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JOINT AGENCY STAFF WORKSHOP

on

Advancing Energy Equity

In the matter of:) Docket No. 19-IEPR-05
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Policy Report) Joint Agency Workshop
_____)

JOINT AGENCY WORKSHOP ON ADVANCING ENERGY EQUITY

WARREN-ALQUIST STATE ENERGY BUILDING
ART ROSENFELD HEARING ROOM, FIRST FLOOR
1516 NINTH STREET
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

TUESDAY, JULY 30, 2019

10:00 A.M.

Reported by:

Peter Petty

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Deana Carrillo, California Alternative Energy and Advanced Transportation Financing Authority

Shrayas Jatkar, California Workforce Development Board

Abigail Solis, Self-Help Enterprises

Emi Wang, Greenlining Institute

Ted Lamm, UC Berkeley Center for Law, Energy and the Environment

Holmes Hummel, Clean Energy Works

Jin Noh, California Energy Storage Alliance

Srinidhi Sampath, California Housing Partnership

Brian Adkins (via WebEx), Bishop Paiute Tribe

Sarah Stawasz (via WebEx), Bear River Band of Rohnerville Rancheria

Jessica Buendia, Strategic Growth Council

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P R O C E E D I N G S

10:05 A.M.

SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA, MONDAY, JULY 29, 2019

MS. RAITT: Good morning. Welcome to today's 2019 IEPR Joint Agency Workshop on Advancing Energy Equity. I'm Heather Raitt, the Program Manager for the IEPR.

And just to make sure everybody's in the right room, we do have a second workshop, a Staff Joint Agency Workshop going on across the hall at the Imbrecht Hearing Room, which is on decarbonizing buildings -- or building decarbonization. And it's actually being simulcast here on WebEx. So hopefully everybody's in the right room.

I'll quickly go over housekeeping items.

If there's an emergency, please follow Staff out the doors and across the street to Roosevelt Park.

And this workshop is being broadcast through our WebEx conferencing system. And it's also being recorded, with a written transcript. And the conferencing system recording will be posted in about a week and the written transcript in about a month.

1 And we do have a very full agenda today,
2 so I'd like to remind our presenters to stay
3 within your allotted times. And we'll have --
4 Harrison will flash a little sign to let you
5 know, when you're getting close to your time, and
6 that would be greatly appreciated.

7 At the end of the day, we will have an
8 opportunity for public comments and we'll be
9 limiting those to three minutes. If you'd like
10 to make comments, you can go ahead and fill out a
11 blue card and give it to me.

12 And folks on WebEx will also have an
13 opportunity at the end of the day. And you can
14 use your raise-your-hand feature to let the WebEx
15 coordinator know that you'd like to make a
16 comment. And if you wanted to withdraw your
17 comment, you can also use that feature to take
18 your hand down.

19 Finally, materials for the meeting are
20 posted on our website and hard copies are
21 available at the entrance to this hearing room.

22 Written comments are due on August 13th.

23 And so, finally, I'd just like to remind
24 our participants who are speaking today to please
25 identify yourselves before you speak. It's

1 really helpful to the folks on WebEx and to our
2 court reporter. And to thank you everybody for
3 being here.

4 And with that, I'll turn it over to the
5 dais for opening remarks.

6 VICE CHAIR SCOTT: Great. Thank you so
7 much, Heather.

8 Good morning and welcome everybody.
9 We're just delighted to have you here. I'm Janea
10 Scott, the Vice Chair of the California Energy
11 Commission. And I'm the Lead Commissioner on our
12 2019 Integrated Energy Policy Report this year,
13 and also on our equity and diversity efforts,
14 including the implementation of the
15 recommendations in our Low-Income Barriers Study
16 from a few years ago.

17 So I'd like to start off with a few brief
18 comments. And then I'll give my colleagues a
19 chance to introduce themselves.

20 As you all know, Senate Bill 350 directed
21 the Energy Commission and the California Air
22 Resources Board to identify barriers for low-
23 income customers for accessing energy efficiency,
24 renewable energy, and clean transportation
25 opportunities, and develop recommendations on how

1 we can break those barriers down.

2 Today's workshop is the second workshop
3 the Joint Agencies have conducted to review
4 progress towards implementing the recommendations
5 in the Low-Income Barriers Study Reports adopted
6 by the Energy Commission and the California Air
7 Resources Board pursuant to the directives and
8 objectives in SB 350. The goal of this effort is
9 to ensure that the state's implementation of its
10 climate policies is equitable and to ensure that
11 the benefits reach low-income and disadvantaged
12 communities.

13 As Governor Newsom said during his State
14 of the State Address,

15 "The state will never waiver in achieving the
16 nation's most ambitious clean energy goals,
17 and that we must map longer-term strategies
18 for all California's energy future to ensure
19 the cost of climate change doesn't fall on
20 those who are least able to afford it."

21 With this, we have affirmation that the
22 state must continue to advance energy equity so
23 that low-income and disadvantaged communities, as
24 well as rural and tribal communities, reap the
25 benefits of a transformed clean energy future.

1 I want to thank everyone for being here
2 today and all the state agency principles. As
3 you can see, this is really important to all of
4 us, so you've got a big dais of folks up here
5 today. And to all of our staff who are
6 diligently working to break down the barriers to
7 clean energy and clean transportation.

8 I look forward to hearing about what
9 we've accomplished to advance energy equity, and
10 also to kind of hear which low-income barrier
11 recommendations have not yet been fully
12 implemented, but how we should pivot? How do we
13 keep moving? How do we get on to the next steps
14 and what some of those key action items should
15 be?

16 I also want to thank our sister agencies
17 for being here. And what we'll do is, I think we
18 had just planned to have a few opening remarks,
19 but everyone's welcome, if you would like to.

20 And with that, I'll turn to opening
21 remarks from Commissioner Guzman-Aceves of the
22 Public Utilities Commission.

23 COMMISSIONER GUZMAN-ACEVES: Thank you,
24 Commissioner Scott, and good morning everyone. I
25 just wanted to give a little bit of an update

1 from the CPUC's side.

2 February of this year, we adopted the
3 Environmental Justice and Social Justice Action
4 Plan. And I think throughout the day you'll hear
5 a little bit of an update of how we are using
6 that as an internal action plan to really
7 integrate some of our equity work, including
8 fulfillment of some of the 350 Barriers Report,
9 so we look forward to talking about that. But we
10 really are seeing that as a vehicle for ourselves
11 to continue to track our progress. And it also
12 includes other sectors, not just energy.

13 In addition, we've been meeting with our
14 sister agency, the Energy Commission, and hosting
15 the Disadvantaged Community Advisory Group. And
16 this year, earlier this year, they did have their
17 first annual report. I think that group is
18 really starting to evolve and we're starting to
19 kind of hone in on how they can really influence
20 the decision making within both our respective
21 organizations, and also kind of keep us on tap on
22 the progress of the 350 barriers.

23 And I just wanted to kind of share a
24 couple of highlights that maybe, as we continue
25 today's conversation, some of the questions that

1 we're continuing to ask ourselves to really get
2 at this issue of equity within our work.

3 One of leading areas, kind of as we're
4 evolving in the policy overall on some of our
5 energy issues, are distributed energy and energy
6 storage and really focusing in on what the
7 opportunity is for energy equity there and for
8 community and individual resiliency. These are
9 investments that we are continuing to make. And
10 we really haven't been able to successfully do
11 some of the work that we have over the last year,
12 particular with solar, which you'll hear about
13 today.

14 Another question we're asking ourselves
15 continuously is how we design electrification
16 transition, ensuring that disadvantaged
17 communities can both participate in the
18 electrification of transportation and housing?
19 These -- there are multiple proceedings dealing
20 with these issues. But this is a particular
21 focus overall for the Commission and a need to
22 really ask the questions on how we're benefitting
23 disadvantaged communities?

24 And then I'll say, there's some that are
25 really kind of not new issues. The issue of

1 disconnections continues to haunt many of our
2 service territories and how we can really target
3 consumers who are in poverty, who are really --
4 these disconnections cause greater impacts to
5 themselves and their communities.

6 Another issue that is not new is the
7 issue of language access. And more recently, in
8 a very recent decision on our Public Safety Power
9 Shutoff Programs, as well as our Welfare
10 Prevention and Response Programs, all of those
11 require new notifications to customers and
12 ensuring that those notifications are done in
13 languages that customers need. And as you all
14 know, California is very diverse and that varies
15 throughout the state.

16 There is also another transition that is
17 not new, it's kind of in its midstream, and that
18 is the transition of customer choice aggregation,
19 the CCAs, community choice aggregation. And
20 those have presented both obstacles but
21 opportunities. And I'm excited to see the real
22 opportunity with energy equity with the growth of
23 CCAs and what that could lead to.

24 So I think those kind of highlight some
25 of the top questions that we're facing in and

1 around some of the issues raised by the Barriers
2 Report. And I really look forward to our
3 conversation to make further progress on all of
4 this.

5 Thank you.

6 VICE CHAIR SCOTT: Great. Thank you so
7 very much.

8 And now we're going to hear from Richard
9 Corey, the Executive Officer of the California
10 Air Resources Board.

11 Richard?

12 EXECUTIVE OFFICER COREY: Thank you, Vice
13 Chair.

14 So, can you hear me? Okay.

15 Good morning. Really glad to be here.
16 And thank you, Vice Chair.

17 We can't get to our health-based air
18 quality standards or our statutory GHG reduction
19 standards without a transformation in the
20 transportation sector. We know that. We know
21 that we've made tremendous progress in terms of
22 electrification of vehicles. But to put that in
23 context, we have 600,000 electric vehicles on the
24 roads in California today. We have about 29
25 million vehicles. We have tremendous progress we

1 have to continue to make to be able to move
2 forward.

3 About -- today, about nine percent of the
4 vehicle purchases new are electric vehicles,
5 different forms, battery-electric, fuel-cell
6 electric, hybrid. And we're beginning to see
7 heavy-duty electrification in a number of
8 applications, be they forklifts, delivery trucks
9 and so on, and buses. And regs have certainly
10 played a role in that. Incentives have played a
11 role. But we need to do far, far more to
12 continue this trajectory and this opportunity,
13 the economic opportunity that's been created in
14 the state.

15 But with all that said, we can't get to
16 the target I'm describing without a focus on
17 equity and availability of clean transportation.
18 And it's really beyond clean transportation.
19 When I think about the work that CARB and many
20 agencies and stakeholders have been doing the
21 last two years on AB 617, which was really a
22 legislation focused on how can the state address
23 the most impacted communities in California,
24 those most impacted, particularly by air quality?

25 And as you look in these communities,

1 many of them, they don't have sidewalks. They're
2 far distances away from where the people work.
3 There aren't access, necessarily, therefore to
4 micro-mobility, scooters, bicycles and so on. So
5 when we think about access and equity, it's far,
6 far more than a technology of electric vehicles.
7 Are they part of the mix? Of course they are.
8 We should be thinking about the communities, the
9 design of the communities, and fundamental access
10 in our -- in going forward.

11 And I hope that's part of the
12 conversation because, at the end of the day, you
13 know, one of the conversations we've been having
14 on [AB] 617 as we look at these impacted
15 communities the obvious question isn't just, how
16 can we respond and reduce emissions, reduce
17 exposure in these communities, and really provide
18 opportunities from an access standpoint? I think
19 the core question is: How do we avoid creating
20 new 617 communities? How do we develop in a way
21 that provides access, clean air, access to jobs
22 and so on?

23 So I know many of you have expertise in
24 this area and I look forward to the discussion
25 over the course of the day.

1 So thank you.

2 VICE CHAIR SCOTT: Thank you.

3 Let me ask others on the dais to please
4 introduce themselves. And if you'd like to make
5 an opening remark, you may, but you don't have
6 to.

7 We'll start with Commissioner
8 Rechtschaffen.

9 COMMISSIONER RECHTSCHAFFEN: Cliff
10 Rechtschaffen on the Public Utilities Commission.
11 I have no opening remarks. I'm sorry for being
12 late. The train was a little bit late.

13 COMMISSIONER DOUGLAS: Hi. Karen
14 Douglas, Commissioner with the California Energy
15 Commission. I'd like to welcome all of you here.

16 COMMISSIONER MCALLISTER: Andrew
17 McAllister, Commissioner at the California Energy
18 Commission. Really looking forward to a very
19 substantive day today, so thanks, everybody, for
20 coming.

21 COMMISSIONER SHIROMA: Good morning
22 everyone. My name is Genevieve Shiroma and I'm a
23 Commissioner on the California PUC. I'm really
24 pleased to be with you and I look forward to
25 learning. I think the synergy of sister agencies

1 working together is really important.

2 I'm the CPUC representative on the Low-
3 Income Oversight Board, which provides guidance
4 and feedback on the CPUC's, the CARE and the ESA
5 programs. And I'm a firm believer that if we do
6 lift our low-income communities, disadvantaged
7 communities, that we all are lifted. And I'm
8 looking forward to all of the items that we're
9 going to be working on together into the future
10 to accomplish just that.

11 Thank you.

12 VICE CHAIR SCOTT: Thank you. Thank you,
13 everyone, for being here.

14 So let's turn to our content-rich and
15 filled day. I'll let Heather and Linda kick us
16 off.

17 MS. RAITT: Sure. So our first panel is
18 on Implementation Status of the Recommendations
19 in the SB 350 Barriers Study. And our first
20 speakers are from the Energy Commission, Linda
21 Barrera, Kristy Chew, and Rachel Salazar.

22 MR. BARRERA: Good morning everyone.
23 Thank you all for being here today. My name is
24 Linda Barrera. I'm an Advisor to Vice Chair
25 Janea Scott.

1 The goal of today's workshop is to report
2 on the implementation status of the
3 recommendations in the Low-Income Barriers
4 Studies; second, to explore additional actions to
5 advance energy equity; and third, to discuss to
6 emerging energy equity topics, including building
7 energy storage, housing and transportation
8 electrification, and the potential to build a
9 statewide coordinated outreach and technical
10 assistance programs that would reach low-income
11 and disadvantaged communities, as well as rural
12 and tribal communities.

13 I'm here to provide a brief background
14 and context on the multiagency presentation and
15 panel discussions that you'll hear today.

16 As you know, Senate Bill 350 places a
17 priority on ensuring that low-income customers,
18 including those in disadvantaged communities, are
19 able to participate in the benefits provided by
20 clean energy and clean transportation programs.
21 The legislation directed the Energy Commission
22 and the California Air Resources Board to
23 identify the barriers to access energy
24 efficiency, renewable energy, and clean
25 transportation opportunities, and to provide

1 recommendations on how to increase access to
2 these programs.

3 After a year-long process and research
4 and stakeholder engagement, the Energy Commission
5 developed the Low-Income Barriers Study, Part A
6 and approved it in December 2016. The Barriers
7 Study describes the structural program and policy
8 barriers to increasing low-income customer access
9 to clean energy and identifies 12 recommendations
10 to break down those barriers.

11 This presentation provides an update on
12 the implementation progress of the Energy
13 Commission's Low-Income Barriers Study,
14 highlights accomplishments, and identifies next
15 steps to keep the momentum moving forward.

16 As you can see in this slide, the Low-
17 Income Barriers Study, Part A contains 12
18 recommendations. Today, you will hear about the
19 multiagency effort to implement 8 of those 12
20 recommendations. Additionally, although not
21 discussed today, progress towards implementing
22 the remaining four recommendations is documented
23 in the Energy Commission's implementation
24 progress matrix which was posted online in the
25 IEPR Energy Equity docket, and hardcopies are

1 available here at the workshop.

2 It is worth noting that several agencies
3 are continuing to consider and think through how
4 to implement recommendations eight and ten in the
5 Barriers Studies, namely, how to effectively
6 deploy regional one-stop shop pilots and programs
7 and ways to direct funding to collaborate with
8 trusted community-based organizations. Later
9 today, you'll hear from workshop participants who
10 will address whether these two recommendations
11 remain relevant and important within the context
12 of SB 350 and California's climate change
13 policies.

14 Now I would like to start our
15 presentations with Kristy Chew from the Energy
16 Commission, who will kick off our agency reports.

17 Thank you.

18 MS. CHEW: Good morning. My name is
19 Kristy Chew. Today, I will be providing an update
20 on the Barriers Report recommendations number one
21 and five.

22 Starting with recommendation number one,
23 which was to develop a comprehensive action
24 plan -- sorry, let me change the slide --
25 comprehensive action plan on improving

1 opportunities for energy efficiency, renewable
2 energy, demand response, energy storage, and
3 vehicle -- electric vehicle infrastructure for
4 multifamily housing. To date, the Energy
5 Commission has completed the following three
6 actions.

7 The first action was to develop the Clean
8 Energy in Low-Income Multifamily Buildings Action
9 Plan, or the CLIMB Action Plan, which was adopted
10 in November of last year. Just briefly, the
11 CLIMB has five broad goals which are to expand
12 coordination among existing programs, develop a
13 cohesive understanding of the multifamily market,
14 improve existing and future program design,
15 identify additional resources and deployment
16 opportunities, and increase strategic outreach,
17 awareness and access.

18 The second action was to launch the
19 multifamily component of the Building Energy
20 Benchmarking Program which was launched just last
21 month.

22 And the third action, which was also
23 completed last month, was the completion of the
24 Low-Income High Efficiency Policy Report that
25 identified structural barriers and solutions to

1 expanding low-income multifamily energy savings
2 retrofits. That report will be further discussed
3 by Ted Lamm later today.

4 Moving on to outcomes and benefits, the
5 CLIMB Action Plan memorialized 49 specific clean
6 energy strategies and identified the Energy
7 Commission, the Public Utilities Commission, or
8 the Air Resources Board as either lead or co-lead
9 agencies for implementing the strategies. Today
10 the agencies continue to collaborate using new
11 interagency partnerships based on the renewed
12 momentum created by the CLIMB Action Plan.

13 Some next steps.

14 The Energy Commission continues to engage
15 with CLIMB Action Plan partners and continues to
16 coordinate with stakeholders and other agencies,
17 like the Public Utilities Commission and the
18 California Alternative Energy and Advanced
19 Transportation Financing Authority, to identify
20 funding for multifamily building efficiency
21 programs and projects.

22 The Energy Commission is also
23 implementing the Multifamily Building
24 Benchmarking Program, including outreach and
25 education to multifamily building owners.

1 Now I'll move on to Barriers Report
2 recommendation number five which was to establish
3 common metrics, collect data, and to use data
4 systematically across clean energy programs to
5 increase program performance in low-income and
6 disadvantaged communities.

7 Actions completed include publishing the
8 Energy Equity Indicators Report, and interactive
9 online mapping tool, in June of last year. The
10 report identifies metrics and indicators that can
11 be used to help measure the performance of clean
12 energy programs. Some examples of the 40-plus
13 datasets that we've collected to help form the
14 metrics and indicators include household income,
15 age of structures, location of zero-emission
16 vehicles and public charging stations, and
17 locations of high asthma rates and heat-related
18 illnesses.

19 The report highlights areas where clean
20 energy programs may want to focus efforts to
21 expand clean energy access, investments and
22 resilience in low-income and disadvantaged
23 communities.

24 To explain the map that's on the screen,
25 low-income census tracts are show in the solid

1 green and hashed green color. Disadvantaged
2 communities are shown in the orange color, and
3 those were defined by CalEnviroScreen 3.0. And
4 the tribal areas are shown in the bright pink
5 color.

6 We have collected -- or created many data
7 layers showing geographic locations with
8 opportunities to focus clean energy outreach and
9 investments. To give you a flavor of some of the
10 data provided by the Energy Equity Indicators
11 Project, starting with the map on the left, the
12 map is focused on the San Bernardino County area.
13 The county boundary is shown by the solid gray
14 line. And again, the light green areas show low-
15 income areas.

16 The tan shows areas of low energy
17 savings. For example, this might be an example
18 where retrofitting buildings for energy
19 efficiency would create significant benefits.

20 The aqua color shows areas of low rooftop
21 solar installations.

22 The burnt orange color shows low-income
23 areas with low participation in the Clean Vehicle
24 Rebate Program.

25 The dusty rose color are low-income areas

1 with low clean energy, low Clean Vehicle Rebate
2 Program participation, and have older homes, pre-
3 1989 construction, which may indicate areas where
4 homes need an electrical upgrade in order to even
5 charge an electric vehicle.

6 The brown dots are public vehicle
7 charging stations.

8 The pie chart on the right is an example
9 of a health indicator. The chart shows that San
10 Bernardino County, which is the left green pie
11 wedge, has the highest emergency room visits due
12 to asthma by population per county. Sacramento
13 and Alameda Counties have the second highest
14 emergency room visits due to asthma, as shown in
15 the navy blue and the gray blue areas. As you
16 know, asthma can be aggravated by pollution from
17 heavy traffic, so perhaps those counties would
18 benefit more from greater numbers of zero-
19 emission vehicles.

20 Even though we have collected data from
21 over 40 different sources, we hope to be able to
22 integrate even more data into future updates,
23 such as more information for the tribal and rural
24 areas of the state. We'd like this data to help
25 program administrators, community groups, local

1 governments and policymakers to identify where
2 there are opportunities for investment to reduce
3 energy consumption, and to identify where to
4 further investigate to determine if a particular
5 area could use more resources to help address
6 public health challenges related to energy.

7 We have shared this report with the Clean
8 Energy Program leads and continue to seek
9 feedback on how we can improve it to
10 access -- to increase the utility by the various
11 clean energy programs.

12 Some next steps include updating the 40-
13 plus datasets and identify new energy equity
14 metrics, improving the online data visualization
15 tools, which is an example on the right, and
16 continuing to work with energy program leads and
17 stakeholders to increase the utility of the tool
18 and, lastly, publishing an updated Energy Equity
19 Report in the spring.

20 If there's anyone here that has comments,
21 questions or suggestions about the tool, please
22 come find me during the break. I'd love to talk
23 with you.

24 Next, I'd like to introduce Travis David
25 of our GIS Unit to show you some of the new data

1 visualizations that we're working on. And then
2 following Travis will be Rachel Salazar from our
3 Research Division, who will talk about Barriers
4 recommendation number 11.

5 Thank you.

6 MR. DAVID: Thank you, Kristy.

7 So my name is Travis David with the
8 Energy Equity Indicator Team. And I'm going to
9 very briefly show you -- and I'm going to very
10 briefly show you what the future of the Energy
11 Equity Indicator interactive application looks
12 like.

13 This is what it looks like. Our previous
14 version, there's a lot of -- there's a lot of
15 data that represents energy. And our last one
16 followed the tracking progress report as an
17 interactive tool but it was well received and
18 liked, but it was difficult to use and access to
19 people in various sectors. So here what we're
20 going to do is break down the information into
21 different tabs.

22 So, for example, here's the
23 transportation tab. If I click on that, it
24 allows me to scroll down in this section. It
25 gives me some information on the datasets that

1 were used for transportation.

2 And then it comes down to a dashboard
3 visualization of some of the datasets that
4 represent that. So, for example, ARFVTP funding
5 by county. There's tiles for counts of zero-
6 emission vehicles, Level 2 Fast Chargers.
7 There's maps showing where all this information
8 is that allows you to explore and turn on and off
9 different data layers to look at in relation to
10 low-income and disadvantaged communities.

11 And then, also, the final tab is going to
12 be a collection of all of the Energy Equity
13 Indicators data overlaid on the same map, which
14 isn't the prettiest looking thing but it will
15 have tools on it that allows users to scroll
16 through the datasets, turn off and on what they
17 want.

18 And then there's tools for looking at
19 areas that they're interested in. So I can draw
20 a box around an area and generate a report of all
21 the information that intersects that area.

22 And so that's a very brief introduction
23 on where we're going with the Energy Equity
24 Indicator interactive app.

25 MS. SALAZAR: Hello. My name is Rachel

1 Salazar and I work in the Energy Research and
2 Development Division. So today, I'll briefly
3 cover the EPIC Program's activities addressing A
4 through D for recommendation number 11 which aims
5 to increase R&D program benefits to disadvantaged
6 and low-income communities.

7 In 2017, AB 523 codified Part 11A to set
8 a minimum 25 percent funding target for
9 technology development and deployment funds, or
10 TD&D for short. These funds were targeted for
11 disadvantaged communities. And AB 523 added a
12 couple more requirements for an additional ten
13 percent to sites located in and benefitting low-
14 income communities and, additionally, to evaluate
15 the potential localized health impacts of
16 proposed projects.

17 To date, Staff has engaged with community
18 organizations to identify energy needs in
19 different underserved communities to inform
20 future solicitations. They've provided funding
21 set-asides and relevant solicitations, held
22 scoping workshops, and developed new scoring
23 criteria being proposed -- for projects being
24 proposed in disadvantaged and low-income
25 communities. The criteria ensures direct

1 benefits for these communities and requires
2 information on potential localized health
3 impacts.

4 Additionally, a request for comments was
5 held and the draft -- on the draft criteria and
6 feedback was incorporated into the final version.

7 Here's an update for the total amount of
8 TD&D funds that have been encumbered into new
9 agreements approved through June 2019. About 31
10 percent of the TD&D funds have been allocated to
11 sites in disadvantaged communities, with an
12 additional 34 percent to sites in low-income
13 communities that are deemed low-income only,
14 meaning they're not also disadvantaged.

15 This map shows where the project sites
16 are located. Orange dots represent disadvantaged
17 communities, as per the CalEnviroScreen, and
18 green represents low-income.

19 A couple of the projects that we wanted
20 to highlight here that show benefits to these
21 communities include a solar-plus-storage project
22 that is being developed for an affordable housing
23 complex in the low-income community of
24 Willowbrook. The integrated system combines
25 advanced solar PV panels, battery energy storage,

1 and smart technologies to provide costs savings,
2 as well as benefits to the grid.

