

California Energy Commission  
**STAFF REPORT**

# California Tribal Energy Summit

November 26-28, 2018  
Summary Report

California Energy Commission  
Gavin Newsom, Governor

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# California Energy Commission

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## ABSTRACT

The California Tribal Energy Summit was held on November 26, 27, and 28, 2018, in Temecula, California. The California Energy Commission sponsored the summit alongside the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians, the Governor’s Office of the Tribal Advisor, and the California Public Utilities Commission. The California Independent System Operator also participated. The goal of the summit was to initiate or advance dialogue between California Native American tribes and the state’s energy agencies on advancing climate change and energy goals. The event focused on knowledge exchange regarding state energy functions, policies, programs, and services and case studies of clean energy and transportation projects on tribal lands. There were approximately 120 participants representing 30 tribes and 5 state agencies. This staff summary report documents the event, key findings, and recommendations.

**Keywords:** California Native American tribes, Tribal Energy Summit

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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The inaugural California Tribal Energy Summit was held November 26-28, 2018, in Temecula, California. The summit convened over 30 California Native American tribes in dialogue with the California Energy Commission, the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC), the Governor's Office of the Tribal Advisor, and the California Independent System Operator (California ISO). Hosted by the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians, the three-day summit consisted of a tribal caucus on day one, government-to-government leadership dialogue on day two, and program and policy staff dialogue on day three.

The objectives of the summit were to initiate a knowledge transfer between the state energy agencies and California Native American tribes; to increase understanding of state and tribal energy goals and objectives; outline areas of alignment; define barriers and challenges; and to improve understanding of how the state and tribes can support each other in terms of programs, policy, and investment in the energy sector.

Tribes are developing energy strategies and infrastructure at a rapid pace, and the summit provided the ability to showcase examples of tribal energy projects including tribal utility development, clean energy deployment, distributed energy resources, zero-emission resilience projects, and initiatives at the nexus of energy and transportation, among others.

The state is seeking increased collaboration with tribes to achieve strategic energy goals. The summit provided a forum to explain and clarify the roles and responsibilities of each state energy entity. Each entity provided in-depth information on the policies, programs, and investments that apply to tribal governments, to increase tribal participation in existing programs and incentives. Further, the summit dialogue identified specific opportunities to improve or clarify tribal eligibility (as governments and ratepayers) within state energy programs.

In addition to productive discussions, government-to-government and at the staff level, the summit outcomes included several recommendations and next steps.



# CHAPTER 1:

## Tribal Energy Summit

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### Introduction

The California Tribal Energy Summit was held on November 26, 27, and 28, 2018, in Temecula, California. The California Energy Commission sponsored the summit alongside the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians, the Governor’s Office of the Tribal Advisor (Tribal Advisor), and the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC). The Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians hosted the summit. The California Independent System Operator (California ISO) also participated.

The summit focused on state energy functions, programs, and services, and highlighted clean energy projects and leadership of California Native American tribes and the state in clean energy goals and technologies.

The first day of the summit was exclusively for California Native American tribal representatives to convene on energy topics. The second day focused on state and tribal leadership dialogue including the roles and responsibilities of the state’s energy agencies and a showcase of tribes’ clean energy projects. The third day involved state and tribal staff-level representatives discussing and answering questions on specific energy programs. There were approximately 120 participants representing 30 tribes and 5 state entities.

### Background

California has laws and policies to ensure tribes are involved in state decision making. In 2011, Governor Edmund G. Brown Jr. signed Executive Order B-10-11 directing state agencies and departments to encourage effective cooperation, communication, collaboration, and consultation with tribes concerning the development of legislation, regulations, rules, and policies on matters that may affect tribes in California. In furtherance of this Executive Order, in 2012 and 2014 respectively, the California Natural Resources Agency and the Energy Commission adopted tribal consultation policies. In 2014, the Legislature amended the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) review process to require consultation with California Native American tribes and consideration of tribal cultural resources. In 2017, the Energy Commission revised its tribal consultation policy, and in 2018, the CPUC adopted its tribal consultation policy.

The Energy Commission’s Tribal Consultation Policy ensures effective consultation is offered to tribes to facilitate meaningful tribal input into the development of regulations, rules, policies, plans, and activities that may affect tribes. While the state is proactively working to improve the state’s relationship with tribes, tribes identified that



significant obstacles hinder tribal access to state-provided clean energy opportunities. With enhanced coordination, improved program design, outreach and education, and understanding of how tribes function, the Energy Commission can more effectively and efficiently improve access to clean energy for tribes in California.

As part of the implementation of the 2014 Tribal Consultation Policy, and to initiate dialogue between tribes and state energy agencies, the Energy Commission included a recommendation to host or cohost state tribal energy summit(s). The summit was a subsequent recommendation in the *2016 Integrated Energy Policy Report* update, and proposed in the 2017 revisions to the Energy Commission's Tribal Consultation Policy.

