DO( 93-R	CK PS		=	T	78	
DATE	SEP	1	Q	2	207	
RECD.	OCT	1	0	2	07	

#### COMMITTEE WORKSHOP

BEFORE THE

CALIFORNIA ENERGY RESOURCES CONSERVATION

AND DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

In the Matter of:

Implementation of Renewables
Investment Plan Legislation
and
Implementation of Renewables
Portfolio Standard Legislation
) 03-RPS-1078

CALIFORNIA ENERGY COMMISSION

HEARING ROOM A

1516 NINTH STREET

SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 2007

2:32 P.M.

ORIGINAL

Reported by: Peter Petty

Contract No. 150-07-001

#### COMMITTEE MEMBERS

John L. Geesman, Presiding Member

# ADVISORS, STAFF and CONSULTANTS PRESENT

Jackalyne Pfannenstiel, Associate Member

Suzanne Korosec, Advisor

Kate Zocchetti

Heather Raitt

Gabriel Herrera

Manpreet Mattu

#### ALSO PRESENT

Scott Galati, Attorney Galati Blek, LLP

Les Guliasi Pacific Gas and Electric Company

Evelyn Lee, Attorney Pacific Gas and Electric Company

Brenda LeMay Horizon Wind Energy

Steven Kelly Independent Energy Producers Association

Clair Tortia, Attorney (via teleconference) Chatburn (phonetic) and Park Lawfirm

Jeremy Weinstein (via teleconference) PacifiCorp

Rob Campell (via teleconference)
PowerEx

## INDEX

	<u>Page</u>
Proceedings	1
Introductions	1
Opening Remarks	1
Presiding Member Geesman	1
Overview	1
Background	3
CEC Staff Presentation Proposed Guidebook Char	ıges 4
Renewables Portfolio Standard Eligibility Guidebook New Renewable Facilities Program Guidebook Overall Program Guidebook	
Schedule	10
Public Comments	10
Scott Galati, Galati Blek LLP	10
Les Guliasi, PG&E	29
Brenda LeMay	63
Steven Kelly, IEP	76
Clair Tortia	81
Jeremy Weinstein, PacifiCorp	85
Rob Campbell, PowerEx	97
Adjournment	97
Reporter's Certificate	98

### PRQCEEDINGS

2:32 p.m.

PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: This is a workshop of the California Energy Commission's Renewables Committee. The topic is revisions to our guidelines for RPS eligibility in program implementation.

I'm John Geesman, the Presiding Member of the Commission's Renewables Committee. To my left Commissioner Jackalyne Pfannenstiel, the Commission's Chair and Associate Member of the Renewables Committee. To my right, Suzanne Korosec, my Staff Advisor.

Kate, why don't you get us started.

MS. ZOCCHETTI: Thank you. I'm going to lower the lights just a little bit here. So, welcome, everyone, good afternoon. Can you all hear me? Thank you.

I'm Kate Zocchetti; I'm the Program Lead for the RPS program at the Energy Commission. I want to thank you for coming today. I'd like to announce that if you are calling in and you don't realize that you can observe our slides here by going online at www.energy.ca.gov/webcast.

Likewise, if you want to call in, you

would call the number 800-779-9469, and the passcode is workshop. And for those parties that have been trying to call in during the business meeting, we apologize for the delay, again.

Just briefly go over the agenda. You've met the Renewables Committee. I'm going to go over our proposed changes to three of our guidebooks for the renewable energy program.

That's the RPS eligibility guidebook, the new renewable facilities program guidebook, and the overall program guidebook.

I'll briefly go over our schedule that we've planned for the adoption of these revised draft guidebooks. And after that there will be opportunity for public comment, both from the folks that are calling in, and those here in attendance.

For the attendees that are here we ask that you fill out a blue card if you do want to make comment today; and give that to Heather here. Also give our reporter your business card. And when you are called to speak, please step up to the microphone there in the center of the room. And we'll have, I believe, the phone callers after that. And all commenters, please identify

yourself and your affiliation before you begin.

We haven't planned a break, but depending on how long we could go, we could introduce a break.

So, I'll just give a very brief background of the goal of the renewable portfolio standard, is to increase the diversity, reliability, public health and environmental benefits of California's energy mix.

As I'm sure most of you know, our current legislative goal from SB-107 last year is 20 percent of renewables by 2010; and staying with the increase of at least 1 percent per year. The Governor has expanded that goal to 33 percent by 2020.

Our roles, along with the PUC, are defined by the legislation. And the Energy Commission roles are to certify the facilities as RPS eligible; to design and implement an accounting system to track generation; and to distribute SEPs, supplemental energy payments.

Our process is to implement RPS rules through these guidebooks which are revised as needed to respond to public comments, lessons learned, regulatory development, and, of course,

legislative mandate.

When we have a business meeting adoption they become, these changes that we make become immediately effective.

So, I'll just launch into the proposed changes. In the summary form you do have access to the entire guidebook for RPS eligibility. All three guidebooks online. We have copies of the table of the RPS eligibility guidebook showing the changes in underline and strikeout. So I'm just going to go over a few of the highlighted sections and the changes we've made.

Previously we had two sections that dealt with facilities that use multiple fuels, including fossil fuel. So we thought it would be easier for the reader to combine those two sections into one new section. We really didn't change too much, but we did combine them into one section called renewable facilities using fossil fuels. So that's where you will find information about multi-fuel facilities.

In that section we clarify that for QFs operational before 2002, in order for them to use up to 25 percent of fossil fuel and still count all of their generation as RPS eligible, this is

clarified to show that this exception only applies to facilities that were renewable QFs prior to 2002.

And also it requires -- it doesn't say it here, but it says it in the guidebook -- that they must currently be certified as a renewable OF.

Again, in that same section for biomass facilities, it's a little clarification about what we mean by de minimis, because the term de minimis applies not only to the RPS program, but to another program in the renewable energy program that most of you are familiar with, the existing renewables facilities program.

We allow, as per the legislation, a de minimis amount of fossil fuel use and still account a hundred percent of the generation as RPS eligible. And the Energy Commission defined 2 percent to mean de minimis for the RPS and SEPs. But it's 5 percent for the existing renewable facilities program.

And then if the facility generation exceeds the de minimis amount per these definitions, then only the generation that is renewable will be counted towards RPS.

Moving on to the delivery requirement section, we wanted to clarify that for out-of-state facilities deliveries can be from any location in the WECC, in the Western Electricity Coordinating Council, as long as the energy is delivered into California.

We wanted to revise references to NERC tags previously by changing that term to NERC etags to reflect industry standard terminology. Everything's electronic, so.

On to the tracking system section,
WREGIS, the Western Renewable Energy Generation
Information System, we have modified the
requirement that was previously already in the
guidebook that said that participants in RPS must
participate in our accounting system, to note that
we will begin requiring participation January 1,
2008. And I made a little note there that it's
not in the guidebook but I wanted to point out to
everyone who doesn't know, that WREGIS has waived
fees for 2007.

And just sort of an aside, although I know it's important to folks, that we have tried to reformat and make our forms easier by last time we modified our guidebooks, which was in March, we

bifurcated the forms so that if you didn't have certain sections that applied to you, you didn't have to skip over that part and have a 12-page long form.

So we did find out after that that some of the forms that were in the hardcopy guidebook that was posted online differed from those that we revised pursuant to some folks asking for a little bit easier format. We found out that there were some inconsistencies. So we apologize for that. We accepted both kinds. And so the current guidebook will reflect those changes.

We just clarified that under supplemental energy payments that SEPs are not available for electricity use to service load that is not subject to the PGC.

And one SEP form was modified. A calculation was modified. It explains it here. That is something that has already been posted online for everyone's convenience. That is to calculate the per-kilowatt-hour supplemental energy payment to be paid out over ten years. And to calculate that it may be paid over ten years if no cap is applied.

I don't necessarily need to read these

definitions to you, but we did modify our definition for RPS purposes, our definition of electrical corporation, includes PacifiCorp, Sierra Pacific, Mountain Utilities and Bear Valley. But for the existing and all the other programs under the REPA, the renewable energy program, we added Bear Valley.

In the overall guidebook, which the definitions -- I'm sorry, I just mention these definitions, they are in the overall guidebook, but they're also reflected in the RPS eligibility guidebook and the new guidebook. But the overall program guidebook is really the home of the definitions. And we've modified the definitions of these terms to make it more clear. And we've also added some more definitions that we thought readers would appreciate.

As most of you probably know there are two bills on the Governor's desk that would affect our RPS eligibility guidelines. Senate Bill 1036 would basically remove SEPs from the Energy Commission's purview. And Assembly Bill 809 changes the definition of eligible hydroelectric facilities.

So, with that in mind, we have drafted

our schedule, being cognizant of if one or both of those bills passes, we will need another revision to our guidebooks. If neither of them pass we plan to, after today's workshop and considering everyone's comments, and incorporating all of that, we will send out revised guidebooks. And we plan for adoption in November.

However, if one of those bills, or both, of course, are passed, then we will need to reflect those legislative changes in a second revision that would be publicly noticed in November with plans for adoption in December. So it basically bumps it by about a month.

So we do hope that all this is finished; and we plan that it is all finished by the end of the year.

This is where we would appreciate receiving your comments in writing by this Friday. And the address is shown here. You do need to send, I believe it's 12 copies to dockets. That information is on your workshop notice, those details. This is our contact information if you have specific questions about any one of the guidebooks. If you haven't already reviewed the quidebooks they're available online in underline/

strikeout.

That is the end of my presentation. We can go back to the schedule -- or the agenda, I should say.

So, open it to public comment.

PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: Yeah, let's take this fairly slowly. These are staff-proposed changes. I think that members of the public, you're catching the Committee fairly cold on the subject. So, if we have to take some time to fully understand the context of what you're commenting upon, please bear with us.

I'd also emphasize the value of written comments. We take those quite seriously, read through them, and carefully evaluate what the impact of the staff recommendation is, and the associated comment, before coming to a conclusion as a Committee.