3 Another project is providing energy
4 efficiency retrofit packages to multifamily
5 buildings in Fresno and Ontario. In addition to
6 increasing comfort and lowering energy costs of
7 the tenants, the project aims to implement the
8 measures in a nonintrusive way that won't cause
9 long-term displacement.

10 Staff will continue to set -- provide
11 set-asides in applicable solicitations and, once
12 approved, will roll out the new scoring criteria
13 in future TD&D solicitations.

14 11B encourages information sharing about
15 projects in disadvantaged communities. Each
16 year, Staff provide project highlights at the
17 EPIC Symposium. And the last two symposiums
18 included panel discussions dedicated to energy
19 equity and highlighted projects located in
20 underserved communities.

21 Staff also just executed a three-year
22 contract to support the EPIC Program's
23 information sharing activities. As part of this
24 work the contract will -- the contractor will
25 help scope and facilitate technical forums on

1 relevant research topics, including energy
2 equity. Staff will work with the contractor to
3 begin scoping out the potential topics and seek
4 input from internal and external stakeholders.

5 11C calls for analysis of business models
6 to increase deployment and the benefits of clean
7 energy technologies.

8 In response, Staff directed Navigant
9 Consulting to assess market strategies that
10 overcome barriers to deploying distributed energy
11 resources in vulnerable communities. The study
12 focuses on hard-to-reach segments, such as
13 renters, multifamily buildings, and small
14 businesses. Navigant's final report outlines
15 best practices and lessons learned from ten
16 existing low-income programs located across the
17 U.S.

18 Thirteen recommendations were provided,
19 categorized into three areas noted as critical
20 for success, outreach, funding and execution.
21 And one of the examples provided is to leverage
22 eligibility from one program to co-enroll
23 customers into another. All of these
24 recommendations were incorporated into the
25 Climate Action Plan that was discussed earlier.

1 The Navigant Report is currently going
2 through the review process and will be available
3 on the Energy Commission's website later this
4 year.

5 Finally, 11D encourages the use of
6 competitions as a way to solicit innovative
7 approaches for increased clean energy
8 technologies in low-income and disadvantaged
9 communities. To address this, Staff has begun
10 issuing two-phase competitions known as EPIC
11 Challenges. The first phase focuses on the
12 design and planning stages, while the second
13 phase awards funding to winners for the buildout
14 of their designs.

15 The first EPIC Challenge was issued in
16 2016 for the design and planning of advanced
17 energy communities, including several that were
18 located in disadvantaged and low-income
19 communities throughout California. Phase one
20 recipients were then invited to compete for phase
21 two.

22 One of the phase two projects will
23 install microgrids in several low-income
24 communities in Lancaster to benefit area schools
25 and affordable housing, including two new all-

1 electric zero-net energy housing developments.
2 Additionally, the microgrids will be connected
3 with other distributed energy resources to form a
4 virtual power plant.

5 The next EPIC Challenge will be released
6 later this year and will focus on the affordable
7 mixed-use building developments planned for low-
8 income and disadvantaged communities.

9 That concludes my portion of the
10 presentation.

11 And I'll now turn it over to my
12 colleagues over at the California Public
13 Utilities Commission.

14 MS. HAWKINS: Hi. Good morning. My name
15 is Nora Hawkins. I'm with the California Public
16 Utilities Commission in the Energy Division. I'm
17 going to be talking about three programs that
18 were created by the CPUC in June 2018. All three
19 of these programs are focused on enhancing access
20 to renewable energy for residential customers in
21 disadvantaged communities.

22 The CPUC adopted CalEPA's definition for
23 identifying disadvantaged communities, or DACs,
24 using the definition for investment of cap and
25 trade auction proceeds. So the definition

1 adopted is the top 25 percent of census tracts
2 statewide, according to the latest version of
3 CalEnviroScreen.

4 The first program I'll be talking about
5 relates to Barriers' recommendation two. It's
6 called the Community Solar Green Tariff Program,
7 or CSGT. This program enables residential
8 customers in disadvantaged communities to
9 participate. And importantly, 50 percent of each
10 project's output must be subscribed to by low-
11 income customers.

12 The projects are located in disadvantaged
13 communities in close proximity to the customer it
14 serves which provides a sense of community
15 ownership. However, each of these projects
16 operates through a power purchase agreement
17 between the utility and developer, therefore
18 customers don't own shares directly in the
19 project, which is important for consumer
20 protection measures.

21 The status of this program is that the
22 utilities' tariffs were conditionally approved
23 back in June. And there were capacity caps
24 established for this program, as you can see on
25 this slide. And community choice aggregators are

1 able to participate in this program by developing
2 their own version of CSGT.

3 The benefits of this CSGT Program is that
4 it provides 100 percent renewable energy and a 20
5 percent rate discount to customers who
6 participate. The community is additionally
7 engaged in these projects and has an active role
8 in the project development process through a
9 local community sponsor who facilitates and
10 provides feedback from the community to the
11 project developer.

12 The next steps for the Community Solar
13 Green Tariff Program is that the utilities are
14 currently engaged in developing additional
15 details of their program implementation plans.
16 And they will providing, shortly, solicitation
17 documents for requesting projects for projects in
18 disadvantaged communities, which the Commission
19 will then review those documents.

20 In September, we will be holding a
21 stakeholder workshop to address CCA
22 implementation questions so they can launch their
23 own versions of these programs.

24 The next two programs I'll be talking
25 about both fall under recommendations six. The

1 second program to promote solar in disadvantaged
2 communities is the Disadvantaged Communities
3 Green Tariff Program, or DACGT. This program is
4 available to residential customers in
5 disadvantaged communities but, unlike the CSGT
6 Program, it is 100 percent dedicated to low-
7 income customers. Customers sign up to
8 participate in a pool of solar projects that can
9 be located within any disadvantaged community in
10 that utility's service territory.

11 Similar to Community Solar Green Tariff,
12 these projects operate through a power purchase
13 agreement between the developer and the utility.
14 And in addition, similar to CSGT, these projects
15 are -- this program is on the same track in that
16 tariffs were conditionally approved in June and
17 capacity caps were established in the decision,
18 as you can see on this slide. It's a slightly
19 larger program. And in addition, CCAs can also
20 develop their own DACGT programs.

21 The main benefit of this program is the
22 same as Community Solar Green Tariff. Customers
23 are able to participate in 100 percent renewable
24 energy and receive a 20 percent bill discount.

25 Utilities are also continuing to develop

1 program implementation documents and are
2 submitting their project solicitation documents
3 for CPUC. This program will also be part of the
4 stakeholder workshop in September to address CCA
5 implementation questions.

6 The third program to promote solar in
7 disadvantaged communities is called the Single-
8 Family Homes, or DAC-SASH program. It is based
9 on the existing Single-Family Affordable Solar
10 Homes, or SASH Program that many of you are
11 probably aware of. However, this program is
12 available specifically to low-income homeowners
13 in disadvantaged communities. Similar to SASH,
14 this program provides incentives for rooftop
15 solar installation. And projects will be between
16 one kilowatt and five kilowatts. There will be
17 \$10 million per year of budget available of which
18 \$8.5 million will go towards incentives. The
19 project will operate through 2030.

20 GRID Alternatives, who currently
21 administers the SASH Program, was selected to
22 also administer the DAC-SASH Program earlier this
23 year.

24 The benefit of this program is that it
25 will provide low-income customers no- or low-cost

1 rooftop solar installation and energy efficiency
2 education.

3 In addition, workforce development
4 efforts is a core program -- core component of
5 this program. Currently, the DAC-SASH Handbook
6 and Program Implementation Plan are being
7 reviewed by the CPUC. Once those documents are
8 adopted, the DAC-SASH program will officially
9 launch.

10 MR. FRANCISCO: Great. Thank you. My
11 name is Troy Francisco with the CPUC, Energy
12 Division. I'm going to talk about two distinct
13 programs, one of them is the Solar on Multifamily
14 Affordable Housing, the SOMAH Program, and the
15 other one is several pilots that we have
16 operating in the San Joaquin Valley coming out of
17 that proceeding.

18 Let's see, the SOMAH Program, the
19 framework was established in December of 2017.
20 This is a program that directs IOU, investor-
21 owned utility, greenhouse gas allowances towards
22 incentives for affordable housing properties to
23 install PV on site. The program is limited to
24 deed-restricted properties that have five or more
25 units. They have to have either a mix of tenants

1 at certain income levels or be located within a
2 disadvantaged community. They cannot be master
3 metered. And they have to be an existing
4 building, so no new construction for this
5 program.

6 Funding is linked to the carbon markets
7 but it's capped at about \$100 million per year.
8 \$90 million, basically, will go towards
9 incentives.

10 And some program updates is that the
11 program formally launched, after quite some time,
12 on July 1st. And by close of business on July
13 1st the program was already fully subscribed in
14 SDG&E, Edison, and PG&E service territory, kind
15 of speaking to the pent up demand of the
16 affordable market and the solar market in
17 general, as the MASH program, its predecessor,
18 had been dormant for several years.

19 A few details, just about what those
20 projects are like, how many we have. In total,
21 there's about 125 projects that have submitted
22 what's called a Reservation Request. There's
23 about 120 projects now that are on the wait list
24 for those three service territories. These are
25 pretty large projects that are about 300 kilowatt

1 average size. That's generally larger than what
2 we saw from MASH and for LIWP. And that's really
3 linked to the program and the eligibility and the
4 requirements that the solar system provide
5 direct-bill benefits to tenants, so they have to
6 be sized to take in tenant load.

7 And some updates on benefits of the
8 program. You know, this really provides
9 substantial incentives to help reduce the cost of
10 PV. There's a massive economic development
11 that's tied to this that's also related to the
12 workforce development and onsite job training
13 requirements built into the program. And again,
14 because this program requires virtual net
15 metering, tenants really see bill benefits of
16 these installed systems. So they don't just go
17 towards common area accounts. The generation
18 actually goes towards tenants.

19 Next step is, you know, in 2020, we'll be
20 issuing, the Commission will be issuing several
21 decisions that will, basically, replenish the
22 utilities' budgets for these programs -- for this
23 program, so we'll likely see PG&E and Edison's
24 territory be replenished, as well as San Diego.
25 And additional funds will be set aside for

1 Liberty and Pacificorp as well.

2 The next program I would like to talk
3 about is the San Joaquin Valley pilots that have
4 recently been approved. These are 11 pilot
5 communities where part of our goal is to increase
6 affordable -- access to affordable energy in
7 these small disadvantaged communities in the San
8 Joaquin Valley.

9 Out of that, we have basically four
10 pilots, really, three of which will look at
11 electrification, so that will be converting
12 customer homes and end uses in the home to
13 electrically-sourced technologies, heat pump
14 technologies for space heating and cooling, heat
15 pumps for water heating, and then also provide
16 other energy efficiency measures, such as
17 insulation and other products available through
18 leveraged programs.

19 The goal of this is really to provide
20 clean energy, replace those dirty appliances with
21 electric appliances or, in the case of California
22 City, there's going to be some homes that are
23 going to get natural gas extensions. And tied --
24 excuse me -- tied to that natural gas extension,
25 these homes are going to have to have remote

1 methane detectors, so at least we'll be able to
2 learn a little bit about fugitive emissions in
3 the household.

4 And with that, our next steps are we're
5 still finalizing the pilot details and
6 implementation plans. And once those are
7 approved by the Division, we'll begin the
8 outreach and education to community members
9 within these 11 communities.

10 I'd also like to say that we also have a
11 separate track that's looking at data gathering
12 where we've hired a consultant to look at 170
13 other communities and understand issues,
14 barriers, challenges with affordable energy in
15 similar communities.

16 Thanks.

17 MS. SHARPE: Hi everybody. I'm Sarah
18 Sharpe. I'm an Advisor with Commissioner Guzman-
19 Aceves' office in the PUC. I'm going to be
20 discussing recommendation nine which is about
21 heightening consumer protections.

22 In our area, in our jurisdiction, I
23 should say, we have been working on two areas,
24 one is core transport agents -- there's a typo
25 there, it says agency -- but it's core transport

1 agents which are a non-utility gas supplier who
2 purchased natural gas on behalf of residential
3 and small commercial customers.

4 We saw a large concern with a lot of
5 complaints reaching through our Consumer Affairs
6 Branch. And so in February 2018, we had a
7 decision to establish registration requirements
8 and a citation program which allows us to suspend
9 and revoke registration of non-compliant CTAs.
10 We have already issued some citations and we are
11 starting to see a reduction in contacts to our
12 Consumer Affairs Branch.

13 In the area that we have even more
14 activity, which is net-energy metering, basically
15 solar, we have been working quite extensively
16 with a lot of other agencies that also have
17 jurisdiction over solar.

18 In October of 2018, our net-energy
19 metering consumer protection decision set forth
20 that we would establish a solar information
21 packet and we would require solar providers to
22 submit valid Contractor State License Board
23 licenses, and in addition to their solar
24 disclosure documents.

25 And then in November 2018, we formed a

1 Joint Government Solar Task Force with the other
2 agencies, which are the Contractors State License
3 Board and the Department of Business Oversight.
4 The MOU was signed in March of 2019, of this
5 year.

6 And we are also working closely with the
7 Attorney General's Office and local government,
8 including county district attorneys and cities.

9 This Government Solar Task Force has
10 three working groups currently. There's a
11 Complaint Tracking and Resolution Working Group,
12 there's a Joint Enforcement Opportunity Working
13 Group, and there is a Preventative Outreach and
14 Education Working Group.

15 So the benefits of this work is, number
16 one, improved coordination between our agencies
17 that have jurisdiction. And we are coordinating
18 on consumer complaint monitoring, data
19 collection, and enforcement.

20 I would also mention here that we have a
21 coordinated response to a hot spot of fraud that
22 we found in Fresno County or in the -- and
23 broadly in the San Joaquin Valley. We have a
24 solar bulletin that's going to be going out next
25 month in Fresno County to all PG&E customers to

1 give them tips and pointers on how to avoid fraud
2 and what to look for when they are purchasing
3 solar.

4 And we also have a Parlier pilot project.
5 The City of Parlier in Fresno County has the
6 largest portion of these complaints. And so we
7 have led a voluntary mediation with nine of these
8 families with the Dolores Huerta Foundation and
9 CCLS, CALSA, and the PACE company, which is
10 called E3, that has forgiven all of their debt to
11 date for those families.

12 Both CSLB, CPUC, and DBO, as I said, we
13 all play a role in improved transparency, so we
14 are all, actually, developing various disclosure
15 documents that are required to be given to people
16 when they're purchasing solar. One document has
17 already been put into effect. So there's a solar
18 disclosure document required to be uploaded
19 during the interconnection process as of July
20 1st, 2018. And that was developed by the CSLB in
21 coordination with the other agencies.

22 I'll go to next steps.

23 So we, at the PUC, have also released
24 California Solar Consumer Protection Guide which
25 will be -- we've released the English version,

1 it's on our website, and it will be released --
2 the final version will be released in five
3 languages and audio on August 30th, 2019. It
4 will be required to be uploaded later on in the
5 year during the interconnection process.

6 We are also developing standardized
7 inputs and assumptions for electric bill savings
8 for solar customers with stakeholder input.

9 We are also considering enhanced net-
10 energy metering consumer protection ideas, such
11 as a consumer clearinghouse of vetted and
12 licensed solar providers, a restitution fund, and
13 enforcement citation or administrative penalty
14 mechanisms.

15 We will continue to monitor the -- what
16 we call the alternative energy provider
17 complaints that we get through our Consumer
18 Affairs Branch. That is for both net-energy
19 metering and for the CTAs. They provide us a
20 monthly report on how many contacts they've had
21 for those topics.

22 And we will also continue to coordinate
23 with sister agencies and seek resolution for the
24 victims of fraud and continue to develop programs
25 to prevent future fraud.

1 MR. SYMONDS: Okay. Good morning
2 everybody. My name is Jason Symonds and I am
3 also a member of the CPUC contingent that
4 presented today. I'm going to change gears a
5 little bit and move away -- moving away from the
6 Barriers Study, I'm actually going to be talking
7 about the Energy Savings Assistance Program, also
8 known as ESA. I've been asked to give a brief
9 update on the current status of the program.
10 We'll talk about a timeline of next steps for
11 this program. And then I'll end with some of the
12 aspects of the program that might change going
13 into the future, especially in the context of
14 energy equity.

15 So as many people know, ESA is a
16 weatherization program that offers free energy
17 efficiency upgrades to income-qualified
18 customers. So right now we have a goal to treat
19 all willing and eligible households by 2020, and
20 that's a goal that's laid out in statute. And
21 right now the four investor-owned utilities since
22 2002 have treated about 3.8 million households.
23 That's close to 85 percent of the goal of
24 treating 4.5 million households by 2020. So
25 we've very much on our way and expect to hit that

1 goal by 2020.

2 Just to give you a sense of the size of
3 the program, across all four IOUs we, on average,
4 were looking to treat around 370,000 households
5 per year with an annual budget of close to \$500
6 million a year.

7 So now that you have a sense of the
8 status of the program, let's talk about some of
9 the next steps.

10 This past June the Commission issued a
11 decision issuing guidance to the IOUs for their
12 ESA and CARE applications. So there's two public
13 stakeholder meetings I wanted to call your
14 attention to, one at the end of August and one in
15 mid-September at the Low-Income Oversight Board
16 meeting, that I would encourage everybody here,
17 if you have an opportunity to go to one or both
18 of those meetings, to hear some of the ideas that
19 the IOUs have on how the program, the ESA
20 Program, could potentially change going into the
21 future and some of their innovative ideas and,
22 more importantly, provide some of your feedback
23 to those ideas and to those programs.

24 The applications from the IOUs are due in
25 November of this year, November 4th, with the

1 Commission expecting a decision around Q4 2020.

2 I will note that if a decision does not
3 come in Q4 2020 there is bridge funding set up to
4 ensure that the ESA Program and services are
5 continued to be provided to the low-income
6 population as the decision is being worked
7 through.

8 Okay, so finally, we have a sense of
9 where we are and some of the next steps for the
10 ESA program, but what are some of the key areas
11 where this program might be changing?

12 So there's four particular things I
13 wanted to discuss. And these aren't the only
14 areas where this program might change or the only
15 areas that the recent guidance decision calls out
16 or highlights as a potential change, but the four
17 that I thought were pretty relevant to the
18 discussion today.

19 One area in particular is the idea that
20 right now the ESA Program very much is a one-
21 size-fits-all-type model. Almost everybody who
22 participates in this program is offered the same
23 menu of measures. So going into the future,
24 we're interested in hearing from the IOUs some of
25 their innovative ideas for deeper energy savings,

1 more tailored solutions to households, and
2 measures that are focused on health, comfort and
3 safety impacts as well.

4 Another potential change is moving away
5 from this volume-oriented goals that we have
6 which is, right now, to treat all willing and
7 eligible households by 2020. And thinking about
8 goals that are more at the household level,
9 savings-per-household-type goals.

10 One other potential change is focusing on
11 how can we increase participation from some of
12 the most sensitive communities? Right now the
13 ESA Program does target and attempts to enroll
14 people who live in disadvantaged communities,
15 tribal, some of the hard to reach. But we're
16 asking the IOUs to specifically identify in their
17 ESA applications what they can do to increase
18 participation for these vulnerable groups.

19 And finally, the last point that I'll
20 highlight with the remaining time has to do with
21 how we think about multifamily. Right now in the
22 ESA program, multifamily is very focused on
23 direct install, measures that are being installed
24 in the unit. Some effort has been made to look
25 at common area measures. But we're interested in

1 a holistic approach, looking at third-party ideas
2 and third-party solicitation for how we can
3 approach multifamily buildings, not just in-unit,
4 not just common area, but the building as a
5 whole.

6 So I hope this gives you a sense of where
7 we are right now with the ESA Program and some
8 potential areas where the program may be going in
9 the future.

10 And with that, I would like to call up
11 our friends from CSD.

12 MR. BELK: Nobody told me I got to select
13 walk-up music. But if I had the opportunity,
14 that was a pretty good one. I like that.

15 Can you hear me okay? Okay.

16 Hi. My name is Chuck Belk and I work for
17 the Department of Community Services and
18 Development.

19 Many of you are familiar with CSD. We
20 administer several low-income energy assistance
21 programs. A couple of them are federal programs,
22 like our LIHEAP Program and our Department of
23 Energy's Weatherization Assistance Program. But
24 today I'm here to talk to you about a state
25 program that we administer called the Low-Income

1 Weatherization Program, or LIWP as we call it.
2 LIWP is funded out of cap and trade investments,
3 our proceeds, and it comes to us through the
4 California Climate Investment -- California
5 Climate Investments.

6 As you can see from this slide, there are
7 several LIWP housing components or programs that
8 are available. The top three that are on this
9 slide and on the table are actually programs I'm
10 going to talk about in more detail over the next
11 several slides. However, I just wanted to point
12 out that the bottom program component, where it
13 says, "Service is suspended," is actually a
14 conglomeration of several programs that are --
15 that have actually fully expended their funding
16 and, actually, are no longer in operation.

17 So addressing recommendation number two
18 from the SB -- excuse me -- from the SB 350
19 Barriers Report, CSD recently procured and
20 executed two contracts for a community solar
21 demonstration pilot. The goal, of course, is to
22 lower energy costs for low-income households who
23 can't typically benefit from solar renewable
24 investments due to a variety of reasons, such as
25 cost. As we all know, solar can be very costly.

1 Perhaps their rental status. If they live in an
2 apartment, then the owner may not be willing to
3 invest in an asset that's not going to benefit
4 them directly. Or perhaps they have an
5 unsuitable roof for some reason, there might be
6 shading, the condition of the roof might be an
7 issue, things along that line.

8 So CSD conducted a stakeholder engagement
9 over about a one-year timeframe and we got a lot
10 of informative information, a lot of good
11 information and great feedback from stakeholders.
12 We received a total of seven proposals last fall
13 when we actually ran our NOVA. And we ended up
14 funding two projects.

15 The first of those projects that I'll
16 talk to on the next slide is the Port of Richmond
17 in Contra Costa County, that community solar
18 project. It's on industrial land that is owned
19 by the City of Richmond. And the second proposal
20 is located on tribal lands that are owned by the
21 Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians, and that's
22 down in Riverside County. Both of the contracts
23 for these two projects were executed in April
24 2019 with GRID Alternatives.

25 On this slide I wanted to highlight some

1 of the specific project details and benefits. As
2 you'll see, both projects approach about one
3 megawatt in energy generation capacity. The
4 Richmond project, in particular, is a carport-
5 mounted project, again in the Port of Richmond in
6 industrial areas, and it will benefit 155 low-
7 income households. All 80 to 95 percent of them
8 are residents of affordable housing properties.

9 The offset of electric usage for these
10 renters will be somewhere in the area of 75
11 percent. And we're going to be utilizing an off-
12 bill mechanism, trying it out in an effort to
13 provide the benefits through either like a rent
14 reduction, perhaps, or maybe even an electronic
15 funds transfer. It's still to be decided.

16 The other project in Riverside County,
17 the one that's on the tribal lands for the
18 Cahuilla Indians, will benefit 38 homes that are
19 located on tribal property and an additional 150
20 to 250 low-income households that are being
21 served by the Anza Electric Cooperative. In this
22 project, we're looking for a goal of reducing
23 household electric energy of approximately 50
24 percent. And it will be distributed as an on-
25 bill credit to the households.

1 Lastly, I just wanted to mention that
2 both of these projects do also feature a
3 workforce development component. At each of
4 these sites there will be seven construction
5 trainees hired to help and assist with the
6 construction of the solar arrays. So it's a good
7 opportunity for people to get their feet wet in
8 the solar industry and, hopefully, be able to
9 convert that into maybe a career in solar.

10 Next steps for the community solar pilots
11 is construction is expected to commence in early
12 2020, but there's already work being done, such
13 as design, engineering, and planning that's
14 already happening. So in a way, it's already
15 started, however, the actual swinging of hammers
16 and construction piece won't begin until the
17 early part of next year.

18 We expect the energy savings benefits to
19 begin to accrue to the beneficiaries around the
20 second quarter of 2021, probably early in that
21 second quarter.

22 At the end of this pilot, CSD is going to
23 be conducting a comprehensive evaluation and
24 we're going to assess whether community solar can
25 be a good investment vehicle to provide benefits

1 of solar energy to low-income households and
2 disadvantaged communities.

3 At the end of that comprehensive
4 evaluation, CSD will look to share that
5 information with the CEC, the CPUC, and other
6 interested parties.

7 The next two LIWP components I'm going to
8 speak about today really address recommendation
9 number six in the Barriers Study.

10 Since early 2016, CSD has administered a
11 Multifamily Energy Efficiency and Solar Renewable
12 Program component. And I have to say, it was my
13 oversight, we didn't mention the implementor on
14 the slide here but I want to call out the
15 Association for Energy Affordability. Andy
16 Brooks is in the audience today.

17 And I'm sorry, Andy, the bads on me. I'm
18 sorry about that, but you guys are doing a
19 fantastic job, so it's no -- it was not an
20 intended oversight.

21 The program was initially funded at \$24
22 million. But due to the success of the program,
23 it's actually now funded at somewhere in the area
24 of \$54.4 million.

25 Just to kind of tick down through some of

1 the -- to give you a flavor of the program, it's
2 a very innovative and well-received program in
3 the multifamily housing industry. It focuses on
4 deep energy retrofits paired with solar PV, so
5 it's very comprehensive and integrated in its
6 approach. And we use an energy modeling approach
7 which is very, very flexible, so there's no set
8 prescriptive list of measures you need to use.
9 In fact, most scopes of work for these projects
10 are somewhat unique to each project. It also
11 features a one-stop shop opportunity for
12 technical assistance. And that works for the
13 entire project from beginning to end.

