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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

TUESDAY, MAY 14, 2019

10:05 A.M.

Reported by: Peter Petty

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APPEARANCES

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

CEC STAFF PRESENT:

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

OTHER STATE GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

Christina Snider, Governor Newsom's Tribal Advisor

OTHER STATE AGENCIES PRESENT

Yana Garcia, CalEPA
 Dr. John Faust, CalEPA
 Laura August, CalEPA
 Elizabeth Williamson, CA Natural Resources Agency
 Darcie Houck, CPUC

TRIBAL REPRESENTATIVES

Anthony Madrigal, Jr., Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians
 Gary Nelson, Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians
 Joshua M. Simmons, Consultant/Attorney, Prosper Sustainability,
 Representing Pala Band of Mission Indians
 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

INDEX

	Page
1. Introduction	6
2. Opening Comments	8
3. Investment Portfolios and Energy Commission Funding Opportunities	
A. Electric Program Investment Charge Investment Plan & Solicitations (Laurie ten Hope)	19
B. Natural Gas Research & Demonstration Program (Laurie ten Hope)	21
C. Hydrogen Fuel Program (Miki Crowell)	31
D. California Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Project (Brian Fauble)	33
E. Renewable Energy Agriculture Program (Geoffrey Dodson)	38
F. Geothermal Grants and Loans (Elisabeth de Jong)	42
G. Tribal Government Challenge Planning Grants (Thomas Gates)	44
4. Solicitation and Grant Agreement Processes	
A. Grants Overview (Tatyana Yakshina)	77
B. California Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Program Application Process (Andy Hoskinson)	80
C. Solicitation Cycle, Award, and Post-Award Process (Reta Ortiz and Michael Lozano)	88
5. Disadvantaged and Low-Income Community Focused Opportunities	
A. Overview of Efforts and Activities At Energy Commission (Jennifer Martin-Gallardo)	105
B. Energy Equity Indicators Project (Kristy Chew)	111
C. CalEnviroScreen Overview and Tribal Data (Dr. John Faust)	119
6. Roundtable Discussion	132
7. Public Comments	

8. Adjournment

208

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1 P R O C E E D I N G S

2 MAY 14, 2019 10:02 A.M.

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

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

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

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

23 Also at the end of this we will process those minutes
24 and we'll make sure they're out on our docket probably in a
25 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 what
17 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 First Assembly Bill 8 is the legislation that funds
2 our program which is called Alternative and Renewable Fuel
3 and Vehicle Technology Program or ARFVTP. And AB8
4 specifically directs the Energy Commission to allocate 20
5 percent or up to \$20 million annually from the ARFVTP funding
6 for the development of hydrogen refueling stations until we
7 have at least 100 stations that are available to the public.

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

15 So with all the stations we funded so far, 39
16 stations are open to the public including one privately
17 funded station, 26 stations are in various phases of
18 development. The current funded network of stations will
19 provide 17,000 kilograms of hydrogen per day which is enough
20 to support over 24,000 fuel cell electric vehicles. And as
21 of May 1st, this year California has over 6,500 fuel cell
22 electric vehicles sold or leased.

23 And here's a map of the funded stations. Green dots
24 show open retail stations and yellow dots show stations in
25 development. And as you can see, the stations are currently

1 focused in the San Francisco Bay area and the Greater Los
2 Angeles area where the demand for vehicles is high.

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

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

12 We released a draft solicitation concepts document in
13 January this year and held a public workshop in February to
14 gather public comments on the concepts. And you can see the
15 concepts document, workshop presentation, and workshop
16 transcripts at the URL.

17 The proposed funding amount for the next solicitation
18 is up to \$110 million.

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

25 The second one is developed jointly by the Energy

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

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

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

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

24 What's different about this from what we've done in
25 the past is it's an online application process. It's not a

1 grant solicitation process that's competitive that's usually
2 difficult for smaller groups to compete against ones that
3 have money to hire people that write grants. So, this is a
4 first come first serve. If you meet all the minimum
5 requirements of that funding project, you get funded.

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

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

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

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

23 The second project is the Southern California
24 Incentive Project that is tied to Los Angeles, Riverside, San
25 Bernardino, and Orange Counties. That one launched with

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

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

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

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

25 So, this map now shows the counties that were either

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

24 And with that, feel free to contact me with any
25 questions or e-mails. Thank you.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1 future and conduct any outreach efforts that we can to help
2 spread awareness for any future opportunities.

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

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

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

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

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

23 With only \$9.5 million in available award funding
24 obviously we were not able to award everyone, but we did have
25 a good successful program with this first opportunity.

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

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

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

15 MS. DE JONG: Hello, my name is Elisabeth de Jong and
16 I administer the Geothermal Grant and Loan Program. The
17 Energy Commission's Geothermal Grant and Loan Program was
18 first established by legislature in 1980. While the program
19 has given out mostly grants for the last 20 years, we do
20 still retain the authority to provide -loans in the
21 future. The activities that the Geothermal Grant and Loan
22 Program can fund include development and productivity
23 maintenance of geothermal resources, mitigation of impacts
24 from geothermal development and offsetting the cost to local
25 jurisdictions for providing services necessitated by

1 geothermal development.

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

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

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

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

18 Solicitations can be targeted to specific goals and a
19 solicitation is typically announced similar to the other
20 funding programs that have been introduced to you today.

21 Applications are packaged and submitted to the Energy
22 Commission. An evaluation committee is formed to review and
23 score the applications and the highest scoring eligible
24 applicants are selected until the funding is fully allocated.
25 The criteria for how we score those applications is what you

1 see up on the screen.

2 So this is a map of projects that we have funded
3 since 1980. You can see in the bottom corner there is a
4 legend for the colored dots for each decade. And then also
5 we have these -- sorry -- they are very light blue areas,
6 those are the Known Geothermal Resource Areas throughout the
7 state.

8 So you can see that our projects expand -- extend throughout
9 the state and typically are arranged near those Known
10 Geothermal Resource Areas.

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

19 So similar to what Geoff just provided you, we have a
20 link specific for this Geothermal Grant and Loan Program,
21 that's the first link and you can sign up for our list serve
22 as well to get notifications of upcoming funding
23 opportunities, and the second link there is a link to the
24 Energy Commission's Funding web page that has a map of all
25 funded projects around California, not only from my program

1 but other funding opportunities throughout the Energy
2 Commission.

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

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

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

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

1 goals that the state set for renewable energy development and
2 sustainability and addressing climate change.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

24 We want those planning activities to target lands
25 that are either owned by the tribe, under the tribe's

1 jurisdiction, or tribes that are in trust held by the federal
2 government in trust for that tribe.

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

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

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

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

22 A second activity area; prepare feasibility studies,
23 so examples, achieve energy efficiency, develop renewable
24 energy resources, or plans to develop electric vehicle
25 infrastructure and obviously as you are doing planning

1 grants, previous speakers have talked about the electric
2 vehicle programs that we are already funding at a different
3 rate.

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

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

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

25 The eligible contractor would have to have knowledge,

1 obviously of tribal governments, tribal energy needs, and
2 climate change impacts as that relates to tribes and their
3 aspirations or their needs.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1 those as well.

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

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

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

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

22 COMMISSIONER DOUGLAS: Excuse me Tom, I'm just going
23 to jump in and say a few more things about Tribal Government
24 Challenge and then kick it back to you. Just so that we
25 have a little bit additional context. So the funding for

1 this program is coming from repayments from American Recovery
2 and Reinvestment Act Funds.

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

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

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

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

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

1 It's not an area where the Energy Commission's going to have
2 a huge amount of discretion sometimes to give people more
3 time or something like that because of the source of the
4 money.

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

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

19 So that's all. Go ahead Tom.

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

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

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

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

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

24 COMMISSIONER DOUGLAS: I think other people could
25 answer this too, but generally not. I don't know, Laurie?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

19 MR. GATES: I think, I think we're still very broad,
20 it could be building code, it could be other types of
21 regulations that might come part and parcel with a tribe
22 trying to develop an energy program whether that's for
23 residential or for commercial buildings or it's governmental
24 buildings, things like rate -- if you're going to have some
25 sort of rate paying structure. I'm not, you know, there's a

1 whole wide realm and I'm not the best person to tick off all
2 of those specifics. But we are quite broad right now in our
3 thinking.

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

8 MR. SIMMONS: Thanks, Tom.

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

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

23 MR. NELSON: Gary Nelson, Torres-Martinez Desert
24 Cahuilla Indians. Right now, we are in the midst of
25 analyzing opportunities, the resources we have on hand. Also

1 the planning to going forward how we begin to capitalize in
2 certain areas on the opportunities.

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

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

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

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

1 community, prosperous and self-sustaining.

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

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

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

25 We began down that path and then submitted

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

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

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

19 Josh.

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

1 climate action and climate resilience or will there be more
2 of an emphasis in actually doing climate action and climate
3 resilience planning as part of this?

