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CALIFORNIA ENERGY COMMISSION

STAFF WORKSHOP

In the Matter of:) Docket No. 18-MISC-02
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) STAFF WORKSHOP RE: CEC
California Energy Commission) Funding Opportunities
Funding Opportunities and) and Improving Access to
Native American Tribes) Native American Tribes
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CALIFORNIA ENERGY COMMISSION (CEC)

CALIFORNIA ENERGY COMMISSION

THE WARREN-ALQUIST STATE ENERGY BUILDING

ART ROSENFELD HEARING ROOM

1516 NINTH STREET

SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

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 Linda Barrera, Advisor to Commissioner Scott
 Karen Douglas, Lead Commissioner for Tribal Matters

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Thomas Gates
 Laurie ten Hope
 Miki Crowell
 Brian Fauble
 Geoffrey Dodson
 Elisabeth de Jong
 Hilarie Anderson
 Christine Collopy
 Tatyana Yakshina
 Reta Ortiz
 Michael Lozano
 Jennifer Martin-Gallardo
 Kristy Chew

CONSULTANT/CONTRACTORS

Andy Hoskinson, Center for Sustainable Energy

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Christina Snider, Governor Newsom's Tribal Advisor

OTHER STATE AGENCIES PRESENT

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 Dr. John Faust, CalEPA
 Laura August, CalEPA
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 Thomas Jordan, Scotts Valley Band of Pomo Indians
 Frank Ramirez, National American Indian Veterans, Inc.
 Debbie McCubbin, Robinson Rancheria

TRIBAL REPRESENTATIVES

Shane Helms, Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Gino O'Rourke, Yurok Tribe
Jana Ganion, Blue Lake Rancheria Tribe
Elizabeth Howe, Big Valley Rancheria Band of Pomo Indians
Emily Ontiveros, Big Pine Paiute Tribe
Dore Bietz, Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians

PUBLIC COMMENT

Michael Theroux, JDMT, Inc.
Lindsay Riggs

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P R O C E E D I N G S

MAY 14, 2019

10:02 A.M.

MR. GATES: My name is Thomas Gates, I'm the tribal liaison with the California Energy Commission and I'm happy to see all the people in the room. And happy to know that plenty of more people are on our WebEx.

I'd like to open this meeting by first, thanking all of you to be here. The second thing I'd like to do is if there are any state government representatives from agencies other than the Energy Commission, I'd like to encourage you to have a seat at the center table.

And if there's any representatives of tribes, I want to also encourage them to take seats at the center table. So, please make yourself welcome and fill up this center room if you represent either a state agency or tribal government.

The next thing I'd like to mention is that this proceeding, this workshop is being recorded, we have a court reporter there in the corner. His job is to get a good recording of the event today. You'll see that he'll be rather diligent in pursuing people to make sure when they speak that they state their name clearly, and indicate who they are representing.

=Also at the end of this we will process those minutes and we'll make sure they're out on our docket probably in a week or two.

1 The next thing I wanted to bring up was that we also
2 have people on WebEx. What we intend to do is for the
3 morning the people on WebEx will be muted and there will not
4 be much opportunity for question and answer, we'll have a lot
5 of presentations from staff talking about our various
6 programs.

7 It's in the afternoon at about 2:00 after our lunch
8 break where we'll try to foster a dialogue at the table among
9 state agencies and tribal representatives.

10 At that point, we will also be opening the WebEx,
11 unmuting it and getting comments from people on WebEx so they
12 can also participate in that dialogue.

13 I also want to mention that after today we have a 30-
14 day comment period, there's more information that'll be made
15 available. And that 30-day comment period we will have
16 people that can go to our docket and submit their comments on
17 anything that is talked about today.

18 We have some standing programs that have been around
19 for a while, tribes can comment on that, the public can
20 comment on that. And we're also going to be unveiling a new
21 grant program today and we encourage comment on that as well.

22 So, as we go through the day it will be clear on how
23 you submit your comments through the docket.

24 The last thing I want to talk about is bathrooms, and
25 breakroom. So, unfortunately today this side of the building

1 the bathrooms are not operable. So, if someone needs to use
2 the restroom there's men's and women's bathrooms tucked away,
3 you go past the stairs on the first floor, back to the far
4 corner of this first floor, back by the -- there's a loading
5 dock, go back not quite to the loading dock and there's two
6 bathrooms back in and sort of tucked away to the side.

7 So, the bathrooms that are normally right here for
8 the public are not operable today so I apologize for that but
9 the restrooms are that a way. If you have a hard time
10 finding that, I'm sure our security guards will let you know
11 or just ask one of the staff here and we can direct you to
12 that.

13 If you are running low on calories, we have a
14 breakroom on the second floor. If you go up the stairs, up
15 to the second floor and also to that far back corner, you'll
16 find vending machines and a place to take rest and that sort
17 of thing, there's I believe also water available up there, so
18 it's on the second floor up the stairs.

19 And with that I'd like to hand this over to
20 Commissioner Karen Douglas.

21 COMMISSIONER DOUGLAS: All right. Well, thank you
22 Tom and I'd like to welcome everybody here. I'm Karen
23 Douglas, commissioner here at the Energy Commission. Chair
24 David Hochschild asked me to welcome everybody on his behalf
25 as well. He is very strongly supportive of our tribal

1 outreach and work to the extent that he's asked to partner
2 with me and be personally involved in a lot of it so he's not
3 able to be here today but he's very excited about it, excited
4 to have all of you here.

5 And Commissioner Scott, in a moment will and
6 Christina Snider will introduce themselves. But I'll just
7 say by way of brief introduction -- well, first of all the
8 table's too empty and I know that there are more tribal
9 government representatives and possibly more state agency
10 representatives here in the room.

11 So, as we roll through our introductions or maybe
12 before we get to presentations please come up here, it's
13 great you have your own microphone. It's easy to ask
14 questions and we'd love to have you here and I'm feeling a
15 little lonely right now. So, anyway we'll return to that
16 when we're done with our introductions.

17 The Energy Commission is California's primary energy
18 policy and planning agency. We oversee a lot of energy
19 infrastructure, power plants, we do energy efficiency
20 standards, we have renewable energy programs, we have
21 alternative fuels and technologies, transportation programs,
22 we do research development, employment across many different
23 clean energy technologies, and we are a core part, as are
24 many other agencies, of the state's efforts to meet our
25 ambitious climate change greenhouse gas reduction goals and

1 our state's ambitious renewable energy goals.

2 And I've been involved in that for the past decade
3 and I've actually, as part of that work, especially around
4 renewable energy planning, worked closely with tribes across
5 the last decade because of the renewable energy projects
6 tribes have interest in and sometimes tribes being impacted
7 by projects.

8 I've had a chance to visit tribes, we've got a tribal
9 consultation policy which we've been implementing.

10 We pulled together a tribal energy summit, we've
11 learned in our visits with tribes that -- and certainly
12 through the summit that tribes are doing really amazing work
13 in the energy space. And have the potential to be real
14 leadership partners with us and have potential to be, and in
15 some cases already are, leaders in their regions where
16 they're really implementing programs that before I started
17 doing this work I had no idea were happening.

18 And so, I'm really excited about the potential for
19 greater engagement between the Energy Commission and
20 California Native American Tribes. I think there's a lot of
21 synergy and a lot of ways that we can work together in
22 furtherance of climate and renewable energy goals but also
23 tribal goals and which may include those things and may be
24 broader and that's all good.

25 And also through the summit and through a lot of the

1 dialogues we've had, it became clear that a good way to move
2 forward and lay the ground work for doing more work together
3 would be to have this workshop. And to have and begin a
4 dialogue about what the Energy Commission currently offers
5 and how it works, and what are the different areas where we
6 have programs or offer funding, or have offered funding, and
7 how can tribes become more engaged and more effectively
8 engaged and, you know, what are some of the real areas of
9 opportunity that we might identify and work on together.

10 And so, that's a large part of what we hope to do
11 today. We'll start with some overviews by Energy Commission
12 staff. We also have members of other state agencies here or
13 coming and we'll hear from some of them. In particular, I
14 wanted to point out and introduce Darcie Houck, are you here?
15 Good, she's with the California Public Utilities Commission
16 and she's engaged in rural telecommunications and to the
17 extent that there are tribes, and I know there are, that
18 don't have access to telecommunications because of distance
19 and remoteness and so on. She's the person who you should
20 find some time to talk to today.

21 Super, they've got a flyer outside. We just didn't
22 want to lose a chance to make that connection.

23 Okay. So, I think I'll pass this on first to
24 Commissioner Scott.

25 VICE CHAIR SCOTT: Great, thank you very much

1 Commissioner Douglas. Good morning, I'm Janea Scott, a
2 commissioner here and also the Vice Chair of the California
3 Energy Commission and I'd like to start by thanking everybody
4 for taking the time to be here today.

5 Like Commissioner Douglas, I was also able to attend
6 the Tribal Energy Summit back in November. And I found it to
7 be a great step forward in helping foster better engagement
8 between the state agencies and tribal leadership. And so,
9 I'm so pleased that we're all here today to continue that
10 dialogue.

11 As you all know, we have strong clean air standards
12 to meet in California and an ambition suite of climate and
13 energy goals. And we recognize the valuable role tribes have
14 in helping us to meet those goals.

15 During the time of the summit I was the lead
16 commissioner on transportation. I have since transitioned to
17 the research portfolio here at the Energy Commission and I
18 oversee the commission's research programs which you'll hear
19 more about today. But those include our electric program
20 investment charge program which provides funding for applied
21 R&D, technology demonstration and deployment, and market
22 facilitation for clean energy technologies. Our Pure
23 Natural Gas program which invests in emerging natural gas
24 trends including improved efficiency and increase use of
25 renewable alternatives, and also our Food Production

1 Investment program, which invests advanced equipment in
2 technologies that will reduce greenhouse gas emissions
3 associated with food production.

4 And as I mentioned you'll be hearing more about those
5 programs in detail today. As the new lead commissioner on
6 R&D, I'm also very interested in hearing from the tribes
7 represented here today on what you see as opportunities for
8 partnering on research and development, pilots or studies.

9 One thing similar to Commissioner Douglas that I
10 really took away from our Summit, is the innovation and the
11 creativity and the engagement enthusiasm of the tribes. And
12 so, working together on research space, identifying what
13 types of things we ought to be researching in energy, in
14 climate. I'm really looking forward to hearing your
15 thoughts.

16 I'm also really looking forward to hearing your
17 thoughts on how we can continually improve our programs and
18 make them more effective and to continue to have more
19 effective engagement.

20 I also want to mention that Commissioner Douglas and
21 I are involved in the Energy Commission's Disadvantaged
22 Community Advisory Group. And that's a group that we jointly
23 convene with our friends at the California Public Utilities
24 Commission.

25 And really what we do in that program is review

1 various investment programs at both commissions and recommend
2 how we can help make those programs more accessible to
3 disadvantaged and low income, rural, and tribal communities.

4 That advisory group has a tribal liaison position
5 which is currently filled by Jana Ganion. And she helps to
6 ensure that the tribes are being represented in those
7 conversations.

8 And at last, I really do want to warmly welcome
9 everyone to the table. Please feel free to join us. We'd
10 love to have some company up here. And I also wanted to echo
11 something that Tom said on food. Today we're excited there
12 will be a food truck over here at the Energy Commission so
13 that will be around from 11:00 - 2:00. So, if folks are
14 wanting that option for lunch, that's a good one.

15 And with that let me turn this over to Christina,
16 we're glad to have you here and I'm looking forward to the
17 rest of our day.

18 MS. SNIDER: Thank you Commissioners and thank
19 everyone for allowing me to join you. My name is Christina
20 Snider, I'm the tribal advisor to Governor Gavin Newsom and
21 I'm a member of the Dry Creek Rancheria Band of Pomo Indians.

22 I will echo the joining us at the table sentiment as
23 many of the tribal representatives here know, if you're not
24 at the table you're on the menu. So, I encourage you to come
25 and share your voices and your perspectives with us as we

1 attempt to meet your needs and communicate how we can better
2 serve your communities.

3 As the Commissioners were both alluding to a lot of
4 what the state is doing is work on climate action, energy
5 resilience and large-scale catastrophe response. And this
6 is -- these are all areas where tribes can be leaders in this
7 space. We are realizing that some of these areas that are
8 hit the hardest and hurt the most by some of these issues are
9 under resourced and underdeveloped and there -- it's a really
10 big opportunity for tribes to be able to step up in these
11 spaces.

12 I'm looking forward to hearing more about what you
13 think could be possible and how we could better serve your
14 needs even if something doesn't exist now, it doesn't mean it
15 can't exist in the future and sometimes it just hasn't
16 occurred to us.

17 So, these discussions drive policy making and future
18 priorities and get all of us to be thinking about how we can
19 better cross communicate and cross pollenate these ideas.

20 I did want to share, I recently had the opportunity
21 to do kind of an exercise in shaping what my goals are in
22 this position. And so, I think that this kind of meeting
23 is -- fits a lot of those goals actually and is going in the
24 right direction to where I see our engagement as the state
25 with the tribal communities.

1 And so, some of them aren't applicable here but I'll
2 skip it -- I have like two pages of it so we'll just skip to
3 some of the applicable ones.

4 But one of them is to elevate the sovereign to
5 sovereign relationship between California Native American
6 Tribes and the State. As we know historically that has not
7 been always recognized by the state and it can be difficult
8 to communicate tribal government priorities to people that
9 don't understand that you are a tribal government.

10 Another of my priorities is to increase meaningful
11 engagement and integration of tribal perspectives throughout
12 state action and policy making; to create opportunities to
13 foster tribal self-governance and self-determination; create
14 more equity and address basic minimum needs for tribes that
15 have few options for successful engagement in capitalist
16 enterprises due to circumstances of history. And then also
17 repair the tribal state relationship by building tribes trust
18 in the state.

19 So, those are -- for many of you who have been doing
20 this work for a while, are almost impossible goals, but I
21 think that exercises like this and opportunities like this to
22 have this dialogue and understand what needs we aren't
23 meeting or where we are doing right and we could be doing
24 more of it. I think it's just a huge leap in the right
25 direction. So, thank you and I'm excited to hear what you

1 have to say.

2 COMMISSIONER DOUGLAS: Thank you, Christina. Okay.

3 With that let's come on up. The seats between Commissioner
4 Scott and Christina are also open. We decided to scatter
5 around although if nobody wants those seats maybe, I'll move,
6 but come on up everybody -- or tribal representatives, state
7 agencies. There you go, awesome, we've got a taker over
8 here.

9 All right. Well, thanks. Yeah, you know, let's
10 do -- I know we're ready to go with presentations but if we
11 could do just a quick round the table and also in the room,
12 so that we know in the room, which tribes are represented
13 that would be wonderful. Do you mind starting?

14 MR. MADRIGAL: My name's Anthony Madrigal, Jr., I'm
15 Special Projects Manager for the Twenty-Nine Palms Band of
16 Mission Indians.

17 MR. NELSON: Gary Nelson, Torres-Martinez the Des --
18 Okay. Gary Nelson, from Torres-Martinez the Economic
19 Development Director.

20 COMMISSIONER DOUGLAS: Thank you, and I'll say while
21 the microphones are a little annoying there are a lot of
22 people listening to us on WebEx and if we don't use them,
23 they won't hear us, and then they'll be sad and so it's
24 better to use them. And there will be no recording and our
25 court reporter will be sad and then when we try to read it,

1 we'll be sad and so that's why.

2 MR. SIMMONS: Josh Simmons, I'm here on behalf of
3 Pala Band of Mission Indians, I'm an energy consultant. I've
4 been working with them for about a half dozen years now on a
5 variety of energy planning and project related efforts.

6 MR. JORDAN: Good morning, my name is Tom Jordan, I'm
7 tribal administrator for Scotts Valley Band of Pomo Indians
8 in Lake County

9 COMMISSIONER DOUGLAS: Anyone else in the room? Oh,
10 I'm sorry.

11 MR. RAMIREZ: I'm Frank Ramirez, National Director
12 Government Affairs, National American Union Veterans and also
13 we started a new foundation Spruce Management, we are going
14 to work with tribes on bio-mass systems and I'll talk a
15 little bit later about an innovative non-emission system used
16 on submarines we're going to put it -- we did a five year
17 study above ground so.

18 COMMISSIONER DOUGLAS: All right. Are there any
19 other tribes in the room that just want to note that they're
20 here and say hello? Yeah, could you come up to the
21 microphone, please?

22 MS MCCUBBIN: Yeah, I'm here for Robinson Rancheria
23 from Lake County.

24 COMMISSIONER DOUGLAS: Thank you. Anyone else?

25 All right. I know we have other tribes on WebEx.

1 Did you send out? Okay. Is there a way to send out a
2 message to just call in?

3 MS. ANDERSON: Yes, I can send out one to everybody
4 who's logged into -- I've been trying.

5 COMMISSIONER DOUGLAS: All right. Thanks. All right,
6 that's too bad. Well, let's start with presentations. Go
7 ahead.

8 MS. HOPE: Good morning. I'm Laurie ten Hope, I'm
9 the Deputy Director for Research and Development at the
10 California Energy Commission and I just want to welcome
11 everyone again. And you're going to hear a lot of
12 presentations this morning of different investment programs.
13 I think the big takeaway as to really -- see that there are a
14 lot of funding opportunities available. One of the
15 challenges is, is every funding opportunity has either
16 legislation or funding criterial that are important to
17 understand to kind of know where the niches are that might
18 apply to projects or opportunities that you might be
19 particularly interested in.

20 So I'm going to start with our research programs. So
21 maybe this isn't where everyone wants to start. Typically I
22 think the funding programs that might be more accessible are
23 incentive programs that are available for widely available
24 energy efficiency and renewable technologies but we're also
25 investing in the next generation of technologies that will

1 help us as a state achieve our policy goals for clean energy,
2 for resilience, and for lower cost energy. It's also
3 designed to help customers who are interested in being early
4 adopters to try a new technology and our funding helps to de-
5 risk that technology because we're paying for a portion of
6 that installation.

7 And as part of all our projects we have technical
8 advisory committees. We also have final reports. Those
9 final reports include a lot of information on the project,
10 how it worked and lessons learned. So, if you want to kind
11 of see what somebody else did, what their takeaways are
12 before exploring some of these technologies, we have a vast
13 amount of information available.

14 So, we have several research programs, they're all
15 designed to strategically invest in areas that's really going
16 to catalyze innovation. So, we want to, you know, catalyze
17 all those smart innovators and researchers and also embrace
18 our earlier adopters in the technology, demonstrations.

19 The largest program is the EPIC Program, the Electric
20 Program Investment Charge, it's got an impressive
21 \$133 million a year that we invest across a broad scope of
22 technology areas that I'll share in a minute.

23 One of the, you know, nuances of this program, is
24 this funding comes from the electricity rate payers of the
25 largest -- the PG&E, SCE and San Diego Gas and Electric, so

1 when we're doing demonstration projects, those demonstration
2 projects need to be in an investor-owned utilities service
3 territory. So that may apply to most of the tribes but it
4 might be a barrier in a few cases.

5 We also have a small Natural Gas Research program,
6 about 24 million a year and I'll talk about those technology
7 areas. Again, collected from the gas rate payers so
8 demonstration projects are in PG&E, Southern California, So.
9 Cal. Gas and San Diego Gas and Electric service territory.

10 Two programs that I won't go into much detail because
11 I don't think they'll have a lot of applicability to this
12 audience. We have a Food Production Investment program that
13 is deploying cutting-edge technologies in food producing
14 facilities principally in the Central Valley and a few in
15 Southern California, anything from, you know, from Foster
16 Farms to Gallo Cheese, et cetera.

17 So, this is a program available to the large food
18 producers to reduce their greenhouse gas and improve energy
19 efficiency.

20 And the last is a low carbon fuel R&D program to
21 develop alternative fuels for liquid transportation fuels
22 basically alternatives to diesel.

23 So, this is a functional organizational chart. It's
24 a bit of a -- bit of an eye chart, but the point is really to
25 show that the research scope is across our clean energy

1 spectrum of energy efficiency, clean generation, systems
2 integration and energy deployment, and market facilitation.

3 I'll talk about each of those just really briefly.

4 In energy efficiency, people are most familiar with that so
5 there's projects geared to improving the efficiency in
6 buildings whether those are residential or commercial
7 buildings, tighter envelopes, better windows, we're looking
8 at even some cool windows that have PV cells embedded in
9 them. Commercial efficiency whether it's cooking, heating
10 and cooling, water heating, industrial ag and water is
11 focused on improving the processes for industrial facilities.
12 And also, in the agricultural area which may apply in some
13 instances here looking at improvements to agricultural
14 processes but also water efficiency. If you're saving water,
15 you're saving energy.

16 And there's some really innovative projects around
17 better management of water on the farm but also better
18 sophisticated sensors and controls to really know when and
19 how much water is used for different crops in different times
20 of the season.

21 Renewables is all about improving the performance of
22 lowering the cost of renewable generation. Also, figuring
23 out how to integrate renewables into a facility or into our
24 larger grid. And I'll provide a couple of examples of
25 projects where, you know, you might have electric vehicles,

1 plus solar, plus storage and if you integrate those smartly
2 into a building you get better performance, lower cost,
3 control your demand charges and be a greener facility.

4 Energy systems integration is where microgrids and
5 large storage is housed and I understand there's a lot of
6 interest in different locations for microgrids. So, I
7 provide an example of a microgrid project that could be a
8 launch pad.

9 It's also natural gas safety. We want to make sure
10 that our natural gas system is safe, that it controls methane
11 leakage and more significantly any kind of safety explosion
12 or, you know, major safety hazard from the gas system.

13 Market deployment is really one thing -- the one
14 thing I want to focus on in market deployment is a program
15 called CalSEED. So, it's really designed to be for
16 innovators who have like a really cool idea but they're -- --
17 it might be an individual -- it's not connected -- you can be
18 connected to a research institution but you have an idea, you
19 have space in your garage, you can apply for a small grant up
20 to \$150,000 and it really helps provide the stimulus to do a
21 proof of concept on your technology.

22 So, just to reiterate, the electric portion of the
23 program has the focus areas of climate science and
24 adaptation. I didn't mention that before. We really want
25 to - or do a lot of research to understand how the climate is

1 changing in California and then what that means locally in
2 various locations. It's going to be different in the Sierras
3 than it is on the Coast and Inland, and what are the
4 adaptation strategies that can mitigate the impacts of a
5 changing climate.

6 Talked about energy efficiency. Grid resilience and
7 reliability is super important so that we have electricity on
8 a regular basis but also as we become more vulnerable to
9 things like wildfires, and floods, and other challenges, we
10 need to have the resilience built into the back bone of the
11 system and then also some of the tools that customers can
12 deploy to be able to be self-reliant when the grid is not
13 available.

14 I mentioned renewable generation, the energy
15 innovation eco system is the eco system we're building around
16 entrepreneurship and projects around the water energy food
17 nexus.

18 On the gas side, the program is also focused on
19 energy efficiency and renewables as well as safety and
20 climate mitigation. We're guided in both programs by an
21 investment plan which is available onsite and we'd go through
22 an investment process every one to three years depending on
23 the program. And you can -- that's a good reference to
24 figure out what would be coming in future solicitation
25 opportunities.

1 I'm providing a chart on funding allocations to show
2 the distribution of research dollars. Energy efficiency is
3 job one, if you save energy it's going to reduce your cost,
4 it also reduces the infrastructure we need moving to 100
5 percent renewables.

6 Next in the -- what we call the loading order is the
7 funding for renewables in advanced generation, followed by
8 systems integration, environmental research, and the market
9 deployment.

10 Now, the funding allocations vary a little bit from
11 electricity from natural gas where on the natural gas side,
12 we have in the past funded, natural gas transportation, it's
13 a lot cleaner than diesel. Moving forward, we're moving away
14 from that and really focusing on almost exclusively electric
15 transportation.

16 So, now I wanted to just give a couple of examples,
17 some of these projects you might be quite familiar with but
18 these are projects that we've funded in the past. The first
19 one is Blue Lake Rancheria microgrid. This microgrid is up
20 in the north area in a relatively remote area. It operates
21 as an emergency center for the area.

22 And we fund microgrids for a lot of the same reasons
23 that customers want microgrids, lower your cost, maybe add
24 some renewables and be a good citizen and also be resilient
25 when there are emergency situations.

1 This microgrid, is able to provide about 40 percent
2 of the power to Blue Lake Rancheria, they've lowered their
3 cost and probably most significantly they've demonstrated an
4 ability to isolate when the macro grid goes down.

5 So, in the 2017 wildfires, they had an outage -- the
6 microgrid was so seamless that they didn't realize that the
7 grid had gone down until later and continued to operate and
8 it was the location used by CALFIRE to -- as a deployment
9 location for the fire. So, it was particularly important
10 that it was up and operating.

11 They've earned a lot of awards. They've been pretty
12 available for helping others with lessons learned and have
13 some, I think really interesting lessons learned on what they
14 might do differently in terms of equipment purchases and may
15 be over procured in the beginning and, you know, have some
16 good tech transfer information for others who may want to
17 pursue a microgrid.

18 The second example is an ongoing project also at Blue
19 Lake Rancheria. This is -- it's not really a microgrid but
20 it has some of the components of a microgrid, where we're
21 looking at the integration of solar plus storage.

22 And we funded a whole bunch of solar plus storage
23 projects in different applications. This is a commercial
24 application at a critical facility which at first doesn't, at
25 least to me didn't pop as a critical facility, it's a gas

1 station and a convenient store. But after the more recent
2 wildfires, we know if you don't have gas and you can't
3 evacuate that's a huge issue.

4 Also, if people are sheltering in place, having
5 refrigeration available at a convenient store for perishable
6 goods is particularly important.

7 So, they are optimizing the performance, they have
8 their equipment installed and we'll be looking forward to
9 more information on the performance of the system. This
10 project runs through 2020.

11 And the last example I wanted to provide is another
12 storage plus solar project at Chemehuevi Community Center,
13 they're again installing solar and a battery. In this case,
14 they're not really looking to be able to operate the
15 community center for long time -- long periods in isolation
16 from the grid but they are available for shorter time periods
17 for critical services and medical services.

18 They are -- they're operational, they're planning a
19 ribbon cutting later this month and looking forward to the
20 operational performance of this particular solar plus storage
21 project.

22 That was really just a teaser of three projects, we
23 have over 400 projects. There's a lot of information
24 available on what we fund and solicitation opportunities in
25 the future. I want to point out a couple of resources that

1 are available online to learn more.

2 One is a video on how to apply for the EPIC grant
3 funding opportunities. You'll hear more from my colleagues,
4 Reta and Michael, later on what the application process is
5 but you can also go to the website and watch the video. We
6 really try to demystify the process. We're not trying to
7 trick anybody. We want people to know this is our process,
8 this is what we look for, here's our selection criteria,
9 here's the timeframe, here's how some people, you know, some
10 of the mistakes that people make. We want good proposals
11 submitted and awarded.

12 All of our research is competitively awarded so, you
13 know, it's important to kind of learn what the process is.
14 We don't take unsolicited proposals. And I think that's
15 basically the highlights of the -- that process.

16 Also, on our website we give a look ahead on
17 what solicitations are active and what are anticipated. Right
18 now's a relatively slow period so we only have a couple of
19 projects that are anticipated. But this gives you a look
20 ahead, a quarter ahead to be able to see, hey, the Energy
21 Commission is looking at doing microgrids. I have an idea,
22 maybe I want to partner with a university or a consultant or
23 whoever. It gives some time to think about the research and
24 plan before the solicitation is actually -- is released.

25 We have a lot of tools available to learn more. I

1 mentioned the video. We have program overviews online. Lots
2 of guidance and information on our website under the R&D tag
3 when you first enter into the Energy Commission's website.

4 I want to point out the energy innovation showcase,
5 this is also on our website where all our EPIC projects are
6 on this and we're building up our natural gas projects.

7 So, these are one to two pagers that have what the
8 project is, where it is, what the benefits are, and the
9 status of the project. So it's a great resource to look at
10 either, you know, get ideas for what you might want to do or
11 lessons learned from projects that are already completed.

12 And we have lots of ways to stay in touch, website,
13 list serves and, you know, Twitter, Facebook, and whatever
14 that last one is - Instagram. Obviously I'm not a social
15 media person. And with that, I'm going to turn to our next
16 presentation. Thanks so much.

17 MR. GATES: So, we are having problems with WebEx,
18 there are quite a few tribes and people on WebEx. Some of
19 them have not identified themselves by name, so I don't know
20 exactly which tribes are there but there's some I think
21 60-some people on WebEx.

