DOCKETED	
Docket Number:	24-BUSMTG-01
Project Title:	2024 Business Meeting Agendas, Transcripts, Minutes, and Public Comments
TN #:	254980
Document Title:	Transcript of the February 14, 2024 Business Meeting
Description:	N/A
Filer:	Blanca Camberos
Organization:	Energy Commission
Submitter Role:	Commission Staff
Submission Date:	3/12/2024 9:59:00 AM
Docketed Date:	3/12/2024

CALIFORNIA ENERGY COMMISSION
In the matter of:
Business Meeting ) Docket No. 24-BUSMTG-01
BUSINESS MEETING
CALIFORNIA NATURAL RESOURCES AGENCY BUILDING FIRST FLOOR AUDITORIUM 715 P STREET SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95814
IN-PERSON AND VIA VIDEO AND TELECONFERENCE
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 2024
10:00 A.M.

Reported by:

Martha Nelson

#### APPEARANCES

## BOARD

David Hochschild, Chair

Siva Gunda, Vice Chair

Andrew McAllister, Commissioner

Patricia Monahan, Commissioner

Noemi Gallardo, Commissioner

# STAFF

Drew Bohan, Executive Director

Lisa DeCarlo, Acting Chief Counsel

Chad Oliver, Attorney

Heather Raitt, Director, Integrated Energy Policy Report

Ben Wender, Advisor to Commissioner Monahan

Jason Orta, Lead Natural Gas System Hydraulic Modeler

Jeremy Smith, Deputy Director, Energy Assessments Division

Tai Milder, Director, Division of Petroleum Market Oversight

Nick Fugate, Energy Assessments Division

Erik Stokes, Chief of Staff, Office of Commissioner Gallardo

Armando Ramirez, Efficiency Division, Standards Appliance Branch

#### APPEARANCES

## STAFF (cont'd.)

Sara Sanders, Energy Analyst, Fuels and Transportation Division

Marc Perry, Energy Commission Specialist I, Fuels and Transportation Division

Ben De Alba, NEVI Lead, Fuels and Transportation Division

Pilar Magaña, Fuels and Transportation Division

Benjamin Tuggy, Investment Plan Update Project Manager, Fuels and Transportation Division

Adam Davis, Air Pollution Specialist, Fuels and Transportation Division

Mike Gravely, Energy Storage Technical Lead, Military Advisory to Chair Hochschild

Ayat Osman, Energy Research and Development Division

#### PUBLIC ADVISOR

Mona Badie

Dorothy Murimi

#### ALSO PRESENT

Alice Reynolds, President, CPUC

Elliot Mainzer, President, CAISO

Leuwam Tesfai, Deputy Executive Director for Energy and Climate Policy, CPUC

Cristy Sanada, CAISO

#### APPEARANCES

ALSO PRESENT (cont'd.)

Jimmy O'Dea, Caltrans

John Zhuang, BYD RIDE

Bill Magavern, Coalition for Clean Air

Adrian Martinez, Disadvantaged Communities Advisory Group

#### PUBLIC COMMENT

Bruce Severance

Steve Uhler

Patrick Dexter, United Auto Workers

Tanya DeRivi, Western States Petroleum Association

Sophie Ellinghouse, Western States Petroleum Association

Jeremy Smith, State Building and Construction Trades Council of California

Sarah Arveson, UAW Local 5810

Cristina Marquez, IBEW Local 569

Sean Ellis, United Association of Plumbers and Pipefitters

Theo Figurasin, Jobs to Move America

Adam Jorge, Southern California Gas Company

Katrina Fritz, President and CEO, California Hydrogen Business Council

Sarah Taheri, San Diego Gas and Electric

Dawn Anaiscourt, Southern California Edison APPEARANCES

PUBLIC COMMENT (cont'd.)

Shelby Gatlin, CalCERTS

Martin Barrera, Jobs to Move America

Subarna Bhattacharyya, Co-Founder and CEO, Climformatics

Joy Larson, New Energy Nexus

David Manosalvas-Kjono, Co-Founder and CEO, Aeromutable

Rebecca Peredo, Community Energy Labs

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# 1 PROCEDINGS 2 10:02 a.m. 3 WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 2024 4 (Whereupon an introduction video is played and not 5 transcribed.) CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Good morning, friends. 6 I'm 7 David Hochschild, Chair of the California Energy 8 Commission. Happy Valentine's Day. I think we can all 9 agree there's nothing more romantic than a day-long meeting 10 of the California Energy Commission. 11 So I call this meeting to order. Today is 12 Wednesday, February 14th. Joining me are Vice Chair Gunda, 13 Commissioner McAllister, Commissioner Monahan, and 14 Commissioner Gallardo. We have a quorum. 15 Let's stand for the Pledge of Allegiance. 16 (Whereupon the Pledge of Allegiance is recited.) 17 CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Thank you. 18 We'll begin with public comment and then move on 19 to agency announcements. 20 Public Advisor? 21 MS. BADIE: Good morning. This is Mona Badie, 22 the Public Advisor for the California Energy Commission. The Energy Commission now welcomes public comment 23 24 on any item on the agenda, including non-voting or 25 informational items.

There will also be dedicated public comment periods for each voting item on the agenda And we're going to take hands in three different ways. If you're in the room, we're asking folks to use the QR code that is posted in the back of the room or visit the Public Advisor table for assistance. And if you're joining us by Zoom, please use the raise hand feature on your screen. It looks like an open palm. And if you're joining by phone, we ask that you use press star nine to raise your hand by phone.

So first we will check for folks in the room.

And we have Bruce Severance.

Bruce, if you could please approach the podium? Please spell your name for the record. And we're asking for comments to be two minutes or less. There will be a timer on the screen. Thank you.

MR. SEVERANCE: Bruce Severance,

S-E-V-E-R-A-N-C-E. I am a member of the Diablo Canyon

Decommissioning Engagement Panel, although I am here today speaking individually.

I'm also an energy analyst and a regulatory compliance engineer. I've co-authored papers with Dr.

McDonald of UC Berkeley regarding the embrittlement of Diablo Canyon Unit 1. And I am not anti-nuclear. I do not work for or with anti-nuclear groups. And I support the extension of Unit 2 for ten years, if we could just shut

down Unit 1, as I feel that it is very clear that there is evidence of severe embrittlement, and I believe that's being denied.

Key points of a 48-page report, which I have brought with me to hand-deliver to you after the meeting today, are that there are, according to the regulation, two sets of credible data required for each severely embrittled or embrittled material that has to be monitored within the center of the reactor called the beltline region. And by PG&E's own reporting in their Appendix D of the Capsule D (phonetic) report published in 2003, Appendix D, page D-5, I've got a screenshot of it in my report, it shows very clearly that their own table shows they have two sets of credible data for each limiting material in the RPV. They have used a technicality to eliminate one set and said, well, we don't have two sets, so we can't use any of the data, any of the pre-2004 data.

And what they've done is they've thrown out three decades of testing data in order to adopt calculational methods only. Some of that is integrated through an extrapolation process, which is also questionable. And the report makes clear that the basis upon which they did that was incorrect, and it's not according to regulation.

The other key point, and there are 14 of these in the report, I'm only hitting two, and it's all written in

plain English, not in physics terms, and I had some assistance from Dr. McDonald to really break that down correctly so that decision makers can understand this report very clearly, the second key thing is that the Westinghouse report that they rely on to evaluate the pressurized thermal shock possibilities, which is a condition where cold water is introduced and the pressure drops very quickly in the reactor, replacement water is put in, which is at a much colder temperature, and pressure goes back up again. And this is like the design case that the reactor has been designed for.

Well, there are monitoring and stress testing requirements that would prevent that type of accident from happening because there is no backup system for the reactor vessel itself.

CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Thank you. I'm going to have to ask you to stop there.

MR. SEVERANCE: Yeah.

CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: We're over time. But as we talked about, if you can follow up with our nuclear advisor, Justin Cochran, that would be great. Obviously, anything having to do with nuclear safety of Diablo Canyon is a very, very important issue --

MR. SEVERANCE: Okay.

CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: -- so thank you for coming.

1 MR. SEVERANCE: Yeah. Five seconds. 2 The report responds directly to the Kirk Report 3 that was just published on February 1st. And I go item by 4 item --5 CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Thank you. MR. SEVERANCE: -- down the list --6 7 CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Yeah. 8 MR. SEVERANCE: -- and respond to that report in 9 full. 10 CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Thank you so much. Thanks for 11 being here. 12 MS. BADIE: Thank you. 13 And we will now transition to our Zoom 14 commenters. Phone number ending in 385, I'm going to open 15 your line. If you could press star six to unmute, please 16 state and spell your name for the record, announce any 17 affiliation. We're asking for comments to be two minutes 18 or less. 19 MR. UHLER: Good morning, Commissioners. 20 Steve Uhler, U-H-L-E-R. I direct my comment today to the 21 Chair and Director of the Energy Commission. 22 The prior chair considered themselves head of the 23 agency. Thank you for ensuring the public's right to 24 inspect public records. At the last business meeting, I 25 reminded agency staff that I had requested public records

for RPS. The agency staff responded to my request.

Unfortunately, they have only provided a list of unbundled renewable energy credits. This is not responsive to my request. A WREGIS renewable energy credit is unbundled by definition and only represents ten percent of RPS claims. eTags are required to represent the other 90 percent. Please see that my records request is fulfilled.

A month ago, I provided the staff with analysis of a power plant eligible for RPS. I compared the output the staff reported for compliance verification with QFER and EIA data. The results are over claims of three or more times what QFER EIA data indicate.

The staff's method of verification requires an explanation if they exceed five percent. Please see that that explanation is made available to the public. Perhaps you should make the explanation subject of a future agenda item where action is taken, and perhaps you officially overlooked delegating your authority to agency staff. Item four has a delegation, but it doesn't appear in the docket for item four. Please ensure that your official delegations are made available to the public, and please provide me a copy of each delegation.

Thank you.

MS. BADIE: Thank you for your comment.

That concludes public comment. Back to you,

1 Chair.

CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Okay, we'll move on to agency announcements.

I want to begin just by taking a moment to recognize that February is Black History Month, and there are going to be a number of events this month, some of which have already happened around that theme.

I do want to just uplift two extraordinary

African American winners from the California Hall of Fame
ceremony, which I was really fortunate to be able to join
last week.

One is my former boss, Mayor Willie Brown of San Francisco, who was the longest serving speaker of the Assembly in California history. And then went on to serve eight years as mayor of San Francisco, and he was recognized. And he's turning 90 this spring. All of us who worked for him joined for a big celebration of that.

And the other is Judge Thelton Henderson, who has had a long and distinguished career in the Ninth Circuit and is really a luminary in the legal field nationally.

And I'm very blessed, he's going to be swearing me in on Friday at our ceremony.

So with that, let me just open it up to others.

Any other comments or notes, starting with Commissioner

Gallardo?

COMMISSIONER GALLARDO: Buenos dais. Good morning. So happy Valentine's Day, Feliz Dia del Amor y la Amistad.

I am going to utilize that theme to say that the Energy Commission expresses love and respect through its Clean Energy Hall of Fame Awards ceremony. And I wanted to announce that we are having that this year. The Hall of Fame Awards is an annual event we do. We're in our fifth year now, so it's our fifth year anniversary, and we're going to celebrate the awards December 5th so later this year.

And we are opening nominations already, so our web page, right on the home page you'll find a spot for you to be able to get information about how to nominate yourself or how to nominate others for this special award. It's a way for us to recognize local leaders throughout California who are contributing to getting us to a 100 percent clean energy future. Also a way for them to express their love to Mother Earth as well, taking care of it. So I wanted to make that announcement.

Mona, real quick, did you have a slide to show just as a visual for Hall of Fame? No? Okay, that's all right.

So just a reminder to go to the webpage, energy.ca.gov. Right on the home page, you'll find

information about the Clean Energy Hall of Fame and specifically the nomination process. So that starts today and nominations close May 10th.

Thank you.

CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Thank you.

Vice Chair?

VICE CHAIR GUNDA: Yeah. Thank you, Chair.

So I just want to recognize Bruce Severance and his comments on the safety for Diablo Canyon. Thank you for taking the time to be here and sharing that with us. It's really important, as the Chair said, to think about the safety, the affordability, and the need for those electrons. So we take that very seriously, so thank you for taking the time.

I want to just recognize Jane Park in our office who is now, you know, our Chief of Staff. You know, she was playing as an interim role and now she's taking that role full time. So I don't think she's here, but thank you for putting up with that with me and trying to take that on.

I also never really took a chance to kind of uplift Qing Tian, who's here, who's joined from R&D into our office. And he's one of the advisors focusing on demand forecasting on all things demand side.

So thank you, Qing.

And finally, I don't want to repeat the Valentine's theme but, you know, it's great to be around people that we appreciate on a Valentine's Day.

But want to take a moment to, also, just congratulate the chair on his reappointment and, you know, kind of like you're swearing in ceremony coming up this Friday. I think we are culturally really as good as an organization as, you know, both the leadership and staff that show up every day. And thank you for leading, you know, with your heart and a vision and boldness that we really appreciate.

Thanks.

13 CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Thank you so much. Will you 14 be my Valentine?

Commissioner McAllister.

COMMISSIONER MCALLISTER: Yeah, the heart theme, it seems very appropriate. And yesterday was Mardi Gras, of course, so, you know, can't forget that. And definitely a lot of partying going on in Latin America, so that's good, especially in down in Brazil.

So I did want to just make a couple of announcements. So my former advisor, Catherine Kennett (phonetic), is now in Washington. Met with her last week when I happened to be out there. And she's working for the Congressional Research Service, doing some really cool

stuff, so really excited for her.

But that is a way to announce that I do have a job opening my office, so that's posted so, you know, when I encourage staff and, you know, outside folks exactly, as well. Typically, that's an inside staff. But really, great opportunity to really get some vision into, you know, our policy process, so just want to encourage people to apply.

And yeah, I guess that's it. Thanks.

CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Thanks.

Commissioner Monahan?

COMMISSIONER MONAHAN: Well, I wasn't going to say anything, but I'm compelled to speak because all of you have said such wonderful things.

And I just want to acknowledge our newest

Commissioner, Commissioner Gallardo, who very kindly got us
all flowers. And I see flowers to some of the executive
team, and I just want to acknowledge that this idea, that
we're all working really hard. And I think we've faced
some big challenges. I know personally, I have faced some
big challenges in this job. And I know, you know, the
Fuels and Transportation Team that I see the most closely,
they're working so hard. And it's stressful to be in an
implementation mode.

We face a lot of challenges. And I think this

idea of let's be kind to each other, let's be empathic to each other, to the public, to communities that are facing, I think a lot of challenges in terms of access to clean energy and a legacy of racism that really carries weight. And it just behooves all of us to be as empathic to each other and to the public that we serve.

And I feel that very strongly here at the dais that we were trying to lead with our hearts and our intellects, so just want to acknowledge that.

CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Really well said.

And I just wanted to add my thanks to

Commissioner Gallardo as well. One of the many reasons

we're so grateful she's on the dais with us is her

leadership on Lithium Valley. And there was a really,

really tremendous piece in the Wall Street Journal, a video

essay of the whole picture, both showing the opportunity to

have enough lithium to supply 375 million vehicles that can

be sustainably produced from the region, but also the need

to do that in a way that uplifts the community and makes

people's lives better.

And we're just so fortunate to have you quarterbacking that effort for the Energy Commission in the state, so thank you again.

Today, the Energy Commission is going to be seeking to approve over \$50 million of grants contributing

to California's economic recovery.

And if that is it for agency announcements, why don't we turn to item three, the consent calendar.

Is there any public comment on that?

MS. BADIE: Good morning, this is Mona Badie again, the Public Advisor for the Energy Commission. The Commission now welcomes public comment for item three. This is the consent portion of the agenda.

If you're joining us in the room, we're asking folks to use the QR code or visit the Public Advisor table on the back of the room. Dorothy Murimi is available to assist anyone with a QR code. And if you're joining by Zoom, please use the raise hand feature on your screen to let us know you'd like to make a comment and star nine if you're joining us by phone.

So I'll start with folks in the room. One moment. Okay, we don't have anyone in the room for item three, so I'm going to transition to Zoom. All right, I saw one raised hand, but that hand was lowered. And just give it a moment, is there anyone?

Okay, Patrick Dexter, I'm going to open your line. If you could please spell your name for the record. We do ask that comments be limited to two minutes or less.

MR. DEXTER: Hello. I would like to -- or sorry, my name is Patrick Dexter, P-A-T-R-I-C-K D-E-X-T-E-R. And

1	I am an international representative with the United Auto
2	Workers Union. We represent nearly 100,000 active and
3	retired members on the West Coast of California. And
4	actually, I would like to apologize because I intended to
5	comment on a different item, and so I will chime in a
6	little bit later.
7	Thank you, everybody.
8	MS. BADIE: Thank you.
9	And that concludes public comment for item three.
10	Back to you, Chair.
11	CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Okay, so item 3-C is being
12	pulled off the consent calendar and will now be taken up as
13	item 17. And then it looks, as well, as like item F is
14	removed. So I would welcome a motion on items A, B, D, E,
15	and G from Commissioner Gallardo.
16	COMMISSIONER GALLARDO: I move to approve those
17	items as stated.
18	CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Is there a second?
19	COMMISSIONER MCALLISTER: Second.
20	CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Second by Commissioner
21	McAllister. All in favor say aye.
22	CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Commissioner Gallardo?
23	COMMISSIONER GALLARDO: Aye.
24	CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Commissioner McAllister?
25	COMMISSIONER MCALLISTER: Aye.

CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Vice Chair Gunda? 1 VICE CHAIR GUNDA: Aye. 2 3 CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Commissioner Monahan? 4 COMMISSIONER MONAHAN: Aye. 5 CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: And I vote aye, as well. 6 Those items pass unanimously. 7 We will turn now to item four, information item, 8 Independent Consumer Fuels Advisory Committee. 9 Good morning, Chair, Vice Chair, and 10 Commissioners. 11 MS. SMITH: My name is Jeremy Smith and I'm a 12 Deputy Director in the Energy Assessments Division. I am 13 presenting for your information the roles and 14 responsibilities of the Independent Consumer Fuels Advisory 15 Committee that will support CEC's work under Senate Bill 16 X1-2.17 Next slide, please. 18 In March 2023, Governor Gavin Newsom signed 19 Senate Bill X1-2 to protect Californians from experiencing 20 price gouging at the pump by oil companies. 21 further benefits Californians by increasing transparency into the petroleum industry and market. The Independent 22 23 Consumer Fuels Advisory Committee was established to 24 provide expert advice and insight into these complex issues 25 to support CEC and the Division of Petroleum Market

Oversight in implementing SB X1-2.

Next slide.

Under SB X1-2, the CEC is charged with several responsibilities, including collecting and reporting data on gross gasoline refining margins, assessing options to avoid future price spikes, and determining a maximum gross refining margin, and whether a penalty should be assessed for refiners that exceed it.

To help ensure the benefits to Californians outweigh the potential costs, SB X1-2 also establishes the Independent Consumer Fuels Advisory Committee, made up of industry experts appointed by the Governor and the Legislature to advise on technical market issues.

Next slide, please.

The Independent Consumer Fuels Advisory

Committee, or ICFAC for short, fills a critical role in supporting CEC and DPMO with their responsibilities under SB X1-2. This committee of eight appointees representing academia, industry, consumers, labor, and environmental justice organizations will provide expert knowledge on existing and emerging petroleum market trends and factors that lead to price fluctuations, the impacts of sudden or significant price movements in petroleum fuels markets on consumers, market participants, and other stakeholders and other petroleum market issues.

The Committee will also advise on the establishment of a maximum gross gasoline refining margin and, if established, the appropriate penalty framework, enhancements for the transportation fuels assessment, approaches for the transportation fuels transition plan, and any market power dynamics that could be occurring in the California wholesale and retail gasoline markets.

Next slide, please.

The next steps are to finalize the appointments, gather input from Commissioners on the various topics they would like the Committee to explore, and to hold the first meeting within a month of finalizing the appointments.

That concludes my presentation. I am available to answer your questions. Thank you.

CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Thank you.

All right, let's go to Commissioner discussion, starting with the Vice Chair.

VICE CHAIR GUNDA: Thank you, Chair.

Thank you, Jeremy, for the presentation. As you stated, I think the Independent Advisory Committee will have a pivotal role for our staff to really kind of gather input on various elements of the transition that we're talking about, whether it's consumer watchdog or the. industry perspective and the perspective of the environmental justice communities.

So as, you know, we continue to look towards building that, you know, I think one of the things we need to make sure is really think through, how are we going to create the forum that allows for the maximization of their input into our processes? That's often and, you know, kind of at the start of critical decisions. And also just kind of making sure that the setup of the Committee really allows for a robust discussion that allows for policy recommendations to come and not necessarily kind of take, you know, just a polarizing, you know, point of view that doesn't allow, you know, staff to get input.

So I look forward, you know, to developing that process and charter that really kind of creates a process that benefits the CEC and, hence, benefits the public of California.

Can you just remind us, so there's total eight spots, and six are coming from the governor appointments. The other two have been already appointed?

MS. SMITH: Yes, that's right. There's two of the eight appointments have been filled. Those are both the legislature appointments. Amee Raval is the Speaker of Assembly appointee. She's the Senior Policy Researcher at the Asian Pacific Environmental Network. And the other is Antonio Sanchez. He's the Senate Committee on Rules appointee. He's the Political Director for the

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 11.

VICE CHAIR GUNDA: Yeah, thank you so much.

So yeah, before I kind of, you know, pass it back to the chair, just want to say how incredibly grateful for the work that you, Aleecia, the Assessments Division at large, the executive office with Drew and his leadership, the comms, the legal, everybody's been on board over the last eight months, working your hearts out and making this happen.

I just want to recognize by the nature of the problem that we are dealing with, it's going to be very controversial, and it will be a point that will be -- that will have very passionate points of view. And I request, you know, just do what you're doing in terms of making sure the venue feels welcoming for everybody, nobody's surprised by what we are doing here, and there is an opportunity for everybody to weigh in with their perspective and create transparency that allows for trust.

So you guys are doing a wonderful job. I just want to continue to foster those as we move forward with this decision. Thank you.

CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Yeah, well said. My thanks as well.

And my thanks to you, Vice Chair, for leading us through this very, very complex and thorny issue and for

seeking to protect the public from spikes, a very, very important and worthy use of our energy and resources here at the Energy Commission.

Let me just see if there's any other comments or questions. Yeah, Commissioner McAllister.

COMMISSIONER MCALLISTER: I just wanted to echo your thanks to Vice Chair Guinda for leadership there, and the governor's leadership, as well, just in sort of -- you know, this is -- a lot of money is at play here. And so it's important, the consumer protection angle and just sort of a really grounded analysis is hugely, hugely important. And the credibility of any direction or decisions we may take depend on that.

And so I just, I really have a lot of faith in the staff and just the team that we're building to, you know, keep track of all this and really navigate this complex terrain. So thanks to everyone.

CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Don't go anywhere, Jeremy, because with that, we're going to turn to item five, emergency rulemaking adopting revised SB X1-2 spot market reporting requirements. And so back to you.

MS. SMITH: All right. Excellent. Thank you,
Commissioners. Once again, I'm Jeremy Smith, Deputy
Director of the Energy Assessments Division, and I'm now
presenting for your consideration and approval the revised

spot market reporting requirements developed under the SB X1-2 emergency rulemaking.

Next slide.

As I stated earlier, SB X1-2 was enacted to protect Californians from gasoline price gouging. There are many implementation activities, but one of particular importance is the CEC was tasked with looking into the way the petroleum market operates and to look for market manipulation. Specifically, SB X1-2 mandates that market participants who trade on the spot market file daily reports with the CEC.

Under the emergency rulemaking, we have revised the reporting requirements to help industry participants better understand their obligations and provide greater transparency into the California transportation fuels spot market. This will allow CEC and the Division of Petroleum Market Oversight to better analyze market behavior and investigate anomalies.

Further, this additional spot market data collected through revised forms will provide the facts necessary to take action to reduce gasoline price spikes if market manipulation is identified.

Next slide, please.

To provide a little bit more background, the spot market is where large quantities of gasoline, tens of

thousands of barrels, can be bought and sold for near-term delivery. Notably, even though only a fraction of gasoline consumed in California is traded on the spot market, the spot price influences the cost of wholesale gasoline sold and loaded onto trucks, which is passed on to the price drivers pay at the pump.

Next slide.

This graph shows the influence the spot market price, shown in blue, has on the retail price of gasoline in California, shown in red. I've highlighted, in yellow, the price spikes observed in late summer over the last two years. When the spot market price spikes, retail prices spike soon after.

The Division of Petroleum Market Oversight identified suspicious trading activity in September of 2023 that moved the market up by nearly \$0.50 per gallon. Soon after, Californians were paying over \$6.00 a gallon at the pump.

Therefore, it's critical to gather the necessary information on spot market transactions to investigate these anomalies and take action if market manipulation occurs.

Next slide, please.

The spot market reporting requirements have been revised to increase situational awareness of factors that

cause market volatility and price spikes. These revisions will provide much needed data to better follow the market in nearly real time, which can be critical in times of price volatility.

Some of the key improvements include clarifying the list of reported reporting entities to ensure data is collected from all market participants, specifying the circumstances when trades need to be reported, as well as clarifying that only spot market transactions are required, reducing burden for many parties that are already reporting, splitting the data collection process into separate trading and settlement forms to improve tracking of all trading activities, and improving details on the pricing structure of these transactions.

Next slide, please.

Here are the next steps. If approved, the package will be submitted to the Office of Administrative Law for review tomorrow. For those wanting to submit comments on the docket, I would like to direct their attention to the Notice of Proposed Emergency Action for guidance because there are specific instructions. The docket is 23-OAR-03.

SB X1-2 requires the Office of Administrative Law to review these regulations as an emergency, which means that OAL has ten days to review after receiving them. OAL

and the CEC will accept public comment for the first five days of that ten-day period. Based on this timeline, we expect the regulations to take effect on February 26th.

Staff recommends that you approve the revised spot market reporting requirements.

That concludes my presentation. Chad Oliver from our Chief Counsel's Office and I are available to respond to your questions.

But before we do that, we have a brief comment from the Division of Petroleum Market Oversight, so I'll turn it over to Tai Milder, who is appearing today by Zoom.

Thank you.

CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Tai, are you able to hear us?

MR. MILDER: Yes, I am, Commissioner. I'm trying
to start the video here, just -- there we go.

Thank you, Jeremy.

On behalf of the Division of Petroleum Market

Oversight, or DPMO, we'd like to thank Jeremy and his team

in the Energy Assessments Division for their work on this

important rulemaking.

As Jeremy mentioned, I am Tai Milder, Director of DPMO. Our core purpose is to protect consumers. This includes looking for ways to bring additional transparency to California's gasoline market. These specific spot market reporting requirements that are being considered

today are a key component of DPMO's market monitoring function, and they're a vital tool for effective oversight.

As Jeremy mentioned, these revisions increase transparency by clarifying who needs to report trade and what kinds of trades need to be reported. For many of the parties that are currently reporting, these changes will actually make compliance easier and less burdensome.

On behalf of DPMO, I want to commend CEC for considering these steps well in advance of the summertime, which is when the market has been more susceptible to price spikes. We appreciate having this opportunity to voice our support for these revisions, and we look forward to future collaborations with CEC staff.

Thank you so much.

CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Thank you. And just again, on behalf of all of us at the Commission, Tai, I just want to say thank you for being willing to step up into this new and really important role as the Director of the Division of Petroleum Market Oversight to help protect the public. Just thrilled to have you join the team and bring so much good judgment and experience and collaboration to the role. Just really been wonderful to have you on board.

And with that, let's open up item five to public comment and then we'll go to commission discussion.

MS. BADIE: Thank you.