The Energy Commission and partner agencies, along with tribal partners, planned California's first tribal energy summit. The summit planning committee included representatives from the Energy Commission, CPUC, Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians, Blue Lake Rancheria, the Governor's Tribal Advisor, and Pilar Thomas (former acting director of the U.S. Department of Energy's Office of Indian Energy Policy and Programs, currently of Counsel at Lewis Roca Rothgerber Christie). The committee held weekly phone calls to assist with summit planning, and one planning conference call with all interested tribes.

The five goals for the summit were:

1. Initiate government-to-government dialogue between tribes, the State, and its energy entities.
2. Begin conversations on shared energy goals and objectives.
3. Educate state energy agencies on clean energy development initiatives of tribes within the state.
4. Increase tribal understanding of the roles of the Energy Commission, CPUC, and California ISO, and policies and programs that could be effective for tribes.
5. Establish mechanisms for continuation of dialogue both at the government-to-government leadership level and at the staff level, to understand challenges, work on opportunities, and clarify how the state can help provide, develop, and implement policies and programs to support tribal clean energy projects.

# CHAPTER 2:

## Findings

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Throughout the summit, participants discussed the components necessary for successful state and tribal collaboration. Tribes shared case studies of energy and transportation infrastructure development, transitions to clean energy, tribal utility development, and points of alignment with state energy goals. Tribes also defined challenges and barriers to energy access and project deployment.

### Energy Resiliency and Energy Sovereignty

During summit panel forums, tribes shared energy and transportation case studies. Case studies showcased phases of developing and deploying energy strategies, plans, and projects, and included work at the feasibility/design phase, energy efficiency upgrades, projects in construction, commissioned/operational infrastructure, and tribal utility development and operation.

Many tribes at the summit view energy development as a foundation to achieve self-reliance and community resilience. Further, tribes stated repeatedly that energy development and diversification contribute to economic development and create co-benefits across social, economic, cultural, and environmental sectors. While in some cases tribes are able to rapidly demonstrate and adopt new and developing energy technologies via nimble decision-making, tribes with lands at the “end of the line” frequently experience issues with energy quality access.

One consistent message from tribes was for the state to understand that tribes are unique in comparison to other governmental entities, and with respect to other tribes. What works for a local government may not work for tribes, and what works for one tribe may not work for another tribe.

#### BISHOP PAIUTE TRIBE’S SOLAR INSTALLATION YOUTH TRAINING

The Bishop Paiute Tribe (BPT) worked with GRID Alternatives (GRID) to receive funding, including from the state’s Single-Family Affordable Solar Homes Program, for solar installations on homes built on the reservation. By 2018, BPT had installed solar on 123 homes. BPT also used this opportunity to support its workforce employment goals. Since 2013, GRID has trained 60 BPT members in various aspects of the solar industry, many of whom were hired by local solar contractors.

## Consultation and Collaboration

Government-to-government relationships was mentioned frequently during the summit. Tribes described ways that they partner with the state on climate and energy goals, and underscored that collaboration and working with the state adds value to both the state and tribes. Specifically, many tribes stated that as most tribes are electrical utility ratepayers, it is appropriate to be investment partners with the state. Tribes proposed many areas where the state could review programmatic funding from ratepayer dollars and design funding opportunities for tribal communities.

Tribes discussed the need to participate in state agencies' administrative review process, formal proceedings, and the development of programs so tribal values and functions are considered appropriately. Tribes expressed interest in amending statutory to provide fair access to funding programs, such as the Energy Conservation Assistance Act Program. Tribes also recommended the CPUC create uniform tribal relations rules for investor-owned utilities (IOUs).

Technological innovation deployment on tribal lands has lagged in most areas. Tribes presented and discussed their interest to help create, coauthor, and demonstrate research and technological advancements. Tribes stated they are well-positioned to foster innovation - especially innovation that corrects chronic issues such as energy access - as well as conduct knowledge transfer with other tribes and the state. Tribes also recommended the state assess tribal participation in state energy programs, as well as analyze specific tribal energy needs and the available energy resources on tribal lands within existing methodologies (e.g., workshops, IEPR). This data could be used to improve incentive programs, provide targeted outreach, and support budgetary or legislative changes. Tribes expressed a strong desire to participate in formulating energy-related investment priorities, planning, developing, and administering incentive programs.

The Governor's Office of the Tribal Advisor described its role to facilitate the relationships between the Governor and tribes; to educate the Governor and administration on tribal needs; and to look for opportunities to support California Native American tribes. The tribes stated their appreciation of state leadership institutionalizing tribal liaison positions, which promotes consistency and stability. However, the tribal liaison role is often one of many duties that a designated tribal liaison holds. Tribes expressed concern that this lack of time and workforce can result in tribes being overlooked. Tribes propose that state tribal liaisons take trainings on the history of California Native American tribes, related public policy and legislation, and best practices for working with tribes. Likewise, tribes have expressed interest in opportunities to learn about the responsibilities of the state energy agencies.