22 So, unfortunately if people are -- have called in or
23 only listening in on their phone, they actually can hear
24 things perfectly. But those that have accessed through the
25 computer are having in and out audio problems. But for the

1 moment, I just wanted to mention that I did recognize some of
2 the names of those that are on WebEx that have identified
3 themselves by name.

4 I just wanted to recognize Shane Helms from Morongo
5 Band of Mission Indians is listening in; Stephanie Smith from
6 the Tejon Indian Tribe; Emily Ontiveros from Big Pine Paiute
7 Tribe; Brian Adkins from the Bishop Paiute Tribe; Gino
8 O'Rourke from the Yurok Tribe; Jamie Shafir who I think is
9 from the Barona Tribe, I'm pretty sure that's the case; Jana
10 Ganion from the Blue Lake Rancheria; Josh Gravier from
11 Sherwood Valley Band of Pomo Indians; and Karen Derry who
12 works with the business council of the Karuk Tribe.

13 So I know that there are other tribes as well, these
14 are the ones that I've recognized as we get this fixed, our
15 WebEx. I'll make sure to have opportunities throughout the
16 day to let it be known who else is on the call and also if we
17 can fix this problem to let people properly introduce
18 themselves.

19 So thank you and with that let's go to the next
20 presentation.

21 MS. CROWELL: Hi. Good morning, my name is Miki
22 Crowell and I work in the Hydrogen Unit as part of the Fuels
23 and Transportation Division of the Energy Commission. And
24 I'll be presenting an overview of the Energy Commission's
25 hydrogen refueling infrastructure development projects.

1 So first Assembly Bill 8 is the legislation that
2 funds our program which is called Alternative and Renewable
3 Fuel and Vehicle Technology Program or ARFVTP. And AB8
4 specifically directs the Energy Commission to allocate 20
5 percent of up to \$20 million annually to -- from the ARFVTP
6 funding for the development of hydrogen refueling stations
7 until we have at least 100 stations that are available to the
8 public.

9 So we released four hydrogen solar stations in the
10 past. In 2010, we released PON-09-608 that awarded \$15.7
11 million to ten stations. In 2012, we released PON-12-606
12 that awarded \$12 million to four stations. In 2013, we
13 released PON-13-607 awarded -- that awarded \$47 million to 26
14 stations. And our last solar station released in 2016, GFO-
15 15-605 awarded \$43 million to 20 stations.

16 So with all the stations we funded so far, 39
17 stations are open to the public including one privately
18 funded station, 26 stations are in various phases of
19 development. The current funded network of stations will
20 provide 17,000 kilograms of hydrogen per day which is enough
21 to support over 24,000 fuel cell electric vehicles. And as
22 of May 1st, this year California has over 65,000 fuel cell
23 electric vehicles sold or leased.

24 And here's a map of the funded stations. Green dots
25 show open retail stations and yellow dots show stations in

1 development. And as you can see, the stations are currently
2 focused in the San Francisco Bay area and the Greater Los
3 Angeles area where the demand for vehicles is high.

4 And we have two connector stations that will allow
5 people to drive between Northern and Southern California and
6 we also have a couple destinations stations which are Truckee
7 and Santa Barbara. And as the demand for the vehicles grow
8 we're expecting this to spread more throughout the state.

9 So, we're working on the next solar station to reach
10 the 100-station goal set by AB8 and set a path towards
11 reaching the 200-station goal set by Governor Brown's
12 executive order B48-18.

13 We released a draft Solar Station Concepts document
14 in January this year and held a public workshop in February
15 to gather public comments on the concepts. And you can see
16 the Concepts Document Workshop presentation and workshop
17 transcripts at the CRL.

18 The proposed funding amount for the next solar
19 station is up to \$110 million.

20 So, here are two reports that discuss the current
21 status of the hydrogen refueling network development. The
22 first one is developed by California Air Resources Board to
23 evaluate the deployment of fuel cell electric vehicles and
24 the development of hydrogen refueling station network. The
25 2019 version will be released soon, this summer.

1 The second one is developed jointly by the Energy
2 Commission and Air Resources Board at the end of each
3 calendar year to report to California legislature on the
4 hydrogen station network development progress. And these are
5 both great resources if you want to learn more about the
6 hydrogen refueling network development in California. Thank
7 you.

8 MR. FAUBLE: Good morning. My name is Brian Fauble,
9 I am staff with the Electrical Vehicles Unit in Fuels and
10 Transportation. And I will be presenting on the California
11 Electric Vehicle Infrastructure project. I also presented at
12 the Tribal Energy Summit last year and so, if anybody was
13 there, you're going to hear a little bit more about this but
14 also hear my fun introduction as always that I do in all my
15 presentations a quick overview of how we really call this
16 project.

17 It is the California Electric Vehicle Infrastructure
18 Project that's too long of a name so we call it CALeVIP.
19 It's not CALE VIP. It's not CAL-E-VIP. It's CALeVIP. So,
20 it's pretty easy to say, it's easy to chant, it's a good name
21 and we love it.

22 So getting into it, what is CALeVIP? It's pretty
23 much an incentive project, a large scale project that funds
24 the purchase and installation of EV chargers.

25 What's different about this from what we've done in

1 the past is it's an online application process. It's not a
2 grant solicitation process that's competitive that's usually
3 difficult for smaller groups to compete against ones that
4 have money to hire people that write grants. So, this is a
5 first come first serve. If you meet all the minimum
6 requirements of that funding project, you get funded.

7 So getting into it there's a difference between
8 CALeVIP and each individual incentive project. CALeVIP is
9 itself the web page, it is the house to all of these
10 individual incentive projects.

11 It also has multiple resources that is available for
12 property owners, manufacturers, anybody that really just
13 wants to learn more about EV infrastructure.

14 Now, each individual incentive project is a specific
15 project like a mini solicitation where it's going to have a
16 specific region usually tied to a county or a group of
17 counties. It's going to have its own set of requirements,
18 own funding, everything.

19 We currently have three active incentive projects
20 totaling \$47 million in rebates. The first one is the Fresno
21 County Incentive Project tied to Fresno County, has
22 \$4 million available for level 2 chargers, the more
23 lower-powered ones -- or medium power we'll say.

24 The second project is the Southern California
25 Incentive Project that is tied to Los Angeles, Riverside, San

1 Bernardino, and Orange Counties. That one launched with
2 \$29 million available for rebates for fast chargers only not
3 level 2s. I will say that one is currently greatly
4 oversubscribed. We've pretty much reserved all of that
5 funding for applications probably within the first six months
6 of launching.

7 But we encourage everybody to continue submitting
8 applications because we go out and look for other funding
9 partners that pretty much say, hey, if you want to drop your
10 money in here, we can fund some more people right away. So,
11 hopefully we can find some more money coming soon.

12 Our most recent project is the Sacramento County
13 project that just launched in April with \$14 million
14 available. And now this project is eligible for level 2 and
15 fast charger -- chargers and that's kind of our design for
16 all of our projects moving forward. We started with two
17 different wheels. Now we have a vehicle where all of our
18 projects will use the same vehicle moving forward.

19 We also have currently the authority for up to
20 \$200 million in future funding that doesn't mean I have
21 \$200 million, it just means that if each year we add funds,
22 which we plan to do we can currently implement projects up to
23 \$200 million. I highly anticipate meeting that pretty
24 quickly and then going and asking for higher authority maybe
25 of a billion dollars but we'll see.

1 So, this map now shows the counties that were either
2 in or going to this year. We're launching four projects in
3 2019 as I mentioned. The Sacramento County one launched in
4 April. Our next one to launch is the Northern California
5 Incentive Project that will be in Shasta, Humboldt, and
6 Tehama County, launching late May early June for -- and have
7 about \$6 million.

8 All these projects that have multiple counties, each
9 county has its own funding allocations, so it's not \$6
10 million for all three, each county has its own little silo.

11 Our next one to launch after northern California will
12 be Central Coast, with Monterey, Santa Cruz and San Benito
13 Counties, launching around August.

14 And then the Central Valley Incentive Project --
15 can't really see it, but San Joaquin, Kern and Fresno County.
16 And people ask well, why are you doing Fresno again? Because
17 right now Fresno's currently level 2 only. We're going to
18 kind of merge it in to this new one. So whatever funds
19 remain in Fresno, the current Fresno, we're going to pull
20 into this new one and now allow fast chargers as well in
21 Fresno.

22 So, this slide shows kind of the eligible sites that
23 can apply. Pretty much we want to say for level 2 almost
24 anyone can apply for their site type. We want to say almost
25 because we don't do single family residents and they have to

1 be shared used chargers, they can be public or private, they
2 can be work place, multi-unit dwellings, or light duty fleet.
3 So, that's the big takeaway is shared use.

4 For fast chargers, it's a little more -- not
5 restricted but selective where fast charges have to be
6 available 24-7, can't be behind a gate, can't be restricted
7 hours or anything like that. And they have to be one of
8 these listed site types. These site types were selected
9 because of travel behavior that we typically see on a normal
10 commute to and from work. As well as with a fast charger we
11 don't want to encourage long dwell times, so we want to make
12 sure these are being utilized effectively in high turnovers.

13 Again, I just want to come back to the website. I
14 just wanted to do a high level saying we have lots of money
15 available and lots coming but to learn more information, just
16 CALeVIP.org, go to find a project, and you can see all of our
17 active projects as well as the information for Northern
18 California's up and live.

19 You click on learn more and it has everything you
20 need to know about the process which we will present the
21 application process as well, it's online as I mentioned and
22 shouldn't take you more than 30 minutes to do. And all the
23 information you need to know about eligibility, what's
24 required is all on the website easy to find.

25 And with that, feel free to contact me with any

1 questions or e-mails. Thank you.

2 MR. DODSON: All right. Good morning everyone.
3 Think we're still good here on audio. So, my name is
4 Geoff Dodson and I'm with the Renewable Energy Division and
5 I'm just going to be giving a brief overview of the Renewable
6 Energy for Agriculture Program which I am the program lead
7 for. And some of you here may be familiar with this program
8 a little bit if you were at the Tribal Energy Summit back in
9 November as well.

10 So, the Renewable Energy for Agriculture Program know
11 by the acronym REAP is a grant program that is targeting the
12 agriculture sector in order to address the needs there using
13 funding from the states greenhouse gas reduction fund. And
14 it was appropriated \$10 million and 5 percent is used for
15 program administration so that leaves
16 \$9.5 million that was awarded in grant funds.

17 The money is intended to assist in the adoption of
18 onsite renewable energy technologies on agriculture
19 operations with the primary purpose of reducing greenhouse
20 gas emissions. Awardees also benefit from the reduced energy
21 costs and other co-benefits depending on the project
22 characteristics.

23 A grant funding opportunity was released back in
24 January and applications were due this past March. It was a
25 competitive scoring process with the highest scores awarded

1 down the list until all available funding was depleted.

2 Our recent application cycle was well oversubscribed
3 and so we currently do not have any additional funding at
4 this time. If we do receive new funding however, we will
5 release a new solicitation in the future providing a new
6 opportunity for potentially interested applicants.

7 So far our recent grant funding opportunity, eligible
8 applicants for either owners or operators of an agriculture
9 operation included either private entities, local
10 governments, tribal governments, and educational
11 institutions. The grant application must include renewable
12 energy generation, a component of that which included solar
13 PV or wind, and it can also include additional optional
14 equipment as shown here on the slide.

15 The grant amount requested can be anywhere between
16 \$25,000 to \$350,000 -- or \$25,000 to \$300,000 or up to
17 \$350,000 if a component of your application includes EV
18 charging.

19 The grant can cover any amount of eligible expenses
20 as match funding is an optional piece of the application
21 however, it can improve your score.

22 If we do receive additional funding, we may propose
23 changes to our program guidelines or modify our solicitation
24 requirements to help improve the program. So, some of these
25 items that I just mentioned here may change in the future and

1 if this does happen, we will hold public workshops in the
2 future and conduct any outreach efforts that we can to help
3 spread awareness for any future opportunities.

4 The easiest way however, to be alerted about these
5 possibilities are to sign up for our e-mail list serve which
6 you can do -- right from our program webpage and there's a
7 link for it on the last slide.

8 Following our first grant funding opportunity which
9 was just released a few months ago, we received applications
10 from all across the state. This slide here shows a breakdown
11 of where the applications came in from and we also
12 have -- and since then we have then awarded, we have given
13 awards to a -- the most competitive applications using up all
14 \$9.5 million of our funding.

15 The breakdown for those awarded projects looks pretty
16 similar where as you can see here, there was a heavy amount
17 of applications from the agricultural rich counties.

18 And if we do have a future grant funding opportunity,
19 we do hope to expand the program's reach and target farmers
20 from all backgrounds and sizes.

21 The total amount requested among the scored
22 applications reached nearly \$18 million and we had over
23 \$10 million in matched funding purposed.

24 With only \$9.5 million in available award funding
25 obviously we were not able to award everyone, but we did have

1 a good successful program with this first opportunity.

2 So, of course moving forward we will support any
3 opportunities we can to get new funding so we do hope to
4 provide additional opportunities in the future. But the
5 overview that I just gave was pertinent to our most recent
6 opportunity.

7 In the meantime though, we do encourage anyone
8 interested to go ahead and sign up for our e-mail list serve
9 which can be accessed right from our program web page the
10 link is down here and you can just sign up there and be
11 alerted to any future opportunities or announcements or any
12 other alerts that are relevant.

13 So, if you have any specific questions regarding the
14 program, feel free to contact me any time and that will be
15 it.

16 MS. DE JONG: Hello, my name is -- can you guys hear
17 me? Hello, my name is Elisabeth de Jong and I administer the
18 Geothermal Grant and Loan Program. The Energy Commission's
19 Geothermal Grant and Loan Program was first established by
20 legislature in 1980. While the program has given out mostly
21 grants for the last 20 years, we do still retain the
22 authority to provide loans in the future.

23 The activities that the Geothermal Grant and Loan
24 Program can fund include development and productivity
25 maintenance of geothermal resources, mitigation of impacts

1 from geothermal development and offsetting the cost to local
2 jurisdictions for providing services necessitated by
3 geothermal development.

4 California has both high temperature resources
5 suitable for electrical generation as well as extensive lower
6 temperature resources that can be used directly for heating
7 and cooling, aqua culture, spas and a variety of other uses.

8 Both private entities and local jurisdictions can
9 apply for funding. The eligible local jurisdictions include
10 any unit of tribal government, any city, county or district.

11 The funding for the program comes from geothermal
12 royalties and leases on federal lands in California. The
13 federal government collects the revenues and returns
14 50 percent to this program and it's deposited into the
15 Geothermal Resources Development Account which is commonly
16 known as GRDA.

17 The funding allocations for the Energy Commission are
18 only about \$1 million per year so we do wait and hold a
19 competitive solicitation about every two to three years.

20 Solicitations can be targeted to specific goals and a
21 solicitation is typically announced similar to the other
22 funding programs that have been introduced to you today.
23 Applications are packaged and submitted to the Energy
24 Commission. An evaluation committee is formed to review and
25 score the applications and the highest scoring eligible

1 applicants are selected until the funding is fully allocated.
2 The criteria for how we score those applications is what you
3 see up on the screen.

4 So this is a map of projects that we have funded
5 since 1980. You can see in the bottom corner there is a
6 legend for the colored dots for each decade. And then also
7 we have these -- sorry, they are very light blue areas, those
8 are the known geothermal resource areas throughout the state.
9 So you can see that our projects expand -- extend throughout
10 the state and typically are arranged near those known
11 geothermal resource areas.

12 In addition to six currently active grant agreements
13 and one interagency contract, the Geothermal Grant and Loan
14 Program has more recently been involved in addressing the
15 potential for lithium recovery from geothermal brine which
16 may bring in large revenue local economic development
17 opportunities, in an opportunity to secure a source of
18 battery grade lithium in California, linked of course to the
19 generation of geothermal electricity.

20 So similar to what Geoff just provided you, we have a
21 link specific for this Geothermal Grant and Loan Program,
22 that's the first link and you can sign up for our list serve
23 as well to get notifications of upcoming funding
24 opportunities, and the second link there is a link to the
25 Energy Commission's Funding web page that has a map of all

1 funded projects around California, not only from my program
2 but other funding opportunities throughout the Energy
3 Commission.

4 Please, don't hesitate to contact me if you have any
5 questions, I'd be happy to be a resource for you. Thank you.

6 MR. GATES: Okay. So, the last funding opportunity
7 that we want to talk about today is a new program called the
8 Tribal Government Challenge Program. Let me see how to
9 operate this. So again my name is Thomas Gates, I'm the
10 tribal liaison at the Energy Commission and again we are
11 introducing a new grant program called the Tribal Government
12 Challenge -- Tribal Grant Program and Statewide Gap Analysis.

13 Before I go much further I wanted to also underscore
14 that most of the previous presenters have talked about links
15 where you can find more information and for those of you in
16 the room, also those that are on WebEx, all of those links we
17 are gathering those in one page, we're also going to put
18 those on the docket where you can access that information for
19 all of those links including this new grant program. Also,
20 all of these power point presentations that are being
21 provided today will be on the docket and you can go look at
22 those again later.

23 So the first thing I wanted to talk about were the
24 goals of this new grant program. We, at the state, recognize
25 as Commissioner Douglas has mentioned earlier, we recognize

1 the role that tribes play in assisting the state to reach the
2 goals that the state set for renewable energy development and
3 sustainability and addressing climate change.

4 In this particular grant program, we have some goals
5 here. We want to obviously partner with California Native
6 American Tribes. We want to support California's Climate and
7 Renewable Energy policies through planning and analysis. We
8 want to develop replicable plans or strategies that will help
9 tribes implement plans or access funding opportunities.

10 So in any of these future funds that we award, we
11 want to see that there's an element to the grant program
12 where other tribes that perhaps didn't apply or weren't
13 successful can look at the products that we fund from those
14 other tribes and perhaps learn from that as we develop and go
15 forward.

16 This particular grant program, the Tribal Government
17 Challenge has two parts to it, one is a tribal grant program
18 and the second is a statewide tribal gap analysis. So I'll
19 take those in part now.

20 So with part one, the proposed tribal grant program;
21 we have \$2 million. We - this, and this by the way is being
22 proposed so we're also interested in a 30-day comment period
23 where if tribes have other thoughts about how we might
24 implement this grant program, we encourage you to put in your
25 comments into the docket, that will be made clear on where

1 that docket is.

2 So, we're talking about a minimum, at this time,
3 we're proposing \$150,000 up to \$250,000 for that \$2 million
4 grant program.

5 A second thing about the eligibility of these
6 proposals, we're only interested in planning grants at this
7 time. That is, we want to understand where tribes are at
8 with their planning efforts. We also have a time constraint
9 in getting the awards out and getting them implemented. And
10 so don't have a lot of time for infrastructure projects which
11 then may involve environmental reviews which can be
12 complicated between the state and the federal government or
13 the -- or I would say the tribes.

14 So this first round that we want to put out, planning
15 only. By the time we -- there will be a schedule here at the
16 end of my presentation but by the time we get those grants
17 awarded, tribes will have a year to 16 months, so 12 to 16
18 months to complete those grants.

19 We need those grant applications submitted by
20 California Native American Tribes. There may be entities
21 under a tribal government, casino, business enterprise,
22 housing authority. Those probably would be eligible as we
23 propose it now, but we want the tribal government itself to
24 sponsor the grant.

25 We want those planning activities to target lands

1 that are either owned by the tribe, under the tribe's
2 jurisdiction, or tribes that are in trust held by the federal
3 government in trust for that tribe.

4 So, under tribally owned, we certainly would welcome
5 proposals that consider planning efforts for -- for example,
6 fee lands, whether those fee lands are on a reservation or
7 off of a reservation.

8 And then under tribal jurisdiction, would be those
9 lands inside the exterior boundaries of a reservation. And
10 then trust lands which are -- can be both inside a
11 reservation or off of a reservation for example, in the case
12 of casinos. So, those are the types of areas that we would
13 like tribes to strategically focus their planning efforts.

14 Some of the things that we have here that we are
15 proposing -- so we have on the left-hand side the activities
16 and then the right-hand side the examples.

17 So, we have three categories that we have
18 brainstormed over the last month or so. The first activity;
19 develop plans, policies, or regulations related to energy.
20 So, examples would be plans to reduce energy use, plans to
21 increase energy efficiency, and plans that help the tribe
22 reach its renewable energy goals.

23 A second activity area; prepare feasibility studies,
24 so examples, achieve energy efficiency, develop renewable
25 energy resources, or plans to develop electric vehicle

1 infrastructure and obviously as you are doing planning
2 grants, previous speakers have talked about the electric
3 vehicle programs that we are already funding at a different
4 rate.

5 The third activity area is conducting energy audits.
6 So these planning activities could inform energy efficiency
7 improvements, they could target specific tribal buildings,
8 facilities, transportation programs. Facilities don't
9 necessarily have to be built environment, it could be for
10 example, an irrigation system on a golf course related to a
11 tribal casino or a resort. So we want to be quite broad if
12 it's utilizing energy and tribe wants to know what that is
13 and conduct an audit, that would be fair game.

14 Again, these are proposed at this point, we're
15 encouraging tribes to get in their comments over the next 30-
16 days if they want us to consider something other than what
17 we've proposed here.

18 So there's a second part to this. While we want to
19 get some monies out to tribes for planning, the Energy
20 Commission is also interested in just understanding the
21 current state of tribal energy gaps and needs. So what we
22 are proposing is a separate contract of \$250,000 and it would
23 go to one consultant who would conduct a statewide tribal gap
24 analysis -- energy gap analysis, on behalf of the Energy
25 Commission.

1 The eligible contractor would have to have knowledge,
2 obviously of tribal governments, tribal energy needs, and
3 climate change impacts as that relates to tribes and their
4 aspirations or their needs.

5 It's on the same time track as the grants. So just
6 like the grants would take 12 to 16 months to complete, we
7 would also want this consultant to complete that gap analysis
8 within the same timeframe.

9 We would want that to analyze tribal impacts and
10 needs regarding energy and climate change and effects on
11 tribal disadvantaged communities.

12 One thing I failed to mention earlier was that we are
13 thinking of rolling out both the grant program and this gap
14 analysis contract in partnership with the Office of Planning
15 and Research and the Strategic Growth Council. So, that
16 continues to be something where we are partnering with those
17 agencies to understand the scope and we're working on those
18 scopes together. We're drafting solicitations and moving
19 forward. So it will be a joint agency effort in the end of
20 the day.

21 Here's I believe my last slide on the proposed
22 timeline. So 30-days from today, we are expecting to receive
23 comments on both the Tribal Government Challenge and on the
24 Gap Analysis. We anticipate taking those comments wrapping
25 those in to our solicitation that we currently are drafting

1 and releasing that opportunity -- announcing that opportunity
2 sometime in the Fall of 2019. And also, at that same time,
3 releasing the solicitation for the statewide gap analysis.

4 We then before the end of this year, 2019, we would
5 hope to award the grants and the contract for the gap
6 analysis. And then we would be in the Winter of 2020,
7 January or February of 2020. We would be seeing those grant
8 programs and the gap analysis taking off, and would then at
9 that point have 12 to 16 months to complete those efforts and
10 provide those deliverables back to the state. And that would
11 be sometime in March 2021 for both of those to be done.

12 Couple next steps; encourage any tribes, consultants
13 working for tribes that are interested in these opportunities
14 to go to our list serve to get more information as we develop
15 this program. Here are some links here. Also I -- as I'd
16 earlier mentioned we will have on our docket a list of all of
17 the list serves including these, where people can go and get
18 more information.

19 The docket number is here. I -- perhaps later in the
20 day we'll talk about how exactly how you might submit
21 something to the docket but it's through our website. And as
22 a backstop on any of this, if you need more information, are
23 confused about our process, want to discuss further how you
24 can get more information, make sure you're not missing any
25 details, you can always contact me here, at my e-mail. I

1 have business cards if you're here in the room, I can provide
2 those as well.

3 So, we're excited about this opportunity and we
4 really hope it to be a success. Success comes with
5 applicants working with us and putting in some good proposals
6 and going through that process and eventually coming up with
7 some good products in the end.

8 I think we'd mentioned before but one of the real
9 things we're looking for in this new grant program is ability
10 for tribes to put into their proposals ways that they can
11 share that information so that other tribes can replicate the
12 good efforts that we all put out there.

13 I think, with that I think we'll take a break. Not a
14 break, we'll step back from the agenda before we go to our
15 next presenters and just make sure that there's opportunity
16 for question and answer. We have -- we're running ahead of
17 schedule that's a good thing and also, I believe our WebEx
18 problems have been solved at least for those that are calling
19 in from outside the building. I think there's still a
20 problem internally, so staff at the Energy Commission
21 probably are having problems listening in.

22 So, at this point what I was thinking --

23 COMMISSIONER DOUGLAS: Excuse me Tom, I'm just going
24 to jump in and say a few more things about Tribal Government
25 Challenge and then kick it back to you. Just so that we

1 have a little bit additional context. So the funding for
2 this program is coming from repayments from American Recovery
3 and Reinvestment Act Funds.

4 So, ARRA funds that the Energy Commission put out in
5 different programs that were structured as loans. And so,
6 there was a repayment stream from those programs and we
7 looked and we realized that by moving forward quickly and in
8 line with certain deadlines that we had we would be able to
9 pull this together utilizing those funds.

10 This is not a program that has a long term or
11 multi-year funding source all sorted out, but we thought that
12 a one-year opportunity would make sense and we would just
13 take the chance while we had it.

14 In the past, the Energy Commission has done a very
15 similar Local Government Challenge and we structured this in
16 some ways similarly to give tribal governments this
17 opportunity to apply for funds and do some planning.

18 Because this is American Recovering and Reinvestment
19 Act funding, actual implementation of projects gets pretty
20 complex in the reporting and the reviews that you have to do
21 get pretty complex and that's one of the reasons to focus
22 this on planning.

23 It also means that our ability to provide extensions
24 if projects take longer than you expect is going to be pretty
25 limited. So, just -- we're going to be very clear about that

1 over time, but just to start being very clear about that.
2 It's not an area where the Energy Commission's going to have
3 a huge amount of discretion sometimes to give people more
4 time or something like that because of the source of the
5 money.

6 Lastly, is there anyone from the Strategic Growth
7 Council here right now or OPR, I think they're coming by
8 later. They may be joining us a little later in the day.
9 But it's a very close partnership, it's -- we're still in the
10 process of negotiating the roles of each agency but it
11 wouldn't surprise me one bit if this were structured to go
12 through and be administered more directly by one of those
13 agencies. So just know that we're still in the process of
14 working out the administrative details of how this will be
15 implemented.

16 Regardless of that, if you're on the Energy
17 Commission list serve, you'll get all the information you
18 need and we'll make sure that you know what you need to know
19 to participate in the program or to apply for funding.

20 So that's all. Go ahead Tom.

21 MR. GATES: Thank you, Karen. Before we go to
22 questions and answer, I wanted to also encourage if there's
23 anybody that's joined us in the room here that represents a
24 tribe or is representing one of the state agencies, please
25 take a seat up at the table. So, I'm not sure, anybody here

1 that's just come in that represents a tribe, come up, come on
2 up, come up, come up, come up. Take a seat at -- so if you
3 have questions, you have the mic right in front of you and
4 it's a little bit easier to process it. So, please take a
5 seat up at the table if you're comfortable with that.

6 What I think we'll do is, we'll do a question and
7 answer session here because we're running ahead of schedule.
8 What I think would be fair game for this question and answer
9 is any questions that you might have on the programs that we
10 have presented thus far. If you have something else related
11 to energy that you're burning to say, I would say save that
12 for the dialogue for this afternoon. What we want to just do
13 is cover what we presented so far. And then on the staff
14 side given a particular question if it's got to do with one
15 of your funding programs, maybe just be quick to get up to a
16 mic to answer that.

17 And so, at that point let's open it first to those
18 here in the room that may have questions about what we've
19 just presented.

20 MR. RAMIREZ: Ask a question, in terms of the
21 projects for renewable energy, does the CEC help with the
22 power purchase agreement process? I know it's kind of a
23 complex -- and that's a major question if you produce the
24 power can you sell it?

25 COMMISSIONER DOUGLAS: I think other people could

1 answer this too, but generally not. I don't know, Laurie?

2 MS. HOPE: That's not typically included in our
3 research program. In fact often it's a prerequisite that
4 there's a power purchase agreement and interconnection
5 agreement. We -- in the research program we fund technology,
6 you know, some of the equipment that's needed for, you know,
7 your mention bioenergy -- whether it's bioenergy or solar or
8 whatever, the equipment or the controllers or other
9 technology as part of the grant. So it's important to read
10 the specific solicitation in terms of what's allowed and not
11 allowed.