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

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

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

23 COMMISSIONER DOUGLAS: You know, what we say to that
24 here will matter less than what the words of the solicitation
25 say. We're in the mode of looking for input and at the end

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

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

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

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

24 We may look at some area -- some opportunities for
25 either microgrids or other strategies for areas that will be

1 deenergized when there's a possibility of a fire but, maybe
2 local resources could be used if they're not exactly in an
3 evacuation area but they're in a deenergized area.

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

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

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

20 MR. THEROUX: Thank you, Thomas. Michael Theroux,
21 JDMT, Inc. I and my tribal liaise, Fernando Mora are working
22 with various bands of the Pomo. Right now, at first with the
23 Kashia up in Northern Sonoma County. My comment and
24 question, I think I know the answer to already, it seems that
25 we need almost an ombudsman approach. Now, there's so many

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

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

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

1 details at some point.

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

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

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

18 MR. HELMS: This is --

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

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

22 MR. GATES: We sure can, Shane.

23 MR. HELMS: Yeah, I have a question on -- I know on
24 the renewable energy infrastructure, or renewable energy
25 information you guys talked about. If the tribe that creates

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

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

10 MR. HELMS: Yeah.

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

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

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

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

24 MR. GATES: So, if we go with our bottom level of
25 150,000 and our top level of 250,000 and not exactly knowing

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

10 MR. SIMMONS: 13.33

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

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

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

1 your budget. And you would want to pull out how much is
2 staff going to do and how much is a consultant going to do.

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

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

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

23 MR. GATES: Either, either way would be fine or some
24 combination. We would simply want proposals that are
25 successful to be clear in how they see that. I suppose if a

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

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

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

24 MR. HELMS: Okay. No. Okay.

25 MS. COLLOPY: And if you're hiring a contractor

1 that's perfectly fine and you can put that in your proposal
2 but you will have to -- the applicant will have to be --
3 where we'll pull the criteria for exactly who the applicant
4 has to be.

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

11 MR. GATES: Thanks, Shane.

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

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

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

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

5 MR. GATES: Hi, Gino.

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

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

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

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

23 What we know is that planning funds are really,
24 really scarce and really important. So we felt that this
25 group fit under that umbrella really nicely and so that's

1 really impetus in doing planning grants with ARRA or our
2 recover act funding.

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

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

6 MR. GATES: Okay. Thank you.

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

9 MS. ANDERSON: No.

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

11 COMMISSIONER DOUGLAS: Tom --

12 MR. GATES: Yes.

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

15 MR. GATES: Oh.

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

24

25 MR. GATES: I certainly think that qualifications whether

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

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

12 Yes.

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

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

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

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

22 And so if you want to think about that or provide
23 comments that can, you know, help us frame our thinking
24 there. Because we're really looking for ways to support
25 tribes with planning grants who are -- who have good ideas

1 and want to do good work and want to, you know, want to do
2 planning to implement the types of programs and activities
3 that help us all meet our climate and renewable energy goals
4 and resiliency and so on.

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

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

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

22 MR. GATES: So, 1) we are pretty clear that our
23 planning grants are for planning activities only. 2) where
24 we are in the development in our solicitation is we've been
25 at a broader level of eligibility in scoring. So right now

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

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

18 MR. GATES: Thank you.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4 So what happens once your application is in-house?

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

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

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

24 And once it passes admin screen then it's going to go
25 on to scoring. And once it's in scoring then it becomes,

1 then you'll see how your application scores.

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

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

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

22 So first, applicants do need to meet these basic
23 requirements really to be a site owner or have site owner
24 authorization to be able to install electrical vehicle
25 charging at the location -- the installation site. They do

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

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

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

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

1 or gas station for instance.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

19 If you are applying for either a DC fast charger or a
20 DC fast charger with level 2, you are eligible for a
21 milestone payment up to eight months after your funds
22 reserved date. If you were to just submit your issued permit
23 from the authority having jurisdiction for the permitting,
24 the design engineering documents or invoice and a signed
25 application form. It's an optional step you don't have to

1 do, but it is available. Whether you do that step -- if you
2 choose to do that step we'd go ahead and review those
3 materials and if everything was in order approve you for a
4 rebate check that's up to 45 percent of the total funds that
5 you've been able to reserve based on your actual costs that
6 you've submitted to that point.

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

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

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

25 Again, if you're not the site owner, you'd want to

1 submit that site verification form within five days. And you
2 have a 270-day window once the Center for Sustainable Energy
3 determines your application complete. So nine months in
4 which to go from approval to go forward to procuring and
5 installing the equipment.

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

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

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

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

25 If you were perhaps, an airport for instance, you'd

1 be eligible to apply for rebates for a level 2 and DC fast
2 chargers and again the rest of the online application would
3 correlate to that.

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

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

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

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

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

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

24 Once you have filed that, the system is set up to
25 have two dashboards for you, the one that you're seeing here

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

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

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

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

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

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

24 Lastly, I encourage everybody to attend our workshops
25 for investment plans. This give you an opportunity to know

1 the research and the way that we're going.

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

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

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

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

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

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

25 This is an opportunity for you guys to ask questions

1 about the applica -- excuse me, of the solicitation and Mike
2 will go in to a little bit more detail of what you'll learn.

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

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

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

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

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

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

24 Three months following the NOPA we expect to put
25 together the agreement development package and this will be

1 all the documents that you submitted in the proposal.

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

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

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

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

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

22 All right. Also, other questions about the process,
23 you can ask at the preapplication workshop and an important
24 thing that people don't tend to think about is you can
25 network with others to form project teams. Suppose you have

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

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

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

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

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

22 And we have some leeway and some judgment but the
23 scoring criteria is available to you in the package on the
24 website. So you see exactly what criteria we'll be scoring
25 it and what you will score if you meet that criteria. There

1 might be a little leeway, judgment calls, but in reality, the
2 scoring is very tight.

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

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

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

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

24 All right. Number two, I -- whenever someone asks me
25 how to I score well? You have to treat the application

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

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

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

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

23 All right. Common proposal mistakes. Sites falling
24 through late in the process, that's just a killer. Number 2)
25 not checking for simple errors, the electronics middle

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

24 VICE CHAIR SCOTT: As Tom is making his way back to
25 the table, this is Commissioner Scott, I did want to

1 underscore something that you heard from multiple presenters.
2 And that's that 5:00 deadline. It breaks our heart when
3 things come in at 5:01 but you've missed the 5:00 deadline.

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

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

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

23 MR. GATES: That's a good question, Frank. We
24 hadn't yet considered the consortium. I could imagine a
25 number of areas of tribal government where consortium might

1 be applicable. I'm also thinking of sometimes housing
2 authorities operate as consortiums, sometimes health --
3 Indian health facilities act as consortiums.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

23 But again, all that advice is generally good advice.
24 Some of the things that Michael's talking about, very good
25 advice, making sure your application's thorough, making sure

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

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

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

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

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

15 Shane, you are open.

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

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

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

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

24 So there will be another opportunity for you to ask
25 us like, does this work under your criteria that you've now

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

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

16 But I'd have to see more detail.

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

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

22 Nothing?

23 VICE CHAIR SCOTT: I just want to let folks know
24 that all the lines are open. If you had a question and want
25 to ask it, please do so now you're unmuted on our end and

1 we'd love to hear from you.

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

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

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

12 MR. GATES: We sure can Jana.

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

24 MR. FAUBLE: Hi. So, this is Brian Fauble, Project
25 Manager for CALeVIP. At this time, we don't spell out any

1 real requirements in that aspect. CALeVIP uses a couple of
2 different analysis to structure how we're investing in each
3 region that we're going to.

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

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

20 MS. GANION: Wonderful. Thank you.

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

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

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

1 VICE CHAIR SCOTT: Okay. Good afternoon, everyone.
2 Welcome back. We're so glad to have you here with us this
3 afternoon.

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

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

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

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

1 How do you stay informed at the Energy Commission?

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

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

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

22 I wanted to direct your attention right here, I know
23 it's very, very small, but the List Serve website when you
24 click on it, on this link to the left, that's the screen that
25 will show up for you on the right. And here right where we

1 circled where you're going to want to focus for subscribing
2 and unsubscribing. You can manage all of your list
3 subscriptions from this page.

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

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

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

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

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

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

25 Our next meeting for the Advisory Group is June 21st,

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

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

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

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

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

25 The legislature asked the Energy Commission to look

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

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

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

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

21 MS. MARTIN-GALLARDO: Sure.

22 VICE CHAIR SCOTT: -- to make sure that folks can see
23 the -- the link. Yeah, so this is the -- it's
24 energy.ca.gov/sb350dcag/. But -- and all of these slides
25 will be up on our website as well so that you can find the

1 information. But if you click on that, it's great. It tells
2 you who the members are, it gives you all the workshop
3 information, notices, and documents. It's got the
4 background, the charter, all kinds of great information. And
5 again, we warmly welcome participation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5 Thank you.

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

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

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

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

23 Okay, in the pink areas you'll see that there -- the
24 tribal areas as defined by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. So
25 throughout the state you can see where those are located.