So, I'll go with blue cards. First one up is Scott Galati representing GB, LLP. I see you wear various hats, Scott, but who is GB, LLP?

MR. GALATI: That's surprising, that's my firm.

(Laughter.)

MR. GALATI: I'm never here on my own

behalf. But I am here on my own behalf, and I would like to thank you very much for the opportunity to make public comment.

As you know, both of you, that I'm not new to this area, but I've been asked recently by different proponents of renewable facilities, both out of state and out of the country, on how one would demonstrate the LORS compliance analysis.

And so I'm here to ask a few questions and try to get some guidance on that. And maybe we'll be able to follow up with some written recommendations on maybe where we can have some clarifications.

First with respect to out of country, one of the things that I wanted to have some clarification on, and we've been working with staff, I think, closely and having dialogue on this, as well. But I'm still confused, and I think that's my fault.

When a facility is going to be built out of the country, my understanding is that there would be a list of the LORS that would apply to that facility if it were built in this country, in California. And that there would be an assessment of whether or not the project would comply with

those LORS.

And I'm having difficulty on how I'd demonstrate that. One way that comes to mind, and a way I think that makes sense, would be -- I'm going to try to give a specific example.

Let's take the area of cultural resources, which is one of the areas listed.

There are several federal and state laws that apply in California to both investigate, identify and protect cultural resource sites.

The way I would like to show that is a demonstration outside the country that they have a similar series of laws that result in the same investigation and protection of cultural sites that are important to that country.

I can think of no other way to demonstrate that an out-of-country facility would be as protective of the environment, especially in the area of cultural resources, for example.

This is a much more of a programmatic approach, and was wondering if that was what was intended; or can we have some additional guidance in the guidebook that that might be applicable.

And, again, I'm talking about out of country.

PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: Well, let me

start, and, Gabe, maybe you can help us on this. 1 What's our constitutional ability, as a state, to 2 apply a state standard out of country? And I 3 presume the countries we're talking about are 4 either Canada or Mexico, because of the 5 requirement that you be connected to the WECC б grid. MR. GALATI: Right, and I'm going to 8 talk about Canada. 9 MR. HERRERA: Commissioner Geesman, the 10 11 law does not --PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: Microphone. 12 MR. HERRERA: The state law does not 13 14 require that the Energy Commission apply California standards, environmental standards, on 15 this out-of-country, or even an out-of-state 16 17 facility. What the law does require is that a 18 19 facility that's located out of country be developed and operated in a manner as protective 20 of the environment as a similar facility in 21 22 California. So the way the Energy Commission adopted 23

its quidelines is to say show us, Mr. Out-of-State

Facility, how you're going to operate and develop

24

25

your facility in such a way that it doesn't cause certain environmental standards to be exceeded.

We want you to compare those environmental standards to the environmental standards in California.

And the guidebook identifies the 16 LORS environmental categories that the Commission uses for purposes of power plant siting cases.

Now, Mr. Galati has a unique opportunity here, because this is the first time we've got an out-of-country facility coming to us seeking certification. So, I think we will probably need to revise the guidelines once we go through this once.

But I have talked to Mr. Galati; I've talked to PG&E and others, as well, about how we would require this. And I think what Mr. Galati has proposed, I think, is a reasonable approach with respect to cultural resources.

With respect to other resource categories like air quality and water quality, I think we would expect to see the environmental standard in California, say for example, if it's a certain percentage of dissolved solids per volume of water in California, that the standard in out

of country be as protective, or as rigorous as 1 that requirement. 2 PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: Do we have 3 4 the ability under NAFTA to do that? 5 MR. HERRERA: To do? PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: To do that as 6 7 vigorous as California, or as rigorous as California? 8 MR. HERRERA: Well, I think until an 9 10 appellate court tells us that California's law is unconstitutional, I think we're compelled to 11 follow those requirements. 12 13 PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: Well, I think we're compelled to follow the statute, but I think 14 we're also compelled, if we can, to construe it in 15 a fashion that's both consistent with --16 MR. HERRERA: 17 Right. 18 PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: 19 constitution and what treaties the country has 20 entered into. 21 MR. HERRERA: And I don't think we're trying to apply the law in such a way that we 22 would violate either federal law or international 23 treaty law. 24

Okay.

PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN:

25

MR. HERRERA: But again this is an opportunity for us to perhaps make some revisions after we go through this process for the first time.

MR. GALATI: Yes, and as a person who's trying to write it right now, I have very specific examples. Like, for example, let's take biology. In California we have designated California-protected species. They are not going to be the same protected species that are in B.C. But there are protected species and a whole regime for protecting what Canada has determined is an important environmental biological resources.

I would like to show that scheme as opposed to the standard. And part of the reason is when you look at several of the items, air quality might be one that's different; water quality might be. But most of them, it's very hard to say what is the standard. It's six.

Above six is bad, below six is good. It's very very hard to identify those.

And so I think the word standard is certainly tripping me up. And I keep coming back to a more programmatic process approach. And I just wanted to get a feel from the Committee --

because it's certainly what I'm proposing to

Gabe -- just want to get a feel from the Committee

if we're heading in the right direction, or if we

could get more guidance in this document that

would say that that's okay. Because I'm a little

concerned about how I make the demonstration, as

it's currently written.

1.0

MR. HERRERA: I think it's going to be difficult for program staff to determine that what Mr. Galati presents is adequate to actually see it. I mean we certainly have, I think, several months go make some revisions, if necessary. And hopefully during that time period I can work with program staff and Mr. Galati to see exactly what they've identified and how that would work.

But I think the law does require something more than an out-of-country facility merely indicating that it complies with its own requirements. Because if that was the case, the California Legislature didn't need to enact laws to require an out-of-country facility to comply with its own requirements. It would have to comply with its own requirements irrespective of California law.

So I think what California requires is a

little bit more. And we're trying to demonstrate that and require applicants to send us more information.

PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: So, take the cultural resources area as an example. If Canada had no particular requirements in the cultural resources area, then it would be your view that we would be applying the statute and saying, aha, this one is deficient because they are not protecting cultural resources in the same way that California is.

MR. HERRERA: Right. But in that case if there wasn't something comparable, then I think what would happen is we could say, or the facility operator/developer could say, we'll agree to operate or develop our plant subject to these conditions that will essentially provide the same or the equivalent level of protection.

PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: Same or the equivalent level. I mean this is a slippery slope, isn't it?

MR. HERRERA: It is. It's very slippery.

ASSOCIATE MEMBER PFANNENSTIEL: And it seems like when you get into air quality and water

quality it becomes even more difficult because it's hard to say that they have to be exactly the California standards.

MR. HERRERA: Right.

ASSOCIATE MEMBER PFANNENSTIEL: Because most provinces may not have exactly the same standards as California.

MR. HERRERA: And they could vary depending on location within a province. And that holds true, I mean, depending on where you're located in California, the standards could be different.

PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: Right.

MR. HERRERA: With respect to air quality, --

PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: We allow local variation to a considerable extent in California in many of our standards, and that's considered to be good government, to recognize that local variation.

MR. HERRERA: And I think we allow that in the guidebook now by allowing the applicant to identify whatever location in California they decide to compare their out-of-country facility to.

So we don't say, pick the most rigorous environmental transmission in California, which may be --

ASSOCIATE MEMBER PFANNENSTIEL: So it could be the least rigorous?

MR. HERRERA: Yes, it could be. We're not saying use South Coast Air Quality Management District's air pollution standards. We're asking applicants to tell us which standards they would compare their facility to.

PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: And you think that's a reasonable interpretation of what the Legislature wanted in drafting this requirement?

MR. HERRERA: I think it is. And the reason I think so is because facilities, even if sited in California, could vary in terms of what standards they would need to comply with it. The standard says a similar facility in California. The Energy Commission, I guess, has the discretion to decide where that similar facility is located, but it's chosen to give the developer the discretion to decide for himself. To that degree, it has provided a little flexibility.

MR. GALATI: One of the things we certainly don't want to do is cherry-pick, okay,

21 and --1 PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: How could you 2 avoid it? 3 MR. GALATI: I have an idea. PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: Okay. 5 MR. GALATI: Let's take the area of 6 noise, for example. There are noise standards that are developed by the community in generally 8 noise elements in California. That's how it's 9 Some communities decide to put a higher 10 11 value on quiet nighttime hours than other communities. 12 If I could show you B.C. did the same 13 14 thing, wouldn't I be showing you that they're protective of noise for the community of B.C. the 1.5 same way California would be? I don't have to 16 17 tell you the number is 45, because I'll go find a number that's 65. 18 PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: 19 Sure. MR. GALATI: Because I can. 20 PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: Sure. 21 22 MR. GALATI: And I don't think that that

is really what's intended. I would prefer to say here's the program how they do it. It's a similar program how we do it. While the results might be

23

24

25

different, I don't know what the results are going to be, the results are both protective of the environment, as applied by their own laws.

And I think it's the standards when I start to quantify them that I'm really having difficulty. so I keep coming back to something more programmatic and something that is, you know, more process and programmatic oriented. And I know that that's where we sort of, we're not maybe seeing a hundred percent eye to eye. I'm just having difficulty literally doing it, as opposed to thinking about how to do it.

PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: Do you think that approach would address each of the enumerated LORS that the guidelines articulate?

MR. GALATI: Certainly most of them. I haven't yet found one, other than air quality, I could say, you know, in a biomass facility what is the emissions, or, you know, what I would try to show is, you know, it's an offsetting approach, or whatever, or something like that so that the net result is X as opposed to a number.

But with respect to land use, that's a tough one. You know, land use entire regulation is done by city councils and supervisors based on

the wills of the community. So, height variances and all the local issues related to land use, I could pick a place where I was comparing a B.C. wind facility so it didn't need a height variance.

But I'm not sure that that's really getting around it, because I'll be maybe building a wind facility and I pick a place in California it wouldn't make sense to build a wind facility.

So, what I'd like to do is, again, make an attempt to try to show that there is a series of laws in place by working with B.C. council to determine this is how we protect our land use decisions. This is how we protect noise.