Tribes stated the desire to establish and institutionalize a forum for energy dialogue, at a high level (between commissioners and elected tribal leaders) and at the policy and programmatic level (e.g., between state agency staff and tribal government staff). Tribes also stressed the importance of cultural resources relative to energy development. Tribes expressed that the state should not consider the environment and clean energy without recognizing tribal cultural resources, as they are connected.

### PECHANGA BAND OF LUISEÑO INDIANS' TRIBAL UTILITY

While developing a wholesale electric tribal provider, the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians met with state energy agencies to discuss the relationship between its utility and the state. The tribe felt the state inherently understood that tribes are partners in solving large and challenging problems such as reliability, safety, and self-sufficiency. The tribe registered with the California ISO for resource adequacy and congestion revenue rights. The tribe is also working collaboratively with the Energy Commission to provide data on resource adequacy. While the tribe's utility is under tribal regulatory jurisdiction, not CPUC jurisdiction, the tribe was interested in hearing about CPUC's structure and best practices.

## Taxes and Finance

The summit revealed that taxation is a challenge for some tribes. Tribes cannot monetize tax credits for clean energy projects. Some tribes expressed that they cannot collect sales taxes on energy projects installed on tribal lands for which the component parts are manufactured off-reservation. Tribes also expressed that property taxes can be taken by the county if non-tribal entities are leasing or otherwise operating on non-federal lands inside reservation boundaries, since they are then considered a taxable property right. While a tribe could implement a property tax as well, tribes have expressed concern that this could double applicable taxes and make energy projects on tribal lands less feasible. Tribes have - and exercise - existing political jurisdiction and jurisdictional authority over energy projects on tribal lands, based on the unique status of tribal governments with respect to state and federal government.

## CAMPO KUMEYAAY NATION WIND FARM

Campo Kumeyaay Nation created the Kumeyaay Wind, a 50 megawatt (MW) project, in 2005, becoming the first tribal nation in California to host a utility-scale wind energy facility. Despite ongoing issues with taxation, the tribe decided to develop the energy facility as a first step in its participation in the clean energy economy. The tribe is expanding its energy portfolio with a 180 MW wind project in development.

### **Location, Utilities, and Infrastructure**

Tribes frequently brought up utility and transmission issues at the summit. Many tribes in rural areas with unreliable electricity service while some completely lack electricity access. Tribes are often located at the end of transmission lines or between two different utility territories, which causes service issues and gaps. Tribes expressed that gaps in reliability create challenges as tribes work to ensure the safety and well-being of their tribal elders, tribal members, and local communities during day to day living or extreme weather events. Extreme weather — floods, drought, snow, excessive heat — can lead to higher energy consumption due to cooling and heating needs, and cause power outages. Further, tribes expressed that poor quality electricity (e.g., brown outs) and other energy disruptions impact economic stability and continuity of operations across government activities and economic enterprises. Case studies offered by Blue Lake Rancheria and Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians presented systemic approaches to improving energy reliability, including microgrids.

Tribes expressed interest in controlling energy costs and infrastructure through various means. Methods including tribal utilities, controlling energy procurement (acting as a Community Choice Aggregator (CCA)), and forming tribal cooperatives to buy and sell electricity. Tribes expressed concern about barriers to their improving energy reliability, and controlling energy costs and infrastructure, including lack of funding or expertise, their sovereign status, and lack of includes in statute.

The Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians worked with the state to form a utility as a “non-jurisdictional load serving entity.” Tribes that wish to form CCAs are excluded from doing so due to statutory restrictions limiting CCAs to only cities, counties, or groups of cities. On the other hand, tribes may be swept into energy structures that may not fit their strategies or needs. As an example, one tribe discussed concerns that the notification requirements were not handled properly and many were automatically enrolled in the CCA’s jurisdiction, which created issues with the tribe’s existing energy structure.

## YUROK TRIBE TRANSMISSION CHALLENGES

Significant areas of the Yurok reservation have never had grid power. The Yurok Tribe has mitigated this lack of infrastructure in various ways, with diesel generators, and residential solar arrays among other strategies. The tribe's land is located between two utility territories, which perpetuates issues of jurisdiction and responsibility, and has resulted in a lack of transmission lines to large parts of the Yurok reservation. The tribe also has challenges regarding 'checkerboard' land ownership and rights of way. The utility transmission work often involves crossing private lands and the tribe does not have the power of condemnation necessary for siting transmission corridors. The tribe is hoping the state can help advance the dialogue between tribes and the reservation-serving utilities. After 18 years, the Yurok Tribe successfully constructed new electrical transmission lines.

## Energy and Transportation Nexus

Tribes in rural locations also lack access to electric vehicle (EV) charging stations. Robust charging infrastructure is needed to drive EVs long distances to, from, and within reservations. Upgraded electrical infrastructure to support charging station(s) is also crucial to increase the number of stations. Kashia Band of Pomo explained its experience with EVs and highlighted community interest in the EV strategy.

