Transcript of the Testimony of

INPUT SESSION

Date:
February 18, 2019

Case:
CPS ENERGY
CPS ENERGY
BOARD OF TRUSTEES
PUBLIC INPUT SESSION RE: CAAP

VILLITA ASSEMBLY BUILDING
401 VILLITA STREET
SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR COUNTY, TEXAS

FEBRUARY 18, 2019
6:00 P.M. - 8:30 P.M.
APPEARANCES

BOARD OF TRUSTEES PRESENT AND PARTICIPATING:
1. John Steen, Chairman
2. Janie M. Gonzalez, Trustee, Southwest Quadrant
3. Dr. Willis Mackey, Trustee, Southeast Quadrant
4. Edward Kelley, Trustee, Northwest Quadrant

CPS ENERGY SENIOR CHIEFS PRESENT AND PARTICIPATING:
5. Paula Gold-Williams, President/CEO
6. Delores Lenzy-Jones, Chief Financial Officer
7. Fred Bonewell, Chief Security & Safety Officer
8. Felecia Etheridge, Chief Customer Engagement Officer
9. Cris Eugster, Chief Operating Officer
10. Vivian Bouet, Interim Chief Information Officer
11. Frank Almaraz, Chief Administrative & Business Development Officer
12. Carolyn Shellman, Chief Legal & Administrative Officer

CAC MEMBERS PRESENT AND PARTICIPATING:

On behalf of the Board, I want to welcome you to this public input meeting about SA Climate Ready's Climate Action and Adaptation Plan. We appreciate your participation in this process. Before we start, I'd like to introduce our Board, CAC members, elected officials and CPS Energy senior chiefs who have joined us today.

So, first, our Board members: Dr. Willis Mackey, raise your hand; Mr. Ed Kelley; and Ms. Janie Gonzalez. You know, we just had a board member that retired after ten years and, amazingly, he's here tonight. Where is Dr. Homer Guevara?

(Applause.)

Thank you for being here, Dr. Guevara.

Thank you. He's a professor and he's got some of his students with him tonight.

Our 15-member Citizens Advisory Committee is comprised of individuals throughout the greater San Antonio area; they meet monthly to consider major CPS Energy initiatives and provide a channel for two-way communication between the community and the utility. Robert Romeo is currently the chair of this committee and the District 8 representative. Would members of the CAC stand and be recognized.

(Applause.)

Okay. And there is Robert Romeo and -- and Joe Yakubik.

MR. J. YAKUBIK: Yakubik.

CHAIRMAN STEEN: Did I get it right?

MR. J. YAKUBIK: No.

CHAIRMAN STEEN: No.

And Luisa Casso. Thank you all do such a great job. It's a volunteer job and they put a lot of time into it.

(Appause.)

I'd also like to recognize the following elected officials, chamber of contacts and staff:

First, Councilman John Courage right here.

(Appause.)

Councilman Courage, would you like to say a few words?

Councilman Courage: No. I think it's up to the public to go ahead and say a lot of words tonight.

(Choir) CHAIRMAN STEEN: All right. And then we -- we're also honored to have Councilwoman Ana Sandoval.

(Appause.)

CHAIRMAN STEEN: Councilwoman, would you like to say anything?
COUNCILWOMAN SANDOVAL: Yes. I think I will.

CHAIRMAN STEEN: Yeah. Good. Come forward. Just turn -- spin that mic around and talk to the audience, if you'd like.

COUNCILWOMAN SANDOVAL: I do want to give a thank you to the CPS Board being here today to -- and for hosting this forum on this very important issue. I think it's great that you're willing to hear directly from the public and you've taken the time to be here. I also do want to thank the attendees and everyone who participated in the development of this plan. I see some members of the working groups here: Kristi Villanueva from the West Chamber; Dr. Femi; and I also see our Whataburger representative, Mr. Belarmino, a big shout out to you as a corporate entity for being part of this process.