14 Lastly, I just wanted to point out that
15 there's a lot of continuous innovation going on
16 with this program component and that some
17 projects have been able to use high-efficiency
18 electric measures, such as heat pump water
19 heating, heat pump heating and cooling, et
20 cetera, and we pair that with solar PV. And in
21 some cases the projects are approaching net-zero
22 in their consumption, which is absolutely
23 awesome.

24 Okay, did I skip a slide here? Okay.
25 There we go.

1 So in terms of benefits and outcomes, as
2 mentioned previously, we use an energy modeling
3 analysis tool to actually design these projects.
4 And every project that comes to us is expected to
5 hit, at a minimum, between 15 and 25 percent
6 minimum energy usage reduction for the site over
7 its existing usage. If it can't meet that then
8 it can't actually participate in the program.
9 And I want to say, I'm happy to report, that the
10 average to date has been about 40 percent across
11 the entire portfolio of projects, so it's very
12 significant.

13 The projects are complex. You know, they
14 do take a while to develop and implement. But
15 we've been able to serve 53 properties and almost
16 6,000 units at this point. The projected energy
17 savings over the first 15 years for these served
18 projects is about \$43 million. And because we're
19 a cap and trade program, we're also projecting
20 over 91,000 in metric tons of CO2 equivalent will
21 be offset by the work that's being done on these
22 first 53 projects.

23 And also of note, I just wanted to say
24 that we do encourage greater direct investment in
25 measures of benefit tenant energy utility bills.

1 And we do that by providing a greater incentive
2 or a higher incentive for things that actually
3 benefit the residents of the properties.

4 The program has been very well received,
5 as I mentioned. But unfortunately, due to the
6 uncertainty of cap and trade funding, outreach
7 and enrollment have been scaled down at this
8 point. CSD did receive \$10 million in 2019-2020
9 funding from the Cap and Trade Program. And as
10 this program component has been successful, we'll
11 certainly get some of those funds.

12 With the program fully subscribed and
13 about 180 projects on the wait list, we're hoping
14 we can at least make a small dent in the need
15 that's certainly out there. So we are being
16 creative. We're looking for leveraging
17 opportunities. CSD recently implemented funding
18 agreements with several IOUs. And we're looking
19 to maybe take some ESA investment and apply it to
20 the in-unit measures for these properties which
21 will hopefully allow LIWP dollars to go further.

22 Additionally, we've started conversations
23 with the Los Angeles Department of Water and
24 Power. And so we're hopeful to -- hopefully,
25 that we're going to be able to tap into those

1 program funds they have for multifamily there as
2 well.

3 Thank you.

4 The last program component I'll be
5 talking about today is our Single-Family Energy
6 Efficiency and Solar PV Farmworker Housing
7 Program. And I have to say, it's a long name,
8 and I'm going to have to jam this in as quickly
9 as I can because I'm down to my last minute or
10 two here.

11 So it's a brand new LIWP components. And
12 as you can see on the map here, we're going to be
13 targeting 12 counties where we've determined that
14 there's the highest level of farmworker housing
15 or farmworker families located. The goal is to
16 reduce greenhouse gas emissions. After all, we
17 are a cap and trade program, but also to provide
18 energy savings to the low-income households that
19 are there, the farmworker households. But we do
20 recognize there are going to be challenges.

21 A lot of the measures and the solar PV
22 and the energy efficiency measures we install,
23 there might be challenges actually installing
24 them in homes where there could be some
25 maintenance that has not been kept up with. And

1 there will be an increased level of health and
2 safety and structural repair budgets for this
3 project to enable us to continue to work in those
4 areas.

5 We've awarded two contracts for a total
6 of \$10.5 million, both of them going to La
7 Cooperativa-Campesina de California in May of
8 2019. Outreach has begun and the first services
9 will begin in August of 2019, so next month.

10 I'll just wrap up here in a second.
11 Thank you.

12 In terms of general benefits and outcomes
13 for the project, we expect about 700 homes to
14 receive energy efficiency work and about 130
15 homes will receive solar PV. We're going to be
16 integrating deep energy retrofits and energy
17 modeling for these homes. And also, we're going
18 to be looking at fuel switching and
19 electrification, so where there are propane
20 appliances in the home, we're going to look to
21 swap those out with higher efficiency electric
22 measures and pair that with solar PV to help keep
23 the usage for the home down.

24 We also have brought in a trusted
25 community partner who is very familiar with

1 farmworker families, and that's La Cooperativa.
2 They've been doing it for over 30 years and
3 they're very trusted in that community.

4 Just to wrap it up, the program kicks off
5 in August 2019. It will wrap up totally at the
6 end of December 2020, so it's a very short
7 duration, only 17 months. The program could be
8 augmented and extended, depending on CSD getting
9 additional cap and trade funding.

10 And just lastly, we're going to be
11 implementing our unique energy monitoring pilot
12 at the sites where we're going to install, in a
13 sampling of homes, we're going to install a piece
14 of hardware in the electric panel which will
15 actually help us track the energy usage for the
16 home going forward for a set period of time. Why
17 it's unique is that both CSD and the occupants of
18 the household will be able to use that energy-
19 tracking software. And there will be a
20 smartphone application that will be provided to
21 them so they can actually become more energy
22 aware, see what appliances are actually utilizing
23 the most energy, and actually become more
24 involved in their energy consumption.

25 And thank you very much.

1 MS. CARRILLO: Good morning. Does anyone
2 need a stretch break? Everyone doing okay?

3 My name is Deana Carrillo and I'm the
4 Executive Director of the California Alternative
5 Energy and Advanced Transportation Financing
6 Authority, also known as CAEATFA, and we are a
7 financing authority based in the State
8 Treasurer's Office where we focus on leveraging
9 private capital to meet the state's clean energy
10 goals. And I'm here today to talk about
11 recommendation number four which is increasing
12 private capital financing in the energy
13 efficiency markets under the California hub for
14 energy efficiency financing.

15 This pilot program was authorized by the
16 CPUC in late 2013. And it requested that CAEATFA
17 establish a centralized hub to increase private
18 capital lenders and improve the financing terms
19 in the residential, affordable multifamily, and
20 small business markets. We do this by offering a
21 credit enhancement to lenders or an insurance
22 pool to absorb some of their increased risk. And
23 we'll also be adding on-bill repayment
24 functionality next year to a few of our programs.

25 Each pilot must be launched by the end of

1 2019 and will operate for a two-year term. The
2 pilots are designed to leverage the existing
3 rebate and incentive programs and direct-install
4 programs, but they're not limited to that. We've
5 been able to include some design features to
6 better accommodate the private market and meet
7 borrowers where they are, allowing single
8 measures, bringing residential units up to code,
9 and meeting some of those small wins. And, also,
10 30 percent of the financing can be used for other
11 things. We've seen it used for a lot of drought
12 restoration and landscaping, as well as just
13 other common upgrades they might want to do along
14 with their energy efficiency retrofits.

15 So as far as actions completed -- oh, I
16 should also note that the funding is limited from
17 assisting renewables, storage or EV charging, so
18 it's definitely a silo for energy efficiency,
19 which is a challenge in encouraging the private
20 market.

21 The early years were slow, to say the
22 best, as we set up infrastructure and addressed
23 some structural constraints and addressed some of
24 the unanticipated issues inherent in a pilot.
25 But we worked with the PUC staff to remove some

1 of those structural barriers which were effective
2 in 2017 and we've since launched.

3 So our Residential Energy Efficiency Loan
4 Assistance Program was established in 2016. It
5 was revamped in 2018 to remove some of those
6 barriers. And it's currently in its evaluation
7 phase at the CPUC.

8 I'm going to -- oh.

9 Our Small Business Financing Program, our
10 regulations were approved last year. We had a
11 soft launch in April of this year, which means
12 that we've rolled out with three lenders in more
13 of a manual approach, and we'll have a full
14 program launch this fall.

15 And then our Affordable Multifamily
16 Energy Efficiency Financing Program, those
17 regulations were adopted and approved by the
18 Office of Administrative Law this May. We're
19 currently enrolling our first lenders.

20 And, actually, I'm going to go back for a
21 minute because this is -- if any of my staff is
22 listening, which I'm not sure if they are able
23 to, we actually enrolled our first small business
24 loan yesterday, so that's three lenders enrolled
25 and the first loan enrolled. It was a dairy.

1 And we helped with some new lighting and some
2 integrated pumps to make their water efficiency
3 increased.

4 And I just want to back up because
5 sometimes I don't read my notes.

6 The picture right here, this is the
7 Flores family. They live in El Cajon and their
8 water wasn't heating up fast enough in their unit
9 or their rental unit on their property. So they
10 were able to find a residential or a real loan
11 and get a tankless water heater, a high-
12 efficiency furnace, and a heat pump. And the
13 whole project cost \$15,000.

14 What was good with the real lender is
15 that they were able to space those loan payments
16 out for an affordable monthly payment of \$150 a
17 month. For a standard personal loan that isn't
18 secured, it really gave them some increased
19 flexibility. So just to take this from the words
20 on the paper and the desk to real families that
21 we're helping. Okay.

22 Our affordable program multifamily pilot,
23 those regulations were approved in May 2019.
24 We're currently enrolling our first lender which
25 is actually capitalized by a nonprofit

1 foundation. And we will be looking at that
2 program to really provide some flexibility in the
3 debt stack for affordable multifamily projects
4 and help integrate with the SOMAH and the LIWP
5 programs and other state programs, really to help
6 fill that gap.

7 So those are some of our actions
8 completed so far.

9 The benefits and outcomes, I'll focus a
10 little bit on the residential program, or REEL.
11 We do have new private capital providers entering
12 the market. We have seven credit unions
13 participating. Six out of the seven were new
14 market entrants and we have two statewide
15 lenders. We've been able to lower interest rates
16 by anywhere from three to five, well, five is
17 kind of high, so let's just say about three basis
18 points, which is, in essence, an interest rate,
19 and extend loan terms from say an eight-year
20 personal loan to a 10- or 15-year personal loan
21 unsecured.

22 So this 100 percent financing. We're
23 offering lower interest rates. Two of our
24 statewide lenders just got into an interest rate
25 war, down half a basis point, I'm going to take

1 that as a win as they're lowering their interest
2 rates, lower monthly payments, again, extended
3 terms. A third of the funds are focused on the
4 low-moderate income market and credit challenged.

5 Notice that I'm saying low and moderate
6 income. You know, financing programs aren't for
7 every demographic we're looking for. So it's not
8 hitting that low-low market but really the low-
9 mod market.

10 Our average borrower saves about \$1,500
11 in financing costs.

12 And then we've also made this program
13 more flexible so that tenants are eligible, as
14 well as motorhomes and -- I'm sorry, mobile
15 homes, not motorhomes, mobile homes and other
16 flexibility.

17 We have 344 contractors enrolled today,
18 over 446 projects across 34 counties. The most
19 common measures are HVAC, building envelope, and
20 rural water heater. This is about \$7.5 million
21 in private capital leveraged. You know, for a
22 California market, this is still pretty small for
23 a pilot while PACE was growing with private
24 capital, regulated lenders, we've really hit some
25 successes, especially this last year as we've

1 removed some barriers.

2 This shows a little bit about our pilot
3 growth. So you'll see in the upper left-hand
4 corner the amount of capital that we've supported
5 each month. And what is interesting, that you'll
6 see the quarter-by-quarter growth annually. And
7 I approved a few additional loans today.

8 That bottom pie chart is the project
9 location. So the orange, 33 percent of our
10 borrowers are in low-moderate income census
11 tracts, and about 9 percent of our borrowers are
12 in disadvantaged communities identified by
13 CalEnviroScreen.

14 Sorry.

15 And this last pie chart on the right I
16 think is interesting. Only 24 percent of our
17 borrowers actually got a rebate or incentive. So
18 the private -- the provision of the private
19 capital and the availability did help encourage
20 those retrofits to happen or potentially happen
21 sooner.

22 This is self-reported data, so I give it
23 that qualifier that we haven't gone and knocked
24 on doors and said, are you sure, but it is self-
25 reported data.

1 I couldn't be here and not talk about
2 some of the lessons learned and some policy
3 tensions as we think about next steps. One is
4 just that financing programs take time to launch.
5 It's one thing to do an RFP and, you know, select
6 a few partners. I think it's another when you're
7 working with lending institutions to change their
8 approach, to develop a product and to get that
9 approved. And we just need to build that kind of
10 patience into this type of thing.

11 The integrated approach is really
12 important. We recognized pretty early that we
13 needed to integrate with our lenders. We have a
14 contractor manager to help with consumer
15 protection and a marketing effort. It's a little
16 disjointed, there's a lot of people in the tent,
17 but everybody is well-intended and we've learned
18 a lot of lessons over the first few years.

19 This next one is that we really need
20 flexibility in program design. Moving to
21 platinum for each project just isn't reasonable
22 for homeowners that could save energy today. I
23 get to say that because I'm on the financing
24 side. And having the flexibility is really
25 important for some of those incremental steps.

1 In addition, at one point we had to have
2 four different funds from four of the different
3 IOUs. And just removing those restrictions on
4 funding sources and finding some flexibility was
5 important to increase effectiveness and the user
6 experience.

7 Depending on what type of program you
8 design is going to help dictate what type of
9 lenders you're participating with and who's
10 involved. We've noticed that it's the smaller
11 and medium size lenders that want to get
12 involved, not the big Bank of America or Wells
13 Fargo or Citi. They're looking for larger
14 tranches, something tied up in a neat little bow,
15 and energy efficiency retrofits are not always
16 that.

17 And this was the point I made earlier,
18 that lending programs shouldn't target all
19 demographics. We make sure that our contractors
20 are talking about direct-install programs to make
21 sure that this is the right fit.

22 So that's it with my update for the hub
23 for energy efficiency financing. We're really
24 excited on next steps. And if folks have
25 projects in California, come let us know.

1 And at that, I think I am introducing a
2 colleague from the California Workforce
3 Development Board.

4 MR. JATKAR: Good morning everyone. My
5 name is Shrayas Jatkar with the Equity, Climate,
6 and Jobs Unit at the California Workforce
7 Development Board.

8 And this morning, you'll hear me talk
9 briefly about our High Road workforce
10 initiatives. And because I don't have time to
11 fully explain that term, I just want to explain
12 briefly that when I say High Road, this refers to
13 our approach to workforce development that tries
14 to do three things simultaneously: achieve
15 greater equity, address climate change, and
16 improve job quality, hence our name, again,
17 Equity, Climate, and Jobs Unit.

18 I'll address recommendation three, which
19 is that the CEC, CPUC, and CSD should partner
20 with the California Labor and Workforce Agency,
21 the Workforce Investment Boards, community
22 colleges, and other agencies, as well as consult
23 with employers, the UC Berkeley Labor Center, and
24 the relevant trade unions and community-based
25 organizations, and here's the real operative

1 phrase, to strategize and track progress of
2 workforce, community, and clean energy goals.

3 So on the first slide I'll go over a
4 couple of the actions that are -- some of these
5 are completed, some are in progress, starting
6 with the AB 398 Report.

7 So here, this is still in progress. This
8 is sort of speaking to helping us strategize
9 around workforce, community, clean energy goals.
10 The point of this report is to align California's
11 Strategic Workforce Development Plan with the
12 state's 2030 Climate Action Plan or the Scoping
13 Plan. We commissioned UC Berkeley Labor Center
14 to write the report. It's being finalized this
15 week before going to the Governor's Office for
16 review and so I can just give a high-level
17 overview today.

18 And so what I'll say is that the report
19 looks at four key issues in the major industries
20 and occupations within each of the six Scoping
21 Plan sectors, including energy. Those four key
22 issues are job growth, job quality, job access,
23 and training. The recommendations in the report
24 offer -- or point to ways to improve job quality
25 and achieve greater equity by increasing access

1 to good jobs and quality training.

2 For the energy sector, the report looks
3 at both renewable energy and energy efficiency,
4 including utility-scale and distributed
5 generation, utility and CSD energy efficiency
6 programs, as well as appliance standards and
7 building codes.

8 Moving to technical assistance, this is
9 also in progress, we've just begun meeting with
10 CPUC commissioner and staff about implementing
11 the economic and workforce development goals in
12 the CPUC's Environmental Justice and Social
13 Justice Action Plan that came out earlier this
14 year. And our plan at the moment is to focus on
15 one or two programs first so that we can develop
16 a model for addressing job quality and equity
17 across clean energy, transportation
18 electrification, and other related programs.

19 The third set of our work that really
20 speaks to this recommendation, and it really is
21 sort of just our -- our approach here is making
22 actual field investments in California's
23 workforce. And from 2014 through the end of
24 2018, we invested over \$13 million of Prop 39
25 funds and 12 training partnerships that ran

1 multi-craft, pre-apprenticeship programs in the
2 construction trades. And we've heard from the
3 Prop 39 Citizens Oversight Board that this is
4 having a positive impact, not just in California
5 but across the country, as other states inquire
6 about this workforce investment the most when
7 they're looking to establish their own clean
8 energy retrofit programs for public schools.

9 I'll speak briefly about the benefits and
10 outcomes and just focus here on the Prop 39
11 investments. I can speak to, you know, sort of
12 the -- more of the theory behind our High Road
13 Construction Careers Initiative if there's
14 interest later.

15 So, actually, some of these numbers
16 are -- or this first number is undercounting what
17 we've accomplished. Actually, over 2,000
18 individuals have completed a pre-apprenticeship
19 program. And again, as you'll see here, mostly
20 we're serving individuals with barriers to
21 employment. We have relatively high completion
22 and placement rates. And we've developed and
23 we're socializing best practices in two ways.
24 One, we produced a report on best practices in
25 the construction sector pre-apprenticeship with

1 examples from the Prop 39-funded training
2 partnerships. And that in turn formed the basis
3 for our SB 1 workforce guidelines which present
4 ten standards for pre-apprenticeship.

5 Next I'll just talk about our sort of
6 next steps and where we're going.

7 We now have significantly more funding
8 from both SB 1 and the Greenhouse Gas Reduction
9 Fund for both our High Road Construction Careers
10 Initiative which will build upon this model of
11 high-road, multi-craft, pre-apprenticeship that
12 we developed under Prop 29, and same is true for
13 our High Road Training Partnerships Initiative
14 which is based on the same model of workforce
15 development but it's applied in all non-
16 construction industry sectors.

17 And very quickly I'll just say three of
18 the current eight investments are in the
19 transportation sector, and at least two of
20 those -- or two others touch on or involve energy
21 and water conservation in commercial and large
22 institutional buildings. With GGRF funding, we
23 plan to invest in 12 new partnerships with an
24 even stronger connection to the industries and
25 occupations that are critical to reaching our

1 2030 climate targets. And, of course, the AB 390
2 Report will help us in identifying good places to
3 invest.

4 So I'll close there. Thank you for
5 including us on this panel. Thank you for
6 continuing to support implementation of this SB
7 350 recommendation.

8 And with that, I'll turn it to Violet
9 Martin with the California Air Resources Board.

10 MS. MARTIN: Good morning. Hi. My name
11 is Violet Martin. I'm with the California Air
12 Resources Board. I'll be providing an update on
13 our status of implementation progress with SB 350
14 recommendations.

15 So in February of 2018, CARB released
16 Part B of the Barriers Study which identifies
17 several barriers to clean transportation access
18 for low-income residents, such as affordability,
19 funding for clean transportation investments, and
20 a lack of awareness of clean transportation
21 options. The Barriers Study also identifies
22 community-specific barriers, like access,
23 convenience and safety. And because each
24 community is unique and there are many factors to
25 consider, we realize there's no single statewide

1 solution to address all barriers.

2 So the Barriers Study establishes some
3 key recommendations that provide clear pathways
4 to increase low-income residents access to clean
5 transportation options and includes steps CARB
6 and other agencies can take to formulate
7 innovative meaningful solutions in addressing the
8 barriers.

9 I will cover all but one of the
10 recommendations in this presentation. The
11 Workforce Development Board addressed progress on
12 workforce development but I would just add that
13 CARB prioritizes funding projects that
14 demonstrate local economic benefits, such as
15 connections to good quality jobs, training
16 opportunities and workforce development. And
17 these elements are all essential to expanding
18 clean transportation awareness and maximizing
19 opportunities for low-income residents.

20 Increasing low-income and disadvantaged
21 community access to clean transportation requires
22 further understanding of community-based needs on
23 the part of state agencies and other groups that
24 implement transportation policies and planning
25 activities. Expanding community transportation

1 needs assessments are the first step in
2 identifying barriers, opportunities and solutions
3 best suited to meet the needs of residents with
4 within individual communities.

5 Caltrans, the lead entity for
6 implementing this priority recommendation, is
7 coordinating with regional and local governments
8 to promote expanding assessments of low-income
9 community transportation needs. And over time,
10 Caltrans plans to develop best practices that
11 highlight successful local/regional engagement
12 efforts and provide recommendations for
13 objectives that can be achieved through needs
14 assessments.

15 CARB is designing a complementary
16 approach for working with communities to assess
17 their needs and resources and integrate this
18 process into new and existing CARB-led programs.
19 Prioritizing funding toward meeting community
20 transportation needs and for projects supported
21 by communities that were involved throughout the
22 entire planning process is becoming a significant
23 component in project selection.

24 Among low-income residents, lack of
25 knowledge and awareness of rebate and incentive

1 programs, as well as reliable information about
2 available technologies, is a common barrier to
3 clean transportation access. This places even
4 greater significance on the state ramping up
5 efforts toward -- to coordinate and improve
6 education and outreach efforts designed to reach
7 these communities.

8 CARB is leading implementation of an
9 outreach roadmap that identifies strategies for
10 effectively coordinating, streamlining and
11 delivering tailored clean transportation
12 outreach. The roadmap identifies highlights --
13 I'm sorry. The roadmap highlights the importance
14 of a robust community engagement process that
15 values community knowledge and includes CBOs,
16 residents in developing solutions.

17 We have been working with stakeholders in
18 developing the key strategies. And we'll release
19 a public draft this summer.

20 The goals of the regional one-stop-shop
21 concept are to increase awareness for low-income
22 residents by streamlining access to clean energy,
23 transportation, and other related consumer-based
24 incentives and expand existing outreach and
25 education efforts on clean transportation and

1 mobility options.

2 CARB awarded GRID Alternatives \$5 million
3 in Volkswagen's settlement funding through a
4 competitive grant solicitation in October of
5 2018. The initial pilot focuses on the
6 development and maintenance of a single
7 application for low-income consumers to apply and
8 qualify for CARB's low carbon equity -- low
9 carbon transportation equity projects, such as
10 Clean Cars for All, financing assistance
11 programs, clean mobility options for
12 disadvantaged communities, and CVRP.

13 The pilot will also focus on providing
14 coordinated community-based outreach and
15 education to maximize program participation and
16 promote advanced technology vehicle adoption
17 among low-income residents.

18 The streamlined application is currently
19 in the testing phase. And we expect to launch
20 the first version in 2020.

21 The Barriers Study highlighted the need
22 to promote inclusive and equitable competition
23 for clean transportation investments, while also
24 improving affordability and availability of long-
25 term secured funding.

1 To this end, CARB is developing guiding
2 principles for state and local agencies to
3 incorporate into designing competitive
4 solicitations. CARB has been consulting with
5 other agencies, program administrators, and
6 applicants to develop solutions that streamline
7 and simplify the grant and incentive application
8 process. And the goal is to develop approaches
9 that increase the ability of low-income residents
10 and disadvantaged communities to access grant
11 funding.

12 Since 2014, CARB has allocated nearly
13 \$280 million in low-carbon transportation funding
14 to a suite of equity projects. This includes
15 clean vehicle ownership, clean mobility,
16 streamlining access to funding and financing
17 opportunities, increasing community outreach,
18 education, and exposure to clean technologies.
19 These projects demonstrate the importance of
20 understanding the unique needs across communities
21 and provide lessons of how we can most directly
22 address barriers to achieve the state's equity,
23 air quality, and climate goals.

24 Project selection is a collective effort
25 with stakeholders to ensure we are funding new

1 and innovative opportunities that result in
2 increased clean transportation access for
3 residents that are in most need.

4 SB 350 is one of the key bills guiding
5 the proposed 2019-20 funding plan for clean
6 transportation incentives. And this year's
7 proposal includes new mobility, new clean
8 mobility projects that promote transformative
9 transportation solutions with low-income, tribal
10 and disadvantaged communities, as well as
11 additional support for expanding community needs
12 assessments, technical assistance, and the one-
13 stop shop.

14 The intent of clean mobility in schools
15 is to achieve SB 350 goals of increasing
16 visibility of and access to zero-emission
17 transportation options by placing commercially-
18 available clean technologies in one or more
19 schools and to provide public education and
20 outreach to increase the school communities'
21 familiarity with and interest in the clean
22 transportation and mobility options.

23 In October of 2018, CARB's board approved
24 the 2018-19 Funding Plan which allocates \$275
25 million in light-duty vehicle and transportation

1 equity investments, including \$10 million in
2 funding for the Clean Mobility in Schools Pilot
3 Project.

4 CARB staff has held several public
5 meetings to discuss the competitive grant
6 solicitation components. And Staff are working
7 on developing the solicitation which we
8 anticipate releasing this summer.