12 MR. GATES: And sir, if I could, I know our court
13 reporter's going to want to know your name and who you
14 represent. So, just all of us make sure to -- before we
15 start speaking to identify who we are and who we represent.

16 MR. RAMIREZ: I'm Frank Ramirez -- oh you got it --
17 okay, thanks.

18 MR. GATES: Other questions at the table by any
19 tribes that have any questions on what we've just presented?
20 Josh?

21 MR. SIMMONS: Thank you. And I just first of all
22 just want to say thank you for this opportunity. I think
23 that you listened to what was brought up at the Tribal Energy
24 Summits and then there was also that workshop at UCSD
25 afterwards as well. And these particular needs were raised,

1 you know, I think there seems to be more funding in this
2 particular area on the side of implementation of projects and
3 less on the side of planning the projects and so, you know,
4 throughout the tribal space this capacity development is an
5 area of need and the DOE even kind of limits funding, you
6 know, they only spit out planning-related grants every three
7 or four years or so.

8 So and then also that -- it was the gap analysis I
9 think was something that I ended up raising at the Tribal
10 Energy Summit a particular need and so I think this is, you
11 know, tremendous opportunity.

12 I had some questions on the specific opportunities
13 you had the planning activity examples, you had develop
14 plans, policies, and regulations that were focused on, I
15 think, energy efficiency and renewable energy. I was just
16 curious regarding, you know, regulation on the side of those
17 things is that more like building code related regulation or
18 is it still somewhat broad and hasn't been flushed out? What
19 were you -- what is meant by the regulation piece?

20 MR. GATES: I think, I think we're still very broad,
21 it could be building code, it could be other types of
22 regulations that might come part and parcel with a tribe
23 trying to develop an energy program whether that's for
24 residential or for commercial buildings or it's governmental
25 buildings, things like rate -- if you're going to have some

1 sort of rate paying structure. I'm not, you know, there's a
2 whole wide realm and I'm not the best person to tick off all
3 of those specifics. But we are quite broad right now in our
4 thinking.

5 And again, if you feel the Pala Tribe might have some
6 advice for us, I advise -- I encourage you to use the 30-day
7 comment to help us get clear on what that tribe might think
8 should be included there.

9 MR. SIMMONS: Thanks, Tom.

10 COMMISSIONER DOUGLAS: I just wanted to add, you
11 know, that's phrased as examples because we didn't want to,
12 at this point, come up with an exclusive list but if the
13 tribes have something in mind and you're not sure whether it
14 falls within one of these examples, this comment period is a
15 nice time to raise that to -- to say, you know, we're
16 thinking about doing X would you consider that to fall within
17 one of these examples? And that will prompt us to think it
18 through and get you an answer.

19 MR. SIMMONS: I guess, then, you know, I can throw it
20 out there and I can also submit in some follow-up comments,
21 but, you know, tribal energy organization or utility
22 formation would be, you know, a question of whether that
23 would be a particular eligible activity? Thank you.

24 MR. NELSON: Gary Nelson, Torres-Martinez Desert
25 Cahuilla Indians. Right now, we are in the midst of

1 analyzing opportunities, the resources we have on hand. Also
2 the planning to going forward how we begin to capitalize in
3 certain areas on the opportunities.

4 So, Torres-Martinez has a good amount of land so
5 agriculture is one component and there's state highways, rail
6 in different areas nearby. So, the potential for industrial,
7 trade zones, also casinos, just one component but we see a
8 good opportunity in the area of energy. But looking forward
9 we want to plan and be able to capitalize or position
10 ourselves so that we capture the opportunity that we foresee
11 in the areas of energy and being a utility provider,
12 broadband and those segments.

13 So, some of these things will really kick start
14 everything for us would be a good strategic plan to get the
15 whole community involved so they see a common vision so that
16 our efforts will be pretty much directed towards a vision,
17 accomplishing those with the various goals and tasks that
18 need to be done.

19 So, those are the things I'm working with tribal
20 leadership, their vision and implementing their vision, what
21 they want to see of their people.

22 The question we've talked about is what do we want to
23 see for future generations at Desert Cahuilla. And that is
24 to leave things in better condition for them not the present
25 conditions we are under now. So, that we see them in future

1 year -- years much stronger and aggressive, assertive
2 community, prosperous and self-sustaining.

3 That's the beginning of our vision and there are
4 certain areas, like we say, energy's a good part of it, the
5 income generation from casinos and various sources but really
6 creating the environment so opportunity and development comes
7 to Torres-Martinez lands.

8 MR. RAMIREZ: And I put in a plug for
9 Torres-Martinez, you have great potential for low power and
10 geothermal and also lithium, great products for battery
11 development. And it's a -- the rest of that part of the
12 valley is controlled by one group, but you have good lithium
13 potential. I'll put a plug in for you.

14 MR. NELSON: I'll answer your comment there -- we've
15 been at the table with groups like the Salton Sea Authority,
16 the County of Riverside, various interest groups -- it seems
17 like the geothermal potential is more on the south end of the
18 Salton Sea. We're on the north end so that opportunity is
19 just not quite nearby our proximity, it's more southward.
20 But although if we did explore, you know, they've explored it
21 looks like the temperature in the earth down certain
22 thousands of feet down is not as hot or feasible in their
23 mind, whoever produces the energy from those to generate
24 energy. So, solar would be more the opportunity for us and
25 then also broadband.

1 We begun down that path and then submitted
2 applications and any entities come to us and say we want to
3 lease a thousand acres, put a solar farm on there and sell
4 you power, you know, that's pretty much their intention.

5 Now, we want to get to the point of being in the
6 control of our situation, to own a utility company and to be
7 a provider in the region or even compete with outside
8 potential users also. It's always just within the
9 communities or so.

10 MR. GATES: This is Thomas Gates, and I wanted to
11 also, you spurred on a thought, I could see in any of these
12 activities and the examples we have here, that there would be
13 room in a proposal for any type of community or tribal member
14 outreach to make sure as you speak about leaving it better
15 for the future generations. So making sure that your
16 membership, people live on or near your reservation
17 understand what the tribe's intentions are. So, I can see a
18 real strong public tribal member outreach component to any of
19 these types of activities.

20 Josh.

21 MR. SIMMONS: One additional question. You've been
22 emphasizing -- Josh Simmons, with representing the Pala Band,
23 you've been emphasizing through these presentations the
24 climate elements of these projects, and I don't know, is that
25 part of these particular grant projects, is that going to be,

1 you know, ancillary hope with, you know, benefiting from
2 climate action and climate resilience or will there be more
3 of an emphasis in actually doing climate action and climate
4 resilience planning as part of this?

5 MR. GATES: That's an -- this is Thomas Gates, that's
6 an evolving target that we're looking at. I would say
7 currently we'll know better as the solicitations come out and
8 we'll know better as tribes respond to us in comment. But
9 currently we're thinking that the grants would be more energy
10 related planning, the gap analysis might help us better
11 understand both energy needs and the other side the climate
12 change adaptation resiliency.

13 But obviously there is an overlap there, you know, so
14 a tribe that's anticipating increased temperatures and
15 perhaps grid not performing as best might be interested in a
16 microgrid. So, there's two pieces to that and you --
17 sometimes it's hard to detangle those and hold those out as
18 separate. But currently we see the grants as more energy
19 related. Gap analysis both energy and climate change
20 related.

21 MR. RAMIREZ: Frank Ramirez, just a fast question,
22 would energy projects that deal with wildfire risk be a high
23 priority for the CEC?

24 COMMISSIONER DOUGLAS: You know, what we say to that
25 here will matter less than what the words of the solicitation

1 say. We're in the mode of looking for input and at the end
2 of the day you'll need to look at the words in the
3 solicitation and we will want to hear from you on what we
4 ought to prioritize or what you think the solicitation should
5 say and we'll have to balance all of that.

6 But there's no question that for the State of
7 California wildfire risk is an extraordinarily high priority
8 and we are interested in supporting communities in dealing
9 with that risk, adapting to it, becoming more resilient,
10 implementing strategies that help us deal with this greatly
11 increased challenge and problem across the landscape.

12 MS. HOPE: I thought it might be worth adding that
13 there might be other funding opportunities to address climate
14 risk besides the planning grant program. So, within the EPIC
15 research program we have climate science research around fire
16 risk, we also have a solicitation that will be coming out in
17 the next few months on technology, strategies for mitigation.
18 And then sometimes, you know, some of the demonstration
19 projects are specifically set in areas that have particularly
20 high fire risks.

21 So in the past we've done some of our bioenergy
22 projects in areas with the most extreme tree mortality and
23 wanted -- want to locate the projects in areas that couldn't
24 pull those trees out and take advantage of them.

25 We may look at some area -- some opportunities for

1 either microgrids or other strategies for areas that will be
2 deenergized when there's a possibility of a fire but, maybe
3 local resources could be used if they're not exactly in an
4 evacuation area but they're in a deenergized area.

5 So there's lots of other -- there's potential this is
6 a high as -- as Commissioner Douglas said, it's really
7 important issue and we touch on it in different ways. So I
8 just didn't want to restrict the conversation to the planning
9 grants.

10 MR. RAMIREZ: And the reason I brought it up because
11 there -- I think there may be ways to bring additional
12 funding to tie in to the CEC funding, you know, Parks and
13 Rec, we've chatted with them, they've got, you know, several
14 hundred million in certain areas that -- may be a way to
15 coordinate some other funding with CEC to maximize it and the
16 fire risks is an area that I think we can bring in other
17 resources.

18 MR. GATES: Mr. Theroux, you've been very patient,
19 let you get your comment in and I think we might try to go to
20 WebEx after your comment or question.

21 MR. THEROUX: Thank you, Thomas. Michael Theroux,
22 JDMT, Inc. I and my tribal liais, Fernando Mora are working
23 with various bands of the Pomo. Right now, at first with the
24 Kashia up in Northern Sonoma County. My comment and
25 question, I think I know the answer to already, it seems that

1 we need almost an ombudsman approach. Now, there's so many
2 different programs and realistically with multiple agencies
3 and as Mr. Ramirez has said, there is the need to coordinate
4 with the federal funding that's available and that becomes a
5 question of timing and strategy essentially for the
6 development of multiple layers of grants moving forward.

7 So I would ask perhaps that especially during this
8 comment period we might be able to bring in our liais and sit
9 down with the staff, yourself, and think through the needs
10 that we see in front of us for the tribes that we're working
11 with -- the bands that we're working with and look to --
12 especially the timing and the strategy of working back and
13 forth between California funding and federal funding. We do
14 need to coordinate piece out, I assume that's available that
15 we might be able to do that?

16 MR. GATES: Certainly, comments first, at any
17 time -- you've got my e-mail, we can always sit down and
18 talk. I think our thinking currently with the proposed grant
19 program, the Tribal Challenge Grant program, is that we're
20 not going to require match. The timing is so specific that
21 we don't want to fetter any tribe who doesn't have a beat on
22 some additional funds. We're not sure yet if that additional
23 match, even though it's not required, may change the scoring,
24 we're not sure about that, but for this grant program I don't
25 know if we have the luxury in timing to coordinate that. It

1 may happen just by chance. But perhaps we can look at some
2 details at some point.

3 MR. THEROUX: Okay. It will get tricky because of
4 the timing particularly as we look at multiple potential
5 projects trying to hone in on where we should focus our
6 energies in developing proposals, as we already have some
7 out, and look at the timing as it lays out. So any help that
8 we can get on that and with the CEC in particular, I
9 appreciate -- we appreciate. Thank you.

10 MR. GATES: So at this time we have about 20 minutes,
11 let's go to WebEx. Hilarie is going to open the WebEx. If
12 someone is on there that does not wish to make a comment or
13 have a question, please keep yourself muted so that we don't
14 have interference. And from there we'll go to WebEx.

15 VICE CHAIR SCOTT: Good morning everyone, we have
16 everyone unmuted, so if you are on the line and would like to
17 ask a question, now is your opportunity it's open just speak
18 up. Sounds like maybe --

19 MR. HELMS: This is --

20 VICE CHAIR SCOTT: Go ahead, please go ahead.

21 MR. HELMS: This is Shane Helms with Morongo Band of
22 Mission Indians. Can you hear me?

23 MR. GATES: We sure can, Shane.

24 MR. HELMS: Yeah, I have a question on -- I know on
25 the renewable energy infrastructure, or renewable energy

1 information you guys talked about. If the tribe that creates
2 their own utilities and they're in the process -- I mean,
3 they're in utility and they're up and running. My question
4 is could some of those -- the projects that you guys proposed
5 alternative projects could they -- renewable energy projects,
6 I'm sorry, be implemented into the existing tribe's utility?

7 MR. GATES: I don't see why not. I would again
8 direct over to the planning activity examples screen that I
9 currently have up, if you can see that, there's these broad
10 activities --

11 MR. HELMS: Yeah.

12 MR. GATES: -- these examples. And I think they're
13 broad enough that that could happen just realize that all of
14 what we are proposing under the grants at this time would be
15 planning activities rather than infrastructure development.

16 MR. HELMS: Yeah. Actually there's some other
17 things I'm looking or I'm thinking about that I see, you
18 know, the examples and activities that you have on there that
19 could, I know Morongo could use and or I mean, could
20 implement with the funding also. So.

21 MR. GATES: All right. Thanks, Shane.

22 MS. ANDERSON: Okay. We have a question on WebEx
23 that was written in the chat. It say's how many grants are
24 planning to award, and this is from Lindsay Riggs.

25 MR. GATES: So, if we go with our bottom level of

1 150,000 and our top level of 250,000 and not exactly knowing
2 how many grants come in with how much amounts between that
3 floor and ceiling of funding, that would probably at the low
4 end would be eight grants and the top end depending on how
5 those grant proposals amount come in -- I'm not that good and
6 quick on my math but that would be somewhere around 12, 14
7 grants 15 grants, so it's somewhere between 8 and I would
8 guess 15 grants but I'd have to do the math on a \$150,000
9 divided into 2 million, which I'm not quite quick enough to
10 do right now on the spot. But somewhere around that amount.

11 MR. SIMMONS: 13.33

12 MR. GATES: 13 -- 13.3 grants. Thank you, Joshua.

13 MR. HELMS: Thomas, this is Shane again, I have
14 another question. For the planning part of it, obviously you
15 can use some if the -- if you're awarded the grant can you
16 hire an outside consultant to do a feasibility study or even
17 help with ordinances? But if you have an in-house person is
18 there like some, is there any stipulations that you can use
19 an in-house person to fund the -- to use that funding for --
20 if they work for the tribe can you -- is there any criteria
21 on who you have to hire?

22 MR. GATES: I -- our thinking at this point would be
23 that we would accept and receive any proposals that either
24 rely on consultants to do the work or on staff to do the work
25 or some combination thereof. I think a proposal should be

1 clear on that as to, yeah that would be reflected probably in
2 your budget. And you would want to pull out how much is
3 staff going to do and how much is a consultant going to do.

4 We would advise however, that if the tribe is having
5 a consultant put in the grant application that they do that
6 on behalf of the tribe and that it's ultimately the tribe
7 that signs that grant agreement to the extent that a
8 consultant is doing something on behalf of the tribe without
9 any recognition in the proposal that the tribe is actually
10 sponsoring gets complicated for us to understand where the
11 tribe is and particularly as we go to negotiation. Once a
12 grant is awarded then there's a negotiation to get into a
13 grant agreement and we want to be clear at that point who
14 we're negotiating with and we prefer that to be with someone
15 that represents the tribe.

16 But as to what the mix would be, in terms of
17 consultants versus staff, that's up for those putting in
18 proposals to propose to us what that looks like.

19 MR. HELMS: Okay. So, okay, if we have our own staff
20 write the grant it's okay by you guys but to execute what
21 we're requesting such as an example, is creating operation
22 rules for the utility if there's an in-house staff that can
23 do it, can they do it or does it need to be a consultant?

24 MR. GATES: Either, either way would be fine or some
25 combination. We would simply want proposals that are

1 successful to be clear in how they see that. I suppose if a
2 tribe proposes one thing, got it awarded and then midstream
3 switched up there are obviously mechanisms for amending grant
4 agreements but given that you've only got 12 to 16 months to
5 implement it, amendments can sometimes take longer time and
6 it may compromise your ability to complete a grant. So, the
7 clearer the tribe is in its proposal as to how it wants to
8 implement and staff, whether it's consultants or staff, the
9 more successful that tribe would be in being awarded.

10 MR. HELMS: Okay. Thank you, that's more
11 clarification. Thank you.

12 MS. COLLOPY: Hi. Can you hear me? Hi, I'm
13 Christine Collopy with Efficiency Division. Just to follow
14 along with Tom's saying, so it is a competitive process. So
15 whatever you come in the door as your proposal that proposal
16 will -- you'll have to continue with the scope of work in
17 that proposal through the end of the agreement. So whatever
18 you come in as your proposal, that's what we're going to
19 score. So just for clarification, part of the scoring
20 criteria could be how much you're asking for. And so if
21 you're doing the work in-house that might make you more
22 competitive than if you're hiring a consultant or perhaps
23 vice versa but in any event the applicant will have to be the
24 tribal community. That will have to be the applicants.

25 MR. HELMS: Okay. No. Okay.

1 MS. COLLOPY: And if you're hiring a contractor
2 that's perfectly fine and you can put that in your proposal
3 but you will have to -- the applicant will have to be --
4 where we'll pull the criteria for exactly who the applicant
5 has to be.

6 MR. HELMS: Okay. No, that's fine it's just, you
7 know, I know, tribes always trying to keep their funding
8 within their community. So if we have somebody on staff that
9 can execute some of the activities or examples in-house then
10 that way the funds stay within the tribes. That's why -- it
11 was my question also.

12 MR. GATES: Thanks, Shane.

13 MS. ANDERSON: Okay. We have another comment on the
14 WebEx from Lindsay Riggs and is -- will applicants score
15 higher or improve their likelihood of award for smaller
16 proposed amounts?

17 MR. GATES: At this point, we're thinking that the
18 floor or the bottom end of the grants is \$150,000. Should we
19 receive comments from tribes in the next 30 days that
20 encourage us to change that floor amount, we'll consider
21 that. But at this point, what I think we would be interested
22 in funding is a proposal that has a scope of work, that is
23 reasonable with the amount of funds that the tribe is asking
24 for and if the scope of work and the amount of money line up
25 based upon how our scorers review those applications that is

1 a successful proposal that is considered for award.

2 So, I would say, obviously it's got to stay within
3 those thresholds as those are determined as we put out the
4 solicitation.

5 MR. O'ROURKE: Thomas, Gino O'Rourke, Yurok Tribe.

6 MR. GATES: Hi, Gino.

7 MR. O'ROURKE: Hi, Tom. I was just wondering if you
8 could go into more detail on why its call a planning --
9 challenge grant -- with the term challenge?

10 MR. GATES: I'm going to hand that to Christine
11 Collopy.

12 MS. COLLOPY: Hi, Christine Collopy, Efficiency
13 Division. The reason why we're calling this the challenge
14 program, the Grant Challenge Program is because as
15 Commissioner Douglas had mention before the Q&A is that this
16 was part of the American Recovery Act funding and so we've
17 run programs before sort of under the umbrella of a local
18 government challenge. In order for us to move forward in a
19 quick fashion, we modeled the program after something that
20 the Department of Energy had already approved for us to run.

21 We are sort of held or bound to this fiscal year,
22 this funding getting it encumbered and so in order for us to
23 move quickly we wanted to model an existing program.

24 What we know is that planning funds are really,
25 really scarce and really important. So we felt that this

1 group fit under that umbrella really nicely and so that's
2 really impetus in doing planning grants with ARRA or our
3 recover act funding.

4 MR. GATES: Other questions or comments on the WebEx?
5 Hearing none in.

6 MR. HELMS: This is Shane, I don't have any more.

7 MR. GATES: Okay. Thank you.

8 MR. GATES: Hilarie, is there any others on chat?
9 Any other questions?

10 MS. ANDERSON: No.

11 MR. GATES: All right. So, for now.

12 COMMISSIONER DOUGLAS: Tom --

13 MR. GATES: Yes.

14 COMMISSIONER DOUGLAS: -- we have another one in the
15 room.

16 MR. GATES: Oh.

17 MR. MADRIGAL: Hi, Tom. Anthony Madrigal, Jr.,
18 Twenty-Nine Palms Band. As far as the personnel, whether
19 it's internal or use a consultant is there going to be a
20 requirement, like a statement of qualification or resume that
21 has to be submitted as part of the application process? And
22 then are indirect costs going to be allowed under this grant
23 opportunity for offsetting some of the supportive
24 administrative staff and facilities and so forth?

25

1 MR. GATES: I certainly think that qualifications whether
2 it's staff or consultants that that would be a component of a
3 grant application. That's a pretty standard thing, I think
4 in a lot of our grants here at the Energy Commission and so I
5 would expect that would be the case for this grant program as
6 well.

7 As to indirect, I think that that is allowable as to
8 how much of an indirect, I don't think we have gotten there
9 yet in terms of our thinking. So anything that any of the
10 tribes can do to help us understand the parameters of the
11 indirect cost rates that tribes face, that would very useful
12 to put into comments so we understand the parameters of that.

13 Yes.

14 VICE CHAIR SCOTT: This is Commissioner Scott. This
15 conversation is incredibly important so thank you so much for
16 bringing your great thoughts and recommendations to us for
17 it. I think that this conversation here today and then the
18 comments that folks provide to us in the 30-day comment
19 period that Tom has outlined will help us, the Energy
20 Commission, as we're deciding again what topics to cover. So
21 there have been some questions about what topics fit under
22 the various activities.

23 So please make sure if there's a topic that you have
24 a question about or a topic that you think we should cover
25 that you get that to us either as part of this dialogue or in

1 the comments.

2 But also, some of the design criteria which is also
3 something that folks have been asking about. If you have
4 clarifications, ideas, want to make sure we haven't missed
5 something, please get that to us either today in this
6 conversation or in the comments that you provide to us so
7 that we make sure as we're designing that we're going to
8 design our solicitation based on a lot of the information
9 that we receive from you. So, it's really important to make
10 sure we get that either today, in today's conversation or
11 through the comments that you provide. Or both.

12 COMMISSIONER DOUGLAS: That's a really good point
13 and I'll underscore it and I'll also just throw a question
14 out for Josh and others who've talked about tribal utility
15 and planning around that. I think it would be helpful in
16 your comments to just talk to us about -- either in the
17 comments or ultimately in a proposal, you know, how does this
18 support renewable energy and energy efficiency and climate
19 goals. You know, is it to run a utility which is may be less
20 related? Or is it to help that utility form in such a way or
21 implement programs in such a way that they are helping meet
22 the goals.

23 And so if you want to think about that or provide
24 comments that can, you know, help us frame our thinking
25 there. Because we're really looking for ways to support

1 tribes with planning grants who are -- who have good ideas
2 and want to do good work and want to, you know, want to do
3 planning to implement the types of programs and activities
4 that help us all meet our climate and renewable energy goals
5 and resiliency and so on.

6 And so I think with regard to any of the topic areas
7 that you might think of that weren't on the slide -- weren't,
8 aren't currently examples but could be, you know, I would
9 definitely suggest that you think about that frame and talk
10 about things with regard to those goals.

11 MR. GATES: So, there's one more question on WebEx
12 that Hilarie will read out. I'll try to answer that and then
13 I think it's a wrap and we can go in to our next set of
14 presentations.

15 MS. ANDERSON: Okay. This comment is from Sarah, and
16 I'm sorry if I butcher your last name, Stawasz, it's -- I'm
17 currently working on a renewable energy planning grant with
18 the Department of Energy that didn't take in to account two
19 facilities because they went in to construction later that
20 will be a major draws of energy. I'm wondering how likely it
21 could be that the grant with Energy Commission could be
22 approved if you have a planning grant with another agency?

23 MR. GATES: So, 1) we are pretty clear that our
24 planning grants are for planning activities only. 2) where
25 we are in the development in our solicitation is we've been

1 at a broader level of eligibility in scoring. So right now
2 we are clear that it's tribal governments, where those
3 planning activities could take place, in terms of what they
4 focus on. But as to exactly how the scoring criteria goes,
5 whether a tribe would have some advantage by showing that
6 they have some other things in the hopper that would be
7 benefited from additional planning funds. Those likely could
8 be things that would get higher scores, but we -- I don't
9 think at the staff level, we're at that place yet to
10 determine that.

11 COMMISSIONER DOUGLAS: Tom, it almost sounded like
12 the question was, you know, would someone be penalized if we
13 knew they already had a planning grant and they're applying
14 for more planning and if that's the question -- leverage is
15 sometimes good, you would I think want to say, we already
16 have a planning grant and talk about how this is additional
17 and brings additional benefits and how it leverages funding
18 you already have. If you were in that circumstance.

19 MR. GATES: Thank you.

20 So, I think with that it's now 12:00 we have a couple
21 more presentations on our grant solicitation process and
22 let's have the next speakers come up and we can proceed.

23 MS. YAKSHINA: Hello everyone. My name is Tatyana
24 Yakshina -- oh, thank you. And I am from our Contracts,
25 Grants and Loans Office and I'm going to be giving a very

1 brief overview of our grants process.

2 As you have heard, we have very many grant --
3 different grant programs as well as a lot of grants. So we
4 have a lot of money that goes out the door. And so every
5 solicitation that we put out is going to be different.

6 So how do you know which solicitation do you want to
7 apply for? So you really want to look at the solicitation's
8 eligible applicants and eligible projects. And if you are
9 both an eligible applicant and have an eligible project,
10 please apply.

11 So how do you apply? We -- you can apply in two
12 different ways. You can go through our grant solicitation
13 system called the GSS. It's all electronic and it's all
14 submitted online through that system. Or we will take your
15 application in a paper copy. If you do go the route with the
16 paper copy, please make sure, I can't emphasize this enough,
17 that it is here on time. A lot of our application deadlines
18 are 5:00 and when I mean 5:00, it's 5:00 on the dot, meaning
19 5:01 is considered late and cannot be accepted.

20 If you go through our electronic system, the system
21 will automatically timeout after the deadline, so you
22 wouldn't be able to submit. Again, please apply early,
23 please leave yourself enough time because we do not want to
24 have to screen out an application that you put in a lot of
25 work for because it was a little bit late, even a minute is

1 considered late.

2 So, please, please give yourself enough time, apply
3 early and if it is a paper copy, please be sure it's here
4 before the 5:00 deadline.

5 So what happens once your application is in-house?
6 So, what's going to happen? It's going to go -- to the
7 Contracts, Grants and Loans Office and it will go through a
8 screening process. We will do the admin portion of it.

9 And I want to point out a couple of common errors
10 that people have been screened out for. One of the big ones,
11 is it's not here on time. That's, that's very, very
12 critical. Other errors that I've seen are -- it is -- it's
13 not signed, the Attachment 1 form, if it's a paper copy is
14 not signed. Other ones for example, if there's match
15 required and people didn't put in the required match; and if
16 it is, let's see what else, or if it's over, if you're asking
17 over the max cap. Say for example, we're capping the grants
18 at \$250,000 and the application is asking for a half a
19 million, that would have been screened out.

20 So once it passes admin screening, again all this is
21 listed -- it's going to be listed in every solicitation so
22 please read the admin screening requirements and that will be
23 all listed so you can just check off as you go if you like to
24 do that as well.

25 And once it passes admin screen then it's going to go

1 on to scoring. And once it's in scoring then it becomes,
2 then you'll see how your application scores.

3 Something again I wanted to -- somebody already
4 mentioned that but when you apply, we will take and we will
5 score your application with the information that you gave us.
6 We cannot take additional information after the application
7 deadline has passed. So whatever is submitted is what you
8 will be scored on and then that information will go into your
9 agreement.

10 And that's it for me so, if you have any questions,
11 again my name is Tatyana Yakshina and feel free to reach out
12 and I will let my teammates continue with the screening
13 process. Thank you.

14 MR. HOSKINSON: Okay. Good afternoon. Andy
15 Hoskinson, I'm with the Center for Sustainable Energy. We
16 implement CALeVIP that Brian Fauble spoke about earlier this
17 morning. This is under a grants section however, CALeVIP as
18 Brian was describing this morning is not applied for as a
19 competitive solicitation. It is a first come, first serve
20 and I'm going to walk through some of the basic applicant
21 eligibility requirements and very quickly the application
22 process which is all done online.

