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BUSINESS MEETING

BEFORE THE

CALIFORNIA ENERGY COMMISSION

In	the Matter	of:)			
)	Docket	No.	16-BUSMTG-01
	Business	Meeting)			
)			

CALIFORNIA ENERGY COMMISSION

1516 NINTH STREET

ART ROSENFELD HEARING ROOM - FIRST FLOOR
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 2016
10:00 A.M.

Reported by: Kent Odell

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Commissioners Present

Robert B. Weisenmiller, Chair

Karen Douglas

David Hochschild

Andrew McAllister

Janea Scott

Staff Present

Rob Oglesby, Executive Director

Kourtney Vaccaro, Chief Counsel

Cody Goldthrite, Secretariat

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1 PROCEEDINGS 2 NOVEMBER 9, 2016 10:03 a.m. 3 CHAIR WEISENMILLER: Let's start with the pledge 4 of allegiance. 5 (The Pledge of Allegiance 6 was recited in unison.) 7 CHAIR WEISENMILLER: So, I'm actually going to 8 start out the business meeting with a moment of silence in memory of Tom Hayden. Tom was very active in the first 9 10 Brown administration, and certainly always had a tradition 11 of -- no matter what the times were, he would continue to fight for social justice and the environment. 12 13 So, anyway. 14 (A moment of silence was observed.) 15 CHAIR WEISENMILLER: Okay. Thanks. Let's start with the Consent Calendar. We're 16 17 going to split that and hold Item A and do the rest of the 18 Consent Calendar. 19 Is there a motion for the Consent Calendar except 20 for Item A? 21 CHIEF COUNSEL VACCARO: Excuse me, Chair Weisenmiller. If we could go ahead and explain why first? 22 23 I think that would be --

COMMISSIONER McALLISTER: Yeah. Item A is our

Sure. Go ahead.

CHAIR WEISENMILLER: Yeah.

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membership with NASEO, the National Association of State
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   Energy Officials. I'm on the Board of Directors and so I'm
 3
   going to recuse myself from that item.
 4
              COMMISSIONER DOUGLAS: Great. So, I move the
 5
   Consent California except for Item A.
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              COMMISSIONER SCOTT:
                                  Second.
 7
              CHAIR WEISENMILLER: All those in favor?
 8
              (Ayes.)
 9
              CHAIR WEISENMILLER: So, the Consent Calendar
10
   except for Item A passes five to zero.
11
              Commissioner McAllister is leaving the room.
              Okay. Do I have a motion for Item A?
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13
              COMMISSIONER DOUGLAS: Move Item 1A.
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              COMMISSIONER HOCHSCHILD: Second.
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              CHAIR WEISENMILLER: All those in favor?
16
              (Ayes.)
17
              CHAIR WEISENMILLER:
                                  So, Item 1A passes four to
18
    zero, one abstention or recusal.
19
              (Commissioner McAllister rejoined the meeting.)
20
              CHAIR WEISENMILLER: Item 2 - we have no items.
21
   Let's go on to Item 3. We're going to hold Item 2.
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              MR. NYBERG: Good morning, Chair. Good morning,
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   Commissioners.
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              My name is Michael Nyberg and I am the program
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   manager for the Emission Performance Standard in the Energy
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Assessments Division.

The Emission Performance Standard was established under Senate Bill 1368 by Senator Perata, Chapter 598 of the 2006 Statutes.

The EPS limits long-term investments in baseload generation by the state's utilities to power plants that meet an emission performance standard for carbon dioxide. The standard was jointly established by the California Energy Commission and the California Public Utilities

Commission and is set at 1,100 pounds per megawatt-hour.

On October 19, 2016, the city of Glendale submitted a compliance filing requesting a determination that their Second Amendatory Power Sales Agreement is in compliance with the Greenhouse Gases Emission Performance Standard, pursuant to Title 20 of the California Code of Regulations, beginning with Section 2900.

The city of Glendale is a participant in the Intermountain Power Project, an 1,800-megawatt coalgenerating power plant located near Delta, Utah. Along with Glendale, other purchasers of IPP's energy include twenty-three Utah municipalities, six rural electric cooperatives, and five other California municipalities (Anaheim, Burbank, LADWP, Pasadena, and Riverside).

The Second Amendatory Power Sales Contract, signed on March 16th, 2016, allows for the repowering of the

Intermountain Power Project's coal-fired generating units with up to 1,200 megawatts of natural gas-fired combined cycle units by July 1st, 2025. This contract expires on June 15th, 2077.

The Repowering Project will have a pair of 600-megawatt natural gas-fired power blocks with an expected CO_2 emission rate of approximately 800 pounds per megawatt-hour. Glendale's share will be 20 MW up to a maximum of 26 MW. Glendale also has an option to withdraw from the Project or reduce its entitlement by up to twenty percent by November 1, 2019.

Glendale acknowledges that a subsequent EPS compliance filing will be necessary if the final design implementation is significantly different from one of three options described in this filing.

The Los Angeles Department of Water and Power,
Intermountain Power's operating agent, previously submitted
a compliance filing for the conversion of IPP from a coalfired to a gas-fired power plant and was found compliant at
the October 19th Business Meeting.

Glendale's compliance filing involves the exact same resource as LADWP and identifies the same three potential combined cycle designs and vendor specifications.

Based on this information, staff calculated the expected CO₂ emission rates at various loads and was able to duplicate

the CO₂ emission rates to within zero to two percent.

Staff has evaluated Glendale's compliance filing and concludes that the analysis conducted in reviewing LADWP's compliance filing holds here as well: staff concludes that the Second Amendatory Power Sales Contract is compliant with the EPS pursuant to Section 2902(a); specifically, that the proposed combined cycle power plant design in the compliance filing is below the EPS limit of 1,100 pounds per megawatt-hour. The combined cycle units specified in the Second Amendatory Power Sales Contract meet the EPS.

Therefore, staff recommends the Energy Commission find that the covered procurement described in the Glendale compliance filing complies with the Energy Commission's Greenhouse Gases Emission Performance Standard, Title 20, beginning with Section 2900 of the California Code of Regulations.

Representatives from the city of Glendale are here to provide a summary statement concerning the compliance filing.

Thank you.

22 CHAIR WEISENMILLER: Thank you.

23 Please, go ahead.

MR. ABUEG: Good morning. I'm Ramon Abueg with Glendale Water and Power, and here with me is Ms. Christine.

MS. GODINEZ: Christine Godinez, Principal Assistant City Attorney for Glendale.

MR. ABUEG: So, this project will help us to completely divest from coal power plants. So, this is one of the two power plants that we have participation in. One is on one, which we would be off by next year, and this will be the last one.

By going through this project, we would be able to get off and divest from coal completely two years earlier, and we would be able to meet and comply with AB 1368, but with a reduction of the CO_2 emission from the new power plant.

With our participation here, as well, it would allow us to bring more renewable resources using the transmission that will be made available through this project, which would help us meet the other compliance that we need in terms of the RPS.

So, we believe this is a great project to help not only with the reliability but also meeting the environmental compliance.

Thank you.

CHAIR WEISENMILLER: Thank you. Thanks for being here today.

Obviously, one of the important things for California is reducing greenhouse gas emissions for our

energy system. In the power sector, we're twenty percent below the 1990 levels as of 2014. A lot of that has been because of the divestiture away from coal and the additional renewables.

So, certainly, IPP is one of the last remnants of the '70s in this area, so it's good to see that -- this movement.

COMMISSIONER DOUGLAS: All right. So, I'll just agree with the chair's comments and move approval of this item. Thank you for being here.

MR. ABUEG: Thank you.

12 COMMISSIONER SCOTT: Second.

13 CHAIR WEISENMILLER: All those in favor?

14 (Ayes.)

15 CHAIR WEISENMILLER: This passes five to zero.

16 Thank you.

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Thanks, again.

MR. ABUEG: Thank you very much.

19 CHAIR WEISENMILLER: Let's go on to Item 4.

20 MR. NYBERG: Good afternoon again, Chair,

21 Commissioners.

Similar to Item 3, I, Michael Nyberg, am presenting an Emission Performance Standard compliance filing regarding the conversion of the Intermountain Power Project from a coal-fired power generation facility to a

natural gas-fired combined cycle facility.

On October 12, 2016, the city of Pasadena submitted a compliance filing requesting a determination that their Second Amendatory Power Sales Agreement is in compliance with the Greenhouse Gases Emission Performance Standard, pursuant to Title 20 of the California Code of Regulations, beginning with Section 2900.

The Second Amendatory Power Sales Contract, signed on March 16th, 2016, allows for the repowering of Intermountain Power's 1,800-megawatt coal-fired generation plant with up to 1,200 megawatts of natural gas-fired combined cycle units by July 1st, 2025. The Repowering Project will consist of a pair of 600-megawatt natural gas-fired power blocks with an expected CO2 emission rate of approximately 800 pounds per megawatt-hour. This contract expires on June 15th, 2077.

Pasadena's share of the repowering project will be 53 MW up to a maximum of 72 MW. Pasadena also has an option to withdraw from the Project or reduce its entitlement by up to twenty percent by November 1, 2019.

Pasadena acknowledges that a subsequent EPS compliance filing will be necessary if the final design implementation is significantly different from one of three options described in this filing.

As previously stated, LADWP submitted a compliance

filing for the conversion of IPP from a coal-fired to a gas-fired power plant and was found compliant at the October 19th Business Meeting.