And then the Commission can look at those and say, that makes sense to us.

PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: Are you going to raise a comment about in-U.S. facilities, as well? Or can I jump to that hypothetical?

MR. GALATI: Yeah, I had a comment on in-state facilities, only because I just wanted clarification. My understanding is in-country, out of state, that my understanding that that's a different analysis.

We're looking to see whether or not something right cross the border is really

affecting California. As opposed to whether it's just as protective as California.

We're looking at something so if I'm in the beginning of a watershed that ends up in California, something I do here affects a California standard, that, to me, if I'm across the border and my air emissions go into California. Those are something that I think are easily addressed.

That's my understanding how that is interpreted, is whether I'm causing or contributing to a violation of California standards. Not whether the facility, itself, complies with California standards. Or is as protective as California's. Am I interpreting that right?

MR. HERRERA: That's correct, yes. PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: Okay.

So, Gabe, your concern is the direction Scott is headed in is simply saying that my facility will comply with all of the local laws in my jurisdiction, and that it's not providing any meaningful significance to the words that the Legislature adopted in this standard or in this requirement?

MR. HERRERA: Yeah, that's my reservation, is the Legislature would not have needed to speak on that particular point for an out-of-country facility to comply with the out-of-country requirements. So the Legislature must have meant something more than just that.

But if Scott is suggesting that his analysis will compare standards to the extent there are numeric standards to compare to. And to the extent they're not, like resources, cultural resources for example, then perhaps in those particular areas he shows that what the out-of-country facility does, or other country does, evaluates or utilizes a process to make sure that there aren't any impacts in that resource.

Perhaps that would be adequate. Again, the --

PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: Are the words of the statute that apply to out-of-country the same as the words that apply to in-country but out of state?

MR. HERRERA: No, they're different.

PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: Okay, so the
Legislature clearly contemplated a different

25 standard --

MR. HERRERA: Yeah.

PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: -- to address the two situations.

ASSOCIATE MEMBER PFANNENSTIEL: Are the words in the statute essentially what we have picked up in the guidebook?

MR. HERRERA: Yes.

ASSOCIATE MEMBER PFANNENSTIEL: Okay, so those are very different.

MR. HERRERA: I think the analysis for the out-of-state, but in-country facilities is perhaps a little bit easier because in that -ASSOCIATE MEMBER PFANNENSTIEL: Yeah,

that is --

MR. HERRERA: -- case, as Scott has pointed out, you know, if you have a facility located right across California border then it might be easy to show that, you know, the emission plume from this biomass plant is wafting into California, and causing California to exceed certain air standards.

But say if you have a facility in
Wyoming or Idaho and it's a wind facility, you
know, that's probably an easier analysis because
it might be hard to show that there's any direct

1	impacts on California.
2	PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: Migratory
3	birds.
4	MR. HERRERA: Well, I mean that's one
5	area. Bats. Understand you guys had a pretty
6	good discussion on that before lunch.
7	PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: We're
8	pretty
9	ASSOCIATE MEMBER PFANNENSTIEL: We're
10	pretty knowledgeable of that area right now.
11	MR. GALATI: And I listened to the last
12	part of that conversation, so I know that that's
13	not a LORS.
14	(Laughter.)
15	MR. GALATI: The guidelines that now we
16	need to demonstrate compliance with.
17	ASSOCIATE MEMBER PFANNENSTIEL: I'm glad
18	you understood that part of it.
19	MR. GALATI: I did; I understood that
20	very clearly.
21	PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: It's your
22	feeling, Gabe, that we have the ability to be more
23	restrictive on an out-of-country project than an
24	in-country, but out-of-state project?
25	MR. HERRERA: Yes.

PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: Consistent with NAFTA?

MR. HERRERA: I reviewed general provisions of NAFTA and felt that it was consistent. Again, the out-of-country facility is when you compare to an in-state facility, it is subject to California's environmental standards. The argument is that you're treating it the same.

But I recognize there are certainly ambiguities in the law and the Commission certainly has the discretion to modify the LORS list, or to revise the way it evaluates the analysis of those LORS categories.

PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: Yeah, but ideally the guidelines should be sufficiently bright-lined that we're not dealing with everything on a case-by-case basis.

MR. HERRERA: You know, it could be, also, in terms of a programmatic approach, once this analysis for an out-of-country facility is done, perhaps that analysis could be used for all future out-of-country facilities.

So, for example, in B.C. and the Commission approves it once for a particular facility, and then any other facilities that might

be sited in British Columbia would just rely upon 1 the work that was already done for the earlier 2 facility. 3 PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: Pretty broad 4 range of potential types of projects we're likely 5 to see, though. 6 7 MR. HERRERA: Yeah, it would have to vary by project type. 8 PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: 9 So maybe we 10 could have a B.C. guidebook and a Mexico quidebook. 11 12 Well, Scott, we look forward to seeing what you have to submit. 13 14 MR. GALATI: Okay. 15 PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: You got anything else you want to bring to our attention 16 here? 17 18 MR. GALATI: Not at this time, thank 19 you. 20 PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: Thank you. 21 Les Guliasi, PG&E. 22 Thank you; good afternoon, MR. GULIASI: 23 Commissioners and Staff. Les Guliasi with PG&E. We've made a lot of progress over the last year 24

when we first started discussing guidebook changes

25

pursuant to legislation that was passed in 2007, 2 SB-107.

We've been working very closely with the staff since that time up to today. So press further with some additional revisions and clarifications that are needed in the guidebook.

If you recall we had lots of good, productive discussions about shaping arrangements dealing with intermittent resources from the Northwest. We made very important and significant guidebook changes to allow dairy and biogas resources.

These are important, and they're important for us for many reasons. And certainly chief among them is the requirement that we need to reach 20 percent deliverables by 2010. And then go beyond that.

What I'm going to talk to you about today is a pretty high-level depiction of what we intend to provide in written form on Friday. What I'm going to say to you reflects our practical experience in dealing in the commercial marketplace for power.

The remarks also reflect the guidance that we've gotten from developers and from sellers

of renewable power.

What they're telling us is that the guidebooks, while instructive, are not as clear as they need to be. And so our goal here is to provide you information in written form on Friday that will add further clarification to the guidebooks to provide greater certainty, not only for us, but for the developers and the sellers who want to enter this market.

So, I think it's important for you, the Committee, to hear what we're going to say and what we're going to submit. But it's also important to have this information on the record. And it's important for this dialogue to occur so that sellers and developers get the clarity that they're seeking.

We handed out, and I believe you have before you, the summary. And we provided copies available in the foyer; if people need to see copies, they're on the table back there.

The handout really is in two parts. The first part is sort of a set of principles that we wanted to address. And the second part has to do with some of the specific issues that we'll be addressing in written form on Friday.

So, if you'll bear with me just for a moment I wanted to walk through these three pages to provide you with some of our thinking and the reasoning behind our effort to make further clarifications and improvements to the guidebook.

The important word on the front page here is expanding. What we want to do is find every opportunity to expand available resources. We need to increase the availability of resources, putting it very simply.

Again, these are sort of some guiding principles that we came up with in thinking through this process to provide you with wording changes and clarifications.

We believe that the revisions should be drafted with the goal of promoting renewable developments; that's a key and kind of foundational issue.

Eligibility criteria should be no stricter than required by statute. I think the discussion we just had a few minutes ago about out-of-country and out-of-state deliveries is instructive. To the extent that we can have clear bright lines, that's great. We need that kind of clarification.

And the dialogue we had about the degree to which the Energy Commission has some discretion is important, but not to be restrictive. To think about expanding, not contracting.

The CEC should exercise its discretion in favor of broadening the renewable market.

Certification process should be clear, reliable, streamlined to avoid discouraging development in the interests of California.

And I might say also, enduring. These guidelines should last. They shouldn't be changed arbitrarily. Obviously to the extent that we can make further improvements and clarification, great. But we should have something that endures.

The revisions should address real-world problems. We believe that any retroactive application of eligibility criteria creates costly uncertainty and deters development.

Current out-of-state and out-of-country certification requirements, we've heard, have deterred prospective sellers. The guidebook revisions are needed to implement legislation, but they should be clear, correct, complete and timely.

And I'm going to return to some of these

in specific form as I walk through the other pages.

The requirements should not create the impression that out-of-country resources are ineligible. Again, these are things that we're hearing. We're not making this up. These are things we're hearing in our commercial negotiations.

And finally, QF eligibility criteria should create an incentive to go green. I was thinking about a baseball analogy. You know, some say that the tie goes to the runner. What we want you to do here is create the incentive to give the green flag and move forward, not provide disincentives.

And sometimes those disincentives are, frankly, in all cases. Those disincentives are not intentional. We think they come about through restrictive interpretation of statute. Or sometimes they just come about because we're all struggling to work through this. But we need to continue to work together to make these clarifications so we can expand the number of resources available to us.

PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: I wonder if

you would elaborate a bit on your second point on this page about the inhibiting effect of current out-of-state and out-of-country certification requirements. Which ones do you have in mind?

MR. GULIASI: I think the dialogue we just heard kicked off by Mr. Galati is precisely the kind of things that we're talking about. We are hearing from developers that there isn't enough clarity in the current guidebook. They don't know what to do. They don't know how to apply the guidebooks. And we're struggling with that.

I'm going to get -- I guess I can get to that issue now. What I wanted to do is explain why it's important for us, besides just the general notion that we want to increase the available supply.

As you may know, I know some of you know, that we were awarded \$14 million from the California Public Utilities Commission to investigate the feasibility of available and potential renewable resources from British Columbia.

As a parenthetical to that, you, I believe, know that we have begun to investigate

the possibility of a very large expansion in development of a transmission line with other parties, municipal utilities and others included, to reach beyond California into the Northwest, and then into British Columbia.

We think this transmission line will be needed to import renewable resources from the Northwest and from British Columbia.