The Commission now welcomes public comment on 1 2 item five. If you're in the room with us, we're asking 3 folks to use the QR code located in the back of the room or 4 visit the Public Advisor table. Dorothy Murimi is 5 available for assistance there. And if you're joining us 6 on Zoom, please use the raise hand feature on your screen. 7 If you're joining us by phone, press star nine to let us 8 know you'd like to make a comment. 9 And so we're going to go to folks in the room 10 first. 11 Tanya DeRivi, if you'd like to make a comment, 12 please approach the podium. We're asking folks to spell 13 their name for the record and then also limit your comments 14 to two minutes or less. 15 After that, we'll hear from Sophie Ellinghaus. 16 MS. DERIVI: Good morning. Just for 17 clarification, I'm allowed to offer comments on item four, 18 even though it was an informational item, for this item? 19 MS. BADIE: Our open public comment period was 20 item one, but this is SB X1-2. So if you would like to 21 make a comment on that? 22 MS. DERIVI: Thank you. My name is Tanya DeRivi, 23 T-A-N-Y-A. DeRivi is D, like David, -E, capital -R-I-V, 24 like Victor, -I. 25 The legislature created this Committee to provide

the CEC with important direction from a diverse set of experts on the state's transportation fuels market. As such, there are some guiding rules and principles we wish to highlight.

One, it will be critical to welcome balanced viewpoints and expertise, including those with a deep understanding of California's transportation fuels market.

Two, the state has already acknowledged Californians need for transportation fuels for decades to come, and the petroleum based fuels will be an essential part of our fuels mix.

Three, implementation of SB X1-2 demonstrates the economic realities of policies that drive higher gas prices, a fact that the DPMO recently stressed by citing structural market supply challenges and the influence of price reporting agencies in a market with fewer and fewer spot transactions occurring.

And four, we would encourage the committee to review decades of CEC's integrated Energy Policy Reports and the work of the PMAC. Both will have relevant background about the growing divide between California's continued demand for transportation fuels and its ability to provide an affordable and reliable supply of energy.

For example, the 2005 IEPR noted the growing gap between in-state refining capacity and Californians' demand

1 for transportation fuels as the state made efforts to 2 transition to an efficient, multi-fuel transportation 3 market. It also noted that the petroleum industry is a 4 critically important partner in this transition. The 2009 IEPR noted that California needs sufficient fuel 5 infrastructure to ensure reliable supplies of 6 7 transportation fuels and that reliance on foreign oil 8 imports increasingly puts the state's fuel supply at risk. 9 Finally, we appreciate the legislature included on the Committee a person who has knowledge of economics or 10 11 business operations of the transportation fuels market and 12 another person representing the petroleum fuels industry. 13 These voices are critically important part of the 14 conversation given how complex California's market is and 15 the need for serious evaluation of any first of its kind 16 untested margin cap and penalty well before any decision is 17 made. 18 Thank you for allowing to speak on the prior item for this item. Thanks. 19 20 MS. BADIE: Thank you. 21 Oh, excuse me. Next we'll hear from Sophie 22 Ellinghouse, so if you'd like to approach the podium, 23 please spell your name for the record. We're asking for 24 comments to be two minutes or less. 25 MS. ELLINGHOUSE: Hi. Sophie Ellinghaus. I'm

also with WSPA, but speaking to item five. Are you okay with that? Okay. And it's S-O-P-H-I-E E-L-L-I-N-G-H-O-U-S-E. All right. Great.

Good morning, everyone. We appreciate your efforts to understand how the transportation fuel markets work, they're very complicated, and the work that DPMO in releasing its most recent update has done, which especially recognized that California's price volatility has not been driven by any collusion or illegal gouging behavior. But WSPA remains concerned that issues are largely left unresolved by CEC's revised forms in the proposed emergency regulation. In fact, this proposal could worsen the suggested market transparency issues.

For example, you're considering requiring more documentation on both the trading and settlement phases of spot transactions. While prices reported during contract execution may influence the market, settlement prices, which are determined weeks or months later often, have no such influence on the market. So there is nothing to be gained by reporting this on a daily basis.

Moreover, pricing is subject to revision, in some cases multiple, after the settlement date. If reported daily, settlement information is likely to create confusion rather than improving transparency.

We recommend monthly reporting for settlements,

which would allow for more complete and accurate data. Otherwise, the result, I'm afraid, will be unnecessary ambiguity and inaccurate reporting not actually representative of the gas spot market.

Remember, also, that the CEC's goal was to obtain information while minimizing burden on industry. This proposal unfortunately accomplishes neither. To make matters worse, the CEC is doing this in the context of emergency rulemaking, which unnecessarily shortens the time for public input. Asking for additional transaction data is not a, quote, "emergency," which California law defines as a situation that calls for immediate action to avoid serious harm to public peace, health, safety, and general welfare. Even the DPMO concedes that gas price spikes have been happening since at least 2012 and can, quote, "occur anytime." In 2000, the AG even recognized that the structural supply challenges in California contribute to the volatility.

In short, the state has had ample time to adopt regularly-noticed non-emergency rules for almost 25 years, and you failed to do so. That does not justify bypassing proper public notice and comment by forcing consideration of these regulations on an emergency basis.

Thank you.

MS. BADIE: Thank you.

That concludes the in-room public comment. I'm going to transition over to Zoom.

The phone number ending in 385, I'm going to open your line. If you could state and spell your name for the record? We're asking for comments to be two minutes or less.

MR. UHLER: Hello, Commissioners. This is Steve Ehler, U-H-L-E-R.

One thing I note about what you call a spike in fuel prices is that it amounts to about \$0.02 a kilowatt hour or \$0.03 a kilowatt hour, which is not a large spike when you compare it to how you handle and allow electric prices to be set.

I have made comment both wanting to see the Form  $400\ \text{in}$  the docket when you -- as soon as you submit it to the OAL.

And I've also commented with a concern because the fuel industry is a very fine just-in-time production method, and I'm concerned that in order to avoid penalties and so on and so forth, we're going to end up with just-in-case methods, which might require additional storage likely to be placed in low-cost areas which might affect disadvantaged communities.

But yeah, it's quite obvious that when a price spike happens in gasoline because you see it on the corner.

If we were to do the same thing to the utility industry, electric utility industry, you would have some people being quite surprised by what they're paying.

And the whole spot market thing is just, is a mechanism for where people are deciding what something will sell for. And there will probably always be a problem but don't let that cause a move from just-in-time manufacturing production to just-in-case.

Thank you.

MS. BADIE: Thank you for your comment.

11 That concludes public comment. Back to you,

12 Chair.

CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: All right, let's go to Commissioner discussion, starting with the Vice Chair.

VICE CHAIR GUNDA: Thank you, Chair. I think I just wanted to make sure, you know, for the public record, you know, just kind of reminding what we are dealing with in terms of the SB X1-2.

The spirit of the law is really to make sure the consumers who are at the end of the pump are protected.

And one of the key areas that the legislature have unanimously thought it's important is the importance around transparency of data and how by shining, you know, light on the market and generally the understanding and awareness of the petroleum industry as a whole would benefit everybody.

And, you know, how can we, you know, measure what's happening so we can adequately take the steps forward?

So in considering the many actions that the CEC has to do, whether in terms of developing the assessment, in terms of developing the transition plan, along with CARB or working with CDTFA, it is vital for us to have a thorough understanding of the different parameters of the industry, including the spot market. And I think, you know, from my vantage point, it's essential that any disturbances that we cannot completely understand today are dug in with more data to further understand so we can take action that's appropriate in the end that protects the consumer. And I think the CEC's role in this overall work is just public interest and how do we maximize our ability to protect the consumers.

I wanted to kind of bring, Jeremy, you back quickly, and maybe, Chad, you want to add. You know, I recognize that the legislature gave us the authority for emergency rulemaking, specifically recognizing that the issues around SB X1-2 are of import and really kind of emergent. So I want to recognize that and just wanted to see, you know, Jeremy, if you want to add to what you framed in a based on what you heard from the comments?

MS. SMITH: Sure. Yeah, I do think that, obviously, it's really important to collect the information

necessary to really just see what's happening. And the way it stands currently, we aren't collecting all that information. You know, we're collecting things that, you know, don't really belong in, you know, the spot market trading forums. We're collecting data that doesn't help inform our decisions. And I think it's really critical if we're going to, you know, protect Californians and keep an eye on this, that we really desperately need to collect this information and in a timely manner.

The most critical time periods for price volatility happen around the switch from summer to winter blend or winter to summer blend, and we're approaching that. Southern California just switched two weeks ago to summer blend. Northern California will be doing so as well. So it's really critical that, you know, we know that these are the time periods when prices become really volatile. So we need to move quickly and collect this data, else, you know, we're really just not able to see how the market is operating and make informed decisions.

VICE CHAIR GUNDA: Thank you.

Just wanted to go to Director Milder. And just, again, appreciate the work that you're doing. Any comments that you might have?

MR. MILDER: Yes, Vice Chair, thank you. I first want to echo Jeremy Smith's comments about the timeliness

of this work and the urgency of it and appreciate EAD's engagement with industry, as indicated in this public comment period, as well.

I also wanted to sort of respond to a characterization of DPMO's public letter. We had one in September and another in January where we identified some problems with the spot market, including refinery undersupply during maintenance, lack of liquidity at the spot market, and volatility. Those make the spot market more susceptible to manipulation. But at this stage, bringing a law enforcement and a prosecutor's mindset to this role, we're following the facts. We're not prejudging what happened in our last price spike, but it would be incorrect to say that we reached a conclusion at this point whether or not collusion or market manipulation was to blame.

So at this point, we're trying to address some of the root causes that make our market more volatile, more illiquid, more susceptible to manipulation, and we'll address the underlying conduct when appropriate.

VICE CHAIR GUNDA: Thank you, Director Miller. Again, thank you for your work and your team's work on supporting the State of California and the consumers in ensuring that they are protected.

Chad, just kind of quickly, there is a discussion on -- and if you could just elevate the authority that CEC

has within the emergency rulemaking and kind of the public good sentiment and the value of that in this particular case?

MR. OLIVER: Sure. And I'll just add quickly on to what my colleagues have already said about the importance of this information, the importance of this information and the urgency in collecting it at this time.

The legislature, in enacting SB X1-2, recognized that urgency, and in the statute in Public Resources Code section 25367 provided that any regulations implementing Chapter 4.5 of the Public Resources Code, which includes — which is the section of the statute implemented by these regulations, must be deemed by an emergency — deemed as an emergency by the Office of Administrative Law, and that such regulations are necessary for the immediate preservation of public peace, safety, and general welfare.

And I would add that, you know, I think we welcome the commenters' continued engagement in this issue as the CEC continues to refine the reporting requirements as the team seeks to better understand the petroleum market, including the spot market.

VICE CHAIR GUNDA: Chad, just a follow-up. What kind of ability would the commenters have to work over the next 10, 15 days with us?

MR. OLIVER: So from the start, as soon as these

regulations, if they are approved, as soon as they are submitted to the Office of Administrative Law, there will be a five-day public comment period, and commenters can submit comments both to the Office of Administrative Law and to the Energy Commission. And instructions for submitting those comments are in the Notice of Proposed Action, which is in the docket 23-OAR-03.

And I think, in addition to that, commenters and interested members of the public can reach out to the team working on this, including Jeremy Smith and myself. And the CEC also intends to continue this rulemaking proceeding. This is the first step. And there's a second phase that's in progress. And there will be a public workshop on the second phase coming up shortly.

VICE CHAIR GUNDA: Great. Thank you, Chad.

And I just wanted to add a couple of pieces. You know, just I hear the comments made by Tanya and Sophie, and it's important that you're here providing input regularly on the work we do. And I want to just reemphasize the sentiment that, you know, CEC is, you know, working diligently on both sticking to the spirit of the law and ensuring that we have an objective outlook on how we approach things. I am of the mindset that data is essential in measuring the problem and would welcome your participation to make sure that, you know, we are gathering

the right information.

And it would not be honest of me if I don't recognize the industry's continued collaboration on the data that you've been submitting. But at the same time, the data that we currently have does not answer all the questions. And it's important for us to lay out the exact storyline, narrative, and the causation of the factors that are causing the price spikes. And I want to just make sure I offer this to the industry and the stakeholders who are interested in this issue.

The basic ask from the legislature is to avoid price spikes. And I think if we see another year of price spikes, it would really lose trust, not only in the industry, but in the state as a whole. So I think it's important for us to do everything we can, you know, to make sure that we understand the problem and can take timely action. So I would continue to ask the industry and the stakeholders as participation in the work we do and making the work as robust and good as possible.

So with that, I will lend support to this and pass it on to you, Chair.

CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Yeah, just the only comment I would add, and I thank you for the presentations and the public comment, is that the Vice Chair and I are personally visiting every single operating refinery in the state. We

had the most recent of those meetings last week. It's been really fruitful. There's a level of detail you can get into about the facilities, the constraints they're under, and some of the operating dynamics that's been really fruitful, and that, you know, we don't have to agree on every issue, climate science or the pace and direction of the energy transition is under where we have to agree, though, on the necessity to resolve the price spikes.

And that's really the mandate and the focus. And we really come into this with the spirit of open mindedness and problem solving. It is, in my view, a more difficult challenge to resolve than, for example, what we're dealing with on the electric grid, where we've been able to add basically ten gigawatts of storage in five years. Much harder to do that in the petroleum refining space.

But these visits have been great. I really want to thank the Vice Chair and all the teams that are helping facilitate those and look forward to continued engagement on that.

And with that, I would welcome a motion.

Oh, sorry, I'm sorry, Commissioner Monahan, please go ahead.

COMMISSIONER MONAHAN: Well, I just, first, I want to acknowledge Jeremy and Chad. I think you both laid out a really clear case for why we need this emergency

rulemaking and that this is really following up on the 1 2 legislature's mandate to us. So it's our responsibility. 3 And, you know, I've been in the transportation 4 space in California for 30-plus years and there has been a 5 mystery surcharge for 30-plus years. And this is a term that Severin Borenstein from Berkeley has coined, but it 6 7 really sticks with me. And I mean, this is an opportunity to try to unveil why Californians are saddled with higher 8 9 prices for mysterious reasons. 10 And this is particularly important as we think 11 about lower income families that spend a disproportionate 12 amount on gasoline. Up to 16 percent of their income, 13 disposable income, is spent on just gasoline. So this is 14 an issue of equity, as well as just transparency. 15 CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Well said. 16 Any other comments? 17 And with that, I welcome a motion on item five from the Vice Chair. 18 19 VICE CHAIR GUNDA: Thank you, Chair. Move item 20 five. 21 CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Is there a second from 22 Commissioner Monahan? 23 COMMISSIONER MONAHAN: I second. 24 CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: All in favor, say aye.

Vice Chair Gunda?

25

1	VICE CHAIR GUNDA: Aye.
2	CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Commissioner Monahan?
3	COMMISSIONER MONAHAN: Aye.
4	CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Commissioner Gallardo?
5	COMMISSIONER GALLARDO: Aye.
6	CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Commissioner McAllister?
7	COMMISSIONER MCALLISTER: Aye.
8	CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: And I vote aye as well. Item
9	five passes unanimously.
10	We'll turn now to item six, order instituting
11	informational proceeding.
12	I welcome Erik Stokes.
13	MR. STOKES: Good morning, Chair and
14	Commissioners. My name is Erik Stokes, Chief of Staff for
15	Commissioner Gallardo.
16	I'm requesting Commissioner approval today for
17	item six, which will open up an informational proceeding on
18	Lithium Valley.
19	Next slide, please.
20	For this item, I'm going to talk about the
21	benefits in two parts, starting with the Lithium Valley
22	vision itself. There's been a number of reports, most
23	notably the Lithium Valley Commission report, that have
24	identified the benefits from building a domestic lithium
25	supply chain in the Salton Sea. And we've organized these

benefits around three buckets.

The first is bringing community benefits in the form of good paying jobs, economic development and investment to a region that really needs this as well as deserves this.

Second is the environmental benefits. Recovering lithium from geothermal brine has the lowest environmental footprint of all the methods for lithium mining. On top of that, by having this domestic supply chain, we have the opportunity to really reduce the embedded emissions from battery supply logistics.

And finally, just on the security front, lithium batteries really are the linchpin to our clean energy transition. Currently, we're incredibly reliant on imported lithium supply chains to meet our demands. Having a domestic supply chain can help relieve that pressure. A recent LBNL report estimated Lithium Valley could supply over 375 million electric vehicle batteries. That's more than the cars currently on the U.S. roads today.

The photo you see on the screen is of Governor

Newsom at a developer site touting the benefits of Lithium

Valley last year during his State of the Union tour. He

was also joined by Assemblymember Garcia and the Lithium

Valley Commission Sylvia Paz, along with the chairman of

the Torres Martinez tribe. They're also there visible.

So we see this informational proceeding having a number of benefits to the state. There are a number of entities involved with Lithium Valley. This informational proceeding will help coordinate activities to make sure we are being efficient with our resources, that we're not duplicating efforts, and that we're identifying and addressing challenges and gaps. In addition, this proceeding will provide a forum for new information and ideas that can guide our future efforts and activities on this topic. And all that will help ensure that benefits are maximized for the local communities.

Next slide, please.

So some of the background that led to this informational proceeding.

First, in 2020, AB 1657 established the Lithium Valley Commission, which was composed of 14 representatives and experts to explore the opportunities and challenges to building a lithium ecosystem in the Salton Sea region. The Commission started meetings in 2021, conducting investigations, analyses, and substantial public engagement.

Last year in 2022, the Commission submitted its report, including its findings and 15 recommendations for Lithium Valley. So with that report in hand this last year the CEC has spent most of this last year focused on

learning more about the place and the people to lay the foundation for the Lithium Valley vision. Our efforts have taken on a couple different forms.

The first has been increasing attention and visibility on Lithium Valley. We needed to provide first-hand experiences in the area to show people, many in decision-maker positions, that the opportunity was, one real, and then also that the needs of the region and the communities are deep. One example of this was a tour we set up with the Department of Energy and the Department of Defense. Another example of this has been bringing all five CEC Commissioners and state representatives to visit the area. As you can see in the photo, Vice Chair Gunda and Commissioner Monahan both had the opportunity to experience the area and the people first-hand.

The second has been engaging and building relationships with the local residents, including the tribes, community organizations, and local government to gain a deeper understanding of their dynamics, challenges, and needs. We've also decided to be the lead convener of the state entities involved with Lithium Valley and had an initial meeting with them late last year. They expressed their appreciation for the Energy Commission taking the lead to help organize everyone and all state entities were eager to collaborate.

One key question we've been getting consistently through our discussions we've had with the local residents as well as other state agencies has been, you know, what is happening with Lithium Valley? That really inspired us to request this proceeding to have a forum for discussion with the public and a formal mechanism to convene interested participants at both the local state and federal levels to gather the necessary information to really bolster the Lithium Valley vision.

Next slide, please.

So we've identified several potential topics under this proceeding. You know, many of these topics were identified by the Lithium Valley Commission. You know, I just want to kind of highlight a couple of those.

One of the first topics is having a dialogue around the Lithium Valley vision. How does this vision fit into the broader state's lithium economy? And how can we better align it with federal priorities to onshore battery manufacturing?

We also plan to take a deeper dive into the Lithium Valley Commission's recommendations and better identify and understand what organizations are working on which recommendations, where do we have gaps and where might we need potential policies to fill those gaps.

Lastly, one of the key topics we plan to focus on

is around the infrastructure and how do we finance that infrastructure to support this new industry. The Lithium Valley Commission identified significant infrastructure needs to support the new lithium ecosystem, as well as the communities in the region.

On that note, the photo on the slide shows

Commissioner Gallardo and McAllister, along with other

state representatives and staff, during a visit with the

mayor and city manager of Calexico who were explaining

their excitement to install EV charging stations in their

city and the multitude of challenges they were facing in

doing so, including a lot of the equipment upgrades.

So we hope to continue doing robust engagement with the community and we expect the additional information we exchange through this proceeding can guide future efforts and continue to bring together kind of the local, state, and federal stakeholders and identify kind of some specific actions to really move this forward.

Next slide, please.

And so we thought we'd include this great image taken during our tour with Department of Energy and the Department of Defense, especially when we visited the Torres Martinez tribal headquarters. Chair Hochschild and Dee Dee Myers from GO-Biz are in the center with Chairman Tortez. The tribe is interested to explore business

opportunities related to Lithium Valley and has had a chance to provide their history, context, and expertise to us at the state level as well as to federal representatives. It's an example of a powerful connections being made because of Lithium Valley, and we hope to continue that progress.

With that, I request the Commission adopt this informational proceeding on Lithium Valley. That concludes my presentation. I'm happy to answer any questions.

And just as another note, we now have a Lithium Valley Vision webpage that went live today, as well as a subscription topic, so people can sign up and stay up to date on various workshops and other events that we're planning.

CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Thank you so much, Erik.

With that, let's go to public comment on item
six.

MS. BADIE: Thank you.

This is Mona Badie again, the Public Advisor for the Energy Commission. The Commission now welcomes public comment on item six. We'll start with folks in the room.

We're asking folks in the room to use the QR code to let us know. We also have Dorothy at the Public Advisors table to submit your information if you want to do it that way. And then if you're joining us on Zoom, please use the raise

hand feature. And if you're joining us by phone, please press star nine to let us know.

And in the room, we have Jeremy Smith.

Jeremy, if you'd like to approach the podium, please spell your name for the record. And we're asking for comments to be two minutes or less. There will be a timer on the screen. Thank you.

MR. SMITH: Thank you, Commission. Jeremy Smith, J-E-R-E-M-Y S-M-I-T-H, here on behalf of the State Building and Construction Trades Council of California. We are a council of construction trade unions collectively that represent over 450,000 construction workers in the state who are in construction trade unions.

The Commission is -- today you're considering doing a strategic plan for the Lithium Valley on how to move forward on recommendations from the Lithium Valley Commission. Should the Commission decide to proceed we would urge the Commission to focus on where the Lithium Valley Commission fell short and its last-minute rejection of its own recommendations made following its workforce development workshop, namely requirements that projects, one, prioritize development and hiring of a local workforce, two, provide resources to support the planning and development of necessary training and educational opportunities, and three, commit to requirements for strong

workforce and labor standards, including project labor agreements to create high-quality jobs and support state certified apprenticeship opportunities.

As you know, AB 1657 required the Lithium Valley Commission to investigate and analyze eight topics, one of which included economic benefits.

In February, 2022, the Lithium Valley Commission held a workforce development workshop and concluded, quote,

"We find that it is imperative that projects prioritize development and hiring of a local workforce and provide resources to support the planning and development of necessary training, and educational opportunities and commit to requirements for strong workforce and labor standards, including project labor agreements to create high quality jobs and support state certified apprenticeship opportunities." close quote.

Fifteen recommendations were then made to the Commission. Ultimately, in the drafting and redrafting of the final recommendations, some of which were posted during right before the Lithium Valley Commission meetings, the recommendations were whittled that way largely in favor of economic incentives to developers.

As we all embark on these next steps in the lithium industry, we urge the Commission to keep at the

front of their minds the construction workers who will be employed to build the facilities. Capturing the work in the industry in this area of the state is important, but not at the expense of the health and safety of the workers and their livelihoods.

Finally, I urge you to look around this room right now, and when you leave today, look around at the building. This was built under a project labor agreement with skilled and trained workers from state-approved apprenticeship programs. Those same type of workers exist in the Lithium Valley and in this area of the state. They are skilled and trained and ready to get to work. And this is an example of their techniques and their know-how and how they go about building things that they are employed on.

Thank you for your time today.

MS. BADIE: Thank you.

Next we'll transition to Zoom. Sarah Arveson,

I'm going to open your line. If you could please spell

your name for the record? We're asking for comments to be

two minutes or less.

MS. ARVESON: Hi, my name is Sarah Arvidsson. That's S-A-R-A-H A-R-V-E-S-O-N. I'm a researcher in the green economy and the Vice President of UAW Local 5810, which represents 12,000 professional academic workers

across the University of California.

As OIAP engages stakeholders for a lithium economy in Imperial Valley, UAW members urge you to support the construction of community benefits agreements, or CBAs. CBAs are binding agreements between a private company and at least one community or labor organization or municipal body, which help establish specific high-road job quality standards, inclusive hiring practices, workforce training, and other measures to ensure projects substantively benefit the community where they are being built.

CBAs can ensure that impacted residents, including Natives and workers, have a meaningful voice in the industry's growth and that the community's needs are centered. Large federal funding opportunities for the lithium industry, including those from DOE, are requiring community benefits plans, so fostering community benefits agreements will also position California industries as attractive applicants.

Labor and community groups are ready to engage in a collaborative process that centers impacted residents while growing California's green economy. So we hope you'll join us in fostering these community benefits agreements with Lithium Valley industries as well.

MS. BADIE: Thank you for your comment.

Next, we'll hear from Patrick Dexter. Patrick,

I'm going to open your line. Oh, Patrick, your hand just went down. Okay, there we go. Patrick, I'm going to open your line. Please unmute on your end. Please spell your name for the record. We're asking for comments to be two minutes or less.

MR. DEXTER: Hello, Patrick Dexter,
P-A-T-R-I-C-K D-E-X-T-E-R. I am an international
representative with Region 6 of the United Auto Workers
Union. UAW represents nearly 100,000 active and retired
members in California, and our members do the work that
will power the transition to a green economy from the
research and development that develops new technology to
the manufacturing and assembly work that will mass produce
new technologies.

UAW could not be more excited about the promise of lithium extraction in Imperial County. However, without careful planning, this promise will not be realized, and it will remain just a fantasy. There are well-documented health hazards and toxic byproducts associated with the construction and operation of direct lithium extraction facilities. These hazards do not stop at extraction. There are hazards associated with every stage of the lithium value chain, especially toxic emissions from the battery assembly process. This threatens the workers who build and maintain these facilities as well as the

community members who will live near them.

Furthermore, there is no guarantee that later stages of the lithium value chain will be located in Imperial County. It will require a very deliberate policy intervention to keep the lithium that's extracted in Imperial County in Imperial County for later stages of the assembly process.

So we have a pretty difficult challenge ahead of us, which is, on the one hand, to attract new industries and economic growth to the area, but to do so in a way that prevents companies from further degrading the environment and to do so in a way that empowers the community of residents who currently live there.

Given the large amount of public subsidies flowing to companies in Imperial County, we must also ensure that taxpayer money does not subsidize low-road employers who break the law and mistreat their employees.

The CEC should consider exploring every tool at their disposal, including but not limited to community benefits agreements, to ensure the best possible outcomes for Imperial County communities.

UAW is excited to work with the CEC to bring this bold vision into reality, and we hope to work together around the principles that the community must not suffer the environmental consequences, that lithium-related

industries should be located in Imperial County, and that all public funding and incentives for companies should support higher-road jobs.

Thank you.

MS. BADIE: Thank you.

Next, we have caller ending in 385. I'm going to open your line. Please state and spell your name for the record. We're asking for comments to be two minutes or less. 385, your line is open. We're not hearing any audio, so we'll move on to the next caller.

Christina Marquez, I'm going to open your line.

If you could please spell your name for the record. We're asking for comments to be three minutes or less -- two minutes or less, excuse me.

MS. MARQUEZ: Thank you very much. Good morning. Christina Marquez speaking on behalf of 3,600 power professionals and union electricians in San Diego and Imperial counties.

We've been in Imperial Valley since the '80s and have had a physical building, a state approved joint labor management apprenticeship in the valley since 2009.

Imperial Valley has some of the highest unemployment rates

in California and we want to change that. Now is the time to take advantage of ensuring the current generation of members of the community benefit for generations to come.

All of us, including you, have an opportunity to change their lives and the generations. Ensuring there are high-road and high wage jobs and career opportunities for Imperial Valley will do just that. We must prioritize local hire with the use of a skilled and trained workforce. provide resources to support more state approved apprenticeships and pre-apprenticeships, and as Jeremy Smith from the State Building Trade said, commit to requirements for strong workforce and labor standards, including project labor agreements, to create high quality jobs and support state-certified apprenticeship opportunities.

As I said before, IBEW 569 is established there and we really hope that we can work with you. It's going to take all of us to get this moving forward and ensure that we do this right.

Thank you for your time. Have a great day.

 ${\tt MS.}$   ${\tt BADIE:}$  Thank you for your comment.