9 Developing metrics is a crucial step in
10 holding agencies accountable while also ensuring
11 increased access and benefits are realized over
12 time in low-income and disadvantaged communities.
13 This effort involves close interagency
14 coordination and collaboration with CBOs and the
15 academic community. Approaches will complement,
16 follow best practices, and build from existing
17 activities, such as the Energy Commission's
18 Energy Equity Indicators and Caltrans' Active
19 Transportation Programs and Statewide Transit
20 Strategic Plan.

21 There are pertinent elements we want to
22 emphasize on our path forward in achieving SB 350
23 goals. They include sharing significant outcomes
24 with those that implement clean transportation
25 pilots so we can both maximize the impacts and

1 benefits for communities but also avoid
2 duplicating efforts. We also want to ensure we
3 are applying lessons learned, evaluating
4 priorities to ensure that we are first and
5 foremost promoting community-level achievements
6 in transportation equity.

7 SB 350 continues to be a key driver for
8 developing clean mobility access and
9 transportation equity policy and solution
10 building. It has helped shape how we move ahead
11 with program implementation and identifying
12 funding and other needs that address barriers to
13 clean transportation access and support our
14 capacity to both transition to and identify
15 projects that are sustainable and applicable in
16 other communities.

17 Thank you and I look forward to
18 additional dialogue that takes place today on how
19 we can continue to prioritize equity and broad
20 access of clean mobility options.

21 I believe that concludes our updates for
22 SB 350 recommendation.

23 VICE CHAIR SCOTT: Excellent. I want to
24 say thank you so much to all of the staff --

25 (Applause)

1 VICE CHAIR SCOTT: -- all of the
2 fantastic work. This is -- we have been talking
3 a lot about the -- both the 12 recommendations in
4 the Energy Commission Report and the 6
5 recommendations in the Air Resources Board Report
6 for the last few years. And so what we really
7 wanted to do was have a good summary of all of
8 the work that's taken place. As you all know,
9 each one of these topics really could be its own
10 all-day workshop, so I recognize that that was
11 dense and a lot of information. But we really
12 just wanted to highlight the significant progress
13 that's been made in addressing those
14 recommendations and really commend the staff and
15 everyone who's worked on this for the thought and
16 the care and the time and attention that's really
17 gone into looking at the details and designing
18 these programs.

19 There is much more to do, so that's what
20 we'll be talking about in panels two and three.

21 But let me see, we're a little bit behind
22 time, but if there are some burning questions
23 that you'd love to talk with our excellent
24 panelists about, let's ask those.

25 Go for it.

1 COMMISSIONER MCALLISTER: Yeah. I'll be
2 judicious.

3 So, let's see, I really appreciate all
4 that program work. And, you know, we have a
5 bunch of initiatives in just energy efficiency.
6 And then, you know, layer on renewables, layer on
7 water, layer on lots of stuff, and it's just an
8 incredible diversity of initiatives focusing on
9 different pieces of the low-income landscape.

10 So I did have -- one of the
11 recommendations of the Barriers Report, original,
12 you know, three or four years ago now, was do our
13 best to coordinate among all of these
14 initiatives. And in particular I think, you
15 know, the, in some ways, the sort of big dog in
16 the room is the IOU low income, you know,
17 hundreds of millions of dollars. And then we have
18 WAP from the feds that CSD does. And we have the
19 LIWP.

20 So maybe, let's see, the PUC and CSD can
21 maybe talk about progress in coordinating across
22 this landscape and, you know, sharing databases,
23 sharing, you know, knocks on the door. And then,
24 you know, if the -- I'll just throw out the
25 three-prong test, if that gets fixed then we

1 maybe have more of a basis for sharing efforts.
2 And I think that would streamline things a lot.
3 It would maybe free up some resources for deep
4 retrofits, like was mentioned, which I'm super
5 psyched about.

6 So maybe just, quickly, a description of
7 what coordination improvements are being made and
8 what's possible going forward?

9 MR. SYMONDS: I can start. Thank you,
10 Commissioner McAllister, for the question.
11 Again, my name is Jason Symonds in the Energy
12 Division.

13 It's an ongoing process and something
14 that's extremely important to consider. I know
15 that the guidance document that was just issued
16 by the Commission explicitly highlights that
17 question. And we want to ensure that the IOUs
18 are considering it in their applications going
19 forward.

20 As for the current efforts, what's going
21 on, the IOUs are coordinating with CSD in
22 particular. And from my understanding, there
23 have been memorandums of understanding, some
24 nondisclosure agreements that have been set up
25 between the IOUs and CSD to begin the process of

1 data sharing and coordination. Again, it's a
2 pretty large undertaking and there's been some
3 snares in some of the data sharing issues.

4 But when it comes to identifying
5 properties and opportunities within this
6 community, I know that the IOUs and CSDs are
7 looking at, when considering certain properties,
8 what are measures and opportunities that the ESA
9 Program, for example, could have versus the
10 LIHEAP or LIWP Programs as well?

11 So I don't know if that provides a sense
12 but -- so right now, in the annual reports that
13 the IOUs prepare on updates to the ESA and CARE
14 Program, they do cover some of the more explicit
15 details on what some of those nondisclosure
16 agreements and joint workshops that they have
17 been holding, so those annual reports are
18 publicly available. But it is a struggle and
19 something that we want to make sure the IOUs are
20 considering looking forward as part of the ESA
21 Program.

22 COMMISSIONER MCALLISTER: Thank you.
23 Great.

24 MR. BELK: Yeah. Thank you very much,
25 Jason, for your comments.

1 I do want to say that we actually have
2 established the database sharing opportunity.

3 Sorry. Thank you.

4 With respect to data sharing, we actually
5 do have agreements with the IOUs and actually
6 have a mechanism in place to actually share data
7 at this point. It's not a, quote unquote,
8 "database or a statewide database," which I
9 believe we discussed in the past that I think
10 would be ideal at some point.

11 But we are sharing data on a semiannual
12 and, actually, yearly basis in some cases where
13 we're looking at the investments that we've made
14 in our LIHEAP, our DOE programs, as well as our
15 LIWP programs, in pulling energy usage data,
16 preceding the actual services by about two years
17 and going out about three years, so we're going
18 to be able to measure some of the benefits that
19 have accrued to the property based on our
20 measures that are installed.

21 We also have established, as I mentioned
22 in my presentation earlier, funding agreements
23 with three of the four IOUs at this point for
24 opportunities to install ESA-funded measures in
25 units in our LIWP multifamily buildings. We're

1 hoping that that will actually help to offset
2 some of the costs that the program has right now
3 to install those measures and allow us to maybe
4 deepen some of those retrofits in these
5 multifamily properties.

6 And then also, just lastly, we've
7 actually been talking with some of the IOUs
8 individually. They've contacted us as they're
9 putting together their upcoming applications, so
10 they've reached out to us to look for
11 opportunities to work together and collaborate
12 going forward.

13 COMMISSIONER MCALLISTER: Thanks a lot.

14 VICE CHAIR SCOTT: One or two other
15 burning questions?

16 COMMISSIONER RECHTSCHAFFEN: I have two
17 quick questions, and one, I'm going to turn into
18 a comment.

19 I want to compliment Kristy and Pam
20 Doughman, who did this, all the people who worked
21 on the Energy Equity Indicators. It's a terrific
22 product.

23 And the question or comment that I'll
24 follow up with is I don't know how much of the
25 data in our CPUC programs is included in there?

1 Some is, I don't know if it's comprehensive, but
2 we need to make sure it is and link to your
3 wonderful work. It is a plank in our
4 Environmental and Social Justice Action Plan that
5 we monitor our progress and this is a very
6 important first step.

7 MS. CHEW: Hi. This is Kristy.

8 Yes, we have -- Pam has coordinated in
9 the past with PUC programs. And we are
10 continuing to do the coordination work for the
11 updates that we're working on this year. So we
12 have been in close contact with many of your
13 staff members.

14 COMMISSIONER RECHTSCHAFFEN: Okay. And
15 then I have a question. This is from Judith
16 Ikle, who's a supervisor here for Deana, and this
17 is on the Energy Division staff at the PUC.

18 "To what extent has the passage of the 2017
19 tax bill that created opportunity zones where
20 some investment in some capital gains taxes
21 were lowered in -- as relative of investment
22 in opportunity zones? Has that resulted in
23 additional investment in energy efficiency in
24 other programs that you've seen?"

25 MS. CARRILLO: Thank you. We haven't

1 seen a big impact from that yet.

2 COURT REPORTER: Can you get a little
3 closer to the microphone?

4 MS. CARRILLO: That feels very
5 inappropriate.

6 We have not seen increased activity yet.
7 We may. My guess is it will come out in larger
8 tranches. And potentially, if we can communicate
9 with or coordinate with a microlender in the
10 small business area, we'll have some activity.
11 So now that we're formalizing the small business
12 program, we're working on establishing those
13 relationships.

14 But if anyone knows of a CDFI or
15 community lenders in those opportunity zones that
16 we can partner with, please send them our way.

17 VICE CHAIR SCOTT: Let me take a quick
18 last question from Commissioner Douglas.

19 COMMISSIONER DOUGLAS: All right. Also,
20 maybe, something that's turning into more of a
21 comment, but just, Commissioner Rechtschaffen, I
22 appreciate your comments on Energy Equity
23 Indicators.

24 And one thing that we have done is we've
25 taken the product and, with Kristy's support and

1 some of Pam's continuing support, although she's
2 got a full-time job doing something else right
3 now for us in research, we've unleashed our GIS
4 Team on it to create a tool that can be pretty
5 flexible and that we can use to make all sorts of
6 queries and try to understand the lay of the land
7 and try to use it in program design and program
8 implementation.

9 And so one of our next steps is going to
10 be to sit down with Staff running different key
11 programs within the Energy Commission and within
12 different divisions and really have a
13 conversation with them about, you know, here's
14 what we have, how might we develop it further?
15 How might you want to use it, you know, you, the
16 potential users of this? And, of course, the
17 public is also a potential user of this, and
18 stakeholders are. But I think it has a lot of
19 potential to help us better understand, you know,
20 both our results but also our framing of programs
21 and how they're designed.

22 So we'd be very happy to, obviously, work
23 with the other agencies here too.

24 And we are also working pretty closely
25 with CalEPA, especially in terms of our

1 conversation about how tribal data is understood
2 and thought about because it's really very, very
3 difficult to incorporate using our kind of
4 standard EnviroScreen or, you know, census tract
5 or related approaches.

6 And so, anyway, I just wanted to offer
7 that as some of our next steps. And we would
8 very much like this to be a platform that serves
9 many different purposes and that is very
10 inclusive.

11 VICE CHAIR SCOTT: All right. Thanks
12 everybody. We really appreciate you being here
13 and all of the terrific work that's taken place
14 to help knock down some of these barriers to low-
15 income and disadvantaged communities being part
16 of this energy transition.

17 We're going to go on to our Panel 2. We
18 are about 20 minutes behind, so we'll do 11:50 to
19 12:50. We will break for lunch from 12:50 to
20 1:50. And then we'll do our last panel from 1:50
21 to 2:50. So just an update on the time check for
22 folks.

23 And please, Panel 2, come on up.

24 (Pause)

25 MS. RAITT: Did somebody drop some keys?

1 I don't know if folks can hear me but someone in
2 the room dropped their keys, and we have them, if
3 you lost your keys.

4 VICE CHAIR SCOTT: All right. I'll
5 repeat that as well.

6 Heather just said someone in the room has
7 dropped their keys. If you don't have your keys,
8 please see Heather, she'll get those to you.

9 And I really would like to welcome our
10 Panel 2. We're excited to hear from you. And
11 we've got 11:50 to 12:50 for you. Thank you for
12 being here.

13 MS. MATHEWS: Thank you. I'm Alana
14 Mathews. I'm happy to be moderating this next
15 panel, looking at additional actions that we can
16 take.

17 This morning we heard great information
18 about how agencies have been implementing the
19 recommendations in the Barriers Study. But given
20 the evolving landscape of the changes we've seen
21 in both our policy and our energy system, in just
22 four years, I might add, since SB 350 was passed,
23 we should now look at where the state's focus in
24 climate equity efforts should now be focused
25 moving forward.

1 COURT REPORTER: Please speak into the
2 microphone.

3 MS. MATHEWS: Yes. I will do that. I'm
4 sorry.

5 So in this panel we're going to be
6 looking at some of the key strategies that we can
7 focus on to offer the greatest potential for
8 ensuring energy equity and inclusion across our
9 various policies. And to help us with that, we
10 have four distinguished panelists.

11 The first is Abigail Solis, who is the
12 Sustainable Energy Solutions Manager with Self-
13 Help Enterprise, with almost 20 years of
14 experience working to improve the living
15 conditions for the San Joaquin Valley
16 disadvantaged communities. She is an expert in
17 community engagement and providing technical
18 assistance. And we look forward to you sharing
19 with us that expertise and providing lessons
20 learned, as well as best practices on how to
21 increase low-income communities' access to and
22 benefits from clean energy programs.

23 We then have Emi Wang, who leads the
24 Greenlining's Environmental Equity Team's work to
25 help build capacity of communities of color for

1 ability to access our state-level resources and
2 to fight impacts of pollution and climate change.
3 We also look forward to hearing from you on how
4 the Regional Climate Collaborative and
5 Comprehensive Technical Assistance Program is
6 going, as well as if you could provide insights
7 on additional actions the state can take to
8 increase our low-income access to these programs?

9 We then have Ted Lamm, who is a Research
10 Fellow from the UC Berkeley Center for Law,
11 Energy and the Environment, and his research has
12 focused on California climate change law and
13 policy and the relationship with other policy
14 areas. So we look forward to you sharing
15 proposed solutions on how to increase access to
16 incentives for low-income multifamily building
17 efforts with accessing energy efficiency
18 retrofits.

19 And last but not least, we also have
20 Holmes Hummel who is the founder of Clean Energy
21 Works, a social enterprise located in Washington
22 D.C. that accelerates investment and distributed
23 energy solutions and provides advisory services
24 to utilities, public interests advocates, and
25 policymakers who seek those opportunities. We

1 are also looking forward and hope that you'll be
2 able to discuss new developments in tariffed on-
3 bill investment financing programs to develop
4 more energy efficiency retrofits in areas where
5 debt- or credit-based products are not feasible.

6 And with that, we have opening
7 presentations from each panelist. I may have a
8 few follow-up questions but then we'll go right
9 into questions from the dais.

10 MS. SOLIS: Thank you so much, Alana.

11 I am Abigail Solis and I work with Self-
12 Help Enterprises. Quickly, for those of you who
13 don't know, we are a nonprofit organization
14 located in the San Joaquin Valley with over 50
15 years of experience helping provide project
16 assistance to disadvantaged communities within
17 the eight counties in the San Joaquin Valley.

18 So I really want to thank all those who
19 are here today and the commissioners who made
20 time to come hear from us. I want to acknowledge
21 all of the efforts that we've made so far, as
22 well as all of the progress that we've made to
23 date, but also acknowledge that we are here
24 because we all feel like there is more work to
25 do, there are still improvements to be made, and

1 I think we are here hoping to find out how that
2 can be done.

3 Whenever I have the opportunity, I like
4 to remind people why we're in the first place, so
5 I'm going to quickly do that.

6 To me, the reason why I do this work, and
7 I believe many people in the room do this work,
8 is because as we speak today there are still
9 countless families in disadvantaged communities
10 who have to choose between paying high energy
11 costs or buying medicine or buying food for their
12 family. And that's really what it comes down to.
13 So we can sit and talk about programmatic issues
14 all day long. But at the end of the day, how
15 many families are actually saving money on the
16 ground? How many families can actually afford
17 their energy costs and are actually receiving the
18 resources and the benefits that we're talking
19 about here today. So I want to remind you all
20 that that's why we're here.

21 So I'd like to start by quickly talking
22 about the San Joaquin Valley disadvantaged pilot
23 community engagement that happened in this pilot
24 that seems to be getting a lot of talk. Self-
25 Help Enterprises was fortunate to be involved in

1 this proceeding for the last few years.

2 This is, in my opinion, a historic
3 proceeding that took place under the wonderful
4 leadership of Commissioner Martha Guzman-Aceves,
5 who prioritized community engagement throughout
6 this proceeding. And for those of you who don't
7 know, this proceeding is an effort to assist over
8 170 disadvantaged communities in the San Joaquin
9 Valley who lack access to natural gas and still
10 have to use expensive propane and burn wood to be
11 able to fuel their homes.

12 So throughout the last few years, we were
13 able, as one of the CBOs involved, to have a
14 never-seen-before community engagement. So I
15 think we did over 25 community tours, over 50
16 meetings and workshops. We provided over 100
17 opportunities for energy trainings and
18 opportunities for residents to learn about these
19 new energy -- well, there were different
20 opportunities that they had never heard before.
21 And we -- so we engaged approximately 1,000
22 residents throughout this process over the course
23 of a few years.

24 And I think one of the reasons why we
25 were so successful at this is because we made

1 sure to focus on a few very important pillars,
2 and one is that we maintained the community-based
3 approach. We treat residents as equal partners
4 throughout the entire process. If we really want
5 to be successful in rolling out our community
6 projects, we need to remember that residents know
7 best their needs. And residents need to be
8 treated with equal respect and we need to value
9 their input, just as we would any other sort of
10 engineer or any other expert that we would work
11 for -- work with and look for to provide any
12 other sort of expertise.

13 We need to remember that the reason why
14 this was so successful is because there was
15 adequate outreach and engagement. This is a key
16 piece of any work that we do in community. We
17 need to -- if we really value community input, if
18 we are really prioritizing community input, then
19 we need to make sure that we are appropriately
20 funding outreach and engagement.

21 Community education is key because
22 without community education, we just can't expect
23 people to know new ideas. We need to listen to
24 them because they are experts.

25 And, yeah, I better move to the next

1 slide.

2 So quickly, in the San Joaquin Valley and
3 disadvantaged community, we know that right now
4 low-income people are spending more of their
5 money on energy costs. We know that there's
6 still very poor air quality and it's directly
7 affecting residents' health. We know that there
8 are many resources available but they are still
9 not reaching disadvantaged communities in the San
10 Joaquin Valley.

11 I think it's very important to note that
12 in the San Joaquin Valley, communities have
13 unique characteristics that many people in this
14 room may not be aware of, they're small, they're
15 rural, they're unincorporated. This means that
16 they do not have a city council, they do not have
17 elected officials who could speak up for them.
18 We need to understand that they have unique
19 government structures.

20 Many times these small disadvantaged
21 communities do not have staff, or very limited
22 staff capacity. That means they cannot package
23 applications. They cannot do needs assessments.
24 They cannot apply for many of these programs that
25 we're talking about here today. They require

1 some sort of technical assistance to help get
2 that done. They have extreme budget limitations
3 that should not require any type of program match
4 because they just do not have money in the bank.

5 So I've identified a few community
6 barriers in the past many years that I've been
7 doing this work.

8 For communities, many times they're
9 unaware. There is not appropriate community
10 outreach done. They need a higher -- we need to
11 focus on education and capacity building of our
12 disadvantaged communities. We need to provide
13 technical assistance that will allow us to do
14 needs assessments and evaluate different
15 alternatives before we expect residents of
16 disadvantaged communities to be able to submit
17 applications.

18 I've also identified a few agency
19 barriers that keep these resources from reaching
20 disadvantaged communities. Many times, as much
21 as it may be hard to talk about, sometimes agency
22 staff does not value or understand community
23 engagement the way that all of us here hope that
24 they would. I have experienced many times when
25 working in a CPUC proceeding or under some sort

1 of program with the CEC, and though it may be
2 directed by wonderful Commissioners, the actual
3 staff does not -- it's clear that they do not
4 value this issue the way that others do. Lack of
5 understanding of the conditions of disadvantaged
6 communities and also lack of resources for
7 planning, many times there are good intentions of
8 staff, agency staff, but there just isn't
9 resources for community engagement.

10 Some programmatic barriers, and I'll try
11 to hurry, I'm sorry, is right now I've seen that
12 with all of these wonderful resources available
13 for disadvantaged communities, we are still
14 prioritizing technology, we are prioritizing
15 research and startups, and we're doing this
16 without requiring a community partnership or
17 actually identifying a community that will
18 benefit from this. We are excluding CBOs. And,
19 really, we're just lacking the understanding of
20 the human investment, really asking ourselves
21 what life is like for these residents and why we
22 should do everything possible to make sure that
23 we really understand what they're going through.

24 So finally, some programmatic
25 recommendations is that if your agency does not

1 have actual staff that is hired and paid for to
2 do community outreach, then we should do that.
3 My experience has been that, even though there
4 are some well-intending staff, there really is
5 not plan for outreach. They're just doing the
6 best that they can but there isn't a staff person
7 who's actually paid to do for it. Leverage
8 local, trusted CBOs and resident committees
9 because they are experts.

10 Understand that there is a dire need for
11 technical assistance, not after resources have
12 been granted to a community, but they need
13 resources ahead of time so they can do needs
14 assessments, package applications and even submit
15 to be able to be competitive.

16 And I have also listed here some funding
17 recommendations. And I guess my big one would
18 be, again, the need for technical assistance.
19 Make sure that when you are funding any type of
20 energy project, that you have identified a
21 community partner, an actual community that will
22 benefit from your investment.

23 Thank you.

24 MS. WANG: Good morning everyone. My
25 name is Emi Wang with the Greenlining Institute.

1 Thank you for the opportunity to speak today.
2 I'm here to talk to you about SB 1072 and one-
3 stop-shop progress and recommendations. And the
4 reason why I'm here to talk about those two
5 projects is because we're really seeing a bunch
6 of needs at the community level that are
7 prohibiting communities from accessing clean
8 energy, energy efficiency, and climate
9 investments.

10 Really briefly, some of those barriers
11 include, number one, the need for outreach and
12 education. Folks don't know what they don't
13 know. And for communities to benefit from
14 California's investments, they have to not that
15 they exist.

16 Number two is the need for increased
17 capacity and technical assistance. Many of our
18 most impacted and most under-resourced
19 communities simply lack the staffing, the
20 partnerships, the technical expertise to access
21 these investments.

22 And then number three is the greater
23 need, we've heard this a little bit already this
24 morning, is the greater need for coordination
25 alignment. To really maximize efficiencies and

1 bring benefits to the ground, we need greater
2 coordination up at the local level and the policy
3 level.

4 So what does our work to combat these
5 barriers look like?

6 So first, I'm going to talk about SB 1072
7 which was a bill passed last year by Senator
8 Connie Leyva and sponsored by ourselves and the
9 Trust for Public Land. SB 1072 aims to build the
10 capacity of local communities to access public
11 funding for climate change mitigation and
12 adaptation projects. And it does so in really
13 two ways.

14 The first is the regional climate
15 collaboratives which we see as the local
16 conveners on the ground who will be made up local
17 experts and stakeholders, including but not
18 limited to community-based organizations, tribal
19 governments, local governments, technical
20 assistance providers. And their job, their task
21 would really to be to build the community-driven
22 leadership, knowledge and skills through
23 activities, such as partnership development,
24 project ideation, grant application development,
25 technical assistance, so that all communities,

1 especially our most impacted communities, are
2 able to access public investments.

3 The second piece of SB 1072 is technical
4 assistance. So the administering agency, which
5 is the Strategic Growth Council, is due to
6 develop technical assistance guidelines that
7 state agencies may use in their technical
8 assistance delivery. We see this as an
9 opportunity to really raise the standards on what
10 technical assistance looks like, as well as to
11 help with some of the coordination between
12 different state agencies.

13 The second project I'm going to talk
14 about here today was also covered earlier. It's
15 the One-Stop-Shop Project of which GRID is the
16 primary administer and Greenlining serves as a
17 strategic equity advisor.

18 As a refresher, One-Stop-Shop aims to
19 streamline and improve access to zero-emission
20 vehicle incentives available to income-qualified
21 consumers. And again, we see this having two
22 pieces.

23 The first is the streamlined application.
24 So currently, California has multiple different
25 programs, grants, rebates, loans aimed at clean

1 vehicle access. The One-Stop-Shop Project would
2 introduce a single multilingual application tool
3 that would prequalify low-income consumers to
4 better access clean vehicle incentives and stack
5 those incentives on top of each other.

6 The second main piece is the coordinated
7 community outreach, working with community
8 partners who are -- who know best what's
9 happening in their neighborhood. It's a
10 coordinated outreach approach to spread the word
11 about the One-Stop-Shop Project and application,
12 as well as the individual consumer incentives
13 that are available in California.

14 Another piece of this is that the One-
15 Stop-Shop tool, itself, will have a platform so
16 that different community partners can share
17 outreach materials so that we're not reinventing
18 the wheel every time.

19 So now that I've given a very quick
20 overview, here are some of kind of what we see as
21 lessons learned, best practices, and continuing
22 recommendations moving forward.

23 So number one is coordination,
24 integration, and alignment. We've heard a lot
25 about this this morning already. And really,

1 this is such a big issue for us because we don't
2 live single-issue lives; right? Our communities
3 don't just need clean energy investments or
4 transportation investments or renewable energy
5 investments. We need jobs and quality of life,
6 safe streets, safe neighborhoods, so the
7 challenge is far bigger.

8 And to really meet that challenge, I
9 think we need to think beyond the siloed
10 structure in which agencies continue to operate.
11 That work is going to take all of us. The how of
12 that is very, very difficult. But we continue to
13 see that as a worthy North Star to continue
14 working towards.

15 The second recommendation is on building
16 community capacity. Many of the programs that we
17 heard about this morning are implemented by
18 communities themselves. And, unfortunately,
19 communities, and especially community-based
20 organizations, simply don't have the staffing or
21 the resources to take advantage of all those
22 investments. So we see a real need to invest
23 directly in community-based organizations to
24 really elevate CBOs as partners in our clean
25 energy transformation.