23 So first, applicants do need to meet these basic
24 requirements really to be a site owner or have site owner
25 authorization to be able to install electrical vehicle

1 charging at the location -- the installation site. They do
2 need to be a business non-profit or government entity that's
3 based in California or have a California based affiliate.
4 Because the property owner can authorize someone else to
5 apply on their behalf, service providers, whether that's
6 electrical contractors or network providers, could apply on
7 behalf of a property owner.

8 If that's the case, there is a site verification form
9 that's available on each of the incentive project landing
10 pages that can be downloaded and filled out with the
11 appropriate signatures to be submitted once an application is
12 filed.

13 I'd encourage anyone who's even moderately interested
14 in electric vehicle charging to go ahead and visit
15 CALeVIP.org. Once you're there I would encourage you to go
16 ahead and create an account, it's very simply there's not
17 much information you need to put in. But that keeps you
18 updated on future projects that the Energy Commission
19 releases under CALeVIP across the state.

20 And so looking at the actual application process from
21 an applicant's standpoint, there are two processes for the
22 project such as Sacramento County Incentive Project where
23 both level 2 electric vehicle charging which is the type of
24 charging you'd see at work places, community centers,
25 destination locations like that, and DC fast charging which

1 is what you'd see at locations -- it might be another fueling
2 or gas station for instance.

3 And all of the eligible sites for both the level 2
4 and the DC fast charging, Brian had included in his slides
5 earlier, but they are on each of the incentive project
6 landing pages in the implementation manual, which is the
7 rules of each of those incentive projects. So if you do have
8 interest, the implementation manual is a critical document
9 for you to download and review before you apply for any of
10 the incentive funds.

11 And then, before I go through the application
12 process, I just wanted to mention that they are structured as
13 rebates. So there is basically you need to incur the cost of
14 the equipment and the installation of the equipment at the
15 site, submit that documentation to be eligible for a rebate.

16 Kind of going through that on a stepwise process
17 here, you'd want to review just to make sure you are one of
18 the eligible applicants, you do have one of those qualified
19 or eligible sites, and then you'd want to apply online prior
20 to purchasing and installing the EV chargers.

21 If you're not the property owner, and you're
22 submitting on behalf of the property owner, you would need to
23 upload that site verification form I showed a couple slides
24 earlier, and you need to do so within five days. This is
25 important because this is a first come, first serve project

1 and if you were the property owner filing, the date that you
2 file your application is your place in line. If you're
3 filing on behalf of a property owner, the date that you file
4 your site verification form is your place in line. So
5 there's a little difference there.

6 Once the information your online application is
7 submitted and if you're not the owner, your site verification
8 form Center for Sustainable Energy will review that against
9 the project requirements which again are in that
10 implementation manual. We confirm your eligibility and
11 advance your application to a funds reserved status. And I
12 have a slide later that shows you how you'd interact after
13 filling out the application and once you've entered that
14 funds reserved status.

15 Once you're in that funds reserved status you can
16 start designing your project acquiring or procuring the
17 equipment and the services needed to complete it and then you
18 can submit all of that -- those materials if you -- online
19 through the portal.

20 If you are applying for either a DC fast charger or a
21 DC fast charger with level 2, you are eligible for a
22 milestone payment up to eight months after your funds
23 reserved date. If you were to just submit your issued permit
24 from the authority having jurisdiction for the permitting,
25 the design engineering documents or invoice and a signed

1 application form. It's an optional step you don't have to
2 do, but it is available. Whether you do that step -- if you
3 choose to do that step we'd go ahead and review those
4 materials and if everything was in order approve you for a
5 rebate check that's up to 45 percent of the total funds that
6 you've been able to reserve based on your actual costs that
7 you've submitted to that point.

8 If you chose to do the milestone payment or if you
9 did not, either way you'd get to the point in your project
10 where you have up to 15 months to submit your final documents
11 that your plan sets, your inspection cards, all of your
12 invoices, photographs of the equipment installed at the site.
13 Everything, it's detailed in the implementation manual which
14 again is downloadable from the website.

15 With that submitted the Center for Sustainable Energy
16 again would review those documents and if everything is in
17 order, go ahead and approve that for payment and issue a
18 rebate check within 15 days of that determination of it being
19 complete.

20 If you're applying just for a level 2 electric
21 vehicle charger, the process is slightly different. It
22 starts the same way, determining that you're an eligible
23 applicant with an eligible installation site. You'd want to
24 again apply online before incurring any cost for purchasing
25 or installing the electrical vehicle chargers.

1 Again, if you're not the site owner, you'd want to
2 submit that site verification form within five days. And you
3 have a 270-day window once the Center for Sustainable Energy
4 determines your application complete. So nine months in
5 which to go from approval to go forward to procuring and
6 installing the equipment.

7 Again, you'd submit the final documentation, we'd
8 conduct a review of that and if everything is in order go
9 ahead and issue your check within 15 days of that.

10 So the application as I mentioned is online, but I
11 will note that if you don't have access to a computer each of
12 the incentive projects there is a helpline on that and Center
13 for Sustainable Energy staff will work with you on the phone
14 and file an application on your behalf.

15 I wanted to run through very quickly how simple the
16 online application is. It starts with you indicating the
17 installation type for the property. It could be a gas
18 station or an airport or a work place et cetera but you would
19 really kind of select the main use of where those electric
20 vehicle chargers are going to go.

21 Depending on what you select you would get some
22 immediate feedback the green bar at the bottom of this shows
23 what rebates you're eligible for by this selection, be
24 eligible just for a level 2 chargers and the rest of the
25 application would be associated just to that.

1 If you were perhaps, an airport for instance, you'd
2 be eligible to apply for rebates for a level 2 and DC fast
3 chargers and again the rest of the online application would
4 correlate to that.

5 Once you've indicated your site, you go ahead and
6 select your equipment, it's all picklist driven so there is
7 information on the site as far as to what equipment is
8 eligible. But it's all available on the picklist, so you
9 really can just go through that, reference the eligible
10 equipment to help make your selections, pick the quantities
11 that you like and again indicate whether you're installing it
12 as a -- at new site or an existing site for instance.

13 One thing I'll mention for anyone who's familiar with
14 electric vehicle chargers, they can be networked or
15 non-networked. One of the requirements for CALeVIP is the
16 equipment to be networked. To that end on the application
17 you would need to select a network provider. There's an
18 option if you haven't made that selection at the time you
19 fill out the application for you to indicate that and pick a
20 network provider at a subsequent date.

21 I know this is not intended for you to actually read
22 but these are the terms and conditions. I do encourage as
23 you actually file the application to make sure that you're
24 reading through all these terms and conditions. They do
25 align with the implementation manuals again though. They are

1 available for each project for download.

2 Accepting the terms and conditions, you'd be able to
3 move on to the rest of the application where you provide
4 basic applicant information; the organization name, the type
5 of applicant whether that's a business or California Native
6 American Tribe for instance, provide the organization name
7 and the contact information for who is the primary contact
8 for the application. You'd have to make some declarations as
9 the applicant organization, provide the organization's
10 address, mailing address if different from the organization
11 address.

12 And then I'll stop here just a moment and emphasize
13 this, the installation address is the physical location that
14 you're actually putting electric vehicle charging. This is
15 very critical piece of information in the application as this
16 is what gets verified for your eligibility for each of the
17 projects. You will also provide the installation details.
18 It might be the total number of parking stalls on the
19 property, the times that the electric vehicle chargers would
20 be utilized, et cetera.

21 With that you'd actually submit the online
22 application as Brian had mentioned earlier today, this really
23 should take you around 30 minutes to go ahead and file this
24 application or inside of that time.

25 Once you have filed that, the system is set up to

1 have two dashboards for you, the one that you're seeing here
2 is the application dashboard, related just to that
3 application. Tells you the status of where you're at in it
4 and it opens up what we call document slots for you to submit
5 the required documents. Give you helpful hints and text as
6 to what information needs to be submitted there.

7 So hopefully you see it's a fairly simple process but
8 we'll be available for questions outside the room later this
9 afternoon as well. Thank you.

10 MS. ORTIZ: Good afternoon everybody. I'm Reta
11 Ortiz. I'm from the Research and Development Division. I'm
12 going to go over the solicitation process and how to apply.

13 R&D funding opportunities, we have two major programs
14 with about \$150 million available annually. Solicitation
15 information can be found at one of these two websites. The
16 first one is the EPIC website and the second is our Natural
17 Gas R&D website.

18 Also listed here are list servers. I encourage you
19 all if you're interested to go to the third link listed here
20 and submit for e-mail blasts for our R&D Natural Gas program
21 and our EPIC program.

22 Additionally, there's a list server that was strictly
23 for opportunities for funding. So, you'll get an e-mail
24 blast for all opportunities throughout the commission.

25 Lastly, I encourage everybody to attend our workshops

1 for investment plans. This give you an opportunity to know
2 the research and the way that we're going.

3 How do I apply for a solicitation? The first website
4 I've listed here is a place where you can find the
5 solicitation and manual. And there you'll find all the
6 requirements for every solicitation. You'll also be able to
7 find upcoming solicitations as well.

8 When applying, I encourage you to look at both the
9 terms and conditions that apply for the solicitation and any
10 addenda to the solicitation as changes are possible.

11 When completing the application, ensure that all
12 requirements are met, all the documents that are required are
13 included in your submittal, and all your responses are
14 complete. Please also ensure that all your applications are
15 signed when submitting.

16 When you submit your application there's two ways you
17 can do so. As Tatyana mentioned earlier, there's our online
18 grant solicitation system or you can apply via hard copy here
19 at the Energy Commission.

20 Please ensure you're paying attention to all the
21 deadlines as late submittals will not be accepted.

22 Now I'm going to go through the process for the
23 solicitation. First we have the application development.
24 Once we release the solicitation, there is a preapplication
25 workshop held approximately two weeks after.

1 This is an opportunity for you guys to ask questions
2 about the applica -- excuse me, of the solicitation and Mike
3 will go in to a little bit more detail of what you'll learn.

4 Questions and answers as a result of that
5 preapplication workshop will be posted to the public
6 approximately two weeks after the solicitation has been,
7 pardon me, two weeks after the preapplication workshop.

8 Finally, applications are due approximately six to
9 eight weeks after the solicitation has been released.

10 Evaluation and award. All proposals will go through
11 two stages of scoring. The first stage Tatyana went through
12 and that's the administrative screening done by our
13 Contracts, Grants and Loans Office.

14 Once you've passed the screening phase, you'll move
15 on to scoring, this will have about two to four months after
16 the solicitation has been released.

17 All winners from the solicitation will be notified
18 and a notice of proposed award will be posted. This will
19 happen approximately four months after the solicitation has
20 been released.

21 Agreement development and execution. All winners
22 resulting from the solicitation will be notified by
23 Contracts, Grants and Loans and the CAM will get in touch
24 with winners.

25 Three months following the NOPA we expect to put

1 together the agreement development package and this will be
2 all the documents that you submitted in the proposal.

3 We expect all agreements to go a business main --
4 business meeting approximately three months after the NOPA
5 has been posted and we expect all agreements to start
6 approximately nine to ten months after the solicitation has
7 been released.

8 I'm now going to turn it over to Mike and he's going
9 to discuss how to become successful when bidding for a
10 solicitation.

11 MR. LOZANO: Good afternoon. All right. What will I
12 learn at the workshop? This is the preapplication workshops,
13 some of you might know it as pre-bid workshop.

14 All right. It's not required that you go, but it's
15 strongly advised. See this workshop allows interested
16 parties to re -- to receive an overview of the solicitation's
17 purpose and requirements.

18 Some things might not be clear. You might have an
19 idea that you think might be eligible for this particular
20 grant opportunity and in -- just to make it clear so you
21 don't waste your time when you do a proposal you can come in,
22 you can ask questions.

23 All right. Also, other questions about the process,
24 you can ask at the preapplication workshop and an important
25 thing that people don't tend to think about is you can

1 network with others to form project teams. Suppose you have
2 an idea, but you need a manufacturer or you need a site
3 location, there are always people in the audience that you
4 can exchange business cards with and they will help you with
5 the process or they might be a potential partner.

6 Here are the application requirements. Most of this
7 has been gone over before, but one thing I would like to
8 note, applications must be submitted in the format and order
9 specified in the solicitation materials.

10 All right. The important thing about this is suppose
11 that you gave a -- you applied for something a couple years
12 before and you want to use the same templates. Don't do that
13 just use everything on the website, you can download all the
14 latest forms, use the forms that are required per the GFO.

15 All right. Everything else in this box you can use
16 as a resource later but it's basically things that you should
17 expect to see during this process.

18 All right. How will my application be evaluated?
19 And what is application scoring? The scoring criteria is
20 very specific for us. Now, all of the scoring committee,
21 they're going to be technical people, they're going to be
22 engineers such as myself or scientists.

23 And we have some leeway and some judgement but the
24 scoring criteria is available to you in the package on the
25 website. So you see exactly what criteria we'll be scoring

1 it and what you will score if you meet that criteria. There
2 might be a little leeway, judgement calls, but in reality,
3 the scoring is very tight.

4 All right. We have a list of possible things that
5 might be in a typical GFO. Some of these things might not be
6 applicable or might change but in general this is what you
7 will see. For instance, match funding might not be
8 applicable or the amount of match funding required might
9 change from GFO to GFO.

10 All right. Things that you won't know on a website
11 and what I'll tell you now, keys to a successful proposal.

12 All right. Things to remember. Remember to read the grant
13 funding opportunity requirements that explicitly answer all
14 questions.

15 All right. When you read this funding opportunity,
16 you're going to see questions that need to be answered and
17 it's basically A,B,C,D. Now some people in the past, they'll
18 try to use a narrative process and answer a bunch of
19 questions in a paragraph. Sometimes they forget to add
20 certain things, sometimes it's easy to miss when you're
21 trying to score. So it's advisable when they give you,
22 please answer A,B,C,D,E, answer it like that. It makes it
23 for a dry read, but you're going to make sure that everything
24 is there.

25 All right. Number two, I -- whenever someone asks me

1 how to I score well? You have to treat the application
2 process using game theory. The object is the -- to collect
3 the most points. This is sort of problem that you get
4 sometimes with academics, you know, they have a very
5 interesting idea, but, you know, an interesting idea is not
6 something that has a criteria for scoring on.

7 So remember don't miss out on the easy points.
8 You're trying to score the most points. It's not always the
9 most pretty project that gets funded it's the project that
10 scores the most points.

11 All right. Number 3, make sure that if it's required
12 that you have a site location make sure that site location is
13 secure and have a backup location in mind. All right. We
14 might only ask for one site but sites fall through all the
15 time. So at least in the back of your mind have an idea for
16 what happens when your site location for your project decides
17 not to move forward.

18 All right. And if you're not successful you can
19 always ask for a debriefing and quite frankly there's nothing
20 that prevents you from asking from a debriefing if you are
21 successful. So you might have just barely passed and got
22 funding but you can still make your next proposal more
23 successful.

24 All right. Common proposal mistakes. Sites falling
25 through late in the process, that's just a killer. Number 2)

1 not checking for simple errors, the electronics middle
2 process has made things much easier for people to do things,
3 but we found as going from paper to electronics middle --
4 people will forget things that they never use to forget
5 before. I mean, you'll have things such as, you know, just
6 spelling errors that they wouldn't have -- ever seen if you
7 just printed out the paper and looked at it.

8 You all have things like you'll miss entire sections
9 that they forgot to submit. And that's another thing that
10 you never see when you have a, you know, stack of papers in
11 your hand and you're filling them out to return it. So just
12 remember be very, very, very certain that you've submitted
13 everything if you're going to use the electronic method.

14 All right. And Number 3, don't assume the scoring
15 team knows everything that you know. This is also a problem
16 mostly with academics. They are so invested in their
17 technology they think that everybody else is an expert in
18 this new wonderful thing. All right. All the scorers are
19 technically proficient but will not assume if you have gaps
20 in your narrative.

21 All right. So I give an example, all the scorers
22 will know what a three phase inverter is, you don't need to
23 explain that, but if you forget to put in the words three
24 phase inverter and it's relative to the narrative, you can't
25 assume that we're just going to fill in the blanks for you.

1 Each report must be complete.

2 All right. Agreement development. This is
3 basically, you're successful. The NOPA comes out and you are
4 eligible for funding, what will happen then?

5 Basically, what happens then is, we ask you do you
6 want to move forward? And then the CAM will help you develop
7 the applications -- make the application in to a grant an
8 actual agreement consists basically of a scope of work,
9 you'll finalize all the scope of work, the important thing to
10 know is what you propose is what we scored you on. So, you
11 can't change the objectives of what we scored you on because
12 that would be unfair to every other applicant.

13 So what you propose is what we got to do. Also the
14 budget is the same thing. Don't put in a very optimistic
15 budget thinking well, we'll probably get funded if we come in
16 really cheap and then perhaps later on, we can increase the
17 rates. You were scored on the rates that you gave us. So be
18 realistic about your budget.

19 CEQA is just something that we do, if it's applicable
20 Energy Commission reviews CEQA which takes some time and sign
21 resolutions for -- this is something for government agency
22 recipients to show.

23 All right. This is what I have for now, and I will
24 give it back to our moderator.

25 VICE CHAIR SCOTT: As Tom is making his way back to

1 the table, this is Commissioner Scott, I did want to
2 underscore something that you heard from multiple presenters.
3 And that's that 5:00 deadline. It breaks our heart when
4 things come in at 5:01 but you've missed the 5:00 deadline.

5 And so, whether it comes in electronically or on
6 paper, it's really got to be in by 5:00. If it's electronic
7 and you haven't used our system before please don't start a
8 4:45, right. Give yourself plenty of time to make sure that
9 you can get the documents in and, you know, as Reta was
10 mentioning in her presentation sometimes the -- you missed
11 something because it's electronic and not paper, if you
12 submitted early, that give you a chance to add in, oh, gosh I
13 forgot this last piece to get in to the system.

14 So, I also just want to underscore how important it
15 is to start early and then get things in on time.

16 MR. RAMIREZ: Tom, could I ask you a question, Frank
17 Ramirez, regarding the planning grants. I'm working with a
18 group that has a biomass system we work with the Parks and
19 Rec and Conservation Corps -- we're going to be looking at
20 maybe finding two or three tribes to do this project with.
21 On the planning grant can we put a consortium of two or three
22 tribes to submit a planning grant to do the frontend
23 engineering design?

24 MR. GATES: That's a good question, Frank. We
25 hadn't yet considered the consortium. I could imagine a

1 number of areas of tribal government where consortium might
2 be applicable. I'm also thinking of sometimes housing
3 authorities operate as consortiums, sometimes health --
4 Indian health facilities act as consortiums.

5 I'm not sure we here at the Energy Commission have
6 thought that one through yet. In our minds, we're still
7 talking tribal governments which are specific entities. So
8 would you please make sure to get that, we hear it today,
9 I've got it in my head, please make sure to come back with
10 comments on that to flag that question, that's a big question
11 for us to grapple with.

12 I'd like to say yes, but I'm not sure yet.

13 MR. RAMIRREZ: And it would be a consortium of two or
14 three federally-recognized tribes and we would be bringing
15 other pieces of resources in to those three -- two or three
16 consortiums.

17 MR. GATES: I think that's a very interesting thing,
18 Frank. One thing I did want to point out I think we had said
19 in the eligibility for the Tribal Grant Challenge that the
20 planning efforts had to be for areas inside the boundaries of
21 California. So watch out if you have a tribe that straddles
22 the border, I can think of three or four tribes that have
23 some lands in California, some out, if that tribe is
24 an applicant or is part of a consortium if we consider that,
25 make sure that planning effort falls within the boundaries of

1 the state.

2 So it's a good question. I wanted to underscore
3 something else and then get -- see if there's any last
4 comments before we break for lunch.

5 I wanted to just emphasize that the last three
6 presentations -- so, the ones that came from EPIC which is
7 Reta and Michael, those specific ideas, advice -- those are
8 great pieces of advice across the board. However, I really
9 want to make sure that you understand the process they're
10 talking about is very specific to their grant area which is
11 mostly EPIC. But I think broadly thinking their advice
12 probably is applicable to these other grant opportunities but
13 I just want to make sure that you understand that that was
14 specifically for EPIC grants.

15 Likewise, with CALe -- now I messed it up, Brian.
16 CALeVIP or CALVIP, sorry not sure how to say it. Their
17 advice on how to go through that application, that's very
18 specific to their program. That is not how you would apply
19 to the Tribal Grant Challenge Program.

20 Exactly how you are applying to the program that
21 that I had talked about earlier still remains to be
22 determined. We're still working with another agency that
23 will be coming out in a solicitation.

24 But again, all that advice is generally good advice.
25 Some of the things that Michael's talking about, very good

1 advice, making sure your application's thorough, making sure
2 it addresses the solicitation, making sure you've got all
3 your pieces, that everything's signed, that it's in, as
4 Commissioner Scotts says, that it's submitted on time to the
5 minute. Those are all good things and I'm sure that those
6 will apply to the Tribal Grant Challenge as well.

7 I think we have a few minutes before lunch. I wanted
8 to now open it up to any questions or comments first in the
9 room. Is there any, anybody here particularly tribal reps,
10 but anybody else that has any questions or comments?

11 The food truck will wait for us it's out there.

12 Not seeing anything here let's see if there's
13 anything on WebEx.

14 MS. ANDERSON: We do have a question from Shane Holms
15 so let me -- or Helms, let me get his line unmuted.

16 Shane, you are open.

17 MR. HELMS: Okay. This is Shane again from Morongo
18 Band of Mission Indians. Question for the planning grant,
19 and I know all tribes have different resources either
20 creating their own generation to look into as I think
21 Torres-Martinez mentioned but if for one of -- I know one of
22 the processes that can be done is through the WDAT process
23 where a municipality or tribe can purchase power from a
24 wholesale -- on the wholesale market and -- but to do the
25 WDAT process can we use the grant to pay a consultant to do

1 that process?

2 MR. GATES: I'm not sure, I would say, if it sounds
3 like if there was a category as we currently propose, it
4 would be in that first category of activities under
5 regulations in that area. But I'm not really sure, Shane,
6 you might want to maybe submit something during your comment
7 period or the next 30 days something very specific that gives
8 me something more to think through?

9 MR. HELMS: Okay. Yeah, it's -- I just over a higher
10 level it's just more -- before the -- not so much pay the --
11 so it would be Southern California Edison not to pay those
12 fees or anything due during the process -- it's just to hire
13 the consultant to help the tribe through the process I guess.
14 So, it would be -- I'll -- like I said I'll a -- send a
15 comments, but that's kind of what my question is.

16 MS. COLLOPY: Tom, this is Christine Collopy with
17 Efficiency and one thing just to remind folks is that when we
18 do a solicitation, there's typically a pre-bidder's workshop.
19 So once we have the solicitation flushed out more with all of
20 the criteria and more information as we've sort of worked our
21 way through the process there will be an opportunity for us
22 to meet again and have a pre-bidder's workshop. Part of that
23 will be for you to ask questions again and then we will be
24 posing like a final question and answer document.

25 So there will be another opportunity for you to ask

1 us like, does this work under your criteria that you've now
2 established or does it not? So, this isn't one and done but
3 we do want your comments on what your best ideas are for us
4 to consider in the proposals.

5 MR. GATES: I would also mention, Shane, that our
6 focus is planning. So, I'm -- again I'm not quite clear on
7 what you're asking and that's probably my fault not your
8 inability to articulate it. But if you're saying that
9 perhaps you're looking for funding to pay a consultant to
10 negotiate on behalf of the tribe I would wonder how that fits
11 in with a planning program and it may be allowable. I think
12 the whole idea -- we should take a look at the solicitation
13 specifically but would it be competitive, would it advance
14 the goals of the state's various renewable energy portfolios.
15 Those are the things that we would probably be looking at in
16 trying to make awards.

17 But I'd have to see more detail.

18 MR. HELMS: Okay. Thank you. No, that helps. So,
19 Okay. Thank you.

20 MR. GATES: So, Hilarie is now going to open the
21 lines up to anybody that is on WebEx that wants to voice a
22 comment or have a question.

23 Nothing?

24 VICE CHAIR SCOTT: I just want to let folks know
25 that all the lines are open. If you had a question and want

1 to ask it, please do so now you're unmuted on our end and
2 we'd love to hear from you.

3 Sorry, lots of folks are unmuted. So, if you are not
4 wanting to ask a question if you could please mute on your
5 end that would be helpful. I do hear one person trying to
6 ask a question.

7 COMMISSIONER DOUGLAS: So, I think the question is
8 coming from GRID Alternatives. You might want to type it in,
9 there's a strange echo or you could try again. But if you
10 type it in, we'll see it.

11 MS. GANION: Hello everyone, this is Jana Ganion from
12 the Blue Lake Rancheria Tribe. Can you hear me?

13 MR. GATES: We sure can Jana.

14 MS. GANION: Great. I just had one question and I
15 apologize for not bringing it up a little bit earlier but
16 maybe it's still relevant. For the CALeVIP program,
17 there's -- there are many tribes whose economic enterprises,
18 hotels, casinos, gas stations, are open 24-7 and there's
19 other attributes that may make them ideal sites for electric
20 vehicle charging stations especially fast chargers and
21 particularly in rural areas. Are there plans or should we
22 include in comments plans or recommendations to list tribal
23 lands as a specific investment area within that CALeVIP
24 overall investment plan?

25 MR. FAUBLE: Hi. So, this is Brian Fauble, Project

1 Manager for CALeVIP. At this time, we don't spell out any
2 real requirements in that aspect. CALeVIP uses a couple of
3 different analysis to structure how we're investing in each
4 region that we're going to.

5 And with that analysis right now it's pretty much
6 determining that California has the goal of 250,000 EV
7 chargers by 2025 with us roughly at about 18,000 we have
8 quite a way to go. With just our investments, we're nowhere
9 near going to reach that goal. And even with these projects,
10 in each of the counties we're only addressing a small
11 fraction of what's needed and so CALeVIP is not as -- meant
12 to be site specific or real strategic deployment. It's
13 supposed to be a flood of chargers for a region where knowing
14 that even with this initial flood there still will need to be
15 some strategic site placement, I guess, later on.

16 So, right now that's not in our immediate planning
17 but it is something that we could look into for future
18 projects or, you know, eventually after we cover California
19 and we can come back with additional funding we can put that
20 strategy in place in these projects.

21 MS. GANION: Wonderful. Thank you.

22 MR. GATES: I think with that it's time to break for
23 lunch and I think we will resume here at 1:40. Thank you for
24 your participation so far. We'll talk later.

25 [Off the record at 12:06 p.m.]

1 [On the record at 1:48 p.m.]

2 VICE CHAIR SCOTT: Okay. Good afternoon, everyone.

3 Welcome back. We're so glad to have you here with us this
4 afternoon.

5 We are getting ready to talk about some of the
6 disadvantaged and low-income community-focused opportunities.
7 And we will begin with an overview of efforts and activities
8 at the Energy Commission from our acting public adviser,
9 Jennifer Martin-Gallardo. Jennifer.

10 MS. MARTIN-GALLARDO: Good afternoon. Yes, as she
11 mentioned, I'm Jennifer Martin-Gallardo, and I'm the acting
12 public adviser. And today I'm just going to give you a
13 little bit of an overview of what the public adviser's
14 office -- what services we provide and a little bit about our
15 Disadvantaged Communities Advisory Group which would be a
16 great forum for tribal representatives to be aware of and
17 participate in.

18 First of all, the public adviser's office assists
19 members of the public who wish to participate in Energy
20 Commission proceedings. And we do this by helping folks
21 navigate our processes and participating through public
22 comment and in certain proceedings, formal intervention.

23 We also are available to answer any questions that
24 the public might have and to connect the public with those at
25 the Energy Commission who may have answers that we don't

1 have.

2 How do you stay informed at the Energy Commission?

3 First and foremost, you sign up for list serves for
4 proceedings you're interested in. And this morning we heard
5 from a lot of different programs and if any of those sounded
6 of interest to you, you can go either to that program site or
7 you can click on a link that we have here which will take you
8 to the entire list of Energy Commission list serves that are
9 available for you to sign up and participate in.

10 I did ask Jessica and she did mention that this slide
11 presentation will be posted to the Internet sometime in the
12 near future. So if any of this stuff is helpful to you, it
13 will be available to you.

14 The other way to participate is to attend Energy
15 Commission events like the ones that we're having here. You
16 can participate in person, via Webex, and in certain
17 circumstances there are conference call options. If there's
18 ever a situation where someone who's a non-English speaker,
19 we do have translation services. And also if there's ever a
20 situation where there are accommodations needed for
21 disabilities, we do have a process to ensure that those are
22 facilitated.