Tribes expressed interest in increasing EV fleets and charging stations but have limited funding. Tribes would like to see additional funding opportunities and partners to increase EV fleets and charging stations, and transitioning of tribal public transit systems (and tribal-serving transit systems) to EV buses.

## KASHIA BAND OF POMO INDIANS' EV FLEET

Kashia Band of Pomo Indians (KBPI) received federal funding to determine the feasibility of utilizing EV charging stations and fleets as a tribal transportation mode. KBPI's goal was to build environmentally clean and reliable transportation while reducing its carbon footprint. Transportation reliability is very important since the Kashia reside in a remote location with 65 miles between the tribal government office and the Kashia Rancheria. KBPI procured a fleet of EVs and have installed EV charging stations at several locations, including its tribal government office and community center. KBPI is working (2019) with the local junior college and a state park to install stations at several more locations, to confidently connect EVs with charging access across a 65-mile service area.

## Distributed Energy Resources

Tribes have consistently increased the capacity of distributed energy resources (DERs) within their nations. Summit tribal showcases included distributed energy projects at the residential, campus, community, and utility scales, and included wraparound strategies such as tribal utility development and tribal power marketing.

Summit discussions on DERs also included several barriers to developing energy projects that have hindered progress on tribal lands. One example was lack of transparency into utility interconnection agreements – interconnection options, processes, timelines, and costs. Net Energy Metering (NEM) Aggregation and Virtual NEM are two tariff arrangements profiled by several tribes as effective in tribal communities for deploying more zero-emission energy generation, enhancing demand response across the larger grid, and reducing and leveling the costs of energy for tribal members. However, several technical and procedural issues were identified for corrective action. Tribes identified that there are challenges to participating in NEM, and in practice several tribes reported inconsistent application by the utilities of the requirements to participate in these programs. Tribes have also experienced issues with the amount of time to interconnect under these tariffs as well as with the definition of contiguous parcels and allowable generation per parcel. In one case, a several-thousand-acre reservation was considered one parcel for the purposes of a generation cap. In another case, the tribe was unable to assign multiple homes to a single generator. In another, the surrounding community choice aggregator swept the tribal meters into its program which created technical issues with the tribes existing agreements for those meters.

One tribe mentioned the complicated process and challenges involved with the environmental and permit process for a new energy project that must meet federal, state, and tribal requirements.

Another tribe successfully utilized the Self Generation Incentive Program. However, the tribe's 1.5 MW turbine had to be down-rated to 1 MW so the project could qualify for the mid-range category, which offered the highest rate of return. These issues, and other issues such as taxation and tax credit monetization mentioned previously, have resulted in curtailment of tribal DER projects.

## BLUE LAKE RANCHERIA'S MICROGRIDS

Blue Lake Rancheria (BLR) emphasized the importance of tribal resilience via zero emission sources of energy and transportation, particularly in rural areas.

With funding from the Energy Commission in partnership with the Schatz Energy Research Center at Humboldt State University, BLR built a community microgrid with solar photovoltaics (PV) and battery storage, which powers tribal government offices, enterprises, and an American Red Cross shelter.

In 2018, BLR broke ground on a new microgrid, again using solar PV + storage, for its fuel station and convenience store. This project's goal is to create a "replicable resilience package" for small- to medium-sized commercial buildings, to provide resilience across critical infrastructure and lifeline sectors (energy, water, food, transportation, and communication/IT), especially in rural regions.



# CHAPTER 3:

## Recommendations

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A common thread of dialogue by leadership of the Energy Commission and CPUC at the summit was that the agencies hope to rapidly expand tribal access to programs to support clean energy development. The agencies intend to proceed with increased collaboration and look at policies and programs for potential changes that support energy strategies for tribal governments, while maintaining compliance with state and agency policies.

Based upon summit participants' presentations and related dialogue, the following recommendations are provided to guide agency staff and tribal representative collaboration.

### Short-Term

1. The state energy agencies and tribes should continue to convene calls, meetings, and forums at meaningful intervals that promote dialogue between staff and among leadership.
2. The Energy Commission and CPUC should review state energy programs, processes, and funding opportunities to improve outreach, incorporate tribal input, better align with tribal priorities, and support tribes' authority and ratepayer status to serve as administrators of those programs.
  - a. This includes financing and incentive programs, research and demonstration, CCA and other power marketing and procurement rules, and NEM restrictions and eligibility criteria relative to tribal governments. This also includes clarifying tribal eligibility for programs, ensuring tribal governments are eligible, and working to ensure consistent and uniform application of programs across all IOUs.
  - b. Include tribes in state energy rulemaking, utility rate-setting, and related utility tribal consultations.
3. The Energy Commission and CPUC should review programmatic eligibility criteria and evaluation criteria to increase access and encourage tribal government participation.
4. The CPUC should conduct a workshop for tribes on participation in proceedings.
5. The Energy Commission and CPUC should review the timing of state energy funding programs to allow for leveraging of federal and other funding opportunities.
6. The Energy Commission and CPUC should update their respective tribal webpages and create list serves to improve tribal access to programs, incentives,

funding, and policy engagement, and to help align tribal projects with state energy goals where applicable.

