of that initiative, so I want to make sure that, you know, that credit is given to them.

But thank you, and I appreciate you being vulnerable. I think you're right about that. When leadership can be vulnerable then staff can also see that it's okay to bring their whole selves to work, even if, you

know, there's some pieces of them that are vulnerable, and I think that makes us stronger actually.

COMMISSIONER MONAHAN: So, in terms of just like my update, I'm going to be brief. I would say like a lot of the work recently has been around regulations. Like that's a new arm muscle that we are developing at the Fuels and Transportation Division. It's charger reliability, replacement tire efficiency, charger payment coming up, and now deciding about within close collaboration with the Air Resources Board, who is the lead on vehicles, whether there should be a requirement around vehicles, battery to house, battery to grid, and, so, those are all new muscles that we're developing and it's been a process is what I would say, as in the Fuels and Transportation Division together with CCO, because CCO has been such a partner on this. Thank you for all your support, that we're moving, you know, towards a more unveiling to the Commission soon.

I also want to say, you know, we've been successful getting Federal funding. We got \$100,000,000 for this tri-state application that Ben DeAlba, my former advisor, has been leading, so just to excited that more money is coming to California in the transportation space.

I went on a study tour with Lacey, and that was sponsored, so Chair Randolph is the cochair of the transportation electrification partnership that's part of

the Los Angeles clean take incubator, and we went on a tour in preparation for the LA Olympics on how to -- how cities are electrifying transportation. And Secretary Omishakin from CalSTA went as well. We also had Senator Lena Gonzalez and L.A. Councilmember Nythia Raman and Vice Mayor Cindy Allen, and so it's kind of funny, a group of women all going to learn about transportation, and Secretary Omishakin, of course.

But it was really a great tour. We got to meet actually with the mayor of London who's done congestion pricing and really has done an amazing job getting electric vehicles sort of special ability to travel through city centers, but using that tool to be able to reduce congestion in the city and make it more bike friendly and electrify at the same time.

So, I would say that it was an amazing tour. We learned a lot. We're going to be meeting to figure out, well, what do we do here in L.A., in California, from what we've learned and prepare for the Olympics because we really want to showcase the Olympics in L.A. like this is the clean air capitol, not the smog capitol.

The Chair mentioned this tour that we did of Redwood materials in the Tesla gigafactory. I want to thank Patricia Carlos of my staff. We actually -- it was a long time coming. We had cancelled it because of the

travel restrictions, and we decided, oh, we're just going to do it in one long day, so it was like 6:15 in the morning until 10:30 at night. And Cal Recycle came as well, and it was really a great learning experience and, you know, just as the Chair said, really showcased the opportunity for recycling lithium and having that be a clean, cheap source of lithium.

I went to Clean Mobility Summit in Fresno that was sponsored by one of our grantees, The Fresno Metro Black Chamber of Commerce. They're doing all sorts of interesting things with Bike Share.

Also, there is a really cool produce company called OK Produce that's electrifying its heavy duty vehicles, and they're doing it because they want to — they're like, hey, we're delivering produce. It should be with clean vehicles. Like they're motivated not by the CARB regulations but by their own personal ethics, and it was just a great example of community engagement around electric transportation. And the Office of Small Business Administration, Caroline Gray, she came as well and she actually used to be part of — she led that grant to us. She actually remembered comments I had made when I — I don't know, my second month on the job, so, it was kind of funny, like full circle, and she's amazing.

And I also with Commissioner Gallardo pointed

this one to me to go to the SCE Customer Empowerment Day at the Center of Hope congregation. And Reverend Jackson, our former Clean Energy Hall of Fame award winner, was working with SCE on this, and it was just a really cool like community engagement day.

And one of the things they talked about was how many members don't believe in free things. They're like I don't believe you if you say, SCE, that you're going to give me a free thing. You actually have to have somebody in the community who's is really like trusted to say, yeah, no, actually you can get a big discount on the heat pump, you can get a big discount on an electric vehicle, and so it was just a great event and very heartwarming.

Last thing I'll say is we had our second Clean Transportation Program Advisory Committee meeting. We're really trying to get to the finish line this year on a plan, so it was a great event and got good feedback, and hoping to bring before the end of the year the investment plan to all of you. And I'll stop there.

VICE-CHAIR GUNDA: Awesome. Thank you,

Commissioner Monahan. I think with that, we'll move to the

next item, Item 10, Executive Director's Report.

MR. BOHAN: Thank you, Vice Chair, Commissioners, no report today.

VICE-CHAIR GUNDA: Thank you, Drew. Going to

Item 11, Public Advisor's Report. MS. BADIE: Good afternoon. Just wanted to announce that the CEC CPC Disadvantaged Communities Advisor Group has its next meeting on Friday, October 18, and the agenda will be published early next week. That's all. VICE-CHAIR GUNDA: Thank you, Mona. Going to Item 12, Chief Counsel's Report. MS. DeCARLO: Thank you, Vice Chair. No report from the Chief Counsel's Office. VICE-CHAIR GUNDA: Okay. Thanks, everybody, for joining us today. A long discussion, a lot of opportunity to chat. And with that, the meeting is adjourned. you. (The meeting adjourned at 1:00 p.m.)

CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER

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 16th day of October, 2024.

MARTHA L. NELSON, CERT**367

Martha L. Nelson

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSCRIBER

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 transcribed by me, a certified transcriber 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.

I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript, to the best of my ability, from the electronic sound recording of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter.

MARTHA L. NELSON, CERT**367

October 16, 2024