Phone number ending in 385, I'm going to open your line again. You'll need to unmute on your end by pressing a star six.

MR. UHLER: Hello, Commissioners. This is Steve Uhler. This is more of a comment on the procedure of how you run your meetings.

There's a docket for this item, but the docket

only has a memo opening the docket. It would be a good place to put various things, like presentations. It didn't show up on the business meeting site until 9:30. It would be nice to have these presentations the night before so we could brief ourselves.

So hopefully the Chair, and being director and head of the agency, will think about the public and how much time they get to review the information.

Thank you.

MS. BADIE: Thank you for your comment.

Next, we'll hear from Sean Keoni-Ellis. I'm going to open your line if you could please unmute on your end and spell your name for the record? We're asking for comments to be two minutes or less.

MR. ELLIS: Good morning, Commissioners. Sean Ellis, S-E-A-N E-L-L-I-S. Good morning. I am an organizer with the United Association of the Plumbers and Pipefitters in Imperial and San Diego County.

I stand in solidarity with the state building trades and our brothers and sisters in the IBEW. We've been out in Imperial County for well over 100 years. And unfortunately, when a lot of these geothermal plants were built 10, 20 years ago in their cycles, we didn't have project labor agreements. And matter of fact, we had very weak workforce agreements.

So let's go to today in 2024. Today, Imperial County has over 30 percent unemployment. Every single day we go out there and we see the crippling disparity of the community while watching workers from Arizona, Utah, Nevada build these geothermal energy plants, do the turnarounds, make over \$70.00 an hour, and then head to other states with weaker worker rights and, honestly, weaker human rights than we have here in our great state of California.

So, you know, as an organizer of the community, an organizer of the labor movement, and a believer that the labor movement and workforce agreements, skilled and trained workforce, and project labor agreements not only build a ladder of opportunity to the middle class, I stand here today to urge you guys, these plants, these facilities should not proceed without PLAs. That should be the standard. It doesn't make sense that we will begin to build a whole new infrastructure of green energy while leaving that whole community behind.

So I urge you today, please, let's push for project labor agreements, stronger workforce agreements, and let's uplift the community of Imperial Valley and neighboring communities to do the right thing. Provide the opportunity for middle class families to grow. Right now in Southern California, especially in San Diego and Imperial County, we are the second most inflated place to

live in the country. Here's an opportunity as great leaders, as great Commissioners, to turn this tide, to set the example. Today we watched City of San Diego sign a PLA across the land that's going to change thousands of workers' lives.

So I urge you today, please, let's work forward together as great leaders. Let's build project labor agreements, workforce standards, and it's uplift the cat the Imperial County and lithium extraction.

Happy Valentine's Day. God bless you guys and have a beautiful day.

MS. BADIE: Thank you for your comment.

Next, we're going to move to a caller that's identified as Jobs to Move America. I'm going to open your line. If you could please state and spell your name for the record? We're asking for comments to be two minutes or less. Oh, I lost your raised hand. Oh, there we go.

Okay, I'm going to open your line now.

MR. FIGURASIN: Hi. Sorry about that. Happy
Valentine's Day. My name is Theo Figurasin, that's
T-H-E-O, and my last name is Figurasin, that's F, as in
Frank, -I-G-U-R-A-S-I-N. And I'm a senior researcher with
Jobs to Move America, a strategic policy center that works
to advance a fair and prosperous economy. My organization
is a member of the Lithium Valley Community Coalition.

We're pleased to hear that the California Energy Commission is gathering information to realize the Lithium Valley vision, and we urge you to gather as much knowledge as possible on policy tools that will meaningfully benefit Imperial County communities.

One such policy tool, my colleague Sarah Arveson described, were community benefits agreements.

But I want to emphasize that they're critical to realizing a Lithium Valley vision that centers community members because, well, number one, CBAs elevate community voices and give them a meaningful seat at the table, thus an increased investments in a project success.

Two, community benefits agreements create avenues for ongoing engaged partnerships between companies, workers, and the community so that the California's lithium economy grows, the Imperial County community and workforce is not left behind.

And lastly, the Department of Energy has adopted a version of CBA's called Community Benefits Planning for their funding opportunities. To put it simply, applicants with meaningful community benefits planning will have a competitive edge in applying for future DOE funding opportunities like the \$3.5 billion to strengthen domestic battery manufacturing.

I look forward to providing you with more in-

1 depth information on CBAs in the open docket and these 2 proceedings. You'll be hearing a little bit about Jobs to 3 Move America's CBA work with BYD later on in this agenda, 4 and it hopes it provides a real-time example of the 5 positive impact of partnership through a CBA. I also want to note that over in Santa Barbara 6 7 for offshore wind there was a community benefits agreement that was established for offshore wind there. 8 9 As was said in the California State Assembly convening of the Lithium Valley Blue Ribbon Commission last 10 11 August, in 2023, we must not forget that Lithium Valley is 12 Imperial Valley and the Lithium Valley vision must not lose 13 sight of the Imperial Valley community. 14 Thank you. 15 MS. BADIE: Thank you for your comment. 16 That concludes public comment for item six. Back 17 to you, Chair. 18 CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Thank you. 19 Let's go to Commission discussion, starting with

Let's go to Commission discussion, starting with Commissioner Gallardo.

COMMISSIONER GALLARDO: Thank you.

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First, I want to express my gratitude for all of those who carved out time to make public comment today. We really appreciate it. So Jeremy, Sarah, Patrick, Christina, Steve, Sean, and Theo, thank you again for

taking your time. And a lot of what you said, I think, validates what we're doing here with this proceeding to ensure we have a collaborative process. We can exchange information and discuss careful planning to better support the local community. And as I think it was Christina who said it will take all of us. That's very accurate. So that's one of the main reasons why we wanted to put this proceeding together is to do all of that.

And I also want to express gratitude for those who worked on the Lithium Valley Commission proceeding. So that was Karen Douglas, who was a commissioner at that time, leading that effort, chair as the associate. And also Deanna Carrillo, who's the director of the division that was supporting the Lithium Valley Commission. They did a lot of work and want to uplift and honor what they did. And also, our Chief Counsel's Office was very involved as well.

And so we think that this could be a great way to continue that work. And it seems like a good fit for the Energy Commission to set this proceeding and bring folks together to discuss Lithium Valley, given the fact that we also supported the Lithium Valley Commission and have a lot of that institutional knowledge, you know, that we gained during that process.

Third, I wanted to thank Erik. He did a great

job presenting, really thorough information to make sure everybody's on the same page about what this is, what we're trying to do.

And I also want to thank him because he is the lead advisor on Lithium Valley for me, but also is really the lead on Lithium Valley, period. This is a priority policy area that lives in our office. And so Erik's been great at leading. And as you can see, or as you saw from the presentation, there is a lot of work already being done and a lot more work to do, so we're really excited about this opportunity.

And, Commissioners, I wanted to thank all of you for joining me out there in the Salton Sea region to get a better sense of what the place is, how dynamic and beautiful it is, and also the people, how resilient they are, and also, just getting that sense of the challenges that they go through, even with the heat; right? I took you purposely during a hot period so you could feel what they feel and get a good sense of when we're working on the policy pieces, what to think about. And also, you know, they are really stricken by poverty and pollution, one of the worst areas in the state and even in the country.

So I think it is imperative for us to put focus back on here and doing it through this formal proceeding may seem bureaucratic, but I think it's a good way to bring

in the state entities that are eager, excited, and committed to working on Lithium Valley with us.

And then also, to better support the local efforts that are happening, the County of Imperial is doing a lot of work to figure out a specific plan for Lithium Valley, an Investment Plan for Lithium Valley. And so we're looking forward to see those results. They're doing a lot of community engagement, as well, so we'll be able to see the input from the community on that and then hopefully be able to connect better the state and the local efforts, and then also bring in the federal support as well.

So I'll leave it there in case there are other Commissioners who want to discuss or ask questions, but I do think that we should support this item.

CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Thank you so much,

Commissioner Gallardo. Just a thunderous applause from my side.

Any other comments? Yeah, Commissioner Monahan, please.

COMMISSIONER MONAHAN: Well, first, I do want to thank all the labor stakeholders who have really emphasized this importance of local jobs, making sure those are safe jobs, durable jobs, that the money stays in Imperial County, and that there are environmental protections built in. I agree with all of those recommendations.

And we didn't hear today from tribal entities, but one of the tribal meetings that will stick in my mind and heart forever is meeting with the Quechan Tribe. And we had a roundtable where they talked about the impacts of mining and how they view mining from a religious and spiritual point of view, as well as just a tangible physical implications of the environment.

So I think there are such diverse and important interests to bring to the table as we capitalize on this great opportunity to build from, you know, we have 56 vehicle EV manufacturers here in California, and we want to have not just the vehicles manufactured here, but the batteries and the lithium extracted in a way that's environmentally sustainable compared to the way it's done in the entire rest of the world. So this is a huge opportunity to keep California uplifting good jobs. As, you know, one in four new vehicles is electric, we want to keep that and we want to actually have more domestic content from here in California.

I also want to just give a shout out to

Commissioner Gallardo. I can't imagine a better person to

lead this work. And you have built such credibility with

such a diverse set of stakeholders that it's unparalleled.

So I just feel really in good hands with you and your team.

CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Commissioner McAllister?

COMMISSIONER GALLARDO: May I just respond to that real quick?

CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Yes.

COMMISSIONER GALLARDO: Thank you so much,

Commissioner Monahan. I appreciate that. I don't know if

I'm the best fit, but I'm going to do my best and I'm

really committed to this policy priority. It's a priority,

not just because it's my job but also in my heart. I feel

really connected to the area now.

And I also want to thank all the local folks who have welcomed me, provided me information, and just, you know, really respect all that they do. Even if we're don't agree on the mechanisms for doing things, even if there's still a lot that I don't know, I just really appreciate them for receiving me and being willing to share with me.

CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Commissioner McAllister?

COMMISSIONER MCALLISTER: Well, clearly your humility and your ability to listen are two of your biggest weapons here, so -- or tools, I guess. But I would, you know, reiterate the thanks to you and just for your leadership. Amazing job. Really enjoyed traveling down the region with you.

And there's a lot going on in that region. You know, Lithium Valley is not the only thing. And I think it really is a place where I think California can model and

sort of create an example for others of what like integrated, responsible clean energy development looks like. And certainly, the economic development piece, as everybody said, is critical.

And I really like the emphasis on sort of cradle-to-grave approaches so we really capture the economic development all along the whole chain from, you know, resource extraction all the way through to recycling and repurposing in support of our clean energy goals. So that could be a huge example, and I think we all understand that.

And there's lots going on. There are a lot of needs with housing. We visited a bunch of, you know, smaller towns, county seats, or basically sort of centers of different industries, really, that grow down, you know, agricultural and otherwise, down in the Imperial Valley. And it's just in need of a huge amount of investment and housing. SDSU is going to have a campus down there, just as you know.

And this synergy I think has just a lot of potential to uplift what really is already a very dynamic border region with just incredible sort of cultural exchange going on across the border. And I think it could be, over the long term with this vision that you're helping to cultivate, I think it really can drive a big sector of

our economy actually going forward.

So really looking forward to moving and assisting in that direction, so thanks.

CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Go ahead, Vice Chair.

VICE CHAIR GUNDA: Yeah. And I just wanted to quickly add my support, Commissioner Gallardo, to your leadership style and intent.

And Erik, that was an excellent presentation. Thank you.

I want to just kind of recognize the kind of the intersection of the energy policy of the state with the industry and economic policy over the -- you know, we've always had it, but it's really coming to some critical areas, you know, three of which, you know, Lithium Valley, offshore wind, and hydrogen are kind of critical pieces that require holistic thinking beyond just the energy planning elements and requires broad, you know, stakeholder process.

Really appreciate the comments that were made, both in terms of the project labor agreements, the community benefit agreements, the workforce agreements, but also looking to ensure that their environmental stewardship as we continue to plan for the economic development of this region.

I was, you know, grateful, thankful for the visit

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    along with you, Commissioner Gallardo, to really experience
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    the weather, the heat, but all of the stakeholder
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    perspectives, the diverse perspectives. And I think
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    bringing them together into a circle of trust to allow for
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    the opportunity to come to fruition is not easy. So I
    just, you know, endorse and second Commissioner Monahan's
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    point of like, you know, what you bring to the table in
    terms of heart and ability to listen and help collaborate
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    on these important areas. So thank you for your
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    leadership.
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              Erik, thank you for the presentation. I look
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    forward to support it.
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              CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: All right. Unless there's any
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    other comments, I would welcome a motion from Commissioner
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    Gallardo on item six.
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              COMMISSIONER GALLARDO: Thank you.
                                                   I move to
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    approve item six.
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              CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Is there a second from the
    Vice Chair?
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              VICE CHAIR GUNDA: Second.
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              CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: All in favor, say aye.
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              Commissioner Gallardo?
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              COMMISSIONER GALLARDO: Aye.
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              CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Vice Chair Gunda?
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              VICE CHAIR GUNDA: Aye.
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1 CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Commissioner Monahan? 2 COMMISSIONER MONAHAN: Aye. 3 CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Commissioner McAllister? 4 COMMISSIONER MCALLISTER: Aye. 5 CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: And I vote age as well. 6 Colleagues, with your permission, we will go 7 ahead and jump right into item eight. I understand President Reynolds is on the line, and I believe Elliot 8 Mainzer is here as well, so welcome to you both. 9 10 Let's go to Commissioner Monahan's item and 11 welcome Heather to present. 12 MS. RAITT: Great. 13 CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: And sorry, if I could, before 14 you speak, Heather will be retiring later this year. And I 15 wanted to just recognize, Heather, you have been absolutely 16 instrumental in your role at the Energy Commission with the 17 IEPR reports for many, many years, keeping the trains 18 running and just serving with distinction and collaboration 19 and keeping us organized, dealing with stakeholders and 20 workshops all over the state. And we'd like to give you a 21 round of applause, so thank you. 22 How about that? You get a round of applause 23 before you say anything. 24 COMMISSIONER MONAHAN: The Chair was hoping to 25 bring you --

1 COMMISSIONER MCALLISTER: It better be good. 2 COMMISSIONER MONAHAN: -- to tears before your 3 presentation. 4 CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Over to you, Heather. 5 MS. RAITT: Oh, thank you so much. You're too 6 kind. And not fair before I have to present. So anyway, 7 but thank you. Yes, it's been wonderful. And I still have So anyway, I will present the 2023 IEPR. 8 some time. 9 will probably be my last one presenting, so thank you. 10 So good morning, Chair and Commissioners. Staff 11 is requesting your approval of the 2023 Integrated Energy 12 Policy Report, or the 2023 IEPR for short. I'm Heather 13 Raitt, the Director for the report. And I'm joined today by Ben Wender and Jason Orta, who also contributed. 14 15 Next slide, please. 16 So I'll just go over the benefits to Californians 17 and a little background before we get into the content. 18 The Energy Commission is required by statute to 19 assess major energy trends and issues facing the state's 20 electricity, gas, and transportation fuel sectors. 21 report develops policies to advance a clean, reliable, and 22 affordable energy system with benefits that reach all Californians. 23 24 Next slide, please. 25 Under Commissioner Monahan and Vice Chair Gundas'

leadership, Chapter 1 of the report focuses on speeding the connection of clean energy resources, which Ben Wender will present.

Chapter 2 is on the potential use of clean and renewable hydrogen for electricity generation and transportation, and Jason Orta will present that preliminary analysis.

Chapter 3 is on the California Energy Demand

Forecast, which Nick Fugate will be presenting shortly, and
so we won't go over that here.

And then we have appendices, which provide updates on other key topics, including the benefits of the Clean Transportation Program, gas decarbonization, and energy efficiency. And so given our packed agenda, we won't go over those topics, but I will just encourage folks to look at the report for more information.

Next slide, please.

The 2023 IEPR was developed in close coordination with the California Public Utilities Commission, the California Air Resources Board, and the California Independent System Operator. It further reflects input and analysis from a broad array of people and organizations engaged in the process. The CEC sought input from industry experts, the public, and sister agencies throughout the development of it, and we greatly appreciate everybody's

participation.

We held 11 workshops and one webinar. And again, I'd like to thank the workshop participants, both the panelists and the public, for their time and contributions to this report. The public had opportunities to comment on each workshop and on the draft report that was made available in November, and then again on the proposed report that was posted at the end of January.

The proposed report reflects changes made in response to public comments. It also includes market updates and forecast results that were not available in November. Also, an errata reflecting a few minor corrections and some edits in response to public comments was posted yesterday.

Finally, the Media Team developed a companion highlights document that summarizes the report findings in a beautiful format and that will be available soon.

Staff is requesting that you adopt the 2023 IEPR with errata docketed on February 13th, 2024. Staff also asks that you approve the staff recommendation that the report is not a project under CEQA or, in the alternative, it is deemed to be a project -- if it is deemed to be a project, that it is exempt from CEQA.

So with that, I will now turn it over to Ben Wender and to start our high-level summary of some of the

key findings of the report.

Next slide.

MR. WENDER: Well, thank you so much, Heather, and good morning, Chair and Commissioners. My name is Ben Wender. I had the real pleasure of getting to work with Heather and a larger team this year on this year's IEPR report.

The first year -- the first chapter focused on speeding the deployment and grid connection of clean energy resources, such as large renewable generation and storage, as well as distributed energy resources, including flexible loads like EV chargers and heat pumps.

Next slide, please.

We collaborated closely with our colleagues at the California ISO and the California Public Utilities

Commission in developing this chapter, which truly reflects an all-of-California perspective. CPUC President Reynolds and her fellow commissioners, as well as CAISO President

Mainzer and his colleagues collaborated with us to ensure this chapter reflects the best thinking of all of our agencies. We got many rounds of input through calls and in drafting, and I want to thank all of our partners for their time and input. I also want to thank the many stakeholders who participated in workshops, submitted written comments, and responded to my numerous requests for additional

information.

Next slide, please.

As you all well know, our state has established some of the world's most ambitious policies for mitigating climate change and protecting the public health of all Californians by eliminating harmful emissions from our economy. Achieving these goals now hinges on rapidly transitioning to zero-carbon renewable sources of electricity while electrifying much of the transportation and building sectors. The winter storms and summer heat waves of past years reinforce the urgency of this transition while also demonstrating the importance of enhancing the resilience of our infrastructure to climate change.

Collectively, we have made significant progress, but we still have a way to go in implementing these ambitious goals, as illustrated in this figure. Today, we have approximately 94,000 public and shared private EV charging stations in California but project needing more than 1 million by 2030 to charge more than 7 million EVs. That's a tenfold increase over the next seven years.

In the building sector, we estimate about 1.5 million heat pumps have been installed, so we'll need to deploy about 4.5 million more to reach the governor's goal of 6 million by 2030. That's a fourfold increase over the

next seven years.

And in the electric sector, California already has more than 50 gigawatts of renewable generation and storage operating, but projections indicate a need for more than 200 gigawatts by 2045.

In this time of great implementation, we need to deploy a lot of clean resources and we need to do it quickly, while at the same time working to ensure that these deployments meet the needs of and provide benefits to disadvantaged and low-income communities up and down the state.

Next slide, please.

The first chapter is organized around several interrelated challenges that slow the pace of deployment of both grid-scale and distributed clean energy resources and their connection to the electric grid.

The five challenges elaborated in the chapter are, one, the pace of deployment strains existing planning paradigms, two, the growing number and size of resources overwhelm existing processes and existing infrastructure capacity, three, electricity rates must be managed while we prepare the grid, four, available grid capacity and the processes and timelines for connecting resources or performing needed upgrades are not always transparent or consistently tracked, and five, permitting takes a long

time and the scale of needed deployment will require broader public engagement outside of formal permitting processes.

These challenges have been identified before, and there are many proceedings, programs, and reforms being pursued across the state's energy entities to help address them. The chapter catalogs more than 30 ongoing efforts at the California ISO, the CPUC, and CEC across these five challenges, and then provides more than 20 recommendations that build from these ongoing efforts.

I'll walk through one example of an issue statement ongoing efforts to address that issue and several recommendations to illustrate the approach that we took in this chapter.

Next slide, please.

One of the key challenges we'll face in speeding the deployment of clean energy resources is managing the growing number and size of projects applying to connect to the grid. The figure on the left shows the number of internet connection applications received by the California ISO since 2009, which has more than doubled from historical norms over recent years. In 2023, the ISO received more than 500 applications to connect.

The data on the right was provided by Southern California Edison, which shows the number of applications

they have received by year to connect new EV charging projects to the distribution system they operate and it shows similar rapid growth over recent years.

Historical processes for intaking, studying, and connecting projects may be ill-suited to keep pace with the rapid growth recently experienced and anticipated to continue into the future.

Next slide, please.

As I noted earlier, the report describes more than 30 ongoing efforts across the state's energy entities. This slide lists several related to managing the growing number and size of projects to connect -- applying to connect at both the transmission and distribution level. I won't read through all of these, but they are described in greater detail in the chapter and reflect just a sample of the numerous efforts the state's energy entities are implementing to help us reach our goals.

Next slide, please.

Building from these ongoing efforts, the chapter provides more than 20 recommendations for further actions that can help both in the near term and in the longer term. Here I list just three that can help us manage growing numbers of larger projects.

The chapter recommends that utilities consider expanding use of shared or contracted resources for

activities such as interconnection studies, design work, or project construction that are delayed due to limited resources while being attentive to impacts on rates.

To help more projects connect in the near term, the chapter recommends encouraging more flexible service connections and exploring where solutions such as temporary power provided by mobile batteries or linear generators could serve as a bridging solution while permanent infrastructure is constructed.

And to help in the longer term, the chapter recommends undertaking a comprehensive study of workforce needs and to increase our investments in education, training, and workforce development for key roles such as power systems engineers and electricians, while prioritizing jobs in justice communities. The chapter elaborates on these recommendations as well as those to address other barriers identified.

Again, I want to extend my sincere thanks to my colleagues within the CEC and our collaborators across the state's energy entities who worked with us on this chapter.

Next slide, please.

Now, I'll hand it off to my colleague, Jason
Orta, who will describe our work on the next chapter in the
IEPR.

Jason, take it away.

MR. ORTA: Thank you, Ben.

Good morning, Commissioners. My name is Jason
Orta, lead gas system modeler here at the California Energy
Commission. I will be giving an overview of the chapter on
potential growth of clean and renewable hydrogen.

The CEC conducted hydrogen analysis in compliance with Senate Bill 1075 by Senator Skinner, which directed the CEC to study potential growth of hydrogen to decarbonize the electric power and transportation sectors.

Next slide, please -- or this slide here.

The preliminary analysis focused on electrolytic hydrogen only -- actually, it's the next slide -- a process that uses renewable electricity to split water. For this early exploration, we wanted to use -- we wanted to see what large-scale development of electrolytic hydrogen would mean in terms of renewable resource development. This is an illustrative scenario, not intended to be predictive.

Staff evaluated four scenarios total, two scenarios of clean and renewable hydrogen production for electricity generation in 2045, and two for transportation in 2040. This analysis produced a high bookend of what large-scale electrolytic hydrogen production could require in terms of renewable electricity consumption and renewable generation capacity to power the electrolyzers. This slide provides an overview of some key takeaways that we want to

highlight.

For both the electricity generation and transportation sectors, we used the California Air Resources Board's 2022 Scoping Plan for the high bookend scenario. For the electricity sector, we looked at scoping plan estimates for fossil gas still being combusted in 2045.

The scoping plan does not give an estimate for hydrogen for electricity generation, so the CEC produced an estimate of clean and renewable hydrogen needed to replace the scoping plan's 2045 gas burn. This is for electrolytic hydrogen production, 1.88 million metric tons per year of hydrogen to replace fossil gas burn in 2045, 921 electrolyzers using the largest commercially available model, and about 35 gigawatts of renewable capacity for electricity to run the electrolyzers.

On the transportation side, the scoping plan estimates 971,000 metric tons per year of clean, renewable hydrogen by 2040 in use for multiple transportation applications, including MD/HD freight, ocean going, aviation, bus, rail, and light duty. This would require 475 electrolyzers, again, the largest commercially available, and about 18 gigawatts of renewable capacity for the electrolyzers.

Next slide, please.

analysis of hydrogen potential to support California's clean energy and climate goals in consultation with the CEC and the CPUC. The CEC, excuse me, is supporting the CARB analysis, which is due in June 2024. We will build on this analysis for the 2025 IEPR. Areas we will examine for the next phase include production of clean and renewable hydrogen from biogenic feedstocks through processes such as pyrolysis, which would reduce requirements for new renewable generation, also a deeper dive on delivery and storage infrastructure. We will use the joint energy — Joint Agency, excuse me, 2025 SB 100 analysis with a 2045 hydrogen scenario.

And if you can give me a moment to conclude this, my portion of this presentation, by thanking Heather for her leadership on this IEPR and previous IEPRs. And I wanted to bring this up because she gave me my first assignment here at the CEC 24 years ago next month when we work worked in the renewables program. So, It's been a long journey towards our clean energy future, but Heather's professionalism and kindness has always been a constant. Thank you. I just wanted to --

MS. RAITT: Oh, my goodness. Well, thank you, Jason, and thank you, Ben.

So before concluding, I'd just like to take a

moment to thank you, Commissioner Monahan, for your guidance and leadership on this year's report, and to the Vice Chair for his guidance and support as the Associate Commissioner.

And also developing the Energy Policy Report is a huge team effort. So in addition to those of us presenting today, there are many, many other staff who made important contributions from the Siting Division, from Energy Assessments Division, from the Research and Development Division, as well as, of course, the Dockets Team, Web Team, Legal Office, IT and Media. There are just too many people for me to name everyone, but there's a long acknowledgements list, and I just encourage folks to take a look there.

And I did want to call out a big thank you to Ben, for whom it's been my pleasure to work with on this year's IEPR report.

And finally, I'd like to especially thank the core IEPR team, Stephanie Bailey, Raquel Kravitz, and Denise Costa, who are just such a pleasure to work with and make everything happen from behind the scenes.

And as I mentioned, we work closely with our energy partners to develop the report. And my understanding is that the CPUC President Alice Reynolds and the President and CEO of the California Independent System

Operator, Elliot Mainzer, are available online to make some comments.

And before we go to that, just finally, I'd like to say staff requests that you adopt the 2023 IEPR, incorporating the changes detailed in the errata described on February 13th, 2024. Staff also asks that you approve the staff recommendation that the report is not a project under CEQA or, in the alternative, if it is deemed to be a project, it is exempt from CEQA.

And that concludes my presentation. Thank you so much for your kind words.

And in addition to staff presenting today, Renee Webster-Hawkins from the Chief Counsel's Office is available to address any questions you may have.

CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: All right. Thank you so much.

With that, we'll go to President Reynolds first, followed by Elliot Mainzer from the CAISO.

PRESIDENT REYNOLDS: Good morning, and thank you so much, Chair Hochschild, and good morning, Commissioners. I'm really pleased to be here with all of you, my sister agency colleagues, and it's just such an honor to have the opportunity to make comments today.

I'm here to provide my enthusiastic support for approval of the 2023 Integrated Energy Policy Report and the California Energy Demand Forecast. We just heard

really excellent staff presentations. I appreciated the detail that was provided. And I'll note that it's clear that the report reflects a great deal of extraordinary work by many staff members at the CEC and, of course, the Lead Commissioner in her office.

And I did want to highlight one point that you heard from the staff, and that is that how important the coordination between our agencies is, coordination between PUC and CEC, but also with CAISO and CARB. I just really value this ongoing collaboration. And it does what we expect it to do, what we all work so hard for, and that is to create positive outcomes for Californians, and you really see that here in the IEPR.

With respect to the chapters that we're talking about, I want to add a special thanks to Commissioner

Monahan and her staff for leading the development of these chapters. They really do provide foundational knowledge and analysis for the potential developments of hydrogen and helpful considerations for how to accelerate energization and interconnection activities. And I will say that my staff and I appreciated the opportunity to contribute to this work and we look forward to seeing how it evolves.