23 I wanted to direct your attention right here, I know
24 it's very, very small, but the List Serve website when you
25 click on it, on this link to the left, that's the screen that

1 will show up for you on the right. And here right where we
2 circled where you're going to want to focus for subscribing
3 and unsubscribing. You can manage all of your list
4 subscriptions from this page.

5 And how do you participate? As we've mentioned a lot
6 this morning, verbal comments at meetings. Right now we're
7 having roundtable discussions. There's also an opportunity
8 in certain forums. It doesn't make sense today but in many
9 cases we have blue cards in the back of all of our meetings
10 where you can go and visit the public adviser or the
11 representative from our office and they'll help facilitate
12 your public comment during proceedings.

13 We also have written comments through our Commission
14 e-filing system and here's the link to that and I'll go into
15 more detail on that in just a moment. If for some reason you
16 do not want to use the e-comment option, we do have the
17 ability to take hand-delivered comments or also mailing
18 comments to our documents unit. For our e-filing system,
19 it's very much -- it's very small, but when you click on the
20 link, there's going to be a place for you to search which
21 type of proceeding you want to provide a comment on. You may
22 have the docket number, you may have a key word search,
23 that's available from that first page. That's where you add
24 your comment or where you can find a search for where you
25 want to add your comment. There's a dropdown list that's

1 provided for proceedings that meet your search criteria. And
2 then there you will finally get to a screen that will allow
3 you to create a comment. You can create a comment in the
4 text box or you can attach a document with your comment
5 attached to it through this system.

6 And getting to our Disadvantaged Communities Advisory
7 Group, as Vice Chair Scott mentioned in her opening remarks,
8 the Advisory Group was created to advise both the CEC and the
9 CPUC on how programs can effectively reach and benefit
10 communities disproportionately burdened by pollution and
11 socioeconomic challenges including rural and tribal
12 communities. Specifically, the Advisory Group provides
13 advice on programs related to renewable energy, energy
14 efficiency, transportation electrification, distributed
15 generation, and clean energy research and development
16 programs.

17 The Advisory Group determines whether those programs
18 will be effective and useful in disadvantaged communities and
19 provides feedback to the Energy Commission and the CPUC on
20 improvements that can be made.

21 There's a great website on the Energy Commission's
22 website from the about us link on the top. You can click on
23 to the diversity commitment. Not only is the Advisory Group
24 page linked on to that but also all sorts of opportunities
25 within our diversity commitment are available there.

1 Our next meeting for the Advisory Group is June 21st,
2 2019. And similarly to this meeting it is Webexed and you
3 can come in person to make comments or to participate.
4 Here's my contact information and any of these means of
5 contacting me are fine. E-mail is the best way because I can
6 be reached at any time and any place.

7 If you have any questions, just let me know.

8 VICE CHAIR SCOTT: And Jennifer, I thought I might
9 add in just a little bit on our Disadvantaged Communities
10 Advisory Group if that's all right.

11 MS. MARTIN-GALLARDO: No, of course.

12 VICE CHAIR SCOTT: All right. So as Jennifer
13 mentioned in her excellent summary, we under Senate Bill 350
14 which was passed in 2015, the legislature asked the Energy
15 Commission and the California Public Utilities Commission to
16 put together a group to advise us on our energy-related
17 programs and to really make sure that we are ensuring that
18 all communities, disadvantaged communities -- and that's a
19 term that comes from the CalEnviroScreen, it puts together
20 various layers that include income, pollution burden, lots of
21 other things to come up kind of with the disadvantaged
22 community name. Low income communities, tribal communities,
23 rural communities and make sure that we are always developing
24 our programs with an eye towards ensuring those communities
25 can be engaged and involved.

1 The legislature asked the Energy Commission to look
2 at this with respect to energy efficiency and also with
3 respect to our renewable energy. And so the group has been
4 pulled together and what they do is take a look at our
5 programs and actually provide advice for how we can be more
6 effective. And if we missed something key that needs to be
7 added in to make sure that we know about that so we can add
8 it in. So it's really a lovely partnership.

9 Jana Ganion also participates in the group on behalf
10 of the tribes. So if you do not know her, please do get to
11 know her, she's a great way to get information in to that
12 group if you're not able to participate.

13 And then as Jennifer mentioned, similar to today's
14 meeting, these meetings are publicly noticed, they're
15 publicly available. If you can get to the Energy Commission
16 or other areas where they're hosted, we welcome you warmly in
17 person. If you're not able to, please participate via the
18 Webex. And even then, all of the information will be up on
19 the webpage and so there's lot of ways to access that
20 information and to weigh in.

21 And again, can you go back just the two slides --

22 MS. MARTIN-GALLARDO: Sure.

23 VICE CHAIR SCOTT: -- to make sure that folks can see
24 the -- the link. Yeah, so this is the -- it's
25 energy.ca.gov/sb350dcag/. But -- and all of these slides

1 will be up on our website as well so that you can find the
2 information. But if you click on that, it's great. It tells
3 you who the members are, it gives you all the workshop
4 information, notices, and documents. It's got the
5 background, the charter, all kinds of great information. And
6 again, we warmly welcome participation.

7 And do you want to add -- add anything? And
8 Commissioner Douglas and I oversee that together.

9 COMMISSIONER DOUGLAS: Right. Commissioner Scott's
10 exercised a lot of leadership on this and I'm happy to join
11 her to work with this group. And
12 we -- I just welcome all of your ideas and input. I know
13 Jana Ganion certainly does and your participation in this to
14 the extent that you're able to do it.

15 So I think, you know, we actually -- this next topic
16 is related, right, so I think we'll maybe roll right into the
17 next one. But anyway. Thank you.

18 MS. CHEW: Sorry. Good afternoon. My name is Kristy
19 Chew. It's a pleasure for me to be here before you today.

20 I've been working on the energy equity indicators
21 update and further developing the energy equity indicators.
22 Also with me today is Pamela Doughman right here, raise your
23 hand. Thank you. She actually spent the past three years
24 developing the metrics and the indicators that I'm about to
25 present. And she's here to back me up in case I get it

1 wrong. So thank you.

2 If I want to use an arrow to point to a place on the
3 map, can I do that?

4 VICE CHAIR SCOTT: You can't because of the laser.

5 MS. CHEW: Oh because it's doing the laser. Okay.

6 Thank you.

7 Okay. So this next slide. The purpose of the energy
8 equity indicators. The energy equity indicators report and
9 the companion interactive online mapping tool were developed
10 in response to Recommendation Number 5 of Senate Bill 350,
11 Low Income Barrier Study Report.

12 It recommended the development in standardized --
13 standardization of energy equity indicators as metrics to
14 ensure that low-income customers and disadvantaged
15 communities are being served. The metrics are used to set a
16 statewide baseline, advance energy savings, and to track
17 performance of clean energy-related programs.

18 Resulting from our -- sorry. To explain this map on
19 the right, tribal areas are shown in the fuschia pink color.
20 And if I could, I'd point to them for you. For those in the
21 room, I can use the laser pointer. Oops. Is it this one?

22 Okay, I lied. I cannot show you the laser because
23 apparently, the laser does not show up on the TV screen.

24 Okay, in the pink areas you'll see that there -- the
25 tribal areas as defined by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. So

1 throughout the state you can see where those are located.

2 And then the orange areas are the disadvantaged
3 communities as defined by CalEnviroScreen 3.0.

4 And then the low-income areas are in green. There's
5 a hashed green and a solid green. And the solid green are
6 census tracts with less than 60 percent median household
7 incomes, and then the hashed green are those that are with
8 median incomes between 60 and 80 percent.

9 Many of the programs use as a guideline the 200
10 percent federal poverty threshold which is close to the 60
11 percent statewide median income number which is the solid
12 green on the map. And then counties are shown -- boundaries
13 are shown as well.

14 Sorry. One more thing about the previous slide. To
15 date the metrics have been developed that either using census
16 tract level data or they're using ZIP code level data. And
17 in most cases, as many of you probably know, it can include
18 very limited information for tribal areas.

19 We want to share these indicators that have been
20 developed and to ask you for your input on how to improve
21 them especially for the tribal land areas.

22 To date we have collected many data layers showing
23 opportunities to where to focus clean energy outreach and
24 investments. Starting with the map on the right, this is
25 highlighting the San Bernardino County area of the state.

1 The county boundary is the darker gray solid line that
2 surrounds it.

3 So the tan area on the right-hand part of the page
4 indicates low energy savings. So this might be a place where
5 building retrofits for energy efficiency could create a lot
6 of benefits for energy and for those paying the bills.

7 The aqua color is low-income solar -- low rooftop
8 solar installations in low-income areas.

9 And the burnt orange color on the western part
10 portion of the map is a low clean vehicle rebate project or
11 CVRP which you heard about earlier today participation areas.

12 The dusty rose color is a low-income area. Low CVRP
13 participation area and it also contains a large number of
14 homes that were built prior to 1989. So those might be homes
15 that have poor insulation or they may not have dual pane
16 windows, for example.

17 The light green areas are again low-income, 60
18 percent of statewide median income.

19 And then the gray area are also areas that have homes
20 that are older than 1989. A lot of homes that are older than
21 1989 in low-income areas.

22 And a new thing that we added recently are these
23 brown dots that you see mainly in the lower southwest portion
24 of the map. And those show public electric vehicle charging
25 stations.

1 And then going and looking at the pie chart on the
2 left of the screen, we also have been able to capture some
3 indicators for health. So for example in San Bernardino
4 County, it shows that San Bernardino County has the highest
5 emergency room visits due to asthma which can be aggravated
6 by pollution from heavy traffic. So by population per
7 county. So San Bernardino is showing as having the highest
8 rate.

9 We'd like this data to help administrators, community
10 groups, local governments, and policymakers to identify where
11 there are opportunities for investment to reduce energy
12 consumption. And also to identify where further -- where to
13 further investigate to determine if a particular area could
14 use more resources to help address public health challenges
15 related to energy.

16 And this next slide. This figure is focused on the
17 Humboldt County area of the state. So to orient you, the
18 Humboldt Bay is on the lower left of the map and the county
19 boundary is the darker solid gray line.

20 So this figure shows areas that have tribal lands
21 which is the pink. Older homes that are also there shown in
22 gray. And the low energy savings areas have been measured in
23 the tan areas.

24 And anything else colored in the map is already --
25 has already been identified as being a low-income area.

1 So this data can show opportunities where we can make
2 additional energy investments -- efficiency investments to
3 reduce electricity bills in low income areas. For example,
4 in the tan areas, you can see that there's low energy
5 efficiency savings in very old homes. Meaning that you may
6 be able to achieve large energy efficiency savings if you
7 perhaps had a window replacement program to install dual pane
8 windows or to increase the amount of insulation in the walls
9 and the roof.

10 The data can also be used to look at where in the
11 state there are low-income areas with lots of older homes and
12 not much investment by the investor-owned utilities. Again,
13 targeting building efficiency upgrade programs.

14 For the area shown in this figure, tribal lands are
15 not included in the CEDARS data, the tan area. So you can
16 see the Hoopa area in the square, there's tan areas to the
17 north and to the south but in the middle in the square, we do
18 not actually have CEDARS data. So we cannot really tell if
19 there's -- what kind of energy savings there has been in the
20 past or what might be needed in the future. So if we're able
21 to get more information to help populate the data that we
22 have, we can probably better target programs where it's
23 needed.

24 So in general, this information suggests places where
25 to look more closely to confirm where investment may be

1 needed.

2 So lastly, the links on this page show where the
3 report can be found for the energy equity indicators as well
4 as where the online interactive mapping information tools
5 are. It includes links to the barriers study report from the
6 Energy Commission and also from the Air Resources Board.
7 Another link to the SB350 Disadvantaged Communities Advisory
8 Group that was just talked about. And also shows a list of
9 where you can see where projects have been funded from the
10 Energy Commission in the past.

11 I welcome the opportunity to work with anyone in the
12 room on the metrics and integrating more information into
13 them. And my contact information is on the first slide.
14 Thank you.

15 COMMISSIONER DOUGLAS: I think it might be helpful to
16 point out that working with the Disadvantaged Communities
17 Advisory Group, there is an effort to continue to develop and
18 improve these indicators. And there are a number of members
19 of that group who are activity involved in that. And we're
20 hopeful and think that Jana is among them.

21 And so we just wanted to make sure folks are aware of
22 it. I know that many of the tribes here are not necessarily
23 going to want to dive in on the details of some of this but
24 we wanted to make sure that you at least knew it was here and
25 being worked on and how to engage in case you were interested

1 and wanted to roll up your sleeves with us on some of this.

2 And I think now we're on to CalEPA.

3 Tom, are you going to see us off? Or, I'm sorry,

4 Yana, go ahead.

5 MS. GARCIA: Hi, good afternoon. Thank you.

6 Hi there. My name is Yana Garcia, I'm the Assistant
7 Secretary for Environmental Justice and Tribal Affairs at the
8 California Environmental Protection Agency. Thank you to the
9 Energy Commission staff for holding this space and thank you
10 all for participating.

11 I just want to give a couple quick contextual points
12 to proceed the presentation that you're going to hear in a
13 few minutes from my colleagues.

14 One of the roles that we have the great honor of
15 playing in the Environmental Justice and Tribal Affairs
16 program at CalEPA is advising the secretary in how to define
17 disadvantaged communities. And I think we've all heard that
18 term a number of times at least today in another context.

19 The disadvantaged communities terms is a term of art
20 that's referenced in SB535 which requires prioritized
21 investments in disadvantaged communities that are identified
22 by cumulative health and pollution burdens. That's probably
23 the most well-known use of the disadvantaged communities'
24 designation. But that's by no means the only use of that
25 designation. We hear disadvantaged communities being defined

1 elsewhere in different ways. And one of the things that we
2 know in the intersection of work through the Environmental
3 Justice Program and also in the tribal sphere is that the
4 tool that we use to define disadvantaged communities and the
5 way that we do that currently as the top 25 percent under
6 CalEnviroScreen doesn't always capture the disadvantage or
7 issues that are really affecting our tribal communities
8 across the state.

9 We also know that this term is being used for a
10 variety of programs so we're really working towards figuring
11 out better ways in which we can capture the disadvantage that
12 is happening on tribal communities and also capture the
13 solutions that come from our tribal communities as well and
14 be able to uplift those through policy and through other
15 interventions that we're consistently developing.

16 So with that, I want to introduce my two colleagues
17 Dr. John Faust and Laura August who have been doing a lot of
18 work on CalEnviroScreen over the years and are really the
19 experts in this sphere and just want to welcome any comments
20 that you might have on the presentation and really we're open
21 to dialogue around some of the issues that you'll hear about
22 and hope that you'll be in touch. Thanks.

23 DR. FAUST: Hi, good morning. So I'm John Faust, I'm
24 with CalEPA's Office of Environmental Health Hazard
25 Assessment.

1 And my plan for the day is to go over a bit about the
2 CalEnviroScreen tool, where it comes from, what it's intended
3 to represent, the data and indicators that go into it. And
4 then talk a little bit about some of the gaps that we face
5 with respective tribal data and some of our efforts to
6 overcome those.

7 MS. ANDERSON: Sorry, technical difficulties. Here
8 we go.

9 DR. FAUST: Thank you. So the CalEnviroScreen tool
10 is a spatial analysis. It represents an analysis of the
11 entire state of California and it's intended to represent the
12 various relative burdens that communities face from sort of
13 this combination of pollution and population vulnerability.

14 Currently the tool, which is in the 3.0 version now
15 is made up of 20 different indicators that are all combined
16 together into one score, we call the CalEnviroScreen score
17 and that serves as the basis for the identification of
18 disadvantaged communities under SB535.

19 We currently do the analysis of the census tract
20 scale. There are about 8,000 of the census tracts across the
21 state and they have approximately, you know, four to five
22 thousand people in each track.

23 So just touching on the history of the tool a little
24 bit. We've been -- we've been at this for a good number of
25 years. And it has its origins in California's Environmental

1 Justice Laws which required the state's environmental
2 programs to take a look at themselves and see where there may
3 be gaps.

4 One of the key recommendations that came out of that
5 process through the advisory committee was the recommendation
6 that the state think about this issue of cumulative impacts.
7 That there are places across the state that face burdens from
8 multiple sources of pollution and that we need to find ways
9 to incorporate consideration of that fact into decision
10 making. As well as develop the analytical tools to evaluate
11 it as well.

12 So we've had a multiyear process that first involved
13 a working group that helped us refine our work and move
14 towards the proposal of the development of a screening tool.
15 And then since that time, we've been through three iterations
16 each time using a public process to receive input on the
17 types of impacts that communities face and the
18 vulnerabilities they experience. As we've moved forward to
19 build what we hope are successively better and more improved
20 tools with each version.

21 So the tool itself is built around this concept of
22 cumulative impacts and the idea that as I said communities
23 face these different burdens. And a good number of years
24 ago, one of the steps we took and started thinking about this
25 idea of cumulative impacts was to give it some definition.

1 And this is the definition that we relied on and we continue
2 to turn to it to think about, you know, what we mean by
3 cumulative impacts and how we think about this type of --
4 this type of impact overall.

5 So here are the definitions of exposures, public
6 health or environmental effects from combined emissions and
7 discharges in a geographic area and we're thinking about
8 pollution from all sources through all media-- air, water,
9 and soil. And that we're thinking about the vulnerability
10 with respect to sensitive populations and socioeconomic
11 factors where we can.

12 So as we know, Californians face impacts from many
13 different sources. You know, there are contaminants in water
14 and air and soil. And we needed to find some ways to bring
15 this information together sort of in an orderly way.

16 So one, we think about exposure. So these are ways
17 that people come in direct contact with pollutants. For
18 example, the things in their air, the things in their water.
19 You know, things that are taken into the body.

20 Another, what we call, a component of this -- of this
21 model is to think about environmental effects. And here,
22 what we call environmental effects are these adverse
23 environmental conditions caused by pollutants. So these are
24 conditions of environmental degradation such as the presence
25 of cleanup sites where there may be legacy contaminants. Or

1 where there may be other conditions of environmental
2 degradation in communities.

3 And then on the other side of our model is this first
4 idea around population vulnerability. We think about
5 sensitive populations as populations with biological traits.
6 Particularly health status that might magnify the effects of
7 pollution exposures.

8 And then secondly, there's this idea that
9 socioeconomic factors are an important modifier of the
10 response to pollution. There's an increasing body of
11 scientific literature that tells us that communities that
12 face stressors from, for example, low-income fare worse in a
13 polluted environment than populations with higher
14 socioeconomic characteristics.

15 So the model itself is intended to bring all this
16 information together. So we compare pollution levels across
17 communities. We examine if communities are more vulnerable
18 based upon these health and socioeconomic criteria. And then
19 we combine the information together to identify communities
20 that have both high pollution and vulnerability.

21 As I mentioned, the geographic unit is the census
22 tract. This -- this map is basically the Sacramento area,
23 sort of surrounding where we are right now. There's about
24 8,000 of them across the state. They vary in size quite a
25 bit with those in urban areas being considerably smaller than

1 those in more rural areas. They do, however, have somewhat
2 consistent population numbers. So that sort of intended to
3 sort of even out the collection of census data.

4 So I mentioned the 20 indicators. So these are the
5 20 that are currently in the CalEnviroScreen 3.0 model. They
6 fall into the four components that I showed on the previous
7 slides. So for example with exposures, we look at ozone and
8 PM2.5 levels across the state. We have estimates of diesel
9 particulate emissions, contaminants in drinking water.
10 Releases of air toxics from facilities, traffic density, and
11 pesticide use.

12 For environmental effects, these again are the
13 different environmental conditions where there may be the
14 opportunity to be a hazard or be in contact with people
15 include things like solid waste facilities, some of these
16 landfills and they include other things like closed illegal
17 and abandoned waste sites. Cleanup sites, these are like the
18 superfund sites or the state response sites where
19 contamination may be present. Ground water threats, these
20 are areas where contaminants may release into the ground
21 water. Impaired waters, these are places where under the
22 clean water act there's the impairments. And hazardous waste
23 generators and treatment storage and disposal facilities are
24 also included.

25 On the population characteristic side, we think about

1 health vulnerabilities, and here these are some of the more
2 challenging with respect to acquiring data about health
3 vulnerability. We include asthma emergency department visits
4 as well as cardiovascular disease emergency department visits
5 as well as the prevalence of low birth weight infants across
6 the state.

7 There are currently five socioeconomic measures that
8 are in the model. Educational attainment, housing burden,
9 linguistic isolation, poverty, and unemployment.

10 So we make these results available in a number of
11 different ways. This -- this -- the maps that I'm showing
12 here are the CalEnviroScreen score which brings together
13 individual indicators scores for all 20 of those indicators.
14 So it comes up with a number that we represent as a
15 percentile. And on this map, the green areas are the lower
16 scores and the -- as you move toward the redder colors, those
17 are the higher CalEnviroScreen scores.

18 So just some notes about the different areas. We do
19 see relatively high levels regionally, for example, in the
20 Central Valley as well as parts of the greater L.A. area,
21 Central L.A. to the ports as well as the inland valleys. And
22 on the right I think there's a -- lower right-hand map shows
23 the San Diego and L.A. area and then the Sacramento and
24 Northern California area in the upper map with some of the
25 higher scores tend to be in the urban areas there.

1 So the -- the results themselves are made available
2 through a mapping interface. So we have a tool that allows
3 you to examine the scores across the entire state so you can
4 see how any individual indicators scores for any -- any
5 census tract across the state. So it gives you an idea of
6 what's contributing to a given area's score.

7 So Yana at the beginning mentioned a little bit about
8 how CalEnviroScreen is used for the identification of SB535
9 disadvantaged communities. But it's also a tool that's used
10 for the ongoing planning prioritization and decision making
11 within the agency. We have an active process to train and
12 reach out to CalEPA's boards and departments to help them
13 understand the information that's in the tool and how it can
14 be accessed. It's been an important part of the
15 environmental justice task force at CalEPA as well as its EJ
16 small grant program.

17 Yana also mentioned its use in SB535 which uses the
18 highest 25 percent of CalEnviroScreen scores for the purpose
19 of identifying disadvantaged communities for investment under
20 the -- the proceeds from the cap and trade program.

21 So at this point I thought I'd turn a little bit to
22 some of the details around the gaps that we face with respect
23 to tribal data. So we're always interested with each version
24 of CalEnviroScreen in improving it where we can, fill in
25 gaps, or identifying new issues that we hear about through

1 our processes.

2 So this slide just lists some of the -- some of the
3 key ones that we've heard about or identified over the years.
4 So for example, with pesticide use -- pesticide use we
5 included information on agricultural use of pesticides across
6 the state and reporting of pesticide use on federal tribal
7 lands are not required so our data in that respect are
8 incomplete.

9 Drinking water contaminants, I'm going to have
10 another slide about that in a moment. But we don't have
11 information about water quality data for tribal water
12 systems. Impaired waters currently tribal beneficial uses
13 are not included, although that may be changing soon. The
14 previous presentation talked about some of the undercounting
15 of Native American populations by the U.S. Census. For our
16 socioeconomic data we rely very heavily on U.S. Census data
17 so to the extent to which that's accurate and complete is
18 critical.

19 And then for sensitive population indicators we
20 have -- we have a certain expectation that there's a lack of
21 information for our emergency department visits particularly
22 in rural areas.

23 So some of the things we're thinking about building
24 into our next versions of the tool finding tribal water
25 system water quality data where we can as well as the service

1 areas that we rely on.

2 And another area is mine pollution. Mines are a big
3 part of California's history and the legacy of mining is
4 significant with many communities. And I'll talk a little
5 bit more about that shortly.

6 So first, drinking water. Water systems of tribes
7 are not in California's drinking water quality monitoring
8 database. There are 92 water systems operated by tribes in
9 California. Our current system takes into account California
10 Public Water Systems as well as the service areas that
11 those -- that those systems serve. And then where we don't
12 have information through community water systems, we rely on
13 groundwater quality information for people who are on
14 domestic wells.

15 So we're working to better understand or better
16 characterize tribal drinking water quality and possibly
17 incorporate this type of data when we can if we get
18 permission to access this information.

19 So this second area, mine pollution. As I mentioned,
20 historical mines can impact communities, particularly rural
21 communities and these include tribal land. Contaminants from
22 mines can travel to water bodies or infiltrate into
23 groundwater. We do have a certain amount of this information
24 already in CalEnviroScreen. For example, a number of mines
25 are identified as cleanup sites which are already

1 incorporated or water bodies have been identified as impaired
2 based upon mine contamination. Although this information is
3 not complete.

4 So we're looking at existing databases on mines to
5 see where there might be an opportunity to build this
6 information into the tool. So we're working with resources
7 at Department of Toxic Substances Control and US EPA
8 Department of Conservation to think about mines across the
9 state and how we might go about prioritizing those that are
10 presenting the highest hazard.

11 Wildfire is another issue. We get a lot of comments
12 about wildfire impacts and certainly through the last few
13 years we've had a number of events that have contributed to
14 sort of our concern. So there is information around burned
15 areas, there's certain information around model emissions,
16 vulnerability and wildfire risk. But bringing all this
17 information together is a challenge. So it's one where we're
18 thinking about and evaluating as to how it could potentially
19 be represented in an extension of the tool.

20 So -- so our timeline. We are tentatively going to
21 be updating CalEviroscreen with a new version this calendar
22 year. We expect we'll be able to make improvements in terms
23 of updating the information across the entire tool and we'll
24 be able to make some improvements in certain indicators. We
25 are exploring additional indicators other than the ones I've

1 mentioned, for example, looking at lead risk from housing.
2 And we have an ongoing effort to try and understand some of
3 these data gaps with respect to tribal data. Working through
4 the CalEPA Tribal Advisory Committee exploring how to obtain
5 drinking water quality data as well as other indicators that
6 might be of interest to tribes as well as the suitability of
7 other types of data across the -- across the tool.

8 Again, we will have a very extensive public process
9 so we -- we hope to reach out to communities across the state
10 as we update the tool. And that will be something that will
11 be happening likely in the next few months.

12 So that's the overview. Our contact information is
13 identified on this slide. Laura August is one of our
14 technical leads on the update of the tool. We also have a
15 program e-mail that you can contact if you have questions and
16 the website for the program that gives you access to all the
17 information that's in the tool as well as the mapping
18 application can be found through that link.

19 So thank you.

20 MR. GATES: So, John, we have one question actually
21 on Webex that I think is directed to CalEPA and so maybe if
22 we could take care of that. If you read out the question,
23 maybe you can answer that before we go off to the next thing
24 and just take care of that.

25 DR. FAUST: Sure.

1 MS. ANDERSON: Okay. This is from Lindsay Riggs and
2 her question is: Do the environmental effects include
3 current threats and/or historical threats?

4 DR. FAUST: Well, they include current threats in
5 that they're usually site serve facilities that are -- that
6 are still present. So, you know, many of them are, you know,
7 industries that were present some time ago that have closed.
8 But also certain activities that are ongoing, for example,
9 the presence of treatment storage or disposal facility for
10 hazardous waste.

11 MR. GATES: Thank you, John.

12 Okay. We're a little bit behind at this point so
13 we're going to try to quickly shift to the next phase of the
14 day and that is to try to generate a dialogue around the
15 table and with participants on Webex. So again at this
16 point, I want to encourage all tribal reps that are in the
17 room that haven't stepped up to the table, please make
18 yourself available at the table if you want to participate in
19 the dialogue.

20 And I think there's also room for state agencies or
21 at least one rep if Yana, if you feel comfortable or if
22 someone from your staff could be at the table in case there's
23 questions of CalEnviroScreen or something of that effect.

24 And with that, we will try to open it up to dialogue.
25 What we were thinking of doing for the first part of it is

1 starting in the room. Perhaps starting -- I'm going to pick
2 on you, Anthony. We're going to start perhaps with you and
3 go clockwise around the table here. What we would like to
4 start this off is for each tribe to again, state your name,
5 tribe, and give us a sense of where the tribe or tribes are
6 in your energy development. Your ideas for -- and needs for
7 planning. And maybe take, I don't know, five minutes per
8 tribe. After we go around the table, then we'll go to Webex
9 and open up Webex for people -- for tribal reps on the Webex
10 to also do the same, provide the same information.

11 MR. MADRIGAL: Thank you, Tom.

12 My name's Anthony madrigal, Jr. with the Twenty-Nine
13 Palms Band.

14 I guess trying to summarize in a nutshell what
15 Twenty-Nine Palms energy situation is, the tribe has two
16 reservation sections both in Riverside and San Bernardino
17 Counties in Southern California. The tribe does have two
18 gaming facilities, one on each reservation section. But we
19 also deal with two different utilities, Southern California
20 Edison and Imperial Irrigation District. And they -- no one
21 utility is the same, they all offer different programs,
22 incentive programs. We participate in those. And one
23 specific circumstance in our Riverside County or what we call
24 our Coachella reservation section is that we were working
25 towards developing renewable energy projects, solar -- a

1 solar field project that would offset almost a hundred
2 percent of our energy demand for -- for the casino operations
3 and for us some projects that are in the pipeline right now.