7. State and state agencies can work with tribes to improve current grant solicitation processes, such as
  - a. Accepting alternative financing for projects.
  - b. Reducing or removing match funding requirements that could help increase tribal participation in grant solicitations.

#### Long-Term

1. Convene periodic (e.g., biennial, triennial) tribal energy summits that include tribal and state leadership.
2. The Energy Commission and CPUC should conduct ongoing review and analysis of state energy programs, processes, and funding opportunities to improve outreach, incorporate tribal input, better align with tribal priorities, and support tribes' authority and ability to serve as administrators.
  - a. This includes financing and incentive programs, research and demonstration, CCA and other power marketing and procurement rules, and NEM restrictions and eligibility criteria relative to tribal governments. This also includes clarifying tribal eligibility and working to ensure consistent and uniform application across all IOUs.
3. The state should conduct a California-wide Native American tribal energy assessment and gap analysis.
4. State tribal liaisons should be educated and trained to assist with outreach, program development, and implementing recommendations in the energy sector.

## APPENDIX A: AGENDA

### Monday, November 26 – Tribal Participants

- 8 a.m.-5.p.m. Registration
- 8:00 a.m. Tribal Networking Breakfast
- 9:00 a.m. Welcome
- 9:15 a.m. Tribal Summit Goals  
*Facilitator: Pilar Thomas, Of Counsel at Lewis Roca Rothgerber Christie*
- 9:45 a.m. Tribal Opportunities in the Energy Sector  
*General Overview of Energy System, Market, and Stakeholders*  
*Tribal, Federal & State Jurisdiction Over Energy*  
*Key Federal & State Policy Actions Impacting Tribal Energy Development*
- 10:45 a.m. Break
- 11:00 a.m. Roundtable – Tribal Energy Projects
- 12:00 p.m. Luncheon
- 1:00 p.m. Roundtable – Tribal Energy Projects (Continued)
- 2:00 p.m. Tribal Caucus  
*Government to Government Collaboration*  
*Access to California Energy Market*  
*Tribal Utility Authorities*  
*Direct Contracts*  
*Energy Resiliency/Energy Sovereignty*  
*Distributed Energy*  
*Transportation and Electric Vehicle Infrastructure*
- 5:00 p.m. Cocktail Reception (open to all conference participants)

### Tuesday, November 27 – Tribal & State Participants

- 8 a.m.-5 p.m. Registration
- 8:00 a.m. Tribal-State Networking Breakfast
- 9:00 a.m. Welcome

- 9:15 a.m. Energy Summit Goals  
*Facilitator: Pilar Thomas, Of Counsel at Lewis Roca Rothgerber Christie*
- 9:20 a.m. Opening Comments  
*Christina Snider, Governor's Office of the Tribal Advisor*  
*Commissioner Karen Douglas, California Energy Commission*  
*Pamela Doughman, Former Advisor to Former Chair Robert B. Weisenmiller, California Energy Commission*  
*Commissioner Cliff Rechtschaffen, California Public Utilities Commission*
- 9:30 a.m. Introductions by Tribal and State Participants
- 10:45 a.m. Tribal and State Energy Leadership Panel  
*Councilperson Jason Ramos, Blue Lake Rancheria*  
*Michael Connolly, Campo Kumeyaay Nation*  
*Breann Nu'uhiwa, Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians*  
*Michael Castello, Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians*  
*Javier Kinney, Yurok Tribe*  
*Christina Snider, Governor's Office of the Tribal Advisor*  
*Commissioner Karen Douglas, California Energy Commission*  
*Vice Chair Janea Scott, California Energy Commission*  
*Neil Millar, California Independent System Operator*  
*Commissioner Liane Randolph, California Public Utilities Commission*  
*Commissioner Cliff Rechtschaffen, California Public Utilities Commission*
- 12:00 p.m. Luncheon
- 1:45 p.m. Panel Discussion 1: Government to Government Collaboration, Access to California Energy Market  
*Mike Connolly, Campo Band of Kumeyaay Nation*  
*Pit-Ta Pitt, Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians*  
*Breann Nu'uhiwa, Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians*  
*Peggy O'Neill, Yurok Tribe*  
*Yuliya Shmidt, California Public Utilities Commission*
- 2:45 p.m. Panel Discussion 2: Energy Resiliency/Energy Sovereignty, Distributed Energy, Transportation and EV Infrastructure  
*Brian Adkins and Kanyon Martinez, Bishop Paiute Tribe*