I -- I will give my two cents is that whatever -- what we adopt in the end, what the city does adopt in the end is something that will improve quality of life for everyone here and that's -- that's what we're working toward. I know there may be some sense out there that this is about over regulation or taking cars away from people. I have seen environmental innovation spur jobs, spur new economies; and that is my hope for San Antonio and what I'm working toward, and I hope you will work with me on that.

So thank you very much, CPS, for doing this.

CHAIRMAN STEEN: Thank you, Councilwoman Sandoval.

And a couple of other officials you mentioned: Kristi Villanueva from the West Chamber of Commerce, please stand and wave. Glad you're here.

And then Richard Perez from the San Antonio Chamber of Commerce.

And Suzanne Scott from the San Antonio River Authority.

And then our CPS Energy senior management, you'll hear from her in a minute, but -- Paula Gold-Williams, who is our great President/CEO.

Dr. Cris Eugster, who is our chief operating officer.

Felecia Etheridge, our chief customer engagement officer.

Fred Bonewell, our chief security, safety and gas officer, he -- he spoke earlier. There he is.

To my left is Carolyn Shellman, our chief legal officer.

There's Vivian Bouet, who is our interim chief information officer.

Frank Almaraz, our chief administrative and business development officer.

And I'm very pleased to -- to introduce to you all Delores Lenzy-Jones, who is our chief financial officer. Please come forward.

I want to introduce you to the community. It's -- it's her very first day. Correct?

Ms. Lenzy-Jones: Yes. Day one.

CHAIRMAN STEEN: And she's got an unbelievable resume, and -- and you were where? When we -- we lured you here, where were you?

Ms. Lenzy-Jones: At CGIS.

CHAIRMAN STEEN: Yes. But she's a San Antonian. Now, I know you're a toastmaster. Do you mind in- introducing yourself somewhat? We're proud to have you. Go ahead.

Ms. Lenzy-Jones: Good evening. I'm Delores Lenzy-Jones and I'm excited to be back in San Antonio. I grew up here, went to Fox Tech High School -- La Tecla -- and I went to St. Mary's University as well as UTSA, and it's really exciting to be back here.

I am a first-generation college graduate, and my parents were hard workers and I'm sure they would be excited to know that I'm back in San Antonio helping to contribute along with a fantastic CPS Energy team to the greater good of the community.

CHAIRMAN STEEN: Very good. Thank you so much.

All right. This evening's public input session is your opportunity to share with us your thoughts on the CAAP. In a few minutes, I'll -- I'll invite the registered speakers to the mic -- microphone so that we may hear your comments.

To be registered you must have filled out a form at the registration table between 5:00 and 6:00
There is cities across the country that are having the same conversation and this really is what -- about what's going to work for the city of San Antonio. And also to all of those here in committee and technical work group members, who are part of this process, could you all stand? I'm just curious. There's a -- there's a -- if you were involved in the process, please stand. The Steering Committee, technical working group members, thank you so much for all your effort.

First, Doug Melnick, who is the City of San Antonio's Chief Sustainability Officer, will provide a brief presentation on the Climate Action and Adaptation Plan. Please hold your comments until the registered speakers are invited to the microphone. Mr. Melnick?

MR. MELNICK: Thank you.

I'd like to -- to thank the Board, Paula for providing us this venue to talk about this really important topic, but, most importantly, as they already mentioned, thank you to all of you. The number one thing that we need to do around this topic is to have a dialogue and discussion. This is a big step for the city of San Antonio.

There are organizations that have said climate change is occurring and it's being caused by human activity. So you -- we really want to move from whether or not we have a conversation around the science to -- to action. So we know that things are happening.

Just looking at the historical record, talking to people who have been in this community for a long time, have made comments that, yes, they are planting at different times of the year. We've spoken with people who work outside on a regular basis who have said, yes, it is getting hotter, and it really impacts our community. It's -- it's our most vulnerable populations: Those who can't afford to run their air conditioner 24/7, those who are our vulnerable, our seniors, our homeless residents, what does this mean to them?