I wanted to specifically note, also, that this IEPR will dovetail really well with the CPUC's three current proceedings to implement Assembly Bill 50 and

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    Senate Bill 410. So pursuant to this legislative
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    direction, we'll be establishing timelines for
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    energization. We'll be providing a mechanism to recover
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    costs for this work through charges from customers in
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    electricity bills, and we'll be developing new oversight
    and audit mechanisms over the process. So I'm really
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    pleased to see this IEPR as a foundation for the work that
    we'll be doing at the CPUC and I look forward to
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    coordinating with CEC staff and Commissioners on that work.
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              So I just, in conclusion, I want to really thank
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    CEC staff and Commissioners for your hard work and your
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    collaboration. I know how heavy a lift this is every year,
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    but I do think that it reflects how well positioned the CEC
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    is to move us forward to a clean energy future, and it
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    really shows the expertise of your staff and thoughtfulness
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    in this area.
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              So thank you so much for the opportunity to speak
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    today. I look forward to seeing the document be adopted.
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    Thank you very much.
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              CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Thank you so much, President
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    Reynolds.
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              With that, we'll go to Elliot Mainzer from the
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    CAISO.
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              PRESIDENT MAINZER:
                                  Thank you, Chair Hochschild.
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    I'm just trying to enable my video. I hope it's coming up
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now. It says the host has stopped it, so if that can be released, we'll get up there. Can you hear me okay?

CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Yes, we can hear you fine.

PRESIDENT MAINZER: Well, I'll begin speaking and hopefully they can get the video up. It's not enabling that. Apologies for that.

But first of all, Chair Hochschild and

Commissioners, I'm pleased to be here with you, at least on audio. Hopefully the video will come up. And I just wanted to start out on behalf of all of us at the CAISO in thanking Commissioner Monahan, Vice Chair Gunda, as well as Heather and all the CEC staff for their incredible leadership in this year's IEPR. I think as always, the CEC's IEPR provides extremely valuable insight into key issues that are critical to the success of California's clean energy goals.

And one of the IEPR's key focuses this year was clearly accelerating the deployment of clean energy resources, which is, I think all of us know, a very timely issue that paralleled significant interconnection policy reforms underway at the CAISO this year. The 2023 IEPR report was also developed on the heels of an updated memorandum of understanding between the CAISO, the PUC, and the CEC that reaffirms our coordination on long-term planning efforts to meet California's clean energy goal.

President Reynolds just alluded to that. It's so important.

And I think all of us know it's no secret that to stay on track to meet our clean energy goals, we must work together to bring online a significant amount of new clean resources and electric infrastructure for the next decade and beyond. The CAISO very much appreciates the CEC's work in this year's IEPR to highlight challenges to new resource deployment, policy reforms underway, and offering new recommendations to accelerate clean energy resource development in California.

I'd like to, once again, thank the CEC staff for working seamlessly with CAISO staff to share information on interconnection processes and reflect ongoing policy work at CAISO in this report. The CAISO supports the adoption of the 2023 IEPR report and looks forward to continued collaboration with the CEC and the CPUC to advance California's clean energy goal.

Thank you very much.

CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Thank you so much, Elliot, and we could hear you fine. Sorry we couldn't see you. I've been told when that's happened to me, I have a great face for radio, but I didn't mean to suggest that for you.

Anyway, okay, by the way --

PRESIDENT MAINZER: Thank you. No problem.

CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: So --1 2 PRESIDENT MAINZER: Yeah, thanks again and 3 congratulations and really, really appreciate the work. 4 Next time we'll -- apologies for the video, just for some 5 reason it didn't want to enable that function this morning, but thanks again to everybody for the fabulous work. 6 7 CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: No, and let me just thank you 8 and President Reynolds again for the close collaboration. 9 And just to highlight how tough and kind of unprecedented 10 this set of challenges we're dealing with, scaling up 11 renewables, electrification all at once in high-heat 12 conditions with all these new threats that we never had 13 before, fires and droughts and all the rest, all of which 14 have impacts on the grid. And I do want to just stress, I 15 think the agencies are working very hard to confront these

With that, we'll go to -- actually, we need to do the rest of the public comment on this.

together and coordinate as never before. So my thanks to

Let me just say, if I could, what we'd like to do is take public comment, have Commissioner discussion, conclude this item, then we'll wrap for lunch and then come back and pick up with item seven.

So -- I'm sorry. Yes?

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both of you.

COMMISSIONER MONAHAN: So I know President

Reynolds and Elliot's time is tight, so I'm not sure if they'll be able to stay for any longer. So I just want to express my personal thanks to you and your offices for all you did, especially chapter one. I mean, the collaboration runs through the entire IEPR, but we made an intentional effort this time to make this chapter a consensus document, which is tough. Anybody who's worked in a consensus environment knows that. And I just want to thank you for your leadership. And we got some tremendous ideas from your team.

I think Khalil Johnson is here. Khalil, are you here? Oh, stand up, Khalil. So Khalil works in President Reynolds office. And he, I know, with Ben have worked very closely on this, so just my personal thanks to you.

And I think this is reflective, I mean, of the SB 100 report that is going to be happening this year, but we need to work together. We all know this is game time. We all know that the implementation challenges are huge, but we have a team, a cross-agency team that's working with so many, I mean, more than 30 different activities being undertaken to address these five challenges, which is tremendous. So there's so much work happening. And then having 21 recommendations that were jointly agreed upon, also, I think, gives us a platform for moving forward. So just my personal thanks to you.

CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Well said.

With that, let's go back to public comment.

MS. BADIE: Hello. This is Mona Badie, the Public Advisor for the Energy Commission. The Commission now welcomes public comment on item eight. If you're joining us in the room, we're asking folks to use the QR code or visit the Public Advisor table on the back of the room. And if you're joining us on Zoom, please use the raise hand feature, it looks like an open palm on your screen. And if you're joining us by phone, press star nine to let us know you'd like to make a comment. (An electronic device chimes.) Apologize for that.

Okay, so we have one in-room commenter.

Adam Jorge, if you'd please approach the podium? Please spell your name for the record. We're asking for comments to be two minutes or less.

MR. JORGE: Good afternoon, Chair, Commissioners and staff. A very happy Valentine's Day to you all. I'm Adam Jorge, that's A-D-A-M J-O-R-G-E, and I'm with Southern California Gas Company.

So in the spirit of the day, we just wanted to offer some gratitude for everyone's work. SoCalGas appreciates the Commission's strong focus on details of California's clean energy transition and the intricacies of building out a reliable electric system for the state's

future. We're encouraged by CEC's acknowledgement of the growing role clean fuels will play in the energy future, clean energy future, and their use to enable electrification and uses as transmission and distribution systems are built out.

We appreciate the IEPR's reference to the interim use of linear generators and batteries to meet demand on a temporary basis. These technologies can also be used in microgrid applications, which improve grid reliability and may supplement needs for additional distribution resources as end uses, like buildings and transportation are electrified and decarbonized.

SoCalGas would also like to thank the Commission for your thoughtful approach to hydrogen demand scenarios and, generally, for everyone's extensive work developing the IEPR and supporting a transition to a clean energy future for all Californians.

Thank you.

MS. BADIE: Thank you.

Next, we'll hear from Katrina Fritz.

Katrina, I'm going to open your line. You can unmute on your end. Please spell your name for the record. We're asking for comments to be two minutes or less.

MS. FRITZ: Hi. Thank you. This is Katrina, K-A-T-R-I-N-A, Fritz, F-R-I-T-Z. I'm the president and CEO

of the California Hydrogen Business Council, the largest and longest established hydrogen trade association in the US, representing over 130 companies and organizations across the supply chain.

We very much appreciate the 2023 IEPR's exploration of the future role of clean and renewable hydrogen in the electric and transportation sectors, as well as effort to set the direction for future research and analysis to be conducted under the 2025 IEPR.

The CHBC supports the proposal in the IEPR to include hydrogen production pathways beyond electrolysis in a more comprehensive 2025 analysis, including renewable hydrogen from biogenic feedstocks. This pathway is already recognized by CARB in the legislature and consistent with the California Renewable Portfolio Standard definition of renewable hydrogen. We additionally support assessments of thermal generating facilities, reliability, safety frameworks, and pipeline infrastructure.

We appreciate the hyper-acknowledgement of other state and federal hydrogen initiatives and the U.S.

Department of Energy selection for negotiation of a \$1.2 billion award for the California ARCHES Hydrogen Hub, and we would like to see, in the future, further commission coordination of data, analyses, and policy across these initiatives.

We also appreciate the coordination with CARB as they build out the SB 1075 report and encourage incorporation of the vast hydrogen research and data from the U.S. DOE and national labs, as well as the U.S. Interagency Hydrogen Task Force that will inform future federal and state investments.

California has an urgent need to expand the concept of a minimum viable transportation network beyond freight. Commission transportation research should be conducted in coordination with California's mobile source strategy and aligned with Advanced Clean Cars II, Advanced Clean Trucks, and Advanced Clean Fleets. Alignment across the federal and state initiatives will allow California to both realize the community benefits and green jobs that can be accrued from these hydrogen investments, and also the achievement of deep economy-wide decarbonization with hydrogen supported by CARB and CEC modeling and CPUC proceedings.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment and we look forward to supporting the development of the 2025 IEPR.

MS. BADIE: Thank you.

That concludes public comment. Back to you,

24 Chair.

CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Thank you for those comments.

We'll go to Commissioner discussion starting with Commissioner Monahan.

mic, First, of course, we have to acknowledge Heather. So Heather, this is your day. It's not going to end. And I want to liken Heather to a conductor of a musical. And each year, she's given a completely different like set of directions about what the music is going to be. One year, it's like a symphony and then the next year, it's more of a jazz rendition, and then there's some heavy metal every once in a while.

And then you have five different Commissioners weighing in and creating a consensus document, so it's really hard. And you navigate it so adeptly, so kindly. I've never seen you get mad. I'm sure you do. But it's got to be a frustrating and difficult process. But just you have handled it so adeptly. So Just a big thanks to you.

I also want to thank the Vice Chair. I mean, I came in here like needing a partner who is deep on the grid, deep on reliability, really focused on how do we make sure that we can achieve California's goals and keep the lights on. So just an amazing partner with him and his office.

And then, of course, Ben Wender in my office, who

I always like to say, like it's always good to hire people who are smarter than you, and Ben has a huge brain. He really took this on fully. He became one with the grid, he became one with the IEPR. He has birthed that baby, so it was a job.

And, you know, the IEPR, I want to thank the IEPR
Team as well. It's a long and challenging process, but
Heather has a great team with Stephanie Bailey, Raquel
Kravitz, and Denise Costa helping you with this monster of
a musical.

On the CCO side, Renee Webster-Hawkins was a key support. And then Ben for chapter one was helped out with Mark Hesters and Tom Flynn. Chapter two on the hydrogen analysis, Jennifer Campagna and Jason Orta really played critical roles. So thanks to all of them. There's other chapters. I won't go through all the folks who were involved, but lots of folks were involved in putting this together.

And I just want to come back to, you know, this Energy Policy Report that we call the CEC's Energy Policy Report, but really it's California's Energy Policy Report. And we tried to model that this year with this deep collaboration with the PUC and with CAISO. You know, the challenges are great and this is our moment. This is, as the Chair says, the great implementation. We have to move

faster.

I know on the EV charging side, you know, we're going to be looking at a report today that says we need 1 million chargers in the light duty space by 2030, so at more than tenfold scale up in seven years, that's a lot, I mean, and so we need to just chop down those barriers together.

And this report is our, our best foot forward to do that. I think the SB 100 report is going to build from that, but it was a journey to pull this together. And I just can't thank enough all the folks that were involved in it, and the urgency of this moment.

So with that, I'll stop and turn to other Commissioners for their comments.

CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Yeah, let's see, let's go to the Vice Chair.

VICE CHAIR GUNDA: Yeah, thank you, Chair.

So for those people, I just want to put it on the record that we have an internal process called the Individual Development Plan, so the IDP, you know, that we have to do it annually to make sure the staff are working well. And there's a consistent theme on Heather's that she doesn't fulfill well, which is take a compliment, so she's one of those people. And I think that is her strength, humility and kind of constantly making the report, the IEPR

report about the agency, about staff and supporting them with your heart. And I agree with you, I don't think I've ever seen you really burst out in anger, but I might have caused a little bit of annoyance in you multiple times.

But, you know, I just, Heather, when we saw the email come from you, it was like really hard to imagine CEC without you; right? You're such a such an integral part of our DNA. And Heather is kind of equivalent to IEPR. And, you know, so kind of whoever we bring in to fill your shoes will be, you know, big shoes to fill. And thank you for your years of service to the agency, to the state, you know, the people in kind of really creating the public trust in, you know, what is so important at the center of everything.

So thank you for your work and your team's support of you and look forward to hanging out outside of this, performing other orchestra.

So with that, I do want to just, you know, begin by just saying thanks to Commissioner Monahan. You know, I think she came into this year just kind of stating, you know, we have a problem implementing and what do we do?

And I thought, you know, her kind of spirit of what you just said, this is a California Energy Policy Report and making sure that all the principals from different agencies were a part of the discussion and their input was taken in.

And as you know, we see Khalil in the back, you know, just kind of the ability to bring a forum, a process, and a venue to make that happen I think it's visionary for us. Continuing to build on your vision from this year would be, you know, something that we can drive towards as the state agency, as CAC. So thank you for all the work you've done in championing that.

I do want to say, there's few people that I feel you meet in life that are -- when they're given a task, they don't see anything else, and one of them is Ben. So, you know, he has not seen anything outside of IEPR this whole 24 months. And, you know, for the content that we've doubled up, if you look at the number of iterations, the PowerPoint slides that he made behind the scenes, it's probably five to six x. And just thanks, Ben, for thinking, you know, so much about how do we bring together a cohesive document.

I do want to extend my thanks to see CPUC and CAISO for their work, Jason, for your work on hydrogen, specifically, and I want to also uplift Aspen and Katie for her work. And I know we'll hear from Nick on the forecasting soon.

So in closing, I just want to reiterate, CEC's foundational role is to be an objective independent venue to tell the story of what we are doing in California, where

we want to go, and what are the options for it. And in doing so, we have four levers. You know, we collect data, put out trends. We do modeling and put out information on what could be. We put out money that is given to us in good faith from the legislature. And we have some regulatory elements, like the Building Codes and Standards, or permitting regime, or now the petroleum regime.

And I think CEC has that unique opportunity to be a statewide venue to just what I always say is ideation, ideation of the problem statement, ideation around the solution matrix, and what could be something that we could put out there. And as Commissioner Monahan mentioned, when we, you know, work with other agencies, it's really helpful because we get tempered by each other's perspective in what we want to say and how we want to say it and making sure that we provide a positive path forward.

I think finally, as a state agency, there is nothing more to us outside of public trust and public confidence in us being able to deliver the work we do. And that can be done only as well as our ability to listen, get the perspectives, and reflect in the reports that we write.

So I think, you know, Commissioner Monahan, you really embrace that vision of strong public engagement, engagement from our sister agencies, so thank you for your leadership.

And, Heather, I hope you do your IDD (phonetic) before you leave. And good luck with everything. And we love you here at the CEC. Thanks.

CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Well said.

Commissioner Gallardo.

COMMISSIONER GALLARDO: So I'll start also by praising Heather. I can see her from here getting really shy. But, Heather, I wanted to thank you for being so gracious and graceful throughout all the process of dealing with all this and all the dynamics. And I was able to experience an IEPR with you when I was public advisor and learned a lot and just felt like we were in partnership and just really grateful for that. And on top of leading this effort, you also still volunteered for the Clean Energy Hall of Fame Awards.

And so I just value that love you have for the Energy Commission. You're part of our family always, even if you're trying to get away from us. So I wanted to acknowledge that, and then also highlight that you might not see direct outcomes from the work you do, but you are creating those positive outcomes for Californians that President Reynolds mentioned with your leadership on the IEPR. So I want you also to leave knowing that there's this legacy here that you have created, so thank you.

And then I also wanted to acknowledge what a

competent and powerful team we had on the IEPR and so grateful for everybody's diligence on it. And I also want to state that with, you know, Commissioner Monahan at the helm of the IEPR, I think, you know, you just show how you're willing to take on bigger projects. Your focus is transportation but you have this incredible big picture outlook and you took on and decided to do interconnection which is an area that I hear in my hearings is a priority for so many different entities and organizations and it is something we need to tackle together but very grateful to you Commissioner Monahan for, you know, leading and being willing to take that on.

CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Commissioner McAllister.

COMMISSIONER MCALLISTER: Well, I'll just pile on, Heather. But, yeah, I've done a couple of IEPRs with you, and I think I'm very aware of how big a lift it is, and just want to congratulate Commissioner Monahan and team on a job incredibly well done.

But Heather, you know, I remember when you took over from Suzanne Korosec, you know, Suzanne had her own kind of brand around the IEPR. And it was a process but pretty quick one, it turned out, for you to really make the IEPR your own and really sort of give it your own special touch. And I just can't sort of emphasize, you know, too much of just how much quality you bring, you've brought to

the task, and just your tact, your kindness, your competence, the team around you, you just done an amazing job repeatedly, so just thank you. And we're assuming you'll come back as a retired annuitant, I believe, yeah. I'm imagining that's really not a question.

But also I wanted to just point out that, you know, Heather is the only person I know who kept using an iPod Touch for like five years after they went out of production, so I was super impressed by that actually. It was just really, yeah, appropriate technology.

And just to sort of highlight high level how important the IEPR is, I mean, really, we heard from President Reynolds, we heard from President Mainzer, the IEPR really is -- you know, for its process and its platform and its convening power and it's sort of crucible aspect of it, that's sort of a crucible, you know, really looking at the policy issues of the day, it really becomes connective tissue for all of our processes across all the state agencies that touch energy, which are, you know, more than just, you know, the CAISO, the PUC, Air Resources Board, many others, actually, depending on the issue.

It's really becomes a foundation for collaboration and that's how we get stuff done, right, the process. I always say the process is, is our, our lifeblood and, and the IEPR is just probably the poster

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    child for that and, really, it is a big lift but a lot of
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    eyes get on it. And when something goes into the IEPR,
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    it's an opportunity for folks around, you know, that
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    particular issue or whatever's in there to point to it and
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    say, hey, you know, California has, has, has made a
    statement about its policy direction, and that's really
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    powerful.
              So it lives on after, you know, you and your
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    team, you know, push it out into the world. And I think
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    each Commissioner gives it, you know, their own tenor. But
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    I think that the continuity that provides from cycle to
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    cycle is really critical. So really, obviously, support
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    adoption.
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              Thanks.
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              CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: All right. Well, well said
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    everyone.
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              Is there a motion from Commissioner Monahan on
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    item eight?
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              COMMISSIONER MONAHAN: I move to approve item
    eight.
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              CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Is there a second from the
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    Vice Chair?
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              VICE CHAIR GUNDA: Second item eight.
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              CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: All in favor, say aye.
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              Commissioner Monahan?
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COMMISSIONER MONAHAN: Aye.
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              CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Vice Chair Gunda?
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              VICE CHAIR GUNDA: Aye.
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              CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Commissioner Gallardo?
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              COMMISSIONER GALLARDO:
                                     Aye.
              CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Commissioner McAllister?
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              COMMISSIONER MCALLISTER:
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              CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: And I vote age as well.
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              Let's give Heather a round of applause.
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              VICE CHAIR GUNDA: And, Chair, I have to say I
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    was worried if I was going to support the IEPR, but after,
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    you know, President Reynolds and Heather, I know we have
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    to.
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              CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Exactly.
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              All right, we still have quite a lengthy agenda.
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    It's 12:21. Let's reconvene here and restart at 1:15.
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          (Off the record at 12:21 p.m.)
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          (On the record at 1:17 p.m.)
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              CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Welcome back, everyone.
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    are back from lunch. We will pick up where we left off and
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    go back, if we could, to item seven, which is the
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    California Energy Demand 2023 through 2040 Forecast of
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    Electric and Gas Consumption.
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              We welcome Nick Fugate to present.
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              MR. FUGATE: Thank you. Good morning,
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Commissioners -- or good afternoon, Commissioners. So I'm Nick Fugate with the Energy Assessments Division and I'm here today to propose adoption of the California Energy Demand Forecast for years 2023 to 2040. I have a brief presentation covering the purpose of the forecast, a recap of our process this year, and notable changes we've made this cycle, as well as some high-level results.

Next slide.

Demand forecasting is one of the Energy

Commission's charter responsibilities. And, as such, the

forecast has been incorporated into and described within

the 2023 Integrated Energy Policy Report, which was just

adopted.

Importantly, the forecast is also a critical planning tool. It lays the foundation for a number of state-sponsored planning and procurement efforts, including transmission and distribution planning, integrated resource planning, resource adequacy, and other activities aimed at keeping California's energy clean, affordable, and reliable.

Next slide, please.

We refresh the CEC's forecast every IEPR cycle. 2023, though, being an odd year and a full IEPR year, our refresh was comprehensive. Here I've highlighted some notable updates.

We updated our economic and demographic drivers with new projections from Moody's Analytics and Department of Finance. We also extended our forecast by five years out to 2040 in order to accommodate the California ISO's longer transmission planning horizon. We re-estimated our models with additional historical load and interconnection data. New this cycle, we procured generation data for a large number of behind-the-meter PV systems, and this data gives us more insight into the historical performance of behind-the-meter PV, which is important for estimating historical consumption.

Ongoing research supported by the Electric

Program Investment Charge, or EPIC, has delivered a suite
of downscaled bias-corrected projections for climateimpacted weather statistics. In coordination with our
Energy Research and Development Division and with support
from multiple EPIC grant awardees, we made a substantial
progress this cycle in processing those projections into
forecast model inputs.

This cycle, we transitioned to using deep-trended temperature projections and developing forecasts of heating and cooling degree days, as well as weather normal estimates of base year consumption and peak load.

Also, we updated our baseline hourly consumption profile. This was in response to staff and stakeholder

concerns that our hourly system profiles were not closely aligned with recent historical load patterns. Relative to our previous forecast, the new profiles result in a less pronounced daily ramp and an earlier peak hour, both of which are consistent with recent observed system loads.

We introduced two new models this cycle. We refurbished our residential end-use model incorporating the results of the 2019 Residential Appliance Saturation

Survey. We also transitioned to using a version of NREL's dGen model specific to California and also incorporating assumptions meant to reflect the CPUC's NEM successor tariff.

And finally, I'll note that this cycle, our planning scenario now includes additional fuel substitution that could result from Zero-Emission Appliance Standards.

Next slide, please.

The CEC seeks input into its forecast development throughout the year and through multiple venues, including public workshops and public Demand Analysis Working Group, or DAWG meetings. This is how we vet our assumptions and model inputs, propose new methods and review draft results.

In 2023 at a June 1st dog meeting the CEC staff outlined new data and methods to support incorporating climate change trends into the forecast. At a pair of DAWG meetings on July 31st and August 8th, we reviewed updates

to our transportation forecast to our distributed generation modeling and to our residential end-use model.

CEC staff held IEPR workshops on August 15th and 18th to present key assumptions and forecast updates. At an October 26th DAWG meeting, we reviewed draft results for specific load modifiers for the residential sector and for electricity rates. And we held additional IEPR workshops on November 15th, December 6th, and December 19th to present draft results and solicit additional stakeholder feedback before the forecast was finalized.

We also routinely engage with the Joint Agency Steering Committee, or JASC. This is a working group intended to promote coordination between the IEPR forecast and its dependent processes at the CPUC and ISO.

This year, since there were quite a few updates to the forecast, we delayed adoption from January to today's February business meeting to allow additional time for stakeholder review and discussion.

And finally, I want to note that as a consequence of coordination with JASC, there is an agreement between leadership at the Energy Commission, the Public Utilities Commission and the California ISO, referred to as the Single Forecast Set Agreement, which describes the current commitments at each organization to use a particular combination of forecast products for specific planning

purposes. And for the sake of transparency, that agreement has been updated and is memorialized within the forecast chapter of the 2023 IEPR.

Next slide, please.

I have just a handful of charts showing highlevel results of the 2023 IEPR forecast. This plot
compares our forecast of statewide electricity sales across
two vintages, the 2022 IEPR update versus the 2023 IEPR
being considered today for adoption, and also across two
scenarios, the planning forecast and the local reliability
scenario.

Our scenario framework is similar to last cycle's with the planning scenario representing mid-range assumptions suitable for system-level planning, things like resource adequacy or the CPUC's Integrated Resource Plan and then the local reliability scenario, which errs on the side of higher electric load growth, so less efficiency, more fuel substitution. And this is used for local studies such as local area reliability studies within the ISO's transmission planning process. Again, the use cases are documented in detail within the text of the IEPR.

And examining the chart here, we see that our 2023 IEPR forecast begins from a lower point than previously forecast. Growth is lower due to a combination of factors, notably lower population and household

projections, higher electricity rates, and higher behindthe-meter PV adoption.

You'll notice the spread between the planning and local reliability scenarios is much narrower this cycle relative to last and that, despite the lower starting point in initial growth, the planning scenario reaches a higher level by 2035 than previously forecast. And this is a consequence of the planning scenario now considering the potential impacts of Air Resources Board Zero-Emission Appliance Standards. And by 2040, the planning forecast reaches more than 352 terawatt hours.

Next slide, please. I think we -- can we back up one? Okay, I seem to be missing a slide. Can we maybe advance two? There should be -- yeah, okay, let's do this one and then I'll back up.

So this plot shows our annual peak forecast for the CAISO control area and for the same vintages and scenarios I discussed on the previous slide. Both planning and local reliability scenarios begin from a weather normalized estimate of 2023 peak load, which is lower than our previous forecast value.

The story is similar to the sales forecast. The peak is driven by our underlying annual consumption forecast, which is lower than last cycle's. As I mentioned earlier, we also reestimated our hourly consumption

profile, resulting in a lower coincidence during the one and two peak conditions, as well as an earlier system peak hour. The earlier peak hour, which we feel is reasonable in the context of recent historical peaks, means that PV adoption has a greater peak reduction effect in the initial years of the forecast.

As with the sales forecast, the inclusion of Zero-Emission Appliance Standards means that by 2035, the new planning forecast exceeds last cycles. The CAISO peak is projected to exceed 63,000 megawatts by 2040.

And let's back up one slide.

So finally, here's our statewide end use gas consumption forecast, end use meaning that this does not include gas for electricity generation. Unlike our electricity forecast, our gas forecast is updated only every two years with each full IEPR cycle.

The gas utilities generally have used their own forecast for gas system planning, though they have included some components of the CEC's forecast, such as additional achievable energy efficiency and fuel substitution scenarios, at their own discretion. The planning and local reliability scenarios were developed with electricity system, infrastructure, and reliability planning in mind. Gas system planning has to consider a different set of risks, though, and so caution should be exercised in the

construction of managed scenarios.

I'm not presenting these scenarios as a system planning recommendation, but rather to illustrate the substantial reductions in gas demand that could occur by 2040 as a result of the state's ambitious building electrification goals. The planning and local reliability scenarios, for example, could reduce end-user gas consumption in 2040 by nearly 4,400 million therms.

And let's advance two slides.

So what I've shown today are high-level results. As I mentioned earlier, various components of the forecast were presented and discussed in much greater detail at various workshops throughout the year and documented within the text of the IEPR itself. Draft forecast results were presented in December of last year, and final results were docketed in January. They have been posted to the IEPR website as well.

I do want to thank CEC staff and contractors for all of their hard work this year to update and improve so many elements of the forecast. And as always, a special thanks to Heather and the IEPR team for their unwavering support. I also want to thank stakeholders for their engagement and input over the course of the cycle.

Before concluding, though, I should acknowledge some discussion CEC staff have had with stakeholders very

recently following our December results workshop.

For context, our Electricity Demand Forecast has generally been increasing each year relative to the previous vintage as we've added more and more electrification impacts. And in fact, in the long term, that is still the case with our planning forecast being higher than last cycle. But for the first time in several years, we have a decline in our near-term peak projections relative to the previous adopted forecast.

Within the JASC forum, staff at the CEC, CPUC, and California ISO have had several discussions around the implications of a lower forecast on system planning. These discussions have coalesced around resource adequacy specifically and strategies to ensure that California remains well-suited to meet demand under extreme weather conditions.