*Jana Ganion, Blue Lake Rancheria*  
*Nina Hapner, Kashia Band of Pomo Indians*  
*Michael Castello, Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians*  
*Kiel Pratt, California Energy Commission*

4:00 p.m. Closing Discussion  
5:00 p.m. Cocktail Reception (open to all conference participants)

### **Wednesday, November 28 – Tribal & State Participants**

8:00 a.m. Tribal-State Networking Breakfast

8:30 a.m. Opening Comments  
*Pilar Thomas, Of Counsel at Lewis Roca Rothgerber Christie*

8:40 a.m. Introductory Remarks  
*Commissioner Karen Douglas, California Energy Commission*

9:00 a.m. Plenary: Collaborative Projects, Funding Opportunities, and Incentive Programs  
*California Energy Commission – Electric Program Investment Charge (EPIC) – Fernando Pina*  
*California Energy Commission – California Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Program (CALeVIP) – Brian Fauble*  
*California Energy Commission – Renewable Energy for Agriculture Program (REAP) – Geoffrey Dodson*  
*California Public Utilities Commission – De-energization and Wildfire Planning – Danjel Bout*  
*California Public Utilities Commission – Energy Savings Assistance Program – Syreeta Gibbs*  
*California Public Utilities Commission – Customer Distributed Energy Resources – Christopher Westling*  
*California Public Utilities Commission – Broadband – Thomas J. Glegola*

10:30 a.m. Booth Showcase  
*California Energy Commission – Electric Program Investment Charge (EPIC)*  
*California Energy Commission – California Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Program (CALeVIP)*  
*California Energy Commission – Renewable Energy for Agriculture Program (REAP)*  
*California Energy Commission Public Adviser’s Office*

*California Public Utilities Commission - De-energization and  
Wildfire Planning*

*California Public Utilities Commission - Energy Savings Assistance  
Program*

*California Public Utilities Commission - Customer Distributed  
Energy Resources*

*California Public Utilities Commission - Broadband  
GRID Alternatives*

## APPENDIX B: LIST OF ATTENDEES

### **Tribal Participants**

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

*Todd Hooks (Director, Economic Development)*

*Larry Fossum (Project Coordinator)*

*Daniel Gero (Consultant)*

Big Pine Paiute Tribe of the Owens Valley

*Emily Ontiveros (Tribal VISTA - Sustainable Energy Coordinator)*

Bishop Paiute Tribe

*Brian Adkins (Environmental Director)*

*Cynthia "Cindy" Corrales (Workforce & Volunteer Manager)*

*Kanyon Martinez (SolarCorps Construction Fellow)*

*Anthony Papvero (Project Coordinator)*

Blue Lake Rancheria

*Arla Ramsey (Vice Chairperson)*

*Jason Ramos (Councilmember)*

*Jana Ganion (Director, Sustainability and Government Affairs)*

Campo Kumeyaay Nation

*Mike Connolly*

Chemehuevi Indian Tribe

*Brian McDonald (Tribal member and Vice Chairman, Tribal Alliance of Sovereign Indian Nations)*

Elk Valley Rancheria

*Bradley G. Bledsoe Downes (General Counsel)*

Gabrielino Band of Mission Indians, Kizh Nation

*Victoria Jones (Legislative Liaison)*

Hoopa Valley Tribe

*Lesley Hunt (Planner/Project Manager I, Planning Department)*

Kashia Band of Pomo Indians of Stewarts Point Rancheria

*Severino Gomes (EDC Chairperson and past tribal chairperson)*

*Nina Hapner (Environmental Director)*

Konkwo Valley Band of Maidu

*Jessica Lopez (Tribal Chairperson)*

Morongu Band of Mission Indians

*Brian Lugo (Councilmember)*

Pala Band of Mission Indians

*Shasta C. Gaughen (Environmental Director; Tribal Historic Preservation Officer)*

*Joshua Simmons (Consultant)*

Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians

*Raymond Basquez' (Councilmember)*

*Catalina Chacon (Councilmember)*

*RJ Munoa (Councilmember)*

*Michael Vasquez (Councilmember)*

*Marcy Hernandez (Office Manager, Office of General Counsel)*

*Justin Lowell (Business Development - Economic Diversification, Pechanga Development Corporation)*