We're supposed to produce a report on the feasibility of renewable resources in British Columbia by the end of this year. Moreover, we're supposed to propose to the Public Utilities Commission a demonstration project. Again, to demonstrate the feasibility of developing resources, principally wind, and principally small hydro resources in British Columbia.

We'd like to be able to launch that demonstration project as early as the first quarter of next year.

Moreover, it's important for us, if we are going to achieve the 20 percent renewable target by 2010, and then go beyond that to whatever the mandate may be, 33 percent or whatever, in whatever year is chosen by the Legislature, we're going to need these resources.

And we're relying on you to help us expand the existing supply; help us find new available resources that we can depend on to reach these mandates.

And, you know, here we are, the third quarter of 2007. And you know as well as anybody how difficult it is to get a project permitted and sited and constructed and have deliveries. Time is running short and we need all the help we can get and all the encouragement we can get.

Likewise, developers, sellers of renewable power, need that kind of encouragement, that kind of clarity. So that's the reason behind the proposals that we will make and provide to you on Friday in writing.

So I don't think I need to say anything more about the out-of-state and the out-of-country --

ASSOCIATE MEMBER PFANNENSTIEL: Well, Les, --

MR. GULIASI: Yes.

ASSOCIATE MEMBER PFANNENSTIEL: -before you leave that, on your matrix, I know you
haven't quite got to it yet, but on the out-ofcountry you do have a recommended change that I

just don't understand at all.

On eligibility criteria, out-of-country, it's page 2 of the matrix. The third column is recommended change. And it says that once we find that the development that the requirements are as protective of the environment of California. And the rest of that, it should also find that a jurisdictional renewable resource which demonstrates compliance with those requirements, is RPS eligible. What are you trying to say there?

MR. GULIASI: I think this -- what I wanted to say is that I think, in trying to cram, you know, some wording into a box, didn't do justice to the idea. And we'll fully flesh this out in our comments.

But the jurisdiction, itself, refers to the British Columbia jurisdiction, specifically. But the concept is, you know, what was termed a programmatic approach, as, you know, we heard a little bit earlier from Scott Galati. It's basically the same concept, the same approach.

PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: Okay, just so

I understand our earlier exchange, when I asked

you about which of the current out-of-state and

out-of-country certification requirements had 1 deterred prospective sellers, I think what you 2 said was when you used the word current you mean 3 those proposed in the staff guidebook. 4 MR. GULIASI: Yeah, the whatever, 15 or 5 16, whatever number of categories you have. 6 PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: 7 ASSOCIATE MEMBER PFANNENSTIEL: 8 LORS. 9 10 PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: -- okay, but 11 we're talking about things that have been proposed, as opposed to existing --12 MR, HERRERA: No. Just to clarify, 13 14 Commissioner, pardon me for interrupting, but those 16 categories have been in the guidebook 15 since its adoption, I think in '06, '04. 16 been in there for awhile and we just -- we've made 17 some minor clarifications based on, frankly, 18 19 suggestions from PG&E. But we haven't changed those 16 categories. 20 PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: 21 Okav. Ι'm 22 learning more as this workshop goes on. ASSOCIATE MEMBER PFANNENSTIEL: 23 you're suggesting those 16 are just too many, 24

25

and --

MR. GULIASI: No, no, I'm not saying there's anything wrong with that list. I think what I'm saying is the application, you know, when you get to the LORS --

PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: Then that they, in your experience, --

MR. GULIASI: -- that's where people -PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: -- they've
deterred prospective sellers?

MR. GULIASI: Yes. It's the lack of clarification and the lack of, you know, what to do and how you demonstrate compliance wit the guidebook, and presumably the statute behind it, that requires, you know, the project to be as protective of the California environment.

We need to go back just for a moment on the banking and shaping issue. As I mentioned earlier, that's the first one listed in the eligibility criteria, having, as I mentioned earlier, we've made a tremendous amount of progress and I think all we're asking for here is a very simple clarification that we introduce the word intermediary in the guidebook so that it's clear to developers that -- and it's explicit, that a load-serving entity can achieve delivery

from an out-of-state renewable entity through an intermediary, not just a generator, itself.

I think that's consistent with the intent. And we've worked very closely with staff to understand this, but it would help. Again, this is an example of what we're hearing in our negotiations, the kind of clarification that is needed.

PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: And it's your belief, I presume, that that does not present insurmountable documentation requirements? That we could just as easily document that purchases from an intermediary were actually coming from an eligible renewable facility as we could purchases from that generator, itself.

MR. GULIASI: I believe you can. I mean there is already a burden placed on parties to make that demonstration. I don't think it would be any more burdensome to add this as a further clarification.

The next issue has to do with small hydro. Kate mentioned that if AB-809 is signed by the Governor we would have to return here and have further discussion about the application of that new statute.

When we addressed this issue about a year ago it was my understanding that the CEC was fully supportive of developing responsible small hydro facilities to add further to the eligible supply of renewable resources. And we think the passage of this legislation will help further. PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: Other than conforming to the legislation, if it's signed, do

1

2

3

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

you have any comments on small hydro beyond that statutory conformity?

Not today. MR. GULIASI: I mean we've talked in general terms about doing everything we can to expand the supply, and include, you know, further resources from small hydro in an environmentally responsible way. We don't have anything more specific to add to that.

The next issue has to deal with hybrid fuels from small power producers.

PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: Now, Les, you skipped over --

> MR. GULIASI: I'm sorry.

PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: -- a whole bunch of stuff you had on out-of-state deliveries and out-of-country deliveries. Are you doing that intentionally, or --

MR. GULIASI: I said a moment ago 1 Yes. I don't think there's any need to go any further 2 into that issue. I think it was just covered --3 PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: 4 -- in the dialogue that --5 MR. GULIASI: 6 PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: So you find 7 yourself in general agreement with the approach that Mr. Galati's proposing --8 9 MR. GULIASI: Yes. PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: -- to submit 10 11 to us? MR. GULIASI: And, again, we will 12 Yes. add some specific recommendations in what we 13 14 submit on Friday. 15 PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: Okay. 16 MR. GULIASI: What we're asking for, 17 with respect to the hybrid fuel for small power producers, is a very simple change, the deletion 18 19 of one word, renewable. We think that the 20 guidebook, as written now, is too restrictive in 21 its interpretation. 22 So on page 24 if you deleted the word renewable from the guidebook I think it would 23 solve that particular problem. 24

The next issue has to do with a simple

25

clarification. On the precertification of deliveries, we're finding that in some cases an eligible renewable resource cannot meet all the requirements for certification at the time the facility begins operation and commences generation.

What we would like is that the guidebook reflect and explicitly state that deliveries by a generator that is precertified will be retroactively deemed RPS eligible once it's met the conditions for certification. This is, again, just a clarification that, I think, would help.

The next two issues deal with certification. I think they're not identical, but they're similar. The first one has to do with one certification and a recertification is required. What we're finding is that the staff has asked parties to recertify their facility sometimes during the two-year certification period. Even though there may not be any applicable, you know, change in law during that period, there's been this request by the staff for parties to recertify their facilities.

I sort of think about this as like, you know, a requirement by the Department of Motor

Vehicles when you have a drivers license. You're to give them your drivers license for whatever number of years, and during the period of time when you're issued your license to the time it expires, the law will change. And there will be new laws put in place affecting motor vehicle use and driving and so forth.

We're not required to go back to the DMV and take a new test just because the law changed. There's a presumption that, you know, you understand the new law and you drive in accordance with the new laws.

If you have to go back and take a test when your license expires, you know, you would be held accountable to understand what those new laws are.

And we don't think it's necessary for a facility to have to recertify their project during the two-year period when it has already been certified.

Similarly, though this is somewhat different, is the issue about grandfathering.

Again, certification period runs for two years.

We believe that it would be -- it would add great certainty and stability to the market if the

requirement were not in place to have certification or recertification of an eligible resource just because, you know, the law changed for the period of time of the duration of the contract in place.

Again, if you can't depend on your project being eligible and if we can't depend on counting the delivery from that project, it just adds a great deal of confusion. And we're not going to have an easy time achieving the goals.

PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: And you feel that that uncertainty has impeded you, to date?

MR. GULIASI: I'm not --

PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: You've had contracts where there's been some uncertainty as to whether or not some future change in legislation could render the resource ineligible and that's caused a problem for you in the contract?

MR. GULIASI: Well, we know certainly there's a cost. If a project loses its certification there's certainly a cost. Certainly we loose the credit --

PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: Have you signed contracts with projects where you thought

that there was a risk that they could lose their certification?

ı

MR. GULIASI: No, not that I'm aware of. But, again, there's a cost. If you lose certification, you know, that project drops off. We lose the credit. There may be a cost to us with respect to a payment for ending the contract. Or if there is such a cost, someone has to bear that cost. Typically customers bear that cost.

So we want to avoid that situation. And I think it would be prudent to do something to help us so we don't face that situation.

There may be situations that I'm personally not aware of. I could find out, but --

PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: Yeah, is this is anything other than a hypothetical concern, I'd like to know about it. I think I understand what you're driving at, and you'd like it more explicitly stated that there's an implied grandfathering through the effect of the contract.

I'm a little bit skeptical that that's been an actual problem to date in any of your existing contracts. I doubt that you'd sign --

MR. GULIASI: Well, if you'd give me a moment I might -- I'm going to ask one of my

colleagues here --

PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: Okay.

MR. GULIASI: -- and see if there actually is such a situation.

PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: And I don't want to hold you just to whatever you're told today.

(Pause.)

MR. GULIASI: Thank you for the brief timeout. What my colleagues told me was there has been an instance in the past with respect to biomass facilities. If you recall, there was that whole episode, and I just didn't recall a few minutes ago, where, you know, biomass facilities were all of a sudden ineligible. And it took an act of the Legislature to clarify that and enable biomass facilities to become eligible again.

But I'm also told from my colleague who is intimately involved in contract negotiations that this is always an issue that comes up from counter parties.