2.3

Pasadena's compliance filing involves the exact same resource as LADWP and identifies the same three potential combined cycle designs and vendor specifications.

Staff has evaluated Pasadena's compliance filing and concludes that the analysis conducted in reviewing LADWP's compliance filing holds here as well: staff concludes that the Second Amendatory Power Sales Contract is compliant with the EPS pursuant to Section 2902(a); specifically, that the proposed combined cycle power plant design in the compliance filing is below the EPS limit of 1,100 pounds per megawatt-hour. The combined cycle units specified in the Second Amendatory Power Sales Contract meet the EPS.

Therefore, staff recommends the Energy Commission find that the covered procurement described in the Pasadena compliance filing complies with the Energy Commission's Greenhouse Gases Emission Performance Standard, Title 20, beginning with Section 2900 of the California Code of Regulations.

A representative from the city of Pasadena is here to provide a summary statement concerning their compliance filing.

1 Thank you.

CHAIR WEISENMILLER: Thank you.

Please, go ahead.

Thank you.

MR. BAWA: Good morning, Inspector, Chairman
Weisenmiller, and Commissioners. My name is Gurcharan Bawa.
I am the Interim General Manager for Pasadena Water and
Power. I want to thank you for the opportunity to discuss
Pasadena's SB 1368 EPS compliance filing for our proposed
investment in the IPPs renewal project.

Our situation is quite similar to Glendale, or LADWP, but I'll quickly go through some of the specifics about Pasadena.

The city of Pasadena has been a leader in setting aggressive goals to meet climate change challenges, such as a few years ago we set up an RPS goal of forty percent by 2020, compared to the state's mandated goal of thirty-three percent.

Additionally, Pasadena also has set a goal of reducing its greenhouse emissions by sixty percent below 1990 levels by 2030, compared to the state goal of forty percent.

In July of 2015, the Pasadena City Council approved the Second Amendatory Power Sales contract for IPP that became effective this March. This amendment has

allowed, now, the conversion of current IPPs coal-fired generation of 1,800 megawatts to a new proposed 1,200 megawatts of natural gas-fired combined cycle units.

The investment in the IPP repowering project pursuant to the Second Amendatory Power Sales contract is also referred to as Renewal Power Sales contract. The procurement of this project through the Renewal Power Sales contract will enable Pasadena to accelerate its divestiture from coal two years earlier than as planned today.

It also would allow us to use the surplus capacity on the same transmission system that connects California to Utah to procure potentially new renewable resources and energy storage systems there. The new units would be capable of ramping up and down very rapidly, and that would allow variable renewable resources, such as wind and solar, to be integrated more smoothly into the transmission system.

These units obviously are much more -- are going to be much more energy efficient, and that would be of value to our portfolio. Also, being these units in Utah and new potential renewable energy resources in Utah would provide a necessary geographic diversity to Pasadena within its resource mix. And that's important for the reliability of the power system.

The IPP renewal project along with the associated transmission system provides the necessary mechanism for

Pasadena to be able to meet its 2030 goals and beyond. The CEC approval of this compliance filing will enable us to enter into the Renewal Power Sales contract with IPA.

I'd like to thank you for your time and consideration and would like to take any questions you may have. Thank you.

7 CHAIR WEISENMILLER: Great. Thank you for being 8 here.

Are there any comments from anyone in the room or on the phone?

(No audible response.)

CHAIR WEISENMILLER: Okay. Then, again, I'll indicate that, you know, we appreciate your being here and certainly we look forward to working with Pasadena on addressing the greenhouse gas issues under 350 and, again, support your step today on IPP.

MR. BAWA: Thank you.

COMMISSIONER DOUGLAS: So, I'll move approval of this Item 3 -- or, I'm sorry, Item 4.

20 COMMISSIONER SCOTT: Second.

21 CHAIR WEISENMILLER: All those in favor?

22 (Ayes.)

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23 CHAIR WEISENMILLER: Item 4 passes five to zero.

Thanks, again.

MR. BAWA: Thank you very much.

CHAIR WEISENMILLER: Let's move on to Item 5 - the city and county of San Francisco.

MS. NEUMANN: Good morning, Commissioners. My name is Ingrid Neumann from the Building Standards Office.

On April 26th of this year, the city and county of San Francisco's Board of Supervisors unanimously voted to require solar installation on all newly-constructed buildings in Ordinance No. 71-16. The cost effectiveness study was also heard and approved on this date.

In addition, the mayor of San Francisco approved the adopted ordinance on May 6th. This is the first requirement of its kind seen in a major city in the United States, and brings San Francisco one step closer to its goal of running entirely on renewable energy by 2020.

As part of this ordinance, the city and county of San Francisco will require that all newly-constructed buildings of residential occupancy of ten floors or less, as well as newly-constructed buildings of nonresidential occupancy of ten floors or less and greater than 2000 square feet in gross floor area, install solar photovoltaic systems and/or solar thermal systems in the solar-ready zone, which is fifteen percent of roof space for most buildings as defined in Title 24, Part 6.

Local governmental agencies are required to apply to the Energy Commission for approval of local energy

standards that are more stringent than the adopted statewide Energy Standards found in Title 24, Part 6.

Staff has reviewed the city and county of
San Francisco's application for approval of their local
energy efficiency standards and has found that the
application was complete as of August 1, 2016, consisting
of:

- 1. The proposed local energy standards.
- 2. A study with supporting analysis showing how the local agency determined energy savings and cost effectiveness of the local energy standards.
- 3. A statement that the local standards will require buildings to be designed to consume no more energy than permitted by Title 24, Part 6.
- 4. A California Environmental Quality Act Assessment.

No public comments were received by the Energy Commission during the sixty-day comment period, which ended October $15^{\rm th}$.

Staff recommends the item be approved and the Energy Commission Resolution be signed. I am available to answer any questions you may have.

Thank you.

CHAIR WEISENMILLER: Thank you.

First, any comments from anyone in the room or on

the line? 1 2 Richard, please go ahead. 3 THE OPERATOR: Richard Chien, your line is open. 4 (No audible response.) 5 THE OPERATOR: Mr. Richard Chien, your line is 6 open. 7 MR. CHIEN: Yes, I'm sorry. I just got back to my 8 desk. 9 CHAIR WEISENMILLER: Okay. Go ahead. 10 MR. CHIEN: I'm sorry. I don't have any comments 11 at this time. 12 CHAIR WEISENMILLER: Okay. Thank you. 13 Let's go to Commissioner discussion. Commissioner McAllister? 14 15 COMMISSIONER McALLISTER: So, yeah. So, just briefly. I mean, we've -- you know, we very much encourage 16 17 local governments, particularly leadership -- well, really, 18 any local government that wants to provide leadership and, you know, can develop a stretch code in its own context with 19 20 its own process and really push the envelope on our building 21 energy efficiency standards, certainly as we move towards 22 highest performing buildings and zero-net energy and 23 encouraging that in any way we can. 24 Local governments are really the forefront of that

movement and it's really a movement that's moving in a big

25

way. So, you know, I think politics is local, I think, as we know today more than we did maybe yesterday or days before that, and that leadership is going to be critical as we move forward, even more so than ever.

And I would encourage other local governments across the state to talk to San Francisco and the other local governments that have chosen different ways to move ahead - the stretch codes, local standards - to kind of unpack their process, understand what they did, look at their cost-effectiveness, see if it's appropriate for their context and in all of the other cities and counties across the state, and think about adopting similar codes.

The context is different, the population is different, the building is different, so each local jurisdiction really needs to look with a critical eye at what's best, but this is a great thing and San Francisco really deserves commendation for moving the ball forward. So, I'm enthusiastically supportive of this item.

COMMISSIONER HOCHSCHILD: Just to chime in. So, I want to just give credit where credit's due. The person actually within the San Francisco city government who did a lot of the legwork for this is Tara Weeks, who is one of our Standard summer fellows with us at the Energy Commission when she was working for the Department of the Environment. And there is a lot more of these to come. Laurie ten Hope

and I just spoke at a conference, I think last month, of a
whole consortium of Bay Area local governments all looking
at how to promote DG renewables, you know, building towards
our ZNE goals.

So, I really want to thank the good folks at the
city of San Francisco for getting this over the finish line,
and I'm in full support.

COMMISSIONER McALLISTER: Great. So, any other comments?

10 (No audible response.)

11 COMMISSIONER McALLISTER: No? Okay. I'll move

12 Item 5.

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13 COMMISSIONER SCOTT: Second.

14 CHAIR WEISENMILLER: All of those in favor?

15 (Ayes.)

16 CHAIR WEISENMILLER: So, Item 5 passes five to

17 zero.

Thank you.

Let's go on to Item 6, Assembly Bill 1110,

20 implementation rulemaking.

MR. CHOU: Good morning, Chair Weisenmiller and

22 Commissioners. My name is Kevin Chou with the Renewable

23 Energy Division, and with me is Lisa De Carlo, staff

24 counsel.

25

Staff is requesting approval of an Order

Instituting Rulemaking to begin the process of considering modifications to the Power Source Disclosure Program regulations, which are necessary to comply with recently passed Assembly Bill 1110.

Enacted in 1998 by Senate Bill 1305, the Power Source Disclosure program is designed to provide accurate, reliable, and easy-to-understand information for consumers revealing what resources make up an individual retail supplier's mix of generation, and comparing it to California's mix as a whole. The Power Source Disclosure regulation establishes the format and timing of various reporting requirements, including a detailed format for the Power Content Label, which is the label that discloses the fuel mix of retail suppliers' electricity sources to consumers.