1 The third is to secure permanent and
2 long-term funding. Both of the projects that I
3 just spoke about, SB 1072 and the One-Stop-Shop,
4 were offered one-time funding which is simply not
5 sustainable for the types of like long-term
6 community access that we're trying to build.
7 Moreover, both of those programs are really
8 trying to be more holistic and more comprehensive
9 and offer access to multiple programs funded out
10 of multiple agencies. And so given that reality,
11 we think it's appropriate for multiple different
12 agencies to fund both SB 1072 and the One-Stop-
13 Shop.

14 Number four is to bundle incentives
15 programs. Right now the One-Stop-Shop Program
16 only applies to clean transportation and zero-
17 emission vehicle programs. Our vision has always
18 been to integrate energy efficiency and renewable
19 energy incentives into that program. And our
20 worry is that if those discussions and
21 negotiations don't begin happening soon it might
22 be several years down the line before communities
23 are actually able to realize that benefit.

24 And then, finally, the last
25 recommendation is around mandatory technical

1 assistance. Our original vision has always been
2 that any agency that administers targeted funding
3 for disadvantaged communities or low-income
4 communities must offer technical assistance as
5 part of their service delivery.

6 So with that, my time is up and I'm going
7 to introduce the next colleague.

8 MR. LAMM: Good afternoon. My name is --
9 excuse me -- my name is Ted Lamm. I'm a Research
10 Fellow at the Center for Law, Energy and the
11 Environment, which is an energy and environmental
12 policy thinktank based at UC Berkeley School of
13 Law. I'm here to present some findings today
14 from our new report, Low Income, High Efficiency,
15 which is the result of a stakeholder process that
16 we led with UCLA Law and support from Bank of
17 America, as well as the collaboration and
18 assistance of Commissioner McAllister's team.
19 And I'd like to thank Commissioner McAllister and
20 their team for all their help in pulling together
21 the stakeholder group that we had.

22 We convened over 30 stakeholders,
23 including representatives from the Energy
24 Commission, Public Utilities Commission,
25 Treasurer's Office, Department of Housing and

1 Community Development, seven property owners and
2 developers, program implementers, utilities, and
3 a range of other advocates and experts, including
4 a few in this room today. We sought for this
5 group to address the broadest possible question
6 of how to increase access to efficiency retrofits
7 for the low-income multifamily sector, generally
8 speaking.

9 So the group first set out to identify
10 the top priority barriers to this access. And
11 those barriers largely tracked along what the SB
12 350 Barriers Study developed. And we grouped
13 them into three core categories of a lack of
14 program coordination and complexity of access, a
15 lack of long-term funding and private capital in
16 the marketplace, and a lack of data access.

17 But off these barriers, we developed a
18 set of priority consensus solutions, also many of
19 them discussed this morning, including, for
20 example, forming a One-Stop-Shop Program
21 administrator to manage all incentives and
22 provide seamless access for customers, enabling
23 financing innovations like pay as you save and
24 others that Dr. Hummel will present next,
25 updating Title 24 to facilitate electrification

1 projects that increase overall loads but also
2 reduce GHG emissions, creating a state-funded
3 loss reserve to reduce performance risk for the
4 smallest and least-capital accessed owners, and
5 creating a database of property-level energy
6 financing affordability and rehab data to
7 identify the highest priority properties.

8 But the top consensus recommendation
9 really was a statewide one-stop-shop for energy
10 incentives, for energy efficiency incentives,
11 excuse me. And I'm going to present a couple of
12 case study examples from our report that
13 highlight potential benefits of this approach.

14 The first case study is from Wakeland
15 Housing and Development. That word "Community"
16 should not be in there and I will correct the
17 slide for the docket record. The property they
18 presented was a 58-unit property in San Diego
19 consisting entirely of deed-restrictive
20 supportive housing units. There are units for
21 very low-income, disabled, and formerly homeless
22 residents.

23 Together with San Diego Gas and Electric
24 and the LIWP Program, primarily, Wakeland was
25 able to put together a hugely-successful project

1 resulting in savings of over one-third of the
2 total building's energy use. But the energy
3 component was a very small part of the total
4 project, just about six percent of an over \$7
5 million refinancing and rehab. From one
6 perspective, this is fantastic that they were
7 able to achieve this kind of energy savings with
8 such relatively low dollar commitment. But for a
9 nonprofit owner operating on slim margins, this
10 meant it was really hard to devote the staff time
11 and resources necessary to access all the various
12 incentives to that aspect of the project.

13 Conversely, the TCAC process for low-
14 income housing tax credits dictated the entire
15 project. And as the developer told me, Wakeland
16 simply cannot risk losing its TCAC award by
17 missing any of the deadlines. It's their entire
18 business model to operate with these incentives,
19 with the tax incentives.

20 So in this case the TCAC award, which was
21 awarded in June, required construction on the
22 project to start in mid-December. But the LIWP
23 process, which was started at the same time,
24 required energy work to be completed the
25 following March. As a result, Wakeland had to

1 perform rooftop solar and electric heat pump work
2 months earlier than it would have under its
3 general construction timeline which included
4 frontloading roof and in-unit work that increased
5 the contracting costs and increased tenant
6 inconvenience, in particular, longer and multiple
7 tenant displacements from their units which is
8 particularly challenging for residents of
9 supportive housing.

10 They ultimately got the project done and,
11 as I said, achieved an almost one-third reduction
12 in their energy usage over the entire building.
13 But it placed a significant burden on asset
14 management staff, tenant relocation staff, and
15 the contractors to fit these pieces together.
16 Absent the project manager's personal
17 prioritization of energy efficiency measures, it
18 simply wouldn't have happened, and this
19 potentially puts a lot of projects at risk.

20 Now creating a one-stop-shop would not
21 directly solve this issue but it would help the
22 responsible agencies coordinate and align their
23 incentives on the energy and tax sides. And it
24 would give them a forum to address these
25 conflicts, particularly timeline conflicts, in a

1 systematic fashion. At the same time, it would
2 also facilitate a simpler single point of access
3 for customers like Wakeland that may be resource-
4 restricted in terms of their staff and resources
5 available to address energy efficiency and reduce
6 reliance on the extra efforts of individual
7 developers.

8 Moving quickly to our second case study,
9 this was also in San Diego, a project that MG
10 Properties Group presented. It was a large
11 property in San Diego split between affordable
12 and market-rate units under a ground lease with
13 the city, which is a somewhat unique situation.
14 MG owns the property but the City of San Diego
15 owns the land underneath it and they operate
16 under a long-term ground lease that deed
17 restricts and requires these 20 percent of the
18 units to be low-income units.

19 As a large developer of properties of all
20 income ranges, MG had the resources to combine
21 all the state incentives available and a Fannie
22 Mae Green Rewards Loan, and they had access to
23 that Green Rewards Loan because of the deed
24 restriction in their ground lease. But as the
25 developer noted to me this week, many smaller

1 developers just do not have those staff and
2 resources to put together this kind of project.
3 And other larger mixed-income properties
4 generally don't operate under ground leases with
5 the restriction that gave them the access to the
6 federal incentive.

7 In the context of a one-stop-shop,
8 consolidating the existing incentives in the
9 state under a single program administrator could
10 increase the ability of state and local agencies
11 to align these different incentives in the
12 context where a ground lease does not create that
13 opportunity. The developer described it as,
14 essentially, a de facto private -- public-private
15 partnership that was created by this ground
16 lease. So that would mean that a one-stop-shop
17 in itself would not create but could greatly
18 increase the state's ability to replicate and
19 align incentives for developers and the state and
20 local governments.

21 Very quickly, the last minute, I would
22 just like to note three examples that were raised
23 by our stakeholder group of one-stop-shops or
24 similar approaches in other states, and those are
25 in Oregon, Massachusetts, and New York, with

1 primary focus on the Energy Trust of Oregon which
2 combines a lot of the traits that I and others
3 have discussed today in the one-stop-shop
4 context.

5 Thank you.

6 DR. HUMMEL: Good afternoon. I am Holmes
7 Hummel with Clean Energy Works and it is truly an
8 honor to be here in this room, especially with
9 the representation from both the Utilities
10 Commission and the Energy Commission and ARB
11 throughout this process.

12 I was here three years ago during the
13 Barriers Report consultation process. And, in
14 fact, I'm here because one of the recommendations
15 advanced at that time was adopted by the CEC but
16 subsequently not implemented and so it falls into
17 the category of opportunities that yet remain
18 available to California.

19 I want to recall, also from that time, a
20 challenge that was given to us by Chairman
21 Weisenmiller as he leaned over the dais there and
22 he said, "I know how to make the programs better,
23 I hear what people are saying about making them
24 smoother and run more optimally, but I face a
25 challenge of how do we make them go ten times

1 faster, ten times larger? Who can tell me about
2 ideas that will change the rate of progress by an
3 order of magnitude?"

4 That's what Clean Energy Works sought to
5 do in teaming up at the time with Greenlining
6 Institute to advance tariffed on-bill terms or
7 inclusive financing that would eliminate the
8 barriers that households face when both accessing
9 direct install programs or debt-based finance
10 programs.

11 I want to point out that not everyone
12 knows what pay-as-you-save is, as Ted Lamm had
13 introduced in the report he just addressed, or as
14 it was introduced in the CEC's Barriers Report
15 Part A, so let me just quickly revisit.

16 Tariffed on-bill investments are offered
17 by utilities for all cost-effective investments
18 on the customer side of the meter on terms of
19 service that are described in a two-page tariff
20 that are secured by the same terms of service
21 that all other services provided by the utilities
22 are offered. One big difference is that these
23 investments are site-specific and, therefore, the
24 cost recovery is also site-specific. That means
25 these investments do not go into the base of the

1 rate. They're not smeared all over all classes
2 of customers. They bypass all types of
3 controversy that plague commissioners coast to
4 coast.

5 What we see instead is that utilities are
6 able to offer customers a clean value proposition
7 for cost-effective upgrades that are cash-flow
8 positive at their location without any debt
9 obligation that would follow them when they
10 leave. So they don't have to take on any
11 consumer credit risk and, therefore, also, the
12 kinds of challenges that CAEATFA has faced in
13 attracting lenders to the marketplace and being
14 able to resolve all the underwriting requirements
15 and consumer protection requirements for dealing
16 with consumer risks do not apply.

17 So what has happened since this Barriers
18 Report recommendation from the CEC found that, in
19 the financing section, its number one
20 recommendation was for California to work with
21 its utilities to introduce tariffed on-bill
22 investment? The short answer is, not very much.

23 But I can say that in the meantime,
24 Tennessee has joined Arkansas, Kansas, Kentucky,
25 New Hampshire, and Hawaii as states with

1 utilities where tariffed on-bill terms are
2 available. In the majority of those states, the
3 Utilities Commission has quickly gotten to a
4 place where it can approve those tariffed on-bill
5 terms because they are nondiscriminatory, cost-
6 based, just, reasonable, and fair.

7 One thing that has happened since the
8 Barriers Report was released, was that every
9 utility in the country that offers tariffed on-
10 bill terms of investment and cost-effective
11 energy upgrades has released its data. And it
12 was published through a proceeding of the
13 American Council for Energy Efficient Economy
14 last summer.

15 To put it just quickly, the majority of
16 the -- first of all, the majority of the
17 customers are eligible without having to prove
18 that they are income eligible, so you eliminate
19 all of the friction in the program implementation
20 for having to prove people that are wealthy
21 enough to afford the upgrades or not wealthy
22 enough to deserve the opportunity for assistance.

23 Instead what we see is that everyone,
24 regardless of their immigration status or other
25 status, can participate, and that the majority of

1 customers receiving that opportunity say yes, and
2 that when they say yes they say yes to bigger
3 projects with deeper savings, and those have
4 compounding benefits, two times five times two in
5 this graph here is 20. You're seeing an order of
6 magnitude increase in the velocity of capital
7 deployment, and that's what these utilities have
8 reported.

9 They also reported that in their highly-
10 diversified portfolio of cost-effective upgrades,
11 they had a cost recovery track record above 99.9
12 percent. So for people who are concerned about
13 utility balance sheets, these programs were
14 outperforming the mainline business of the
15 utility. They were actually making the utility
16 healthier.

17 The results of these programs are
18 fundamentally different from loan-based programs.
19 And at the outset of this workshop we saw that
20 the financing program recommendation had been
21 assigned to CAEATFA. And CAEATFA reported on the
22 progress it had made with debt-based instruments.
23 I want to underscore that these are not debt-
24 based programs and that's why they work more
25 effectively for reaching customers of all income

1 levels.

2 I also want to acknowledge that one of
3 our commissioners today addressed the concerns
4 about the disconnection for nonpayment. And here
5 I want to declare that the NAACP's own report,
6 Lights Out in the Cold, about the use of
7 disconnection for nonpayment actually prescribed
8 inclusive financing for tariffed on-bill
9 investments as its first solution for reducing
10 risk and vulnerability to disconnection for
11 nonpayment. And after \$30 million of investments
12 in thousands of households in more than seven
13 states dating back at least a decade, there have
14 been zero disconnections for nonpayment reported
15 by these programs.

16 So what can the California Energy
17 Commission do to clear the barriers to clearing
18 the barriers? That's the open question for
19 today's workshop. There's still work yet to be
20 done. And Clean Energy Works will contribute to
21 the comments to add additional ideas about how
22 both the Utilities Commission and the Energy
23 Commission can step into a place that has been
24 currently assigned to CAEATFA as the lead agency
25 in order to clear more barriers for all.

1 Thank you very much.

2 MS. MATHEWS: Thank you. All of those
3 presentations were very thorough and
4 comprehensive.

5 And if it's okay with the dais, we have
6 time for a moderated panel, but I'd like to open
7 it up for questions, so to make sure that we have
8 enough time. And then at the end, I do have a
9 few follow-up questions if I think there are some
10 points that have not been hit on that I will ask
11 individually to the panelists.

12 So I'd like to just open it up for you
13 all so we can really delve deeper into this.

14 VICE CHAIR SCOTT: Go ahead. Yes.

15 COMMISSIONER GUZMAN-ACEVES: I have two
16 distinct ones. One is on this last presentation.
17 And I definitely recognize that's on our --
18 that's definitely on our table here to take on.

19 But in any of the other states do you
20 know if utilities receive any sort of incentive
21 payment for the work of putting it on the bill?

22 DR. HUMMEL: Well, not that I'm aware of
23 in that way, Commissioner. The program
24 operators -- sure -- not in the form that I think
25 you've just described, Commissioner, because what

1 we've seen is that the utilities often will
2 partner with a program operator that takes on
3 many of the functions of program administration
4 that may include interfacing with the utility in
5 a way that the utilities costs are incorporated
6 in the program operation costs. That's not to
7 say these costs don't exist but they're not
8 expressed that way.

9 I would say that there's been a very
10 lively conversation about whether the utility's
11 ability to deploy capital in very large volumes,
12 very efficiently, and very accessibly should be
13 granted consideration in the performance of the
14 utility in performance-based regulation? It's a
15 question you didn't ask but I think it's one to
16 explore.

17 COMMISSIONER GUZMAN-ACEVES: Thank you.
18 There was a recommendation that did come up in
19 the San Joaquin proceeding, and it's obviously
20 come up otherwise. And I'm not really sure why
21 that didn't go forward then but it's certainly
22 something of interest and it has come up in a
23 disconnection's proceeding as well.

24 I had a very different question that's
25 more, having seen the progress of some of our

1 programs lately, just getting to the step of
2 actually getting into implementation. And one of
3 the more growing concerns I have is that many of
4 these programs are intended to serve, you know, a
5 piece of the larger disadvantaged community
6 population which, in the state, we kind of
7 quantify around a third of the state.

8 And I guess my concern is that we keep
9 kind of doing these little niche projects and
10 programs and not really garnering the
11 participation of the bigger set of players within
12 the energy market, particularly with solar,
13 concerns that most of the programs we see are one
14 or two participants here, great organizations,
15 usually nonprofit organizations that are engaging
16 there.

17 But how do we kind of hit this next
18 frontier? Let's say we start to master kind of
19 the community side of it, the community-based
20 participation and technical assistance, how do we
21 get the other partners to the table, the actual
22 developers and other types of providers, the
23 storage developers and the solar developers?

24 And part of my question is: Do we -- are
25 we kind of killing ourselves by thinking so

1 small, by thinking 12 pilots and that the
2 developers aren't seeing a market for themselves
3 and, therefore, are not -- maybe not going to
4 participate? Maybe if it was a third of
5 California has this, that they would actually see
6 a growth and actually engage in the
7 participation. So we're kind of in this pilot
8 stage.

9 Anyway, any thoughts on this? Because I
10 kind of have this fear now that, you know, we're
11 setting folks up, we're giving the folks
12 capacity, knowledge, education, but we need to
13 really get the other folks, the main players on
14 the development side at the table.

15 DR. HUMMEL: I'd like to make a quick
16 comment to validate your presumption.

17 It's been seen in other states that when
18 there is an entity that can capitalize all cost-
19 effective energy efficiency upgrades, or onsite
20 solar, or onsite storage, or demand response on
21 the customer side of the meter, the contractors,
22 the vendors, the solution providers, they beat
23 the band. They go door to door. They tell
24 everyone like the town crier, you are lucky to
25 live here because we can actually bring these

1 cost-saving measures to where you are. And they
2 hire staff, they expand, they risk their own
3 capital to build out their businesses and create
4 jobs. And there have been some great stories that
5 were reported in the stakeholder exchange that UC
6 Berkeley hosted just on that topic.

7 MS. SOLIS: I think I'll just quickly add
8 that I think that's a great question to start to
9 contemplate. And if we start to advertise or
10 package our one-third of the population as a very
11 marketable population, I think that changes the
12 way that these different companies will look at
13 this.

14 But it reminds me of the Demand Response
15 Pilot. Working with one of the administrators of
16 the outreach and engagement component of that,
17 she was talking to me about how they wanted to
18 make sure that they engaged 2,500 households in
19 Fresno. And so there's a limited budget and I
20 was trying to understand, why do you want to do
21 2,500; right? That's just a lot. You don't have
22 enough budget. So she explained to me that 2,500
23 is a number that, after you reach that much,
24 there's actually a financial benefit. That's when
25 they start to see the financial benefit so that's

1 why they're going after that number.

2 So just, you know, keep it in mind that
3 they -- we also have to think about the IOU's
4 bottom line. And if we can help, you know,
5 different companies see -- make a profit, as
6 well, then I think everyone benefits.

7 COMMISSIONER MCALLISTER: So let's see, I
8 wanted to just point out a couple of things. So
9 I lead the energy efficiency work here at the
10 Commission and, also, have been leading a lot of
11 data upgrades and sort of data modernization.
12 And, you know, I think many of you probably know
13 that, but I think there's a lot of synergy in
14 terms of understanding markets and, you know,
15 using sort of the big data to identify niches
16 where we could be more efficient with all of our
17 programs, not just our low-income programs.

18 I wanted to point out that the California
19 Energy Efficiency Action Plan Update is in the
20 middle of elaboration. Our Efficiency Division
21 staff here is writing it. We're about to send
22 the recommendations over to their counterparts at
23 the Public Utilities Commission, you know, and
24 hopefully it won't rankle too many people over at
25 the PUC with the recommendations and asking you

1 guys to do things that you don't want to do or
2 that are hard to do or that are, you know, not
3 possible to do. You know, there are a lot of
4 things that we've seen. Some recommendations are
5 easier to accomplish than others.

6 So -- but this financing discussion is
7 right in the middle of that, of recommendations
8 of that report, and I would just exhort everyone
9 to pay attention to that docket and comment.
10 There's a lot of overlap, you know, with the
11 equity discussion and sort of our broader energy
12 efficiency discussion. In fact, you know, one is
13 critical to the other, so I wanted to just point
14 that out.

15 Let's see.

16 So you just said something, Holmes, that
17 was really important, I think, about contractors.
18 You know, if we think about it, if we keep it
19 real, which is really what we have to do, it's
20 very hard in a building, you know, in a Soviet-
21 era building in the middle of Sacramento, but
22 this is all about getting contractors knocking on
23 people's doors and getting them into houses and
24 getting them selling something that people
25 actually want. And we saw that with solar.

1 And I think the analogies with solar and
2 efficiency are a little bit overwrought. But,
3 you know, a mediocre salesman could knock on
4 somebody's door, between the net metering and the
5 CSI incentive, and make a sale. And that has
6 really pushed the markets. It's gotten to scale.
7 It's really resulted in a marketplace that's very
8 robust.

9 And so I think we would do well to
10 envision what that might -- how that might
11 translate over into, you know, a more complex set
12 of products and services that really is energy
13 efficiency.

14 But I totally agree that, in order to get
15 scale, it has to be easy. It has to be just a
16 no-brainer for people that they want it and they
17 know they want it.

18 And then I wanted to highlight one thing,
19 Ted. Thanks for the shout-out. You know, you
20 guys did all the heavy lifting on this thing.
21 And I wanted to just highlight for the audience,
22 you know, listeners, but also the dais, you know,
23 multifamily is just, it's over -- it touches so
24 many issues that are key policy issues in our
25 state today, both in the energy realm and far,

1 far beyond. You know, preserving our low-income
2 housing, equity issues, income disparity issues,
3 infill and land use, you know, just housing,
4 generally, we have to build a lot more, and let's
5 make it easier on the low-income side. And then
6 there's all the energy reason that we know and
7 that are in the report.

8 And, you know, what if we had -- and the
9 debt -- or the deed-restricted properties, we
10 know them inside and out. We have a huge
11 database and we can analyze that database. We
12 know what the pipeline looks like. We know which
13 buildings are coming up for rescindication when.
14 And so it's a clear opportunity to put aside, you
15 know, I don't know, a few hundred million
16 dollars, maybe, or something along those lines to
17 get into those projects to do deep retrofits when
18 they come up, get in the queue with the builder,
19 with the owner and the builder and say, hey,
20 we're four years out, what do we have to do to
21 get you to do a deep retrofit when you have the
22 tenants out of there? And so we'll think about
23 where those funds might be able to come from.

24 I do have a question.

25 So, Holmes, are any publicly-owned

1 utilities doing pay-as-you-save? And is there --
2 do you see an opportunity to kind of target a
3 couple here in California to get that rolling?

4 DR. HUMMEL: Thank you very much for the
5 question. The answer is, yes. Two of the
6 earliest programs were from Eversource, a
7 perennial leader in the ledger board of energy
8 efficiency in the United States. Their New
9 Hampshire program has offered tariffed on-bill
10 terms for more than a decade, had 100 percent
11 cost recovery. They've served the majority of
12 towns and cities in their municipal customer
13 class for it. They chose not to extend to low-
14 income residential customers or any residential
15 customers because their program was chronically
16 oversubscribed.

17 The same thing almost happened with the
18 Hawaii Electric Cooperative -- HECO Company. So
19 HECO is also an IOU. And they offered tariffed
20 on-bill terms for rooftop solar but it was for
21 solar water heating at the time. And in a sweep
22 of policy activity that wrested all of the
23 utility's programs away from it and assigned it
24 to a third-party NGO, they also lost the ability
25 to offer the tariffed on-bill terms.

1 Now it's very interesting, the Hawaii
2 Commission has started to repatriate some of
3 those programs. They're starting to recognize
4 the unique and important use of the tariffed on-
5 bill terms. They recently tried to adapt an on-
6 bill loan program to them. They're continuing to
7 migrate. It's been a very interesting and long
8 journey for them.

9 I would say it's been a mystery to me why
10 more investor-owned utilities around the country
11 haven't picked it up. But in my sidebar
12 conversations with them, they confide a great
13 fear of load erosion, that these programs are
14 known to be successful. They are load erosion
15 machines. And for companies that have 90-day
16 shareholder meetings where they're trying to, you
17 know, substantiate the value of the company's
18 future profits, they struggle, even in places
19 where there's a decoupling.

20 However, California commissioners are
21 some of the best in the country. And your
22 ability to offer a program-based and performance-
23 based incentives to the utilities is almost
24 unrivaled. I really can't explain why the major
25 IOUs in this state haven't moved forward.

1 And when I've spoken with some of them,
2 one of whom was at this table during the only
3 implementation workshop that the CEC held on the
4 Barriers Report that included financing, this
5 person said, "Well, I just don't know if my
6 utility is going to be allowed to do this." But
7 there was no one from CPUC in the room.

8 And then two years later that same
9 utility comes forward with a business plan that's
10 calls tariffed on-bill investment core to our
11 business strategy going forward and filed a
12 letter with the CPUC in September saying it's
13 foundational to our strategy in energy
14 efficiency. But still, no programs in
15 development.

16 We would love to be helpful to that.
17 There's no reason you can't succeed.

18 MS. MATHEWS: If I can just jump in real
19 quick. I wanted to follow, going back to, of
20 course, we want to scale this, but we know that
21 we're going to need participation from some of
22 our disadvantaged communities as we talk about
23 equity.

24 So I want to go to Emi because one your
25 first recommendations was dealing with the

1 coordination between agencies. So do you have
2 any insights, strategies, or a model that you can
3 offer policymakers that they can follow or adopt
4 or begin to implement so that we can eliminate
5 that barrier that's there?

6 MS. WANG: Thank you for that question.
7 It's a tough one and it's definitely one that we
8 can't solve alone.

9 I mean, I think listening to the
10 discussion this morning the thing that jumps out
11 to me is how many different projects, agencies,
12 programs, and different folks in different
13 capacities are working on this coordination
14 issue.

15 And I guess my question is: Who is tasked
16 with coordination full-time? Like whose
17 resources, investments, strategy is really
18 focused on increasing interagency coordination
19 and then connecting that to local coordination on
20 the ground? I'm wondering kind of whose job that
21 is?