*Breann Nu'uhiwa (Associate General Counsel)*

*Pi-Ta Pitt (General Manager, Pechanga Tribal Utility)*

*Brian Pullen (Pechanga Resort & Casino)*

*Ken Saline (Consultant)*

*Margie Schaff (Consultant)*

*Dan Taylor (Director of Finance)*

Ramona Band of Cahuilla

*Joseph Hamilton (Chairperson)*

*Nicolette Jonkhoff (Manager, EPA)*

*Susan Reckker (Tribal Administrator)*

Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians

*Tishmall Turner (Vice Chairperson)*



*Denise Turner Walsh (Attorney General)*

*Lisa Wayne (Director, Economic Development)*

*John Lewis (Energy Consultant)*

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians

*Clifford Batten (Environmental Manager)*

San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians

*Eugene Madrigal (General Council, San Luis Rey Indian Water Authority)*

*David Garcia (General Manager, San Luis Rey Indian Water Authority)*

San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians

*Bill Bauer (Executive Director, San Pasqual Economic Development Corporation)*

*Lenell Carter (Director, Business Finance)*

*Jerald Cope (Vice President, San Pasqual Economic Development Corporation)*

*John Flores (Water Manager; Environmental Director)*

*William Kroplin (Secretary, San Pasqual Economic Development Corporation)*

*Desiree Morales-Whitman (Utilities Manager)*

*Justin B Quis Quis (Executive Director, San Pasqual Tribal Gaming Commission)*

*Matthew Quisquis (Board member, San Pasqual Economic Development Corporation)*

*Hellyaachwehay Quis Quis (President, San Pasqual Economic Development Corporation)*

*Mark Schultz (Chief Operating Officer)*

*James Thorpe (Director, San Pasqual Economic Development Corporation)*

*Deb Galimba (Consultant)*

*Andee Mccoy (Consultant)*

Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians

*Gabriella Rubalcava (Environmental Director)*

*Luther Salgado Jr. (Environmental Assistant)*

Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians

*James Cisneros (Tribal Administrator)*

*Brian Fonseca (Facilities Director and Tribal Councilmember)*

Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians

*Michael Castello (Tribal Administrator)*

*Steven Estrada (Environmental Manager)*

Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation

*Cody Martinez (Chairperson)*

*Sid Morris (Director, Planning and Development)*

Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians

*Anthony Madrigal Jr. (Director of Grants)*

Yurok Tribe

*Mindy Natt (Councilmember)*

*Javier Kinney (Interim Executive Director)*

*Peggy O'Neill (Planning Director)*

*Gino O'Rourke (Planner)*

## **State Participants**

California Department of Water Resources

*Anecita Agustinez (Tribal Policy Advisor)*

California Energy Commission

*Commissioner Karen Douglas*

*Vice Chair Janea Scott*

*RoseMary Avalos (Public Adviser's Office)*

*Jessica Bonitz (Planner I, Siting, Transmission, and Environmental Protection Division)*

*Rhetta deMesa (Advisor to Vice Chair Janea Scott)*

*Geoffrey Dodson (Energy Specialist, Renewable Energy Division)*

*Pamela Doughman (Former Advisor to Former Chair Robert B. Weisenmiller)*

*Brian Fauble (Energy Commission Specialist II, Fuels and Transportation Division)*

*Thomas Gates (Tribal Liaison)*

*Elizabeth Giorgi (Supervisor, Renewable Energy Division)*

*Alana Mathews (Public Adviser)*

*Dorothy Murimi (Public Adviser's Office)*

*Jennifer Nelson (Advisor to Commissioner Karen Douglas)*

*Le-Quyen Nguyen (Advisor to Commissioner Karen Douglas)*

*Fernando Pina (Manager, Energy Research & Development Division)*

*Kiel Pratt (Supervisor of Advanced Freight Technologies and Planning Unit, Fuels and Transportation Division)*

*Rachel Salazar (Energy Commission Specialist, Energy Research & Development)*

California Independent System Operator

*Neil Millar (Executive Director, Infrastructure Development)*

*Dennis Peters (External Affairs Manager, State Regulatory Affairs)*

California Public Utilities Commission

*Commissioner Liana Randolph*

*Commissioner Cliff Rechtschaffen*

*Danjel Bout (Program Manager, Utility Cyber Security Branch)*

*Phil Ennis (Communications Division)*

*Syreeta Gibbs (Public Utilities Regulatory Analyst)*

*Thomas Glegola (Communications Division)*

*Sandy Goldberg (Advisor to Commissioner Cliff Rechtschaffen)*

*Stephanie Green (Tribal Liaison and Supervisor)*

*Yuliya Shmidt (Advisor to Commissioner Rechtschaffen)*

*Christopher Westling (Analyst)*

Governor's Office of the Tribal Advisor

*Christina Snider (Tribal Advisor)*

## **Other Participants**

American Indian Chamber of Commerce of California

*Tracy Stanhoff*

Center for Sustainable Energy

*Jessica Moreno (Equity Specialist, Transportation)*

*Lauri Walker (Senior Equity Manager, Transportation)*

Chris Deschene, Attorney (*has worked with Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians, Dry Creek Rancheria, and Potter Valley Tribe*)

GRID Alternatives

*Lisa Castilone (Community Development & Tribal Manager)*

Inter-Tribal Council of California

*Connie Reitman (Executive Director)*

Navajo Nation/Sequoia Resources LLC

*William McCabe, Energy Consultation,*

University of California, San Diego

*Bryon Washom (Director of Strategic Energy Initiatives)*

## APPENDIX C: SURVEY RESULTS

The planning committee emailed a survey to all participants in December 2018 to receive feedback on the summit. The survey consisted of seven questions and received 19 responses.