And I guess what I'm telling you is that what I said earlier, these are, you know, real-life circumstances. And to the extent that you could assist by providing that clarity or give

further assurance, it would just help us. And it would allow us to sign contracts more swiftly and bring clarity to the market.

PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: Can I ask the staff, was there a point in time where biomass projects all of a sudden became ineligible and it took an act of the Legislature to reinstate them?

MR. HERRERA: Well, there were some new requirements, for example, under Senate Bill 107, that applied to existing biomass facilities, the same biomass fuel limitations that previously had been applied only to biomass facilities seeking SEPs.

So, where a newer biomass facility would have to limit the type of biomass fuel it used to receive SEP, what the Legislature did was took those requirements and straddled existing biomass facilities with those requirements in order for those existing biomass facilities to receive funding from the existing renewables facility program.

PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: But did an existing RPS contract drop out of eligibility and the Legislature have to reinstate it? I mean that's the way I heard the situation described.

MR. HERRERA: I'm not aware if that happened. And, also, if I could just quickly interject to say that although program staff has asked for facilities to reapply for RPS certification based on changes in the law, and so we've applied it in our guidelines, we haven't done it for any others. It's always been because there was a change in the law.

PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: Right.

MR. HERRERA: Most recently, SB-1250 and SB-107, those requirements changed some of the eligibility requirements that we then had to apply on some of the facilities that had previously sought and obtained certification.

PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: You got anything to add?

MR. GULIASI: I want to thank staff counsel for the clarification. But, I think there was a biomass facility whose funding was at risk. But there is a clear example with respect to conduit you know, hydro, where last year passage of legislation made conduit hydro ineligible. The Legislature is attempting to address that issue now. So, --

PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: Did you have

contracts with conduit hydro projects which you now think are no longer eligible, and it's going to take a change of statute to put them back in?

MR. GULIASI: Again, I think this is also in the category of, you know, avoidance.

It's one to avoid --

presiding member geesman: No, I'm clear on that situation. But what you were describing before, and I think the relief that you're asking for, has to do with projects with which you have signed a contract. And your concern is that those contracted-for-projects will fall out of eligibility based on some change in law.

And I'm trying to get a better understanding of exactly which risk it is you're asking us to address. If it's the prospective what will be eligible in the future, I'm clear on what you're describing there.

It's those existing contracts that have a risk of all of a sudden becoming ineligible is what I'm trying to get some clarification on.

MR. GULIASI: I understand. Well, I can't give you that precise clarification now.

We'll see what we can do with respect to the -
PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: I think your

1 | counsel --

MR. GULIASI: -- guidance -- My counsel can -- okay, go ahead.

MS. LEE: I'm sorry, Les. Commissioner Geesman, Evelyn Lee from PG&E. Actually, this year we were asked by staff to recertify our resources. And one of the types of resources was hydro.

Due to SB-107, a subset of small hydro was identified, conduit hydro. And we had not been in the habit of certifying them separately. But we were asked by staff to do so.

I know that we have PG&E proprietary conduit; and it's my belief that we also had small QF conduit that we had to identify. But due to the pendency of AB-809, which would make conduit re-eligible, we decided to suspend that exercise. So that is actually the example that we were trying to provide to you.

PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: Okay, you're not talking about a contract then that you'd already signed and counted as eligible that falls out of eligibility?

MS. LEE: Yes, sir. In fact,m these small hydro facilities were part of our RPS

baseline, because these contracts were signed a long time ago under PURPA. So we were at risk for losing an amount of our baseline. And the exact amount could be quantified if we looked at our compliance report, but I don't have that exact figure here.

PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: And because of that circumstance you feel it inhibits prospective contracts with similar types of facilities?

MS. LEE: No, actually. I think there are, I can't keep them all straight in my mind now, but at least three types of circumstances where the lack of grandfathering causes problems for PG&E.

There's the conduit hydro; there's the situation where developers are reluctant to execute contracts with us knowing that the eligibility criteria can change during the term of their 10-to-20-year contract. That imposes potential costs on them if they're required by the contract to maintain eligibility, maintain eligibility under the RPS statute in order to receive payments.

And also it creates a problem for the

California consumer who would have to continue to pay a contract price even if the developer lost its eligibility.

I mean these are unresolved -- these are unresolved issues, because nothing like that has come up yet, you know. The situation where we sign a new 10- to 20-year contract and somebody has fallen out of eligibility.

But it's a distinct possibility if the law is interpreted as we understand the guidebook.

PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: Is the converse not also a potential risk, where, in essence, you want to contractually indemnify a party or perhaps indemnify -- have us implicitly indemnify you from noncompliance with the law simply because you've signed a contract?

MS. LEE: I don't think in terms of indemnification, because that implies there was a transfer of funds, and we're not asking for that.

What we're asking for is some certainty when we contract with a developer who meets the certification requirements on the date of delivery, that that contractual arrangement, which requires payment, a set sum of money, will be respected for the 10- or 20-year period.

Anything less creates a risk for the developer, and creates a risk for the consumer.

Also there's a point that Gabe and I have ventured to discuss, which is laws generally do not have retroactive effect unless provided so by the legislation. And I don't think that's been the case in any of the legislation involving RPS eligibility.

So it's our understanding that the Legislature does not intend to decertify or reduce the categories of RPS-eligible resources through legislation.

PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: Yeah, I mean it would seem to me that that would run into potential dangers of impairing a contract.

MS. LEE: Yes, I agree.

PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: And the conduit hydro issue, if my memory's correct, that came into status of legal uncertainty not so much because of any intention of the Legislature, so much as because of a chaptering sequence issue in terms of when the Governor signed different pieces of legislation, wasn't it?

MS. LEE: That's right.

PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: So it was one

of those unintended consequences that I believe
AB-809 and I thought there was another one, SB-410
maybe, were intended to correct. Of course, it's
taken awhile to correct it, so I recognize your
concern about the time that's passed.

MS. LEE: Right, but you point out sort of the fickleness of the whole scheme, that I don't believe there's any intent, any policy purpose in decertifying the conduit hydro facilities, yet, you know, we were at risk of being decertified until Ms. Zocchetti and I realized that 809 was going to solve the problem.

PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: Okay.

MS. LEE: Thank you.

PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: That's helpful.

MR. GULIASI: Just a couple more items, and I think that really they can be classified under the heading of sort of housekeeping.

I'm on page 4 of the handout that I left you. The first one just has to do with, you know, process, something I've been sort of harping on the whole time up here

To the extent that the guidelines, as published, are clear, that would just help. It

would help the market, help the developers, help us.

The next item has to do with some outof-state issues in the certification requirements.
We're asking that you create a form in which the
purchaser will verify the California delivery and
consumption required to be submitted as an
attachment. Again, this is a very simple kind of
housekeeping cleanup issue.

The last issue has to deal with WREGIS. What we're asking for here is just some flexibility in the mandatory participation date. Now it's set to be January 1st. I understand that there's so many issues that need to get worked out with respect to WREGIS, and it would just help if you were to provide a little bit more flexibility in the mandatory participation date for WREGIS. And we'll provide more written information about that in our comments on Friday.

I guess the last thing I want to say is --

PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: I wanted -MR. GULIASI: Yes.

PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: -- perhaps you might address it in your comments on Friday,

as to what those many remaining issues might be that would in any way jeopardize the January 1st date.

MR. GULIASI: I think they're just, you know, issues with respect to, you know, contractual issues among the parties with WREGIS that are being worked out. And I don't know how long it will take to resolve those issues. Let's hope that those issues can be resolved.

PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: Yeah.

MR. GULIASI: But we're just asking you to build in a little bit of flexibility in case some of those issues can't get resolved by January lst.

And finally I just want to talk a little bit about the timing of the adoption of the guidebook. Recognizing that the guidebook is a living document, we've been here before to talk about changes. These changes are important. As I said, they're intended to add clarity and certainty.

Yet we don't want to get into an endless cycle of these revisions, either. To the extent that they need it, we'll be here and we'll work with you and we'll work with staff on a continuous

basis to add the clarification we need and others need, parties need.

Recognizing we may have to be back here after the first of the year, after certain legislation is passed, but to the extent that you can wrap up this process and adopt the changes that we're talking about now, and post them on the website and have current forms and so forth up and running, it would just add that clarity that we're seeking and that others are seeking, and that we're experiencing others telling us they need when we sit down across the negotiating table.

So, I'm just asking you to do what you can to wrap this up, and provide the clarity sooner rather than later, recognizing we'll have to be back here anyway sometime early next year.

And I don't want -- and let me just say finally, I don't want to impose an undue burden on anybody, and particularly the staff. But, again, to the extent that you can wrap this up and post adopted guidelines, that would help.

PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: What is it that you think is going to compel you to be back here after the first of the year?

MR. GULIASI: Well, we talked about the

passage of legislation. We've talked about the thorny issue that we're dealing with respect to out-of-country issues. You know, it may not be possible to resolve and provide the clarity that we need with respect to the out-of-country delivery issues in the next three months, or two months.

PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: Really?

MR. GULIASI: Well, --

PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: I take it then from your comment that if it's not you would suggest that we bifurcate the guidebook to get something finalized before the end of the year, and then hold out on the remaining issue until next year.

MR. GULIASI: Well, you know, maybe you're more hopeful than I am. I mean, I don't know how much to read into your remark. But if --

PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: Maybe we have a different metabolism than your company does.

I'm at a bit of a loss, looking at the two pieces of legislation that were mentioned as potentially impacting this. What's going to be so hard about either of those two pieces of legislation? It may be that the out-of-country issue is more

complicated than any of us right now know. 1 2 the passage of additional time really going to contribute that much to our insight? 3 MR. GULIASI: Well, I think we can 4 separate the two issues. The legislation may be 5 simple. Those clarifications may not require much 6 7 effort. And if that's the case, we have enough time from when the Governor signs those bills to 8 when you're going to issue your revised 9 10 quidebooks. I just know that things take a long 11 And we've --12 time. PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: 13 I think you're used to dealing with the other Commission. 14 15 (Laughter.) 16 MR. GULIASI: Well, I --17 PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: They don't 18 take that long here. 19 MR. GULIASI: I am used to dealing with the other Commission, and this is really --20 21 PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: This isn't a 22 rate case. I'm used to dealing with MR. GULIASI: 23 24 this Commission, as well. Let's say that I'm hopeful. And, you know, I'll take it as a 25

positive signal that you, the Committee, will read the comments that we're going to provide and others will provide, carefully.