The program has been periodically amended to comply with changes in statute, including several changes earlier this year, mainly to comply with Assembly Bill 162, which required retail suppliers to disclose their entire fuel mix portfolio through an additional category known as "unspecified sources of power." The modifications removed the "net system power" reporting requirement, and revised specific reporting requirements to retail customers and to the Energy Commission.

In September of 2016, Assembly Bill 1110 was

signed into law, adding requirements for retail suppliers to disclose the greenhouse gas emissions intensity of their electricity sources as well as associated unbundled renewable energy credits. AB 1110 aims to provide consumers a greater level of transparency regarding the composition of various electricity products offered to California consumers.

AB 1110 requires the Energy Commission to do the following:

First, adopt a methodology, in consultation with the State Air Resources Board, for the calculation of greenhouse gas emissions intensity for each purchase of electricity by a retail supplier to serve its customers;

Second, calculate the greenhouse gas
emissions intensity associated with statewide
retail electricity sales based on the greenhouse
gas emissions for total California system
electricity;

Third, ensure that there is no double counting of greenhouse gas emissions or emissions attributes; and, determine a format for the disclosure of the portion of annual sales derived from unbundled renewable energy credits;

Fourth, adopt guidelines, by a vote of the

Energy Commission, for reporting and disclosure of greenhouse gas emissions intensity associated with retail sales by January 1, 2018;

And, finally, to make other minor changes to the program.

We are seeking your approval to open a rulemaking proceeding to consider modifications to Section 1390 through 1394 of our regulations for the purpose of implementing AB 1110 and to consider any other modification to the Power Source Disclosure program regulations that are determined to be necessary.

This concludes my presentation and we are happy to answer any questions.

CHAIR WEISENMILLER: Thank you.

First, are there any comments from anyone either in the room or on the phone?

(No audible response.)

CHAIR WEISENMILLER: Okay.

19 Commissioner?

COMMISSIONER HOCHSCHILD: Yeah. Let me thank the staff for preparing this, and I recognize that it is a tight, tight timeline to get everything done by the date mandated in the legislation but I think we can pull it off.

Ultimately, this is going to be, for me, about truth in advertising and making sure that we'll also be

consistent with the practices of the ARB. And we'll be getting into all the details of that as the proceedings move forward, but I'm glad to get the process started.

Thanks, Kevin.

COMMISSIONER SCOTT: I was -- this was a great briefing that I got from the staff late last week and one of the things that I raised with them is also the -- as the public member, you know, kind of the public component, because I think some things like greenhouse gas intensities are not things that the general public is thinking about. So, how we can -- as we put this together, to think about how we can articulate that in a way that, when people see that label, they'll really know what it means.

COMMISSIONER McALLISTER: You know, I'll just say sort of the NSHP -- I mean, I think we continue along a really positive road to getting that program to the finish line and doing what it was intended to do way back in the day, in 2006, when it was -- when the Legislature passed SB 1 and all the corollary pieces of that.

I want to thank Commissioner Hochschild for all his leadership on that and I kind of continue to pay attention (laughter) to that because it's tightly bound up with buildings. And I think the staff is really doing a great job administering and all the pieces are really in place to keep improving the program and make it as

successful as it can be. So, thanks to staff for that, as well.

COMMISSIONER HOCHSCHILD: I will move the item.

COMMISSIONER McALLISTER: I'll second.

CHAIR WEISENMILLER: All those in favor?

(Ayes.)

CHAIR WEISENMILLER: This passes five to zero.

Thank you.

MR. CHOU: Thank you.

CHAIR WEISENMILLER: Let's go on to Item 7,
proposed adoption of the guidelines for California's solar
electric incentive programs, sixth edition.

MR. FOLKMAN: Good morning, Chair Weisenmiller and Commissioners. I'm James Folkman with the Renewable Energy Division. Also, seated next to me is Michelle Chester, Staff Counsel.

Energy Commission Staff is seeking approval of the Guidelines for the California Solar Electric Incentive Program, known as Senate Bill 1, and this will be the sixth edition.

Staff presented the draft guidebook to the public in a public workshop held September 16 $^{\rm th}$, 2016.

Senate Bill 1 established the framework for the California Solar Initiative, known as CSI, and directs the Energy Commission to develop eligibility criteria,

conditions for incentives, and radiant standards that must meet -- that must meet to qualify for ratepayer-funded incentives.

The New Solar Home Partnership, NSHP, administered by the Energy Commission, will be one of the last active programs under the CSI after December 31st of this year.

The NSHP, which provides incentives for solar on new residential buildings, was recently reauthorized for the remaining -- remainder of its legislatively-allocated funding.

The SB 1 Guidelines are being updated to respond to the extension of NSHP and to address updated energy efficiency standards and a maturing solar industry. The SB 1 Guidebook under consideration today, again, is the sixth edition.

The changes to the SB 1 Guidebook are general in nature and create a framework for NSHP to work under. These proposed changes include updates to Chapter 4, Section A - solar energy system designs and installation standards incentives.

Staff proposes to add the option for a flexible installation incentive, known as FII, which would allow the administrators of SB 1 programs to design and offer a simplified incentive calculation that meets the SB 1 directive to incentivize high-performing systems, but also

allows greater flexibility than the current expected performance-based incentive calculation.

The FII structure would pay up-front incentives, calculated based on a related expected performance of the system and must take into account a minimum detailed performance data for the major system components and geographic location.

However, other details would be left up to the program administrators. If program administrators of an SB 1 incentive program, such as NSHP, decide to implement an FII option, the specific details would be addressed through a subsequent public workshop and guidebook change for that specific incentive program.

The next proposed change concerns field verification in Chapter 4, Section F and G and Appendix C. To ensure compliance with program requirements, SB 1 incentive programs require third-party field verifications of PV systems, which may be completed through a sample testing.

Staff proposes to increase the maximum allowable sample group size from seven to fifteen for FII projects.

Staff also proposes to allow program administrators to design an alternative testing procedure that is appropriate for the parameters of an FII option, if offered.

As with the flexible installation incentive option, changes to field verification requirements within any SB 1 incentive program, such as NAHP, would be discussed in a subsequent public workshop and guidebook change for that specific incentive program.

The next proposed change is to update the energy efficiency requirements in Chapter 5, Sections B and C, for applications meeting current and future updates to the Title 24 building energy efficiency standard.

Currently, SB 1 Guidelines define energy efficient requirements for new construction related to the 2008

Building Standards; however, the 2013 Building Standards are in effect now, and the next update - the 2016 Building Standards - will become effective in January of 2017. In addition, Building Standard will be updated again in 2019.

The staff proposes to allow program administrators to determine the appropriate energy efficiency requirement related to the standards in effect for new construction projects in SB 1 incentive programs. This includes offering a code-compliant incentive for new construction projects that are subject to 2013 standards or later, which would require as a minimum that the new construction project meet the current Title 24 Building Standards.

Code-compliant projects would be subject to the energy efficiency verifications that are required for

compliance with Title 24. In addition to these larger changes, these proposed guidelines allow added flexibility to accredited laboratories performing PV module testing to determine similarity for groupings of modules for testing purposes.

Also, these guidelines include minor clarification -- or clarifying language and editing changes.

In conclusion, approval of this proposed sixth edition of the SB 1 Guidelines would allow additional flexibility for solar electric incentive programs, including NSHP, to streamline program administration, reduce application processing time, and decrease administration costs, while also meeting the overall SB 1 program requirements.

I ask for your approval on this item and thank you for the time and consideration. I am available to answer questions.

18 CHAIR WEISENMILLER: Thank you.

Any comments from anyone in the room or on the phone?

21 (No audible response.)

22 CHAIR WEISENMILLER: Okay. Let's transition to 23 the Commissioners.

24 Commissioner Hochschild?

COMMISSIONER HOCHSCHILD: Thank you, Jim. And let

me just again express my gratitude to the PUC and our colleagues there on the Commission for authorizing the additional funds to fill out the mandate under SB 1.

I'm very proud of our administration of this program. I think we're in an era where government is often demonized, but we're actually running this program with less cost and with greater efficiency and that's part of the reason the stakeholders were supportive and are supportive of our continued administration as we proceed down to finish out the spending on this program. And I really regard it as sort of the glide path to ZNE.

So, I just want to again thank the staff for their good work, and this additional streamlining we're doing, I think, is going to make it run even better. And with that, unless there's other comments --

COMMISSIONER McALLISTER: I need to make a comment and, basically, mea culpa - that I was trying to multitask and, obviously, badly (laughter) the last item. And I'm obviously supportive of the 1110 rulemaking opening, as well. But my comments really were about this item (laughter).

So, the NSHP just is a really shining success, as you know, and I want to thank you for your leadership on it and certainly thank staff for doing a bang-up job on the administration. I mean, it's not an easy task. There are a

lot of stakeholders and, as we're moving forward, we have to actually sweep out some of the past practices that really aren't there for good reason and reevaluate and use critical thinking.

And I think that's -- that program design and implementation aspect of many of the things we do increasingly is very underappreciated and I'm really, really proud of us for taking that on and doing a terrific job.

So, as you can imagine, it's a slightly hectic morning with all that happened yesterday. So, I apologize for trying to multitask and doing it badly. (Laughter.)

So, thank you very much. I'll second the item.

Did you move it?