### Question 1: Was attending the Tribal Energy Summit a valuable experience?

<u>Answer Choices</u>	<u>Responses</u>
Extremely valuable	12
Very valuable	3
Somewhat valuable	3
Not so valuable	0
Not at all valuable	0
Skipped	1

### Question 2: Were all your topics of interest covered?

<u>Answer Choices</u>	<u>Responses</u>
Very satisfied	12
Satisfied	4
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	2
Dissatisfied	1
Very dissatisfied	0
Skipped	0

### Question 3: Were there any overlooked topics?

<u>Answer Choices</u>	<u>Reponses</u>
Yes	2
No	17
Skipped	0
<u>Comments</u>	
"I would have liked much more discussion of the effects of energy projects and planning on cultural resources."	

“Small Tribes, especially those with limited economic opportunities, often find themselves in a challenging position with respect to pursuing renewable energy projects. I would have appreciated hearing more from these Tribes as to how they have been able to find workable solutions. Large gaming Tribes do not have the same sorts of challenges as smaller non-gaming Tribes (with respect to funding, in-house capacity, legal resources, etc (sic)).”

“However, I believe there (sic) several times presentations/panels went too long. Plus, discussion centered heavily on consultation when there were a number of issues to spend more time on. -Eg. Energy Choice / Energy Sovereignty / Energy Resiliency; Access to CCA, DA, NEM programs; Distributed Energy / Microgrids; Utility Development; Utility Relationships; Market Participant Opportunities; Access to CEC / CPUC Programs; Low Income tribal community programs.”

**Question 4: Was proper balance achieved between panel times and discussion times?**

<u>Answer Choices</u>	<u>Responses</u>
Very balanced	3
Balanced	11
Neither balanced nor not balanced	2
Not balanced	3
Not at all balanced	0
Skipped	0

**Question 5: Was the first tribal-only day a valuable experience?**

<u>Answer Choices</u>	<u>Responses</u>
Extremely valuable	7
Very valuable	7
Somewhat valuable	1
Not so valuable	0
Not at all valuable	1
Skipped	4

**Question 6: Would you attend the Tribal Energy Summit again?**

<u>Answer Choices</u>	<u>Reponses</u>
Very likely	17
Likely	2
Neither likely nor unlikely	0
Unlikely	0
Very unlikely	0
Skipped	0

**Question 7: Is there anything else you'd like to share about the Tribal Energy Summit?**

<u>Comments</u>
“Good job overall! I look forward to attending future summits.”
“It will be great to see how the summit evolves and if sub-work groups or more focused networking can take place in the future. For Tribes that have existing renewable energy infrastructure, one of the challenges is maintenance and upkeep. Without dedicated staff to handle these tasks, the Tribe can experience infrastructure problems. Having a professional network that could help, for example, troubleshoot these types of problems would be useful.”
“Great participation, good to have lots of opportunities for tribes to present.”
“- Note Question 5 should be N/A because as a State of CA employee I did not attend. - I thought the event was highly valuable overall. To add to / regarding Question 4, an area of improvement can be time management, as the sessions on 11/27 wrapped up (I believe more than an hour) behind schedule and resulted in the need to change flights.”
“Very informative”
“Excellent first gathering. I am very interested in staying involved with follow up meetings. I am extremely interested in tracking progress on some of the barriers the tribes described, as it relates to moving forward with large renewable projects.”
“1 Perhaps invite California energy industries on a separate day for development opportunities. 2 Consider opening some time for other tribes outside of California to gain large tribal energy collaboration. 3 Invite federal offices from DOE [Department of Energy] or DOI [Department of Interior], National Labs to discuss related issues to conference themes.”
“Thank you for initiating the adventure.”

“Might be more helpful if presentation of state programs were integrated in Day 2. Attendance was poor on day 3.”

“The hosts were outstanding, thank you Pachanga (sic) brothers and sisters. Please consider adding a tribal prayer or blessing to open up the next summit. EXCELLENT experience, i (sic) haven’t stopped sharing with my friends n (sic) family. Grateful for the opportunity to meet so many like mind (sic) attendees.”

“Would like to extend sincere and lasting gratitude to the state leaders, and particularly California Energy Commissioner Karen Douglas, for conceiving of a tribal/state energy summit and bringing it to fruition. Enormous thanks to the Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians for hosting such an elegant event. We learned a great deal, forged new diplomatic alliances between the state and tribes regarding opportunities in the energy sector, and have some clear next steps to undertake. Fantastic Summit, would definitely attend again.”

“I’m with the CEC and the Summit was very valuable for Commission staff with regard to exposing staff to the Tribal Council environment and discussions. I believe that is a first step towards opening the door for our agency to understand the importance to continue dialogue and inclusion.”