California Technical Forum (Cal TF)
Technical Forum (TF) Meeting #1
Thursday, June 26th, 2014

I. Participants

Annette Beitel, Facilitator
Peter Miller, PAC Member
Jenny Roecks, Cal TF Staff
Tom Echart, TF Member
Andrew Brooks, TF Member
Mary Matteson Bryan, TF Member
Pierre Landry, TF Member
Armen Saiyan, TF Member
Dylan Sullivan, TF Member
Ron Ishii, TF Member
Tim Michael, Pacific Gas & Electric (PG&E)
Christopher Rogers, TF Member
Chan Paek, Southern California Gas (SCG)
Brian Smith, PG&E
Steven Long, TF Member
Steve Galanter, Southern California Edison (SCE)
Jon McHugh, TF Member
Bruce Harley, TF Member
Spencer Lipp, TF Member
Sherry Hu, TF Member
David Springer, TF Member
Grant Brohard, PG&E
Steve Blanc, PG&E
Rick Ridge Ridge, Ridge & Associates

On the Phone
Larry Kotewa, TF Member
Bryan Warren, TF Member
George Roemer, TF Member
David Pruitt, TF Member
Medi Shafahi, Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP)
Yeshpal Gupta, TF Member
Martin Vu, TF Member
Scott Fable, TF Member
Pierre van der Merwe, TF Member
Alfredo Gutierrez, SCE

Amir Tabakh
Doug Mahone, TF Member
Brandon Tinianov, TF Member
Katie Wu, California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC)

II. Key Action Items

Process Action Items

- ACT:Jenny to reach out to TF members about follow up teleconferences.
- ACT: Alejandra to send out password-protected beta website for TF members to review own bios.
- ACT: TF members to send any bio edits and high-resolution headshots to Alejandra by COB Thursday, July 31st.
- ACT: Cal TF staff to discuss greater participation from CPUC ED
  ACT: Cal TF staff will work on modified workpaper template for market transformation measures.

LADWP's Proposal for Addressing Title 24's Effect on Savings Action Items

- ACT: Schedule a follow up teleconference with Doug Mahone
- ACT: For September, develop a strawman from other jurisdictions where an up-front screening tool is used. The goal would be to eventually develop a proposal for the IOUs and Energy Division.
- ACT: Pierre Landry to discuss measurement challenges directly with Armen.
- ACT: Jon McHugh to share "Code-Driven Portfolios" with the Forum.

Abstract-Specific Action Items

Retail Plug Load

- Engage the Uniform Methods Project to determine whether they are working on a standard retail plug load protocol.
- ACT: Discuss further in September/October (when database of appliance energy consumption is available), this may be a longer discussion than usual.

Commercial Dishwashers 2.0

- ACT: Chan will double-check the origin and date of baseline data.
- ACT: Differentiate between direct peak demand reduction and coincident diversity factors in estimating peak demand savings.
- ACT: 203 racks per day can be the high-end usage number, but SCG will look for more data, including talking to Fisher-Nickel, and/or monitoring during implementation.

- ACT: Measure can move on to workpaper development as long as the Forum's recommendations are implemented.

Commercial Variable Speed Pool Pumps

- David Springer to forward FPSIE study to SCE
- ACT: SCE will confirm measurements on efficiency calculation

Circulating Block Heaters

- Use bin method to calculate daily averages for at least several extreme temperature days, do a sensitivity analysis with the initial results.
- ACT: Measure can move on to workpaper development.

III. Opening and Introductions

Annette Beitel—We have a few process follow up item from last month's meeting: There are no subcommittees right now. We will be setting up teleconferences to get resolution on open items from the June and July TF Meetings. Jenny will be reaching out to you about these teleconferences soon.

- ACT: Jenny to reach out to TF members about follow up teleconferences.

Steven Long—Will we be able to bring in non-TF members?

Annette Beitel—Yes, of course.

We also have the promised website in beta form. We will be sending out the password protected site for you to review your bios and send us a head shot by Thursday of next week so we can send the site out for PAC review and launch to the public in the next few weeks.

- ACT: Alejandra to send out password-protected beta website for TF members to review own bios.
- ACT: TF members to send any bio edits and high-resolution headshots to Alejandra by COB Thursday, July 31st.

Lastly, we've had some difficulty booking rooms at the Pacific Energy Center for the remaining 2014 meetings. We have a room for the October meeting, but are still searching for rooms for September and November. We will keep you posted as we settle the details.