Staff at the CEC, CPUC, and CAISO will be monitoring both system demand and supply conditions through 2024 and into 2025. More specifically, staff will continue to analyze PV performance and interconnection rates, analyze actual system loads, and work on key elements of the CEC's forecast, such as the hourly load model. And these can provide an early indication if demand trends are deviating from the 2023 forecast.

Staff at the CEC, CPUC, and CAISO will also track

a number of supply-side metrics through 2024, such as fleet outage rates, resource adequacy, and import contracting trends, progress of new resource development, and hydro conditions for any signs that net demand slash supply balance may be tighter than expected.

And staff will also monitor the performance and availability of strategic reserves, the Emergency Load Reduction Program, pump load reduction capability, and other contingency resources.

These efforts are intended to provide early indication in the event that additional interventions are warranted to meet any potential risks or shortfalls identified for 2025.

I also want to acknowledge some discussions we have had with the utilities in just the recent weeks. We have had multiple exchanges with staff from both Southern California Edison and San Diego Gas and Electric, digging into some of our forecast assumptions and results in greater detail. These discussions have centered around disparities in our respective outlooks, either the general trajectory of the forecast or, in some cases, their specific components. These conversations have been really helpful in identifying areas of continued focus and improvement, and we certainly look forward to continuing this collaboration into this next forecast update cycle.

And lastly, I want to acknowledge some discussions we've had with stakeholders regarding data center load growth. While we have adjusted our PG&E planning area forecast to account for several large known projects in the Bay Area, staff feel that this subject warrants further attention in the coming update cycle.

And everything considered, staff feel that the forecast is reasonable. Adoption of the forecast today will ensure that dependent planning processes at the CPUC and ISO can proceed without critical delays.

And so with that, I will conclude by recommending that the Commission adopt the California Energy Demand 2023 to 2040 Forecast.

CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Thank you so much.

CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Let's go to public comment.

MS. BADIE: Chair, I believe we have Leuwam

Tesfai from CPUC on the line that would like to make some remarks before we open it for public comment.

CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Great, let's do that.

MS. TESFAI: Good afternoon, Commissioners and Chair Hochschild. Thank you so much for the opportunity to join you all for this meeting and make a few public comments. My name is Leuwam Tesfai and I'm the Deputy Executive Director for Energy and Climate Policy at the Public Utilities Commission.

To start, I wanted to reiterate again why coordination between the Public Utilities Commission and the Energy Commission and the California ISO is so important here and really affirm the CPUC's ongoing commitment to close coordination with our sister agencies via the Joint Agency Steering Committee, or the JASC.

The Demand Forecast is an upstream process that informs a number of critical downstream processes at the California Public Utilities Commission, such as our general rate cases, integrated resource planning, distribution planning, as well as resource adequacy. We acknowledge the notable difference in the 2023 forecast compared to the previous vintage.

And at the Public Utilities Commission, we will monitor the impacts of this year's IEPR Demand Forecast on our various activities that we oversee. And we know that we have a number of tools available at the CPUC through our proceedings to manage any potential undesired impacts. And we will also continue to leverage the JASC as a key coordination venue for this ongoing work.

In conclusion, I wanted to thank the CEC staff and Commissioners for all of your hard work and collaboration on this process. Our Energy Division staff take our collaboration very seriously, and we recognize the important interconnectedness of our agencies.

1 So thanks again for having me today and the 2 opportunity to make a few comments on the Demand Forecast. 3 CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Thank you so much, Leuwam. 4 Let's go to public comment on item seven. 5 MS. BADIE: Sorry, Chair, I also have Christy Sanada from CAISO in the room? 6 7 Christy, I don't know if you want to make some 8 remarks at the podium before we open it to public comment? CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Great. 9 10 MS. SANADA: Hi. Good afternoon, Commissioners. 11 My name is Christy Sanada, and I'm speaking on behalf of 12 the California Independent System Operator, or CAISO. 13 The CAISO supports the adoption of the 2023 14 California Energy Demand Forecast. The CEC's Demand 15 Forecast is really a cornerstone of coordinated long-term 16 planning processes across the state. The CEC forecast is a 17 key input into several downstream processes as was already 18 discussed, including CAISO's local and flexible resource 19 adequacy studies, the CAISO's transmission planning 20 process, and the CPUC's IRP, which feeds into our 21 transmission planning process. 22 The CAISO recognizes that the CEC's Demand 23 Forecast is becoming increasingly complex as the CEC 24 incorporates the impacts of electrification in several 25 sectors of the economy, the impacts of an increasing amount of behind-the-meter resources on demand, and takes on countless other enhancements and tweaks to the forecast each and every year. Thus, the CAISO greatly appreciates the efforts and the significant time that the CEC staff spends working on the Demand Forecast year-round and the close coordination among CEC, the CAISO, and the CPUC in developing the Demand Forecast each cycle.

I do want to highlight that in this cycle we appreciate very much the CEC's inclusion of updated behind-the-meter solar data, which will help align forecasted load profiles, align with observed actuals. This is something that we've supported for quite some time and this, in turn, will enhance our flexible resource adequacy studies.

We do recognize as well that there are concerns around the drop in the peak coincident demands forecasted in the nearer-term years in the RA horizon. So, in light of this, as Nick alluded to and as Leuwam just mentioned, the CAISO commits to work closely with the CEC and the CPUC to monitor various demand and supply metrics as we approach 2025 and to help us identify any potential mitigations if needed to ensure reliability in these near term years.

We also look forward to continuing to collaborate closely with the CEC, the CPUC, load-serving entities, and industry throughout 2024 to review and revisit forecast assumptions for the 2024 forecast cycle.

So in closing, the CAISO supports the adoption of the 2023 California Energy Demand Forecast. And again, want to thank the CEC and CEC staff for their continued collaboration on this very critical work. Thank you.

MS. BADIE: Thank you.

The Energy Commission now welcomes public comment on item seven. If you're joining us in the room, we ask that you use the QR code. I'll also take a show of hands. And if you're joining us by Zoom, please use the open-palm symbol on your screen to raise your hand. And if you're joining by phone, press star nine.

So in the room, we have Sarah Taheri.

If you want to approach the podium, Sarah, please spell your name for the record. And then we're asking for comments to be two minutes or less. There will be a timer on the screen. Thank you.

MS. TAHERI: Great. Thank you. Good afternoon Commissioners. Sarah Taheri, it's S-A-R-A-H T-A-H-E-R-I, and I am with San Diego Gas and Electric.

First, just wanted to extend gratitude for all of the hard work that the Commission has done on this forecast. We know it is indeed a complex effort and a lot of conversations have happened on this as you've heard from staff. We really appreciate staff's responsiveness to answering all of our questions, taking meeting requests,

and continuing to deep dive on the information in the forecast.

And today we just wanted to share with you some of our initial observations. I think some of it will be consistent with what you've heard with staff here, but just to put a finer point on what SDG&E is seeing specifically for our region.

So while we're continuing to evaluate the data that's been released thus far, what we're seeing is that the Peak Load Forecast and the Natural Energy Sales Forecast in SDG&E's service area are significantly lower than we were anticipating. And as you saw in the graph that was shown in staff's presentation, it's lower than the '23 forecast until you get to a certain period of time -- Excuse me, it's lower than the '22 forecast. And it's also lower than SDG&E's own forecast.

To put a little more perspective on this, the magnitude that we're seeing in potential differential here gets up to approximately 500 megawatts of difference in peak load, which is what's causing our concern in our comments here today. That 500 megawatt difference is equivalent to about ten percent of SDG&E's peak load.

And so we'd very much like to continue discussions with staff on this and with the JASC, I heard commitments from the other agencies as well, just to

explore and better understand what's driving these differences so that we can make sure that we are all on the same page as far as how these feed into very critical proceedings of resource adequacy, integrated resource planning, distribution grid planning, and transmission planning, among others.

And as we look at the impacts of this forecast, we recognize that our customers are expecting reliable infrastructure to be available when they need it. So we are very much looking forward to continuing conversations here and working with the Commission both to continue assessment of risk here with the current forecast and then as well going forward for future forecasts.

Again, appreciative of staff's work on this and appreciate your consideration of these comments. Thank you.

MS. BADIE: Thank you.

Next, we'll hear from Dawn Anaiscourt.

Dawn, if you want to approach the podium, please spell your name for the record before beginning your comments. We're asking for comments to be two minutes or less. There will be a timer on the screen. Thank you.

MS. ANAISCOURT: Thank you. Good afternoon,
Commissioners. My name is Dawn Anaiscourt, D-A-W-N,
Anaiscourt is A-N-A-I-S-C-O-U-R-T, and I'm speaking on

behalf of Southern California Edison.

Edison acknowledges and appreciates that the CEC has introduced significant modeling changes in this IEPR cycle while managing challenging timelines for IEPR forecast adoption. SCE understands the increasing complexity involved with expanded data sets and new models that are being introduced.

Upon close examination of the 2023 IEPR forecast changes, and the details behind some of the key drivers of the forecast, we've identified some initial concerns with the forecast results.

First, we've noticed a declining Annual Peak

Demand Forecast for SCE's Transmission Access Charge, or

TAC, area. This is contrary to our own forecasts and it

does not return to the 2023 level until after 2031.

Second, what we assess to be an overly aggressive solar PV forecast for SCE's territory that reflects a higher annual PV capacity expansion for the years 2025 to 2032. That is well above the average annual PV capacity growth that we experienced in the most recent three to five years prior to the net billing tariff impact becoming effective in 2023. So that, we expect it to be more of the peak.

We really appreciate the collaboration that we've seen with the CEC staff. However, we think it's imperative

1 that the parties continue to discuss and vet the changes 2 that we're seeing, and also to develop a comprehensive and 3 perhaps common understanding of how the IEPR forecast is 4 going to impact long-term, short-term, and short-term 5 distribution planning, transmission planning, and 6 reliability planning, both at a state level and at an LSE 7 level, in addition to what the impacts will be on California customers if we don't get this reasonably right. 8 9 I think really critical, just looking out for that. 10 So like our counterparts at SDG&E, we would appreciate the collaboration as we continue to look at and 11 12 vet these results. Thank you. MS. BADIE: 13 Thank you. 14 We'll transition over to the Zoom commenters. 15 Telephone ending in 385. I'm going to open your 16 line if you could please state and spell your name for the 17 record. We're asking for comments to be two minutes or 18 less. 19 MR. UHLER: Hello, Commissioners. This is Steve 20 Uhler, that's U-H-L-E-R. 21 I'm finding similar results as the two Southern 22 California utilities are noticing. One of the things that 23 was surprising after a talk of using historical data for 24 behind-the-meter PV, I'm not finding it in the data set. 25 I'm finding just kind of, you know, sets of four same

curves, same curve, you know, for four days, and then a little higher or a little lower curve, but nothing that would point to a situation that might -- they might have to deal with dealing with behind-the-meter PV. Of course, maybe they're figuring that there will be a lot of curtailment of behind-the-meter PV in order to keep their grids in good shape.

I'm also surprised that last night or yesterday, a new balancing authority table set was put out, yet no other changes to any other tables. Now, I look at this whole thing like Balancing if there's a demand you've got to be figuring out what the balancing authority you're going to do to meet that.

I'm concerned about that what's a very concerned about why in this day and age where there's ai or si or whatever various types of computing systems, that were not doing five-minute times because they have five-minute pricing on power. I'll be putting together some samples of what that would look like and how that would simplify and clarify. I spent 40 years in manufacturing engineering and there's a lot of tools that are being left on the table here.

So, yeah, you'll probably vote for this just as you voted for the RPS procurement requirements, but based upon the RPS requirements, I'm finding data errors in that

system as well. So expect me to come up with some stuff for you to consider on this IEPR.

Thank you.

MS. BADIE: Thank you for your comment.

That concludes public comment. Back to you,

Chair.

CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Let's go to Commissioner discussion, starting with the Vice Chair.

VICE CHAIR GUNDA: Thank you, Chair.

Nick, thank you for the presentation. Dawn and Sarah, thank you for those comments, as well as Leuwam.

And, Christy, I just want to first kind of extend my gratitude to the entire team. You know, I just spoke to Christy during the lunch break. Christy, you've been a tremendous addition to the team at CAISO, just kind of running through the process and, you know, helping foster that continued collaboration between PUC, CAISO, and CEC on this important product. So thank you for your work.

I want to recognize Simon Baker, who is the lead staff from PUC, who serves on the JASC, and Nick, as well as Heidi, David Erne, as well as Aleecia from CEC, so thank you all for all the work, and Commissioner McAllister's Office for his guidance, as well, on some of our planning tools.

I wanted to kind of just ask a quick question,

Nick, on your initial responses as you spoke to colleagues from SCE and SDG&E. Anything that stands out in terms of modeling, things that you need to watch out for?

MR. FUGATE: Yes, so there are a number of, you know, points that both SDG&E and Southern California

Anderson have raised that we feel are, you know, reasonable points to continue investigating on the PV adoption projections. You know, this is a very challenging time.

We're moving into this, you know, sort of period after the transition to the NEM successor tariff. There's a lot of uncertainty there, so that's something we are wanting to monitor very closely.

And then also, SCE also raised that their forecasting raised some points about our assumptions in total market potential that we think are also worth looking into. So definitely there are things to dig into there, so we're looking forward to those discussions.

And then I think in response to San Diego Gas and Electric, you know, they shared their outlook with us, agree it differs in trajectory. I will note that of the 500 megawatt difference, 250 of that is the initial starting point. So there's some alignment issue there that needs to be understood before we really understand the magnitude of the difference there. But again, we've shared data with SDG&E and are eager to continue those discussions

to figure out what that -- what is driving that difference.

VICE CHAIR GUNDA: So just for the benefit of the record, Nick, can you just kind of amplify a little bit on the initial difference, the starting point difference for the record where it's coming from, even for our previous vintages?

MR. FUGATE: I can't speak to that directly because the -- so our forecast starting point is actually very close to what our previous forecast was projecting. So there hasn't been a lot of movement on our end. It was sort of surprising to us to see San Diego's forecast jump pretty significantly from their previous forecast to their new 2023 starting point. So we will need to have some discussion with their team to understand what caused -- what prompted that increase.

VICE CHAIR GUNDA: Also, just I think it's worth for the record to talk a little bit about the shape of the consumption forecast over the next several years given the updation to the population and the demographic data and the implication of that on the peak.

MR. FUGATE: I'm sorry, can you --

VICE CHAIR GUNDA: And the implication of that shape on the on the peak forecast itself.

MR. FUGATE: The implication of the kind of changes to the consumption profile?

VICE CHAIR GUNDA: Yeah.

MR. FUGATE: Yeah, so we have reestimated our consumption profile using sort of a more recent historical system load data, plus the PV data that I discussed earlier. You know, there is something that we have to create, a counterfactual load history there, and there are other -- some adjustments that we make to account for things like supply-side demand response programs that, you know, have an impact on system load. So that's kind of our starting point.

Our previous consumption profile was using a much older set of historical system loads to estimate the models. And so, you know, there has been something of a staleness to our consumption profile for the last few cycles that has been pushing the, as we add more PV, it has been pushing the peak, system peak hour in our forecast very late in the evening. The ISO was peaking at hour 19 in our forecast, which we have not seen that yet.

So these new consumption profiles have kind of realigned that peak hour with sort of recent history, but as a consequence, and this is particularly the case with Southern California Edison, which is the earliest of the peak hours, there's a greater contribution from increased adoption of PV. So as with Southern California Edison's territory in particular, the increased PV projections, plus

the earlier peak hour, is what is driving that kind of decline in the near term.

And so certainly agree that this is something we want to continue to make sure we're getting right.

VICE CHAIR GUNDA: Thanks, Nick.

So just from my vantage point, I think, you know, I mentioned it to a couple of colleagues that I discussed, you know, my initial, you know, reaction in our meeting when you showed the forecast was also kind of that immediate concern of what happened in 2020 and the shortfalls we've had. But I am persuaded by, you know, the modeling improvements, the significant, updates that have been done both to the weather and the PV, but also recognize the uncertainties that it introduces into the modeling. And I want to be humble about it as an agency, think through. You know, a forecast is a forecast. And there's a lot of elements that we have to navigate in terms of mitigating the risk to the system.

So I just want to recognize the incredible work that you and the team have done in really taking the input from PUC and CAISO and a number of our stakeholders to improve. But I also recognize that, you know, in making those improvements, we don't have history behind us on how good those modeling improvements are.

So I also want to recognize that we've talked

through some contingencies, specifically if, you know, the forecast were to significantly differ this year, and we observe as we go, we have tools, whether it's the strategic reserve, whether it's extraordinary situation and something like a CPM if we need from CAISO. So I feel like we have enough tools to manage potential risk introduced and uncertainty introduced in the process.

So having said that, I really value the collaboration with our IOU partners, the competence and collaboration they bring to the table. So I want to make sure that we don't leave anything unturned, make sure we understand the causal factors behind the deviation, and continue to improve our forecast.

And again, in closing, I will support. I feel comfortable supporting it, knowing both that the improvements made are needed improvements, it kind of actually aligns with the ramping as well as the hour system peak hour well, but also kind of created certain other issues. So I recognize that, but I'm happy to support.

And one more time, commend Nick, particularly you, given the forecasting team and the downsizing of the team over the last few years, and you had two things to do, both hold the forecasting work, but also, you know, create the team, you know, train them along with Heidi. So just want to say to you and Heidi, thank you for the work. I

look forward to supporting the adoption. 1 2 CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: So colleagues, we're at two 3 o'clock, and we're actually still pretty early in the 4 agenda, and we have a closed session. So just going 5 forward, if we could try to make every effort to move expeditiously, other than the lead Commissioner on each 6 7 item. I don't want to hold anybody back, but if you don't 8 have anything burning to say --9 COMMISSIONER MONAHAN: I just want to say that 10 these are all transportation items, so ouch. Okay. 11 CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Sorry. But unless there's 12 burning comments to make, I would welcome a motion. Are 13 there burning comments? 14 COMMISSIONER MONAHAN: I'm going to be very fast. 15 CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Yeah. 16 COMMISSIONER MONAHAN: -- spiffy. 17 But I just want to say, I think this is an area 18 of intense curiosity for all of us. And as you learn more 19 about the conversations through the JASC with the IOUs, if 20 you could report back, I think that'd be really helpful. 21 And especially this whole, you know, solar adoption curve, 22 given kind of this unknown, uncharted territory that the 23 model is taking. 24 CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Let's --25 COMMISSIONER MCALLISTER: Yeah, just really

1 quick. 2 So thanks, Nick, really appreciate that. 3 thanks for the description of all the changes. And I did want to just -- well, later, not here, 4 5 not now, I know we're kind of pressed on time, but I do want to sort of dig more into the weather, the sort of 6 7 detrending of the weather and sort of trying to embrace, 8 you know, what we think the weather is going to be in the 9 future and not rely on past weather. And we're having a 10 similar conversation in the Building Standards Team. So 11 just want to make sure we're connecting those dots, so 12 appreciate your focusing on that. 13 And, yeah, I'll leave it there for now, but 14 Really appreciate the -thanks. 15 CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Unless there's further 16 discussion, welcome a motion on item seven from the Vice 17 Chair. 18 VICE CHAIR GUNDA: Thank you, Chair. One quick 19 piece. 20

I just want to say, Dawn and Sarah and your teams, you know, I really welcome the collaboration. Make sure that we are connected.

And with that, I'll move item seven.

CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Is there a second from

25 | Commissioner Monahan?

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1	COMMISSIONER MONAHAN: I second.
2	CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: All in favor, say aye.
3	CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Vice Chair, Gunda?
4	VICE CHAIR GUNDA: Aye.
5	CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Commissioner Monahan?
6	COMMISSIONER MONAHAN: Aye.
7	CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Commissioner Gallardo?
8	COMMISSIONER GALLARDO: Aye.
9	CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Commissioner McAllister?
10	COMMISSIONER MCALLISTER: Aye.
11	CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: And I vote aye as well. That
12	item passes unanimously.
13	We'll turn now to item nine, CalCERTS Application
14	to Register Low-rise Multifamily Projects for 2022 Energy
15	Code Compliance.
16	Welcome Armando Ramirez to present.
17	MR. RAMIREZ: Good afternoon Chair, Vice Chair,
18	Commissioner. My name is Armando Ramirez. I'm a
19	mechanical engineer in the Efficiency Division.
20	Next slide.
21	I'm presenting the CalCERTS application to modify
22	its data registry.
23	But first, how would today's approval benefit
24	Californians?
25	Multifamily building projects, such as new

building construction and space conditioning changeouts, require permits and demonstration of compliance with the Building Energy Efficiency Standards, or Energy Code.

Buildings having fewer than four habitable floors, such projects are documented on a residential data registry, and compliance is demonstrated through the process of field verification and diagnostic testing, or FV&DT. And the Home Energy Rating System, or HERS, program provides a way to train and oversee raters who conduct FBNDT and rate measures compliance with the code, which in turn ensures quality of installation. And these activities effectively protect consumers and support the state's decarbonization goal.

Okay, next slide.

A bit more background, the residential data registry must be owned and operated by a HERS provider. Now, both the HERS and Energy Code regulations have distinct requirements for handling applications and approvals, but in either case, the executive director must recommend approval to the Commission. This recommendation was made on January 17, 2024 and shared with CalCERTS on the next day. It is also available on Docket Log 22-HERS-01.

Next slide.

Here's some background for the present item.

In December of 2022, the CalCERTS registry was approved to register 2022 Energy Code documents for demonstrating compliance in single-family and nonresidential buildings, but not in low-rise multifamily buildings. CalCERTS was also recertified as a California HERS provider to train, recertify, and oversee riders for field verification and diagnostic testing under the '22 Energy Code.

This June 2023 application addresses the incorporation of low-rise multifamily documentation that was not available when the Energy Code became effective on January 1, 2023.

Next slide.

Staff respectfully request the Commission approve the executive director recommendation to recertify CalCERTS as a HRS provider for the 2022 Energy Code, which would authorize CalCERTS to implement updated radar instructions and manuals, and to approve the CalCERTS application to modify its residential data registry to incorporate low-rise multifamily compliance documentation.

And this concludes my presentation. Michael Merza from the chief counsel's office and I are available for any questions. Thank you.

CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Thank you.

Let's go to public comment on item nine.

MS. BADIE: Hello, this is Mona Badie again with the California Energy Commission Public Advisors Office.

The Commission welcomes public comment on item nine at this time. If you're joining us in the room, we're asking folks to use the QR code to let us know. And if you're joining by Zoom, please click on the raise-hand/open-palm icon and if you're joining by phone press star nine.

All right, Shelby Gatlin is joining us in the room. Shelby, if you want to approach the podium please spell your name for the record and we're asking for comments to be two minutes or less.

MS. GATLIN: I'm Shelby Gatlin, S-H-E-L-B-Y G-A-T-L-I-N. I'm with CalCERTS. Thank you.

Thank you for all the work Armando and your team have done. We've worked with Che (phonetic) and Heider (phonetic). And usually when we come up from approval, I talk about our programmers and how hard they've worked, and they have certainly with the low-rise multifamily work, but I wanted to introduce some other members of our team that have been working really hard on this unique carve out for the 2022 code.

So I have Tamara Diaz, who has worked with the Energy Commission's Tools Team, and with all of the vendors that you have, Noresco, the Wilcox Group. And she's been responsible for working with the programmers and doing all

the hundreds of hours of testing to make sure that the tools work.

And then I've got Jennifer Brazell, who's our resource manager, who's worked with Armando and Matt Haro to make sure all of the application materials were correct and work with your legal teams and to kind of figure out how to do this kind of nuanced application that goes for approval here today.

And then probably the hardest job is Cassandra Dentley, who is our client services director. And she has been working with the raters, the rating companies, the building departments, the builders, the HVAC installers, who have all kind of been in limbo for the past 14 months. And she's been the one assuring them that we've been working with the Commission and with our teams to get them back up and running.

And so I wanted to thank them. I wanted to thank you. And we really appreciate this time for approval. And if there's any questions, I have a team here to answer them.

21 CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Thank you.

MS. BADIE: Thank you.

We'll now transition to Zoom, and we don't have any raised hands on Zoom so back to you, Chair.

CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: All right, let's go to

1 Commissioner discussion, starting with Commissioner 2 McAllister.

COMMISSIONER MCALLISTER: So I'll just lead off by saying, you know, wholeheartedly support this, really important.

And I wanted to just thank you, Armando, for the presentation, you know, well done, and the team that that's been really working hard with CalCERTS and Noresco and all the other partners here over the last year-plus, Charlie, Lorraine, Archie, Maxwell, Judy, Rini (phonetic), Anushka, Trevor, Kyle, Mikey, Matthew, big team, obviously.

And really great to have you here, Shelby, and good to see you tomorrow.

And Jennifer and Cassandra, I really appreciate your being here as well.

This is a result of us parsing out, sort of pulling out the multifamily piece of the Building Code and creating new tools to enable, you know, really all the multifamily developers to know much more clearly and easily what they have to do to comply with the code. And so it's been a lift because it's a new thing. It's not just sort of single family, you know, res and non-res, but it's sort of res, multifamily and non-res now. Hopefully, all the developers of the various types of buildings will have the tools they need at hand readily available and clear and

1	clearly defined. But it was a lot of work to create all
2	the forms and really the compliance pathway for low-rise
3	multifamily here, and this is sort of the fruit of the
4	labors of a lot of folks at the Commission and all the
5	partners around the state, so strongly in support.
6	Thanks, Armando.
7	CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: All right, unless there are
8	other Commissioner comments, I would welcome a motion.
9	COMMISSIONER MCALLISTER: I move item nine.
10	CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: From Commissioner McAllister.
11	Thank you.
12	Is there a second, Commissioner Gallardo?
13	COMMISSIONER GALLARDO: I second.
14	CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: All in favor, say aye.
15	Commissioner McAllister?
16	COMMISSIONER MCALLISTER: Aye.
17	CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Commissioner Gallardo?
18	COMMISSIONER GALLARDO: Aye.
19	CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Vice Chair Gunda?
20	VICE CHAIR GUNDA: Aye.
21	CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Commissioner Monahan?
22	COMMISSIONER MONAHAN: Aye.
23	CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: And I vote aye as well. Thank
24	you.
25	We'll turn now to item ten, Convenient, High-

Visibility, Low-Cost Level 2 Charging, and welcome Sarah Sanders.

MS. SANDERS: Good afternoon, Chair, Vice Chair, and Commissioners. My name is Sarah Sanders with the Fuels and Transportation Division. Today, staff is seeking approval for two projects that were proposed for funding under the Convenient, High-Visibility, Low-Cost Level 2 Charging solicitation, otherwise known as Chill-2.

Next slide.

The proposed projects will benefit Californians by providing increased access to reliable Level 2 charging. By installing a large amount of charging ports in a small area and maintaining at least a 97 percent charger uptime, projects will improve public awareness of and confidence in Level 2 charging access. The proposed projects will also reduce greenhouse gas emissions and criteria air pollutants, providing air quality benefits to local communities in the vicinity of the project areas.

Next slide, please.

Before I present these two projects, I want to provide a brief overview of the Chill-2 solicitation.

GFO-22-610, otherwise known as Chill-2, was released on March 23rd, 2023. The focus of this solicitation is to improve public awareness of and confidence in Level 2 charging access by providing grant funding for high-

density, high-visibility Level 2 charger installations.

Applicants were asked to identify a one and a half mile radius of the project area central point in which all chargers would be installed. Proposed projects must also install at least 50 percent of the project's chargers in disadvantaged or low-income communities.

Staff has proposed five projects for funding for a total of around \$25.8 million. The two projects that I'll be presenting today account for roughly \$10.4 million out of the total \$25.8 million proposed for awards under this solicitation. The remaining three projects proposed for funding under the Chill-2 solicitation will be presented at subsequent business meetings.

Next slide, please.

The first proposed agreement is with Eneridge.