14 COMMISSIONER HOCHSCHILD: Yeah. I'll move the 15 item.

16 COMMISSIONER McALLISTER: Okay. I'll second.

17 CHAIR WEISENMILLER: All those in favor?

18 (Ayes.)

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19 CHAIR WEISENMILLER: The item passed five to zero.

Thank you.

MR. FOLKMAN: Thank you.

22 CHAIR WEISENMILLER: Let's go on to Item 8,

23 Waterford Unified School District.

24 MR. YASNY: Good morning, Commissioners. Ron

25 Yasny, Prop 39 staff.

Staff is proposing adoption of a resolution approving Agreement 002-16-ECG. This agreement is an Energy Conservation Assistance Act loan to the Waterford Unified School District, located in Stanislaus County. It is funded using Proposition 39 funds. Based on the loan amount of \$708,227 at zero percent interest and an estimated annual energy cost savings of around \$47,000, the simple payback period is around fifteen years. The loan finances energy efficiency projects at two district schools, including exterior lighting, interior lighting, and lighting control retrofits. The project benefits also include energy savings of 375,000 kilowatt hours of electricity annually, and a reduction of almost 130 tons of greenhouse gas emissions. Submitted for your approval. CHAIR WEISENMILLER: Thank you. Any comments from anyone in the room or on the

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20 (No audible response.)

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phone?

CHAIR WEISENMILLER: Okay. Then, let's go to the Commissioners.

23 Commissioner McAllister?

24 COMMISSIONER McALLISTER: Yeah. So, thanks for 25 the explanation. This is, I think, another in a long line of good projects funded by ECAA-ED and Prop 39 funds. So, I'm fully supportive, so I'll move Item 8.

COMMISSIONER SCOTT: Second.

CHAIR WEISENMILLER: All those in favor?

(Ayes.)

CHAIR WEISENMILLER: The item passed five to zero.

Thank you.

Let's go on to Item 9, BDP Technologies, LLC.

MR. LOZANO: Good morning, Commissioners. My name is Michael Lozano. We're representing the Industrial Ag Water team of the Energy Efficiency Research Office.

This morning, we are requesting approval of this competitively-bid grant with BDP Industries for \$1.56 million with \$330,000 in matched funding in form of equipment, which is really nice. And this is to fund the biological double-efficiency technology for wastewater treatment facilities.

Currently, there are 143 public-owned wastewater treatment facilities that use secondary treatment -- and this is in California. Wastewater treatment plans require a substantial amount of water and electricity to operate and, in some cases, are also limited by available land, especially in urban areas.

The most common secondary wastewater treatment process for nutrients removal is referred to as the

activated sludge process. Aeration is required in the activated sludge process. Basically, we're putting in bubbled air, mixing it so you can get oxygen into the water to feed the microbes.

And this accounts for -- this energy to put in air accounts for between forty-five and seventy-five percent of plan electricity consumption, so it's a very big part.

The BDP aeration technology being funded reduces fifty percent of the air needed for secondary treatment and nearly doubles the oxygen transfer efficiency. Essentially, this technology enables the user to almost double energy efficiency in the secondary treatment process while also double throughput in the same tank footprint. So, basically, you can process more in the same size facility. You don't have to build out infrastructure or, you know, build a new pad. Basically, you put your equipment in your same tank.

The proposed project potentially saves about 163,000 megawatt hours of energy and 834 billion gallons of water per year given a fifty percent implementation of this technology in California municipal wastewater treatment plants.

This is pretty good. It's -- our Demand Analysis Office says that this would be about 22,600 homes, which is not huge but, when you consider that's for fifty percent,

which is only about seventy-one, seventy-two publicly-owned plants in California, it's a pretty good bang for your buck.

This forty-one-month project will be located at the City of Rialto Wastewater Treatment Plant in San Bernardino County, and we request approval of this project. I'm prepared to answer any questions.

CHAIR WEISENMILLER: Great. Thank you.

Any comments from anyone in the room or on the phone?

(No audible response.)

CHAIR WEISENMILLER: Okay. Transitioning to the Commissioners.

I'm obviously the lead on R&D and think this is a good project. As you indicated, you know, the energy part. I guess one of the things we should try to investigate as part of it has been a reference paper -- or a peer-reviewed paper in the last week or two also saying that wastewater treatment plants are major sources of methane emissions, that it would be good to begin as part of this to see what we can do there and if this helps in that area.

Any other comments?

Commissioner Douglas?

23 COMMISSIONER DOUGLAS: No comments. It sounds

24 very good and I'll move approval of this item.

COMMISSIONER McALLISTER: Second.

CHAIR WEISENMILLER: All those in favor? 1 2 (Ayes.) 3 CHAIR WEISENMILLER: This passes five to zero. 4 Thank you. 5 MR. LOZANO: Thank you. 6 CHAIR WEISENMILLER: Let's go on to Item 10, 7 Pacific Northwest National Laboratory. 8 MR. JENKS: Good morning, Chairman and Commissioners. My name is Chris Jenks and I am representing 9 10 the Zero Emission Vehicle and Infrastructure Office. 11 Today I am seeking approval of a proposed resolution approving Amendment 1 to Contract 600-15-014 with 12 13 the Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL) operated by 14 the Battelle Memorial Institute for the U.S. Department of 15 Energy. 16 Amendment 1 would increase the budget by \$221,333 for a new total of \$442,666 to increase the number of 17 18 hydrogen fueling station safety plans to be reviewed by 19 PNNL's Hydrogen Safety Panel. This agreement reimburses the 20 cost of hydrogen safety plan reviews and station audits by 21 the PNNL Hydrogen Safety Panel for GFO-15-605. It will be 22 funded through the alternative and renewable fuel and 23 vehicle technology program. 24 The Panel is comprised of experts who provide

recommendations on hydrogen safety issues; assist with

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identifying safety gaps, best practices, and lessons learned; and help integrate safety planning to ensure that projects address and incorporate hydrogen and related safety practices.

The Panel has been in operation since 2003 and contains sixteen members and up to five are expected to recuse themselves. These consultations and reviews by the Panel will strengthen the safety planning of future hydrogen refueling stations and ensure that the proposed projects that will potentially be funded by the Energy Commission have adequate Safety Plans.

According to this amended agreement:

The Panel shall evaluate at least fifteen
Safety Plans submitted to the Energy Commission as
part of applications to GFO-15-605. These
evaluations shall be provided to the scoring team
for the GFO to help inform the evaluations of the
applications scores.

The Panel shall evaluate and explain hydrogen releases and other hydrogen refueling station or ancillary equipment-related incidents for all grant recipients. They shall evaluate the grant recipients' ensuing experiences based on their reports on hydrogen releases and incidents submitted to the Panel by the Energy Commission

staff. The reports submitted to the Panel will be the same reports submitted by hydrogen station providers to the Unified Program Agency.

The Panel will guide station operators to anonymously post incident reports on the Department of Energy Hydrogen Lessons Learned database website, which facilitates the sharing of knowledge from actual experiences using and working with hydrogen.

The Panel shall evaluate each hydrogen refueling station funded under the GFO-15-605 annually, for three years after the station becomes operational, as defined in the GFO. The evaluation will include the station's adherence to the initial Safety Plan and any related Safety Plan implementation issues. These evaluations consist of a site visit the first year and telephone interviews the second and third years.

Staff is asking the Commission to approve the proposed resolution to amend the agreement with PNNL to increase the budget by \$221,333.

Thank you for your consideration. I am available to answer any questions you may have.

CHAIR WEISENMILLER: Thank you.

First, are there any comments from anyone in the

room or on the phone? 2 (No audible response.) 3 CHAIR WEISENMILLER: Okay. Then, let's transition to the Commissioners. 4 5 Commissioner Scott? 6 COMMISSIONER SCOTT: I don't have too much to add 7 because it was a great summary here, but as you heard, the 8 point of adding this addition money is so that the lab can help us to ensure that the projects that we're looking at 9 10 really are going to meet safety standards and have adequate 11 safety plans. So, it's an important component of building 12 our hydrogen refueling infrastructure. 13 So, if there are no questions, I will move 14 approval of Item 10. 15 COMMISSIONER DOUGLAS: Second. CHAIR WEISENMILLER: All those in favor? 16 17 (Ayes.) 18 CHAIR WEISENMILLER: This passes five to zero. 19 Thank you. 20 MR. JENKS: Thank you. 21 CHAIR WEISENMILLER: Let's go on to Item 11. 22 MS. ZHANG: Good morning, Chairman and 23 Commissioners. 24 My name is Taiying Zhang. I'm from the Fuel and 25 Transportation Division. I'm presenting Item 11, Sanger

Unified School District, Agreement ARV-16-004, for your approval. The proposed grant is for \$500,000.

Under this agreement, Sanger Unified School

District will install and operate a compressed natural gas

fast-fill fueling station at its transportation facility in
the city of Sanger, a small rural district in the Central

Valley, located fifteen miles south of Fresno.

The proposed station will include a 3,600-psi compressor, which will increase the district's ability to refuel CNG vehicles and expand its CNG vehicle fleet. The Sanger Unified School District transportation fleet currently includes seventeen CNG buses serviced by six slow-fill hose dispensers, which do not have the capacity to service additional buses.

The installation of this new station will allow Sanger to replace eight of their diesel buses with CNG buses by 2018. In addition, up to fourteen gasoline service vehicles will be replaced by the District and affiliated partners by 2018.