Tom Eckhart—Will CPUC Energy Division (ED) be participating today?

Annette Beitel—Katie Wu will be calling in for the first half, but she is not able to participate the entire day.

Tom Eckhart—I thought it was excellent to have her here the entire day last month.

Annette Beitel—I agree, and we will discuss that with ED going forward.

- ACT: Cal TF staff to discuss greater participation from CPUC ED

IV. Discussion on How to Address Title 24 Effect on Savings, and LADWP Proposal to Claim Below-Code Savings

Armen Saiyan—

Power Point Presentation

Questions, comments, and discussion:

Annette Beitel—Are there any California-specific studies on code non-compliance??

Jon McHugh—There is an ex ante estimate on non-compliance and the CPUC has also done a field study; I believe The CPUC study was done with KEMA.

Tom Eckhart—You're preaching to the choir here. While we know Title 24 is great for new construction, our trade association is really concerned about what it is doing to the retrofit market.

Andrew Brooks—We are also hearing a lot about delayed retrofit projects both because of the complexity of the new Title 24 changes and the reduced savings.

Spencer Lipp—Would you tie in to your city inspectors at all? You have a little bit of a comparative advantage over the IOUs there.

Armen Saiyan—We haven't gotten to the stage of training inspectors yet. This would actually go through the utility EM&V, but that might be something that would help the process.

Spencer Lipp—I think the permit policing idea is a bit of an issue, because we now have to let our customers know the utility might check the permits and this can become yet another barrier.

Jon McHugh—Utilities aren't interested in policing permits, but they are interested in verifying the savings.

Armen Saiyan—The acceptance tests portion of this proposal may be a point for this verification.

Steve Galanter—So the concern here is that it puts the utilities in a positionof checking permits which is really a job for city inspectors.. On the other hand, if a high degree of non-compliance with code exists,. I would think that that is the persuasive argument for the Commission for considering savings from below-code activitivies. However, :you need to find a way to prove that the action would not have gotten done in the absence of the incentive.

Annette Beitel—Are you saying to do that at the front end rather than after the project?

Steve Galanter—Exactly.

Andrew Brooks and Mary Matteson Bryan—Yes, but up front documentation requirements are already so high.

Pierre Landry—This is such a policy issue, it's difficult not having the CPUC here to discuss it with them. What is the CEC's view on this?

Armen Saiyan—Our experience with the CEC is that if enough justification is shown to demonstrate real below-code savings, and the process is transparent, the CEC will consider counting below-code savings for load forecasting. What we are trying to do for them is to provide them with actual grid impact. Which part of that goes to codes and which is above code, we're going to try to document this..

We report the grid impact of the codes and standards savings through the statewide reporting, and this is designed to allow us to claim savings for the below code improvements.

Ron Ishii—I can see the CPUC really digging deep on the preponderance of evidence on an issue like this.

Bruce Harley—I have two comments for you. First, since semantics often matter, I would recommend that you use the term 'ensure code' rather than 'enforce codes.'

Second, what we see a lot of in residential construction is that what is below code tends to be the things that have to be built like that in the field—things like duct leakage, etc. The things that are above code are the things you can't buy below code. So, you may want to consider taking into account the existence of those way above code items for modeling your interactive effects because you may actually be overestimating there.

Sherry Hu—A lot of retrofits, like lighting, don't use building energy modeling. Also, the IOUs' reach code program incentivizes people not currently reaching code, and the Codes & Standards program is used to increase code compliance. This POU approach could help address things that aren't being done yet in IOU programs.

Bruce Harley—The two tier incentive model has been very successful for us because it helps us get people started.

Pierre Landry—I believe that is something the CPUC would be ok with.

Drawn at the board:

	Customer would have done it anyway?	
	Yes	No
Meet Code		**What the LADWP proposal is trying to capture**
Exceed Code		**What is currently claimed by EE programs*

Armen Saiyan—We're just looking at what is hitting the grid, or gross savings. What would have happened otherwise is more of an academic study for us to share with the CEC and use to re-tool our programs.

Tom Eckhart and Steve Galanter—Addressing capturing savings from below-code non-compliance has been an issue the IOUs have struggled with. The truth is that without the utility involved, some will not be going to code.

Jon McHugh—In your program design logic model, do you have something that proves that the improvements would not have been made without the incentive, a

pre-screening of customers for free ridership? The incentive dollars aren't always the primary push for the customer; a great program design (information, audits, etc) can actually be more effective.