22 And it might be necessary to have
23 probably more than one person tasked with that
24 responsible, right, really looking at, not just
25 for a specific project or in response to a

1 specific proceeding, but really looking
2 holistically at what are the gaps in the
3 efficiencies? What are the best practices, the
4 data sharing, the lessons learned across
5 different programs in agencies? And really
6 thinking how to maximize those benefits, stretch
7 dollars, with equity at the center in terms of
8 increasing access for disadvantaged communities.

9 The other thing that I'll say is we've
10 definition seen, and we're hearing today, this
11 morning, certain staff members trying to do that
12 on their own, like we've definitely seen that.
13 And I just think how much more powerful that
14 might look like if they were imbued with the
15 appropriate authority and resources to really
16 carry out that work.

17 MS. MATHEWS: I'll share.

18 COMMISSIONER GUZMAN-ACEVES: Well, no,
19 that's -- well, just off of that excellent point,
20 we're actually dealing with that with the more
21 recent MOU on the consumer protections in solar.
22 And I just, you know, I think it's a great
23 question. I nominate Vice Chair Scott to lead
24 our coordination amongst us on all things.

25 Well, I just want to acknowledge that I

1 agree, it's very important. And just also
2 reflecting that many of our federal agencies,
3 ironically, have these types of positions within
4 their cabinets and each agency usually has an
5 intergovernmental deputy. So it is a good
6 practice that we maybe need to be more conscious
7 of.

8 I was just going to make maybe more of a
9 snarky comment to what was said. You know, we do
10 have one utility that does have an on-bill
11 payment option and it's utilized for appliance
12 insurance. And so, you know, it's logistically
13 possible. And I think it's an interesting point.
14 I think the market as we've talked about now that
15 - SoCal Gas is the owner - and now that we have,
16 you know, the growth of CCAs and the generation
17 really being separated and decoupled, that there
18 may be a more open-mindedness from the utility
19 since it's not really impacting them as much
20 today.

21 DR. HUMMEL: One thing that has motivated
22 their conversations and outreach to Clean Energy
23 Works as a technical assistance provider is the
24 oncoming investment requirements for
25 electrification. They do not know how to fund

1 the number of appliance replacements that would
2 be needed to relieve this state of its fossil
3 fuel footprint in the time that's required. And
4 the electrification tab is in the tens of
5 billions of dollars. There isn't a ratepayer-
6 funded solution that can reach that kind of scale
7 and speed.

8 So we've been contacted by the IOUs who
9 are thinking about tariffed on-bill terms, and E3
10 recommended it in its Building Decarbonization
11 Report earlier this year, so that might be
12 another, you know, avenue for motivation.

13 VICE CHAIR SCOTT: I had a couple of
14 thoughts that are also a little bit -- there's a
15 lot of topics that we're talking about here.

16 First, I do want to say, welcome back,
17 Alana. It's great to see your face again. We're
18 happy to have you here.

19 MS. MATHEWS: Thank you.

20 VICE CHAIR SCOTT: We are working very
21 hard to have folks that are listening to
22 communities, working closely and well with
23 communities. And so I just wanted to say, it's
24 the first time I've heard that there are folks
25 that you're dealing with that aren't providing

1 that. If you could let us know, and it's not like
2 to tell on somebody or anything like that, but
3 just to let us know so that we can make sure that
4 we continue to do a better job making sure Staff
5 are trained, making sure we are getting the right
6 folks out to the right places, I would warmly
7 welcome that. Thanks for raising that in your
8 comments.

9 I would love to get some more data on the
10 pay-as you-save. I think many of the reports,
11 excuse me, Ted, both you and Holmes mentioned
12 would be great if you can get some of that data.
13 If there's information that you can pull forward
14 that you want to make sure the Energy Commission
15 is considering, both as we write up the chapter
16 but as we think about how to make this happen,
17 that would be really helpful, and make sure that
18 we've got all of that on our docket.

19 On outreach, we also, this is a place
20 where we work really hard to try to do a great
21 job. But it's hard because if you are interested
22 in energy, you're interested in energy, and if
23 you're not, most of the folks just aren't; right?
24 They don't spend any time on it. They don't want
25 to think about it.

1 And so if you've got great ideas,
2 creative ideas, if you are willing to help send,
3 you know, workshop notices to your networks or
4 just make sure people know different things that
5 are going on, and to the extent that folks around
6 the room can help us with that, I think that
7 helps a lot. Because the way our LISTSERV is set
8 up right now you have to kind of nominate
9 yourself to be interested in the topics that
10 we're talking about. And so I recognize that
11 that's a little bit of a Catch 22 when we're
12 trying to broaden our outreach and do a better
13 job in this space.

14 And then I had a question on technical
15 assistance which, I agree, is incredibly
16 important to make sure that communities are able
17 to be engaged. And I'm wondering if you're
18 thinking about this in sort of a start to finish,
19 all the way from someone kind of monitoring
20 what's going on at the different agencies and
21 then knowing how to write the grants, which is a
22 different thing than knowing about the different
23 types of technologies that you might want to use
24 or deploy, or kind of the whole broad spectrum.
25 And if there's a key point in there that you

1 think would be most critical in being impactful,
2 that would be helpful to know as well. So that's
3 a question back to you all.

4 MS. SOLIS: Yeah. I'd like to speak to
5 that. Thank you for the question on technical
6 assistance.

7 You know, whenever I think of technical
8 assistance for energy equity moving forward and
9 the different models that we can look to, to
10 possibly use as examples, I think of the work
11 that we've done in the water world. And though
12 the technical assistance or anything is --
13 nothing is perfect, but there are some examples
14 that we can look at.

15 And many of you are probably aware that
16 recently the governor signed SB 200 with the Safe
17 and Affordable Drinking Water Act, and before
18 that it was Prop 1. And Self-Help Enterprises is
19 just one of the many technical assistance
20 providers.

21 So because we've worked with communities
22 for so long and we have a very good understanding
23 of the infrastructure and the needs in these
24 disadvantaged communities, the state looks to us
25 to help them identify communities that they

1 should be working with. And they go on this list
2 of communities that need technical assistance.
3 Again, it's just one of these models.

4 But just an example, in the Safe and
5 Affordable Drinking Water fund there's -- the
6 state has allocated \$130 million a year for the
7 next ten years. And it's about five percent that
8 they allocate for technical assistance. And the
9 idea is to start with the community in terms of
10 identifying what the needs are, work all the way
11 through project development -- oh, excuse me, let
12 me step back -- identifying alternatives,
13 packaging applications, and putting together
14 proposals for funding, and then actually
15 implementing the projects. So we could be
16 working with communities very easily for five to
17 ten years before we actually see community-wide
18 projects completed.

19 But that is something that has been
20 successful and has brought us a long way in the
21 clean drinking water world, and I think we could
22 do the same thing for energy equity.

23 MS. MATHEWS: We have time for probably
24 one other question, and then an opportunity for
25 all the panelists to give us, in five to seven

1 words, their last thought.

2 So if there's one more question from the
3 dais?

4 Well, I have one, and I'd actually like
5 to turn to Ted for this.

6 We talked about the importance of data
7 sharing and collection, but a key component of it
8 is the analysis. So we've heard about pay-as-you-
9 save, and then streamlined administration, the
10 benefit of that, such as the one-stop-shop. But
11 can you elaborate on any other efforts that
12 California policy leaders should consider to
13 enhance that kind of ongoing data collection
14 analysis, as well as expanded partnerships that
15 would benefit low-income customers?

16 MR. LAMM: Absolutely. So one thing that
17 I would like to maybe clarify from -- a little
18 bit from our report and my remarks is that the
19 database that tries to combine not just the deed-
20 restricted properties but all properties in the
21 state that are affordable by really any
22 affordability measure, along with the property
23 status, rehabilitation status, and the energy
24 efficiency status of that building, is incredibly
25 important. That is one item that our group

1 found, at least, may not need to be done at the
2 statewide level at the first step.

3 And a regional or a city-specific level,
4 particularly given the concentration of low-
5 income and affordable housing in certain areas of
6 the state, could be greatly beneficial to the
7 rest of the state to map out exactly how that
8 works, how much it costs to collect the data, and
9 what the consumer protection requirements may be
10 to make sure that those who want to opt out are
11 able to or that the proper identity clearing
12 mechanisms are in place.

13 So I would like to emphasize that it does
14 not necessarily need to be a statewide effort.
15 It could be something that's piloted at the local
16 or regional level, and so that's a really
17 important, I think, to get it off the ground
18 quickly and really get the most comprehensive
19 database created as quickly as possible.

20 MS. MATHEWS: All right. And with that,
21 we're going to be on time, so we have five
22 minutes left. That gives you about one minute
23 each to share your last final thought.

24 We'll start with Dr. Holmes.

25 DR. HUMMEL: I'd like to express my

1 gratitude once again to the level of leadership
2 of that you've committed to today's workshop.

3 I also want to acknowledge the
4 partnership that Clean Energy Works formed years
5 ago with Greenlining Institute to support equity
6 in California and to acknowledge the value of the
7 advocacy within the networks that they're a part
8 of that have made it possible for Clean Energy
9 Works to bring insight from outside of California
10 into the rich ecosystem that you have here.

11 One thing that has been mystifying is the
12 level of support that's needed to support the
13 capacity building for the capacity building to
14 allow even a group, like Greenlining Institute,
15 to stay with tariffed on-bill investment topics
16 and not have an outside NGO come in each time
17 there's a big hearing. We would love to see
18 further investment in California's own knowhow.
19 And we'd be glad to cooperate with any of the
20 agencies that want to equip their staff with a
21 similar level of depth.

22 Thank you again for the opportunity.

23 MR. LAMM: I would like to highlight two
24 disparate items that were discussed on this panel
25 briefly, one is the pay-as-you-save model and the

1 other being the value of technical assistance,
2 both of which we're discussing in the context of
3 increasing access for the low-income and low-
4 income multifamily markets to efficiency, but
5 both items that, also in our group discussions,
6 came forward in the terms of technical assistance
7 as almost equally as valuable for even some of
8 the most large-scale, mixed-income, multi-state
9 developers that we had in the room who also
10 needed access to technical assistance, and with
11 regard to the pay-as-you-save model, a model that
12 is not necessarily income restricted in any way.

13 And I think they both indicate that while
14 the emphasis absolutely needs to be on the most
15 low-income residents of the state and that's
16 where the equity impacts are greatest and the
17 dollars can maybe be the most valuable, a lot of
18 the instruments that we can use to get there and
19 the financing mechanisms are one that draw on the
20 entire statewide market and are not necessarily
21 specific to that market. So I would emphasize
22 looking bigger as we move forward in order to
23 serve the low-income community.

24 MS. WANG: Thank you again for the
25 opportunity.

1 And thinking a little bit, yeah, thinking
2 a little bit bigger and thinking about kind of
3 the green new deal, which is very much in vogue
4 these days, I've been thinking and reflecting on
5 California climate policy at large and kind of
6 what have we learned here; right? And I think
7 what California has done well, has done very,
8 very well is in taking the action on climate;
9 right? There's no doubt that the policies, the
10 programs, the staffing exists.

11 I think the side or the other side of the
12 equation that needs the lifting up is around
13 making sure that communities can access those
14 programs; right? Those programs, especially in
15 the most under-resourced communities that have
16 been redlined, that have been shut out of public
17 policy decisions for generations, if those
18 communities can't access those programs, then I'm
19 not sure that we're seeing a global climate win.

20 So, yeah, I'm very encouraged by the
21 efforts that we're seeing and hope to see further
22 progress.

23 MS. SOLIS: Again, thank you for the
24 opportunity to be here. I think it shows great
25 progress, just the fact that we have a panel on

1 this very important topic, so thank you for the
2 opportunity.

3 I do want to highlight one thing. When I
4 participate in these energy equity and energy
5 efficiency conversations, I hear a lot of talk
6 about multifamily and the programs that are
7 available to them. And though those are very
8 important, I think it's important to remember
9 that in the San Joaquin Valley, the majority of
10 our communities and our neighborhoods are made up
11 of single-family homes, not multifamily. So we
12 have a large focus on multifamily, which is
13 great, but we have left out many single-family
14 homes that are in need of energy efficiency and
15 rooftop solar.

16 And, also, just important to realize the
17 trust factor. If residents do not have a trusted
18 agency to work with, they simply will choose not
19 to participate. You know, we have done this work
20 before in other areas. And I just want to remind
21 the Commission that we have CBOs that are trusted
22 and well-equipped to do this. And you're not
23 alone, we're here to help you, so please, if we
24 can help in any way to provide any guidance,
25 that's what we're here for.

1 Thank you.

2 MS. MATHEWS: Thank you.

3 VICE CHAIR SCOTT: All right. Thank you
4 to our thought-provoking and thoughtful panel.
5 Thank you all for being here.

6 (Applause)

7 VICE CHAIR SCOTT: So we're going to take
8 a break. We will start back up at 1:45 on the
9 dot. And there is a food truck nearby if folks
10 are looking for options, yeah, jut out to the
11 left out of the front door. See you at 1:45.

12 (Off the record at 12:51 p.m.)

13 (On the record at 1:52 p.m.)

14 MR. GRESCHNER: Thank you very much,
15 Commissioner. My name is Stan Greschner. I'm
16 with GRID Alternatives. I also Chair the
17 Disadvantaged Communities Advisory Group for the
18 CEC and CPUC.

19 So this morning's discussions focused on
20 a review of existing programs that were outlined
21 in the SB 350 Barriers Report. The second panel
22 looked at opportunities to do better with the
23 recommendations in that report. And this panel
24 aims to look a bit further out and to cover
25 issues that maybe weren't even contemplated in

1 that report and to try to elevate the equity
2 issue in some of the conversations that we know
3 will be happening over the next, you know, 12 to
4 36 months and making sure that we do center
5 equity in all of the conversations that we're
6 having.

7 So the issues we're going to be focusing
8 on are energy storage, building electrification,
9 transportation electrification, and generally,
10 community engagement, those would be outreach and
11 technical assistance, and how we can do more and
12 better in all of those areas in incorporating
13 equity into those issues.

14 And this panel is a bit different than
15 the other panels. We're not going to have any
16 presentations. And two of our panelists are
17 going to be participating via WebEx. And as we
18 endeavor to try to be more inclusive in these
19 conversations of folks and perspectives that are
20 more remote, we appreciate the Commission's
21 willingness to accommodate our WebEx panelists.

22 So just to introduce our panelists, we'll
23 start with our WebEx participants. Sarah Stawasz
24 from the Bear River Band of the Rohnerville
25 Rancheria. Brian Adkins is joining us. He's the

1 Environmental Director for the Bishop Paiute
2 Tribe.

3 Sarah and Brian, can you at least
4 acknowledge that you can hear us and we can hear
5 you?

6 MR. ADKINS: Hello. Good afternoon.

7 MR. GRESCHNER: Thank you. We heard you,
8 Brian.

9 Sarah, are you there?

10 MS. STAWASZ: Hi. I am. Are you able to
11 hear me?

12 MR. GRESCHNER: Yes, we are. Thank you
13 very much.

14 Srinidhi Sampath from the California
15 Housing Partnership Corporation is with us. And
16 Jin Noh from the California Energy Storage
17 Alliance. And rounding out the panel is Jessica
18 Buendia from the Strategic Growth Council.

19 So I guess we'll kick off. I mean, part
20 of the -- in our prep call, one of the issues in
21 that prep call that came up was and that I heard,
22 even from the discussions today, is kind of the
23 disconnection between our programs across the
24 different agencies. And I think part of what we
25 experience in our own conversation and, you know,

1 I think what creates part of the disconnect and
2 inability of programs to work well together is
3 that we are ever changing who qualifies, who is
4 the eligible participant?

5 You know, we have multiple definitions of
6 what a disadvantaged community is, what a low-
7 income community is, what a low-income family is.
8 And every program uses different criteria. So as
9 we try to layer programs onto one another it
10 becomes a challenge.

11 And I'd just invite Sarah, one of our
12 tribal representatives, who's had some great
13 thoughts on that, and I would invite Sarah to
14 just share with us, you know, as we endeavor to
15 try to coalesce around a unified definition of
16 who should qualify for these programs? What is a
17 disadvantaged or environmental or social justice
18 community -- you know, how can we coalesce around
19 a common understanding of, you know, who we're
20 trying to reach?

21 So, Sarah, could you please share some
22 thoughts with the group?

23 MS. STAWASZ: Sure. Hello everyone.
24 Thank you for the invitation to this workshop.
25 My name is Sarah and I'm the Environmental and

1 Natural Resources Assistant for the Bear River
2 Band of Rohnerville Rancheria in Loleta, which is
3 in Humboldt County.

4 MR. GRESCHNER: Can you speak up, Sarah,
5 get closer to your microphone?

6 MS. STAWASZ: Sure. I'm actually using
7 my phone. Are you able to hear me better?

8 MR. GRESCHNER: That's better. Yes.
9 Thank you.

10 MS. STAWASZ: Okay. Thank you.

11 I know that Edwin Smith, our Director,
12 had hoped to attend in person, but I'm glad to be
13 able to participate and offer what perspective
14 that I can.

15 I'd like to give a little background in
16 regard to defining disadvantaged community of the
17 Bear River Band of the Rhonerville Rancheria.
18 The tribe regained federal recognition status in
19 1983 after being terminated by an act of congress
20 in 1958, but it regained that recognition without
21 compensation for the land, resources, and rights
22 that had been taken.

23 Tribal members lobbied for three years to
24 get funds set aside and were able to purchase
25 some land in the 1990s and 2000s, and they worked

1 to build homes and infrastructure. So the
2 Rancheria has a relatively new federally-
3 recognized status. And there's been a lot of
4 growth and development since 1983, but it is
5 classified as an economically disadvantaged
6 community with over a 50 percent resident
7 unemployment rate. And it falls in the census
8 tract with half the population below poverty
9 level.

10 In considering how to define a
11 disadvantaged community, I definitely believe
12 that it should include tribal communities. Bear
13 River may not meet the CalEnviroScreen definition
14 of environmentally disadvantaged, for example,
15 but I absolutely think the definition needs to
16 include economically disadvantaged, including
17 tribal, rural, and low-income communities because
18 they'll be impacted disproportionately by
19 climate-related events and impacts, such as
20 increased wildfire risk.

21 In our area, for example, there are
22 potential power shutoffs by PG&E during high risk
23 times. And economically disadvantaged
24 communities can lack the resources to develop the
25 renewable energy programs, such as solar power,

1 energy storage, and backup generators that would
2 increase resiliency and keep money spent on high
3 energy costs within the community itself.

4 I'll be speaking more specifically about
5 Bear River's renewable energy goals in the last
6 part of Panel 3, but the biggest barrier is
7 definitely funding. So a more inclusive
8 definition of disadvantaged community that helps
9 increase funding eligibility could have a great
10 impact.

11 Thank you.

12 MR. GRESCHNER: Thank you very much,
13 Sarah.

14 And I'll just note, as a member of the
15 Disadvantaged Communities Advisory Group, and one
16 my colleagues, Angela Islas, is also here today,
17 we spent a lot of time on this issue and adopted
18 a definition in our equity framework which I
19 think was reflected in the PUC's EJSJ Plan to
20 include, you know, the CalEnviroScreen low-income
21 census tracts and tribal communities. So the
22 more we can coalesce around just ensuring all of
23 these hard-to-reach communities are incorporated
24 as one of the recommendations we would have.

25 I guess moving on to the issue of energy

1 storage, you know, there is a lot of opportunity,
2 I think, through -- that energy storage is going
3 to provide, you know, integrating DERs, of
4 pairing with solar to having different use cases
5 for resiliency, as well, in the communities that
6 we serve. And, unfortunately, we had AB 2868,
7 some pilots that were hoping that would reach
8 multifamily housing that weren't approved by the
9 Commission. And I know the commissioner had
10 offered an alternative proposed decision but, you
11 know, it was -- it would have been a great
12 opportunity to test some of these cases for
13 storage.

14 And from the multifamily housing
15 perspective, and we've heard a lot about
16 multifamily housing today, what is the value of
17 energy storage projects can provide to building
18 owners and just affordable housing properties
19 generally, Srinidhi?

20 MS. SAMPATH: Yeah. So California
21 Housing Partnership has been working --
22 California Housing Partnership has been working
23 on AB 693 and then, subsequently, on the storage
24 policies. And NEM 2.0 impacts common-area meters
25 off the SOMAH participants. So what that means

1 is participants in the common-area meters are
2 required to be on time-of-use rates. So we
3 believe that this will actually decrease the
4 value of the solar credits that both the property
5 owners and residents can benefit directly from.
6 And in that context storage becomes really
7 important, not just to derive economic value at
8 the present, but also to preserve the value of
9 solar for the future.

10 So I think that's one of the biggest
11 propositions we've been hearing from property
12 owners. It's just around time-of-use rates and
13 how that will impact -- how that will actually
14 come help them -- how storage will help them.

15 COURT REPORTER: Please get closer to the
16 microphone. I'm sorry.

17 MS. SAMPATH: Yeah. How storage will
18 help them be better prepared for the time-of-use
19 rates. I think that was one.

20 And then there's definitely a belief that
21 integrating solar and then more higher energy
22 efficiency, like saving -- high saving measures,
23 like heat pumps, when all of them are integrated,
24 then they can create a sort of resiliency in the
25 building that's not otherwise possible.

1 There's also -- because many of these
2 affordable housing properties houses seniors, who
3 are low-income, especially during the fire season
4 and with PG&E and other utilities issuing notices
5 of shutoffs, there is a belief that storage is
6 the next possible way, especially to create like
7 this resiliency island, and especially for
8 storing medical equipments and equipments that
9 will help with the senior residences.

10 MR. GRESCHNER: So building off just the
11 idea of resiliency islands and, potentially, the
12 microgrid concept, Jin, I want to turn to you. I
13 know your organization focuses a lot on the
14 different use cases for storage in California.
15 And as our grid becomes less and less reliable in
16 the era of public safety power shutoffs, you
17 know, what opportunity does storage and
18 microgrids factor into our future and resilient
19 power systems, and especially for, you know,
20 disadvantaged communities that are often at the
21 end of the transmission line in a lot of cases?

22 MR. NOH: Yeah. Definitely. Yeah,
23 resiliency is definitely an area that CESA has
24 focused on.

25 MR. GRESCHNER: Get closer to the mike.

1 MR. NOH: I think the, you know, the
2 potential benefits of energy storage to provide
3 resiliency really will depend on the use case.
4 And so, you know, if we're looking at typical, I
5 guess, unplanned outages, we're seeing numbers
6 citing, you know, two to four hours as typical.
7 But when we're in this, you know, new future of
8 unplanned -- or not unplanned, planned outages
9 where, you know, we potentially have to
10 deenergize the lines and we could see outages up
11 to -- or not outages but de-energization for 48
12 hours or longer. There might be a potential, you
13 know, different use case that's required for
14 energy storage systems.

15 And so when we're actually assessing this
16 application it will be important to look at, you
17 know, whether the energy storage system is able
18 to address full or critical load. For just
19 addressing critical load, there's the potential
20 for different source technologies to address
21 longer durations of energy need to service that
22 critical load.

23 But then there's also, you know,
24 additional costs to actually, you know, add
25 specialized switch gear to provide that islanding

1 capability, to rewire, you know, breaker panels
2 so that it just services that critical load.
3 And, you know, depending on whether you have
4 solar paired with the storage system or depending
5 on whether you have a long duration system that
6 could be greater than four hours, it really
7 depends -- it really determines, you know, how
8 long -- how that resiliency can be provided.

9 But I think it's helpful to really
10 understand, you know, what the duration need is
11 so that developers of all different types of
12 storage technologies have information in terms
13 of, you know, how they can best provide this
14 resiliency.

15 MR. GRESCHNER: And just looking at our
16 state's largest storage program, SGIP, we've been
17 able to create -- Commissioners created an equity
18 budget a few years ago. Unfortunately, it hasn't
19 been leveraged to date. I think there's -- will
20 soon be, hopefully, getting some updates to that
21 program to expand it.

22 But can you share with us, what are some
23 of the barriers that we faced in having that
24 equity budget be leveraged, with the intent of
25 like trying to inform other program designs

1 elements as we're looking at equity programs and
2 what works, what doesn't for disadvantaged
3 communities?

4 MR. NOH: Yeah. I think, you know, the
5 equity budget really represents an untapped
6 opportunity that, you know, the industry needs to
7 take advantage of and really service that
8 community.

9 Just in talking with our membership base
10 and, you know, speaking with them about their
11 anecdotes in terms of the challenges that they
12 face with the equity budget, you know, some of
13 the challenges are related to the economics of
14 this working out, especially if a lot of these
15 customers are on tiered rates or are on, you
16 know, potentially exempt from TOU rates, there
17 could be potential for, you know, the storage not
18 to, you know, pencil out when you're actually
19 operating the system.

20 You know, there's also these synergies
21 with solar programs as well. You know, we're
22 just launching the SOMAH Program and there's a
23 lot of potential for storage to be able to take
24 advantage of these synergies. And so to the
25 degree that we can actually leverage the, you

1 know, the program design in place for SOMAH,
2 which has a dedicated ME&O structure, which is
3 another, you know, barrier to -- for storage
4 developers in approaching these communities, I
5 think those two together, combined with this
6 resiliency application, could help, you know,
7 unlock this market, in addition to, you know,
8 higher incentives rates potentially.

9 MR. GRESCHNER: I really appreciate the
10 idea of, even on un-siloing programs that we're
11 considering, so when we're looking at storage
12 we're also looking at the solar programs and what
13 the requirements are there and making sure that
14 we're -- they are as compatible as possible.