The new CNG fueling facility includes a fuel management card reader system, making it possible for other districts and the public to use the station. The station is estimated to displace about 50,000 gallons of diesel fuel and it reduces greenhouse gas emission by 490 metric tons of CO₂ per year.

Sanger, and the surrounding community, is located 1 2 in a high unemployment zone and economically distressed 3 area. This project will benefit the disadvantaged community 4 directly. 5 Thank you for your consideration. I am available 6 for your questions. 7 CHAIR WEISENMILLER: Thank you. 8 First, are there any comments from anyone in the 9 room or on the phone? 10 (No audible response.) 11 CHAIR WEISENMILLER: Okay. Then, let's transition to the Commissioners. 12 13 Commissioner Scott? 14 COMMISSIONER SCOTT: I don't have any additional 15 comments to add on this one, but I will happily move approval of Item 11. 16 COMMISSIONER DOUGLAS: Second. 17 18 CHAIR WEISENMILLER: All those in favor? 19 (Ayes.) 20 CHAIR WEISENMILLER: This passes five to zero. 21 Thank you. 22 Let's go on to Item 12, discussion of Energy 23 Commission progress RE: implementation of the Clean Energy and Pollution Reduction Act of 2015, SB 350. 24 25 MR. SOKOL: Good morning, Commissioners.

Michael Sokol, serving as Special Coordinator for the implementation of Senate Bill 350, the Clean Energy and Pollution Reduction Act of 2015. And I'll provide a quick status update on the Energy Commission's implementation efforts, which will then be followed by a more detailed update on a few of the specific activities mandated by the bill.

To accomplish the goals of SB 350, the Energy Commission will be expanding its data collection activities in a number of ways. Staff discussed two of those avenues at last month's business meeting with detailed updates provided on the Title 20 Data Collection Regulations to support expanded forecasting needs, and Assembly Bill 802, Building Energy Use Benchmarking and Disclosure Program.

Today, you'll hear a bit more about some activities that are currently underway to support the management and analysis of all this data in a presentation provided by Christine Awtrey from the Energy Efficiency Division.

Last month, we also heard an update on the SB 350 low-income barriers study, and staff continues to make progress on this study as we approach the January 1st, 2017, legislative deadline. Today, you'll hear a bit more on the latest effort in this -- the latest of this effort.

Since the last update, Energy Commission staff has

continued to coordinate with other agencies on a variety of topics related to SB 350 to ensure consistency and alignment of programs wherever possible. Coordination efforts have included interagency discussions for the low-income barriers study, integrated resource planning, and energy efficiency target-setting activities, among others.

Looking ahead, a number of SB 350-related items will be presented for consideration at the upcoming Business Meeting, including the final draft of the low-income barriers study and the existing Building Energy Efficiency Action Plan update.

Next month, we'll also hear a more detailed update on the development of IRP Guidelines for the state's largest publicly-owned utilities. The Energy Commission has been hosting a series of resource-specific workshops to discuss current POU activities related to the IRP development.

Most recently, one of these workshops, focused on transportation electrification, was held on October $5^{\rm th}$ and comments are now being reviewed by staff.

Another similar workshop on renewable energy and energy storage is tentatively planned for December 13th.

As I mentioned, we'll provide a more detailed update on these efforts at next month's Business Meeting.

That concludes my overview presentation. And now I'll hand off to Public Adviser, Alana Mathews, to provide

an update on the barriers study.

MS. MATHEWS: Thank you.

Good morning, Commissioners.

I just want to highlight something very briefly because pretty much most of my updates tend to be the same. So, just to review, on October $21^{\rm st}$, we did release the draft recommendations for the report and public comment was open until October $28^{\rm th}$.

Staff is currently working on addressing all of the comments that we received to prepare the draft report and recommendations, which is on track to be released in December so that we can have time to receive public comment again, and then have it submitted at our December 14th meeting.

The second thing that I want to highlight is that we have been in coordination with ARB and had a very productive meeting so that the barriers study that SB 350 required. It has two parts from both our agency and Air Resources Board. We'll continue to be coordinated and consistent to provide that information to the Legislature.

And those are the main two updates that I have.

CHAIR WEISENMILLER: Thank you.

MR. SOKOL: And now, Christine Awtrey will provide the presentation on the data efforts.

MS. AWTREY: Good morning, Chair and

Commissioners. I'm Christine Awtrey, Project Manager of the Energy Commission's Data Repository Project, and today I'm going to provide an overview of the data collection project to support the data goals of SB 350 and AB 802.

SB 350 requires the state to double statewide energy efficiency savings in electricity and natural gas in use by 2030. A key driver in SB 350 is analyze -- assessing, analyzing, and distributing energy-related data in support of meeting the targets established as a result of the mandate.

In order to determine if California is on target to meet the goals of SB 350, more granular and disaggregated data is needed across the Commission. The Efficiency Division's business programs include Proposition 39, energy efficiency in existing buildings, commercial building benchmarking, and building energy efficiency standards, as well as the forecast under the Energy Assessments Division, which all currently receive or will receive energy data in some form.

These programs will be involved in defining the business processes and policies and procedures needed to support the collection, storage, analysis, and dissemination of energy consumption data, and the interface developed to access this centrally-stored data for analytical purposes and distribution to key stakeholders and the public.

Energy Commission program staff will work with key stakeholders to coordinate collection and reporting activities regarding this data.

The overarching objectives of the Data Collection Project is:

To develop a data repository to receive, process, and store energy data from various sources in various formats in a central location.

To develop a repository to accept data from legacy systems and current systems with the flexibility to change as new technology is developed and new mandates are changed or approved.

A centralized energy data repository will eliminate manual research, compilation, and reporting.

Instead, data analysis and reporting can be done faster, be applicable, and be more reliable.

In addition to needing a repository to store data, we also need visualization tools, such as dashboards with relevant information for policymakers, building owners, and others to track progress towards mandates, targets, and goals, as well as to conduct ad hoc queries to answer questions.

The Energy Commission collected a variety of datasets for different program areas for different business

needs. The Commission needs to streamline data collection efforts to remove redundancies and modernize collection and storage processes by having a single repository to store data from different sources for different purposes in order to connect -- conduct analysis and report information to others.

Currently, there's not a central location for this data to be stored and analyzed. The potential solution is for the Energy Commission to create a new repository called the Energy -- called an Energy Data Lake to easily manage large amounts of disparate data and provide analytical capabilities to more effectively perform analyses, make decisions, and report information to stakeholders to support SB 350 and AB 802.

The Data Lake is a concept already being implemented by the California Natural Resources Agency for their department. A Data Lake is an easily-accessible centralized repository of large volumes of structured and unstructured data.

The Data Lake can hold vast amounts of raw data. The data structure and requirements are to define when the data is needed, rather than structured as collected and stored. A Data Lake is a large, flat pool of unstructured data with appropriate tags attached to data terms in order to understand data relationships from various datasets.

Tagging data on the way into the Data Lake from various sources makes granular data more useful and meaningful.

The Energy Commission wants to invest in a long-term data solution that will grow and change as mandates and business needs grow and change. A Data Lake can scale and adapt to changes versus building a new system every time a mandate or program changes.

A Data Lake is highly flexible, allowing for real-time analytics with high accessibility so that policymakers, stakeholders, and the public can have various analytical tools available to them. A Data Lake supports various data types, making it easier to receive data from various sources, and it uses an open-source framework for processing and analyzing big data at high speeds.

The Energy Commission will be able to capture data that will likely increase in volume, variation, and velocity in the future. That data will allow the Commission and our stakeholders to perform advanced analytics for policymaking, program development, and forecasting.

The Commission will be able to provide data to stakeholders and to the public, where it can be used in different ways to drive the marketplace. We can leverage existing toolsets and knowledge of data scientists and other Commission staff to access the data in the repository.

The Energy Commission will have the flexibility to receive data in many different formats, transforming it after it's received, and to connect data from different sources for policymaking, decision-making, and reporting.

Our timeline:

We're looking at November to December of 2016 to scope and evaluate data tool solutions.

January to February of 2017 - release a solicitation to hire a contractor.

March to April - hire a contractor.

We're looking at May and moving after that forward to develop an Energy Data Lake.

Although this may seem like an ambitious timeline, we will leverage work already completed by the California Natural Resources Agency to build the Energy Data Lake in 2016-2017.

Thank you, and I'm available for any questions.

CHAIR WEISENMILLER: Thank you.

Any questions from anyone in the audience?

(No audible response.)

21 CHAIR WEISENMILLER: Commissioners?

COMMISSIONER McALLISTER: Great. So, I'll sort of jump in here. I want to thank Christine and -- Christine Collopy, who's also been a real strong advocate for this effort, and Dave Ashuckian at -- over at the Division, and

Rob really for also, at the highest level of the -- of staff, sponsoring and nurturing this effort.

I want to just put it in context, you know, that there's a certain amount of wonkiness and sort of data terms that Christine -- you know, that are unavoidable in this conversation, really, and Christine presented it at a high level, but still, you know, sort of tags and, you know, sort of data flows and kind of the terms associated with those things are not something in popular use.

And -- but I think it reflects the fact that we live in an age where we all kind of need to be literate on these issues. Data is the lifeblood of a lot of businesses and, increasingly, of government. Government ops is doing a lot of good stuff on this front and doing hack-a-thons and getting sort of publicly -- public data out there in a way that people can use it and intersect it and cross it and analyze it and learn stuff that wouldn't necessarily occur to us in this building or other agencies in their roles.