Steven Long—IOUs can't really claim savings from technical assistance, but that is a big part of what motivates people

Spencer Lipp—Per their survey scripts, the EM&V tends to discount the non-incentive components.

Steven Long—There is also a lot of discussion from ED about screening customers, not to improve savings, but to pre-judge free ridership. I believe these methods may eventually be used to disqualify customers.

Sherry Hu—This penalizes first movers and customers that are more environmentally conscious. This may not be the smartest strategy.

Annette Beitel—I am hearing various technical recommendations and action items on this proposal:

- ACT: Schedule a follow up teleconference with Doug Mahone
- ACT: For September, seek a volunteer to develop a strawman on how below-code savings could be claimed by IOUs. The volunteer would lead the development of a proposal for the IOUs and ED.

Mary Matteson Bryan—This is a big challenge, but essential to energy efficiency.

Pierre Landry—I think the first thing ED would ask for is for a study on code compliance, and that is valid. Unfortunately the ones that Jon mentioned are somewhat dated and pre-recession.

Martin Vu—We have something that we developed for Edison. I could share that with the team if there is interest in that.

Annette Beitel—Thanks Martin, we will follow up with you.

- ACT: Cal TF staff will follow up with Martin Vu about code compliance study.

Ron Ishii—I think it's important, we're all just struggling with how to get from here to there.

Steven Long—I think this issue will come up in phase 3 of the Rolling Portfolio, so that may be the best time to tackle it.

Pierre Landry—I also have some thoughts about measurement challenges, but we can discuss off line.

- ACT: Pierre Landry to discuss measurement challenges directly with Armen.

Jon McHugh—Another spin on this issue is captured in a paper that Pat Eilert and I wrote called Code-Driven Portfolios. And the truth is that many of these new construction programs aren't cost effective. Given that only the overall portfolios have to be cost effective, not individual programs, why not look at many of these programs as preparing the market for more adoption? I can share that paper with the group.

- ACT: Jon McHugh to share "Code-Driven Portfolios" with the Forum.

Bruce Harley—That turns the non-compliance issue on its head and makes it so that we're driving future compliance.

V. Abstract 1: Retail Plug Load—PG&E

Steve Blanc and Brian Smith, PG&E, Presenters

Power Point Presentation

Questions, comments, and discussion:

Tim Michael—The key challenge here is that you can't do it on a piecemeal basis (wall charger by wall charger), because it won't be cost effective or really successful. Most importantly, it will not transform the market. So we are hoping to use the Department of Energy's Energy Star brand as a single national platform.

One of the questions we need to answer now is how to best extract the data from retailers. Also, unfortunately, given our experience in the recent past, we are a little cautious about evaluation.

Annette Beitel—Given that this will be a national program, it may be a good idea to engage the Uniform Methods Project and try to get them to develop a standard evaluation protocol.

Steve Blanc—We are obviously not expecting the Forum to solve all our problems, but we are hoping for input on one key item:

Fridge and freezers are in DEER, other residential appliance measures are not. Furthermore, even though DEER freezers will be getting updated, we think the DEER system will not be nimble enough to evolve with the rapidly changing markets.

Pierre Landry—How involved is ED in making this change from resource acquisition to market transformation programs?

Rick Ridge—Kenneth Ralph has produced two reports on the issue for them. The final release of these papers suggests that there is some sort of consensus on the topic within.

Tom Eckhart—The important question we need to answer about this abstract is how you really will show actual savings.

Steve Blanc—What we're looking to get from you is how to translate our ideas into real, defensible numbers.

Rick Ridge—Another question to answer is how to share the risk, since we really wont see results for maybe 6-8 years.

Jon McHugh—Well, given how fast these markets move now days, we may not have to wait that long.

Steve Blanc—To your point, I think the time lag at an individual product level will be short—roughly one year. Because once we get through white goods, we have/get to the black goods we know less about. This moves the baseline and makes it complicated.

Jon McHugh—So what kind of baseline are you looking to use for this?

Brian Smith—A key ask for this group is to reach some sort of agreement on per unit energy usage by good/model.

Steve Galanter—This feels a lot like the C&S work. Such an approach would push the benefit off to the future.

Brian Smith—What we've seen come out of ED on like programs (TVs, laptops, etc.) is that we need more data: hours of use, etc. What we then have to decide is how much money and time we spend on getting that data, and what if by the time we get that data it will be stale? Or the market will have moved.