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

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

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

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

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

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

1 surrounds it.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

25 And then going and looking at the pie chart on the

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

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

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

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

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

25 So this data can show opportunities where we can make

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2 Tom, are you going to see us off? Or, I'm sorry,
3 Yana, go ahead.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

25 And my plan for the day is to go over a bit about the

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

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

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

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

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

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

1 programs to take a look at themselves and see where there may
2 be gaps.

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

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

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

1 to turn to it to think about, you know, what we mean by
2 cumulative impacts and how we think about this type of --
3 this type of impact overall.

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

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

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

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

1 degradation in communities.

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

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

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

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

1 consistent population numbers. So that sort of intended to
2 sort of even out the collection of census data.

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

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

24 On the population characteristic side, we think about
25 health vulnerabilities, and here these are some of the more

1 challenging with respect to acquiring data about health
2 vulnerability. We include asthma emergency department visits
3 as well as cardiovascular disease emergency department visits
4 as well as the prevalence of low birth weight infants across
5 the state.

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

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

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

25 So the -- the results themselves are made available

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1 based upon mine contamination. Although this information is
2 not complete.

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

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

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

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

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

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

18 So thank you.

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

24 DR. FAUST: Sure.

25 MS. ANDERSON: Okay. This is from Lindsay Riggs and

1 her question is: Do the environmental effects include
2 current threats and/or historical threats?

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

10 MR. GATES: Thank you, John.

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

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

23 And with that, we will try to open it up to dialogue.
24 What we were thinking of doing for the first part of it is
25 starting in the room. Perhaps starting -- I'm going to pick

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

10 MR. MADRIGAL: Thank you, Tom.

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

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

1 percent of our energy demand for -- for the casino operations
2 and for us some projects that are in the pipeline right now.

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

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

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

1 because also -- Edison does serve part of Coachella Valley
2 but that's mostly the western portion.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

23 So as we go forward, just the structure of things
24 creating master leases. We have some development
25 corporations, we give them the ability to develop and plan

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

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

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

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

25 There's always questions arise about sales taxes,

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

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

14 MR. GATES: Thank you, Gary.

15 Joshua.

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

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

25 But several projects with Pala primarily working

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

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

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

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

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

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

24 So I'm finding working with Pala and other tribes,
25 it's not just a lack of information, first of all a better

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

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

25 I guess along those lines, too, is just, you know,

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

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

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

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

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

25 But again, you know, I feel like this is all

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

24 COMMISSIONER DOUGLAS: And Linda, go ahead.

25 MS. BARRERA: And I'm Linda Barrera, I'm an advisor

1 to Vice Chair Janea Scott.

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

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

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

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

23 And so when I got there, I realized that they had no
24 economic opportunity, they had a piece of land that they had
25 held for 23 years and hadn't yet to develop. And that was

1 all we had, we had nothing else. And if you understand Lake
2 County, it is surrounded by mountains, there is no infra --
3 there is no real economic opportunity within the county. Our
4 major employment sector is the service industry, the
5 hospitals, the schools, the county government. All of those
6 require sophisticated degrees, a minimum of BAs are usually
7 asked for. The primary population -- the focus of our
8 population is in Lake County, Mendocino, but is also spread
9 out throughout the nation.

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

18 So I figure we can go into solar. And so we did a
19 great feasibility study with my great idea putting up a three
20 megawatt system on this piece of property that we have. And
21 then we discovered it wouldn't pencil out because I have no
22 place to directly sell that product to, I have to become a
23 wholesaler and PG&E has dropped the wholesale price of solar
24 energy because they are now seeing 50 percent of their
25 capacity during the high peak demand area, three to -- 12

1 noon to 3 being covered by solar. And so they have no real
2 incentive to purchase it at a viable rate.

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

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

23 So that's what we're pursuing right now. Our
24 challenge, of course, is we're a landless tribe. We rely
25 highly on government grants in our organization within the

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

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

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

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

17 MR. GATES: Thank you, Tom.

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

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

23 MR. GATES: So Frank, I know you don't actually
24 represent a tribe today but it sounds like you're working on
25 a number of projects with tribes. If you could just briefly

1 mention one of those projects.

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

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

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

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

23 Have issues, also, interesting in working with other
24 systems, solar. I'm working the Dakotas with wind power.
25 We're looking at doing some solar -- solar service in this

1 area with another nonprofit.

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

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

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

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

1 across the line.

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

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

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

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

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

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

24 And so we actually are the only ones to monitor Clear
25 Lake for -- our actual tribal EPA department monitors for

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

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

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

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

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

23 But we don't -- you know, if we can go out and get a
24 loan and we can pay back the loan. We can prove that we can
25 pay back the loan, we'd much rather do that than have to

1 fight over funds that other tribes are trying to fight for.
2 Because we all deserve, you know, equal piece of the pie
3 siting at the table. So.

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

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

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

22 MR. GATES: Thank you, Frank.

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

25 And I know a number of you are on there. I'm going

1 to call you up by name and tribe. And ask you to do the same
2 thing. Introduce yourself, tribe you represent, and the
3 status of your tribe, particularly in the energy sector.

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

7 Jana, are you available?

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

10 MR. GATES: We sure can.

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

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

23 These microgrids both of them are anchored by a solar
24 PV plus battery storage. And we do have some legacy diesel
25 generators that are included in the community microgrid but

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

25 So we've been able to do -- because in large part,

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

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

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

16 MR. GATES: Thank you, Jana.

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

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

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

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

25 As of right now, we kind of have two things going on.

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

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

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

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

1 MR. GATES: Thank you, Shane.

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

4 So she wrote something?

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

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

8 MR. GATES: Tejon.

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

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

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

22 The tribe is also looking into utilizing solar power
23 energy in this project. We also have an economic development
24 project casino in the plans for 360-acre plot in Kern County.
25 This project will be built from the ground up so we're

1 looking to ensure energy efficiency options are chosen
2 throughout the build process and sustainable methods/options
3 in this project are also considered.

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

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

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

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

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

21 And our biggest challenges have been funding, of
22 course, which is always a challenge and working with our
23 utility which is Los Angeles Department of Water and Power.
24 So them being a municipality utility, a public utility has
25 been challenging because it doesn't allow us access to some

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

7 MR. GATES: Thank you, Emily.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

21 MR. GATES: Thank you, Gino.

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

24 Okay. If you can't actually participate, you could
25 always type something in and then Hilarie can read that out

1 to the group and we'll just be looking for you to do that if
2 you want to take advantage of that.

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

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

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

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

13 MS. BIETZ: Can you hear me?

14 MR. GATES: We sure can.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

14 So that's a little bit about us.

15 MR. GATES: Thanks, Dore.

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

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

25 I've been conducting research on various funding

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

6 MR. GATES: So thank you, Jamie.

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

10 MS. ANDERSON: I do have a comment from Sarah.

11 MR. GATES: Okay.

12 MS. ANDERSON: So from the Bear River Rancheria.

13 She says that currently we are working with HSU,
14 Schatz Energy Research Center on a renewable energy options
15 analysis. Mainly focus on solar voltaic and I would like to
16 apply for funding for several buildings that will be a major
17 energy draw such as the recreation center that could not be
18 included in that planning.

19 MR. GATES: All right. Thank you from the Bear River
20 Band of Rohnerville Rancheria.

21 These are tribes so far that I've read off that have
22 participated that I'm aware that are Webex. There may be
23 some other people on Webex that represent tribes that I just
24 simply can't tell from looking at Webex from my side.

25 So what we're going to do now to make sure we give

1 everyone a chance, we're going to open the lines. If you are
2 not going to speak, please keep your phone on mute so it
3 doesn't interfere. And so we're going to open the lines and
4 if there's any tribal representatives that want to jump in,
5 there could be some confusion on who goes first, who goes
6 second. But let's just open it up and first one we can
7 clearly hear, we'll identify. State your name, the tribe you
8 represent, and what's going on with your tribe in the energy
9 sector.

10 So the lines are open, anybody want to take a shot?

11 Not hearing anything so what I thought we would do
12 for the rest of this discussion period, we have still some
13 significant time. I'd like to try to generate a conversation
14 at the table. We'll probably leave open the Webex. If
15 someone cannot speak because of technical difficulties, you
16 can always type in a question or a comment and Hilarie will
17 be here to read that into the discussion.

18 But I think I would at this point maybe turn it over
19 to you, Karen, to initiate the discussion now that we've gone
20 around the table and around the Webex.

21 COMMISSIONER DOUGLAS: Sounds good. You know, so one
22 reflection I have after just hearing this roundtable is that,
23 we knew this but we're hearing again how tribes are stepping
24 up to the plate in energy and initiating, planning
25 activities, building projects, looking for ways to initiate

1 planning.

2 I mean, what I have seen, it's been my experience
3 that when we go visit a tribe or talk to a tribe, we do not
4 need to say energy is important, why don't you think about it
5 because they're -- you know, I don't know how many steps, but
6 always going to be many steps ahead of that.