Eneridge is requesting slightly more than \$4.5 million and is contributing roughly \$1.5 million in match funds to install at least 400 Level 2 charging ports at 13 different sites in the city of Irvine. Eneridge will be installing high-speed Level 2 dual-port chargers with power sharing features and load management capabilities to keep charging prices low and avoid potential strain on the grid. At least 50 percent of the chargers will be installed at sites located in disadvantaged communities, and all chargers will be publicly available and accessible for at least 18 hours

a day.

Additionally, the inclusion of multiple property types within the project area, such as a community park, a business park, multifamily housing units, and retail properties allow for a diverse range of users to access the chargers.

Next slide, please.

The next proposed agreement is with FlashParking. FlashParking is requesting around \$5.8 million and contributing about \$1.9 million in match funding to install at least 446 Level 2 charging ports across 14 different sites in the City of Oakland. At least 50 percent of the chargers will be installed at sites in low-income or disadvantaged communities and all chargers will be publicly available and accessible for at least 18 hours a day.

The project area is located in a dense urban area of Oakland that includes multiple property types, such as multifamily housing units, retail properties, restaurants, parks, and a conference center. This project area will allow a diverse range of users to access the chargers.

FlashParking will also be installing two battery energy storage systems at two of the sites. By installing some Level 2 chargers at sites with a battery energy storage system and installing some chargers at sites without, FlashParking will be able to compare business and

1 technology models between the two strategies. 2 Next slide, please. Staff's recommendation is to approve these two 3 4 agreements and adopt staff determination that these actions 5 are exempt from CEQA. On the line, we have Damon Kim from Eneridge and 6 7 Matt McCaffree from Flash Parking to answer any questions. 8 Thank you for your consideration. This concludes 9 my presentation. Also happy to answer any questions. 10 CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Thank you so much. 11 Let's go to public comment on item ten. 12 MS. BADIE: Thank you. 13 This is Mona Badie, the Energy Commission's 14 Public Advisor. We're now accepting public comment on item 15 ten. If you're joining us in the room, we're asking folks 16 to use the QR code or a show of hands. And then if you're 17 on Zoom, please use the open-palm symbol on your screen to 18 notify us. And if joining by phone, press star nine. 19 Just taking a quick scan here, and we're not 20 seeing any comments on this item, so back to you, Chair. 21 CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Okay, just real quick, the 22 uptime requirements, the reliability element of this is 23 what? MS. SANDERS: 97 percent. 24 25 CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: 97 percent. Okay. Terrific.

Let's go to Commissioner discussion, starting with Commissioner Monahan.

you.

COMMISSIONER MONAHAN: Well, first I want to say,
I think you guys all realize the importance of Level 2
charging, so I'm not going to belabor that point. But I
mean, these are a lot of chargers that are getting
installed from just two grants. And you know, there's more
to come.

So just Congratulations to Sarah and the team for this set of grants and really strongly support it. It's good for the grid, good for consumers. I love the idea of having lots of redundancy at sites. And we're learning like one or two chargers, they break. And so the more redundancy you have, the better it is for the system.

CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: All right, yes, go ahead.

COMMISSIONER GALLARDO: Great job, Sarah. Thank

I forgot, have the sites already been selected? Are those final?

MS. SANDERS: Yes, the sites have.

COMMISSIONER GALLARDO: Okay. Okay. And then I asked because I've been hearing about churches and religious centers as also potentially good sites. So I just wanted to throw that out there as an idea maybe for future. Thank you.

1	MS. SANDERS: Thank you.
2	CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Thank you.
3	With that, I'd welcome a motion from Commissioner
4	Monahan.
5	COMMISSIONER MONAHAN: Move to approve item ten.
6	CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Is there a second from
7	Commissioner Gallardo?
8	COMMISSIONER GALLARDO: I second.
9	CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: All in favor, say aye.
10	Commissioner Monahan?
11	COMMISSIONER MONAHAN: Aye.
12	CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Commissioner Gallardo?
13	COMMISSIONER GALLARDO: Aye.
14	CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Vice Chair Gunda?
15	VICE CHAIR GUNDA: Aye.
16	CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Commissioner McAllister?
17	COMMISSIONER MCALLISTER: Aye.
18	CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: And I vote aye as well. Thank
19	you, Sara. That motion passes unanimously.
20	And we'll turn now to item 11, which is the
21	California Pollution Control Financing Authority. Mark
22	Perry will present.
23	MR. PERRY: Good afternoon, Chair and
24	Commissioners. My name is Mark Perry and I'm a member of
25	the Freight and Transit Unit in the Fuels and

Transportation Division.

Today we're seeking approval for an interagency agreement with the California Pollution Control Financing Authority, or the CPCFA, for the Zero-Emission Heavy Duty Infrastructure Loan Pilot Project. This project will offer \$5 million in loan loss reserve contributions through the CPCFA's California Capital Access Program, or CalCAP, as a credit enhancement to participating financial institutions that enroll qualified loans for zero emission, medium duty, and heavy duty charging and fueling infrastructure. Should a borrower default on a loan, this loan loss reserve project will cover up to 20 percent of the amount of the loan.

This project will be administered in coordination with the California Air Resources Board, which will also be providing funding through CPCFA for zero-emission mediumduty and heavy-duty vehicles via a separate contract.

Next slide, please.

This interagency agreement will help expand
California's electric vehicle charging and hydrogen fueling
infrastructure in support of California's climate change
policy goals. As a result of this agreement, the zeroemission fueling infrastructure that will be deployed is
expected to support the purchase of zero-emission mediumduty and heavy-duty vehicles which, while making up only a

small percentage of total vehicles on the road, have huge air quality impacts on communities living and working near heavily trafficked roadways.

Project benefits include reduced emissions that will result in increased public health and safety, as well as increased economic development outcomes for the larger community. The benefits of the proposed project will not only accrue at infrastructure project sites, but will extend to communities, such as SB 535 disadvantaged communities and AB 1550 low-income areas.

Furthermore, the projects backed by this loan loss reserve project will show the feasibility of small scale infrastructure projects to other fleets and will be able to provide best practices and key lessons learned for resiliency and future replicability. The proposed projects might help other freight transportation fleets understand which technology may work best for their particular duty cycles and driving environments, which will ultimately accelerate meeting Governor Newsom's Executive Order N-79-20 to transition California's entire drayage fleet to zero emission by 2035.

Next slide, please.

The goal of this interagency agreement is to support the Zero-Emission Heavy-Duty Infrastructure Loan Pilot Project. The CEC will participate in CalCAP as an

independent contributor. which allows a government agency to deposit funds into CalCAP. The CEC will commit up to \$5 million to support the construction and installation of zero-emission medium— and heavy—duty vehicle fueling infrastructure for small fleets with a maximum fleet size of 20 vehicles. CARB will commit an equivalent \$5 million to support the purchase of fleet vehicles. Assuming it will cost around \$350,000 to purchase a vehicle, funds from this agreement could ensure enough fueling infrastructure for about 65 vehicles.

Next slide, please.

Staff recommends approval of this interagency agreement and adoption of staff's determination that this action is exempt from CEQA.

Thank you all for your time and consideration.

And that concludes my presentation. I'm available for any questions.

CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Thank you so much.

Let's go to public comment.

MS. BADIE: This is the public comment period for item 11. If you're joining us in the room, please show your hand or use the QR code to sign up to make a comment. If you're joining us by Zoom, please use the raise-hand feature on your screen, or press star nine if you're joining us by phone to let us know you'd like to make a

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1
    comment. And I'm just giving that a moment.
 2
              Not seeing any hands, Chair. Back to you.
 3
              CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Okay, let's go to Commissioner
 4
    discussion on I am 11, starting with Commissioner Monahan.
 5
              COMMISSIONER MONAHAN: Well, first, I want to
 6
    emphasize that this is kind of an out-of-the-box strategy
 7
    that we're testing. And just want to thank Mark and his
    supervisor Michelle, and Samantha Erins (phonetic) from CCO
 8
9
    for embarking on this in collaboration with the California
10
    Air Resources Board.
11
              And so, I mean, I think we do need to be
12
    innovative. We do need to figure out new strategies beyond
13
    just giving grants to fund the deployment of
    infrastructure. And this is one, you know, it's a risk,
14
15
    but I think fairly low risk at this point, but we can learn
16
    as we go.
17
              Is that a fair characterization, Mark?
18
              And that's -- I'm being pithy for you, Chair.
19
              CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Any other? Okay. All right.
20
    Thank you.
21
              Let's have a motion from Commissioner Monahan on
22
    Item 11.
23
              COMMISSIONER MONAHAN: Move to approve Item 11.
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              CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Is there a second from the
25
    Vice Chair?
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1	VICE CHAIR GUNDA: I second.
2	CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: All in favor, say aye.
3	Commissioner Monahan?
4	COMMISSIONER MONAHAN: Aye.
5	CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Vice Chair Gunda?
6	VICE CHAIR GUNDA: Aye.
7	CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Commissioner Gallardo?
8	COMMISSIONER GALLARDO: Aye.
9	CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Commissioner McAllister?
10	COMMISSIONER MCALLISTER: Aye.
11	CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: And I vote aye as well. Thank
12	you. And I appreciate your outfit. You're the best-
13	dressed man here today.
14	MR. PERRY: Oh, thank you.
15	CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: A good Valentine's Day outfit.
16	Thank you.
17	Let's go to item 12, California Department of
18	Transportation.
19	Ben De Alba.
20	MR. DE ALBA: Yes. Good afternoon, Chair, Vice
21	Chair, and Commissioners. My name is Ben De Alba and I
22	work in the Fuels and Transportation Division. I am joined
23	by Jimmy O'Dea, who is the Assistant Deputy Director for
24	Transportation Electrification at Caltrans. And the item
25	before you pertains to an interagency agreement between

Caltrans and the Energy Commission for the implementation of the National Electric Vehicle Charger Reliability and Accessibility Accelerator Program, otherwise known as EVC RAA.

I'm pleased to present this item or this agreement to you today for approval because it officially makes the Energy Commission the administrator of California's EVC RAA Program and formalizes yet another partnership with Caltrans to implement federal funding from the federal government for zero-emission vehicle infrastructure.

Before I dive into the importance and purpose of the interagency agreement, I want to first give a brief overview of the EVC RAA Program.

Next slide, please.

The EVC RAA is a \$150 million-program that uses funding from the National Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Formula Program established under the Infrastructure and Investment Jobs Act of 2021. The purpose of the program is to repair and replace existing publicly accessible chargers that are broken or non-operational across the nation.

Caltrans, in partnership with the Commission, applied for EVC RAA funding in November of 2023 and was subsequently awarded \$63.7 million in one-time funding on January 18th, 2024, which is 43 percent of all funds

awarded across the nation.

Next slide, please.

The primary objective of the EVC RAA Program is to improve reliability of existing electric vehicle infrastructure by repairing and replacing existing chargers that are broken or non-operation. California will use the federal grant from this program to repair or replace 1,302 charging Moreover, the EVC RAA is a Justice40-covered program, meaning 40 percent of the chargers must benefit disadvantaged communities as defined by the federal government.

Next slide.

The importance and purpose of this agreement can be summed up simply: it formalizes the partnership between Caltrans and the Energy Commission and outlines the roles of each agency in implementing California's EVC RAA Program. It formalizes the partnership between -- most importantly, it assigns the responsibility of administering this federal award and any future awards for this program to the Energy Commission.

Next slide.

The scope of work outlined in the agreement ensures the efficient management of this new federal program and leverages the Energy Commission's well-established grant solicitation process. Specifically, this

agreement tasks the Energy Commission with developing and managing funding opportunities for awarding EVC RAA funds and developing and managing EVC RAA project agreements.

The estimated costs for the Energy Commission to administer this program is \$2.4 million. Eighty percent of these costs are eligible for federal reimbursement, and the Energy Commission will contribute \$483,532 to fulfill the 20 percent non-federal match requirement.

While the Energy Commission takes the lead in administering the program, the interagency agreement emphasizes close collaboration between Caltrans and the Commission to ensure the program's success.

Next slide, please.

California is poised to enjoy significant advantages from this new federal program. The EVC RAA Program aims to improve reliability of the existing electric vehicle charting network by repairing and replacing non-operational Level 2 and DC fast chargers. This will improve the EV drivers' experience and generate well-paying jobs.

Next slide.

Staff recommends that the Commission approve the interagency agreement with Caltrans, approve the \$483,532 in match funding for admin expenses, and adopt staff's determination that this action is exempt from CEQA.

Thank you, and I'll invite Jimmy O'Dea to say a few words.

MR. O'DEA: Good afternoon, Chair, Commissioners.

Jimmy O'Dea, Caltrans. Really great to be here
representing the State DOT and with this exciting
opportunity to work with Energy Commission again on another
federal program.

Kudos to Ben and the CEC team for helping put together our application. We brought home \$64 million, like Ben said, 43 percent of federal funds, so we punched way above our weight in bringing federal funds to California. A first-of-its-kind program, you know, addresses a key need for reliability of broken chargers across the state for EV drivers, the industry, and our state EV goals.

Kudos to my colleagues at Caltrans, Emily Belding that led our application, and Amid Vizari (phonetic) that is going to lead the oversight role for us.

And really just to say how easy this collaboration has been building off of our NEVI collaboration, another big federal program. And I think the next ones will just get easier and easier. So really, just cheers to interagency collaboration, and thanks for having me here.

CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Thank you. Wonderful to have

1 you here.

And with that, let's go to public comment, if we could?

MS. BADIE: Thank you, Chair.

The Commission now welcomes public comment on item 12 of the agenda. And if you're in the room with us, we're asking you to use the QR code or just wave your hand. And if you're joining us on Zoom, please use the open-palm icon on the screen to notify us. And if calling by phone, press star nine. And I'm just giving that a moment.

Not seeing any raised hands. Back to you, Chair.

CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Thank you.

Let's go to Commissioner discussion, starting with Commissioner Monahan.

COMMISSIONER MONAHAN: Well, first I want to acknowledge Caltrans and their leadership with Jimmy at the helm, Jimmy at point, maybe Tony Tavares is at the helm, but -- and Jimmy sort of discounted, I think, some of the challenges, not because of Caltrans, but just because of federal requirements.

And there's been a lot of work that both agencies had to do to make this happen. And Jimmy, you were instrumental, as was Ben, as was our Chief Counsel's Office, so I just want to give a shout out to the folks in our Chief Counsel's Office who were involved in this. It's

hard and you guys have made it sound very easy, but it wasn't that easy.

And I would also say, you know, this fits in the basket of activities we're doing on charger reliability. So we have this program, EVC RAA, which what a great name, RAA, to repair chargers. And we also have -- you know, we're in the process of developing reliability standards we'll be issuing. We've already issued one draft. We'll be issuing a new draft very soon. We have a study to UC Davis to evaluate this, challenge of chargers broken across the state. And, you know, we're doing a suite of activities, but this fits in that whole basket.

I'm wondering, Ben, if you could speak briefly to the -- I mean, it's kind of expensive per charger, the number of chargers you laid out versus the amount, so can you talk about some of the upgrades that will happen as a result of this?

MR. DE ALBA: Yeah, absolutely. So we're expecting to either repair or replace 900 -- about 980 Level 2 ports and approximately 323 DC fast charging ports with this funding. The federal government requires a 20 percent, a minimum 20 percent of non-federal match, so we expect that the money will go a little further once the private sector is contributing a portion to the projects.

The catch is these replacements need to be on the

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1
    U.S. DOE's NREL eligibility lists, and so there's a
 2
    predetermined set of sites that are eliqible for this
 3
    funding, and those are spread across the state. But we've
 4
    got the award from the feds to do at least 1,302 ports, and
 5
    we're investigating that a little further with the Federal
 6
    Highway Administration right now.
 7
              COMMISSIONER MONAHAN: Great, thank you.
 8
              CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Unless there's other comments
9
    from the dais, I'd welcome a motion I item 12 from
10
    Commissioner Monahan.
11
              COMMISSIONER MONAHAN: I move to approve this
12
    item.
13
              CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: IS there a second from Vice
14
    Chair?
15
              VICE CHAIR GUNDA: Second the item.
16
              CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: All in favor, say aye.
17
              Commissioner Monahan?
18
              COMMISSIONER MONAHAN:
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              CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Vice Chair Gunda?
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              VICE CHAIR GUNDA: Aye.
21
              CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Commissioner Gallardo?
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              COMMISSIONER GALLARDO: Aye.
23
              CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Commissioner McAllister?
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              COMMISSIONER MCALLISTER: Aye.
25
              CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: And I vote aye as well.
                                                           That
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item passed unanimously.

Thank you both for being here. Congratulations.

We'll turn now to item 13, BYD Coach & Bus LLC, RIDE Coach & Bus, which was formerly BYD; correct? Yes.

MS. MAGANA: Good afternoon, Chair, Vice Chair, and Commissioners. I'm Pilar Magana with the Fuels and Transportation Division.

Staff is seeking approval for a project with BYD Coach & Bus dba RIDE Coach & Bus, who we will be referring to as RIDE, in Lancaster, California, which is being proposed for funding under the zero-emission transportation manufacturing solicitation.

Next slide, please.

As of January 2023 notice of proposed awards, 13 projects are recommended for funding under the solicitation for a total of \$197.9 million. This is the 12th project being proposed for funding under this solicitation with 11 projects already approved at previous business meetings.

Next slide, please.

RIDE, which stands for Real Innovation Delivered with Excellence, will construct a manufacturing facility in Lancaster to produce a family of battery electric school buses that will accelerate California's ability to meet emission reduction goals. This project supports efforts to electrify school bus fleets throughout the state via

Assembly Bill 579, which mandates all new school buses be zero emissions starting 2035. While this mandate is also being supported through programs such as the CEC School Bus Replacement Program, the availability of electric school buses must also be addressed. This project will serve as a key component for increasing access to a number of battery electric school bus classifications.

At full production capacity, this facility will be capable of manufacturing up to 4,000 battery electric school buses per year while increasing green energy jobs in California, boosting California's economy by bolstering its clean energy commerce, and strengthening California's presence and leadership in the electric vehicle manufacturing market.

Through the establishment of this facility, RIDE will also provide training resources to support the creation of up to 448 indirect and three 33 direct local jobs for the manufacturing facility.

Furthermore, production and distribution of these school buses will reduce bus operating costs by up to 30 percent and more importantly reduce emission exposure for children that ride these buses.

Next slide, please.

Under this agreement, RIDE will not only build a battery electric school bus manufacturing facility, they

will also produce up to 400 battery electric vehicles during this agreement term. As Ride zero-emission school bus begins to replace fossil fuel school buses in school bus fleets in California, this manufacturing project will enable California to achieve its environmental pollution reduction and greenhouse gas reduction goals more quickly. BYD estimates that each -- or RIDE estimates that each bus replacement will decrease CO2 emissions by over 80 percent. This agreement is for \$30 million with over \$39 million provided in match funding.

Next slide, please.

Staff is seeking your approval of this agreement and adoption of its findings that the City of Lancaster's initial study, mitigated negative declaration, and other approved CEQA documents on file show that the project will not have a significant impact on the environment.

We have Junie Chen (phonetic) and John Zhuang from RIDE attending in person who will be happy to answer any questions. And as mentioned earlier, we also have a representative from Jobs to Move America who would like to speak on behalf of BYD via Zoom.

 $$\operatorname{\textsc{This}}$$  is the conclusion of my presentation and I'm happy to answer any questions.

CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Great. Thank you.

Let's go to public comment.

MS. BADIE: Good afternoon. The Commission now welcomes public comment on item 13. If you're in the room with us, we're asking folks to use the QR code to let us know or raise your hand. And if you're joining by Zoom, the raise-hand feature on your screen, it looks like an open palm, or press star nine if you're joining by phone.

So in the room with us, we have John Zhuang, if you want to approach the podium and please spell your name for the record? We're asking for comments to be two minutes or less. There will be a timer on your screen, John. Thank you.

MR. ZHUANG: Thank you, Chair, Commissioners, and staff for the opportunity to speak. My name is John Zhuang, spelled Z-H-U-A-N-G, and I head up Legal and Regulatory Affairs at RIDE. RIDE is honored and excited for this opportunity to further cement our great state's position as the world leader in climate-saving clean technologies.

In 2013, our company built a manufacturing facility in Lancaster, California to make some of our nation's first commercial electric vehicles. Today, we are incredibly proud to have the opportunity to continue our efforts through this California electric school bus manufacturing facility. These school buses will be powered by our clean, safe, and durable iron phosphate batteries.

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    They will also be available to carry next-generation
 2
    technologies like grid-aiding vehicle-to-grid technology.
 3
    Operating at full speed, we anticipate this facility will
 4
    create nearly 500 direct jobs and make as much as 4,000
 5
    climate-saving electric school buses a year.
              This project would not have been possible without
 6
 7
    the support and trust of this Commission in our great
 8
    state. So, on behalf of the entire RIDE team, we want to
9
    sincerely thank you for providing these incredible
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    platforms to enhance the growth of renewable technologies.
11
    We're incredibly grateful for your support, and we look
12
    forward to next steps.
13
              CHAIR HOCHSCHILD:
                                 Thank you so much.
14
              MS. BADIE:
                          Thank you.
15
              CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Any other?
16
              MS. BADIE: Yes, we have some folks on Zoom.
17
              CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Okay.
18
              MS. BADIE: Next, we'll hear from Martin Barrera.
19
              Martin, I'm going to open your line. If you
20
    could please spell your name for the record. We're asking
21
    for comments to be two minutes or less. Martin, you'll
22
    have to unmute on your end to make your comment.
23
              MR. BARRERA: All right. Thank you. Hello.
24
    am Martin Barrera, M-A-R-T-I-N B-A-R-E-R-A. I am the
25
    Workforce Equity Coordinator at Jobs to Move America.
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And I want to first congratulate RIDE on receiving the maximum allocation for this grant. I also want to use this public comment to uplift them as a leader in this industry, showcasing the possibility of an effective relationship between manufacturers, laborers, and the community.

RIDE sat down with Jobs to Move America and our coalition of community partners, as well as our labor partner, Smart Local 105, and chose to sign a community benefits agreement way back in 2017. Since then, they have continually renewed the agreement and delivered on their promises to the Antelope Valley community, where they now employ 70 percent of the workers from disadvantaged communities, such as people of color, women, returning citizens, veterans, and aged-out foster youth.

Through their collaboration with the Union

Apprenticeship and Pre-Apprenticeship Program, they

continually invest in training the community, providing

opportunities for workers to improve the workplace, and

grow in their career.

As RIDE looks to construct a new facility specifically for electric school buses, I commend them for continuing to set the example by having a project labor agreement in place for the construction of this project.

Overall, RIDE should be seen as a template for how to lead

our transition to a just green economy by working alongside community and labor to ensure good quality jobs and opportunities for workers and community members. I'm excited for RIDE to continue their great work and urge others to see them as the North Star as we continue to march to electrify our vehicles and away from fossil fuels.

Thank you.

MS. BADIE: Thank you, Martin.

Next, we'll hear from Sarah Arveson.

Sarah, I'm going to open your line. If you could please spell your name for the record? We're asking for comments to be two minutes or less.

MS. ARVESON: Hi. My name is Sarah Arveson, again, that's S-A-R-A-H A-R-V-E-S-O-N, again, from United Auto Workers, Region 6, representing over 100,000 UAW members in the Western states.

UAW just wants to express how pleased we are with this grant approval recommendation for BYD/RIDE, which will help accelerate the state's transition to a green economy. It's key that the electrification of our transportation sector also benefits workers and communities. BYD/RIDE has been an exemplary company in this way by working with Smart Local 105, Jobs to Move America, and community partners to make sure construction jobs and manufacturing jobs related to projects are good union jobs that benefit the most

disadvantaged residents. And they did this through negotiating a community benefits agreement.

So we look forward to CEC continuing to support these high road employers who demonstrate meaningful accountability to our communities.

MS. BADIE: Thank you.

And that concludes public comment. Back to you, Chair.

CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: All right. I'll just say, I have visited your facility multiple times. Really want to congratulate you on the progress. And people need to understand, conventional buses, you know, fumes get in the cab and affect kids lungs. So this is really not just a climate issue, it's a health issue for kids. And so, for me, this is just a really sweet spot for us to be as a Commission.

I really want to thank Commissioner Monahan and the whole team for all the work on this and to be able to manufacture and deploy these buses here. You know, we've done more of that than any other state in the country. The governor has been terrific on this. So I just really want to lift up the value and the need for this transition.

And with that, I would ask we go to Commissioner discussion, starting with Commissioner Monahan.

COMMISSIONER MONAHAN: Well, I just, I also want

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1
    to commend BYD/RIDE. And I just find it very inspirational
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    that you have a company who came from China to locate in
 3
    California to manufacture in California electric buses.
 4
    And you came to California and then you like worked with
 5
    labor to make sure that you were doing all you could to
    provide good paying jobs for your workers. And it's
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 7
    really, as one of the commenters said, exemplary.
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              And I just want to say, you know, BYD is now
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    the -- sells more electric vehicles than any manufacturer
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    in the world. And having a company come to California and
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    really adopt, I would say, the California ethos and just
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    really thrive, we want you to thrive here in California,
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    it's heartening.
              So, Pilar, thanks to you and Jonathan and Joji
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15
     (phonetic) and the team on this, and really excited to
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    support you in the expansion to electric school buses, also
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    an issue near and dear to my heart.
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              CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Okay, with that, I welcome a
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    motion from Commissioner Monahan on item 13.
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              COMMISSIONER MONAHAN: I move to approve item 13.
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              CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Is there a second from the
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    Vice Chair?
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              VICE CHAIR GUNDA: Yes, I can.
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              CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: All in favor, say aye.
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              Commissioner Monahan?
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COMMISSIONER MONAHAN: Aye.
CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Vice Chair Gunda?
VICE CHAIR GUNDA: Aye.
CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Commissioner Gallardo?
COMMISSIONER GALLARDO: Aye.
CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Commissioner McAllister?
COMMISSIONER MCALLISTER: Aye.
CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: And I vote aye as well. That
item passes unanimously.
Congratulations.
We'll turn now to item 14, Investment Plan Update
for the Clean Transportation Program.
MR. TUGGY: Good afternoon, Chair, Vice Chair,
Commissioner. I'm Benjamin Tuggy, the Project Manager for
the 2023-2024 Investment Plan Update for the Clean
Transportation Program.
Today we're seeking your approval of this
Investment Plan Update which includes proposed funding
allocations for fiscal year 2023-2024 and planned funding
allocations for subsequent fiscal year. If approved the
current Lead Commissioner Report version originally
published on January 30th, will be reissued as a final
commission report.
Next slide, please.
I'll just give a quick background.

So the transportation sector creates about 50 percent of statewide greenhouse gas emissions when including fuel production, and it causes significant harms to public health and environmental quality due to air and water pollution. Reducing air pollution from transportation is critical to achieving a more environmentally-just society, given that air quality burdens fall disproportionately on vulnerable and disadvantaged communities.

So in order to reduce negative impacts to public health and the environment to meet emission reduction goals, the Clean Transportation Program was established by California Assembly Bill 118 in 2007 and reauthorized by Assembly Bill 8 in 2013. The program is funded through a small surcharge on California vehicle registrations and provides up to \$100 million per year.

Next slide. Next slide, please. Perfect.

Last September, the legislature reauthorized the Clean Transportation Program again, through July 1, 2035, by Assembly Bill 126.

The law also made some changes to the program.

For instance, the focus is now on zero-emission

technologies where feasible, and near-zero-emission

technologies elsewhere. There are new equity requirements,

one of which I'll mention in a minute.

And there was previously a requirement to spend 20 percent of funds on hydrogen projects. AB 126 changed that to at least 15 percent of Clean Transportation Program-based funds going to hydrogen.

There is also now more clarity that light-duty and medium- and heavy-duty projects are eligible, and there are a few other caveats. For instance, the hydrogen funding carve-out ends in 2030.

Next slide.

So I'd like to give a few highlights of the program as of July 2023.

Now in its 15th year, the Clean Transportation

Program has provided over \$1.8 billion in funding for a

broad spectrum of zero-emission vehicles and

infrastructure, alternative fuels and technologies, and

workforce development projects. The Investment Plan itself

has some more detail, so I'll just go over key highlights.