Abstract Appendix B shows you our data sources for the K-Mart trial. Cal TF, I ask you, are they good, granular, rigorous enough? We believe the standards to answer that question will differ by equipment.

Annette Beitel—Wouldn't it be possible to, as long as the program has a strong Abstract-level TRC, to try to collect information through implementation?

Steve Galanter—Getting back to what I was saying before, I don't believe you need hours of use for such a program, you can aggregate average consumption.

Tom Eckhart—It would be great to have ED at the table right now to be able to have a dynamic conversation.

Pierre Landry—I'm not sure I agree with the bottom up approach to market transformation, but the truth is that characterizing savings from market transformation measures is a hugely complex issue that will need to be wrestled with by a subcommittee.

- ACT: Cal TF staff will work on modified workpaper template for market transformation measures
- ACT: Discuss further in September/October (when database of appliance energy consumption values is available), this may be a longer discussion than usual.

VI. Abstract 2: Commercial Dishwashers 2.0—SCG

Chan Paek, SCG, Presenter

Power Point Presentation

Questions, comments, and discussion:

Steven Long—I didn't see a basis for the gas/electric split for water heaters. 10% electric seems high.

Chan Paek—There were difference sources of information, and different numbers for the allocation of fuel sources. I don't know exactly where Navigant came up with that number.

Steven Long—Would there be much electric water heating used in commercial facilities?

Chan Paek—I have seen numbers like 7-30% electric for primary water heating. We got the table from Fisher-Nickel, and don't know if it represents that specific segment of the food industry.

Bruce Harley—It won't make a big difference in the overall energy savings. Most savings come from the booster.

Spencer Lipp—Is the booster enclosed within the dishwasher? I have seen many configurations with an external booster feeding into the dishwasher.

Grant Brohard—The boosters are next to or under the counter, which is why they are electric. You can't plumb them or vent the combustion products.

Chan Paek—Some models have the boosters integrated.

Tom Eckhart—Where did you get your baseline consumption numbers?

Chan Paek—We took the non-Energy Star consumption from the database and averaged them.

Tom Eckhart—From what I could tell, the data seem a little out of date, about 5 years old. I am concerned they won't be very helpful.

Chan Paek—I will double-check the date.

- Chan will double-check the date of the baseline data.

Bruce Harley—I notice you use assume a .7 water heater energy factor, I don't think that's appropriate.

Chan Paek—Yes, that was preliminary calculation and I'm inclined to use something closer to .8.

Steven Long—You could break it down by climate zone and use the different ground temperature in DEER.

Steve Galanter—So the baseline consumption is all the available double tank equipment, but it's not a weighted average.

Chaek Paek—No, we did not weight the average, we are counting on a normal distribution.

Steve Galanter—Would it be hard to come up with a more granular distribution? I think it may work towards your advantage.

Furthermore, we need to be conscious of what Industry Standard Practice. For instance, not taking straight averages when other approaches are possible. This of course needs to be balanced with what the best data truly available is.

- Chan will look at the feasibility of improving the straight average baseline calculation.

Bruce Harley—Is there a time of day component to your usage numbers?

Spencer Lipp—Because even during opening hours you're going to have busier times and slower times.

Grant Brohard—If the 2.0 version does not have a smaller booster, I don't see how there is any demand reduction.

Tom Eckhart—Grant, you are right assuming just one restaurant, but not if you calculate it across say 100 or more.

Coincident Diversity Factor discussion,

- It will be important to make a distinction between direct peak demand reduction and coincident diversity factor distinction when submitting WP to ED.

Pierre Landry—Do you have to calculate the CDF or does it exist?

Bruce Harley—That depends on the equipment.

Steve Galaner—You could probably work out a deal with the Commission to put in a conservative value and then monitor as you roll out.

Steven Long—You could possibly scale the delta W by the ratio of water usage (fewer gallons with more efficient unit, use gallons measure/gallons baseline ratio) as a proxy for the coincident diversity factor.

Jon McHugh and Bruce Harley—Racks per day number seems pretty high, ASHRAE has a number.

Chan Paek—Energy Star uses 280

Bruce Harley—But Energy Star may have an interest in showing great efficiencies.

Chan Paek—It is also the very limit that these machines can handle.

Chan Paek—I will revise this abstract with the Fisher-Nickel data: 203 average, using number of guests estimates.