7 And so initiating and building on this dialogue is
8 really important to us because I think tribes can be a major
9 leader in energy and particularly for tribes in rural areas.
10 Tribes are positioned to be regional leaders and leaders in
11 the areas where the tribes are located and on tribal land.
12 You know, leaders, as we've heard, as major employers in
13 some of these rural counties. Major facilities, entities
14 with the ability and the motivation and desire to bring
15 technologies to rural areas.

16 When I think who might bring electric vehicle
17 charging to rural areas, tribes with a gas station, with a
18 casino, , could very well be -- hotel, marina, all of this,
19 could very well be really strong candidates to help expand
20 our electric vehicle network. And so I just see a lot of
21 opportunity for collaboration and working together.

22 I wanted to -- this isn't maybe the broad starting a
23 conversation, but, Elizabeth brought up the ECAA low interest
24 loan program. You know, I do think that we're going to have
25 to get creative and commit as we look at the gap analysis and

1 as we look at what the needs are and where the areas of
2 opportunities are, you know, commit to not only finding ways
3 to do what we can do with existing resources but in some
4 cases there may be programs that need to be changed in some
5 way or there may be a need to identify something new that
6 should be done and work together to find out ways to do it.

7 I am personally frustrated that the statute that sets
8 out our low interest loan program explicitly tells us to --
9 that we can fund local governments and does not have language
10 allowing us to fund tribes when tribes are a major service
11 provider in many parts of our state. And not only for tribal
12 members but for everyone who, you know, lives around them or
13 visits. And so I think it's something that should be on our
14 list of things that we should do. Because access to low
15 interest loans would be a huge benefit to tribes that are
16 trying to implement programs or get projects off the ground.

17 So anyway, I think that I will just, you know, I
18 would like to hear from the tribes more than say a lot myself
19 although I'll certainly want to engage in discussion.

20 But let me ask the people here, you know, who've come
21 in some places from pretty long distances to be here. After
22 taking part in this discussion, after what you've heard
23 today, what -- do you have suggestions for the State? How
24 can we continue and foster this dialogue? How can we help
25 you be successful? How can we work together more

1 effectively?

2 MR. SIMMONS: Josh Simmons here representing Pala
3 Band of Mission Indians.

4 And I was starting to touch upon some of these
5 things. I just think that there can be more resources
6 brought to the tribes, just to better understand what --
7 where they are at and the opportunities. I think that there
8 are some of economies of scale that certainly can be reached
9 from all of this.

10 You know, through a gap analysis I think being able
11 to kind of reach out to other tribes individually perhaps on
12 a survey level to better understand, you know, and not just
13 with a clean slate but I feel like providing them with a list
14 of things you know that may be an issue. Have them identify
15 which of those things are an issue and some prioritization
16 and then fill in some gaps for what else could potentially be
17 addressed.

18 You know, there's various energy software and tools
19 out there, too, that I feel I can kind of shortcut the
20 process for the tribes to better understand. There's energy
21 resources, there's, you know, there's Department of Energy
22 related resources, SAM for solar and understanding solar and
23 other renewable energy resources. There's HOMER -- HOMER,
24 pro HOMER grid, energy tool base. There's a way to be able
25 to bring these -- bring some of these tools to the tribes,

1 perhaps even in a way that they, you know, provide some
2 training where they can do some of these things internally as
3 opposed to having to rely upon maybe a contractor, solar
4 contractor, whatever, doing, you know, doing their analysis,
5 focus on their solution.

6 It'd be better from a tribal standpoint to go to
7 these contractors about projects when I have a better
8 understanding of what my resources are, what my land
9 availability is.

10 Beyond that, too, the energy infrastructure in the
11 area -- Tom and I were talking a little bit during the break
12 about understanding the utility infrastructure surrounding
13 you because that dictates to what extent you can actually
14 deploy new renewable energy resources out there. You know,
15 I'm kind of ancillary familiar, I'm not as much on the
16 technical, technical side of things. You know, I'm not an
17 engineer but I know -- I'm familiar with the IOU or the
18 utility RAMMaps, which were available and then were pulled
19 back, and now have been made available somewhat again but
20 aren't fully available. You know, that can be a bottleneck
21 and I feel like that, you know, that's publicly available --
22 or should be publicly available information. And then
23 understanding what's, you know, what is -- should be there
24 and isn't there so that tribes can, you know, not go too far
25 down the process and then find out, oh, well, we can't

1 actually support an interconnection if we need an
2 interconnection as support over seeking to do.

3 It was mentioned briefly, too, about market
4 deployment and entrepreneurship opportunities. I think that
5 tribes are flexible entities able to take advantage of some
6 of these exciting opportunities and I've been involved in
7 some CEC's applications for demonstration-related projects
8 and I think tribes are exciting and willing to innovate,
9 particularly when, you know, there's some financial incentive
10 for them to potentially get some lower cost energy and they
11 have the ability I think to pivot more easily than other, you
12 know, maybe local or state governments and even some
13 businesses as well and they can bring some capacity that's
14 available and they have a -- they have a community resource
15 that can be served -- that can also serve as somewhat of a
16 test bed for some of these opportunities.

17 One prior proposal I worked on involved transactive
18 energy which is, you know, an emerging technology as well.
19 And which I feel like is where the future of where energy is
20 ultimately going to go is that instant buying and selling of
21 energy as opposed to, you know, having to project it out that
22 far.

23 More I think in terms of clean energy training,
24 workforce development, job development, you know GRID
25 Alternatives has been doing a great job at bringing

1 opportunities to tribes for doing solar installation related
2 training. But, you know, that's just one kind of narrow area
3 and I believe that their, you know, tribes -- tribal capacity
4 both on the commercial and government side of things is
5 continuing to build and to the extent that they can get
6 training to better understand, take advantage of the
7 opportunities and to be more on the leading edge. I really
8 do feel like tribes can be on the leading edge of these
9 opportunities.

10 It's challenging, too, for tribes to I think more the
11 energy capacity tends to be on the commercial side of things,
12 particularly with gaming-related operations but still on the
13 government side of things. Because there aren't really very
14 many capacity building grants available to tribes to help
15 them establish the personnel and the skills and abilities to
16 better broadly understand these opportunities. And tribes or
17 communities are not, you know, they can't -- shouldn't be
18 driven just by -- just by their gaming operations or their
19 economic operations.

20 And that would also better allow them to go out there
21 and do the education outreach that's needed within their
22 communities so that the different departments, the different
23 agencies, the different business entities, but then also the
24 people living on the operations or various tribal lands
25 understand what opportunities are available to them as well.

1 So, you know, there's a lot of funding out there I think in
2 natural resources, in environmental through various federal
3 and state grants and this certainly seems to be an area of
4 need.

5 Kind of, you know, two last things I want to bring
6 up. I'm -- I work very closely with Shasta Gaughen from
7 Pala, she's their environmental director. And THPO, she's
8 been involved with THPO -- at the national level. This is
9 not an area of interest or, you know, an area of expertise by
10 any stretch for me myself, but I know -- I do always believe
11 that there are kind of cultural resource-related concerns
12 that, you know, she probably would talk to you and want to
13 make sure that they're continuing to be protected too. So
14 there's a balance, too, and you want to go out there and get
15 information for tribes at the same time, you know, you want
16 to make sure the tribes want to give the information and want
17 to have their lands and their resources analyzed in that
18 respect. But then there's also just the cultural resources
19 that they'll want to protect.

20 And then something that's come up, too, is and
21 [indiscernible] of conversations are just regarding some of
22 the rate schedules by the utilities, net metering and how
23 they're treated differently by different by IOUs. There's an
24 interpretation sometimes that serves some of the IOUs in
25 certain scenarios where they'll treat you normally in one

1 scenario but then you go in net metering and you want to do
2 net metering related project and you're kind of -- your
3 interpretation of the rate schedules is different in those
4 situations. So. And, you know, that was something that was
5 brought up earlier as well.

6 But again, you know, this is great to be at this
7 table and have these conversations and feel like we're making
8 positive momentum in this direction.

9 MR. RAMIREZ: Frank Ramirez. This is very beneficial
10 just interchanging of ideas. And I might mention on the
11 project I've been working on at the biomass in some of these
12 high-risk areas, I'm working with a nonprofit in a California
13 Conservation Corps. We're looking actually training Corps
14 people on how to build a community. From the permitting,
15 getting the 2 by 4s, putting them all up, getting ready for
16 certificate of occupancy. That's one of the pilots we're
17 looking at doing with a biomass in conjunction with the
18 California Conservation Corps.

19 So as tribes, look at developing your -- your
20 resources, whether it's biomass or solar, take a look at
21 state of California, they have the employment training panel,
22 there's government funds for training folks to do these jobs.
23 And if you hire someone to build you a schoolhouse, tell them
24 money's here, I want some of our folks trained on how you
25 drive the nail and do the plumbing and electrical. Because

1 there's skill sets that can be learned in these projects.