15 I guess I'd like to, as we move through
16 issues, I would like to also invite the dais to,
17 if you have specific questions on the issue of
18 storage, to please interject and ask your
19 questions. We'll have time at the end, as well,
20 but any questions around storage at this time?

21 COMMISSIONER MCALLISTER: I guess just
22 quickly. I mean, you know, storage is beautiful
23 for a couple of reasons, right, because it's both
24 for the grid and for managing energy, you know,
25 demand charges if you've got them and just

1 energy, generally, to lower bills.

2 So I guess, what's the -- is there
3 anything needed to unlock the value such that
4 that grid benefit can be conveyed to the customer
5 and improve the value proposition for making that
6 investment, you know, in this context, which is
7 low-income, which is, you know, as distinct from
8 sort of general market?

9 MR. GRESCHNER: Jin, do you want to --

10 COMMISSIONER MCALLISTER: So like the way
11 you guys have described it, just, you know, it
12 sort of seems like a little bit of a like a nice
13 to have, you know, sort of like it's going to
14 improve resilience, it's going to, you know, do
15 all this stuff, that's got some incremental
16 value, but is there a core value for the grid
17 itself? Can we have it both ways?

18 MR. NOH: Yeah. That's a really good
19 question. And that's a question that I've been
20 thinking about a lot within CESA in terms of, you
21 know, how do we actually realize some of the
22 wider societal benefits and that grid value?
23 And, you know, I view it, you know, different
24 ways. We could, you know, kind of assess in
25 terms of, you know, how much avoided costs, in

1 terms of the generation capacity or
2 (indiscernible) capacity is it providing, and can
3 we reflect that through program values or through
4 rates?

5 But there's also additional opportunities
6 to actually increase the reliability and dispatch
7 of these resources. I think we're starting to
8 see some applications of these behind-the-meter
9 storage systems actually being contracted
10 specifically for grid services, whether it's for
11 RA capacity where you actually provide that, you
12 know, additional, you know, higher grid value,
13 that is rewarded in that way. And that might be
14 one way to approach it as well.

15 VICE CHAIR SCOTT: I have a question in
16 this space, as well. I mean, I think this is our
17 emerging energy, you know, equity topics. And
18 earlier it was mentioned about hospitals and
19 people needing medicine, and then we combine that
20 with areas where we may be deenergizing lines in
21 order to prevent, you know, catastrophic
22 wildfires. And, you know, I was reading
23 something the other day about how folks in many
24 of those areas are going to buy diesel backup
25 generators, and that's so much the opposite of

1 the direction where we're trying to go.

2 And I'm intrigued about how we get
3 storage to kind of move faster in maybe smaller
4 quantities, or maybe it needs to be community-
5 scale storage, or what can we do to sort of get
6 that into this place to help as we're kind of
7 juggling our way through where we are right now?
8 And if you have any insights into that, I'd love
9 to hear that.

10 MS. SAMPATH: I think one of the issues
11 that some of the properties we've been working
12 with come up, it's around the SGIP budget too.
13 It's increasing the base incentive level for the
14 budget itself.

15 So there are a lot of property owners I
16 spoke to before coming to the panel. And the
17 general consensus was that they don't have
18 another low-income property to look up to, to
19 say, they've done storage and now we can do
20 storage. So there is a lot of questions around
21 performance and how to manage the risk associated
22 with installing storage. There is space needed
23 to put in storage systems. So I guess like your
24 idea, like having small-scale storage systems
25 would work.

1 There were also like questions around not
2 having knowledge around product decisions that
3 they can make, so, essentially, all of that.

4 I feel like most of it is also on the
5 supply side. And if the market is ready to
6 actually do it on a larger scale and provide the
7 marketing and education needed for low-income
8 affordable housing property owners and residents,
9 then I think that could kind of help trigger the
10 market a little bit more.

11 EXECUTIVE OFFICER COREY: Yeah. I'm
12 going to add to this actually. I'm piling on
13 because both Commissioners got to a question I
14 wanted to ask you on. It really gets a little
15 bit deeper into the outages that you described
16 and the timetable, potentially, to deenergize,
17 and the deployment of gen sets up and down the
18 state, many of which are diesel, some gasoline,
19 not just from a regional air quality, a near-
20 source exposure issue.

21 You know, and I don't think a day's gone
22 by I haven't been hearing advertisements on the
23 radio or in terms of gen sets at home based, or
24 even at my local hardware store, the number of
25 gen sets that I'm seeing out there and the

1 reaction of folks to those purchases, which these
2 things are going to last a long time.

3 So it's really, to me, and it's a
4 question or a comment, that one of the panelists
5 indicated -- responded to earlier was, one, when
6 you mentioned pencil out, it's really, how do we
7 value? How are we valuing, you know, the right
8 policy signals there? I'm not saying that
9 storage is necessarily the right application to
10 solve the range of issues that I just described,
11 it's not. Certain applications, it could be, and
12 I think we need to get in front of it, and I
13 really don't think we are right now.

14 And I think the folks here and others
15 have a role in thinking about, and you have a lot
16 of expertise on this, in terms of what those
17 policy signals could look like and what that
18 basic mechanics are so we can get in front of
19 this and so those decisions that are made don't
20 exacerbate broader regional or near-source
21 exposure issues which, honestly, for many of
22 these units is even a bigger issue than the
23 regional contribution.

24 MR. GRESCHNER: I mean, I think one of
25 the challenges that the commissions face and the

1 state agencies face, and we've tried to address
2 it in, you know, different ways, is how do you
3 value what we call non-energy benefits,
4 especially with, you know, we're talking about
5 solar or storage? And, you know, in this new
6 era, you know, how do you value resiliency?

7 And, you know, we've been working with a
8 lot of different community groups who represent
9 folks on the medical baseline, who represent
10 folks who, you know, can't get a diesel generator
11 from Home Depot and be expected to fire that
12 thing up in the garage, you know, when power goes
13 out. They need to have something that kicks in.
14 And, you know, battery storage is one -- but one
15 solution; right? But is a solution that is
16 resiliency, you know, that might have GHG
17 benefits that are not -- you know, that are --
18 you know, you have to offset, what is the
19 alternative? Is it a diesel generator? And all
20 of these things have to come together in the
21 conversation.

22 But it's no longer looking at issues in a
23 silo but it's all of these issues at the same
24 time and how do you support, I guess, the right
25 investments in these communities?

1 Commissioner, you're the boss.

2 COMMISSIONER RECHTSCHAFFEN: No. Go
3 ahead.

4 MR. NOH: Just to respond to the value of
5 resiliency question, there's been a lot of
6 studies that I've seen that kind of, you know,
7 use utility customer surveys and kind of show the
8 economic important and, I guess, social impact of
9 that. You know, the first thing that comes to
10 mind was NREL. And the Clean Energy Group has
11 done a lot of good studies around what the value
12 is and how, if we do actually value the
13 resiliency benefit, it actually increases in that
14 present value of, you know, storage deployments.

15 And so if we could, you know, take, you
16 know, a landscape review of all those different
17 studies and try to assess what are reasonable,
18 for example, through the Self-Generating
19 Incentive Program, an adder could be where it
20 ascribes an additional value for storage systems
21 that are capable of providing that, I think that
22 would help drive, you know, near-term deployment.
23 But, of course, you know, the program is
24 currently going through changes and so we're
25 going to have to try to see how that fits in with

1 all the other changes going on.

2 MR. GRESCHNER: Commissioner

3 Rechtschaffen --

4 COMMISSIONER RECHTSCHAFFEN: I was

5 just --

6 MR. GRESCHNER: -- final word on this

7 before we move on?

8 COMMISSIONER RECHTSCHAFFEN: I was going

9 to offer two comments, one a little bit

10 satisfactory, perhaps another less so

11 But Stan mentioned that we are planning

12 to issue a decision in the Self-Generation

13 Incentive Program and that will probably come

14 out -- I'm the Lead Commissioner in that -- it

15 will probably come out in the next couple of

16 weeks. And in 2017, we created an equity

17 carveout which was 25 percent of our residential

18 incentives for equity -- environmental justice

19 communities which were defined both with

20 reference to CalEnviroScreen and also low-income

21 communities. And the program hasn't worked, so

22 clearly we need to do something different. And

23 we heard from a lot of parties that we need to

24 raise the incentives levels provided, that they

25 don't work in disadvantaged communities, so

1 that's one thing we're going to do.

2 And we're also looking at providing
3 incentives for communities that are especially
4 vulnerable to de-energization events and
5 populations that are especially vulnerable to
6 those events because of medical or other
7 functional needs. So that will provide a
8 little -- some money but the scale of the
9 problem, if we're talking about not just
10 providing systems for disadvantaged communities
11 but trying to mitigate against all the impacts of
12 power supply shutoffs occasioned by the grave
13 wildfire risk, that's going to be just a small
14 portion of the problem.

15 I think it's a larger conversation that
16 the state needs to have. There was 70 -- the
17 Governor's budget allocated \$75 million to the
18 Office of Emergency Services to provide backup
19 power. They're going to figure out how to
20 implement that. But what's due is a much larger
21 conversation about who bears the costs of
22 mitigating the risks of de-energization over
23 across the state in which there are dozens of
24 tribal communities, lots of other vulnerable
25 communities, and several hundred thousand

1 medically-vulnerable customers who potentially
2 are affected by de-energization events.

3 So it's a much broader topic. That's why
4 mostly what I'm saying is not satisfactory, it's
5 saying that it's an issue we have to deal with.
6 But we are going to try to get -- try some new
7 approaches to incentivize storage systems in
8 disadvantaged communities through the SGIP
9 Program in a decision that's coming out for
10 comment in a couple of weeks.

11 MR. GRESCHNER: Well, that news is very
12 satisfying in of itself, so thank you.

13 COMMISSIONER RECHTSCHAFFEN: Where's Dr.
14 Hummel to praise all the -- oh, so that's -- we
15 didn't -- we were talking at lunch about how we
16 liked all your comments about how -- what great
17 Commissioners we are, but --

18 MR. GRESCHNER: So just moving on, on the
19 issues, obviously, building decarb is -- there's
20 a lot of conversation going on in this space.
21 And as we recognize, as the E3 study, was it the
22 Future of Natural Gas Distribution in California,
23 I think, under every scenario that they tested
24 for reducing GHG, you know, natural gas continues
25 to go down and electrification increases.

1 And so as that is happening in
2 California, right, there is, you know, there's a
3 concern around who is electrifying? Who is not
4 going to be able to electrify, afford to
5 electrify? Who continues to carry the costs of
6 maintaining a very expensive infrastructure? You
7 know, who's going to have gas meters left after
8 electrification is happening? And it's low-
9 income disadvantaged communities without, you
10 know, if we don't have policies that try to
11 course-correct that inevitability.

12 So I think, Brian, I want to pull you
13 into this --

14 MR. ADKINS: Okay.

15 MR. GRESCHNER: -- discussion here. And
16 you've done a lot of work on bringing solar,
17 rooftop solar to your community, which is, for
18 those of you who don't know where Bishop is, it's
19 on the border of Nevada. It's way on the other
20 side of the Sierras, a rural community.

21 But what does electrification -- as
22 you're going solar, how does electrification fit
23 into your tribal community's plans to upgrade its
24 homes and what are the challenges you see there?

25 MR. ADKINS: Hello everyone. Brian

1 Adkins here, Tribal Environmental Manager of
2 Bishop Tribe.

3 Stan mentioned that our solar program,
4 we've installed about 140 rooftop PV units since
5 2013. And I would have to say that going towards
6 a total electrification would be desirable.

7 But one thing, in our, at least in our
8 area, you know, propane is still a major energy
9 source for heating our homes, heating water,
10 cooking. Wood is a very traditional source. And
11 both are known as climate-changing gases.

12 You know, in our tribe, we have gone to,
13 in addition to the solar single-family rooftop
14 PV, we've gone and installed solar hot water
15 heaters that, if we did go to electrification,
16 you know, having electric water heaters, that
17 solar component would essentially boost that.

18 With the wood stoves, we installed EPA-
19 approved wood stoves that reduce the climate-
20 changing gases and that was a very popular and, I
21 think, effective program.

22 I think, going down the road, one of the
23 things is with the program that we used, the SASH
24 Program, the SASH, coupled with the federal DOE
25 money, it's based on -- and I don't know about

1 some of the other incentive programs -- but it's
2 based on a 12-month prior year electrical usage.
3 So, you know, any, I guess I'd say, you know, any
4 move to transition to more electricity -- to
5 electrification for our tribe and, you know, for
6 others, for tribes, would occur post that solar
7 installation and I would have to be borne by
8 energy sources outside the house, you know, after
9 the solar installation occurred.

10 And I think that, you know, transitioning
11 to electric appliances from propane and wood-
12 burning ones would be probably the most effective
13 if it could be done somehow through an incentive
14 program that could be done, maybe at the same
15 time or shortly thereafter the solar is done,
16 because of just the reason I mentioned before,
17 the sizing of the solar rooftop is done on a 12-
18 month prior year electrical usage. And I think
19 propane to electric transition would probably be
20 the most straightforward.

21 You know, wood as a source of heat will
22 always be a key energy source in tribal homes, I
23 think, if not for, at least, for a primary
24 source, but at least for a backup. And then,
25 again, just, you know, making the wood burning

1 more efficient, less polluting, I think, would be
2 a step in the right direction to incentivize.
3 It's not really electrification but it's making,
4 I guess, the electricity that the tribes or the
5 rural community uses more effective.

6 MR. GRESCHNER: Great. Thank you, Brian.

7 And, you know, renters are a curious case
8 here, too, because they don't get to make
9 decisions on, you know, what appliances they have
10 or what, necessarily, what fuels are coming into
11 the home.

12 So, Srinidhi, what types of strategies or
13 policies do you think the state should look at to
14 avoid disproportionate impacts on renters and
15 tenants as electrification happens? How do we
16 bring more opportunities to renters, and let's
17 say on the single- or multi-family side?

18 MS. SAMPATH: I think our strategies will
19 be very similar to what we're advocating
20 currently for existing programs, which is
21 ensuring real strong tenant protections. And
22 we've done it -- we're doing it with LIWP
23 currently. And then we're planning to have the
24 same ask with the ESA Program as well.

25 But, definitely, there is an

1 electrification program that is coming up. And
2 just to ensure that renters aren't unfairly,
3 disproportionately burdened with higher
4 electricity bills, then definitely there needs to
5 be some form of tenant protection associated with
6 any of the policies that come out.

7 There is also a need to protect low-
8 income residents from natural gas bill increases.
9 So if it could be through incentives programs
10 that support, like CARE, in the future, but
11 hopefully that doesn't happen, then also having a
12 workforce transition plan that supports both
13 unionized labor, but also the ones that are non-
14 unionized.

15 So those are some of the tenant
16 protection benefits that we could do.

17 VICE CHAIR SCOTT: I just wanted to jump
18 in on a previous point that Brian made which I
19 think is important for us to think about as
20 policymakers, and that is that your incentive
21 level is based on the previous year's use.
22 That's a big deal if we're asking people to go to
23 an electric car, but also put solar on their
24 homes, and maybe use an electric stove, like
25 that's going to tweak that baseline quite a bit.

1 And making sure that we're able to capture that
2 and understand it and then update our incentive
3 programs, if they need to be, so that we're still
4 capturing kind of the right level and we're not
5 missing things because we're looking back at a
6 home that maybe didn't have a car plugged into
7 it, for example.

8 And I wonder if there are other things
9 like that, and I think that was in the SASH
10 Program, but other programs across the state
11 where we -- where the baseline is something
12 that's actually not going to be as easy to figure
13 out as it used to be that we ought to be aware of
14 in thinking about an advance. And maybe that's
15 not -- I'm not putting people on the spot, but if
16 you think of things, please be sure to send it to
17 us and make sure we've got it in our docket
18 because that's -- it takes time to change those
19 kind of things. But I can see how we'll be --
20 we're probably already behind on stuff like that.

21 MR. GRESCHNER: And one of the things
22 that -- one of the through lines on all of this
23 is how do we, at least from the single-family
24 context, is making homes, when we're going in for
25 whatever service, whether they get electric

1 vehicles where we're going to put in a charging,
2 you know, something, or if they're going solar
3 and that's their gateway technology, or if
4 they're looking at storage for resiliency, you
5 know, for low-income families, you know, main
6 service panel upgrades is a huge cost. And you
7 can't, often in these homes, it's usually they're
8 older homes that usually need this anyway,
9 there's very few programs that actually fund
10 \$2,500 to \$3,500 to, you know, to do that
11 measure.

12 And if you do the solar today and you've
13 used the last two spots in your panel, when you
14 get the EV or the hot water heater or the stove,
15 you've got to do anyway. So that first
16 contractor going in should upgrade that system to
17 be able to accommodate building electrification.
18 And we should think holistically about a home, I
19 know we've talked about this in different context
20 here, but, yeah, it's a great time to do it;
21 right? Instead of upgrading from a 75 to 100,
22 you're going from 100- to 150- or 200-amp panel
23 to ensure that.

24 So that's one area of -- thing that we
25 should think about.

1 Others?

2 MS. SAMPATH: I think adding on to what
3 Brian said, too, in terms of propane and fuel,
4 switching from propane to electricity, the new
5 three-prong test decision came out and it doesn't
6 actually include propane and other gases. So I
7 think that's also really important to consider,
8 especially when programs -- if incentive programs
9 can't fuel switch from other sources, then that's
10 also problematic in terms of how people spend
11 their funds.

12 MR. GRESCHNER: And, Brian, you can't see
13 her, but Commissioner Guzman-Aceves is here and
14 she's leading a whole effort on fuel switching
15 pilots from propane, to wood, to electrification,
16 so --

17 COMMISSIONER MCALLISTER: Hey, Stan, I
18 have a question, so just a very specific
19 question.

20 Are you familiar with the Department of
21 Agricultural Energy Efficiency Program? And I'm
22 wondering if there's a way --

23 MR. GRESCHNER: I am not.

24 COMMISSIONER MCALLISTER: -- to apply to
25 that and sort of groups folks together and get --

1 it's only available for rural populations.

2 MR. GRESCHNER: Yeah.

3 COMMISSIONER MCALLISTER: And it's
4 highly -- you know, it's relatively -- it has
5 been relatively easy money to get. And I'm
6 wondering if that could help sort of fill some of
7 these gaps?

8 MR. GRESCHNER: Sarah or Brian, do you
9 all leverage Department of Ag EE funding, or DOE?

10 MR. ADKINS: Is that the rate funding?

11 COMMISSIONER MCALLISTER: I'm sorry, it's
12 USDA.

13 MR. GRESCHNER: USDA.

14 COMMISSIONER MCALLISTER: I misspoke.

15 MR. GRESCHNER: USDA rural, yeah,
16 electrification.

17 MR. ADKINS: Hm-hmm.

18 MR. GRESCHNER: That was a no.

19 MR. ADKINS: Is that also called the REAP
20 funding, R-E-A-P?

21 COMMISSIONER DOUGLAS: That's a different
22 program. REAP is from the Energy Commission
23 and --

24 MR. ADKINS: Oh.

25 COMMISSIONER MCALLISTER: Yeah. I think

1 there may be --

2 COMMISSIONER DOUGLAS: Oh, there's a
3 federal REAP?

4 MR. GRESCHNER: There is a federal one.

5 COMMISSIONER MCALLISTER: Yeah.

6 COMMISSIONER DOUGLAS: Ah. Never mind.
7 I don't know then.

8 COMMISSIONER MCALLISTER: Anyway, I don't
9 mean to inject a lot of federal, you know,
10 confusion in here, but that's the kind of
11 creativity we need --

12 MR. GRESCHNER: Yeah.

13 COMMISSIONER MCALLISTER: -- if we can
14 find pots, you know, of different monies that we
15 can combine and, you know, maybe pay for panel
16 upgrades --

17 MR. GRESCHNER: Yeah.

18 COMMISSIONER MCALLISTER: -- right, and
19 that sort of thing?

20 MR. GRESCHNER: Yeah. And Brian had
21 mentioned, DOE funding had been leveraged to
22 bring solar in, apparently, some of the
23 California incentives.

24 So other questions from the panelists on
25 building electrification?

1 COMMISSIONER DOUGLAS: Well, just as a
2 quick comment and question.

3 So I just wanted to first thank Brian and
4 Sarah for taking part in the panel. The Bishop
5 Paiute Tribe recently hosted a conference in
6 Bishop that involved the state and a number of
7 tribes. And Sarah actually, from the Bear River
8 Band, probably gets the award for traveling the
9 furthest to get there, and so it was quite a trek
10 for her from Northern California.

11 But I wanted to ask them, you know, in
12 terms of, you know, these are two leadership
13 tribes, really, in terms of what they've been
14 able to do on the energy side. And Bear River
15 pulled together a small microgrid and they're
16 looking to expand. And Bishop Paiute has done a
17 lot of solar. And Brian has spoken to some of
18 their other goals.

19 I guess, let me just ask a question. You
20 know, what would, you know, what would be most
21 helpful for your tribes as you think about your
22 energy goals and then talking to the state and,
23 you know, being a part of the broader state
24 dialogue on bringing clean energy to rural
25 communities, to disadvantaged communities, lower-

1 income communities? You know, what's -- how do
2 you see -- what could be helpful to your tribes?
3 And kind of either one of you can jump in here,
4 or both.

5 MR. ADKINS: Well, I guess I can say
6 something.

7 One of the things, I think, to continue
8 the discussion, discussion similar to what we've
9 been doing in the Energy Summits and the recent
10 Sustaining Lands Conference here, I think that
11 would be one good step.

12 And then, also, just continuing to
13 communicate with the tribes for -- on planning
14 efforts and funding efforts, similar to, I
15 believe, what's already kind of being done, just
16 continuing that.

17 MR. GRESCHNER: Sarah, did you have
18 anything to add? Sarah, are you there?

19 MS. STAWASZ: Hi. Are you able to hear
20 me now?

21 MR. GRESCHNER: Yes, we can hear you now.
22 Yeah.

23 MS. STAWASZ: Okay. Yeah. Sorry, I'm
24 having some speaker difficulties.

25 Are you able to hear me better than on

1 the last response?

2 MR. GRESCHNER: We can hear you well,
3 yes. Thank you.

4 MS. STAWASZ: Okay. I just want to thank
5 Karen for asking that question. And I do have a
6 response prepared for that question for later in
7 the panel, so --

8 MR. GRESCHNER: Go ahead and answer it
9 now.

10 MS. STAWASZ: -- I think it's okay.
11 Okay.

12 So to give you a little background about
13 renewable energy development here at Bear River,
14 we have the goal of moving toward zero-net annual
15 utility energy consumption as part of a Renewable
16 Energy Sovereignty Master Plan. And we have a
17 good foundation for advancing on projects.

18 Currently, we have a small hybrid solar
19 and wind array that helps offset energy usage of
20 our community center by 75 percent. And we're
21 planning for a 200 kilowatt array to help offset
22 energy use by the recreation center.

23 We have a planning grant with the
24 Department of Energy that looks at expanding
25 solar for community buildings and businesses.

1 And we have a small number of residences with
2 solar panels installed through GRID Alternatives
3 and a lot of interested residents, but I know
4 that there's no longer SASH funding available for
5 this year, so hopefully next year we'll be
6 applying for the Tribal Solar Accelerator Fund.
7 And securing funding to implement those renewable
8 energy projects is the biggest challenge right
9 now.

10 And to answer your question, in my
11 experience so far, the things that have been most
12 helpful to learning about funding and available
13 projects has been getting to speak by phone or in
14 person with representatives, including from the
15 California Energy Commission and GRID
16 Alternatives.

17 For example, Tom Gates from the
18 California Energy Commission reached out via
19 phone while our director was on leave and our
20 department was short-staffed. He was following
21 up on an invitation to a webinar on funding. And
22 I got to attend that and learned about EPIC
23 Program funding, and I signed up for the
24 LISTSERV, so that was very helpful.

25 And also at the recent Sustaining Tribal

1 Resources Conference in Bishop that Karen
2 mentioned, I got to speak with her and she
3 offered suggestions and invited us to this
4 workshop.

5 So for other tribal departments that may
6 also be short-staffed and not able to devote as
7 much time to developing renewable energy, those
8 outreach follow-up calls or meetings could be
9 really effective at informing departmental staff.
10 And I really appreciate those gestures from Karen
11 and Tom from the California Energy Commission.
12 And having representatives available at
13 conferences, like the Sustaining Tribal Resources
14 Conference that is -- or more locally, especially
15 at the Regional Tribal EPA Conference, could be
16 very helpful.

17 And as I mentioned before, accessing
18 funding is the biggest challenge. I definitely
19 support a definition of disadvantaged community
20 that includes economically disadvantaged and
21 could increase funding options.

22 So thank you.

23 MR. GRESCHNER: Yeah. And I'll just note
24 that that remains probably one of the biggest
25 challenges for tribes right now is they're

1 categorically excluded from a lot of these
2 programs based on the definition we're using for
3 eligibility. And Brian and I did ex parte
4 communications a long time ago around
5 definitions. And, you know, unfortunately, like
6 they're not a CalEnviroScreen DAC, they're a DAC
7 in a different definition. And if we're just
8 landing on the, you know, the CalEnviroScreen
9 tool, it doesn't apply to most rural tribes.

10 COMMISSIONER DOUGLAS: That's right. And
11 there is a conversation ongoing with that. So
12 CalEPA was part of that conference and I think
13 they're very much interested in a dialogue with
14 tribes about how to deal with that issue.