The program has funded over 24,000 installed or planned chargers for light-duty plug-in electric vehicles. This helped the state reach the goal of 10,000 DC fast chargers by 2025 last September, so about two years ahead of schedule.

The program has created innovative and efficient block grants for both light-duty and medium- and heavy-duty ZEV infrastructure.

It has also supported the largest network of hydrogen fueling stations in the nation. The hydrogen numbers are a bit more recent as of the Assembly Bill 8 report. So despite some recent setbacks, there are still 107 publicly-available hydrogen fueling stations funded and planned for funding. Of these, 15 will be multipurpose, accommodating medium— and heavy-duty vehicles, as well as passenger vehicles. There are also 23 privately funded stations under development. And when including these, the total is 130 stations.

The program has funded 40 manufacturing projects, supporting in-state economic growth, while reducing the supply-side barriers for ZEVs, ZEV components, including batteries, and ZEV infrastructure.

It has created workforce training for more than 32,000 trainees and 277 businesses.

And finally, the program has leveraged more than a billion dollars in private and other public matching funds.

Overall, investments made through the Clean

Transportation Program and related general funds and

greenhouse gas reduction funds provided through recent

budget acts are essential to meeting the state's ambitious

climate goal.

Next slide.

Now I'd like to discuss what the Clean

Transportation Program Investment Plan Update is and how it
was developed.

So the Investment Plan is a high-level view. It identifies general categories rather than specific projects, but projects funded by the program must be consistent with the priorities identified in the Investment Plan. Specifically, the Investment Plan identifies how each fiscal year's funds will be allocated across different fuels, vehicle sectors, and supporting activities such as workforce development.

The Investment Plan also describes potential allocations for future fiscal years to provide greater visibility and improve planning. I will note that this 2023-2024 Investment Plan includes those future fiscal years only for the projected greenhouse gas reduction funds and general funds. For the Clean Transportation Programbased funds, this Investment Plan only includes allocations for fiscal year 2023-2024, so there's two different timelines there.

The allocations reflect consideration of state and federal policies and regulations, as well as coordination with state agencies such as the California Air Resources Board, the Public Utilities Commission, the State Transportation Agency, and the Governor's Office of

Business and Economic Development.

Next slide.

This Investment Plan was developed through a rigorous public process that included workshops and review of formal comments. The plan also benefited hugely from guidance from the Clean Transportation Program Advisory Committee, which was expanded in 2020 to better reflect California communities, including environmental justice communities, public health organizations, rural and tribal communities, and labor and workforce training groups.

And by the way, applications are now open to serve on the 2024 to 2027 term of the Advisory Committee.

So folks who are interested can see Docket Number 23-ALT-01 for info on that.

Additionally, CEC staff consulted with the Disadvantaged Communities Advisory Group for guidance and recommendations on how to improve program effectiveness as it relates to disadvantaged communities and other vulnerable and underrepresented groups. The CEC revised the Investment Plan Update based on the feedback received and will also use this input to inform future solicitations.

Next slide.

The Clean Transportation Program continually works to increase the participation of and bring benefits

to disadvantaged and underrepresented communities from diverse geographic regions. The CEC also seeks to effectively engage communities that are disproportionately burdened by pollution and improve economic resiliency, including in rural and tribal communities. This Investment Plan seeks to provide more than 50 percent of funds to projects that benefit low-income and disadvantaged communities, which will soon be required under Assembly Bill 126.

Staff is working to better define and measure those community benefits, going beyond just project location and greenhouse gas reductions, looking at things like health, mobility options, economic benefits, and more. And we've held two workshops on this topic so far.

We are also consulting with the CEC's Public Advisor's office, the Tribal Program, and the Tribal Lead Commissioner for assistance with outreach and promotion of transportation-related funding opportunities to tribes. And we released our first solicitation for tribal EV charging, planning, and workforce development, GFO-23-607, on January 18th of this year.

Next slide.

The CEC is also working to expand outreach and inclusion of nonprofit and community-based organizations.

Many solicitations include incentives or even requirement

for community-based organizations to be involved. And we are looking at other ways to support nonprofit organizations in ZEV infrastructure deployment.

Next slide.

So far, 58.6 percent of Clean Transportation

Program funds have gone to projects located in low-income and disadvantaged communities. That figure excludes certain projects such as for some recent block grants for which we do not know the specific site addresses yet. Only after funding is assigned to specific sites can staff determine if those sites are in a low-income or disadvantaged community. When also excluding projects that are known to be statewide, more than 68 percent of funds have gone to projects in low-income, disadvantaged, or both.

Next slide.

Now I'll go over the proposed allocations for the plan.

So this Investment Plan Update proposes investments across a range of zero-emission vehicle fuels, technologies, and supporting activities such as workforce development. This graphic provides a visual of the total funding, which is about \$1.85 billion for fiscal years 2023-2024 through 2026-2027. These investments reflect both one-time greenhouse gas reduction funds and general

funds from recent state budget acts, as well as the Assembly Bill 126 Clean Transportation Program funds, which we call the base funding. Once again, we have not yet proposed allocations for those base funds after this fiscal year.

As for the State Budget Act allocations, they are set in law. The CEC cannot change those. And those State Budget Act allocations are subject to change as the 2024-2025 state budget is developed. These investments complement federal investments through the National Electric Vehicle Infrastructure, or NEVI, Formula Program, of which California's allocation is expected to be \$384 million. And next I'll describe some of the proposed investments in each of these categories.

Next slide.

So starting with light-duty EV charging, the Investment Plan Update allocates \$658 million, not counting those federal NEVI Formula funds. Part of that total is \$275 million in greenhouse gas reduction funds for equitable at-home charging for multifamily residents and priority communities, including rural areas that have limited access to charging infrastructure.

CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Ben, so I think the Vice Chair had a question.

VICE CHAIR GUNDA: Just on this one, when we are

thinking about the high-power chargers for rural communities, how are we -- is the thought with the context of the grid readiness or how -- is that part of the Investment Plan?

MR. TUGGY: Yeah, that's a great question. The Investment Plan, because the scope is more high level, it doesn't necessarily talk about some of the solicitation details like that. I know we have discussed issues of grid readiness, including in rural communities. I'd be happy to see if any folks on this, any of the solicitation managers, for instance, can speak more on that, or I could follow up with you later. But, yeah, a little bit out of the scope of the Investment Plan itself.

VICE CHAIR GUNDA: Yeah. I just want to say this for I think part of kind of thinking about the Investment Plan, first of all, it's great that we're thinking about it, just in terms of grid readiness, potential deferral of distribution upgrades, and the potential of local resource, I think would be a great thing. I'm sure we're thinking about it, but just wanted to put it out there as one of the critical needs.

MR. TUGGY: Yeah, absolutely. And well, actually, my next point here was that we are looking at also building out a broad network of grid-integrated high-powered fast chargers. So that's a little bit of a broader

term, but definitely looking at the grid impacts. So that network of fast chargers will support travel across the state and supplement federal NEVI funding for corridor fast charging.

In the current fiscal year, this Investment Plan identifies \$42.6 million from base program funds and \$95 million of greenhouse gas reduction funds for light-duty EV charging infrastructure.

Next slide.

The Investment Plan also allocates \$1.15 billion for medium— and heavy—duty ZEV infrastructure, which includes both hydrogen refueling and EV charging over the next four years. The Budget Act of 2023 requires the CEC to fund ZEV infrastructure for specific categories, so that includes \$230 million for drayage trucks, \$375 million for school bus ZEV infrastructure, \$364 million for truck, bus, and off-road equipment, and \$130 million for ports.

The CEC is allocating an additional \$47.6 million in Clean Transportation Program-based funds for medium- and heavy-duty ZEV infrastructure. At least \$15 million of that is reserved for hydrogen infrastructure, but again, hydrogen projects are eligible in the other categories I mentioned, so that \$15 million is just the minimum.

These funds will support deploying thousands of zero-emission medium- and heavy-duty vehicles around the

state. And for this fiscal year, the plan proposes investing that \$47.6 million of base funds, as well as \$344 million in greenhouse gas reduction funds and general funds in medium— and heavy—duty ZEV infrastructure. This reflects the need to swiftly transition the most polluting vehicles towards zero—emission technologies in the most sensitive regions of the state.

Next slide.

The \$46 million emerging opportunities allocation highlighted here includes funding from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund for sectors that are only beginning to transition to zero emission, so that includes aviation, locomotives, and marine vehicles.

The allocation will also support vehicle grid integration efforts, such as mitigating electric vehicles charging during times of peak demand or high carbon intensity on the grid, as well as bidirectional charging, which actively supports the grid.

Currently, this category is projected to receive State Budget Act funds only in fiscal year 2025-2026.

Next slide.

And finally, for fiscal year 2023-2024, \$5 million in base Clean Transportation Program funding will support ZEV workforce development. These investments will prioritize disadvantaged and low-income communities to

support more equitable achievement of the state's zeroemission transportation goals.

Next slide.

And I would like to take a moment to thank the Clean Transportation Program Advisory Committee for their guidance in developing this Investment Plan. So the members as of December 31st of last year, which was the end of the most recent term of the committee, are all listed up here.

With that, I'll transition to the staff recommendation.

Next slide.

So staff recommends approving the 2023-2024 Investment Plan Update, which will approve the plan's proposed funding allocations for fiscal year 2023-2024. and signal the projected funding allocations for future fiscal years. Staff also recommends a determination that this plan is not a project under CEQA or in the alternative, if deemed to be a project, that it is exempt.

Thank you. I'm happy to answer any questions. And we may have members of the Disadvantaged Communities Advisory Group and the 2020 to 2023 term of the Clean Transportation Program Advisory Committee who will speak during public comment, so the Public Advisor will handle that.

1 CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Thank you so much, Ben.

We'll go to public comment on item 14.

MS. BADIE: Thank you, Chair.

So first, I'd like to ask if there's any Clean Transportation Program Investment Plan Advisory Committee members online to raise your hand, and if you're joining by phone, to please press star nine.

We are joined by Bill Magavern on the advisory committee in the room with us.

Bill, if you want to approach the podium, please spell your name for the record before making your remarks.

MR. MAGAVERN: Thanks very much. Good afternoon, Bill McGovern, B-I-L-L M-A-G-A-V-E-R-N, with the Coalition for Clean Air. And I've been involved in actually helping to pass the initial legislation that established the Clean Transportation Program, as well as all three authorizations, most recently, last year. And as was mentioned, I did serve on the advisory committee that advised on this plan and I'm here to support your adoption of the plan and to thank, especially Commissioner Monahan and the staff, for all your hard work on it.

And one of the main elements that we have consistently sought, both in the CEC's plans and now in AB 126 as law, is to have at least a majority of the funding go to disadvantaged and low-income communities. So it's

great to know that you appear to be already exceeding that and you're working on refining the metrics going forward.

Looking to the future, there are a couple areas I wanted to highlight. One is we really urge you to emphasize the infrastructure for zero-emission medium— and heavy—duty vehicles because, as Chair Hochschild mentioned earlier in talking about buses, diesel exhaust really is a great concern and it disproportionately affects low—income communities of color, and it really is the greatest human health risk that is posed by air pollution. And that, of course, comes predominantly from medium— and heavy—duty transportation.

So we want to put a priority on making that transition to completely clean medium— and heavy—duty transportation. And we think that when you fund, in the future, hydrogen stations, they should always be able to serve those trucks and buses that are zero—emission fuel cell electric vehicles. And that also when it comes to grid charging, that we focus on the medium— and heavy—duty sector.

And secondly, reliability. I know you're working on it, but I just want to highlight that it's absolutely vital when it comes to hydrogen fueling or grid charging light-duty or heavy-duty. We absolutely need for those networks to be reliable so that individuals and businesses

can count on it being there when we when we need it.

Thank you very much.

MS. BADIE: Thank you. And we're also joined by Disadvantaged Communities Advisory Group member Adrian Martinez on the line.

Adrian, I'm going to open your line. You'll just unmute on your end. Thanks for joining us.

MR. MARTINEZ: Hi. Good afternoon, Chair
Hochschild and members of the Commission. My name is
Adrian Martinez and I'm a member of the Disadvantage
Communities Advisory Group.

First off, I want to really thank the staff of CEC, both the staff that help our Disadvantage Communities Advisor Group, Dorothy and Mona, amongst many others, and then also the Clean Transportation staff. I think this is a real great example of how Commission staff have utilized the Disadvantaged Communities Advisory Group to provide feedback. We provided feedback on several rounds of planning for the Clean Transportation Investment Program. I really thank Commissioner Monahan for engaging our group. And I think the plan reflects a lot of the feedback we've made. Obviously, it's a continual effort to make sure that disadvantaged communities are benefited by the Commission programs, but we think this proposal provides a good balance on that.

I do want to flag one recommendation we've made, and it's not necessarily part of this plan, although it was on one of the slides, is one of the recommendations that DACAG has made is that for the NEVI funds, there's a lot of funds that are going to light duty charging infrastructure. But we think, given that that will not use up all the NEVI funds, there will be significant amounts of funding left over for medium— and heavy—duty charging.

We think it's important for the Commission to work with Caltrans to start investing those dollars in medium— and heavy—duty charging as soon as possible. We know we have some time before that plan is revised in August, but I think getting leadership of the Commission to work with Caltrans to start thinking about how do we use those important and vital federal dollars to get publicly available charging for large trucks will go a long way in addressing a lot of the harms that Bill McGovern just referenced related to air pollution.

But we really appreciate this effort. We're excited to see these dollars hit the streets. I even saw today a couple electric vehicles that have benefited from this program and are there because of this effort. And we thank the Commission for all the work they're doing on this important issue.

MS. BADIE: Thank you.

And with that, we'll transition to the public comment period. If you're joining us in the room, we're asking folks to use the QR code or a show of hands. And if you're joining by Zoom, please use the raise-hand feature on your screen or star nine if you're joining by phone. That will let us know that you'd like to make a comment.

And I'm not seeing anyone in the room or on Zoom for public comment, so back to you chair.

CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Thank you so much.

Let's go to Commissioner discussion, starting with Commissioner Monahan.

COMMISSIONER MONAHAN: Well, I first want to address the question that Vice Chair Gunda raised about the grid friendliness of DC fast charging. And I will say that there is a tension between rapidly deploying infrastructure and making it grid friendly. It costs more to make it grid friendly. Pairing it with solar plus storage means you build less chargers.

And in general, we think of the block grants that we have as sort of the rapid deployment. They already have to have utility plans in place. So they're already kind of meaning that the grid is ready for it, the grid should be ready for it. And we've used our solicitations to do more of the pairing with solar plus storage. And I will say this is a tension that we face because we need to build as

many chargers as we can, as fast as we can, as the IEPR highlighted, and we need to be attentive to the grid at the same time.

So we're trying to juggle these two. And I would say it's a titration and we welcome your input into that.

And I would say you and I can't talk except in a public forum, so input into the staff on that, I think would be really helpful.

And I want to thank Benjamin for your leadership. He kind of stepped into this. It's been quite a year because AB 126 was passed right when we were in the middle of this, delaying everything. We thought we would have this report sooner for approval, but because of that, it was delayed. And you, Benjamin, of course are joined with others, Mabel and Charles, Patrick Brecht, there's a big team that has worked on this, so thanks to everybody. It really, it takes a village to put out this report. Hopefully next year we can streamline some of it but it's a lot of work.

And I just want to thank Bill Magavern for his leadership from Coalition for Clean Air. Bill has, as he said, he's been in the trenches since the first, since 2007 probably, 2008, when the first version of this program was passed. And at the time it was revolutionary, and that was a long time ago, 2008.

And Adrian Martinez from the Disadvantaged Communities Advisory Group, Adrian, and together with Roman have been both really amazing leaders in the transportation space and have given us a lot of good. The whole DACAC has given us really great input.

I want to ask everybody here to spread the word on the openings for the Clean Transportation Advisory Program. I'm especially looking at my colleague down there, my fellow women power down this table, with your networks, because we want to make sure that it's a diverse group, that it really represents, you know, the swath of interests, including communities that want to get chargers in the ground, want to get more ZEV infrastructure, and are struggling with how to do it.

We actually did have a number of community members and they -- even they can serve and their organizations can get funding from the CEC but they as individuals cannot be named on applications, which is a little confusing for those who are, but we're happy to walk through. If you have community groups that might be interested, we'll walk through so they'll fully understand what it means to be on the committee. But definitely, this is the moment. It's only open for a few weeks, so we're accepting applications right now.

And I think as Benjamin said, this just sets

high-level funding amounts for each category. We're going to have to go into the solicitation process to really refine what that looks like. This is also very subject to the budget. As we all know, this is a tough budget year. You know, the numbers may change as we learn more in May and beyond about what the budget availability actually is.

So with that, I'll just say, you know, I think this is a great plan. I think it's taken a lot of -- as Benjamin said, there's a lot of community and stakeholder engagement. We listened to a lot of industry stakeholders, community stakeholders, nonprofit organizations in the development of this plan. It's very thoughtful and I think it does a good job of balancing interests.

CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Well said.

CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: And, yes, Vice Chair.

VICE CHAIR GUNDA: Thank you. Thanks for the presentation. That was excellent, really helpful.

Thank you, Commissioner Monahan for, one, your leadership of the plan, but also kind of the request for the continue to think through on the grid readiness and how do we plan. I think I agree with you of the spirit of maximizing the opportunity for decarbonization and community benefits, you know, kind of electrifying as quickly as we can, but also figuring out how to match, you know, those electrons, you know, and that's kind of been a

tension for us on reliability, so that's kind of where -- grid reliability, I mean, you know, kind of like thinking through.

I think it's more than anything just having that kind of transparency or kind of idea on where we are going so we can adequately make sure that's represented in the forecast, especially in the local distribution level, so it becomes a part of our visibility, so we know at least what we're getting at. So that will be really helpful.

And I wanted to use this opportunity to also just make a quick comment on the next one, because these go together with the Transportation Plan, and then kind of the chargers. It's again, same thing, which is, you know, to a point that Commissioner Monahan made maybe a year ago from the dais on really thinking about taking the forecasting and other planning processes we have and integrating the real boots-on-the-ground information that our investments yield and the opportunity of taking that intelligence into the planning processes for making products better. So I just wanted frame that.

I need to step out because I have a legislative appointment. But thank you and look forward to supporting this.

CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Great.

Unless there's other comment?

1	Yes, Commissioner Gallardo.
2	COMMISSIONER GALLARDO: I'll be quick.
3	Benjamin, thank you for the presentation, and
4	also the briefing. I wanted to note that the data that you
5	shared up front about the impact that the Clean
6	Transportation Program has had in California is extremely
7	helpful. So I'm glad that, you know, there's intention
8	around putting that up there.
9	And then I also have additional questions about
10	the equity requirements, and also the workforce, which I'll
11	follow up offline. Just wanted to give you and your team a
12	heads-up that I'll be reaching out to you on that front.
13	But thank you so much. This is fantastic.
14	Thank you, Commissioner Monahan, and I will send
15	this out to all my networks.
16	CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Okay, unless there's
17	additional comments, I welcome a motion on item 14 from
18	Commissioner Monahan.
19	COMMISSIONER MONAHAN: I move to approve this
20	item.
21	CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Is there a second from
22	Commissioner Gallardo?
23	COMMISSIONER GALLARDO: I second.
24	CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: All in favor, say aye.
25	Commissioner Monahan?

1	COMMISSIONER MONAHAN: Aye.
2	CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Commissioner Gallardo?
3	COMMISSIONER GALLARDO: Aye.
4	CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Commissioner McAllister?
5	COMMISSIONER MCALLISTER: Aye.
6	CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Vice Chair Gunda?
7	VICE CHAIR GUNDA: Aye.
8	CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: And I vote aye as well.
9	And Vice Chair has to leave, but we'll power on.
10	For those of you on the dais, we've been going here, it's
11	3:10, it's totally find to just stand up and stretch.
12	We're going to just power through because we've got still a
13	ways to go.
14	So we'll turn now to item 15, Assembly Bill 2127
15	Second Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure Assessment.
16	Welcome to Adam Davis.
17	MR. DAVIS: Good afternoon, Chair, Vice Chair and
18	Commissioners. My name is Adam Davis. I'm staff in the
19	Fuels and Transportation Division and I'll be presenting
20	the AB 2127 Second Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure
21	Assessment.
22	The staff draft of the second assessment was
23	published in August and we presented the results at a
24	workshop in early September. A revised version of this
25	report incorporating stakeholder feedback on the staff

draft was published at the end of January.

Next slide, please.

The Assembly Bill 2127 Second Electric Vehicle
Charging Infrastructure Assessment examines charging needs
to support California's plug-in electric vehicles in 2030
and 2035. AB 2127 requires the CEC to publish a Biennial
Report on the charging needs of zero-emission vehicles by
2030. In September 2020, the Governor directed the
Commission to expand this analysis to 2035 and beyond.

On the light-duty side, the goal is to reach 100 percent new vehicle ZEV sales by 2035 under the Advanced Clean Cars II regulations. On the medium- and heavy-duty side, the requirements vary substantially by segment under the Advanced Clean Trucks and Advanced Clean Fleets Regulations, with some vehicle types requiring 100 percent ZEV operations by 2035 and others by 2045.

The AB 2127 assessment focuses on charging needs for plug-in electric vehicles. In parallel, staff have developed the AB 8 and SB 643 reports on the fueling needs for hydrogen-powered ZEVs.

CEC staff performed the analysis for the AB 2127 assessment in collaboration with researchers at the National Renewable Energy Lab, Lawrence Berkeley National Lab, and UC Davis. In the process of developing this report, we held public workshops on many of the individual

modeling components, as well as one to present the staff draft in early September. During and after these workshops, we received dozens of helpful comments from stakeholders. We incorporated this feedback into our modeling and discussion to produce the revised report, which we published last month.

Next slide, please.

For the second assessment, We updated the infrastructure model and scenarios for both light-duty vehicles and medium- and heavy-duty vehicles. For light-duty vehicles, projections have shifted away from short-duration public Level 2 charging to DC fast charging and longer-duration work Level 2 events. These changes reflect a market trend towards long-range battery electric vehicles and away from short-range battery electric vehicles and plug-in hybrids.

This change also aligns with the Advanced Clean Cars II Regulation, which allows fewer plug-in hybrids than we included in the scenarios for the first assessment, and required these vehicles to have considerably more electric range.

We also included a greater exploration of the gas station model alternative future scenario, which assumes that DC fast charging will be the preferred option for charging away from home.

For medium— and heavy—duty vehicles, this report includes fewer total M-D/H-D EVs in 2030. As well, more of these vehicles are in smaller and lower mileage classes. Pardon me. Vehicle efficiency is also assumed to be higher. These three effects together mean that less energy will be used per vehicle and overall.

The charging model has also been updated with new definitions for depot charging and enroute charging.

Beyond this, the report has an updated analysis of grid topics, which is covered both by the EDGE model and by a chapter on vehicle grade integration.

And finally, there's a new chapter on labor and workforce development aspects of electric vehicle charging as required by SB 589.

Next slide, please.

This slide shows the size of the light-duty EV fleet used for the highest scenario -- or pardon me, for the high scenario in the first AB 2127 assessment which was based on CARB's mobile source strategy, and for the primary scenario in the second assessment which is the AATE3 scenario from the IEPR. For 2030 the new assessment has a slightly smaller number of light-duty EVs overall, but an increase in the number of battery electric vehicles, especially long-range BEVs. By 2035, the total number of EVs is higher than in the first assessment, and BEVs make

up an even larger share. 1 2 Next slide, please. 3 This slide shows the number of chargers our 4 models project will be needed to support light-duty 5 vehicles in California in 2030 and 2035. CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Can I ask a question on that, 6 7 which is --8 MR. DAVIS: Sure. 9 CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: -- you know, there's these 10 different categories but, you know, one of the things we've 11 been supporting is an EV match, right, which is basically 12 like the Airbnb for private EV chargers. So do we track 13 like that category? It's not like a corporate-owned 14 parking lot that's sort of -- but it's like owned by a 15 private individual but made available to the public? that a category we track or try to track? 16 17 MR. DAVIS: So I can't speak to, specifically, 18 that specific category. But I do know that the accounting 19 charges effort does track shared private charges, which 20 that would seem to be included in. 21 CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Yeah. MR. DAVIS: But I don't know whether that 22 23 specific use case is included in there yet. 24 CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Okay. Okay. I would love it 25 if we can look into that. That would be helpful. Thanks.

MR. DAVIS: Thanks.

So again, this slide shows the number of chargers that our models predict will be needed to support light-duty vehicles in California in 2030 and 2035. This assessment counts chargers that are public or shared private, which includes lower-speed chargers at multifamily housing, work, and public locations, and higher-speed chargers at public locations and long, long-distance travel corridors.

Charger needs will be impacted by the types of vehicles on the road and by the mix of slow and fast chargers. Level 2 chargers account for the bulk of charging overall, and are primarily located at places where people spend a lot of time, so think home and work. High-powered direct current fast charging will be increasingly important, however, as long-range battery electric vehicles make up a larger share of the fleet, as well as for people who do not have convenient charging at home or at their workplace.

Next slide, please.

In addition to the main scenario, we developed alternative future scenarios for 2030 that are built around specific changes to PEV charging priorities or policy. One of these scenarios reflects an increased preference for fast charging, mirroring how internal combustion engine

vehicle refueling is currently done at centralized locations. Under the baseline scenario, drivers use DC fast charging if it's the only option that works in their schedule.

Under the gas station model scenario, DC fast charging is the first choice of all drivers who aren't able to charge at home and some home charging demand shifts to DCFC as well. In this scenario, installing an additional 63,000 DC fast chargers would eliminate the need for about 400,000 Level 2 chargers at public and workplace locations. Under this scenario, nearly two-thirds of all light duty vehicle charging is done at DCFC compared to about a quarter in the base case.

Next slide, please.

This slide shows the growth in charging infrastructure need and corresponding power levels for medium— and heavy—duty vehicles in 2030 and 2035. This assessment includes two general categories of chargers for M-D/H-D vehicles, depot chargers, which include all types of chargers at existing truck destinations, including chargers at conventional depots, shared charging locations, and chargers installed at existing destinations like warehouses, and then en-route chargers, which are exclusively high-speed chargers installed on major travel corridors to allow vehicles to complete long-distance

trips.

More depot chargers are needed than en route because depot charging allows vehicles to make the best use of vehicle idle time, to avoid waiting for charging during the trip, and to avoid having to pay for high-powered en route charging. Depot chargers include a range of charging speeds with larger vehicles and batteries requiring higherspeed depot charging. En-route charging speeds depend largely on vehicle technology.

Next slide, please.

We also included an alternative feature scenario for M-D/H-D. This scenario allows for higher speed charging at depots. For example, a Tesla Semi in PepsiCo's Sacramento fleet ran more than 1,000 miles in a single day using high-speed depot charging. This highlights the range of possibilities as we see rapid deployment of MDHD electric vehicles. We'll be watching these developments. as we do future modeling and analysis.

Next slide, please.

Finally, I'll show you the load curve for electric vehicle charging on a typical weekday in 2030 under the primary scenario. As EV ownership expands, vehicle charging will make up an increasing share of California's energy demand. Coordinated investments in the grid and charging infrastructure will support charging and

community needs locally and statewide. This analysis is included in the AB 2127 assessment so that we can understand not just where chargers will be needed, but where and when energy will be needed, which will help us plan for grid upgrades.

For light-duty vehicles, about half of all charging is done at-home chargers, and the rest is split between Level 2 chargers at public -- or pardon me, and the rest is split between Level 2 chargers at public and work locations and DC fast chargers. Home charging happens mostly during the night, and non-home charging happens mostly during the day. This report includes several alternative future scenarios that explore the impact of shifting charging load between locations and times of day. For medium- and heavy-duty vehicles, depot charging makes up about 82 percent of total charging load and en-route chargers provide the rest.

Next slide, please.

Finally, we're asking you to approve these findings and support the publication of a commission report for the AB 2127 second electric vehicle charging infrastructure assessment.

Thank you so much for your time. I'm happy to answer any questions you have about this report.

CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Thank you so much.