2 And that's what I want to do with the biomass with
3 the Conservation Corps. Working with a group called
4 Community Resource Project. It's a great training program in
5 Sacramento. And my mission is to get a lot of tribal folks
6 as we do these projects get trained.

7 And these jobs, you do a biomass, you need someone
8 there to keep it going. If you're looking at a wind power,
9 you need folks to keep the tops going. Those are good paying
10 jobs. And so there is employment development opportunities
11 as you look at using these funds to build projects. Make it
12 a requirement of the folks that are coming, if they're going
13 to help me build this schoolhouse or build this electrical
14 system, I want some training to train some of my people.

15 I used to be the state director for Jerry Brown for
16 employment training in California, all 58 counties so I know
17 it can be done.

18 COMMISSIONER DOUGLAS: Thank you.

19 So let me ask another question. So one reason why
20 we're thinking about a gap analysis in addition to grants for
21 individual tribes is that, you know, obviously there's just
22 not enough money to give grants to every tribe and every
23 tribe would want one and be able to do good with one and
24 that's just not, you know, it'd be great if there was.

25 And so we thought that, of course, first asking the

1 tribes did you get grants to come up with products that they
2 can share, come up with templates that are replicable. Put
3 information out in such a way that others can take advantage
4 of it so that we're trying to benefit more than just the
5 tribes who get grants that way.

6 But also by doing a gap analysis, that might enable
7 us to better understand needs across the state, across
8 frankly a very diverse set of tribes in California. And to
9 think about and hopefully come out of that with an idea of
10 what some of the needs are, what some of the opportunities
11 are, what some of our priorities ought to be.

12 Does anyone else want to offer any suggestions either
13 right now or -- or definitely in comment about how we might
14 think about, how we might get the most out of a gap analysis?

15 MS. HOWE: I just think -- this is Elizabeth Howe
16 from Big Valley Band of Pomo Indians.

17 I think it's really important especially for our
18 tribal communities that whoever does the gap analysis so I
19 saw that there's a contractor that's doing that or going to
20 be doing that. It's important that they go out there and
21 they talk to, that they see the Rancherias, that they talk to
22 the landless tribes, that they actually speak to somebody
23 there.

24 And I would say a goal of not just the administrative
25 or the tribal administration but actually talk to EPA, you

1 know, talk to several different departments, the THPO and
2 really get -- if you could sit at the table and talk to them
3 and get a tour of their Rancheria, reservation, or just their
4 offices and have that person to person, you're going gain so
5 much more and that gap analysis is going to tell you so much
6 more than if you sat at a computer and shot off a survey and
7 said hey, fill this out and then we'll come out. I mean, you
8 really just need that person to person interaction.

9 COMMISSIONER DOUGLAS: I mean I will say that I've
10 benefitted from the opportunity to do that with some tribes
11 and it's just been extraordinarily valuable. It's
12 challenging, though, with that -- the amount of funding we
13 were able to allocate to that, at least in the first round.
14 I think it'll -- I think the value of that is very well
15 understood. But it'll have to be balanced against, you know,
16 the other work that needs to be done to do it. But I do very
17 much understand the value of it.

18 Your -- oh, go ahead.

19 MS. HOWE: I might also suggest coupling it with --
20 if that person can -- or the contractor can go out to maybe
21 CIMCC's going to hold an event and you could go there and
22 capture the audience where they're already at -- so capture
23 our tribal people where they're already at.

24 And there's also other organizations like, in Lake
25 County there's the United Band of Pomo Nation. So all the

1 Pomo Nations came together and created their own united
2 meeting and they meet on a regular basis. So that could also
3 be a good chance to have a captured audience of, you know,
4 anywhere seven to nine tribes all at once.

5 COMMISSIONER DOUGLAS: Thank you. Those are great
6 ideas.

7 Other suggestions on that? Okay.

8 MR. SIMMONS: Yeah, I guess I would, yeah, I
9 definitely -- some of the things I was mentioning before I
10 believe would be relevant to that. I think having regional
11 meetings and piggybacking on the existing events that are out
12 there.

13 So I mean, you can do some specific ones that are
14 just dedicated to this, but there are certainly gatherings
15 where, you know, other people -- the people working the
16 tribes on these issues are going to be there and be able to
17 share this information. And I mean, EPA Region 9 annual
18 conference could be an opportunity where -- sure it's all the
19 states but there can be a specific, you know, workshop or
20 specific meeting gathering that information as well.

21 You know, as much dialogue I think, is there can be I
22 think, you know, not starting from a clean slate but making
23 sure people are aware of the things that they should actually
24 be -- could be considering.

25 I think at a high level some information can be

1 gathered but again, you just have to be able to -- I think
2 you have to ask permission to -- from the tribes to ensure
3 that they actually do want their resources actually analyzed.
4 But I think for a lot of tribes who, you know, have not had
5 the opportunity to look at some of these things, you know,
6 through GIS and other publicly available data, I think you
7 can kind of get a better understanding what the resources
8 are.

9 There could be an opportunity for tribes to submit
10 their -- some of their energy-related data to understand what
11 types of loads that are actually out there to seek and be
12 served, talk about the RAMMaps and better understanding the
13 infrastructure that is or is not actually supporting the
14 tribes in those areas themselves.

15 And, you know, but, you know, with the amount of
16 funding can -- can you really only go so deep on this. But I
17 think, you know, also, I just, I think working on developing
18 what does that roadmap look like moving forward.

19 So, you know, you've identified the gap analysis but
20 translating that gap analysis into what are the next actual
21 steps. Where do the tribes want to see this go? What types
22 of resources are they going to want to actually see developed
23 on their behalf moving forward?

24 COMMISSIONER DOUGLAS: Thank you.

25 MS. SNIDER: Commissioner Douglas, can I also --

1 COMMISSIONER DOUGLAS: Yeah, please. And actually,
2 Christina, just before you go, I was just going to suggest
3 that we turn this to the state reps from other agencies too.
4 And so, yeah, why don't you jump in and then maybe we'll also
5 ask the state reps to talk about some of what they're doing
6 with tribes. How does this dovetail? How do we try to work
7 together and leverage the work that we're all doing today?

8 MS. SNIDER: So kind of -- when we're talking about
9 getting out into tribal communities, depending on how this
10 funding stream goes, if it is a governor's office initiative,
11 the governor has a tribal advisor who goes out and meets with
12 tribes pretty much on demand. So if there are ways that we
13 can leverage things like WebEx to facilitate those
14 conversations while having me on the ground, I'm happy to
15 help with that as well.

16 I should stop volunteering for things.

17 COMMISSIONER DOUGLAS: Oh, Christina, we so
18 appreciate your presence here and your willingness to work
19 with us.

20 Christina, for those of you who don't know, she has
21 been with us -- she was with the Tribal Energy Summit, she's
22 been with us on -- I would say every step of the way since
23 she became tribal advisor and our tribal outreach. I mean,
24 not necessarily every meeting but many of them. So, it's
25 been great.

1 Other state agency thoughts at this point?

2 MS. WILLIAMSON: My intro. Again, I'm Lizzie
3 Williamson, deputy secretary for External Affairs and Tribal
4 Liaison of the California Natural Resources Agency. And I
5 started at the beginning of the administration so I'm new in
6 this role and so I'm really happy to be here at this
7 convening. And thank you, Commissioner Douglas, for inviting
8 me.

9 But definitely thinking about ways to have our
10 resources more accessible to tribes. Thinking about our
11 website at the agency level where we have 26 different
12 entities reporting in to us to, you know, connect in to kind
13 of maybe a hub that will be helpful -- kind of the stuff that
14 you were talking about, Josh, of just kind of making things
15 more accessible and where to go.

16 So those are things that I'm thinking about and have
17 started meeting with all the tribal liaisons within our
18 agency to see what everybody's doing and to not reinvent the
19 wheel on stuff.

20 So just want you to know, I'm new, I'm working on it,
21 but would love to connect more with all of you guys and want
22 to make myself accessible to help connect with things in our
23 departments.

24 I know other things were mentioned of wildfire and
25 water districts and so, yeah, I'm happy to be a point to help

1 connect on those things beyond energy.

2 COMMISSIONER DOUGLAS: Yeah. Thank you. I mean, we
3 always find and we find this in almost everything we do that
4 when we start working with people who are place spaced, you
5 know, like a tribe in a place, you know, that tribe is so
6 unlikely to be thinking about energy and isolation. It's
7 energy and economic development and water and air and jobs
8 and it's all of these things together and state agencies are
9 organized in a much more siloed way.

10 And it can be a challenge to, you know, and it's not
11 that we don't understand when you say about water and other
12 things. But there are certain things that are in our mission
13 statement and easy for us to do and other things that we have
14 to at least pick up the phone and call Resources or CalEPA or
15 somebody else to think about it, and again, Christina helps
16 us with that as well.