15 MR. GRESCHNER: Yeah.

16 COMMISSIONER DOUGLAS: And I just, the
17 last thing on this, I did want to say, GRID
18 Alternatives comes up a lot. I know you do a lot
19 of work with tribes, so your input here is really
20 helpful as well.

21 MR. GRESCHNER: Thank you.

22 We'll move on to transportation
23 electrification, important topic for us.

24 Jessie, I want to get you involved here.
25 There's a lot of things that you all have focused

1 on through the Strategic Growth Council and the
2 different types of programs you run with
3 communities. Can you talk about how
4 transportation electrification is finding its way
5 into your programs and how, hopefully, you're
6 coordinating with ARB and CEC and PUC, who all
7 have great transportation electrification
8 programs going on, or if not, what can be more
9 coordinated so that, you know, these programs
10 work together?

11 MS. BUENDIA: Great. Thank you. Can you
12 hear me? Fantastic.

13 So the Strategic Growth Council, we are
14 an interagency cabinet-level council, for those
15 of you who don't know us, that is deeply
16 committed to disadvantaged communities, and also
17 has the privilege of administering a number of
18 different CCI programs, one of which is the
19 Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities
20 Program that most recently just gave out over
21 \$400 million to disadvantaged communities across
22 the state.

23 We also have the Transformative Climate
24 Communities Program which we actually have one of
25 the original founders here, Tabatha from -- who's

1 currently at CalEPA, and also our Technical
2 Assistance Program and one of our other original
3 founders, Monica, back there, is also here.
4 These are all CCI-funded initiatives that report
5 to, again, an Interagency Steering Committee that
6 makes all of the different funding decisions for
7 the state.

8 So there's a number of different -- I
9 mean, the value system that we feel that SGC
10 brings to the table, and we hope that other
11 organizations and state agencies can adopt and,
12 hopefully, partner is this ethos that we believe
13 that we really need bottom-up solutions in order
14 to inform statewide policy. And so there are a
15 number of different initiatives, whether it's
16 through planning grants or through our actual
17 investment portfolio. We fund not just the
18 infrastructure side of the work but also deep-
19 seated community engagement. And we ask for
20 people to have a very place-based vision that
21 brings multiple partners to the table in order to
22 execute on a program.

23 So in a number of different -- I mean, to
24 speak to the question about transit options that
25 are now currently available, we see a lot of our

1 applicants who have come in wanting to really
2 lean in on being able to bring those services to
3 the communities that they serve, whether that is
4 in dense urban communities, or in rural
5 communities, or even in suburban communities.

6 And so we've been, every single year,
7 adjusting our programs to be able to be brought
8 into our reach. That, at times, has meant rural
9 set-aside opportunities. We're even exploring a
10 tribal-specific technical assistance initiative.
11 But we've actually had an opportunity to weave
12 in, again, a number of different CARB
13 partnerships and partnerships with all of you
14 guys to bring these kinds of investments to the
15 communities.

16 And some of the responses that we've been
17 able to get and that our program staff has been
18 able to elevate is that, largely, it's getting
19 transit agencies to want to actually partner and
20 be at the table. Most of our recipients right
21 now are developers in our AHSC Program. And so
22 they don't actually have a lot of control over
23 transit planning and transit line but they
24 actually are required to be engaged in the actual
25 application. And that has brought up some pretty

1 transformative but also some hindrance to the
2 application process because not all transit
3 agencies are the same.

4 And so -- and the idea of bringing a
5 community engagement approach to transit agencies
6 as partners, because they are, you know,
7 cosigners, especially on the transit investment
8 side, has been a pretty transformative culture
9 shift that SGC, as sort of ambassadors of the
10 state, go out there and push for.

11 And I think for us, as to, as a state,
12 bring that point of view, you know, that value
13 system at the beginning of a conversation in
14 order for us to be able to access funds that are
15 actually very flexible, they could be used for a
16 variety of things, anything from, you know, EV
17 buses to free transit passes to bus improvement
18 stops to transit improvement efforts. You know,
19 we do vanpools. I mean, this is a pot of money
20 that is very, very, very flexible. But what we
21 ask is for it have community buy-in from the very
22 beginning. And so I think getting transit
23 agencies to get onboard of what that means and
24 what best practices are really out there is
25 important.

1 I won't give additional examples but this
2 is something that comes in through AHSC, through
3 TCC and through our partnerships that we do
4 through technical assistance. I do want to give,
5 and we'll talk about this a little bit later, but
6 a heads-up that we've actually compiled all of
7 the best practices that we regularly share with
8 all of our applicants into this report that,
9 again, Monica and a number of partners through
10 the CCI community, were able to put together.
11 And so some of the --

12 MR. GRESCHNER: What's the name of your
13 report?

14 MS. BUENDIA: -- best practices are
15 actually listed here, and I can talk about that
16 later.

17 MR. GRESCHNER: What's the name of that
18 report that you're referencing?

19 MS. BUENDIA: Best Practices for
20 Community Engagement and Building Successful
21 Projects and endorsed by the California Climate
22 Investments. And so I'll have an opportunity to
23 highlight some of the ones that we have been
24 hearing having been very effective on the
25 ground --

1 VICE CHAIR SCOTT: And can you please

2 also --

3 MS. BUENDIA: -- in the next section.

4 VICE CHAIR SCOTT: -- make sure that we
5 get that in our record so that you submit it to
6 the docket for the IEPR? That would be fantastic
7 for us to have. I'm sure we've seen the report.

8 Can I ask a quick question? And then I
9 want to see if I have any other questions here --

10 MR. GRESCHNER: Yes.

11 VICE CHAIR SCOTT: -- on the dais, just
12 because we only have about six or seven minutes.

13 MR. GRESCHNER: Yes.

14 VICE CHAIR SCOTT: This went by so fast.
15 It's such a vast topic and really interesting.

16 The question I have for you is as you
17 were doing the Transformative Climate Communities
18 work, the listening tour that I know SGC did
19 quire recently, were there any emerging trends or
20 equity topics that you hadn't expected to hear
21 but that you did hear that you think that we
22 ought to be mindful of as we're all going forward
23 together?

24 MS. BUENDIA: Yeah. Some of the pieces
25 that we -- and they're also reflected in this

1 report, but we really do want to -- one of the
2 common things that have come up that's really
3 important is that the messenger really counts.
4 And so partnership is really important on the
5 front end. And we have a number of occasions
6 where we work with undocumented communities. And
7 having a government agency arrive is obviously
8 something that deters their participation, does
9 not encourage their participation, so identifying
10 the right community partner who has a nexus to
11 your work who could be the messenger, and then
12 funding them and actually funding them to do the
13 work.

14 We take advantage of community expertise
15 all the time in a way that's uncompensated, but
16 we never do that for AECOM or any of our
17 engineers, you know, who come and provide
18 consulting work. So we're absolutely figuring
19 out ways where the state could compensate them
20 for their expertise and their time is incredibly
21 important.

22 And then we've also just -- some of the
23 community engagement efforts that we've heard
24 from is just really being clear on the onset
25 about your expectation around community

1 engagement. And so being able to say, you know,
2 are you asking me to -- are you informing me?
3 Are you actually seeking my feedback? Or in the
4 cases of the Transformative Climate Communities,
5 we're actually asking for shared governance in
6 decision making for a seven-year term, you know,
7 where they're at the table and they're making
8 decisions.

9 And so these are all different levels
10 that we have experience being able to talk about
11 the pros and cons of all of all of them, but
12 they're all there. And being able to set the
13 expectation from the front end is really
14 important.

15 And then lastly, just being, you know,
16 surgical about what we mean about community, you
17 know? And so if it's a broad term community,
18 then, you know, you're just not going to get a
19 lot of return on your investment, you know? But
20 if you're surgically trying to get a specific
21 community that -- at needs, you know, then you
22 will go after them in approaches that make the
23 most sense.

24 And again, going back to the messengers,
25 we have a number of different very creative

1 approaches that people have used, partnering with
2 youth organizations, with school sites, with the
3 medical and professional world, a number of
4 different ways to be able to get at all of those
5 things that I mentioned.

6 VICE CHAIR SCOTT: Great.

7 Let me see if there are any other burning
8 questions from the dais? If there are, I think
9 now is a great time to ask. And then maybe,
10 Stan, we'll turn it back to you to get kind of a
11 closing remark from each of the -- of our
12 panelists on any emerging energy topic that they
13 didn't get a chance to mention.

14 Oh, yes, and if you'd like to make a
15 public comment, please fill out a blue card.
16 Those are on the table that was up front. And
17 you can give it to Heather and she'll get it to
18 me and that's how we know you'd like to make a
19 public comment.

20 Yes, please, Commissioner Guzman-Aceves.

21 COMMISSIONER GUZMAN-ACEVES: Thank you.

22 We certainly -- I've heard a little bit,
23 obviously, Jessie, about what Strategic Growth
24 Council has done so well on TCC and what ARB is
25 embarking on with 617, which is, actually, very

1 ground up and really allowing the communities to
2 choose what kind of clean investments in
3 transforming their communities. And in our
4 world, we're pretty much the inverse of that,
5 which is we have this technology we want to get
6 out there and grow.

7 So just thinking, do you any of you have
8 any recommendations? Should we at the PUC
9 choose, you know, our top five percent
10 communities? Should we use the energy indicators
11 to determine where we should geographically
12 focus? Should we get around the silo funding?
13 Should we have some, you know, pot of funding
14 that, you know, instead of the SGIP Program here
15 and the EE Program here, you know, are we going
16 about this all wrong, or can we keep those silos
17 and have the geographic focus?

18 Just kind of, if you could redo it all,
19 what should we be doing with our programs, not
20 that we could do it all quickly? But certainly,
21 you know, we are -- the competitive solicitation
22 route is not working, obviously, for most of
23 these communities.

24 MS. BUENDIA: Well, I'll speak to what's
25 also my closing comment.

1 But we do have our partners and friends
2 here from Greenlining who spoke to the 1072
3 implementation. And so that is, in short, their
4 regional climate collaboratives. They've been
5 called one-stop-shops too. You know, we haven't
6 invented it yet. The community hasn't told us
7 what it is yet and so it could look very
8 different based on where you are.

9 But I will say there, we do have three
10 job postings that are going out the door.
11 They've been approved. We're very excited. They
12 close this Friday, if you know of any great
13 people.

14 But part of what we are going to be doing
15 with that is really shoring up our technical
16 assistance efforts. And so structuring that a
17 lot more like programs where we do have a
18 steering committee made of multiagency partners
19 of which, you know, I think the two host
20 entities, in addition to, again, our CCI Steering
21 Committee agencies, would be great to be able to
22 have there. We'll come out with some best
23 practices, you know, that the staff that's coming
24 onboard will be bringing on. And then also work
25 with finance on advance payment system which, I

1 think, has been a major barrier to entry for a
2 lot of small organizations.

3 There is the actual grants that the
4 legislation says we should be administering and
5 we don't have funding for that. It came kind of
6 as an unfunded mandate. And that piece, we're
7 talking about how we can tee up with our existing
8 funds, some of the work, but I do think it's a
9 great potential collaborative opportunity and
10 space. You know, 1072 surveying, again, the
11 broader community, state community at large and
12 communities on the ground that, you know, if we
13 piece together some interesting funding
14 strategies, we might be able to get off the
15 ground earlier rather than later and, as sort of,
16 I guess, a workaround from another legislative
17 cycle.

18 MR. GRESCHNER: Srinidhi, do you have
19 anything to add?

20 MS. SAMPATH: Yeah. So California
21 Housing Partnership is a member of the Energy
22 Efficiency for All Coalition. And we also work
23 very closely with Greenlining. And something
24 we've been doing is called Equitable
25 Electrification Initiative, and we're actually

1 releasing a report very soon, but we assembled a
2 group of community members from all over
3 California and we had this day-long discussion on
4 what the needs and priorities of those
5 communities were. And repeatedly, there were
6 discussions around workforce development and how
7 that's the most important priority.

8 But again, to what Jessica mentioned,
9 actually compensating and hiring local residents
10 to actually understand community priorities. And
11 compensating for them -- compensating them for
12 the work is something we haven't done in the
13 energy efficiency space. And we're really hoping
14 that will come through.

15 MR. GRESCHNER: Okay. Thank you.

16 Any other questions?

17 Commissioner Shiroma?

18 COMMISSIONER SHIROMA: So this is not so
19 much of a question but maybe a comment, an
20 observation.

21 In, Jessica, your point about ideas
22 coming from the ground up, I think that's really
23 important and essential. And the point about
24 having a trusted voice or a trusted partner or a
25 community leader that can speak on behalf of a

1 community with a two-way dialogue I think is
2 really important.

3 Last week I was at our National
4 Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners
5 Policy Summit meeting. And also my Chief of
6 Staff, Leuwan Tesfai, who's in the audience, we
7 participated in something called a poverty
8 simulation. And essentially what it was, was
9 spending several hours in various, you know,
10 family groups around the room. We role played
11 and I role played a 13-year-old twin. And with,
12 you know, the mother gone, the father in jail, a
13 21-year-old older brother, and we had to survive
14 for the month.

15 And, now, I think many of you knew, I
16 grew up in poverty and my family spent time on
17 public assistance. And I do remember those years
18 of just constant and extreme worry. But the
19 poverty simulation really reminded us in the room
20 or was a new experience for some in the room that
21 people in poverty and in disadvantaged
22 communities, they are just trying to survive.
23 How do I get to my job? How do I get to social
24 services? What social services are available?
25 What options are available? You know, to the

1 point where is anybody even thinking about energy
2 efficiency or solar? Not likely.

3 And so it is really important for
4 organizations and those community partners to
5 help lift and, oddly, to do all the homework and
6 to know how to navigate an otherwise very
7 complicated scenario, but we've got to do it.

8 And so, anyway, it was very, very
9 insightful. It was a reminder of what it's like
10 to just be trying to survive, get the food on the
11 table, pay the rent.

12 Thank you.

13 VICE CHAIR SCOTT: So I think we are at
14 our end of time. So what I might ask is for,
15 Stan, if you agree as our moderator, for each of
16 the panelists to, if you have one sentence, one
17 thing that you wanted to say but didn't get to,
18 just real brief, one or two sentences, please let
19 us know.

20 MR. GRESCHNER: That was my final
21 question anyway, so you asked it, so --

22 VICE CHAIR SCOTT: Okay. Excellent.
23 Where would you like to start?

24 MR. GRESCHNER: Let's start with our
25 panelists on the phone.

1 Brian or Sarah, will one of you start us
2 off?

3 MS. STAWASZ: Hello. Can you hear me
4 okay?

5 MR. GRESCHNER: Go ahead, Sarah. Yes.

6 MS. STAWASZ: Oh. Hi. Well, I just
7 wanted to thank everyone for the opportunity to
8 be on the -- participate in the panel today and
9 for all the work that's being done to be more
10 inclusive of, you know, tribal and other
11 communities, so thank you.

12 MR. GRESCHNER: Thank you.

13 Brian?

14 MR. ADKINS: And likewise. This is Brian
15 Adkins from the Bishop Tribe.

16 I wanted to thank Commissioner Douglas
17 and the panel, the Commission, for inviting me
18 and the tribe to participate in the workshop
19 today.

20 MR. GRESCHNER: Thank you.

21 Jin?

22 MR. NOH: Yeah. Thanks so much for
23 having me here today. And I'm happy to, you
24 know, make myself available to help address this
25 huge equity issue. I think, you know, there's

1 opportunities to help accelerate deployments of
2 DERs to support these communities by leveraging
3 existing programs and taking advantage of
4 synergies with other programs and not take the
5 siloed approach. But at the same time, I think
6 there is some space for some innovation in this
7 space, as well, to realize some of the larger
8 societal benefits that can be provided.

9 MS. SAMPATH: Yeah. I wanted to echo
10 what everyone's saying. Thanks a lot for the
11 opportunity to come here and present. We've been
12 working with so many low-income property owners
13 and it's a great opportunity to actually talk
14 about what they think about the idea of these
15 programs.

16 I just wanted to leave with a word that
17 since so much funding is coming together at this
18 point, we really need to be careful and critical
19 in how we implement many of these funding sources
20 and see if it -- see to it that it actually
21 impacts the community it needs to impact.

22 MS. BUENDIA: I would say I almost forgot
23 of one of our favorite programs, the Climate
24 Change Research Program, which we work very
25 closely with the CEC on and, actually, is a huge

1 opportunity for some of the upstream questions
2 that you might have of like what actually -- what
3 are the research questions that are going to
4 inform better program design in the long run?
5 And that also requires a participatory engagement
6 process. But I think people who want to actually
7 research those topics and inform the state in a
8 bottom-up way also have an opportunity to do that
9 through our program. And I'm very excited about
10 future partnerships with both of you.

11 MR. GRESCHNER: And I'll wrap up by
12 echoing something that Abigail Solis from Self-
13 Help kind of touched on the previous panel, which
14 is just trying to institutionalize equity within
15 your own agencies. You all here on the dais and
16 certainly the staff who are represented here,
17 we're all familiar faces to one another, but
18 there are hundreds of others in your institutions
19 that don't have the same understanding of what
20 equity means in their -- you know, in the work of
21 the commissions where -- you know, how it fits
22 into the goals. And this is something we
23 experience, where we see in decisions, we see,
24 you know, things that come out; right?

25 So whatever can be done proactively to,

1 you know, to continue informing just -- and
2 institutionalizing this idea that equity is part
3 of our missions, is part of your mission, and
4 everyone has to subscribe to that, is something
5 that I think makes all of our -- these
6 conversations easier because then we're all
7 speaking the same language. We all know what
8 equity is and what low-income is and what the
9 challenges are. And it's just something we all
10 work on in our own organizations, and I encourage
11 you all to do the same.

12 VICE CHAIR SCOTT: All right. Well,
13 thank you so much.

14 Please join me in thanking our terrific
15 panel.

16 (Applause)

17 VICE CHAIR SCOTT: Thank you all for
18 being here.

19 We are now going to go to public comment.
20 So if you would like to make a comment, please
21 fill out a blue card, get it to Heather, she'll
22 get it to me and that's how we know. I just have
23 two.

24 So the first would be Jonathan Changus.
25 And he'll be followed by Claire Warshaw.

1 MR. CHANGUS: Good afternoon. Jonathan
2 Changus with the Center for Sustainable Energy.

3 I wanted to say, first and foremost, just
4 how grateful I am for the time you've taken to be
5 here today to talk about, in particular, the need
6 for coordination across a variety of really
7 encouraging programs that the state has launched.
8 As a frequent commenter urging collaboration,
9 this is a fantastic continuation of your guys'
10 collective efforts to implement these programs.

11 CSE is in a rather unique position with
12 being an implementation role for both SOMAH, as
13 well as for SGIP for San Diego Gas and Electric,
14 and then the Clean Vehicle Rebate Project, and
15 then CALeVIP. So from EV programs to the built
16 environment, and then EV charging, we're seeing
17 kind of where some of those synergies to tackle
18 some of these issues, in particular, for
19 communities of concern and those that have
20 historically been left out of our clean energy
21 programs. There is a lot of -- it's a positive
22 note -- there are a lot of opportunities. And
23 there are a lot of partners in this room that are
24 helping kind of solve some of these.

25 So the challenge is by no means small or

1 overcome but there is, I think, a lot of progress
2 being made, and I wanted to put that on the
3 record.

4 A couple of clear examples, because
5 sometimes we talk about collaboration and it
6 feels a little squishy and fuzzy, I want to just
7 give a shout-out to the Sacramento Area PEV
8 Collaborative in trying to address transportation
9 issues at the local-regional level. It brings
10 together a variety of different program
11 administrators of nonprofits of local entities
12 trying to help solve access to transportation
13 here in Sacramento. It's a fantastic model for
14 other locations that try and pull together
15 disparate interests together in a collaborative
16 fashion.

17 I also want to note the CARB One-Stop-
18 Shop Program on Transportation Equity and kind of
19 being the first time program administrators
20 across their equity programs are sitting down in
21 a room together with key stakeholders, with key
22 representatives from some of the communities at
23 the local level and talking through getting away
24 from education and more into the engagement to
25 really understand what the challenges are.

1 And so collaboration is something we can
2 all continue to commit to. But it's also
3 something that we have some tangible examples of
4 what's working today and our models going
5 forward.

6 So thank you again for today and for all
7 being here.

8 VICE CHAIR SCOTT: Thank you.

9 Next I have Claire Warshaw. She's making
10 her way up.

11 I don't have any other blue cards. Are
12 there any other folks in the room who would like
13 to make a comment? Okay.

14 Claire, please go ahead.

15 MS. WARSHAW: Hi. I just have some
16 suggestions. I'm a public -- could I -- am I --
17 can you hear? Is that okay? Okay.

18 I just have some suggestions. I'm a
19 member of the public. I'm not affiliated with
20 any particular group right now, except I am a
21 low-income Sacramento resident.

22 And so the suggestions are that it's not
23 just English as a second-language barrier here in
24 Sacramento, especially. The Sacramento Public
25 Library has provided a lot of data showing that

1 Sacramento has a lot of low literacy rate
2 problems. So I would suggest, don't use acronyms
3 unless you have to. For even people that read a
4 lot, which I do, it gets really confusing to use
5 acronyms because they don't always translate the
6 same. Make your posts as simple as possible.
7 Make your complex posts as simple as possible.

8 The second thing I would say is that low-
9 income people like me have low interest in
10 spending. So a couple of things you shared today
11 made a lot of sense to me, that is that
12 landlords, multi-housing people would be
13 investing in solar, for instance, versus a
14 homeowner that's low-income, and the tariff that
15 applies to the property made a lot of sense to
16 me.

17 The third thing I would say is I've seen
18 a reduction in California Energy Commission
19 social media posts and I don't know why. But I
20 would say, those things make sense, too, because
21 they don't cost a lot, they're easy to share. If
22 you can make those things examples and without
23 typos and, you know, really make them great
24 examples to share, it's a great way to advertise
25 the different programs that all of you have. And

1 I don't see a lot of these programs being shared
2 on social media. So I would ramp that up a lot.

3 A couple things. I would put -- grab the
4 bull by the horns on the generators issue because
5 I think that's huge. If people are going out and
6 buying generators, and I saw this on the news the
7 other day, some local company is running out of
8 generators because residents are buying them in
9 case PG&E shuts them down.

10 And another example on that idea was the
11 multiunit housing things, buildings that are
12 being made energy efficient, I would repeatedly
13 award them. And even if it's just some little
14 social media post that repetitively award like
15 specific projects even, you know, make them
16 showcase constantly instead of -- and, you know,
17 I shouldn't say instead of, but put that out
18 there more because I think that's really
19 attractive. And people will eventually catch on,
20 especially if it's made simple, you know, people
21 can grab it.

22 So that's my little contribution. Thank
23 you for speaking today.

24 VICE CHAIR SCOTT: Thank you.

25 I didn't see any takers when I asked for

1 additional public comment in the room.

2 Do we have any on the WebEx? We do not
3 have any additional public comment on the WebEx.
4 All right.

5 Well, I just want to say thank you again
6 to all of our panelists. It was a lot of really
7 great information. We have a lot of agency staff
8 that have been and are continuing to knock down
9 these barriers and we've gotten a lot
10 accomplished, but there's also so much more to
11 do. And so really appreciate all of you being
12 here, being able to collaborate and work
13 collegially across agencies on all of this work.
14 You know, the importance of that just cannot be
15 overstated.

16 I also just wanted to say thank you to
17 Linda, my advisor, who helped organize this
18 wonderful workshop today.

19 (Applause)

20 VICE CHAIR SCOTT: And also to our
21 terrific IEPR Team, who always makes all of this
22 just go really smoothly and wonderfully well.

23 So let me ask if there are any closing
24 remarks from colleagues at the dais?

25 COMMISSIONER RECHTSCHAFFEN: I just want

1 to echo your thanks. And this is a joint
2 PUC/CEC/CARB workshop, but I've got to say that
3 the Energy Commission has really taken the lead
4 on all these workshops and you in particular,
5 Commissioner Scott, so I want to thank you very
6 much for that.

7 VICE CHAIR SCOTT: Thank you.

8 Any other closing remarks?

9 COMMISSIONER GUZMAN-ACEVES: More a
10 question then.

11 Are we -- is the goal to have some
12 further refined actions come out of these
13 workshops that will be incorporated in the IEPR
14 report or what's --

15 VICE CHAIR SCOTT: Yes, that is the goal.
16 So we will -- hopefully we have all great
17 information into our docket, and that's a great
18 lead-in.

19 So the written comments are due on August
20 13th. Please do send your data, your thoughts,
21 your ideas to us. Our team will go through all
22 of that, take a look back at the transcript and
23 the notes that they've taken, myself as well, and
24 we'll write up what I hope is an excellent IEPR
25 chapter. And then everyone will have a chance to

1 weigh in when that draft IEPR comes out to see,
2 you know, if we missed anything, let us know,
3 we're happy to add it in. If we want to put some
4 recommendations about things that came through,
5 we'll put that as well. The draft IEPR is later
6 in this year, though, so you won't see a chapter,
7 you know, right after the 13th, for example, but
8 that is the next step.

9 And I feel like have identified some next
10 steps for things for our three agencies to work
11 on together, so we'll try to articulately pull
12 those forward in the chapter.

13 All right, well, with that, we are
14 adjourned. Thank you everyone for being here
15 today.

16 (Applause)

17 (The workshop adjourned at 3:07 p.m.)

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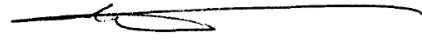
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IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 16th day of September, 2019.



PETER PETTY
CER**D-493
Notary Public

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MARTHA L. NELSON, CERT**367

September 16, 2019