And so, I think that creativity -- that marshalling of creativity is something that you can't really control or dictate from an agency. You really have to kind of let it -- let it bubble and let smart people think about things and come up with solutions. And that is very much the case with our energy realm, our energy arena that we work in every day. And our stakeholders are out there

having experiences that give them perspectives that we don't necessarily have, and that diversity is a good thing, right? We need to leverage it.

So, this effort, I think, is -- you know, kudos to natural resources for figuring out the Data Lake was a good approach. I mean, I think -- you know, I've been involved and I think much -- many of the staff have been involved in software development projects that -- over the years that -- they're incredibly painful and they often don't go to the place that you think you're going and you -- or that you want to go because it's hard to preserve flexibility.

It's hard to scope out a software development or an analytical tool development process and get to a place where you -- then, when the inevitable changes come down the road, you can have the flexibility to readjust. That's really difficult because once you've built it, it's built.

And so, the Data Lake actually is a flexible -- as Christine said, it's flat. And so, you can kind of apply different templates to it and pull data up into your particular task really easily and flexibly.

So, that's a really key -- it's out there, you know. A lot of our private sector folks out in the world in Silicon Valley -- I mean, they're the place where all of this came about. And so, here we are in California in 2016 and we need to apply these tools to our -- to do better and

better effective and more efficient policymaking and implementing here in California. And so, this really enables us to do that.

So, this SB 350 and AB 802 - Christine went down the list of the reasons why we have to do this because the Legislature's asking us to do a lot of things that are only going to benefit from having access and sort of fluidity in our use of more granular, more detailed, and temporal, longitudinal data so we can do time-based analysis.

We can see the evolution of the marketplace. For the doubling role, which is, you know, in my realm, I feel this is just essential to baseline and then to see where we're going. We have to know where we started in order to know where we're going. Are we doubling efficiency or not?

So, you can't measure it; you have to do used analytics to figure it out in some robust way. This is really the only path forward to do that.

And then, it has the corollary benefits of, you know, we need to do this for our forecasting, as well. And so, those two things, I think -- and there will be more as the transportation marketplace evolves and, as kind of we have a lot more information but a lot more initiatives, it'll enable us to have an insight that we just currently don't have.

And so, I'm super excited about this task. You

know, the SB 350 calls out a long list of things that we are supposed to understand and their impact and the doubling, you know, and their overlapping and their disparate set of -- kind of stew of different initiatives.

So, it's PACE programs, it's Prop 39, it's building standards, it's appliance standards, it's a whole bunch of things that we are, you know, called upon to understand and to know what their impact on the doubling or the -- how we're reaching our doubling goal.

So, this is -- I guess this is a long way of saying that, you know, I, at least, see this as a really transformational kind of period for the Commission to get -- to preserve and continue to enhance, really, our historical role as the developer of knowledge about the energy sector, and providing that public resource that only can come from an agency. It only can come from the government. It's not going to happen if we don't do it.

So, you know, the flip side of that is it's a huge responsibility and I think we're all very palpably aware of that. And, you know, what Christine says, oh, we're going to turn around the give data to the public. It's not that, like -- you know, it's not that -- you know, personal information or anything.

It's the knowledge that we develop in order to define policies at a high level and a very aggregated level

a kind of market tools that -- the kind of information that markets can kind of use to develop themselves and to activate themselves, but that, you know, really responsible curation of this data is another thing that this Data Lake approach really does well.

So, there's just a huge number of benefits. I can't even -- you know, I'm not -- I've already probably talked too long, but it's -- there's a long list of benefits and -- many of which we don't even know what they're going to be.

And it's something that I feel very strongly about, obviously, and I think staff is -- a lot of -- see, over the last couple of years, I think a lot of lights have come on in the building. Like, oh, you know, this -- yes, it's a big task, but wow! Boy, the benefits are going to be huge.

And I actually think that, to the extent that the utilities -- you know, this is going to be an evolution of business practice for them, too, to interface with this effort. And, you know, certainly we have the authority to do it and we're going to do it.

I think that I have every expectation that it's going to benefit them, as well. It's going to enable them to target their programs in a way that lifts more savings out of the marketplace, that those savings will be more and

more identifiable and quantifiable, they'll be attributable, they'll be something that will really complement the IRP development process.

So, this rich diversity of energy resources that we're going to have up and down the chain, from large scale to all the way to behind the meter, the smallest scale, we're going to be able to understand what's going on out there in the marketplace. And that is just invaluable.

So, I think the Commission is very well-placed to do this. I think that staff is on top of it. We have some resources; the Legislature has been, I think -- has acknowledged and has really supported this effort and given it resources to move forward, and we're firing on all cylinders.

So, I think it's moving forward and that's why I appreciate the presentation. I'm glad it -- that we could fit it into the agenda today.

COMMISSIONER HOCHSCHILD: Commissioner, can I just ask? You've been talking about data for many decades, actually.

(Laughter.)

COMMISSIONER HOCHSCHILD: So, this is a great step forward. My question is are you satisfied with how comprehensive this is? Are there areas that we're missing? I mean, just speak to the scope.

COMMISSIONER McALLISTER: Yeah. So, I guess
the -- you know, we have to start where we are, right? So,
we've got the Energy Analysis Division -- and I want to
thank the chair, also, for just being incredibly supportive
and obviously very forward-thinking about this, as well.
You know, the Energy Analysis Division, where the
forecasting sits, and the Efficiency Division really are the
two logical divisions where this kind of starts, right?

And, you know, we have seven divisions. There are -- as with any entity, you know, governmental or not, there are certain silos or certain practices, there's certain kind of just standard operating procedures that we use.

So, I think that, over time, definitely expect that this tool will emerge as -- you know, the values of it and sort of the uses of it and the use cases and all that will emerge and, you know, those lights will go on in other divisions, as well. Like, oh, gosh, you know, I can use this.

I mean, Commissioner Douglas has been doing all of this GIS stuff on the DRECP, and there's a huge application of this for that as well, right? At least linking those two efforts. And so -- expanding them and moving them in new directions.

So, I feel like this is really a first step but by

no means -- the Renewables Division is going to have a -- I think get a lot of value out of this, as well, you know, to the extent that we are going to have buildings information in addition to consumption information, we'll be able to come up with metrics that -- to really understand how people are using buildings and how that's impacting energy behavior. And that enables us to then make better policy.

You know, so I think the -- it's -- the full scope -- I think we don't even really understand the boundaries of it, but we know that we're in a good place to start the process. But it's going to -- it'll expand in ways that I think are going to be really valuable.

briefly that Rob described this to me ahead of the business meeting and I was really excited to hear about it. And I think that, while I don't have the -- you know, I didn't have the opportunity to really dig into how this is similar or different from the system that we used in DRECP and also San Joaquin Solar and Ready II, it has a lot of the same really positive attributes in terms of the flexibility to use data from various sources and to essentially build the tools that you need, drawing from this common pool of data, or build the tools or simple applications that you need, as opposed to putting all these resources into building a mousetrap that just does one thing and not have the

flexibility.

And so, I really think that this is an exciting tool and I'm really interested in exploring more how we -- you know, how we use, you know, GIS and location-specific information, how this allows us to just combine our efforts here. But I think it's really exciting stuff.

COMMISSIONER McALLISTER: Great. Yeah. Thanks a lot.

And, I guess, just a couple of other points. It does require us to, you know, hire certain skillsets that are able -- that -- you know, both inside the building and go look for contractors that can do these new things, right?

And so, data is sort of more in the -- it's a literacy issue sort of in our job classifications, as well. So, that's something that is -- you know, there are long-term kind of efforts going on to evolve that aspect as well, you know, which has its challenges.

And then, also, I didn't point out that this is related to the data regs update that we're doing. So, there's a rulemaking on the data regs that we're in the middle of right now, and so this effort certainly is being done in a context of that and vice versa.

And so, there's a lot of thinking going on about how we can sort of get all of our ducks in a row and encourage -- you know, not create new barriers and really

make sure that this has a nice sort of runway to take off. 2 This is not a voting item, right? So, we'll just 3 move on? 4 (No audible response.) 5 COMMISSIONER McALLISTER: Okay. 6 Well, thanks very much for the presentation and 7 I'm really optimistic about where this is going. 8 CHAIR WEISENMILLER: Okay. Thanks. 9 Let's go on to the minutes. COMMISSIONER SCOTT: Move approval of the minutes. 10 11 COMMISSIONER McALLISTER: Second. CHAIR WEISENMILLER: All those in favor? 12 13 (Ayes.) 14 CHAIR WEISENMILLER: Minutes pass five to zero. 15 Lead Commissioner or presiding member reports. Commissioner Scott? 16 17 COMMISSIONER SCOTT: Just a couple updates Sure. 18 for you all this morning. Between this meeting and the last 19 one, we hosted our Alternative and Renewable Fuel and 20 Vehicle Technology Program Advisory Committee meeting that 21 went really well. It was great. We had most of the members 22 show up in person and the rest of them on the phone. I 23 think we were just missing one or two, so that was great. 24 We had really good participation. It seems that we are on track with the investments 25

that we're proposing in the current draft, which is great. We are -- I think the comment period ended last week, but we're getting comments in on the draft that we'll put together.

We'll do our second Advisory Committee meeting not in Sacramento - probably back in the San Joaquin Valley again in the beginning of the year. So, that's coming along well.