17 But we're -- we understand that challenge and are
18 open to trying to help figure it out when we can.

19 Yana, did you want to say anything at this point?

20 MS. GARCIA: Sure. So now that Christina's made the
21 offer. I think it would be, you know, understanding
22 obviously that funding is certainly a parameter that we all
23 have to deal with. I think there are far too little
24 opportunities for us to really coordinate around visiting
25 tribal lands and really understanding many of the issues that

1 I think are going to come up in the gap analysis.

2 And to the extent that, you know, solutions from
3 CalEPA or that involve any of our boards or departments could
4 be relevant to a tangential issue or an issue that's related
5 to one of the challenges that are coming up in the gap
6 analysis. We'd love, obviously, to know that. And really
7 welcome that feedback immediately. Awesome, if it's, you
8 know, after the process we need to. But to the WebEx point,
9 I think that it would be really great to be able to hear that
10 as it's arising.

11 Just so you have a little bit of a sense of some of
12 the issues that I've heard so far in the roundtable that
13 we're working on. Now, with respect to water districts, I
14 think our role in the oversight and coordination phase
15 [inaudible] consistent challenge.

16 We have a lot of issues that arise with respect to
17 water districts across the state. We are doing a pretty
18 comprehensive analysis that actually my colleagues here are
19 involved in to better understand how the state is delivering
20 on the human right to water across the state broadly. So
21 we're looking at water access, affordability, and water
22 quality at the systems level across the state.

23 Right now our tribal data is not complete and we'd
24 like to be able to tie in more tribal data from several
25 managed water systems and then also systems serving our

1 tribal communities across the state. So that's something
2 that we're actively working on -- pretty fast-moving space
3 right now. So we definitely welcome any follow-up
4 conversations on that.

5 For debris removal disaster relief, we also have a
6 good amount of work that happens within our board and
7 departments on the removal activities and certainly want to
8 hear more and engage in continued dialogue there as well.

9 And then finally, we, you know, we went through this
10 pretty quick presentation on CalEnviroScreen and just the
11 data that comes from how we [inaudible] that informs these
12 prioritized investments in these disadvantaged communities.
13 And we're consistently thinking about what the gaps are with
14 respect to tribes and with respect to other communities.

15 So, I think that the opportunity to expand or create
16 more tailored definitions for disadvantaged communities that
17 facilitate wider array of prioritized investments from the
18 greenhouse gas reduction fund is certainly something that's a
19 strong interest. So I'd welcome the discussion on that too.

20 COMMISSIONER DOUGLAS: Yeah, thank you.

21 And I did want to pause on that point and see if
22 there are any comments specifically on that point. Because,
23 of course, for certain state funding programs, there are
24 various incentives and requirements in place for us to
25 prioritize expenditures or reach certain amounts of

1 expenditures to communities that are categorized as
2 disadvantaged communities under CalEnviroScreen.

3 And there are a lot of challenges in assembling the
4 data in such a way that tribal communities and the unique
5 circumstances that tribes may find themselves in where they
6 may, in different ways have -- just a different set of
7 circumstances and factors than, you know, the census tract
8 that they're in or the ZIP code that they're in or that sort
9 of thing. It makes it hard to see tribes in the data in
10 CalEnviroScreen.

11 And so that -- we -- the Energy Commission received
12 comments from tribes and not, you know, from some tribes and
13 tribal members on that point when we were -- somebody might
14 help me, I think on the details, but soliciting a comment on
15 a definition of or something pertaining to disadvantaged
16 communities and we got some comments from tribes saying, we
17 don't think this screen works very well for us right now.

18 And so -- so one offer that Yana put out that the
19 Energy Commission is, you know, very happy to be working
20 collaboratively with CalEPA on is to think about how to --
21 what do you do to better reflect tribal circumstances, tribal
22 data, in that particular tool?

23 And so I don't -- we're not going to solve that today
24 but we're interested in the dialogue. Please.

25 MR. NELSON: I think from the state -- it's just like

1 all the communities across the state from the north to the
2 south end from west to east, you pretty much know each small
3 community.

4 The same way you need to also understand the little
5 tribal governments, some are larger than others, some are
6 like you said, no land base. And -- but the objective of the
7 state or various agencies of the state is to improve the
8 tribal situation. The understanding of the tribe needs to
9 come to the forefront.

10 Also, I guess from the state, let's say take the
11 Commission here, what is your real objective when you're
12 asking to work with tribes? And so maybe joint planning or
13 certain strategic analysis, you know, so what the real result
14 is to really help tribes in a certain way. Tribes still need
15 to participate in that common communication occurs and then
16 the strategy, the action steps, and things that would follow
17 through with it. Perhaps that has happened for Kern, but I'm
18 not aware of that. So but I'm just saying understanding of
19 each community and their needs.

20 They need to evolve and eventually to become self-
21 sustaining. That is the end goal of this to see a community
22 to be self-sufficient, self-sustained economically, health
23 wise, education, community through governments, or I think
24 that's really where it starts.

25 COMMISSIONER DOUGLAS: I was going to ask, we have a

1 lot of tribes participating by WebEx and we're very happy
2 that we do because we know that, you know, that wherever we
3 chose to hold this meeting was going to be very far away for
4 some tribes. Whether it's Sacramento or north or south or
5 more east or more west it would have been far away for
6 somebody.

7 So let me just ask Tom to open -- either open up the
8 WebEx or see if there are any -- if there are any tribal
9 representatives on WebEx who would like to step in at this
10 stage in the conversation and say something.

11 MR. GATES: Yeah. So just to echo what Karen said
12 the dialogue has been mostly in this room, WebEx is open for
13 anybody that wishes to speak that has the capability, please
14 step up if you've got input or more comments. If you don't
15 have that ability, you can always type something in and
16 Hilarie can read it out to the group.

17 MS. ANDERSON: Please, also on the phones, mute
18 yourself to keep down any echoes and background noise for
19 those listening. Thank you.

20 COMMISSIONER DOUGLAS: All right. Sounds like nobody
21 yet. If you -- if someone on WebEx would like to say
22 something, please send a chat or -- that's what they would
23 do, right, Hilarie? Send a chat to you?

24 MS. ANDERSON: If they're online, if they've just
25 called in on the phone, they don't have that ability. But,

1 yes.

2 COMMISSIONER DOUGLAS: Okay. got it.

3 All right. So, I wanted to take us more -- maybe
4 focus us a little more on the tribal grant program that we
5 have talked about and just ask if any tribes based on prior
6 experience with state solicitations or grants or based on
7 your interest, you know, are there more suggestions or
8 lessons learned that you want to share with us right now as
9 we move forward and try to think about this specific program?

10 MR. GATES: And Anthony, I'd like to put you on the
11 spot. Earlier you had brought up the indirect cost rate and
12 I was wondering if you could sort of open that up a little
13 bit more if you have seen in past grants where the tribe's
14 indirect cost rate has a disadvantage or has disallowed you
15 from going after grants.

16 And if you have any ideas about how we might be able
17 to structure our grant program around some of those lessons
18 learned or problems or any other -- the other tribes -- I'm
19 picking on Anthony because he brought it up earlier. But any
20 other tribe that has that experience.

21 MR. MADRIGAL: Yeah. I guess the question with the
22 indirect -- I just brought it up because I, myself, take on
23 the role of being the grants administrator for the Twenty-
24 Nine Palms Band so this is something that I kind of have to
25 evaluate when we go after new grant opportunities. Because

1 we have, you know, maybe direct staff or consultants that are
2 hired in results of receiving a grant award.

3 But there's all this other overhead that -- the
4 support, you know, the accounting, the human resources
5 component, you know, health benefits, fringe benefits, things
6 like that that the people that work in the office that
7 support these programs, the tribe has to absorb the burden in
8 making sure that that's handled and, you know, the invoices
9 are processed, you know, things like that. That all has to
10 be -- that burden is all on the tribe.

11 And if there's any way we can, you know, charge
12 indirect costs and, you know, just -- disclosing for Twenty-
13 Nine Palms, we don't have an indirect cost rate, so we do the
14 de minimis rate because we have never entered into an
15 indirect cost rate agreement with the government.

16 So the -- that's, you know, one of the reasons I ask
17 every time, well, can we help out, you know, some of the
18 underlying foundation and support, that we have in
19 administration? And offsetting that because the tribe,
20 whether you're a big gaming tribe, whether, you know, you're
21 a small tribe, offsetting those costs can be critical because
22 there's other priorities in terms of the tribes' general
23 funds, that they're working towards and you don't want to
24 adversely impact that. So.

25 MR. GATES: So there would be a problem, then, if we

1 had a grant and we said, tribe, if you want to go after this
2 grant, please show us your indirect cost rate. And that's
3 usually a piece of paper from the federal government that
4 shows a calculation of what that is.

5 So in the case of Twenty-Nine Palms, they wouldn't be
6 able to show that because they don't have one of those
7 because they don't negotiate that.

8 So on the other hand, I was wondering if some of the
9 other tribes in the room or on the call -- I'm going to pick
10 on you next, Gary, could actually add to that conversation.
11 I'm assuming that Torres-Martinez might have an indirect cost
12 rate negotiated.