Let's go to public comment. 1 2 MS. BADIE: Thank you. 3 The Commission welcomes public comment on item 15 4 at this time. And if you're in the room with us, we've 5 asked folks to use the QR code. You can also wave your hand. I will see you. And if you're joining by Zoom, 6 7 please use the raise-hand feature on your screen. 8 like an open palm. And if joining us by phone, please 9 press star nine. 10 And I'm not seeing any hands in the room or on 11 Zoom. Chair, back to you. 12 CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: All right, let's go to 13 Commissioner discussion, starting with Commissioner 14 Monahan. 15

I've often looked at EAD with a little jealousy because of their analytical arm. But now FTD has been like really building that muscle around analysis. And it integrates well with the work that the Vice Chair is shepherding in terms of like, well, how do we make sure we have a safe, reliant, resilient grid and as we integrate all these electric vehicles?

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And I think you've heard Adam. I mean, he knows what he's talking about. He's published papers. He's very smart and has been a key lead in this project. But there

are others in the room I can see who have also been involved. And I just want to thank the leadership for -- the leadership of the Fuels and Transportation Division for really taking this one seriously.

This is the talking point I use more than any other one over the next two years. I'm going to be saying, you know, we're going to need over, you know, about a million chargers for light-duty vehicles, and I'm going to say that over and over and over again. And so -- and it comes from this analysis.

I also want to recognize that this is a moment of change. And just like we heard today with the Demand Forecast, like, well, what's really going to happen with solar uptake? We have the same struggle in terms of what's really going to happen with mega charging? You know, we see what's happening at the Pepsi factory here in Sacramento. They're using the Tesla Semi. They're charging a 500 mile range Tesla in under an hour. So we're talking some serious -- and it's at a depot. So we're learning as we go.

And this is something that we're going to be monitoring the market. We have the best analytical team in terms of research institutions across the country engaged in this. So, you know, nobody is doing as good analysis as we are, I would say, it's fair to say. And we need this in

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    order to plan appropriately to build out chargers, to
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    integrate with the grid.
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              So I just want to thank everybody who was
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    involved in this project. And again, like thank you for
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    the talking points. You'll hear me say it over and over.
              CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Thank you.
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              Unless there is Commissioner discussion, I
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    welcome a motion from Commissioner Monahan on item 15.
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              COMMISSIONER MONAHAN: I move to approve item 15.
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              CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Is there a second from
    Commissioner McAllister?
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              COMMISSIONER MCALLISTER: Second.
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              CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: All in favor say aye.
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              Commissioner Monahan?
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              COMMISSIONER MONAHAN:
                                     Aye.
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              CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Commissioner McAllister?
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              COMMISSIONER MCALLISTER: Aye.
              CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Commissioner Gallardo?
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              COMMISSIONER GALLARDO: Aye.
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              CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: And I vote aye as well.
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    item passes four to zero.
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              I know Commissioner Monahan has to depart
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    shortly.
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              COMMISSIONER MONAHAN: I think I can do the next
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    item
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1 CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Okay. Great.

2 COMMISSIONER MONAHAN: And then I have to go.

CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: We'll keep going ahead then.

Let's turn to item 16, Department of the Air Force.

Mike Gravely.

MR. GRAVELY: Good afternoon, Director and Commissioner. I'm Mike Gravely, the Military Advisor to the Chair. I'm here today to bring before you an MOU between the Air Force and Energy Commission.

Next slide.

The Department of Defense plays a big role in the economy of California. California has more bases and more active duty personnel than any other state in the Union.

The Governor's Office tracks the Department of Defense as national security, which is Department of Defense, Homeland Security, and Veterans Affairs. And it represents almost five percent of the California's economy. And obviously, the Department of Defense is by far the largest element of that five percent.

Next chart.

We have a long history of working with the Air Force. This project here at L.A. Air Force Base goes back over a decade. We did, many years ago, what was probably the most creative and largest vehicle-to-grid demonstration on L.A. Air Force Base. It involved 43 vehicles, both

sedans and medium-duty vehicles. We were successfully able to demonstrate vehicle-to-grid operations with the ISO in a utility for 18 months. Turns out the Department of Defense had six bases within the nation that were doing these demonstrations. Only L.A. Air Force Base was able to successfully connect to the grid and participate. The other bases were either shut down early or were only aided to simulate.

The Department of Defense staff who worked this project will tell you clearly the reason L.A. Air Force Base was successful was the partnership with the CEC and the help we provided them with the utility and the ICEL.

Next chart.

We also have a MOU right now with the Navy that goes back to 2016. This picture shows the Commissioner Hochschild and Ms. Berger (phonetic) signing back in 2021. But again, we have a large history of working together on projects that are mutually beneficial to both the military and the Energy Commission and the state.

Next chart.

Just to give you a couple of examples, on the left is Miramar, an aerial view of Miramar Air Force Base, which is probably the most comprehensive and most impressive military microgrid -- military microgrid in the country. That microgrid can support military flight

operations for 21 days. And back in '22, when we had the summer heat wave, they actually provided substantial load reductions every day for eight days straight to support the grid and help us keep the grid operating.

On the right is another microgrid on the Navy base that has a very a sensitive classified facility that does data management. And the challenge they have is when they shift from grid power to backup power, they lose a lot of their facilities within the building and they have to go through the building one by one and restart it. This facility will provide them clean power and they will avoid those issues when they transfer back and forth.

Next chart.

The MOU allows us to work all the areas that are a focus of the CEC. Another couple of few examples of work we've done, Edwards Air Force Base just recently commissioned a 1,300 megawatt PV system, which is the largest DoD private partnership in the country.

L.A. Air Force Base is continuing their work with us. We have an EPIC grant there and they're providing funding and they're going to make L.A. Air Force Base the first all zero-emission vehicle base in the country. They believe that's the goal they're working for.

We have work we're doing with Vandenberg Air Force Base on offshore wind and green hydrogen production.

And we have experience with Beale Air Force Base on grid reliability, energy efficiency, and load reduction.

Next chart.

The MOU does provide very specific benefits for us, and mostly it aligns with communications from the headquarters down to the base level and the people for us to work with and be able to resolve issues. It allows us to prioritize projects and to get the support we need when a project needs resources.

One area that a significant benefit is when we do these projects, we do them only with the local base commander, and the base commander is happy to do these projects, but they feel like they're doing an Air Force-level project without any Air Force-level involvement, and they feel like they're risking their careers by doing things that maybe the bosses don't want. This MOU provides clear direction, clear communications, and takes that problem off the table so that base commanders can feel comfortable that what they're doing is supporting not only themselves but the larger Air Force.

And again, at the end of the day, it allows us to go after federal funds, both DOE funds and other funds, and work together on projects so we can maximize the opportunity, both for the state and for the federal government, and it allows us to do creative projects that

are beneficial to both sides of the table.

Next chart.

With that, I'm asking for approval for the Chair to sign the MOU with the Air Force Secretary, Assistant Secretary, at a date in the future to be arranged and allow us to operate this MOU for the next five years.

CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Yeah. Thank you so much.

I did want to just begin -- oh sorry, let's do public comment, if there is any.

MS. BADIE: Thank you.

The Commission now welcome public comment on item 16. If you're in the room with us, we're asking folks to use the QR code to let us know. And if you are on Zoom, please use the raise-hand feature, and if joining by phone press star nine. And just giving that a moment here.

No raised hands for this item. Back to you, Chair.

CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Yeah, I did want to just begin by thanking Commissioner McAllister and Commissioner Gallardo who each joined me for different parts of our military confab a few weeks ago with Mike Gravely and a number of admirals and generals from the Marine Corps and the Navy. Really fruitful discussion and very, very substantive. So thanks to you both for participating and sharing your insights with our military counterparts.

I am thrilled to support this. Air Force, we have not done as much with relative to the Navy, but that project, which probably been seven or eight years ago now, the L.A. Air Force Base project has really put the vehicleto-grid on the on the map. So I am thrilled to support this. And unless there's other comments, I'd welcome a motion on item 16 from Commissioner Gallardo. MR. GRAVELY: Just a quick comment. Thank you so much, Mike, for your leadership on the military affairs. I think you're helping us develop these relationships, which I've really grown to appreciate further in terms of the nuance and how, you know, deep of an impact we can make. And also, thank you for explaining the sensitivities and the importance of the MOU. So I am really excited about this, as well, so I'll move to approve this item. CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Is there a second from Commissioner McAllister? COMMISSIONER MCALLISTER: Second. CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: All in favor, say aye. Commissioner Gallardo? COMMISSIONER GALLARDO: Aye. CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Commissioner McAllister? COMMISSIONER MCALLISTER: Aye.

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1 CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Commissioner Monahan? 2 COMMISSIONER MONAHAN: Aye. 3 CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: And I vote aye as well. Item 4 16 passes four to zero. 5 Thank you, Mike. MR. GRAVELY: Thank you. 6 7 CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: We'll turn now to item 17, 8 California Clean Energy Fund, CALCEF Ventures. 9 MS. OSMAN: Hello. Good afternoon, Chair and 10 Commissioners. I'm Ayat Osman, an Electric Generation 11 Systems Specialist in the Research and Development Division. 12 13 I am here before you today to present for your 14 approval, six small grant awards under the CALCEF 15 initiative, which is under the EPIC Program funding. 16 Next slide, please. 17 Since its inception in 2017, CalSEED has awarded 18 \$32 million to 143 clean energy startups with innovative 19 technologies. To date, these companies have garnered over 20 \$214 million in various types of follow-on funding. 21 Additionally, four companies have been acquired and three 22 have completed Series A, B, C funding rounds. 23 The growth of these small businesses can also be 24 measured in terms of an increase in career opportunities, 25 technology ownership rights, advancement on technology

readiness level, and successful small-scale validation of the unique technologies.

In reflection of the CEC commitment to diversity, CalSEED actively conducts outreach to ensure that the applicant's pool is representative of all Californians, including women, low-income entrepreneurs, veterans, communities of color, and other underrepresented groups.

Next slide, please.

CalSEED provides small grants to entrepreneurs with early-stage clean energy technologies. Applicants first apply for a \$200,000 Concept Award, which also comes with access to technical resources and business development expertise.

Additionally, those that receive a Concept Award participate in Clean Tech Open Accelerator Program in which they develop a business plan and are invited to compete for 500,000 additional dollars via a follow-on prototype award to further develop their innovation. As a note, since 2017, the award amounts were \$150,000 and \$450,000, but have been adjusted to inflation.

Next slide, please.

There were a total of 12 participants in this most recent business plan competition. Today, we will present the top six competitors for consideration to receive the prototype award. These participants attended

Clean Tech Open Annual Western Region Accelerator,
developed a business plan while furthering their
technological progress, and then competed in a business
plan competition last year.

Next slide, please.

Community Energy Lab is a software as a service control platform for building operators who find it complex, frustrating, and expensive to meet building energy mandates using standard building control options. This software is powered by machine-learning algorithms to predictively operate the building while taking into account a physical structure of the building, user inputs, utilities, prices, and data-derived insight. They have already tested their solution in 21 pilot locations and hope to use this \$500,000 prototype award to improve the user-friendliness and affordability of their offering.

Next slide, please.

iFAST, our next prototype awardee, has an exciting vanadium-based lithium-ion battery technology for heavy-duty vehicles. Heavy-duty vehicles are used throughout the day and have high power needs. This differs from a normal car, which only needs to be charged around once a week. iFast technology delivers 10 times faster charger over 10,000 cycles and is able to operate in a wide variety of temperatures.

During the CalSEED Concept Award, the team demonstrated the technology at a small scale and showed the high cycle life. They also interfaced with customers to confirm this battery technology fit their needs. In this prototype award, iFAST will create larger patch cell batteries and validate the performance with a third party.

As a note, one technical scorer on CalSEED panel called this one, one of the strongest technologies he has ever seen come out of CalSEED.

Next slide. Next slide, please.

So Solvari SR is an all-in-one solar panel for residential roofs that is delivered to the home with everything needed to install, which installs three times faster than current technologies. The cost is also reduced as much as 25 percent from reduced complexities in logistics and installation.

And the previous CalSEED Concept Award, the team validated key aspects of the design and conducted customer discoveries to ensure that the product would be successful. In this project, the team will work to achieve UL certifications and will work to automate part of their manufacturing process.

Next slide, please.

REI Energy. REI has a grid-scale zinc-based battery technology that is able to inhibit dendrite

formations. In the prior Concept Award, they demonstrated over 2,800 cycles with an efficiency of 99.5 percent. This represents an over 50 percent increase in cycle life compared to the zinc-based technology. In this project, the team will work to increase the charge capacity and create a minimum viable product that can be shown to potential customers and investors.

Next slide, please.

Aeromutable Corporation is a technology that actively changed the aerodynamic signature of a tractor trailer to minimize drag and reduce energy consumption when it's driven in highway speed. It does this by injecting air at the back of the trailer in a unique way and can extend range in an electrified heavy-duty vehicles by up to 16 percent. In the prior \$150,000 Concept Award, the team developed in-house testing procedures to enable dynamic charging of the air signature based on what the truck is doing. In this project, the team will continue to test, will work with potential customers throughout the pilot.

Climformatics -- next slide. Next slide, please.

Climformatics uses climate data and machine learning to predict localized extreme climate, fire weather, solar power, and net load to a year in advance with great accuracy, providing actionable climate smart enhanced risk resilience, and empower utilities to

proactively prepare and protect their installations. This technology is designed to bridge the gap between short-term weather and long-term climate modeling technologies. The team has validated its one-year-ahead fire weather forecast, and has also found that their one-year-ahead temperature and wind speed forecasts outperform many industrial leaders. In this project, the team will create a minimum viable product and will collaborate with CAL FIRE to develop a machine learning algorithm that informs fire danger and heat stress forecast.

Next slide, please.

We recommend approval of these six grant awards and adoption of the staff finding that these projects are exempt from CEQA.

Before we conclude, we would like to take a second to recognize all the great work being done by New Energy Nexus. They have been proactive and throughout — and thoughtful administrators of the CALCERF initiative, and we would like to extend a big thank to them for their continued efforts.

Staff is available for questions, and a member from New Nexus should also be online.

Thank you for your time today.

CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Thank you so much. Great presentation.

1 I did want to ask one thing. I noticed we're 2 doing \$500,000 awards. Before we were doing \$450,000; 3 right? 4 MS. OSMAN: Yeah, there was --5 CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: So are we increasing the initial awards from \$150,000 to \$200,000 as well? 6 7 MS. OSMAN: Yeah. Okay. Great. 8 CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Yes. I think 9 that's really warranted with inflation and so forth, so 10 thank you for that. 11 Let's go to public comment if we could. 12 MS. BADIE: The Commission welcomes public 13 comment on item 17 at this time. We'll start with folks in 14 the room. We're asking folks to use the QR code to let us 15 know that they'd like to make a comment. And if you're 16 joining by Zoom, please start raising your hands. You'll 17 see an open-palm symbol on your screen, or you can press 18 star nine if joining by phone. 19 So in the room we have with us, Dr. Subarna 20 Bhattacharyya. 21 And, Dr. Subarna, if you want to approach the 22 podium, please spell your name for the record. And we're 23 asking for comments to be two minutes or less. Thank you. 24 DR. BHATTACHARYYA: Thank you. Good afternoon, 25 chair, Commissioners, and the Energy Commission. New

Energy Nexus. (Indiscernible), thank you. I am Subarna Bhattacharya, S-U-B-A-R-N-A B-H-A-T-T-A-C-H-A-R-Y-Y-A, cofounder and CEO of Climformatics.

At Climformatics, our unique offering is to be able to deliver accurate, hyper-local forecasts of extreme climate a year ahead. Climformatics fills the gap between weather and the climate. With the CalSEED prototype award, we would like to bring you prototype products for fire weather, solar power, net load forecasting, and help them to bring to market, as well as we want to build an innovative decision support technology for the energy utilities and grid operators to help them decide particularly complex, compound, contemporaneous climate events, like the heat wave and the fire weather happening together.

So on one hand, we need to provide enough energy for air conditioning increase, you know, increasing air conditioning. On the other hand, we have to be mindful that the high winds can drive the fire weather and utilities might need to shut off power. So where and how to organize this distribution of energy and plan it well ahead of time to mitigate the risks and keep the damages to a minimum, that is the product we want to build and bring to the market.

We are humbled by the trust that you bestow on

us, and we are grateful for all your support in helping us to develop and bring this critical technology to market that has the capability of disrupting the trajectory of climate sustainability, disaster preparedness, and climate resilience. Our massive transformative purpose is to be able to help humanity prepare, protect, and adapt to the inescapable challenges of climate change.

Thank you for your support.

CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Thank you so much.

MS. BADIE: Thank you.

And we'll now transition to Zoom.

Joy Larson, I'm going to open your line. If you can please spell your name for the record? We're asking for comments to be two minutes or less.

MS. LARSON: Hi. Good afternoon. My name is Joy Larson, that's J-O-Y L-A-R-S-O-N. I'm the Director of the CalSEED Program at New Energy Nexus.

In this competition, there is scoring criteria for public funding impact. And I wanted to highlight this for a moment because, you know, there's not a lot of private funding for technology development at these early stages. And so these public funds will support these six companies that have demonstrated not only technical promise for decarbonization, but also some additional social benefits.

So for example, the batteries being developed by Aria and Tyfast and Aeromutable's control technology for trucks and Climformatic's decision support tool all have characteristics of the products that are designed specifically to increase safety and reliability. Community Energy Labs in Solvari are developing products with specific features that make using the technology easier and that increases access to clean energy for people who might not otherwise have it. So increasing safety, reliability and access are all social impacts from scaling these technologies that kind of go above and beyond just cost savings and reducing emissions.

And for that, the team at New Energy Nexus is proud to partner with the CEC to help advance these technologies. I'd like to thank Josh Croft, Savi (phonetic) Ellis, Anthony Negg (phonetic) for their continued support and collaboration. I'd like to give a special thank you to Clean Tech Open for their ongoing partnership and to each of the judges who scored applications and pitches. The CalSEED Team at New Energy Nexus is looking forward to working with these six companies and also to the next public solicitation coming up in April.

Thank you very much.

MS. BADIE: Thank you.

Next, we'll hear from David Manosalvas-Kjono.

I'm going to open your line, David. Please spell your name for the record. We're asking for comments to be two minutes or less.

MR. MANOSALVAS-KJONO: Hi. My name is David Manosalvas-Kjono, spelled D-A-V-I-D M-A-N-O-S-A-L-V-A-S hyphen K-J-O-N-O. I am the co-founder and CEO of Aeromutable.

As you guys have heard, at Aeromutable, we're bringing aerospace technology into the trucking industry. And our first product is a device capable of reducing fuel and energy consumption, as well as decreasing emissions three times better than anything currently in the market, because it's an active system.

I want to thank the California Energy Commission for their support through the CalSEED Prototype Award of all these great technologies in the past, as well as for the consideration on this new award. This Prototype Award will enable us to accelerate our technological development and entry to market.

To give you guys an idea, just the one percent market penetration in California alone of our technology translates into savings of over 226 gigawatt hours, which is the equivalent of powering over 20,000 American homes per year, as well as a reduction of over 46,000 metric tons

of CO2 being produced that otherwise would have been produced to generate the electricity required to power electric semi-trucks. That scales up significantly when thinking about the current diesel semi-trucks.

As a company that's changing the aerodynamic behavior of vehicles, our technology is power plant agnostic. So it operates for diesel, it works for electric, it works for hydrogen, it works for natural gas. And we are really looking forward to bringing this technology into the world and being able to impact the transition here in California and the U.S. and continue moving further from that.

Thank you so much for your consideration and funding this award.

MS. BADIE: Thank you.

Next, we have CEL Customer Success.

If you could please -- I'm going to open your line. If you could please state and spell your name for the record? We're asking for comments to be two minutes or less.

MS. PEREDO: Good afternoon. My name is Rebecca Peredo, R-E-B-E-C-C-A P-E-R-E-D-O, and I'm with Community Energy Labs.

On behalf of my team and the customers that we serve, I wanted to thank the CEC for supporting programs

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    and initiatives, such as CalSEED, that help turn good ideas
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    into new companies. The majority of our customers are
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    school districts looking to reduce their energy consumption
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    and carbon emissions, but this is not their core business.
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    With the CalSEED Prototype Award, we plan to build support
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    tools that smooth customer acquisition and onboarding in a
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    friendly, consistent, and scalable way, allowing us to
    serve more communities. These enhancements are central to
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    supporting CEL's go-to-market strategy and ability to
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    convert and create scalability --
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              CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: I'm sorry, ma'am, we lost you.
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    Can you hear us?
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              MS. PEREDO: -- and your support. Thanks.
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              CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Okay.
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              MS. BADIE:
                          Thank you. We lost a little bit of
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    the audio at the end, but we caught most of your comment.
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    Thank you for your comment.
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              And that concludes public comment. There's no
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    other raised hands. Chair, back to you.
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              CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: All right. Well, I am very
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    pleased to -- it would help if I turned the mic on.
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              I just want to say I always like to see these.
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    You know, Commissioner McAllister and I are fortunate to
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    serve as leads for R&D investments for the Energy
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    Commission and just always such a source of hope and
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inspiration, all these terrific new innovators and entrepreneurs, and really well crafted.

I do want to especially thank New Energy Nexus for being a wonderful partner with the Energy Commission on this program, and it's just a wonderful, wonderful program.

So let me just turn it over to Commissioner McAllister for any additional comments.

COMMISSIONER MCALLISTER: I want to just reinforce, I mean, we are so lucky to live in a state with all these great ideas and to have a have a facility that we can use to sort of stage investment from early and then sort of nurture technology development. And, you know, this is a great group of projects, really relevant across the board in many different -- you know, in several sectors.

So just really thanks for the presentation and the detailed explanation. It's really appreciated. And just shout out to Jonah and the whole team for all their work on this front.

CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Commissioner Gallardo?

COMMISSIONER GALLARDO: Great, great job on the presentation in the briefing. Thank you for the whole team, Anthony as well.

I want to highlight that one of the things I really appreciated is showing the investments made in small

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    businesses, women-owned businesses, and also other diverse-
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    owned businesses. I think that's really important to show
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    that, you know, we're also creating all these
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    opportunities. And Energy Commission did make a commitment
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    back in 2015 to ensure that we're increasing opportunities
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    on supplier diversity. Here we're showing it, so
 7
    appreciate that. And I encourage you to continue showing
 8
    that type of impact.
9
              And Rebecca, Subarna, David, thank you so much
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    for your time here, and also for all the great work you're
11
    doing. I was really excited about all of these
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    technologies. We're constrained on time, otherwise I'd
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    rave in detail about each of them. So just overall, great
14
    work and thank you.
15
              And, Chair, that's my final comment.
16
              CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Okay, with that, I would
17
    welcome a motion on item 17 from Commissioner McAllister.
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              COMMISSIONER MCALLISTER: Move item 17.
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              CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Is there a second from
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    Commissioner Gallardo?
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              COMMISSIONER GALLARDO: I second.
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              CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: All in favor, say aye.
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              Commissioner McAllister?
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              COMMISSIONER MCALLISTER:
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              CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Commissioner Gallardo?
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1	COMMISSIONER GALLARDO: Aye.
2	CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: And I vote aye as well. Item
3	17 passes three to zero. Thank you so much.
4	We'll turn now to item 18, minutes from the
5	January 24th, 2024 business meeting.
6	Any public comments on item 18?
7	MS. BADIE: The Commission now welcomes public
8	comment on item 18 on the agenda. If you're in the room,
9	please use the QR code. And if you are on Zoom, please
10	raise your hand. If you're joining by phone, press star
11	nine. And I'm just going to give that a brief moment here.
12	Not seeing any comments. Back to you,
13	chair.
14	CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: All right. Unless there's
15	discussion, Commissioner McAllister, would you be willing
16	to move item 18?
17	COMMISSIONER MCALLISTER: Move item 18.
18	CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Is there a second?
19	COMMISSIONER GALLARDO: I second.
20	CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: All in favor, say aye.
21	Commissioner McAllister?
22	COMMISSIONER MCALLISTER: Aye.
23	CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Commissioner Gallardo?
24	COMMISSIONER GALLARDO: Aye.
25	CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: And I vote aye as well. Item

18 passes 3 to 0.

Item 19, Lead Commissioner and Presiding Member Reports, starting with Commissioner McAllister.

Quick, but I just wanted to reinforce your message about the military collaboration, in particular our visit south to the Navy, just a lot of great stuff happening there.

And they're such innovators. Just it's a great partnership, so really excited to support all of that.

And the Stanford Energy Summit a couple weeks ago, went down with the Chair, and that's an annual event that really, I think, highlights a whole ton of different issues that we're facing, moderated a panel on data, which I think continue to just show how much good thinking there is on that. I'm super excited about a bunch of initiatives we have here at the Commission and made some great context there.

But just the Bay Area innovation ecosystem, and then certainly Stanford that has a lot of resources to bring to support these kinds of things, that event was great last year, this year, and I think will be even bigger and better in future years.

So last thing, I just spent last week at the NASEO Energy Policy Outlook Conference in D.C. And most of the -- a lot of the conversation revolved around all the

DOE funds, the HOMES and HERA and all the different IRA, Inflation Reduction Act, programs. And just wanted to give a shout out to Jen Martin-Gallardo and the whole team, Christine, Deanna in REDI, and the Efficiency Division chipping in there, too, across the board, really across the whole commission, really aiming to get as many of those funds to California as possible, shaping the formula funds, getting those in, jumping through all the hoops to get those funds to come into the state, and then also competing in the competitive solicitations. And, you know, we're increasingly, I think, getting our fair share of those funds as we tune our message and, you know, sort of facilitate conversations with DOE so they can see the value of working with us. But NASEO, of course, does a great job coordinating across the states and sort of identifying areas of interest to groups of states and helping move the ball forward to help us achieve our particular state goals. And so a lot of collaboration with New York and some of the other states that can really move the needle, so

23 And that wraps me up. Thanks.

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bring that back.

CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Commissioner Gallardo?

Washington, Oregon, of course. So, anyway, just wanted to

COMMISSIONER GALLARDO: Thank you. I did have a

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    couple of items I want to talk about but I'm going to wait
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    till the next business meeting.
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              CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Okay. And same here.
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              So let's do item 20, if we could, Executive
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    Director's Report.
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              EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR BOHAN: No report this
 7
    afternoon.
                Thank you.
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              CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Okay and item 21, Public
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    Advisor's Report.
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              MS. BADIE:
                          No report.
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              CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: And item 22, Chief Counsel's
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    Report.
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              MS. DECARLO: Thank you. I propose that the
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    Commission go into a closed session as specified in the
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    agenda in item 22 b. iii. The agenda provides notice that
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    the Commission may adjourn to closed session with its legal
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    counsel and pursuant to Government Code Section 11126(e)(1)
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    to discuss pending litigation. We propose to discuss in
19
    closed session the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's
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    proceeding to consider PG&E's application to relicense
21
    Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant Units 1 and 2. I
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    anticipate it taking less than an hour.
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              CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: Okay, thank you.
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              We will adjourn to go to closed session and we'll
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    return after that's concluded.
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          (Whereupon the Commission adjourned into closed
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    session from 3:55 p.m., until 4:21 p.m.)
               CHAIR HOCHSCHILD: We've come back, and nothing
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    to report out from closed session. The meeting is
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    adjourned.
               (The meeting adjourned at 4:21 p.m.)
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## CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER

I do hereby certify that the testimony in the foregoing hearing was taken at the time and place therein stated; that the testimony of said witnesses were reported by me, a certified electronic court reporter and a disinterested person, and was under my supervision thereafter transcribed into typewriting.

And I further certify that I am not of counsel or attorney for either or any of the parties to said hearing nor in any way interested in the outcome of the cause named in said caption.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 7th day of March, 2024.

MARTHA L. NELSON, CERT\*\*367

Martha L. Nelson

## TRANSCRIBER'S CERTIFICATE

I do hereby certify that the testimony in the foregoing hearing was taken at the time and place therein stated; that the testimony of said witnesses were transcribed by me, a certified transcriber and a disinterested person, and was under my supervision thereafter transcribed into typewriting.

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