I also wanted to just thank the staff for their fantastic work on that. The Advisory Committee members -- several of them reflected during the day that each year they feel like the plan is getting better and better. And so, I appreciate staff's attention to detail and work to really continuously improve the great work that we do.

I may have mentioned this the last time, because we had just done our Department of Navy Energy Commission State of California MOU, but I went to Chicago Ideas Week a few weeks ago, which was really a ton of fun.

I have a few friends who live in Chicago and they are, like, beside themselves that I was going to be at Chicago Ideas Week because I guess everyone in Chicago wants to go at some point to hear one of the speeches or talks, and the ideas range really from everything.

They're not -- it's not just energy, not just the environment, but all kinds of terrific ideas. And I had a

chance to go with Assistant Secretary Denny McGinn and highlight how the military is helping solve the energy crisis and talk about the terrific partnership that we have had with the military, the work that they're doing, highlight the electric vehicles that -- they're nontactical - that they're going to bring onto their bases here in California.

The resiliency - he talked a lot about energy security, worrying about the dynamics in the world in the face of climate change. In places where you may have drought, you may already have civil unrest and then you sort of add this layer on top of it.

And -- so it was just -- it was a great chance to highlight the work that we have done together with the military, but also to hear, I think, for folks how and why an institution like the military is leading the way on topics like energy and the environment.

And then, I just wanted to do personnel updates, which are sad for me but really exciting for my folks. And one is -- I think they're over here.

I have O'Shea Bennett, who has been here as a Sac State intern for about two and a half years, actually, working with my office. He worked on some of the regional readiness plans, he worked on helping us to update the webpage, and we've giving him -- he has an engineering

background, so we've given him some kind of, like, how stuff works types of papers to put together for us. And I'm just delighted.

He is going to stay here at the Energy Commission as an Energy Analyst in the Renewables Division for the New Solar Homes program. So, I'm excited to be able to keep his talent here at the Commission, and I just want to say thank you for your good work, O'Shea. I appreciate that a lot.

O'Shea Bennett - I might have just jumped in and not said his name.

(Laughter.)

2.3

COMMISSIONER SCOTT: And I also wanted to say thank you so very much to my fantastic admin, Amy Brousseau, who is going to become an Associate Energy Specialist in the Appliances Outreach and Education Office. So, I am really excited for her and her fantastic opportunity. I'm really depressed for me --

(Laughter.)

COMMISSIONER SCOTT: -- because she's been fantastic, wonderfully organized, really helped out my team a lot. We just -- you know, we wouldn't be able to get through the day without her fantastic work every day. So, I will miss her a lot but I am so excited that she has this wonderful new opportunity before her. She actually starts up there on Monday.

I have to say thanks to the Appliances Division for letting me keep her an extra week. That helped out a lot. (Laughter.) So, anyway, I just wanted to say -- acknowledge my team and say thank you so much to them for the great work that they did and just say how happy I am that we're able to keep such talented individuals at the Energy Commission as a place for them to continue to learn and grow.

That's my update.

COMMISSIONER McALLISTER: That's a perfect segue because we're very happy to have Amy at the Efficiency Division.

(Laughter.)

COMMISSIONER McALLISTER: So -- and that's a wonderful thing about the Commission is that people can have different experiences and do laterals and learn, so.

Just a couple of things, really. Let's see. I guess the main thing I wanted to talk about a little bit was I was able to do a trip -- had the opportunity to do a trip to Brazil between the last meeting and this meeting. And it was at the invitation of the State Department. ISO -- Angelino with the ISO has kind of been developing this relationship and there is just really a compelling reason to -- a set of reasons, really, to work with them.

In particular, I went to the northeast, but all

over Brazil they're rethinking their electric sector.

They're trying to leverage renewables. They have immense renewable resources. Their wind energy is on the scale of ours in California and growing incredibly quickly.

They have something like 12,000 megawatts installed and all pretty much within the last five years and operating at above fifty percent capacity factors. It's unbelievable. The wind does all year; there's no seasonality and it's just constant.

And so, they get -- there are places where they get sixty percent capacity factor. And that's just almost unheard of. And so, they're looking at how they can preserve their hydro resources. They also have a drought going on. They have -- they've had -- historically about eighty percent of their power has been hydropower. You know, (indiscernible) and some other -- or (indiscernible), rather, and some other hydro resources.

They're thinking -- they have been thinking about developing new ones, but it looks like that may not happen because they're also having hydro issues with climate change. So, they're down to sixty-five or so percent hydro and they're looking at developing their wind and solar further.

They have interesting reverse auction approaches to getting wind. They're not applying those to solar.

They've done one on solar and they've gotten some bids.

They certainly are concerned about local manufacturing and they're trying to foster that and balance the procurement with the local manufacturing issues, but inviting foreign companies in is happening sort of at breakneck speed.

And so, I visited the northeast -- three states in the northeast and made pitches for the Under 2 MOU and I think have good traction there on that. So, that's a pretty great thing.

I think -- you know, given sort of the national election, I think it highlights -- in this country, I think it highlights the even higher -- even greater importance of the Under 2 MOU and how that local and regional leadership is really going to make it happen.

So, you know, kudos to the governor for just -- have -- being -- pressing in on that front. I mean, it's incredible.

And then, finally, I -- you know, being the lead on energy efficiency here - and the reason they asked me is I've worked in that region before, like, years ago, and have lived in Brazil and speak Portuguese and also kind of work on these issues as my day job here.

So, it was a really great just connection and was able to reconnect with even the individuals that I've worked for before. My Portuguese came back after a couple of days

and it was kind of all systems go. It was like I was -- you know, those neurons are still actually working, you know.

After fifty, there's hope, okay?

(Laughter.)

front, there is incredible resource. I mean, you know, it's hot all year long so there's really no seasonality to the air conditioning loads. And the -- as they scale up solar, and they've put in place metering recently. They've put in place, actually, probably superior policies in some ways to ours because they allow you to trade off from roof to roof if you're the same entity. So, you can, you know, put on your warehouse and credit it to your mothership, you know, your central office, say, in the city, on your high-rise or whatever. So, if you have the same jurisdictional entity, you can do that. If you're the same business entity, you can do that.

So, there's a lot of that going on. So, small scale is really poised to take off. The northeast has subsidized capital because it's sort of the -- it's the really -- the more developing country part of Brazil. So, they have a bank that specifically focuses on the northeastern part of the country and they have -- so they have really low-cost capital to do these projects.

So, really, all the pieces are there for solar to

take off and, as they ramp it up, I think they're in a position to do what we are talking about, which is leverage demand response and leverage demand-side loads, particularly air conditioning and lighting, to incorporate all these renewables.

So, it's really a beautiful opportunity for us to interact with them, help them do stuff. I mean, obviously, there are cultural and economic differences, but we do have much more in common than maybe you'd assume at first -- at first glance.

So, the State Department really organized a great trip. A lot of high-level meetings, you know, with the movers and shakers in each of the three states up in the northeast that I visited: Fortaleza and Pernambuco and Ceara and Rio Grande do Norte and they're really leading. It's really quite spectacular how visionary, particularly Pernambuco, but I would say also the other two states. They've got a lot to work with and they're really moving forward.

So, the other couple things I just want to call out are -- you know, I guess DOEs future may be in somewhat -- will be in flux, so we don't really know.

(Laughter.) But they do have a couple of new accelerators that we are -- that we're joining to work on low-income issues, which really interphase -- dovetails well with the

barriers report, and another one on ZNE schools, which we're hoping to participate in, as well.

So, that kind of approach to convene at the federal level and help states interact. Hopefully, that will continue going forward.

And then, finally, I wanted to introduce my new advisor. She is in the room, even though I didn't give her the heads up - Martha Brook. (Laughter.) So, as of the last meeting, I said Pat Saxton went back to the division and -- also to the Appliances Division, so they are firing on many cylinders now.

But Martha came over from the Existing Buildings Office and had previously been working on the update to the AB 758 Action Plan, which hopefully will come before us in December. And she has sort of really worn a lot of hats at the Commission, has deep experience, and just is a very thoughtful and highly-skilled professional. And I'm just super ecstatic to have her on my team.

So, thanks, Martha, for taking the leap. So,

Martha and Brian now are my two advisers, so they're my best

contact, probably. (Laughter.)

So, that's it for me. Thanks, very much.

COMMISSIONER DOUGLAS: All right. Well, I've just got a few brief reports. A couple weeks ago, I went to the Southern California Energy Summit. I always -- I've gone to

that conference a couple years in a row and I always enjoy going there.

It was held in the Palm Springs area and, you know, a lot of topics were discussed. A big focus on renewable energy, of course, and also the Salton Sea - there was a panel on that and actually a representative from the Mexican government on that panel, which was pretty interesting.

There was also a UC Davis conference on offshore wind that Commissioner Hochschild and I both attended. It was a really interesting day. The first day was probably more policy-focused, the second day was highly technical and included -- you know, there's a lot of science being brought to bear on -- under -- better understanding the technology, its potential, its constraints, the environment, and it really isn't possible to do more than really scratch the surface in a conference like that.

But, at least it was a start in opening up the science dialogue and so I'm sure Commissioner Hochschild will mention that, as well.

And today, actually, I'm heading out after the Business Meeting and tomorrow I will get to speak at the dedication of a Blythe and McCoy project, which I'm really looking forward to. And I'll look forward to reporting back on that later.

Thank you.