13 MR. NELSON: We have a grant department, they go
14 after certain grants that the leadership tells them. But
15 this case this is an area that development and proposed
16 development that it would occur under mine, my department,
17 the economic development portion because the potential to
18 establish it, generate revenue as a source of revenue and
19 economics, employment, those kind of factors.

20 So if the grant program that you shared with me and
21 others today as they were good points, you know, it helps
22 leverage other things, you know, so if we have to get a low
23 interest loan and some of these are say secured and serve as
24 a means to meet certain loan to value is what the bankers
25 like to say, can you come up with 20 percent or 10 percent,

1 15 percent.

2 So this case, maybe this will serve that particular
3 need and so in the end when you do need to secure the rest of
4 the financing to instruct those facilities, then it helps
5 that way. So that would be useful in that way for me. So.

6 MR. SIMMONS: Also, again Josh Simmons with Pala
7 Band. I've worked on probably over a hundred grant proposals
8 from a variety of agencies and seen different ways, you know,
9 and worked with a lot of different tribes to -- and
10 internally with Santa Ynez Chumash was effectively, you know,
11 a grants manager on behalf of them for both federal and state
12 agencies.

13 You know, some tribes don't pursue an indirect cost
14 rate agreement because it's just -- it can be, you know, a
15 lot of administrative burden just to pursue it and obtain one
16 or get it updated. What I've seen from some agencies -- the
17 one that comes to mind is the ANA particular -- sometimes
18 they offer a 10 percent de minimis with -- if you don't have
19 an indirect cost rate agreement. So, you know, that could be
20 a good middle ground for tribes that actually don't have one.

21 MS. ANDERSON: Jana, do you have a -- if you can try
22 and jump on.

23 MS. GANION: Sure. This is Jana Ganion with Blue
24 Lake Rancheria. And I just have a couple of comments. First
25 is to chime in on the indirect discussion. If the planning

1 grants that are proposed here and we'll probably -- we'll
2 follow up with some comments, some written comments. But the
3 planning grants are in many cases going to be working with
4 outside vendors, you know, either university consultants or
5 outside consultants to help with the planning efforts.

6 Indirect helps fund internal tribal staff members as
7 well, so it can be used in that way. I'd like to also say
8 that in those planning solicitations and under sort of the
9 organization of that grant program, we often find that at the
10 federal level in terms of energy planning and deployment that
11 there is fairly limited funding for tribal staff
12 participation in these efforts. Many of the funding sources
13 for planning and design are specific for outside vendors
14 which in my opinion does not help build internal government
15 capacity around energy strategy and deployment.

16 So making sure that at least -- in these grants that
17 tribal staff position, you know, can be used on these
18 projects as well as any outside expertise that might be
19 needed would be valuable.

20 The other thing getting back to the gap analysis just
21 for second that I'll say is that I was tangentially involved
22 at the tail end of the California Fifth Climate Assessment
23 and I helped work on the tribal report. And that was a heavy
24 lift in terms of data and narrative providing a lot of tribal
25 information to the authors of that report.

1 And I would like to say that maybe -- to do the gap
2 analysis here, the program might consider stipends to support
3 tribal staff time to develop, submit, and edit energy data
4 and narrative that might be needed by the contractor that is
5 doing the overarching report.

6 There's a number of other things, and I think I'll
7 just put a pin in this and say, at some point maybe toward
8 the end of this discussion it would be good to recap with the
9 group here the kinds of written comments that tribes could
10 consider providing after this workshop.

11 But I really want to thank the Energy Commission and
12 the people in attendance today, this is extraordinarily
13 valuable. And even for those of us who spend maybe a good
14 portion of our time in these kinds of topics, it's always
15 good to have these conversations and learn something new. So
16 thank you.

17 COMMISSIONER DOUGLAS: Thank you, Jana.

18 I have a question and Jana is the most recent person
19 to have said capacity building but a number of people have
20 said capacity building and government capacity building
21 throughout the day.

22 And I was wondering if maybe somebody would like to
23 take a stab at describing, you know, because we -- that
24 wasn't exactly one of our examples and yet obviously certain
25 kinds of planning can have the benefit of capacity building.

1 You know, maybe we should be more explicit about that as a
2 goal, maybe we should think about what kind of planning might
3 help -- not that that would be the only kind of planning that
4 would qualify.

5 But would anybody like to help describe how planning
6 grants could be structured in such a way that builds more
7 long-term capacity in some of these areas to implement or to
8 move forward over the longer term with these programs?

9 MR. SIMMONS: This is Josh, representing Pala.

10 And I mean, planning in and of itself is capacity
11 building. So it's -- I suppose it's a little bit challenging
12 with a potential one-time funding opportunity to do a whole
13 lot of capacity building. You know, for a good kind of
14 capacity building guidance and language, you can go to the
15 EPA gap grant which is very focused, and I've worked directly
16 with the EPA there on some of there, you know, training
17 development and helping people understand what is and what is
18 not actually capacity building.

19 But you know, capacity building is going to mean in
20 terms of like actually establishing an office and staff
21 positions that are trained, developing the various planning
22 documents that can show the way moving forward. And in
23 keeping that actually in place, you know, without the
24 ongoing.

25 So to the extent that the -- there can be an emphasis

1 I think on more strategic planning or creating a roadmap for
2 the tribe and it's in creating an ongoing presence or an
3 ongoing energy office or an ongoing staff position and how
4 they'll continue to accumulate knowledge and contribute that
5 knowledge to the community. I think would probably more kind
6 of articulate it for this particular effort.

7 COMMISSIONER DOUGLAS: Yeah. Thank you. That makes
8 sense. And it is limited in the sense that this is one time
9 and these are not big grants. One thing we were hoping is
10 that these grants could -- by doing the planning, that these
11 grants could help fund or that the gap analysis, you know, or
12 by going through the gap analysis we might be able to
13 position tribes to be in a better place to apply for follow-
14 on funding whether it's from state agencies or federal
15 funding. Because they will have had some time and some
16 resources to put together, you know, data and information and
17 proposals and to have thought through a plan for what tribes
18 might do.

19 Are there any particular federal or state programs
20 that you're interested in being able to leverage? I see
21 Christina moving towards the mic. Or do you want to start?

22 MS. SNIDER: I felt like that was a question for the
23 tribes. But I felt like it was a good time for me to put a
24 plug in for the Tribal Nation Grant fund which the first
25 meeting of the panel is actually happening this Friday at

1 10:00 at the California Gambling Control Commission, Hearing
2 Room 100, 2399 Gateway Oaks Drive, in Sacramento.

3 The agenda's been posted but basically this is a
4 \$30 million fund that was created under the compacts and is
5 available for tribal governments who are eligible for the
6 revenue sharing trust fund under compacts. For those of you
7 that are not familiar with the compacts or gaming, those are
8 tribes that have gaming facilities with 350 machines or less.
9 Multiple tribes can apply for the same grant, one tribe can
10 apply for multiple grants.

11 At this point, this panel is shaping what that grant
12 fund looks like and so all of you are -- seem to be very
13 familiar with what your needs are in grant applications so I
14 encourage you to either submit public comments or if you'd
15 like to consult on behalf of your tribe to bring
16 authorization and then consult on behalf of the tribe that
17 you represent. So that this grant fund can be shaped to fund
18 some of those activities. Because this could really tee
19 up -- very -- really well timing wise, the idea is to have an
20 initial grant application go out by fall and be considered by
21 the end of the year so awardees would be announced before
22 January 2020.

23 But, yeah, I encourage all of you to help shape this
24 grant fund because these are the kind of projects, they're
25 self-governance, self-sufficiency, economic development. The

1 only -- the only parameters is that they can't be used for
2 gaming or for per cap but beyond that, it's pretty much
3 whatever these tribal leaders here. So if this is -- if
4 energy development, if all of this is important to tribes, I
5 suggest that you submit comments on that as well.

6 And I can follow up with you afterward to help that.
7 And it's livestream also.

8 MR. SIMMONS: So, again Josh representing Pala.

9 And so some of the -- kind of two thoughts occurred
10 to me. One is, you know, perhaps an emphasis on the tribes
11 to develop that roadmap of what funding they're going to
12 pursue both, you know, grant wise and maybe internally as
13 well to support those ongoing efforts. There's an emphasis
14 for that in the planning effort itself. You may get more
15 people thinking about that including for the sustainability
16 and the longevity of their programs.

17 Another thing, too, is perhaps the funding can
18 support some grant writing. I find that that's a common
19 thing as is -- you know, a common kind of roadblock to tribes
20 in pursuing these projects is that they don't have the
21 capacity to either pay for themselves to write the grants or
22 to hire people to write the grants on their behalf.

23 And so some of the grants that are available to
24 tribes the kind of big ones, the DOE, deployment one that's
25 annually available, occasionally that every three or four

1 years I see them, they offer the first steps grant which
2 allows for energy planning. Both of them I believe require
3 50 percent match. I don't remember if the first steps may
4 only be 20 percent.