Ron Ishii—That sounds fine as long as the methodology is sound.

Bruce Harley—It still seems a little high, since the use of these things varies by hour and day.

Annette Beitel and Group—You can also monitor racks per day as you implement the measure.

Jon McHugh—You can also look for data at restaurant associations.

Annette Beitel—

- ACT: 203 racks per day can be the high-end usage number, but SCG will look for more data, including talking to Fisher-Nickel, and/or monitoring during implementation.

Spencer Lipp—You can also look for average number of racks total per piece of equipment and then use washer lifetime data as a way to validate your 203.

Chan Paek—Given the quick saturation of energy star products, should we offer something better than energy star?

Jon McHugh—Why is that a concern for you? Are you trying to rule out free ridership?

Chan Paek—Yes, keeping the net to gross down is important.

Jon McHugh—That is a laudable goal

Spencer Lipp—Yes, you can look at the fraction of the market that is energy star and offering incentives for higher efficiency models may really help you to weed put free riders.

Annette Beitel—

- ACT: Measure can move on to workpaper development as long as the Forum's recommendations are implemented. TF recommendations/Direction are:
  - Better data on racks per day.
  - Provide data on gas/electric split.
  - Double-check date of baseline data. If data is in fact 5 years old, either find more recent data, or provide justification of why using 5-year old data is reasonable.
  - Take weighted average of baseline data, not straight average.
  - Include peak reduction and coincident demand factor in WP.

VI. Abstract 3: Commercial Variable Speed Pool Pumps—SCE

Steven Long, SCE, Presenter

Presentation of Abstract

Questions, Comments, and Discussion:

Steven Long—I will note one inconsistency in the Abstract. Various NTGs are quoted, but we are planning to use the .85 allowed because the measure is coming out of the Emerging Technology (ET) program.

Mary Matteson Bryan—Variable speed pumps have been around for a long while, what is the market saturation on that?

Pierre Landry—It's actually pretty dismal.

Steven Long—If you look at the bottom of page 3, the saturation is pretty low. In addition to that, Commission rules actually allow us to use the .85 on any measures that come out of ET.

Group—

- The use of .85 NTG is justified

Bruce Harley and David Springer—Variable Speed Drives (VSD) are less efficient at low speeds. With heaters, there is a bypass on the heaters. As flow ramps up, the pump affinity law's cube curve flattens out.

Steven Long—Yes, I think the field study will really drive the measure because we already have some evidence that the cubed law is a little high.

David Springer—We have a study with the Foundation for Pool and Spa Industry Education (FPSIE) about pool pump speeds and water quality that I can forward to you.

- David Springer to forward FPSIE study to SCE

Jon McHugh—Gary Fernstrom has also been looking at pool pumps for a while so I'm sure he has information to share. He would also be a great reviewer on this one.

- ACT: SCE will confirm measurements on efficiency calculation

Bruce Harley—Is there a possibility that if existing equipment is significantly oversized, you may actually be underestimating your savings?

David Springer—Which brings me to the six-hour turn over requirement. That's not accurate. The requirement is that you install equipment capable of doing that, but you may be able to ramp it down. This may vary by locality but FPSIE is a good source for these things.

Armen Saiyan and Steven Long—You may have to assume the most conservative turn-over requirementto satisfy health requirements.

Pierre Landry—In the past we've had problems with customers having technicians reset the pump so it keeps running faster and the pool is 'cleaner.'

Steven Long—This measure is strictly applying VFDs to existing pumps.

David Springer—An electronically commutated motor (ECM) pump measure might be better than a variable frequency drive (VFD) for an existing pool.

Spencer Lipp—Do you have a demand response (DR) pool pump program?

Steven Long—Yes, but I think it may only be for residential customers.

Spencer Lipp—That could give you a lot more information if it's for commercial pools too.

Jon McHugh—It's typical to have a bypass design when paired with a heater. Single exponential may not be the best way to measure this. You may have to take two sets of measurements.

Pierre Landry—Dave, do you have data on this?

David Springer—Not really because our data is residential and most residential pools don't have heaters.

David Springer—From all experience, this is a terrific measure. It's clean, the savings are there, and it should be good.

Pierre Landry—Regardless of the ET rules, the .85 still seems conservative. I'm sure when customers get interviewed about this they'll say they wouldn't have done it if Edison hadn't come to them about it.