4 But working with that utility, they're a public
5 utility but they're also a water district so they kind of fit
6 in this gray area. And to be honest, it was a challenge
7 trying to figure out who oversees and what jurisdiction they
8 fall under, who regulates them? They kind of make up their
9 own rules and -- we understand there's certain criteria they
10 have to follow but there's not a whole lot of representation
11 from the Coachella Valley with Imperial Irrigation District
12 where we're located. It's mainly a board that's elected from
13 Imperial County.

14 So there's some legislation right now that's being,
15 you know, run through by I think representative Chad Mayes in
16 efforts to have representations or board seats created from
17 the Coachella Valley. So there's a political -- there's a
18 political struggle with that.

19 And then we've heard comments from the board -- from
20 the chairman of the board of IID that they're looking to
21 possibly divest themselves from servicing the Coachella
22 Valley and just, you know, closing off their Service
23 Territory just to Imperial County. Which, you know, that
24 creates a whole lot of uncertainty for the tribe as far as
25 the future of who's going to take over the service territory.

1 You know, is Southern California Edison going to come in
2 because also -- Edison does serve part of Coachella Valley
3 but that's mostly the western portion.

4 And then we also have another water district. Are
5 they going to step up the plate which is a Coachella Valley
6 Water District.

7 So there's a lot of uncertainty and the tribe is
8 taking a serious look and actually going through proposals
9 right now to island itself to become its own tribal utility
10 authority. We received a grant through the Bureau of Indian
11 Affairs Energy Division the Tribal Energy Development
12 Capacity Grant that's exploring that right now in terms of
13 setting up the legal foundation but also assisting with the
14 feasibility and again looking at various technologies as to
15 how the tribe would go about doing that.

16 So that's, you know, in a nutshell what we're -- the
17 circumstance that we're looking at.

18 MR. NELSON: Good afternoon, my name is Gary Nelson,
19 I represent Torres-Martinez today, the economic development
20 director.

21 I've been onboard with the tribe four months now. I
22 came from Arizona in the Navajo nation. I've worked for
23 places like Gila River community where I had done significant
24 economic development with the tribal communities there. It's
25 either their environment, their condition, and their long-

1 term prosperity coming to realization. But here, when I came
2 to Torres-Martinez, it's a situation where they have great
3 potential also. And we're looking at how we are going to
4 structure ourselves, position ourselves to take advantage of
5 some of the long-term benefits we want to see.

6 We see we have quite a bit of land. As a landowner,
7 Torres-Martinez is at that land base to -- so it has certain
8 leverage, especially in situations like the Salton Sea
9 discussions and lands going on, the tribe is being courted to
10 support that concept, you know, the reclamation of the Salton
11 Sea, the North Lake projects, or potentially how our
12 surrounding communities want to prosper so they voice those
13 things. We ourselves need to come to that position to
14 identify and plan or come to position where we need to state
15 what we -- where you want to be in the future or how we will
16 deal with some of the situations around us.

17 So we see great opportunity not only in the area of
18 agriculture but industrial. We're planning on -- I know we
19 with some of the neighboring tribal communities like Cabazon,
20 Agua Caliente areas of some of the joint discussions have to
21 do with free trade zones bringing industry to those areas
22 where the tribes can work together to facilitate
23 international manufacturers or maybe some domestic also. But
24 the possibilities are enormous. You know, there's great
25 benefit to the tribes if they -- if we do our homework and do

1 what we need to do.

2 So utility, those are a big component of what is
3 before us. Without having utility, water, sewer, power,
4 those things -- if we don't have those things, we will forego
5 a lot of opportunity, so we are planning strongly in those
6 areas. So with our submitting applications exactly for that
7 purpose to -- through the federal agencies, some of the
8 planning or initial planning and then eventually to step into
9 those areas when we establish a utility company. Looking at
10 solar, broadband, things that would be a future use for the
11 community as they serve -- as a provider to other nearby
12 communities as well.

13 So there are certain things we've got to do to create
14 the environment not only the governmental aspects of creating
15 an environment so that the community has the governmental
16 support to go forward. And then the community to come
17 together to buy in to a plan, a long-term vision. That is
18 kind of exactly where we are right now to formulate those
19 plans and then realizing the opportunity before us. How to
20 take advantage of those opportunities. So those are strong,
21 hard questions and things we will be dealing with in the near
22 future. So obviously utilities is a great portion of our
23 plans.

24 So as we go forward, just the structure of things
25 creating master leases. We have some development

1 corporations, we give them the ability to develop and plan
2 certain parcels of land, then these development corporations
3 will have master leases and certain instruments to be able to
4 empower them to go forth and to solicit new business, bring
5 forth industry to the Torres-Martinez lands.

6 We also -- we have to think also beyond just tribal
7 community, how we become a player in the midst of the
8 neighboring communities but also within the state of
9 California, how the state and the tribes can work together.

10 Earlier, some of the things that were mentioned had
11 to do with sovereignty. Sovereignty is also an item of
12 discussion but as we understand, you know, sovereignty is the
13 exercise of your own destiny, the empowerment to do what you
14 want to do, to achieve what you want for your communities to
15 be a community that is self-sustaining and all of the things
16 we dream about.

17 But there's certain rules and laws that the state and
18 the tribes could come to agree on. We've -- I've been in
19 development with tribes for a long time and I run into
20 various rules and laws that are outdated that need to be
21 changed, especially on the federal side. The state I'm sure
22 there's not a whole lot of Indian laws as it does -- we have
23 with the federal. As we partner and look to the future,
24 tribal sovereignty section has to allow tribes to exercise
25 their jurisdictions.

1 There's always questions arise about sales taxes,
2 jurisdictional taxation. The state eventually understands
3 but then at the lower community levels communities also need
4 to begin to understand that tribes are sovereign and as they
5 develop their communities, they need all of the same things
6 that the cities and counties have, you know, the ability to
7 tax and elect taxes to serve their own communities.

8 Eventually that's the goal, then so if we work
9 together from that side with the state and also the state can
10 create incentives for industry that come to California or to
11 consider going to Indian lands to -- to those rural areas
12 where employment is needed and as the tribes step forward and
13 have the basic infrastructure even beyond that to facilitate
14 developments, that would be very good. So that's my comment.

15 MR. GATES: Thank you, Gary.

16 Joshua.

17 MR. SIMMONS: Want to say thanks again for this
18 opportunity and for all the opportunities you're bringing to
19 tribes throughout California. I think this is great and I'm
20 appreciating the momentum that's been building over the past
21 six months to a year so in this direction.

22 So, again, Josh Simmons, I am a consultant working on
23 behalf of the Pala Band of Mission Indians, that's who I'm
24 here representing. I do work with some of the tribes
25 throughout the state and particularly in San Diego County.

1 But several projects with Pala primarily working
2 on --I have my hands in pretty much all of their energy-
3 related projects right now. We're investigating various
4 renewable energy projects serving both government and casino
5 facilities at both large and small scales, microgrids,
6 energy, and storage. Working with them on comprehensive
7 energy planning so conducting the baseline assessment, just
8 better understanding the infrastructure, the loads, the
9 resources that are available to the tribe. And then from
10 there, being able to kind of to prioritize and then pursue
11 various opportunities for those projects.

12 I'm also assisting them in developing some various
13 flaws environmental and utility side of things. And they
14 have their own water and sewer utility, they get their power
15 from SDG&E Electricity. SDG&E one thing they came up in that
16 planning process was just regarding some of the disconnect
17 with SDG&E doing projects on the reservation and the
18 executive committee not actually being aware of what was
19 going on. So that's something that was being inserted in
20 some of those.

21 And also, you know, this is probably I think pretty
22 true along a lot of the reservations just a lack of building
23 codes, or anything to guide contractors and people coming on
24 doing work to ensure that things are being done properly to
25 code for safety and then going further above and beyond to

1 promote energy efficiency and renewable energy.

2 In addition to that, working with Pala on I would say
3 it's relevant to the extent that it involves energy-related
4 impacts but climate adaptation planning, resiliency planning,
5 hazard mitigation planning where we are considering the
6 impacts of natural disaster San Luis Rey River runs through
7 the reservation, flooding is an issue. Wildfires are
8 certainly an issue in the area.

9 Pala has not been as impacted as some of the other
10 tribes that I worked with in the area on some of the
11 deenergization going on with that, that has had both a
12 significant impact on the community and on these tribes
13 economically as well. So, you know, being prepared and
14 understanding for that and for SDG&E to work on those things.

15 In addition, working with the tribe on two projects,
16 Pala has particular interest in bringing resources to tribes
17 across California and nationwide. So there's two particular
18 projects working on that have and overlap these types of
19 issues. One is the intertribal push and prevention project
20 and that's focused on developing planning resources for doing
21 push and prevention or sustainability-related assessments and
22 planning processes so it's more of like a step by step
23 guidance with templates and strategies covering the areas of
24 water resources, energy, and hazardous substances.

25 So I'm finding working with Pala and other tribes,

1 it's not just a lack of information, first of all a better
2 understanding what assessing the situation, understanding
3 what your needs are and prioritizing where those needs are
4 and identifying the various strategies that the tribes can
5 implement. And, you know, I think that's something that
6 could really benefit a lot of the tribes in this area and in
7 energy particular we're going to seek to integrate stuff that
8 focuses nationwide and in California and we have 109 tribes,
9 federally-recognized tribes in California to make sure that
10 they're aware of the various strategies that are available to
11 them and it can even be a catalog or menu of options so that
12 when tribes are kind of strategically planning what they
13 pursue either at a higher level or if they're focusing just
14 on energy-related issues and opportunities that they don't
15 have to reinvent the wheel.

16 And, you know, part of that too is understanding what
17 resources and funding resources and technical assistance is
18 available both at the federal and the state level as well.
19 So that's going to be, you know, a comprehensive program and
20 online training that will support tribes in this respect and
21 would love to be able to integrate CEC-related resources and
22 opportunities that are available. And again, I just think
23 that's kind of a further opportunity and certainly one that I
24 would think would come up in the gap analysis that moves
25 forward as well to help tribes move them forward.

1 I guess along those lines, too, is just, you know,
2 this is kind of a feedback in terms of I don't know if we're
3 kind of at that point but the roundtable discussion about
4 some of the needs that are out there. But -- and it's just
5 for tribes I think to just stay in the loop in some of these
6 opportunities. There's various roadmaps that are going on
7 and it's a very reactive environment, particularly when grant
8 funding drives a lot of these things, it's -- you become
9 aware of an opportunity and you kind of scramble to pull
10 together resources and the projects to do these things but if
11 tribes -- if there were more resources dedicated to tribes
12 just being aware of what's going on with the energy-related
13 roadmaps and stuff so that there was input and knowledge of
14 what's coming, there could be more kind of preplanning and
15 preparation to be able to strategically pursue these
16 opportunities on an individual tribe basis but also think on
17 a collective basis either by region or throughout the state
18 for tribes.

19 And I think that some -- some agencies on the state
20 and national level do a good job of just making, you know,
21 through e-mail lists, through websites, or e-blasts making
22 sure that tribes are getting updated even on a weekly basis
23 about what -- what new opportunities are available that --
24 within that agency, even go beyond that agency, and that --
25 that tends to be helpful and then there are more tribal

1 working groups. EPA has a lot of tribal working groups
2 throughout the country that I think kind of help keep tribes
3 in the loop and aware and keep the dialogue open along these
4 opportunities as well. But, you know, those -- making sure
5 that those capacity building resources are available.

6 The other one is the tribal climate health project
7 that we're working on. Again, it's a national project that's
8 focusing on tribes and assessing and planning for the --
9 particularly the health impacts of climate change. It covers
10 climate change in general but with a particular emphasis on
11 health which has been something that's an increasing amount
12 of focus has been on.

13 And we're finding through that and helping tribes
14 identify the data that's available like this CalEnviroScreen
15 related conversation, there's just a lack of data and
16 information available for tribes, particularly in the health
17 area. And so we're developing relationships with -- well
18 we're working at the California Department of Public Health,
19 working with them using the tools that they have available,
20 the data they have available. The California tribal
21 epidemiology centers across the country as well. And being
22 able to pull in this information which could actually feed
23 into I think some of the CalEnviroScreen related information
24 needs as well. So we can have some further conversations
25 relating to that.

1 But again, you know, I feel like this is all
2 positive, we're moving in a great direction. And just even
3 being here and aware of what's going on here and what the
4 needs are being able to synergize and making sure that we're
5 not kind of siloing -- siloing these efforts and these, you
6 know, national state-related opportunities and efforts can
7 collaborate, work together, make sure we're leveraging what
8 we're collectively doing. Thank you.

9 MR. GATES: Thank you. And before I want to go to
10 Tom Jordan, I wanted to give the two agency folks at that one
11 end of the table, Yana -- and I'm forgetting your name. But
12 if you just want to give an introduction so that people on
13 the phone know you're sitting at the table.

14 MS. AUGUST: Hi, this Laura August from OEHHA.

15 MS. GARCIA: And this Yana Garcia from CalEPA.

16 MR. GATES: Go ahead, Lizzie, why don't you introduce
17 as well.

18 MS. WILLIAMSON: Hi, I'm Lizzie Williamson, deputy
19 secretary for External Affairs at the California Natural
20 Resource Agency. And the tribal liaison. Thank you.

21 MR. GATES: And John, you might as well finish off
22 this side of the table.

23 DR. FAUST: Sure. And this is John Faust from the
24 Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment.

25 COMMISSIONER DOUGLAS: And Linda, go ahead.

1 MS. BARRERA: And I'm Linda Barrera, I'm an advisor
2 to Vice Chair Janea Scott.

3 MR. GATES: If we could return now to Tom. And give
4 us a synopsis of the Scotts Valley Rancheria.

5 MR. JORDAN: Thank you, Tom, and first let me just
6 reiterate what Josh said in terms of our appreciation for the
7 Energy Commission Commissioners Scott and Douglas and the
8 staff to pull this together and begin a hopefully ongoing
9 dialogue with the needs and better understand what tribes
10 need and how you all can best help them.

11 My name is Tom Jordan, I am the tribal administrator
12 for the Scotts Valley Band of Pomo Indians. We are
13 located -- our office is in Lake Port, Lake County. We are a
14 landless tribe and therefore, all of the possibilities that I
15 heard my colleague from the Salton Sea area do not apply.

16 Without land, without the opportunity to move
17 forward, it is very difficult to have a vision of how to
18 proceed. I came to the tribe two years ago having retired
19 from public office in Lake County. And I think my wife got a
20 little bored with me and so found this job and said why don't
21 you just apply? So I did and not thinking that they would
22 ever hire a gentleman of my status but they did and we have
23 been moving forward ever since.

24 And so when I got there, I realized that they had no
25 economic opportunity, they had a piece of land that they had

1 held for 23 years and hadn't yet to develop. And that was
2 all we had, we had nothing else. And if you understand Lake
3 County, it is surrounded by mountains, there is no infra --
4 there is no real economic opportunity within the county. Our
5 major employment sector is the service industry, the
6 hospitals, the schools, the county government. All of those
7 require sophisticated degrees, a minimum of BAs are usually
8 asked for. The primary population -- the focus of our
9 population is in Lake County, Mendocino, but is also spread
10 out throughout the nation.

11 Those within our adult population, we have a nearly
12 50 percent unemployment rate, which means we do not have a
13 highly educated group for a number of reasons. And so to
14 look around and figure out what to do, my first great idea
15 well, let's just go into solar. Lake County is the third
16 cleanest county in the nation so we have lots of clean air,
17 lots -- in the sense of lots of sunshine. The most sunshine
18 days recorded.

19 So I figure we can go into solar. And so we did a
20 great feasibility study with my great idea putting up a three
21 megawatt system on this piece of property that we have. And
22 then we discovered it wouldn't pencil out because I have no
23 place to directly sell that product to, I have to become a
24 wholesaler and PG&E has dropped the wholesale price of solar
25 energy because they are now seeing 50 percent of their

1 capacity during the high peak demand area, three to -- 12
2 noon to 3 being covered by solar. And so they have no real
3 incentive to purchase it at a viable rate.

4 So that project kind of went by the wayside very
5 quickly. And then I discovered bioenergy. And we are now
6 moving aggressively into bioenergy. But again, since we're a
7 landless tribe, we have to -- we have to use the wholesale
8 process which is viable because PG&E has set rates to buy --
9 to buy energy, depending on what your fuel material is. If
10 you use forest material which we have because 60 percent of
11 our county has been burned with wildfires. And we are
12 surrounded by BLM & U.S. Forest Lands, both of them are into
13 major forest management programs which mean basically culling
14 the fuel out of the forest to reduce the possibilities of
15 this magnitude of a wildfire certainly not that they will
16 ever think they can stop them entirely.

17 We are working with them and the U.S. Forest has
18 indicated to us that they have 20 years of culling to do. So
19 we have a sustainable fuel source for 20 years to generate
20 electricity and create a byproduct, biochar which is a soil
21 amendment, a carbon sequestering product that basically is
22 the safest, sanest way to get carbon out of the atmosphere
23 back into the soil where it belongs.

24 So that's what we're pursuing right now. Our
25 challenge, of course, is we're a landless tribe. We rely

1 highly on government grants in our organization within the
2 last 20 years. So we're not a big staff. I don't have a
3 grants writer, I don't have additional EPA staff. I don't
4 have a lot of staff that a lot of the larger tribes will have
5 an advantage of. So it really falls on myself to figure out
6 how to do this and take opportunities where they can.

7 I'm looking for grants. I was hoping to figure out
8 if there was willing to engage in loans, hopefully low-
9 interest loans to get this program off because we've got to
10 figure out some kind of economic opportunity.

11 And in my process, of course, since my residents are
12 dispersed through every place, what I will be doing is
13 serving larger communities than just the tribal -- my own
14 tribal community but the net revenue from those -- those
15 opportunities will go back to the welfare of the tribe.

16 So that briefly is where we are on the scale of
17 things.

18 MR. GATES: Thank you, Tom.

19 Perhaps Christina, maybe just introduce and then
20 we'll move on to Frank.

21 MS. SNIDER: Hi, everyone. This is Christina Snider.
22 Again I'm tribal advisor to the governor and I'm a member of
23 Dry Creek Rancheria Band of Pomo Indians.

24 MR. GATES: So Frank, I know you don't actually
25 represent a tribe today but it sounds like you're working on

1 a number of projects with tribes. If you could just briefly
2 mention one of those projects.

3 MR. RAMIREZ: Frank Ramirez, I'm the national
4 director of governmental affairs for National American Indian
5 Veterans. And so I work with tribes across the country from
6 the cold North Pole down in Mexico, California to New York
7 and all points in between.

8 Low budget so I do a lot of my work through Internet,
9 phone calling, and some traveling. High interest in working
10 with tribes on renewable energy, biomass is an area of high
11 interest, made contact with some folks that do very high end
12 biomass. Started with the military, the Navy had some very
13 interesting technology.

14 Worked with this group called EEG, they were in ten
15 states, a five-year project. Big interest in working in
16 biomass with California tribes. Interested in maybe doing
17 some planning to roll out some innovative biomass systems.
18 Been coordinating with California Conservation Corps, Parks &
19 Rec, Department of Resources, CalRecycle.

20 Big interest not only on the biomassing but also then
21 protecting all of the systems around these wildfires.
22 Removing the waste, protecting the watershed, reforestation,
23 and fish and wildlife. Those are all major issues.

24 Have issues, also, interesting in working with other
25 systems, solar. I'm working the Dakotas with wind power.

1 We're looking at doing some solar -- solar service in this
2 area with another nonprofit.

3 High interest, also, in taking a look at water rights
4 of tribes. We've got the Winter's Act that does a lot of
5 restrictions. I know in California it's going to be some
6 legal fighting to renew the Winter's Act to get better water
7 rights for tribes.

8 And then last, but not least, a heavy interest in
9 looking at clean water for drinking. California has 2,000
10 school districts that can't drink their water. Many of those
11 areas like tribal land, you get into the Central Valley in
12 California and you have a hard time finding a place in these
13 rural areas to find a water fountain you can drive out of.
14 And the people who do drink out of it are getting ill.

15 I know the governor -- I'm very impressed the
16 governor is talking about doing maybe some taxing of
17 individual water folks to raise maybe a billion or two to
18 clean the water up. And it's really needed. I'm working
19 with some groups in the Central Valley with reverse osmosis,
20 deionization. Again, these are military-type technologies.
21 I sit on a commission called the Western Regional Partnership
22 Group and we do a lot of discussions in those areas.

23 So a lot of various -- I work with different tribes.
24 My tribe's in Texas so I'm out of my -- out of my
25 neighborhood. But I do like to work on issues. I'm 75 so

1 I've got to try to make a difference before I pass -- pass
2 across the line.

3 MR. GATES: Thank you, Frank. And we hope you'll
4 stick around for a little bit more.

5 And then last, I didn't quite get your name, but
6 please introduce and tribe, and what's going on with the
7 tribe you represent.

8 MS. HOWE: My name's Elizabeth Howe and I'm --

9 UNKNOWN SPEAKER: Your microphone, move a little
10 closer to it. Thanks.

11 MS. HOWE: My name is Elizabeth Howe, and I'm a
12 member of the [indiscernible] tribe and I am currently the
13 economic development director for the Big Valley Band of Pomo
14 Indians. We are in Lake County, which is the same as Tom,
15 Scotts Valley.

16 So we have -- Lake County is the poorest county in
17 California. It's exactly what Tom described it, it's a bowl
18 surrounded by mountains. And we have wonderful things there.
19 We have a giant lake that has -- I think it's the second
20 largest natural lake in the United States. Big Valley is the
21 only tribe in Lake County because there's several tribes in
22 Lake County that has land actually on the lake. We have a
23 marina, we have a casino, we have an event center, have a
24 hotel. We're lucky enough to have that.

25 And so we actually are the only ones to monitor Clear

1 Lake for -- our actual tribal EPA department monitors for
2 cyanobacteria. We have a tribal utility authority that we
3 recently just created. We have our own wastewater water
4 facility. And our challenges are a lot -- very similar to a
5 lot of the water issues. There's no funding for -- you know,
6 some of -- some of our Rancheria is serviced by a local
7 special water district. Other -- the other side of the
8 reservation -- or Rancheria is serviced by our own. So it's
9 an interesting conundrum of trying to mesh these and actually
10 trying to get -- trying to get it all on our system which is
11 very expensive and there's not a lot of grants for that and
12 you rely on -- you need house services IHS which is a three-
13 legged stool with one leg missing sometimes. I can say that
14 because I'm tribal.

15 So we have our own tribal utility authority. We're
16 currently working towards solar and bioenergy microgridding.
17 And so our challenges come across as far as we're through the
18 planning process with -- and I say that and the caveat is
19 there's always room for more planning because we're expanding
20 right now. We're doing a large commercial center, gas
21 station, car wash, boat wash, coffee center, retail space to
22 help those fishermen that come to our Rancheria and utilize
23 our marina because we have the nicest marina on Clear Lake
24 and we also host 25 to -- 15 to 25, depending on the season,
25 bass -- ESPN televised bass tournaments a year. So those

1 fishermen are coming to our hotel, they're spending money.
2 And so I think tribes really drive -- and specifically in
3 Lake County, they really drive the economy. There's a lot of
4 tribes and casinos in the area and they're very large, you
5 know, we hold a lot of the jobs -- most of the jobs in Lake
6 County, I believe. So.

7 One of our challenges, I know we were -- Big Valley
8 actually came here two years ago to the CEC and sat with them
9 and had a meeting and we asked to be considered at the level
10 of our county and our city cohorts, right, we wanted to be
11 treated the same and we asked to be -- to have access to a
12 low-income -- sorry, not low-income -- low-interest loan
13 program that's run through CEC that's available to special
14 districts, counties to cities, and that was not available.
15 And still -- as of right now that I know of, it's not
16 available to tribes right now.

17 So that was something that I know specific to Big
18 Valley that may not be addressed through the tribal
19 challenges grant, may not be addressed by any of that but
20 something that we're still thinking about and something that
21 we'd really want to go after. I write the majority of the
22 grants for Big Valley. I know what that takes and it's a
23 big -- big effort.

24 But we don't -- you know, if we can go out and get a
25 loan and we can pay back the loan. We can prove that we can

1 pay back the loan, we'd much rather do that than have to
2 fight over funds that other tribes are trying to fight for.
3 Because we all deserve, you know, equal piece of the pie
4 siting at the table. So.

5 MR. RAMIREZ: I know I -- I -- if I could bring
6 another point real quickly. On water districts, you know if
7 you're a small water district, you have a hundred
8 connections, you're exempt from a lot of the requirements.
9 That is a major issue in tribal land and communities of
10 color, low-income. They get -- you get up into Arvin, some
11 place where -- only have one or two districts, you have 10 or
12 15 water districts designed specifically have fewer
13 connections so you're not required to make the requirements
14 of good water to drink.

15 That is a major issue. Is by design that that
16 happens, I don't want to be a bad guy and report somebody's
17 disrespect. Yeah. That's done throughout the state where
18 you basically -- you got 150 members and you've got another
19 151, they open up another water district to get exemptions.
20 And that's --

21 Sorry, Tom, I took some more time but I wanted to
22 finish that point.

23 MR. GATES: Thank you, Frank.

24 What we're going to do next is we're going to open
25 the lines to tribes on Webex.

1 And I know a number of you are on there. I'm going
2 to call you up by name and tribe. And ask you to do the same
3 thing. Introduce yourself, tribe you represent, and the
4 status of your tribe, particularly in the energy sector.

5 So what I want to do is just go to -- go down the
6 list. I want to start with Jana Ganion from the Blue Lake
7 Rancheria.

8 Jana, are you available?

9 MS. GANION: Yes, Tom, I'm here. Can you hear me
10 okay?

11 MR. GATES: We sure can.

12 MS. GANION: Great. So my name is Jana Ganion, I'm
13 the sustainability and government affairs director for the
14 Blue Lake Rancheria Tribe.

15 The status of our energy situation is that with
16 extraordinary funding from the CEC EPIC program, we have two
17 microgrids, one is our community scale microgrid that's been
18 in operation for about two years now and has been
19 extraordinarily successful on a couple of levels. One is
20 like Commissioner Douglas was talking about in terms of
21 resilience, we have the ability to island from the larger
22 grid and create and use our own power, really, for as long as
23 we need it.

24 These microgrids both of them are anchored by a solar
25 PV plus battery storage. And we do have some legacy diesel

1 generators that are included in the community microgrid but
2 are a back up to the facility scale microgrid that I'll talk
3 about in a second.

4 So -- so we have robust emergency power in a business
5 as usual case, though, which is generally where we hope to
6 find ourselves. We are achieving energy savings, we are
7 reducing our greenhouse gas footprint by about a little over
8 220 tons of carbon dioxide equivalent each year. And we're
9 working on expanding both of the microgrids in phases which
10 I'll talk about in a second.

11 So our second microgrid is for our gas station and
12 convenience store complex. And this again is a project that
13 was partially funded by the EPIC program. And the project
14 seeks to create a reputable resilient package for these kinds
15 of small to medium commercial sized buildings that especially
16 in rural areas can be the only emergency critical facilities
17 and infrastructure around.

18 We think about these energy projects off the lifeline
19 sectors which we define as of course energy, water, food,
20 transportation, and communication. And microgrids of course
21 address the power lifeline sector but the power lifeline
22 sector supports all the others. So we start with that.

23 We -- so -- from here where are we going? We are
24 expanding our microgrid. So we're adding battery storage to
25 our large one. Our community microgrid, we're adding another

1 megawatt hour battery storage. We are using the self-
2 generation incentive program in California to partially fund
3 that expansion so we're very grateful that source of funding
4 is available. And we're looking at adding solar PV to the
5 big microgrid as well and the order of about another three to
6 five hundred kilowatts within that system.

7 In order to reach our overarching goal which is to be
8 zero net greenhouse gas emissions by 2030. I think one of
9 the areas where we are looking to get a little bit more
10 planning and a little bit more strategic organization under
11 our belt is around the transportation sector. So we are one
12 of the top ten employers in Humboldt County. Many of the
13 tribes in Humboldt County are relatively large employers for
14 the region. So greening the employee commute, greening the
15 visitors on site, their visits to the Rancheria, we're
16 looking at multiple ways to address that. And so we're
17 really interested right now in exploring energy
18 transportation.