5 The BIA has two particular opportunities, there's the
6 energy development and there's a tribal energy capacity
7 development which focuses more on developing utilities in
8 tribal energy organizations.

9 The Energy and Minerals Program Development Grant is
10 focused more on feasibility, studies, and projects. And
11 that, I mean beyond that, then there's all the, you know, the
12 ICE, CEC various opportunities that come up that now, I think
13 tribes are becoming more aware of and being called out
14 specifically -- the microgrids demonstration grant funding
15 opportunity that occurred in 2017 was one that I think was an
16 uptake on tribal applications which you probably weren't --
17 haven't been seeing on CEC funding opportunities as well.

18 One thing I do want to point out, though, is with a
19 lot of the federal funding is they only limit -- they limit
20 you to doing planning for trust lands. So the tribes that
21 don't have trust lands, that eliminates them from pursuing
22 those opportunities.

23 And then, you know, even when we were talking about
24 the scope of where these particular grants could apply, they
25 talked about fee lands which I thought was great, plus trust

1 lands.

2 But, you know, as a tribe I also may want to
3 consider, if I'm trying to serve -- if, you know, I may not
4 have lands that I either own in fee or trust that could
5 support the level of energy development that I may want, so I
6 would just suggest maybe allowing tribes at least in this
7 challenge grant to consider lands that they don't own so long
8 as they are going to be serving the actually tribal community
9 or facilities or those lands themselves.

10 I'm working on one, you know, one or two projects
11 right now where we're considering lands not owned by the
12 tribe that could actually acquire or somebody else could
13 develop a project on that could serve a large load on the
14 reservation.

15 MS. SNIDER: I think also, this might be a good time
16 to have Darcie talk a little bit about the resources that PUC
17 has.

18 MS. HOUCK: Hi, this is -- this is Darcie Houck, and
19 I'm an advisor in Commissioner Guzman-Aceves' office. The
20 PUC has a number of programs. I think sometimes it's
21 difficult to get involved with our programs because our
22 process can be very complex and time consuming and so up
23 front it's hard to put on the radar when you're trying to get
24 things on the ground.

25 But unfortunately, if you're not part of those

1 processes advocating, then when these programs like the Self-
2 Generation Incentive programs are put together, if tribes
3 aren't at the table, then there aren't set asides or it's not
4 even looked at because there's so many other things going on.

5 So I would encourage tribes to consider contacting
6 our tribal liaison or our public advisor or Commissioner
7 Guzman-Aceves' office because she's making a concerted effort
8 right now to do outreach to tribes including and I'll do
9 another pitch, there's a sheet out at the table and the CEC
10 has graciously offered to post it on the website with their
11 materials.

12 But we're -- there's a preceding that was recently
13 opened -- or scoping memo for another phase of preceding R11-
14 11-007 that deals with rural telco and broadband issues and
15 we're looking at exploring and setting aside funding
16 specifically for tribal rural broadband. So we really need
17 tribal comments to show the commissioners that there's
18 interest and a need by tribes.

19 So I would just encourage you to take a look at that
20 sheet and we're going to try and copycat what the CEC's doing
21 here to some extent because this has been such a great
22 workshop with so much participation.

23 Another issue that's coming up on May 29th at the
24 Commission, it's for discussion on the committee emerging
25 trends agenda. There's a tribal land transfer policy, I

1 don't know how many folks are aware of the creation of the
2 stewardship council during PG&E's last bankruptcy where
3 certain amount of watershed property was set aside -- was
4 going to be set aside for donation. Through that process, it
5 was very difficult for tribes to be considered for donees up
6 until fairly recently but they will be getting some of that
7 property.

8 What the Commission is looking at is when utilities
9 do plan to divest themselves of certain watershed properties,
10 particularly in areas that are significant to tribes that
11 there be either a rebuttable presumption or a first right of
12 refusal that the utilities be required to consult with the
13 tribes to access their interest in acquisition of that
14 property, and absence some detrimental finding or public
15 interest to send it -- to have the property go somewhere
16 else. The idea is that the tribes would have that right and
17 there would also be a requirement consultation process
18 similar to AB52, where mitigation measures would also be put
19 in to place if for example, they're going to sell some of the
20 hydro properties within the FERC boundaries.

21 So we want to also get the word out about that policy
22 because we're going to need to have comments from the tribes
23 supporting it and there will be an opportunity for written
24 comment as well as in person public comment on May 29th at the
25 Public Utilities Commission in San Francisco at 505 Van Ness

1 Avenue in the auditorium.

2 And I have convinced Christina to come present with
3 me about the importance of the policy. And we're also going
4 to have Beth Rose Middleton from UC Davis talk about the
5 historical context of how these lands went from tribal hands
6 to the utilities.

7 And again, my name is Darcie Houck, and my e-mail is
8 Darcie, D-A-R-C-I-E.houck, H-O-U-C-K@cpuc.ca.gov if you have
9 any questions about the PUC process or want any additional
10 information about any of the things I talked about.

11 COMMISSIONER DOUGLAS: Darcie, thank you so much for
12 being here. And if you didn't write everything down, we'll
13 have her e-mail address on the references sheet with -- that
14 Tom and staff are putting together so that, you know,
15 throughout the day, people have said, oh, and here's the link
16 and here's this and here's that. We're going to assemble
17 that into something like one piece of paper, probably more
18 than one -- one document that you'll all be able to get. So
19 thank you.

20 So I think we are pretty close to 4:30 which is the
21 time that we scheduled to end the roundtable and I know that
22 we had the request and Tom is going to attempt to summarize
23 this source of comments that we would hope to see from this
24 workshop.

25 Let me just ask around the table, any other --

1 anything anyone forgot to say that you want to jump in and
2 say right now before we move on to Tom? All right. Very
3 good. And of course knowing that you have 30-days beyond now
4 as well to put it all in to order and send us comments.

5 Go ahead, Tom.

6 MR. GATES: So all of the materials presented today,
7 including the PUC's flyer on the -- their program for
8 telecommunications will be put on the tribal -- the CEC's
9 Tribal Program webpage at the CEC's website. I know that
10 sometimes trying to find where that webpage is can be
11 difficult but I think if you just simply use -- you'll be
12 able to find this workshop, some of the materials we've
13 handed out also have that website. You can also use our
14 search function on our website to find the tribal page.

15 But all of these materials, the PowerPoints will be
16 placed there. Any of the materials that are out at the front
17 desk including the report -- summary report from the Tribal
18 Energy Summit, all of that will be online.

19 Also, after we receive the record from our court
20 reporter, in about ten days, we'll make sure to put that on
21 there as well.

22 Then folks, particularly tribes will have a 30-day
23 comment period that will close on the 14th of June. We
24 recommend that you submit your comments to the docket for
25 this workshop and submit it through our docket process. You

1 can submit it directly as I believe Jennifer our public
2 adviser talked about just after lunch.

3 If you don't want to do it that way and go through
4 the online, there's also an e-mail where you can submit it by
5 e-mail to the docket. I suppose as a last chance you can
6 submit something to me and I can put it on the docket for
7 you, but it's better to go directly through the docket.

8 And that's where we'll get our comments particularly
9 on any of the things that you've heard today. So while we're
10 pretty keen on getting information and your thoughts on how
11 we can implement this new grant program, we encourage you to
12 look at all of the things discussed today, all of the Energy
13 Commission's funding programs, EPIC, the charging -- the
14 electrical vehicle charging station program, the renewable
15 energies, the agricultural, all of the things we've talked
16 about, please give us your comments. We'll sort them out,
17 make sure they get to the right people, in the right
18 divisions of the Energy Commission.

19 And with that, I will hand it back to Karen,
20 Commissioner Douglas to close out.

21 COMMISSIONER DOUGLAS: Well, I think we're going to
22 go to public comment. So we're not closing out quite yet.

23 Is there anybody here who would like to make public
24 comment in the room?

25 All right. Nobody in the room who'd like to make

1 public comment.

2 Is there, at this point, if we go to WebEx, is their
3 anyone on WebEx who would like to make public comment? Just
4 speak up. All right. We're calling for public comment.
5 WebEx -- or are the phone lines open? All right. Phone
6 lines are open, too, if you're on the phone. Just go ahead
7 and speak up, if we hear someone speaking, we'll give you the
8 floor. All right. We have exhausted everybody, I think.

9 I want to thank everyone who's been here, it's been a
10 long day and you have sat through -- you sat through hours of
11 presentations before we got to the roundtable which I always
12 feel bad about but, you know, we had a lot of material we
13 wanted to share.

14 And so thank you for sticking it out with us through
15 a long day. Thanks for coming to the Energy Commission or
16 getting on the WebEx and we'll look forward to receiving
17 comments, we'll look forward to continuing the work together.

18 I also want to thank Christina and thank the other
19 agencies who came here and participated with us because it's
20 been great to have you here.

21 So with that, this workshop's adjourned.

22 (Thereupon, the hearing was adjourned at 4:21 p.m.)

23 --oOo--

24

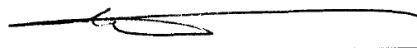
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