COMMISSIONER HOCHSCHILD: Well, let me just address the elephant in the room, which is -- you know, elections have consequences and I think, after last night, it's very likely that our energy policy landscape is going to be pretty radically remade. And those consequences include, you know, the possible elimination of the Clean Power Plan or the EPA altogether as an agency or federal subsidies for renewables through the Department of Energy new appliance standards.

And I think the main take-home point for us as an agency is that, as Commissioner McAllister alluded to, the importance of our work nationally becomes elevated evermore. Really the leadership on this suite of issues we're working on is, I think, very likely to fall heavily to the states and to California in particular.

So, it really just does raise the stakes of the game for our work and our work has to continue and we're on a great path. So, we have to redouble our efforts to shine the light.

I wanted to share a few photos actually from my visit to the offshore wind conference last week in Rhode Island, which included a site visit to the first offshore wind project installed in the United States.

The governor has asked me -- was asking me to go

to this and I have to say I'm very glad that I did. And I want to just -- this is basically a thirty-megawatt project with five, six-megawatt turbines that are installed in about ninety-five feet of water. It's a fixed-bottom array, so it's actually planted into the seabed.

And the service vessel -- just to show how this works, basically, the service vessel comes up and sort of stays accelerated and into the ladder and the workers are able to get on and off the platform.

Next slide.

It's about -- is that clicking through for you? Yeah.

They're about -- the hub height is about 400 feet, and then to the top of the blade, it's about 600 feet. This is quite close to land - about three miles off the coast of Block Island, but it didn't actually -- this is a closer photo, but, from Block Island, it actually didn't look that big.

Next slide.

And just so you know, how the workers get on and off, they're all cabled in. There are safety cables that go down the ladders. They unclick and go to the next level.

Next slide.

And I think the most important change that's happened is a technology innovation. The project I saw is

really the second from the right there - that's sort of what the installation looked like in shallow waters. And what's happened in the last few years is the development of floating wind turbine arrays, which allow for deep water installations.

Our entire coast is a deep-water shelf, and so the market now is moving towards these arrays that basically are tethered by three high-tension cables to the sea bed. And that's a new innovation.

Next slide.

And that just in turn -- you can click through this just to show you the load of -- just go ahead and click next. So, this is just the electric load in California.

Next slide.

Next -- and this is what offshore winds'

generation profile looks like - next - versus onshore wind
next - versus solar. I think the point here -- so, onshore

wind in California is about a thirty-five percent capacity

factor. Offshore is about fifty percent. And if you were

to design a renewable technology to perfectly complement

solar PV, it's really outstanding, just -- it is a -- it's

up in the morning, goes down in the middle of the day, and

then ramps up in the afternoon.

Next slide.

And then, the other trend, obviously, is, as these

get sited offshore, they're not visible. So, this is a 500-megawatt project in -- off the coast of the UK. It's fourteen miles offshore and, in sort of the before and after picture, you can't see a difference. So, you think about what killed, for example, the Cape Wind Project - that was really because these were visible.

And the Coast Guard has developed a very sophisticated model to assess what's visible and what's not from shore. The two companies that have bid in California to the first offshore wind lease that's being administered by the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management that's just off the coast of Morro Bay. So, that's Trident and StatOil.

And that project is, like, twenty-three miles from shore. So, visibility is not going to be an issue. There are other issues to deal with - an impact on fisheries and Coast Guard and, you know, if there's marine mammal issues, et cetera - but just to give you guys a sense, this is -- this is some of the issues that became clearer in focus for me last week.

Just in terms of other updates, one thing I do want to acknowledge -- Albert Ladeen for helping -- one thing we're going to be doing -- we've been, you know -- this guest speaker has been going really well. We've had -- last week -- actually, this week, we had Felicia Markus from the Water Board come give an overview of her good work to

reduce water use in California, and Albert is putting together, basically, a podcast to record some of these presentations on sort of success stories for reducing energy and water use. And that will be publicly available.

So, any other of you who are having guests, and they're open to having their speech recorded and made available to the public, we're going to be doing that.

And that's, I guess, the other big one -- I'm -- I got invited to give a couple of talks in Morocco at the COP 22 conference. I spoke to the governor's office and Mary Nichols (phonetic) about that. But I did decide to go, so I will be there starting on Friday, and, you know, I think, obviously, the election results are going to change that conversation pretty significantly. But I'll report back when I -- what I hear and I return.

CHAIR WEISENMILLER: Great. First, I wanted to thank Commissioner Scott and Commissioner Douglas for picking up some of my travel invitations.

(Laughter.)

CHAIR WEISENMILLER: I just got back from China, which is at least an experiment in jet lag, which -- so far, jet lag is winning. But, anyway, we did -- I went with Go-Biz. They wanted -- when the governor did his trade mission, obviously, ultimately that resulted in our agreement with the NDRC on energy. There was also an

agreement that GO-Biz had on economic development with a number of provinces.

So, this was a follow-up for the GO-Biz economic development MOU. And we focused on clean tech, which is sort of how I got there. And we covered -- I was expected to do seven cities in, like, eight days or nine days, depending upon counting the flight over and the flight back and all that.

So, it was a pretty whirlwind view of trying to -you know, obviously, on all these trips, you sort of pick up
things and, you know, pick up memories and interact with
people, so it -- clearly very vibrant society.

At this stage, you know, certainly the giant is awakening in many respects. And a lot of interest in renewables -- I mean, they're facing issues, but I went to a conference - and this is the tag - there was a -- along with everything else, I did a day trip to do an energy event in Suzhou.

And, anyway, that one -- the -- China, as of September, has 120 gigawatts of wind and just shy of 70 gigawatts of solar. Obviously, it's a huge system, but that's gone from very small numbers to probably the world's leading, you know, amount in a relatively short time.

Unfortunately, their metrics are installed capacity and not delivered gigawatt hours, and so a lot of

this stuff is not interconnected and/or being curtailed. You know, the common refrain was that the economy has not been going strong in China, and it -- you know, if the economy is not strong, load growth is less than they anticipated, which means if you're going full-throttle on renewables, nuclear, coal - something's got to give and, unfortunately, it tends to be more the renewables giving.

So, they're in the process of some degree of adjusting that, and at the same time, certainly, we -- you know, we certainly witnessed the air quality issues in China and -- you know, which are a consequence of, certainly, the coal use, automobile use - a lot of interest in zero emission vehicles, awful lot of activities there.

Obviously, much more local champions than California champions, but, anyway, it's -- it's always a good opportunity to visit.

I mean, I think, at the conference, the sense was California and Germany were really leading the world on -- we -- you know, basically addressing greenhouse gas issues. And there was a lot of positive feedback. So, as you said, that sort of getting the message out is important.

But -- and I -- I'm going to just close on -- with -- by noting, you know, sort of the déjà vu feelings of, in the first Brown administration -- when we got to 1980 and President Reagan came in. And, you know, it quickly

went to yanking solar systems off the White House or any number of activities which were not precisely in a direction that we were going.

But one of the things that we did, we -collectively, the administration should give a lot of credit
to Huey Johnson and Kirk Muckell, but basically waking up -you know, in this day then, they -- between this point and
the inauguration, did these -- with Cecil Andress, did the
CEQA/NEPA process to designate the (indiscernible) in
Northern California.

So, this is certainly a time that all of you should be trying to figure out what do you really need to get done between now and inauguration day? And I guess — that one actually went into the evening, I guess — one of the chief justices, fortunately, had gone to an inauguration dinner, you know, and could not be grabbed for the court restraining order, but anyway.

(Laughter.)

CHAIR WEISENMILLER: Anyway, so, yeah. Think about that, you know. I guess I suggest, to the extent that you're trying to get some offshore leases done, it's -- you may want to hustle those leases along. For example -- and I know on some of the DOACP stuff or some of these standards, yeah. So, I mean, just across the board, you know, it's forced march time.

Anyway -- but, as I said, certainly in this situation, I -- you know, I think the California leadership, as everyone has said, will be critical, but certainly it's good to start thinking about how the relationship between us and the feds are changing, and areas where we have been allies will become more difficult. So, definitely move fast now.

Anyway, let's go on to the chief counsel's report.

CHIEF COUNSEL VACCARO: Nothing today, thank you.

CHAIR WEISENMILLER: Executive director report.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OGLESBY: Nothing to add today,
thank you.

CHAIR WEISENMILLER: Public advisor report.

MS. MATHEWS: Three things, very briefly. I did have an opportunity -- I was invited back by Climacore Bay Area to give a short keynote to their new orientation class, starting in the fall of this year.

I also was invited to host two sections for the 2017 statewide NAACP conference. So, there was a session on clean energy and the Black community, so I was able to talk about the initiatives -- or the 350 Barriers Report as well as provide funding opportunity information for all of our funding programs, including Prop 39.

And then, lastly, it was announced yesterday that the governor appointed a new deputy public adviser, so I

just wanted to say how happy I am for that, and thank you to Rob and the chair for supporting the expansion of what the public adviser's office is doing to make sure that we increase our outreach and support, as well as participation for Energy Commission programs to members of the public --all members of the public of California. CHAIR WEISENMILLER: Great. Any public comment? (No audible response.) CHAIR WEISENMILLER: This meeting is adjourned. (Thereupon, the California Energy Commission Business meeting was adjourned at 11:44 a.m.) --000--

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Kent Odell
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IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this $11^{\rm th}$ day of November, 2016.

Rebecca Hudson

REBECCA HUDSON