- TF Recommendations/Direction
  - NTG of .85 appropriate given that this is ET measure.
  - Consider data and findings from study with FPSIE about pool pump speeds and water quality in developing WP.
  - ACT: Measure can move on to WP development.

VII. Abstract 4: Circulating Block Heaters—SCE

Steven Long, SCE, Presenter

Presentation of Abstract

Questions, Comments, and Discussion:

Jon McHugh—How often do you really need block heaters in Southern California?

Steve Long—We are looking into it but I think they may have to keep them on, mainly for reliability reasons, regardless of ambient temperature.

Tom Eckhart—Aren't the kilowatt-hour savings pretty low?

Steven Long—We have pretty high estimates from the BPA data.

Jon McHugh—But the BPA footprint is much colder.

Tom Eckhart—There's no question that what BPA did in their climate zones 2 and 3 is valuable.

What we're talking about here is a pure heat transfer from a piece of metal you are trying to keep hot, I don't see how this isn't an almost algebraic formula.

Bruce Harley—These numbers are pointing out that the baseline on these thingsis poor..

Alfredo Gutierrez—These are being maintained at about 120 degrees.

Spencer Lipp—These are critical loads being served, hospitals and industrial plants, etc.

Steven Long—Depending on data, we may eventually also include downsizing the element.

Steve Galanter—Are these thermostats or just resistance heaters that run all the time? Because if they aren't controlled thermostatically the ambient heat temp shouldn't affect usage.

Group—It seems like it varies.

Steve Galanter—These seem to use an astronomical amount of energy, and you find them everywhere—every hospital, every data center, etc.

Tom Eckhart—I stand corrected, if they are in conditioned spaces, the BPA data is still applicable.

Ron Ishii—I've never seen these in conditioned spaces.

Grant Brohard—There are some, we have them in the (indirectly conditioned) basement of 245 Market.

Annette Beitel—When are you expecting to update with the Emerging Technology program (ET) data?

Alfredo Gutierrez —We only have one or two sites and I want to wait until we have at least a few more sites.

Steven Long—This started out as a custom program without a tool about a year ago, we submitted a tool to the regulator 3 months ago and have not received feedback. So this is where we are getting data.

Ron Ishii—In the tool, are you using some sort of bin method or are you taking ambient temperatures?

Alfredo Gutierrez —We found the average temperature from the new DEER files for each climate zone and then used the BPA regression to extrapolate out.

Ron Ishii—The regressions look like they don't run past a certain temperature.

Steven Long—These are daily averages.

Ron Ishii—Oh, that makes more sense. I still think it would be good to use a bin method, or daily average, to calculate.

Bruce Harley—At least do it for a few days and see how much of a difference that makes.

Spencer Lipp—You should at least do some peak and low days.

- Use bin method to calculate daily averages for at least several extreme temperature days, do a sensitivity analysis with the initial results.

Pierre Landry—Even on the cold days you seem to be getting a lot of savings.

Bruce Harley—The biggest savings are probably not from the pump itself, but from clear thermostatic control.

Pierre Landry—Since your TRC is so low, how are you going to get a program started up if you're only paying up to the incremental measure cost and the customer faces the risk of changing a critical system for operations.

Steve Galanter—As I recall, the incentive isn't actually such a significant factor in the TRC.

David Springer—There seems to be an enormous variation in the data, and that may go back to the conditioned space question.

Sherry Hu—In my electrical engineering experience, it is equally common to have back-up generators inside and out. However, I was already seeing new circulating block heaters about 5 years ago, so I am not sure about the market size.

- ACT:

- TF Recommendations/Direction:
  - Use bin method to calculate daily averages for at least several extreme temperature days, do a sensitivity analysis with the initial results.

  ACT: Measure can move on to workpaper development.

Closing

Annette Beitel—The group has taken the following decisions:

- ACT: It is important to the group to have ED staff participate in the regular meetings. Cal TF staff will reach out and try to have Kevin Madison attend at least one of the meetings.
- ACT: Meetings will now be held from 9:30 am to 3:30 pm, still on the fourth Thursday of each month.

In terms of location, we currently have the Pacific Energy Center in San Francisco booked for the October meeting and the San Ramon Conference Center for September and November. I am hearing from the group that San Ramon may be too far out of the way for most members, and that it may make it even more difficult for ED staff to attend. We will continue to work on a solution that works for everybody.

Follow-Up Note: September/November meetings will be at NRDC. The October meeting will be at the PEC.