19 Next is an electrifying not only passenger vehicles
20 but also our government fleet. Our landscaping vehicles and
21 our facilities vehicles and our public transit system buses
22 and those kind of things. The tribe -- the tribe has been
23 able to really push these initiatives forward including they
24 have their own tribal utility authority as well that covers
25 the energy sector, liquid fuels, and telecomm.

1 So we've been able to do -- because in large part,
2 especially on the energy side, there has been these research
3 and development funds that are coming from the state of
4 California that we've been able to utilize with our partners
5 in a very successful way.

6 And I'll just end by saying that one of the keys to
7 our abilities to view these projects is -- the partnership
8 that we developed with Humboldt State University and the
9 Schatz Energy Research Center there.

10 So I sit on a working group, a national working group
11 with the Department of Energy, and I work with tribes all
12 across the country and all across California. And one of the
13 recommendations is where possible, exploring potential for
14 partnership with a local university or a local college with
15 the skill sets you need to drive your energy strategy forward
16 is always a good idea. So thank you.

17 MR. GATES: Thank you, Jana.

18 And what I want to do is now move on to Shane Helms.
19 Shane, are you available?

20 MR. HELMS: Yes, I'm -- can you hear me?

21 MR. GATES: Yeah. Give us an idea of your tribe and
22 what the Morongo Band of Mission Indians is working on in the
23 energy sector.

24 MR. HELMS: Again, my name's Shane Helms and I'm the
25 planning director for Morongo Band of Mission Indians.

1 As of right now, we kind of have two things going on.
2 Let me start from the beginning. 2004, the tribe approved an
3 ordinance to start their own tribal utility. This past
4 couple of years since I've been hired, I've been with the
5 tribe for four years. My background is in electrical
6 utility, working with SCE, PG&E, SDG&E, so that's what my
7 background is coming into the planning department here.

8 But as with the last couple of years, kind of opened
9 the can toward -- to create their own utility because of the
10 need of -- or the idea of servicing our commercial plan
11 around the casino so that way the tribe can benefit from the
12 revenue from the utility having the creation of the utility.

13 So as of right now, we've also done a feasibility
14 study looking into options to do our own generation or doing
15 wholesale power and so we're still in that process also. But
16 also because of extent of expansion we're doing in Phase I,
17 our code generation for the casino cannot carry that extra
18 load. So we're also looking at options as in probably doing
19 a [indiscernible] feed that extra load that's needed.

20 So we're kind of ahead a little bit of some of the
21 tribes in having our own utility and what we're planning on
22 doing. But kind of also looking at alternatives for finding
23 that's why we're on -- I was on this call also to see if
24 there's other opportunities for us to, you know, have some
25 things through some grants that could help benefit the tribe

1 also.

2 MR. GATES: Thank you, Shane.

3 Next I want to move to Stephanie Smith with the Tejon
4 Indian Tribe of Bakersfield. Stephanie, are you on the call?

5 So she wrote something?

6 MS. ANDERSON: Yes, Stephanie Smith wrote a comment
7 on Webex so I will try to read that for everybody.

8 She is the environmental director for the -- is it?

9 MR. GATES: Tejon.

10 MS. ANDERSON: Tejon Tribe in Kern County. She
11 doesn't have a mic so she apologizes. The Tejon has two
12 projects in the pipeline that we would like to incorporate
13 renewable energy into.

14 We purchased an old school building which we're
15 restoring to becoming our community center and administrative
16 offices. This old school was built before 1960 so we hope to
17 find funding that will help with energy improvements that
18 will need to be made to the building features, windows,
19 doors, lights, et cetera, on the entire property that will
20 soon be utilized by the tribe.

21 Sorry, it's a long comment and I have a small space.
22 I have to scroll to find the right spot.

23 The tribe is also looking into utilizing solar power
24 energy in this project. We also have an economic development
25 project casino in the plans for 360-acre plot in Kern County.

1 This project will be built from the ground up so we're
2 looking to ensure energy efficiency options are chosen
3 throughout the build process and sustainable methods/options
4 in this project are also considered.

5 MR. GATES: All right. Thank you, Stephanie, through
6 Hilarie reading that.

7 I'm going to move on. I was wondering if Emily
8 Ontiveros from the Big Pine Paiute Tribe is on the call and
9 if you could introduce and talk about some of the things the
10 Big Pine Paiute Tribe is doing in the energy sector.

11 MS. ONTIVEROS: I'm here. Thanks, Tom.

12 I'm Emily Ontiveros, I'm with the Big Pine Paiute
13 Tribe. We're mostly focusing on solar, getting solar here.
14 So we have a couple of grant applications and -- that we're
15 waiting to hear back on for net metered solar on residences
16 and on a couple of community facilities.

17 And besides that, we're working on the idea of a
18 community scale solar project that would be an offset to how
19 much the reservation uses. So we're getting technical
20 assistance from the Department of Energy for that at the
21 moment.

22 And our biggest challenges have been funding, of
23 course, which is always a challenge and working with our
24 utility which is Los Angeles Department of Water and Power.
25 So them being a municipality utility, a public utility has

1 been challenging because it doesn't allow us access to some
2 state programs and their own programs for their area is
3 mostly focused on Los Angeles. And we're -- we don't look
4 anything like Los Angeles out here where we are. But we've
5 opened up a pretty good dialogue with them which we're hoping
6 will help us progress some of these projects that we're
7 working on.

8 MR. GATES: Thank you, Emily.

9 I'd like to go next to Brian Adkins with the Bishop
10 Paiute Tribe. Brian, if you're available, please -- he's no
11 longer on the call?

12 Is there anybody with the Bishop Paiute Tribe on the
13 call?

14 Okay. We're going to pass that up. And Gino from
15 Yurok Tribe, are you still on the call?

16 MR. O'ROURKE: I'm here.

17 MR. GATES: Gino, why don't you give us --

18 MR. O'ROURKE: Can you hear me?

19 MR. GATES: -- sense of what the Yurok Tribe's doing
20 with energy.

21 MR. O'ROURKE: Well, right now we're currently
22 working on a strategic energy action plan with Schatz Energy
23 Research Center out of Humboldt State. Currently working on a
24 bunch of energy efficiency measures, trying to take advantage
25 of all the state programs, mandated programs, whatever you

1 want to call to try to get our buildings more efficiency.

2 Also working on getting more renewable energy
3 resources on reservation trying to get working on a bunch of
4 solar for -- just a bunch of our tribal administrative
5 buildings. Looking -- we're looking into biomass production,
6 we've got a big forest down here so looking to utilize some
7 forest thinning, create healthcare for us and renewable
8 energy that way.

9 So a lot of this is hoping that is for -- for most of
10 our savings that we get from our renewable energy endeavors
11 is try to put towards and provide in people on the
12 reservation who don't have access to electricity. I'm trying
13 to kind of subsidize their costs, get them some renewable
14 energy systems instead of having to rely on gasoline
15 generators which is pretty costly. So.

16 Also working on a little bit of this and that have
17 different people working with different -- different places.

18 I guess that's what we've got going on up this way.
19 We're just continuing the energy discussion, keep on
20 learning, trying to try to produce as much renewable energy
21 on the reservation as we can.

22 MR. GATES: Thank you, Gino.

23 I'd like to next move to Jamie Shafir from I believe
24 Barona Tribe. Are you on the call?

25 Okay. If you can't actually participate, you could

1 always type something in and then Hilarie can read that out
2 to the group and we'll just be looking for you to do that if
3 you want to take advantage of that.

4 In the meantime, I'd like to move onto Josh I believe
5 Gravier at Sherwood Valley. Are you on the call? And could
6 you perhaps represent what's going on with the Sherwood
7 Valley Band of Pomo Indians.

8 Not hearing anything from Josh and you could always
9 chime later.

10 I'd like to move on and see if Karen Derry from the
11 Karuk Tribe is on.

12 How about Dore Bietz from the Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk
13 Indians.

14 MS. BIETZ: Can you hear me?

15 MR. GATES: We sure can.

16 MS. BIETZ: Hello. Good afternoon, this is Dore
17 Bietz. I am the planner and emergency manager for the
18 Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians located in Tuolumne,
19 California.

20 A little bit about us, we're about 2,000 acres, 800
21 of it is in trusts, the rest of it is in fee and the majority
22 of that is the process of hopefully going into trust. We
23 have 90 homes. We are the second largest employer in the
24 county. We have a casino/hotel, gas station, RV resort,
25 obviously all our travel government offices, temple, health,

1 [indiscernible] programs, you name it.

2 And we currently depend all on outside sources of
3 energy even though our newest homes do have solar. And so
4 we've taken that step in our new homes. We plan to double
5 our homes, would like it sooner than later but that's our
6 plan and our needs.

7 We are currently in obviously the identified Tier 3
8 zone for CPUC and Cal Fire's high threat fire hazard.
9 Tuolumne County is probably one of the most fire hazards
10 identified communities in the state. Not that the entire
11 state is in the fire hazard or a high fire hazard. But we
12 work very closely with our county OES fire on emergency
13 services. And as I said I'm the planner, both the planner
14 and emergency manager.

15 We are definitely prime and ready to do some planning
16 grants so you will hear from us when that solicitation comes
17 out because we are definitely looking to for renewable energy
18 goals including microgrids. Our current concern is obviously
19 as many of the tribes participated in a call yesterday with
20 Cal OES and the three largest utility companies in the state
21 about the potential power shutoff is how we are going to
22 prepare community for those potential. We also have a health
23 -- health and safety concern as we were just hooked up all of
24 our homes to a sewer system that has no backup powdery --
25 power -- power for the pumps of those sewer system so we are

1 frantically in a process of making an entire assessment and
2 figuring out what exactly we need and how we can prioritize
3 some of the generators we do have currently or looking for
4 funding to assist us in purchasing generators for the backup.
5 Because we are pretty much confident that we will be in those
6 potential areas where we could be shut off for power for five
7 days or more.

8 So we're currently working on that. So from an
9 energy perspective, we're relatively new but we have been
10 looking at what other tribal communities are doing and making
11 some visits and looking at the potential obviously to be
12 completely self-sufficient as much as possible and really tap
13 into some of the renewable energy resources that are out
14 there for tribal communities.

15 So that's a little bit about us.

16 MR. GATES: Thanks, Dore.

17 I next want to go to Hilarie who's going to read a
18 statement from -- let's see here. Jamie Shafir and I believe
19 from the Barona Tribe.

20 MS. ANDERSON: Okay. So the comment we have on the
21 Webex chat is we do not have our own utility company, we work
22 with San Diego Gas and Electric. We do regularly seek to
23 engage in green building practices. Our tribal government
24 building was awarded LEED silver level certification by the
25 U.S. Green Building Council.

1 I've been conducting research on various funding
2 opportunities to promote responsible energy management. We
3 do not harvest timber or rely on agriculture. We have a
4 casino on the reservation. We are looking to offset high
5 energy costs as well as work towards emergency preparedness
6 and planning.

7 MR. GATES: So thank you, Jamie.

8 I want to now go to Alisa or Sarah from the Bear
9 River Band of -- oh dear, I forget -- Bear River Band of
10 Rohnerville Rancheria.

11 MS. ANDERSON: I do have a comment from Sarah.

12 MR. GATES: Okay.

13 MS. ANDERSON: So from the Bear River Rancheria.

14 She says that currently we are working with HSU,
15 Schatz Energy Research Center on a renewable energy options
16 analysis. Mainly focus on solar voltaic and I would like to
17 apply for funding for several buildings that will be a major
18 energy draw such as the recreation center that could not be
19 included in that planning.

20 MR. GATES: All right. Thank you from the Bear River
21 Band of Rohnerville Rancheria.

22 These are tribes so far that I've read off that have
23 participated that I'm aware that are Webex. There may be
24 some other people on Webex that represent tribes that I just
25 simply can't tell from looking at Webex from my side.

1 So what we're going to do now to make sure we give
2 everyone a chance, we're going to open the lines. If you are
3 not going to speak, please keep your phone on mute so it
4 doesn't interfere. And so we're going to open the lines and
5 if there's any tribal representatives that want to jump in,
6 there could be some confusion on who goes first, who goes
7 second. But let's just open it up and first one we can
8 clearly hear, we'll identify. State your name, the tribe you
9 represent, and what's going on with your tribe in the energy
10 sector.

11 So the lines are open, anybody want to take a shot?

12 Not hearing anything so what I thought we would do
13 for the rest of this discussion period, we have still some
14 significant time. I'd like to try to generate a conversation
15 at the table. We'll probably leave open the Webex. If
16 someone cannot speak because of technical difficulties, you
17 can always type in a question or a comment and Hilarie will
18 be here to read that into the discussion.

19 But I think I would at this point maybe turn it over
20 to you, Karen, to initiate the discussion now that we've gone
21 around the table and around the Webex.

22 COMMISSIONER DOUGLAS: Sounds good. You know, so one
23 reflection I have after just hearing this roundtable is that,
24 we knew this but we're hearing again how tribes are stepping
25 up to the plate in energy and initiating, planning

1 activities, building projects, looking for ways to initiate
2 planning.

3 I mean, what I have seen, it's been my experience
4 that when we go visit a tribe or talk to a tribe, we do not
5 need to say energy is important, why don't you think about it
6 because they're -- you know, I don't know how many steps, but
7 always going to be many steps ahead of that.

8 And so initiating and building on this dialogue is
9 really important to us because I think tribes can be a major
10 leader in energy and particularly for tribes in rural areas.
11 Tribes are positioned to be regional leaders and leaders in
12 the areas where the tribes are located and on tribal land.
13 You know, leaders, as we've heard, as major employers in
14 some of these rural counties. Major facilities, entities
15 with the ability and the motivation and desire to bring
16 technologies to rural areas.

17 When I think who might bring electric vehicle
18 charging to rural areas, tribes with a gas station, with a
19 casino, , could very well be -- hotel, marina, all of this,
20 could very well be really strong candidates to help expand
21 our electric vehicle network. And so I just see a lot of
22 opportunity for collaboration and working together.

23 I wanted to -- this isn't maybe the broad starting a
24 conversation, but, Elizabeth brought up the ECAA low interest
25 loan program. You know, I do think that we're going to have

1 to get creative and commit as we look at the gap analysis and
2 as we look at what the needs are and where the areas of
3 opportunities are, you know, commit to not only finding ways
4 to do what we can do with existing resources but in some
5 cases there may be programs that need to be changed in some
6 way or there may be a need to identify something new that
7 should be done and work together to find out ways to do it.

8 I am personally frustrated that the statute that sets
9 out our low interest loan program explicitly tells us to --
10 that we can fund local governments and does not have language
11 allowing us to fund tribes when tribes are a major service
12 provider in many parts of our state. And not only for tribal
13 members but for everyone who, you know, lives around them or
14 visits. And so I think it's something that should be on our
15 list of things that we should do. Because access to low
16 interest loans would be a huge benefit to tribes that are
17 trying to implement programs or get projects off the ground.

18 So anyway, I think that I will just, you know, I
19 would like to hear from the tribes more than say a lot myself
20 although I'll certainly want to engage in discussion.

21 But let me ask the people here, you know, who've come
22 in some places from pretty long distances to be here. After
23 taking part in this discussion, after what you've heard
24 today, what -- do you have suggestions for the State? How
25 can we continue and foster this dialogue? How can we help

1 you be successful? How can we work together more
2 effectively?

3 MR. SIMMONS: Josh Simmons here representing Pala
4 Band of Mission Indians.

5 And I was starting to touch upon some of these
6 things. I just think that there can be more resources
7 brought to the tribes, just to better understand what --
8 where they are at and the opportunities. I think that there
9 are some of economies of scale that certainly can be reached
10 from all of this.

11 You know, through a gap analysis I think being able
12 to kind of reach out to other tribes individually perhaps on
13 a survey level to better understand, you know, and not just
14 with a clean slate but I feel like providing them with a list
15 of things you know that may be an issue. Have them identify
16 which of those things are an issue and some prioritization
17 and then fill in some gaps for what else could potentially be
18 addressed.

19 You know, there's various energy software and tools
20 out there, too, that I feel I can kind of shortcut the
21 process for the tribes to better understand. There's energy
22 resources, there's, you know, there's Department of Energy
23 related resources, SAM for solar and understanding solar and
24 other renewable energy resources. There's HOMER -- HOMER,
25 pro HOMER grid, energy tool base. There's a way to be able

1 to bring these -- bring some of these tools to the tribes,
2 perhaps even in a way that they, you know, provide some
3 training where they can do some of these things internally as
4 opposed to having to rely upon maybe a contractor, solar
5 contractor, whatever, doing, you know, doing their analysis,
6 focus on their solution.

7 It'd be better from a tribal standpoint to go to
8 these contractors about projects when I have a better
9 understanding of what my resources are, what my land
10 availability is.

11 Beyond that, too, the energy infrastructure in the
12 area -- Tom and I were talking a little bit during the break
13 about understanding the utility infrastructure surrounding
14 you because that dictates to what extent you can actually
15 deploy new renewable energy resources out there. You know,
16 I'm kind of ancillary familiar, I'm not as much on the
17 technical, technical side of things. You know, I'm not an
18 engineer but I know -- I'm familiar with the IOU or the
19 utility RAMMaps, which were available and then were pulled
20 back, and now have been made available somewhat again but
21 aren't fully available. You know, that can be a bottleneck
22 and I feel like that, you know, that's publicly available --
23 or should be publicly available information. And then
24 understanding what's, you know, what is -- should be there
25 and isn't there so that tribes can, you know, not go too far

1 down the process and then find out, oh, well, we can't
2 actually support an interconnection if we need an
3 interconnection as support over seeking to do.

4 It was mentioned briefly, too, about market
5 deployment and entrepreneurship opportunities. I think that
6 tribes are flexible entities able to take advantage of some
7 of these exciting opportunities and I've been involved in
8 some CEC's applications for demonstration-related projects
9 and I think tribes are exciting and willing to innovate,
10 particularly when, you know, there's some financial incentive
11 for them to potentially get some lower cost energy and they
12 have the ability I think to pivot more easily than other, you
13 know, maybe local or state governments and even some
14 businesses as well and they can bring some capacity that's
15 available and they have a -- they have a community resource
16 that can be served -- that can also serve as somewhat of a
17 test bed for some of these opportunities.

18 One prior proposal I worked on involved transactive
19 energy which is, you know, an emerging technology as well.
20 And which I feel like is where the future of where energy is
21 ultimately going to go is that instant buying and selling of
22 energy as opposed to, you know, having to project it out that
23 far.

24 More I think in terms of clean energy training,
25 workforce development, job development, you know GRID

1 Alternatives has been doing a great job at bringing
2 opportunities to tribes for doing solar installation related
3 training. But, you know, that's just one kind of narrow area
4 and I believe that their, you know, tribes -- tribal capacity
5 both on the commercial and government side of things is
6 continuing to build and to the extent that they can get
7 training to better understand, take advantage of the
8 opportunities and to be more on the leading edge. I really
9 do feel like tribes can be on the leading edge of these
10 opportunities.

11 It's challenging, too, for tribes to I think more the
12 energy capacity tends to be on the commercial side of things,
13 particularly with gaming-related operations but still on the
14 government side of things. Because there aren't really very
15 many capacity building grants available to tribes to help
16 them establish the personnel and the skills and abilities to
17 better broadly understand these opportunities. And tribes or
18 communities are not, you know, they can't -- shouldn't be
19 driven just by -- just by their gaming operations or their
20 economic operations.

21 And that would also better allow them to go out there
22 and do the education outreach that's needed within their
23 communities so that the different departments, the different
24 agencies, the different business entities, but then also the
25 people living on the operations or various tribal lands

1 understand what opportunities are available to them as well.
2 So, you know, there's a lot of funding out there I think in
3 natural resources, in environmental through various federal
4 and state grants and this certainly seems to be an area of
5 need.

6 Kind of, you know, two last things I want to bring
7 up. I'm -- I work very closely with Shasta Gaughen from
8 Pala, she's their environmental director. And THPO, she's
9 been involved with THPO -- at the national level. This is
10 not an area of interest or, you know, an area of expertise by
11 any stretch for me myself, but I know -- I do always believe
12 that there are kind of cultural resource-related concerns
13 that, you know, she probably would talk to you and want to
14 make sure that they're continuing to be protected too. So
15 there's a balance, too, and you want to go out there and get
16 information for tribes at the same time, you know, you want
17 to make sure the tribes want to give the information and want
18 to have their lands and their resources analyzed in that
19 respect. But then there's also just the cultural resources
20 that they'll want to protect.

21 And then something that's come up, too, is and
22 [indiscernible] of conversations are just regarding some of
23 the rate schedules by the utilities, net metering and how
24 they're treated differently by different by IOUs. There's an
25 interpretation sometimes that serves some of the IOUs in

1 certain scenarios where they'll treat you normally in one
2 scenario but then you go in net metering and you want to do
3 net metering related project and you're kind of -- your
4 interpretation of the rate schedules is different in those
5 situations. So. And, you know, that was something that was
6 brought up earlier as well.

7 But again, you know, this is great to be at this
8 table and have these conversations and feel like we're making
9 positive momentum in this direction.

10 MR. RAMIREZ: Frank Ramirez. This is very beneficial
11 just interchanging of ideas. And I might mention on the
12 project I've been working on at the biomass in some of these
13 high-risk areas, I'm working with a nonprofit in a California
14 Conservation Corps. We're looking actually training Corps
15 people on how to build a community. From the permitting,
16 getting the 2 by 4s, putting them all up, getting ready for
17 certificate of occupancy. That's one of the pilots we're
18 looking at doing with a biomass in conjunction with the
19 California Conservation Corps.

20 So as tribes, look at developing your -- your
21 resources, whether it's biomass or solar, take a look at
22 state of California, they have the employment training panel,
23 there's government funds for training folks to do these jobs.
24 And if you hire someone to build you a schoolhouse, tell them
25 money's here, I want some of our folks trained on how you

1 drive the nail and do the plumbing and electrical. Because
2 there's skill sets that can be learned in these projects.

3 And that's what I want to do with the biomass with
4 the Conservation Corps. Working with a group called
5 Community Resource Project. It's a great training program in
6 Sacramento. And my mission is to get a lot of tribal folks
7 as we do these projects get trained.

8 And these jobs, you do a biomass, you need someone
9 there to keep it going. If you're looking at a wind power,
10 you need folks to keep the tops going. Those are good paying
11 jobs. And so there is employment development opportunities
12 as you look at using these funds to build projects. Make it
13 a requirement of the folks that are coming, if they're going
14 to help me build this schoolhouse or build this electrical
15 system, I want some training to train some of my people.

16 I used to be the state director for Jerry Brown for
17 employment training in California, all 58 counties so I know
18 it can be done.

19 COMMISSIONER DOUGLAS: Thank you.

20 So let me ask another question. So one reason why
21 we're thinking about a gap analysis in addition to grants for
22 individual tribes is that, you know, obviously there's just
23 not enough money to give grants to every tribe and every
24 tribe would want one and be able to do good with one and
25 that's just not, you know, it'd be great if there was.

1 And so we thought that, of course, first asking the
2 tribes did you get grants to come up with products that they
3 can share, come up with templates that are replicable. Put
4 information out in such a way that others can take advantage
5 of it so that we're trying to benefit more than just the
6 tribes who get grants that way.

7 But also by doing a gap analysis, that might enable
8 us to better understand needs across the state, across
9 frankly a very diverse set of tribes in California. And to
10 think about and hopefully come out of that with an idea of
11 what some of the needs are, what some of the opportunities
12 are, what some of our priorities ought to be.

13 Does anyone else want to offer any suggestions either
14 right now or -- or definitely in comment about how we might
15 think about, how we might get the most out of a gap analysis?

16 MS. HOWE: I just think -- this is Elizabeth Howe
17 from Big Valley Band of Pomo Indians.

18 I think it's really important especially for our
19 tribal communities that whoever does the gap analysis so I
20 saw that there's a contractor that's doing that or going to
21 be doing that. It's important that they go out there and
22 they talk to, that they see the Rancherias, that they talk to
23 the landless tribes, that they actually speak to somebody
24 there.

25 And I would say a goal of not just the administrative

1 or the tribal administration but actually talk to EPA, you
2 know, talk to several different departments, the THPO and
3 really get -- if you could sit at the table and talk to them
4 and get a tour of their Rancheria, reservation, or just their
5 offices and have that person to person, you're going gain so
6 much more and that gap analysis is going to tell you so much
7 more than if you sat at a computer and shot off a survey and
8 said hey, fill this out and then we'll come out. I mean, you
9 really just need that person to person interaction.

10 COMMISSIONER DOUGLAS: I mean I will say that I've
11 benefitted from the opportunity to do that with some tribes
12 and it's just been extraordinarily valuable. It's
13 challenging, though, with that -- the amount of funding we
14 were able to allocate to that, at least in the first round.
15 I think it'll -- I think the value of that is very well
16 understood. But it'll have to be balanced against, you know,
17 the other work that needs to be done to do it. But I do very
18 much understand the value of it.

19 Your -- oh, go ahead.

20 MS. HOWE: I might also suggest coupling it with --
21 if that person can -- or the contractor can go out to maybe
22 CIMCC's going to hold an event and you could go there and
23 capture the audience where they're already at -- so capture
24 our tribal people where they're already at.

25 And there's also other organizations like, in Lake

1 County there's the United Band of Pomo Nation. So all the
2 Pomo Nations came together and created their own united
3 meeting and they meet on a regular basis. So that could also
4 be a good chance to have a captured audience of, you know,
5 anywhere seven to nine tribes all at once.

6 COMMISSIONER DOUGLAS: Thank you. Those are great
7 ideas.

8 Other suggestions on that? Okay.

9 MR. SIMMONS: Yeah, I guess I would, yeah, I
10 definitely -- some of the things I was mentioning before I
11 believe would be relevant to that. I think having regional
12 meetings and piggybacking on the existing events that are out
13 there.

14 So I mean, you can do some specific ones that are
15 just dedicated to this, but there are certainly gatherings
16 where, you know, other people -- the people working the
17 tribes on these issues are going to be there and be able to
18 share this information. And I mean, EPA Region 9 annual
19 conference could be an opportunity where -- sure it's all the
20 states but there can be a specific, you know, workshop or
21 specific meeting gathering that information as well.

22 You know, as much dialogue I think, is there can be I
23 think, you know, not starting from a clean slate but making
24 sure people are aware of the things that they should actually
25 be -- could be considering.

1 I think at a high level some information can be
2 gathered but again, you just have to be able to -- I think
3 you have to ask permission to -- from the tribes to ensure
4 that they actually do want their resources actually analyzed.
5 But I think for a lot of tribes who, you know, have not had
6 the opportunity to look at some of these things, you know,
7 through GIS and other publicly available data, I think you
8 can kind of get a better understanding what the resources
9 are.

10 There could be an opportunity for tribes to submit
11 their -- some of their energy-related data to understand what
12 types of loads that are actually out there to seek and be
13 served, talk about the RAMMaps and better understanding the
14 infrastructure that is or is not actually supporting the
15 tribes in those areas themselves.

16 And, you know, but, you know, with the amount of
17 funding can -- can you really only go so deep on this. But I
18 think, you know, also, I just, I think working on developing
19 what does that roadmap look like moving forward.

20 So, you know, you've identified the gap analysis but
21 translating that gap analysis into what are the next actual
22 steps. Where do the tribes want to see this go? What types
23 of resources are they going to want to actually see developed
24 on their behalf moving forward?

25 COMMISSIONER DOUGLAS: Thank you.

1 MS. SNIDER: Commissioner Douglas, can I also --

2 COMMISSIONER DOUGLAS: Yeah, please. And actually,
3 Christina, just before you go, I was just going to suggest
4 that we turn this to the state reps from other agencies too.
5 And so, yeah, why don't you jump in and then maybe we'll also
6 ask the state reps to talk about some of what they're doing
7 with tribes. How does this dovetail? How do we try to work
8 together and leverage the work that we're all doing today?

9 MS. SNIDER: So kind of -- when we're talking about
10 getting out into tribal communities, depending on how this
11 funding stream goes, if it is a governor's office initiative,
12 the governor has a tribal advisor who goes out and meets with
13 tribes pretty much on demand. So if there are ways that we
14 can leverage things like WebEx to facilitate those
15 conversations while having me on the ground, I'm happy to
16 help with that as well.

17 I should stop volunteering for things.

18 COMMISSIONER DOUGLAS: Oh, Christina, we so
19 appreciate your presence here and your willingness to work
20 with us.

21 Christina, for those of you who don't know, she has
22 been with us -- she was with the Tribal Energy Summit, she's
23 been with us on -- I would say every step of the way since
24 she became tribal advisor and our tribal outreach. I mean,
25 not necessarily every meeting but many of them. So, it's

1 been great.