And, again, we'll continue to work with staff. We've been doing that quite constructively for quite a long time. And if we can move forward and you see the wisdom in the kind of programmatic approach that we're talking about with respect to out-of-country deliveries and other parties you've heard from today can provide you with the necessary information; and we can get that information codified in the guidebook, great.

We can run at a high rate, and our metabolism can move very quickly. And we'll do that, we'll do whatever we can with alacrity to help you.

PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: I think you should figure the troops are going to be home by Christmas.

MR. GULIASI: Okay. Commissioner Geesman, you probably have a personal interest in seeing this through.

PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: No, if it takes more time I'm willing to extend it to New Years.

(Laughter.)

MR. GULIASI: We'll be here. We'll sacrifice our Christmas vacations. Thank you.

PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: Thanks, Les.

Those are the only blue cards I have. Is there
anyone else who wants to address us?

Or actually, I've got a third one.

Steven -- I got Brenda's in front of yours, so let's let her speak.

MS. LeMAY: I've spent a lot of time with Steve. I think I'm on a career shadowing day with the two of you, and I'm very impressed.

(Laughter.)

MS. LeMAY: For those of you who didn't have to sit in the morning session, it was quite extensive.

So, Brenda LeMay with Horizon Wind Energy. Good afternoon. I don't know if I'm stepping into a bees' nest here or not, but I do appreciate the changes that were made; the clarifications were really helpful. And it was some of the things that I was hoping for the first time around. It's good to live with these for a little while, though, to work with some of the companies to see how it might actually play out.

Actually, first I want to comment on the certification process. I find it to be fairly straightforward to certify an out-of-state windfarm. It does put the risk on the developer if, for whatever reason, somewhere down the road windfarms are no longer RPS eligible, that we then have a contract that we can't satisfy.

I don't know how, if you have to certify it every two years and there's, for some reason, a change. I don't -- you know, I'm taking a bet that that's not going to happen. But that is a risk in the contract as it stands.

The other comment I wanted to make was --

PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: Because --

MS. LeMAY: Go ahead.

PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: Let me apologize, because for proprietary reasons

Commissioner Pfannenstiel and I don't see these contracts, --

MS. LeMAY: Sure.

PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: -- but there's a clause in the contract that requires you to stay eligible?

MS. LeMAY: Well, you can actually look

at it on the form contracts for both PG&E and SoCalEdison in their RPS --

PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: But we're told each contract is entitled to individual negotiation, is highly customized because of the special value added brought by both the utility and the developer.

MS. LeMAY: Sure, I would say that it's a tough one for the developer to put onto the utility. You know, you sort of try to divide the risks as to what's in your control, what's not in your control. And basically in this case -- in our case, and what we've seen, is the developers take RPS-related regulatory risk.

And that's standard across the country and I'm not trying to --

PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: Right.

MS. LeMAY: -- say that we couldn't do better, but, you know, that's typically where it lands.

PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: I mean there is a compliance risk; there's no way of getting around that.

MS. LeMAY: Right, right, but in this case you get precertified, which is very helpful.

Because then you mitigate that risk. But then if 1 you have to do it every two years, it begs the 2 question as to why. 3 Now the staff PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: says that they only impose that on change of law. 5 Is that consistent with the way you've read it? 6 But, you know, I've had 7 MS. LeMAY: No. 8 a long week. 9 PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: Kate, did I 10 mischaracterize? 11 MS. ZOCCHETTI: Just slightly. PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: 12 MS. ZOCCHETTI: We do require -- oh, I'm 13 14 sorry --15 MS. LeMAY: Page 39. MS. ZOCCHETTI: -- we require 16 17 reapplication every two years. And so when they get their certificate it does have an expiration 18 19 date on it. And in addition to that, if there's a 20 change in the law, it says in the quidebook that 21 22 the Energy Commission will contact affected parties in writing, and that they need to respond 23

Otherwise it's every two years.

to that request for reapplication.

24

25

PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: Now, what's 1 2 our rationale for the frequency, every two years? MS. ZOCCHETTI: I'll have to look to my 3 historical memory over here, Gabe and Heather. Probably just to make sure that everything remains 5 the same. Is that --6 MS. RAITT: Yeah, it was basically to 7 keep the records up to date, and I think that was 8 actually a decision that we made back when we were 9 10 first forming the program. It's one part of a 11 program that we'd seen was considered to be useful to keep the program up to date, basically. 12 MS. ZOCCHETTI: And it can --1.3 14 PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: But what's that mean in terms of keeping the records up to 15 I mean why didn't we make it every two 16 date? 17 weeks? MS. RAITT: Well, because that would be 18 too burdensome. 19 20 PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: Yeah. But --21 (Laughter.) PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: 22 -- we came to the determination two years was the right cycle. 23 My presumption is that Commissioner Pfannenstiel 24 25 wouldn't agree to anything that stupid, but I

probably did. 1 (Laughter.) 2 PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: 3 What was my rationale? 4 MR. HERRERA: We'd have to go back and 5 I mean one of the things that we did was check. 6 7 we said every two years, and then we put it upon the applicant to notify us if there were any 8 9 For example, if the project had been 10 sold and there was now a new company owner, they were required to notify us of these kind of 11 12 changes. 13 But to make sure those kind of things didn't fall through the cracks, we still required 14 15 reapplication or recertification every two years. The Commission, of course, has 16 discretion to extend that, make it five years, if 17 18 it wanted to. And we'd have to go back and look at the rationale, but for some reason two years 19 20 seemed like a good fit. 21 ASSOCIATE MEMBER PFANNENSTIEL: Can we 22 do that --PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: Yeah, but --23 ASSOCIATE MEMBER PFANNENSTIEL: 24

sorry. Can we do that now in this guidebook

25

change, if we wanted to make that change?

MR. HERRERA: Sure.

MS. ZOCCHETTI: I think it was our understanding that the facilities often change hands quite a bit, and --

PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: Right.

MS. ZOCCHETTI: -- and we just wanted to keep on top of --

PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: And certainly that's been our experience with the licenses that we issue in our siting program. But our information needs and addressing those information needs may be quite a bit different than contributing or creating a compliance risk on the part of the project.

And I'd just like to unbundle those if we can. And maybe there's something else that has motivated us. And, if so, we ought to take --

MS. ZOCCHETTI: And this could very well be a case where we, you know, we learn every time that what we thought initially made sense needs to be reevaluated. We're certainly open to that.

MS. LeMAY: Yeah, we're not going to put a gas turbine to power to blow the wind -- to make the wind blow. But, extending that would

certainly again mitigate some of the potential risk. I mean it's a 20-plus-year lifecycle for the equipment.

MR. HERRERA: Commissioner Geesman, if I could interject real quick. It could also have been the fact that the law was changing. I mean it seems like every year the Legislature changes requirements for RPS eligibility. And so we felt a two-year cycle might be a good opportunity to catch and implement some of those changes across the board.

PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: Yeah, I guess I have a contract hangup there. And I know that Les and Evelyn construed the hypothetical as if it created some sort of economic burden on the customer, conveniently ignoring the fact that 90-plus percent of all of the energy associated with every RPS contract any of the IOUs have signed has come in below the market price referent. So it's actually a cost benefit to the customer.

But assuming that that were not the case, just seems to me that if somebody signed a contract with a utility that both parties are probably entitled to some form of presumption that they'll remain eligible for the program based on

having been eligible when the contract was entered into.

Now, we've taken the approach that the Legislature shifts eligibility requirements. It sounds like, by implication you think that we should then reach through those contracts and determine that an existing contract is no longer eligible for the program. I'm not certain we've ever had that philosophy consciously stated.

MR. HERRERA: Well, I think what we've done is, you know, we've revised the guidelines based on new changes in the law.

PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: Right, prospectively.

MR. HERRERA: Prospectively. And so we haven't tried to apply the changes in the law retroactively or retrospectively like an ex post facto law, making something that was legal at one point in time, illegal. So we haven't done that.

We've always applied the new eligibility requirements prospectively, saying from the effective date of the legislation, for example, then these'll be the new requirements.

There are limitations in both the U.S. and the State Constitution that preclude the

Legislature from enacting laws that could impair contractual obligations. And perhaps that's the argument that PG&E is making here.

But even if that's the case, the Legislature still has ability, for public policy reasons, to make changes in law that could impact responsibilities.

You know, here, PG&E, we're talking about existing contracts that they may have entered into 15, 20 years ago.

PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: I didn't find that example very compelling, frankly.

MR. HERRERA: Okay.

PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: I think that you can always adjust the utilities' baseline up or down. And the Legislature has the ability to do that. I think either regulatory Commission has the ability to do that. They may not like it, but I don't think in that circumstance we're impairing somebody's contract.

The case that Brenda's talking about, though, it seems to me that we are creating or contributing to a larger compliance risk that it's hard for me to see the public benefit in doing so.

MR. HERRERA: I don't think that's been

the case. I mean in the context of existing contracts I think that's one issue, the issue -- the newer contract that Brenda raised, I think, is a more compelling argument. Trying to apply those requirements on this previously certified facility is problematic.

б

But I think with respect to existing facilities one could look at the change of requirements as the Legislature essentially changing the rules for which the utilities have to prove compliance with the RPS eligibility requirements. Instead of ratcheting up the percentage, they just say, okay, this existing geothermal facility, existing biomass facility is no longer eligible.

And so it's similar to changing the requirements.

PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: Right. And I think that's within the Legislature's purview to do.

MR. HERRERA: I agree, as well.

PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: But, Brenda,
I understand the contract assigns the developer
compliance risk. And you may not attach a gas
turbine to your windfarm, but somebody may choose

to cofire their biomass facility with a different ı 2 fuel next year. I don't think it's our intent, and I've 3 yet to see a public purpose in trying to impose a 4 new requirement on an existing contract where 5 there's not a clearly established legislative 6 rationale and directive for us to do that. 7 8 So if we can clarify that a bit in the quidebook I'd be inclined to do it. 9 MS. LeMAY: Great. Would you prefer 10 11 that I draft something, or would you just -- do 12 you want to just chat later? PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: I think 13 chatting is probably the better approach. 14 15 MS. LeMAY: Okay. I am concerned that 16 my perspective is wind, and it certainly --17 PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: Yeah. MS. LeMAY: -- doesn't apply to the 18 19 whole thing. So I don't know if you want to carve out wind, or -- I don't know what the best 20 approach is, given the --21

PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: I think talking to the staff is probably the best place to start.

22

23

24

25

MS. LeMAY: Okay. And then the second

comment I had was on section 2(e) delivery requirements. It's my belief, and it's informed, that most of the contracts that will be signed for out-of-state, you know, and the term banking and shaping will be firm energy -- and I know there might be some history here that I'm not privy to, but I think it's overreaching to say that it has to be firm.

ı

So I would either strike that or just say firm and nonfirm. And, again, I don't want to have to raise a whole lot of stuff. I actually think that this works great; and in fact, most of the contracts will be firm. But I don't think that that's what the law -- the intent of the law was.

So, for wind, it's --

PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: Does the staff have a response to that?

MS. RAITT: Yeah, I think that was intended just to be descriptive, and so we need to clarify that. That was intended to restrict it to firm.

MS. LeMAY: I didn't think so. And as I was reading, because, you know, I'm thinking about firm, as well, that's my mindset. But then I took

1 a step back and thought, you know, it might not be 2 the approach going forward. PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: Right. 3 MS. LeMAY: That was it. It looks 5 great. PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: 6 Okay. 7 Thanks. MS. LeMAY: From a wind perspective. 8 9 Thank you. 10 PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: Steven Kelly. Steven Kelly with IEP. MR. KELLY: 11 Thank you, Commissioners. 12 13 Just real quickly, on the subject you were just talking about, about changing law and 14 15 comparing today with the existing resources, I'd 16 just make the observation that the existing 17 contracts are primarily the QF contracts. 18 The difference that exists today is those contracts, I don't believe, had language 19 that said you had to remain eligible to changing 20 21 standards for eligibility. There was language in those old contracts about maintaining QF status. 22 23 PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: 24 MR. KELLY: And that had to be

25

maintained.

But that was pretty stable, and once

you attained it, you were pretty good.

here, and I agree with Brenda. Now what I understand is how can these utilities have a specific provision in the new contracts that say you have to maintain eligibility vis-a-vis the rules passed by the Legislature. And it does make things rather complicated for a developer. Certainly, at least it's going to increase prices as they try to buy insurance or if they could for those changing --

PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: Well,

let's --

MR. KELLY: -- conditions --

PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: -- assume,

Steven, that we have a desire within our statutory
authority to uncomplicate that as much as we can.

But to preserve the Legislature's ability to say
two years from now you can't cofire your biomass
facility with ground-up automobiles.

Some --

OPERATOR: Hello, this is the

Conferencing Coordinator; can I help you?

PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: Doing a good

25 | job so far.

Okay. Somebody signaled for 1 OPERATOR: 2 the operator. PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: I don't think 3 so. ASSOCIATE MEMBER PFANNENSTIEL: I think 5 it was an error. 6 Okay, I'll --7 OPERATOR: PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: 8 Thank you. So that's the tension. 9 MR. KELLY: Yeah. I understand. 10 1 mean obviously it's kind of complicated because you 11 12 wouldn't be counting a resource that's deemed ineligible by the Legislature for RPS. 13 14 don't know -- I have to think about this one, about how to make it a smoother process to enter 15 into the contracts and make that work. 16 17 I haven't really had time to think about it until I heard the discussion this afternoon. 18 19 PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: Well, you should assume we have a desire to uncomplicate it 20 as much as we can. 21 MR. KELLY: 22 Yeah. My other comment was 23 related to the filing of comments on Friday of this week. And a couple observations. 24

I heard the discussion that there may be

25

How much?

yet another iteration of your process for conforming to the legislation, if it's signed and so forth.

And I've kind of stumbled across this workshop, quite frankly. I'm looking around the room and I notice that it's pretty much filled with utilities, because they have the resources to do this.

And I'm surprised that there aren't a lot of other people.

PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: They would say because they have the commitment to do it.

MR. KELLY: I know, and the ratebase.

But could I ask whether you might consider an

extension of time for parties to file comments?

PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN:

MR. KELLY: Well, I presume this legislation is going to be passed, and we're going to have another get-go at this thing. And I don't know how -- I heard your dialogue about how quickly you would like to. And I understand PG&E's concern about the need to firm up and provide some regulatory certainty here.

But I would like some additional time to seek out my members' review of this document; and

certainly provide myself a little additional time to look at this, which I cannot do by Friday.

PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: Is one week beyond Friday sufficient?

MR. KELLY: It would be certainly sufficient for me to be able to provide you written comments. It will take a little bit longer if I'm going to solicit input from my own members, because that requires me to one, get them to read it.

PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: Two weeks?

MR. KELLY: Two weeks I think would be nice if you could afford that.

PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: We'll do
that. But let me tell you, paramount in my mind
is having this done by the end of the year. And
unless I'm wrong, if the Governor signs either or
both of those pending bills, it's a little hard
for me to see those as sufficiently complicated to
incorporate into these guidelines, to require an
additional workshop.

So, we may simply rely on a written comment period for any conformity that we feel compelled to do for the legislation that's signed. We'll just have to see.

1	MR. KELLY: Yeah.
2	PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: But paramount
3	is getting this resolved by the end of the year.
4	MR. KELLY: I would share that goal.
5	And if you could give us a couple weeks, that
6	would hopefully
7	PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: Two weeks
8	from Friday.
9	MR. KELLY: Thank you.
10	PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: Other
11	comments? Nothing from Edison? They've got both
12	the resources and the commitment.
13	Okay, thank you all very much. We'll be
14	adjourned.
15	(Pause.)
16	PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: Speak very
17	closely into it.
18	MS. MATTU: Clair Tortia; she'll be the
19	first one making comments.
20	PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: Okay. Clair,
21	go ahead.
22	MS. TORTIA: Hi, can you hear me?
23	PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: Yes.
24	MS. TORTIA: Okay. My name is Clair
25	Tortia and I'm from Chatburn (phonetic) and Park;

we're a lawfirm in Los Angeles. And we represent several potentially eligible facilities that have questions about how to structure new contracts that qualify for the California RPS.

Specifically we have a question about 2(e), delivery requirements. And I know someone just addressed this issue. But, this is on page 30 of the draft guidelines. There's a section that says out-of-state energy may be banked or shaped to allow for delivery of product into California.

PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: Yes.

MS. TORTIA: And then there's the -- the guidebook gives several examples. It's example two that we're focused on. Several of our clients have an arrangement that is similar to this one, but it isn't exactly the same. And we just wanted to -- we are seeking confirmation that the arrangement that we're envisioning would be in compliance.

That example two says a third party may provide banking and shaping services. For example, a retail seller could buy energy and RECs from an RPS-eligible facility and execute a second PPA to resell the energy from the RPS-eligible

facility, but not the RECs, to a third party that provides banking and shaping services.

Then the third party could provide the retail seller with the firm schedule for delivery into California. And what we're envisioning is something where the retail seller could enter into a PPA with the RPS-eligible facility under which the facility would sell the energy, but not the associated, RECs to a third party that would provide the banking -- the shaping and firming services.

And then the shaping and firming entity would sell an equivalent amount back to the facility. And the facility would then get that energy and the RECs originally generated by the facility to the retail seller in California.

So, we were just looking for confirmation that the arrangement that we're envisioning would also fit under the guidelines.

And, additionally, a related question is that some of our clients are, you know, potentially renewable energy facilities, are located outside of California. And they intend to contract with California retail sellers. But for liquidity reasons, the facilities may rely on such

delivery outside the state, but within the WECC.

And we just wanted to confirm that they could pick various points of delivery so long as the same quantity of energy is finally delivered to a hub in California.

PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: Does staff want to respond today, or do you want to take the liberty to have a separate conversation with her?

MR. HERRERA: I think a separate conversation would be helpful. It sounded like the first example actually fit into one of the footnotes on page 31 of the guidebook. But maybe we just need to clarify it with the caller.

MS. TORTIA: Yeah, it's similar to the example in the guidebook except that it's similar to example 2, but the retail seller contracting, when he's contracting with -- the eligible facility would contract with a shaper, firmer rather than a retail seller contracting with a shaper, firmer. That's the main difference.

PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: Well, I would encourage you to be in contact with Gabe Herrera of our staff.

MS. TORTIA: Okay. Again, we could just send our comments this Friday.

PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: Okay. 1 Great. 2 MS. TORTIA: Thanks very much. PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: 3 Thank you. MS. MATTU: Next we have Jeremy 4 Weinstein from PacifiCorp. 5 PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: 6 Go ahead, 7 Jeremy. MR. WEINSTEIN: Good afternoon. 8 Thank 9 you very much for the opportunity to comment on 10 these guidebooks, these comments -- I mean the revised guidelines. 11 12 And as a general statement, representing 13 PacifiCorp, we're very pleased with the direction 14 things are moving. We do have a couple of specific comments and I think, Commissioner, that 15 some of what I have to say probably will go 16 17 directly to your request for some examples of what 18 people seeking out-of-state and other entities 19 seeking certification would -- you asked for specific experiences in terms of some of the 20 extra-territorial jurisdiction issues and the 21 recertification issues. 22 And so I bring those to the table and 23 24 would like to discuss them with you. PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: 25 Good.

MR. WEINSTEIN: With the group. And when we had the original workshop back in January, we originally surfaced the concerns we have with the language in the guidebook, that the language did leave itself open to extra-territorial application of California law. And you expressed deep incredulity at that time.

PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: I did. Still do.

MR. WEINSTEIN: What I'd like to do is just read to you an email that I did get from Commission Staff that I think, at least my interpretation of it, it does seek to assert extra-territorial jurisdiction.

And this was a staff response to an application that we had filed for a wind facility in Idaho. And this was the second application because we had filed a group of applications for our facilities before the end of last year. And post the last revisions to the guidebooks we were asked to refile any applications.

And so we were asked for more information, list the LORS, and we were told -- and I wrote a letter back saying, you know, here's the list of LORS. And none of them apply in

Idaho. Just kind of going one by one, you know, California rules are (inaudible) don't apply in Idaho.

б

And so I received back a response saying according to the data provided is insufficient and does not meet our intended purpose. We request this information to determine if the facility is operating under standards as strict or stricter than the standards facilities located within California are subject to. Would the facility be able to operate within California and not violate environmental quality laws, ordinances, regulations and standards.

It is not simply a matter of not violating any of California's LORS, because the facility is -- by California. Please identify and compare standards that Wolverine Creek is subject to -- the name of the facility -- that corresponds to the LORS.

And I have, you know, of course, we've developed what I hope is perceived as a productive relationship with Commission Staff. And staff helpfully, along these lines, interact with us and kind of temper that by saying okay, what we want you to do is pretend the facility's in California

and tell us the LORS that would be applicable to the facility in California.

And to me it still is kind of the same animal, which is the staff is looking at the manual and they're reading the manual and they're taking the manual to say that you look at what California law is, you apply it to the facility even if it's not in California.

So that's, I guess, my example of what I perceive as an extra-territorial application of California law.

And so we would respectfully request, and we will propose in written comments we're submitting at the end of the week, some language that I hope says that the analysis should be okay, you know, what in California is affected by this facility. And then you apply California law just affecting California.

PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: Well, I think that's consistent with the way Mr. Herrera had earlier described are intended these draft guidelines. Gabe?

MR. HERRERA: I'm raising my hand,

Jeremy, because I know you and I had a followup

conversation. I think there was a bit of

confusion from program staff.

But I also believe, and correct me if
I'm wrong, but I sent you an email identifying how
the Energy Commission intended to apply the outof-state requirement, including an example that
referenced, for example, the LORS in Modoc County,
which would be the county in California closest to
PacifiCorp's proposed Idaho wind facility, right?

MR. WEINSTEIN: But, --

MR. HERRERA: Okay, --

MR. WEINSTEIN: -- and I'm, you know, digesting that, kind of look at that saying certainly we very much appreciate that; certainly to step back and saying, okay, pretend Idaho is in California.

But what this actually still does is says pretend the facility is in California, when it isn't.

So, I mean I do realize that, I mean what we're being asked to do, and this is a -- let me correct what I just said. You are not saying pretend it's in California from the sense of okay, here's how it applies. You're saying give us the list of what applies, and then you can say it doesn't apply. You did say that.

But, that is kind of a -- you know, we discussed this, and you know, kind of the perception of the developer is now at the position of identifying, you know, the county in California that it's closest to, and doing legal research on that county. And there's no -- it's hard for me to fathom, like the benefits to the Energy Commission or to the public at large of determining what the environmental laws are in Modoc County that would be applicable to a wind facility, when there's no wind facility in Modoc County under discussion.

PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: Try again, Gabe.

MR. HERRERA: Well, you know, I think what we're trying to do is we're just trying to apply, you know, the language in the statute. And obviously we're required to do something because the Legislature identified that this out-of-state facility can't impact California standards.

So what we've asked applicants to do is identify those standards that could be potentially impacted. And I don't think it's adequate for a developer to come in and say we're located in Wyoming, we're located in Idaho, and therefore

there's no way in heck that we can impact anything in California without you telling us those resources in California that could be potentially impacted.

PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: But I guess where I'm thrown off is the Modoc County example. It's really a question of whether there's any impact from this facility in Idaho that physically takes place within the state boundaries of California.

MR. HERRERA: Right. As an example, I mean I just went to the California map; found that Modoc County is in the upper, you know, right-hand corner of California. And said, that would be the county in California closest to a proposed site in Idaho. You know, direct line of sight.

And I said, as an example, for example, if there are any impacts in Modoc County, then we would want the developer to identify those.

PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: Yeah, but that doesn't mean that you wouldn't be equally concerned with impacts in Imperial County, the completely opposite end of the state.

MR. HERRERA: I gave it as an example only, Commissioner Geesman, because the guidebook

allows the applicant to identify, you know, the applicable LORS for California. And they could compare themselves to, for example, Imperial. I just went with the one that was physically, you know, the location in California physically most closest to the Idaho site.

PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: But that seems to me to be just a random selection.

MR. HERRERA: It was random. The guidebooks don't identify which county or which LORS that the applicant needs to identify. And, again, the problem is that the LORS in California vary depending on where you're located.

MR. WEINSTEIN: And I would say that therefore one could say that the exercise, in toto, is random because we're being asked to identify and figure out what laws would apply in a place in which the facility had no impact.

PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: And isn't the better test physical impact within -- on the California environment?

MR. WEINSTEIN: That's what we would propose.

PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: Well, I guess that, Gabe, --

MR. HERRERA: Yeah, I think it would be. 1 PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: And is that 2 3 consistent with the statute? MR. HERRERA: That is consistent with 4 Again, I gave Modoc County in my the statute. 5 6 discussions with Mr. Weinstein as an example only. But if you had a small hydro facility 8 9 that might be located closest to say Modoc County, but the water course emptied out in Trinity, then, 10 of course, you'd want to analyze the impact in 11 12 Trinity County, not in Modoc. PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: But the 13 triggering requirement is some physical impact on 14 15 the environment inside California. MR. HERRERA: That's correct. 16 And all we're saying is 17 MR. WEINSTEIN: 18 we would like the manual to be revised so it's clear that that -- that what Gabe is saying is the 19 standard, and not what we initially heard from 20 staff is the standard. 21 PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: 22 So I think I 23 share that belief, Jeremy. We do look forward to 24 your suggested wording of how to best accomplish

that.

25

MR. WEINSTEIN: Thank you very much,

Commissioner. And I just have one other item that
is, I think, also along the lines of what you
asked for, experiences people had had with respect
to items that were brought up by other commenters.

And one of the experiences that we've had is we have 11 facilities for which, since, well, really in the past year, we've filed four applications.

And we've had the experience of filing applications, even getting certifications prior to the end of last year, and being asked by staff to refile all applications post the passage of SB-107 on the grounds that the law had changed. And we're very happy to be accommodating.

And really my only request at this juncture is to respectfully request that if the manual is changed, that people who have received their certification or who have pending applications receive some sort of safe harbor so they don't have to refile because the forms have changed.

PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: That seems reasonable to me. I mean, am I missing something?

MS. RAITT: I think the -- well, the

substance of it is not that they would have to refile because of the forms, but because there was a law change that changed the eligibility requirements. And that's what we had implemented.

PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: Well, let me ask without dwelling on it too long, in the circumstance that I think he's referring to, SB-107 had passed but not gone into effect. And you wanted something refiled? Why wouldn't the earlier recertification to have been sufficient?

MS. ZOCCHETTI: Well, SB-107 went into effect in January of this year. And our guidebooks came out in March. And we asked those who might be affected by the changes in the law to reapply, whether or not they were in the queue or already had been certified or precertified.

Is that right, Jeremy? Isn't that what you're referring to?

MR. WEINSTEIN: Right.

MS. ZOCCHETTI: Okay. It wasn't because of a change in the form. The forms changed at that same time --

MR. WEINSTEIN: There was, like the final two weeks of -- I mean obviously one could imagine we sort of pushed back on this. And I

think we did have some disconnect or some kind of requirement that was put on it through the changes of the form. I can recall there was something additional on that. I can't really -- the specifics, I did put together a timeline --

But all I'm asking for is I'm not asking to say, okay, we're all asking for the safe harbor at this stage, so we don't have to do it again.

PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: Yeah.

MS. RAITT: I just want to say -Jeremy, this is Heather Raitt. It sounds like you had the unfortunate experience of maybe catching us, we were in a little bit of a learning curve, and got some misinformation from staff. And, you know, I regret that. But that sounds a little bit like there were just, you know, learning and process going on during the time when you were certifying with us.

MR. WEINSTEIN: Right, we're very happy to participate, you know, we're -- we and our customers are in this together, but we just kind of want -- we're looking for what we see would be fairer treatment if we did have a safe harbor.

Because we didn't like having to do it over and over again, as you can imagine. The fourth time

1	was not the charm.
2	PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: Yeah. Well,
3	hopefully we can avoid that in the future.
4	MR. WEINSTEIN: thank you very much,
5	Commissioner.
6	PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: Thank you,
7	Jeremy. Anyone else on the phone?
8	(Pause.)
9	MS. MATTU: We might have one from Rob
10	Campbell from PowerEx. We're opening up his line.
11	PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: Mr. Campbell?
12	MR. CAMPBELL: Actually we this is
13	Rob Campbell with PowerEx. And I'm the Manager of
14	Renewables and Power Trading. And we didn't have
15	any comments. Generally our sense of it is
16	supportive of the changes and think staff's done a
17	great job so far.
18	PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: Okay, thank
19	you.
20	PRESIDING MEMBER GEESMAN: And that's
21	all our commenters on the phone? Anybody else in
22	the audience have anything to add?
23	Great. We'll be adjourned.
24	(Whereupon, at 4:24 p.m., the Committee
25	Workshop was adjourned.)

## CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER

I, PETER PETTY, an Electronic Reporter, do hereby certify that I am a disinterested person herein; that I recorded the foregoing California Energy Commission Committee Workshop; that it was thereafter transcribed into typewriting.

I further certify that I am not of counsel or attorney for any of the parties to said workshop, nor in any way interested in outcome of said workshop.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 6th day of October, 2007.