2 Other state agency thoughts at this point?

3 MS. WILLIAMSON: My intro. Again, I'm Lizzie
4 Williamson, deputy secretary for External Affairs and Tribal
5 Liaison of the California Natural Resources Agency. And I
6 started at the beginning of the administration so I'm new in
7 this role and so I'm really happy to be here at this
8 convening. And thank you, Commissioner Douglas, for inviting
9 me.

10 But definitely thinking about ways to have our
11 resources more accessible to tribes. Thinking about our
12 website at the agency level where we have 26 different
13 entities reporting in to us to, you know, connect in to kind
14 of maybe a hub that will be helpful -- kind of the stuff that
15 you were talking about, Josh, of just kind of making things
16 more accessible and where to go.

17 So those are things that I'm thinking about and have
18 started meeting with all the tribal liaisons within our
19 agency to see what everybody's doing and to not reinvent the
20 wheel on stuff.

21 So just want you to know, I'm new, I'm working on it,
22 but would love to connect more with all of you guys and want
23 to make myself accessible to help connect with things in our
24 departments.

25 I know other things were mentioned of wildfire and

1 water districts and so, yeah, I'm happy to be a point to help
2 connect on those things beyond energy.

3 COMMISSIONER DOUGLAS: Yeah. Thank you. I mean, we
4 always find and we find this in almost everything we do that
5 when we start working with people who are place spaced, you
6 know, like a tribe in a place, you know, that tribe is so
7 unlikely to be thinking about energy and isolation. It's
8 energy and economic development and water and air and jobs
9 and it's all of these things together and state agencies are
10 organized in a much more siloed way.

11 And it can be a challenge to, you know, and it's not
12 that we don't understand when you say about water and other
13 things. But there are certain things that are in our mission
14 statement and easy for us to do and other things that we have
15 to at least pick up the phone and call Resources or CalEPA or
16 somebody else to think about it, and again, Christina helps
17 us with that as well.

18 But we're -- we understand that challenge and are
19 open to trying to help figure it out when we can.

20 Yana, did you want to say anything at this point?

21 MS. GARCIA: Sure. So now that Christina's made the
22 offer. I think it would be, you know, understanding
23 obviously that funding is certainly a parameter that we all
24 have to deal with. I think there are far too little
25 opportunities for us to really coordinate around visiting

1 tribal lands and really understanding many of the issues that
2 I think are going to come up in the gap analysis.

3 And to the extent that, you know, solutions from
4 CalEPA or that involve any of our boards or departments could
5 be relevant to a tangential issue or an issue that's related
6 to one of the challenges that are coming up in the gap
7 analysis. We'd love, obviously, to know that. And really
8 welcome that feedback immediately. Awesome, if it's, you
9 know, after the process we need to. But to the WebEx point,
10 I think that it would be really great to be able to hear that
11 as it's arising.

12 Just so you have a little bit of a sense of some of
13 the issues that I've heard so far in the roundtable that
14 we're working on. Now, with respect to water districts, I
15 think our role in the oversight and coordination phase
16 [inaudible] consistent challenge.

17 We have a lot of issues that arise with respect to
18 water districts across the state. We are doing a pretty
19 comprehensive analysis that actually my colleagues here are
20 involved in to better understand how the state is delivering
21 on the human right to water across the state broadly. So
22 we're looking at water access, affordability, and water
23 quality at the systems level across the state.

24 Right now our tribal data is not complete and we'd
25 like to be able to tie in more tribal data from several

1 managed water systems and then also systems serving our
2 tribal communities across the state. So that's something
3 that we're actively working on -- pretty fast-moving space
4 right now. So we definitely welcome any follow-up
5 conversations on that.

6 For debris removal disaster relief, we also have a
7 good amount of work that happens within our board and
8 departments on the removal activities and certainly want to
9 hear more and engage in continued dialogue there as well.

10 And then finally, we, you know, we went through this
11 pretty quick presentation on CalEnviroScreen and just the
12 data that comes from how we [inaudible] that informs these
13 prioritized investments in these disadvantaged communities.
14 And we're consistently thinking about what the gaps are with
15 respect to tribes and with respect to other communities.

16 So, I think that the opportunity to expand or create
17 more tailored definitions for disadvantaged communities that
18 facilitate wider array of prioritized investments from the
19 greenhouse gas reduction fund is certainly something that's a
20 strong interest. So I'd welcome the discussion on that too.

21 COMMISSIONER DOUGLAS: Yeah, thank you.

22 And I did want to pause on that point and see if
23 there are any comments specifically on that point. Because,
24 of course, for certain state funding programs, there are
25 various incentives and requirements in place for us to

1 prioritize expenditures or reach certain amounts of
2 expenditures to communities that are categorized as
3 disadvantaged communities under CalEnviroScreen.

4 And there are a lot of challenges in assembling the
5 data in such a way that tribal communities and the unique
6 circumstances that tribes may find themselves in where they
7 may, in different ways have -- just a different set of
8 circumstances and factors than, you know, the census tract
9 that they're in or the ZIP code that they're in or that sort
10 of thing. It makes it hard to see tribes in the data in
11 CalEnviroScreen.

12 And so that -- we -- the Energy Commission received
13 comments from tribes and not, you know, from some tribes and
14 tribal members on that point when we were -- somebody might
15 help me, I think on the details, but soliciting a comment on
16 a definition of or something pertaining to disadvantaged
17 communities and we got some comments from tribes saying, we
18 don't think this screen works very well for us right now.

19 And so -- so one offer that Yana put out that the
20 Energy Commission is, you know, very happy to be working
21 collaboratively with CalEPA on is to think about how to --
22 what do you do to better reflect tribal circumstances, tribal
23 data, in that particular tool?

24 And so I don't -- we're not going to solve that today
25 but we're interested in the dialogue. Please.

1 MR. NELSON: I think from the state -- it's just like
2 all the communities across the state from the north to the
3 south end from west to east, you pretty much know each small
4 community.

5 The same way you need to also understand the little
6 tribal governments, some are larger than others, some are
7 like you said, no land base. And -- but the objective of the
8 state or various agencies of the state is to improve the
9 tribal situation. The understanding of the tribe needs to
10 come to the forefront.

11 Also, I guess from the state, let's say take the
12 Commission here, what is your real objective when you're
13 asking to work with tribes? And so maybe joint planning or
14 certain strategic analysis, you know, so what the real result
15 is to really help tribes in a certain way. Tribes still need
16 to participate in that common communication occurs and then
17 the strategy, the action steps, and things that would follow
18 through with it. Perhaps that has happened for Kern, but I'm
19 not aware of that. So but I'm just saying understanding of
20 each community and their needs.

21 They need to evolve and eventually to become self-
22 sustaining. That is the end goal of this to see a community
23 to be self-sufficient, self-sustained economically, health
24 wise, education, community through governments, or I think
25 that's really where it starts.

1 COMMISSIONER DOUGLAS: I was going to ask, we have a
2 lot of tribes participating by WebEx and we're very happy
3 that we do because we know that, you know, that wherever we
4 chose to hold this meeting was going to be very far away for
5 some tribes. Whether it's Sacramento or north or south or
6 more east or more west it would have been far away for
7 somebody.

8 So let me just ask Tom to open -- either open up the
9 WebEx or see if there are any -- if there are any tribal
10 representatives on WebEx who would like to step in at this
11 stage in the conversation and say something.

12 MR. GATES: Yeah. So just to echo what Karen said
13 the dialogue has been mostly in this room, WebEx is open for
14 anybody that wishes to speak that has the capability, please
15 step up if you've got input or more comments. If you don't
16 have that ability, you can always type something in and
17 Hilarie can read it out to the group.

18 MS. ANDERSON: Please, also on the phones, mute
19 yourself to keep down any echoes and background noise for
20 those listening. Thank you.

21 COMMISSIONER DOUGLAS: All right. Sounds like nobody
22 yet. If you -- if someone on WebEx would like to say
23 something, please send a chat or -- that's what they would
24 do, right, Hilarie? Send a chat to you?

25 MS. ANDERSON: If they're online, if they've just

1 called in on the phone, they don't have that ability. But,
2 yes.

3 COMMISSIONER DOUGLAS: Okay. got it.

4 All right. So, I wanted to take us more -- maybe
5 focus us a little more on the tribal grant program that we
6 have talked about and just ask if any tribes based on prior
7 experience with state solicitations or grants or based on
8 your interest, you know, are there more suggestions or
9 lessons learned that you want to share with us right now as
10 we move forward and try to think about this specific program?

11 MR. GATES: And Anthony, I'd like to put you on the
12 spot. Earlier you had brought up the indirect cost rate and
13 I was wondering if you could sort of open that up a little
14 bit more if you have seen in past grants where the tribe's
15 indirect cost rate has a disadvantage or has disallowed you
16 from going after grants.

17 And if you have any ideas about how we might be able
18 to structure our grant program around some of those lessons
19 learned or problems or any other -- the other tribes -- I'm
20 picking on Anthony because he brought it up earlier. But any
21 other tribe that has that experience.

22 MR. MADRIGAL: Yeah. I guess the question with the
23 indirect -- I just brought it up because I, myself, take on
24 the role of being the grants administrator for the Twenty-
25 Nine Palms Band so this is something that I kind of have to

1 evaluate when we go after new grant opportunities. Because
2 we have, you know, maybe direct staff or consultants that are
3 hired in results of receiving a grant award.

4 But there's all this other overhead that -- the
5 support, you know, the accounting, the human resources
6 component, you know, health benefits, fringe benefits, things
7 like that that the people that work in the office that
8 support these programs, the tribe has to absorb the burden in
9 making sure that that's handled and, you know, the invoices
10 are processed, you know, things like that. That all has to
11 be -- that burden is all on the tribe.

12 And if there's any way we can, you know, charge
13 indirect costs and, you know, just -- disclosing for Twenty-
14 Nine Palms, we don't have an indirect cost rate, so we do the
15 de minimis rate because we have never entered into an
16 indirect cost rate agreement with the government.

17 So the -- that's, you know, one of the reasons I ask
18 every time, well, can we help out, you know, some of the
19 underlying foundation and support, that we have in
20 administration? And offsetting that because the tribe,
21 whether you're a big gaming tribe, whether, you know, you're
22 a small tribe, offsetting those costs can be critical because
23 there's other priorities in terms of the tribes' general
24 funds, that they're working towards and you don't want to
25 adversely impact that. So.

1 MR. GATES: So there would be a problem, then, if we
2 had a grant and we said, tribe, if you want to go after this
3 grant, please show us your indirect cost rate. And that's
4 usually a piece of paper from the federal government that
5 shows a calculation of what that is.

6 So in the case of Twenty-Nine Palms, they wouldn't be
7 able to show that because they don't have one of those
8 because they don't negotiate that.

9 So on the other hand, I was wondering if some of the
10 other tribes in the room or on the call -- I'm going to pick
11 on you next, Gary, could actually add to that conversation.
12 I'm assuming that Torres-Martinez might have an indirect cost
13 rate negotiated.

14 MR. NELSON: We have a grant department, they go
15 after certain grants that the leadership tells them. But
16 this case this is an area that development and proposed
17 development that it would occur under mine, my department,
18 the economic development portion because the potential to
19 establish it, generate revenue as a source of revenue and
20 economics, employment, those kind of factors.

21 So if the grant program that you shared with me and
22 others today as they were good points, you know, it helps
23 leverage other things, you know, so if we have to get a low
24 interest loan and some of these are say secured and serve as
25 a means to meet certain loan to value is what the bankers

1 like to say, can you come up with 20 percent or 10 percent,
2 15 percent.

3 So this case, maybe this will serve that particular
4 need and so in the end when you do need to secure the rest of
5 the financing to instruct those facilities, then it helps
6 that way. So that would be useful in that way for me. So.

7 MR. SIMMONS: Also, again Josh Simmons with Pala
8 Band. I've worked on probably over a hundred grant proposals
9 from a variety of agencies and seen different ways, you know,
10 and worked with a lot of different tribes to -- and
11 internally with Santa Ynez Chumash was effectively, you know,
12 a grants manager on behalf of them for both federal and state
13 agencies.

14 You know, some tribes don't pursue an indirect cost
15 rate agreement because it's just -- it can be, you know, a
16 lot of administrative burden just to pursue it and obtain one
17 or get it updated. What I've seen from some agencies -- the
18 one that comes to mind is the ANA particular -- sometimes
19 they offer a 10 percent de minimis with -- if you don't have
20 an indirect cost rate agreement. So, you know, that could be
21 a good middle ground for tribes that actually don't have one.

22 MS. ANDERSON: Jana, do you have a -- if you can try
23 and jump on.

24 MS. GANION: Sure. This is Jana Ganion with Blue
25 Lake Rancheria. And I just have a couple of comments. First

1 is to chime in on the indirect discussion. If the planning
2 grants that are proposed here and we'll probably -- we'll
3 follow up with some comments, some written comments. But the
4 planning grants are in many cases going to be working with
5 outside vendors, you know, either university consultants or
6 outside consultants to help with the planning efforts.

7 Indirect helps fund internal tribal staff members as
8 well, so it can be used in that way. I'd like to also say
9 that in those planning solicitations and under sort of the
10 organization of that grant program, we often find that at the
11 federal level in terms of energy planning and deployment that
12 there is fairly limited funding for tribal staff
13 participation in these efforts. Many of the funding sources
14 for planning and design are specific for outside vendors
15 which in my opinion does not help build internal government
16 capacity around energy strategy and deployment.

17 So making sure that at least -- in these grants that
18 tribal staff position, you know, can be used on these
19 projects as well as any outside expertise that might be
20 needed would be valuable.

21 The other thing getting back to the gap analysis just
22 for second that I'll say is that I was tangentially involved
23 at the tail end of the California Fifth Climate Assessment
24 and I helped work on the tribal report. And that was a heavy
25 lift in terms of data and narrative providing a lot of tribal

1 information to the authors of that report.

2 And I would like to say that maybe -- to do the gap
3 analysis here, the program might consider stipends to support
4 tribal staff time to develop, submit, and edit energy data
5 and narrative that might be needed by the contractor that is
6 doing the overarching report.

7 There's a number of other things, and I think I'll
8 just put a pin in this and say, at some point maybe toward
9 the end of this discussion it would be good to recap with the
10 group here the kinds of written comments that tribes could
11 consider providing after this workshop.

12 But I really want to thank the Energy Commission and
13 the people in attendance today, this is extraordinarily
14 valuable. And even for those of us who spend maybe a good
15 portion of our time in these kinds of topics, it's always
16 good to have these conversations and learn something new. So
17 thank you.

18 COMMISSIONER DOUGLAS: Thank you, Jana.

19 I have a question and Jana is the most recent person
20 to have said capacity building but a number of people have
21 said capacity building and government capacity building
22 throughout the day.

23 And I was wondering if maybe somebody would like to
24 take a stab at describing, you know, because we -- that
25 wasn't exactly one of our examples and yet obviously certain

1 kinds of planning can have the benefit of capacity building.
2 You know, maybe we should be more explicit about that as a
3 goal, maybe we should think about what kind of planning might
4 help -- not that that would be the only kind of planning that
5 would qualify.

6 But would anybody like to help describe how planning
7 grants could be structured in such a way that builds more
8 long-term capacity in some of these areas to implement or to
9 move forward over the longer term with these programs?

10 MR. SIMMONS: This is Josh, representing Pala.

11 And I mean, planning in and of itself is capacity
12 building. So it's -- I suppose it's a little bit challenging
13 with a potential one-time funding opportunity to do a whole
14 lot of capacity building. You know, for a good kind of
15 capacity building guidance and language, you can go to the
16 EPA gap grant which is very focused, and I've worked directly
17 with the EPA there on some of there, you know, training
18 development and helping people understand what is and what is
19 not actually capacity building.

20 But you know, capacity building is going to mean in
21 terms of like actually establishing an office and staff
22 positions that are trained, developing the various planning
23 documents that can show the way moving forward. And in
24 keeping that actually in place, you know, without the
25 ongoing.

1 So to the extent that the -- there can be an emphasis
2 I think on more strategic planning or creating a roadmap for
3 the tribe and it's in creating an ongoing presence or an
4 ongoing energy office or an ongoing staff position and how
5 they'll continue to accumulate knowledge and contribute that
6 knowledge to the community. I think would probably more kind
7 of articulate it for this particular effort.

8 COMMISSIONER DOUGLAS: Yeah. Thank you. That makes
9 sense. And it is limited in the sense that this is one time
10 and these are not big grants. One thing we were hoping is
11 that these grants could -- by doing the planning, that these
12 grants could help fund or that the gap analysis, you know, or
13 by going through the gap analysis we might be able to
14 position tribes to be in a better place to apply for follow-
15 on funding whether it's from state agencies or federal
16 funding. Because they will have had some time and some
17 resources to put together, you know, data and information and
18 proposals and to have thought through a plan for what tribes
19 might do.

20 Are there any particular federal or state programs
21 that you're interested in being able to leverage? I see
22 Christina moving towards the mic. Or do you want to start?

23 MS. SNIDER: I felt like that was a question for the
24 tribes. But I felt like it was a good time for me to put a
25 plug in for the Tribal Nation Grant fund which the first

1 meeting of the panel is actually happening this Friday at
2 10:00 at the California Gambling Control Commission, Hearing
3 Room 100, 2399 Gateway Oaks Drive, in Sacramento.

4 The agenda's been posted but basically this is a
5 \$30 million fund that was created under the compacts and is
6 available for tribal governments who are eligible for the
7 revenue sharing trust fund under compacts. For those of you
8 that are not familiar with the compacts or gaming, those are
9 tribes that have gaming facilities with 350 machines or less.
10 Multiple tribes can apply for the same grant, one tribe can
11 apply for multiple grants.

12 At this point, this panel is shaping what that grant
13 fund looks like and so all of you are -- seem to be very
14 familiar with what your needs are in grant applications so I
15 encourage you to either submit public comments or if you'd
16 like to consult on behalf of your tribe to bring
17 authorization and then consult on behalf of the tribe that
18 you represent. So that this grant fund can be shaped to fund
19 some of those activities. Because this could really tee
20 up -- very -- really well timing wise, the idea is to have an
21 initial grant application go out by fall and be considered by
22 the end of the year so awardees would be announced before
23 January 2020.

24 But, yeah, I encourage all of you to help shape this
25 grant fund because these are the kind of projects, they're

1 self-governance, self-sufficiency, economic development. The
2 only -- the only parameters is that they can't be used for
3 gaming or for per cap but beyond that, it's pretty much
4 whatever these tribal leaders here. So if this is -- if
5 energy development, if all of this is important to tribes, I
6 suggest that you submit comments on that as well.

7 And I can follow up with you afterward to help that.
8 And it's livestream also.

9 MR. SIMMONS: So, again Josh representing Pala.

10 And so some of the -- kind of two thoughts occurred
11 to me. One is, you know, perhaps an emphasis on the tribes
12 to develop that roadmap of what funding they're going to
13 pursue both, you know, grant wise and maybe internally as
14 well to support those ongoing efforts. There's an emphasis
15 for that in the planning effort itself. You may get more
16 people thinking about that including for the sustainability
17 and the longevity of their programs.

18 Another thing, too, is perhaps the funding can
19 support some grant writing. I find that that's a common
20 thing as is -- you know, a common kind of roadblock to tribes
21 in pursuing these projects is that they don't have the
22 capacity to either pay for themselves to write the grants or
23 to hire people to write the grants on their behalf.

24 And so some of the grants that are available to
25 tribes the kind of big ones, the DOE, deployment one that's

1 annually available, occasionally that every three or four
2 years I see them, they offer the first steps grant which
3 allows for energy planning. Both of them I believe require
4 50 percent match. I don't remember if the first steps may
5 only be 20 percent.

6 The BIA has two particular opportunities, there's the
7 energy development and there's a tribal energy capacity
8 development which focuses more on developing utilities in
9 tribal energy organizations.

10 The Energy and Minerals Program Development Grant is
11 focused more on feasibility, studies, and projects. And
12 that, I mean beyond that, then there's all the, you know, the
13 ICE, CEC various opportunities that come up that now, I think
14 tribes are becoming more aware of and being called out
15 specifically -- the microgrids demonstration grant funding
16 opportunity that occurred in 2017 was one that I think was an
17 uptake on tribal applications which you probably weren't --
18 haven't been seeing on CEC funding opportunities as well.

19 One thing I do want to point out, though, is with a
20 lot of the federal funding is they only limit -- they limit
21 you to doing planning for trust lands. So the tribes that
22 don't have trust lands, that eliminates them from pursuing
23 those opportunities.

24 And then, you know, even when we were talking about
25 the scope of where these particular grants could apply, they

1 talked about fee lands which I thought was great, plus trust
2 lands.

3 But, you know, as a tribe I also may want to
4 consider, if I'm trying to serve -- if, you know, I may not
5 have lands that I either own in fee or trust that could
6 support the level of energy development that I may want, so I
7 would just suggest maybe allowing tribes at least in this
8 challenge grant to consider lands that they don't own so long
9 as they are going to be serving the actually tribal community
10 or facilities or those lands themselves.

11 I'm working on one, you know, one or two projects
12 right now where we're considering lands not owned by the
13 tribe that could actually acquire or somebody else could
14 develop a project on that could serve a large load on the
15 reservation.

16 MS. SNIDER: I think also, this might be a good time
17 to have Darcie talk a little bit about the resources that PUC
18 has.

19 MS. HOUCK: Hi, this is -- this is Darcie Houck, and
20 I'm an advisor in Commissioner Guzman-Aceves' office. The
21 PUC has a number of programs. I think sometimes it's
22 difficult to get involved with our programs because our
23 process can be very complex and time consuming and so up
24 front it's hard to put on the radar when you're trying to get
25 things on the ground.

1 But unfortunately, if you're not part of those
2 processes advocating, then when these programs like the Self-
3 Generation Incentive programs are put together, if tribes
4 aren't at the table, then there aren't set asides or it's not
5 even looked at because there's so many other things going on.

6 So I would encourage tribes to consider contacting
7 our tribal liaison or our public advisor or Commissioner
8 Guzman-Aceves' office because she's making a concerted effort
9 right now to do outreach to tribes including and I'll do
10 another pitch, there's a sheet out at the table and the CEC
11 has graciously offered to post it on the website with their
12 materials.

13 But we're -- there's a preceding that was recently
14 opened -- or scoping memo for another phase of preceding R11-
15 11-007 that deals with rural telco and broadband issues and
16 we're looking at exploring and setting aside funding
17 specifically for tribal rural broadband. So we really need
18 tribal comments to show the commissioners that there's
19 interest and a need by tribes.

20 So I would just encourage you to take a look at that
21 sheet and we're going to try and copycat what the CEC's doing
22 here to some extent because this has been such a great
23 workshop with so much participation.

24 Another issue that's coming up on May 29th at the
25 Commission, it's for discussion on the committee emerging

1 trends agenda. There's a tribal land transfer policy, I
2 don't know how many folks are aware of the creation of the
3 stewardship council during PG&E's last bankruptcy where
4 certain amount of watershed property was set aside -- was
5 going to be set aside for donation. Through that process, it
6 was very difficult for tribes to be considered for donees up
7 until fairly recently but they will be getting some of that
8 property.

9 What the Commission is looking at is when utilities
10 do plan to divest themselves of certain watershed properties,
11 particularly in areas that are significant to tribes that
12 there be either a rebuttable presumption or a first right of
13 refusal that the utilities be required to consult with the
14 tribes to access their interest in acquisition of that
15 property, and absence some detrimental finding or public
16 interest to send it -- to have the property go somewhere
17 else. The idea is that the tribes would have that right and
18 there would also be a requirement consultation process
19 similar to AB52, where mitigation measures would also be put
20 in to place if for example, they're going to sell some of the
21 hydro properties within the FERC boundaries.

22 So we want to also get the word out about that policy
23 because we're going to need to have comments from the tribes
24 supporting it and there will be an opportunity for written
25 comment as well as in person public comment on May 29th at the

1 Public Utilities Commission in San Francisco at 505 Van Ness
2 Avenue in the auditorium.

3 And I have convinced Christina to come present with
4 me about the importance of the policy. And we're also going
5 to have Beth Rose Middleton from UC Davis talk about the
6 historical context of how these lands went from tribal hands
7 to the utilities.

8 And again, my name is Darcie Houck, and my e-mail is
9 Darcie, D-A-R-C-I-E.houck, H-O-U-C-K@cpuc.ca.gov if you have
10 any questions about the PUC process or want any additional
11 information about any of the things I talked about.

12 COMMISSIONER DOUGLAS: Darcie, thank you so much for
13 being here. And if you didn't write everything down, we'll
14 have her e-mail address on the references sheet with -- that
15 Tom and staff are putting together so that, you know,
16 throughout the day, people have said, oh, and here's the link
17 and here's this and here's that. We're going to assemble
18 that into something like one piece of paper, probably more
19 than one -- one document that you'll all be able to get. So
20 thank you.

21 So I think we are pretty close to 4:30 which is the
22 time that we scheduled to end the roundtable and I know that
23 we had the request and Tom is going to attempt to summarize
24 this source of comments that we would hope to see from this
25 workshop.

1 Let me just ask around the table, any other --
2 anything anyone forgot to say that you want to jump in and
3 say right now before we move on to Tom? All right. Very
4 good. And of course knowing that you have 30-days beyond now
5 as well to put it all in to order and send us comments.

6 Go ahead, Tom.

7 MR. GATES: So all of the materials presented today,
8 including the PUC's flyer on the -- their program for
9 telecommunications will be put on the tribal -- the CEC's
10 Tribal Program webpage at the CEC's website. I know that
11 sometimes trying to find where that webpage is can be
12 difficult but I think if you just simply use -- you'll be
13 able to find this workshop, some of the materials we've
14 handed out also have that website. You can also use our
15 search function on our website to find the tribal page.

16 But all of these materials, the PowerPoints will be
17 placed there. Any of the materials that are out at the front
18 desk including the report -- summary report from the Tribal
19 Energy Summit, all of that will be online.

20 Also, after we receive the record from our court
21 reporter, in about ten days, we'll make sure to put that on
22 there as well.

23 Then folks, particularly tribes will have a 30-day
24 comment period that will close on the 14th of June. We
25 recommend that you submit your comments to the docket for

1 this workshop and submit it through our docket process. You
2 can submit it directly as I believe Jennifer our public
3 adviser talked about just after lunch.

4 If you don't want to do it that way and go through
5 the online, there's also an e-mail where you can submit it by
6 e-mail to the docket. I suppose as a last chance you can
7 submit something to me and I can put it on the docket for
8 you, but it's better to go directly through the docket.

9 And that's where we'll get our comments particularly
10 on any of the things that you've heard today. So while we're
11 pretty keen on getting information and your thoughts on how
12 we can implement this new grant program, we encourage you to
13 look at all of the things discussed today, all of the Energy
14 Commission's funding programs, EPIC, the charging -- the
15 electrical vehicle charging station program, the renewable
16 energies, the agricultural, all of the things we've talked
17 about, please give us your comments. We'll sort them out,
18 make sure they get to the right people, in the right
19 divisions of the Energy Commission.

20 And with that, I will hand it back to Karen,
21 Commissioner Douglas to close out.

22 COMMISSIONER DOUGLAS: Well, I think we're going to
23 go to public comment. So we're not closing out quite yet.

24 Is there anybody here who would like to make public
25 comment in the room?

1 All right. Nobody in the room who'd like to make
2 public comment.

3 Is there, at this point, if we go to WebEx, is their
4 anyone on WebEx who would like to make public comment? Just
5 speak up. All right. We're calling for public comment.
6 WebEx -- or are the phone lines open? All right. Phone
7 lines are open, too, if you're on the phone. Just go ahead
8 and speak up, if we hear someone speaking, we'll give you the
9 floor. All right. We have exhausted everybody, I think.

10 I want to thank everyone who's been here, it's been a
11 long day and you have sat through -- you sat through hours of
12 presentations before we got to the roundtable which I always
13 feel bad about but, you know, we had a lot of material we
14 wanted to share.

15 And so thank you for sticking it out with us through
16 a long day. Thanks for coming to the Energy Commission or
17 getting on the WebEx and we'll look forward to receiving
18 comments, we'll look forward to continuing the work together.

19 I also want to thank Christina and thank the other
20 agencies who came here and participated with us because it's
21 been great to have you here.

22 So with that, this workshop's adjourned.

23 (Thereupon, the hearing was adjourned at 4:21 p.m.)

24 --oOo--

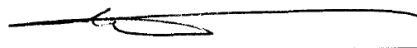
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