And it's not just higher temperatures. You know, we remember the hail storm, $1.4 billion worth of damage. Hurricane Harvey: Now, while we didn't get hit directly, we saw some of the -- the impacts in terms of those folks coming from the -- the coast to harbor in San Antonio, as well as us providing resources to the -- to the coast. And -- and we all remember the gas lines, you know, what did that mean to businesses, what did that mean getting your kids to school or getting to your job. You know, even though we're not impacted directly by these coastal storms, we are going to see impacts.

So what does this mean, really, at the end of the day? It's -- it's about, you know, higher heating and cooling costs, property damage from severe weather, increased public health impacts, decreased air quality, in-- increased heat stress and heat strokes, and then just overall quality of life. So, you know, this isn't some long-term issue that is -- is decades away, we're experiencing it now; and then, you know, is there a cost to doing nothing?

This diagram, basically, shows billion-dollar weather-related impacts. You can see Texas and -- and -- and -- and Florida are extremely at risk. And then this was a recent report that was issued to Congress on -- as part of the Worldwide Threat Assessment. Even the United States government and the military is acknowledging that climate -- climate change is a risk. It -- it's happening and we need to address it. So we have this plan, there is a couple components to it. The climate action component is, how do we reduce our emissions -- and I'll talk a little bit about where those are coming from -- and then how do we prepare? How do we make sure our -- our institutions,

So why are we here? This is a big topic.

Basically, the starting point really at the end of the day was back in June 2017 when Mayor Nirenberg and Council passed a resolution in support of the Paris Climate Agreement. Following that, soon thereafter, an agreement was reached between the city, CPS and UTSA to begin developing this important plan; and one of the things that we started talking about is, sort of, the climate science.

And we try -- you know, I -- one of the things that I think is really important is to -- to look at where the information is coming from, and this is just some of the academic and professional organizations, nationally, a few international
1. our residents, our local governments are prepared and able to respond to these impacts. And there is also two parts of the plan: One is a municipal plan looking at city of San Antonio governmental operations, and then there is the community plan.

6. So here's just a quick snapshot of the plan. Some of the key pieces of the plan are, it -- it's really -- there's a strong section on equity, and -- and a lot of people are asking, well, why is there a section on -- on equity in -- in this plan, and a couple of reasons: One is, you know, our most vulnerable populations tend to have the least amount of contributions to climate impact. They seem to be extremely efficient with their energy consumption, rely on mass transit, but they also experience these impacts disproportionately.

17. But when we also look at equity, it's not just sort of our low-income and vulnerable populations, it's also making sure small businesses, larger businesses, our institutions -- that as we start making the shift towards the climate ready San Antonio, we're considering impacts across sectors, and then it goes into mitigation, adaptation and -- and how we actually implement the plan.

25. So this is a really busy slide and I apologize. You know, so there is a -- there is a key relationship between CPS Energy and the power that they're providing us and the city of San Antonio and our greenhouse gas emissions. On the left you can see CPS's entire portfolio in terms of electric generation -- they provide electric and natural gas to more than just the city of San Antonio.

8. So when we started developing this climate plan for the city of San Antonio one of the first things we had to ask ourselves is what is the city of San Antonio able to respond to these impacts. And there is also two parts of the plan: One is a municipal plan looking at city of San Antonio governmental operations, and then there is the community plan.

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through the media, a hundred percent carbon-free transportation. The intent is not to take away anybody's cars. What we are looking at is a market transition. We are seeing more and more electric vehicles on the road and for all of the talking to -- to sector experts that's the direction. So the role is -- of the city is more how do we provide charging infrastructure, how do we incentivize or help support that transportation; at the end of the day, this plan was really about supporting markets. And then we also start looking at, sort of, the idea of what we're -- what we're throwing out. When we throw -- There's no such thing as throwing away, it ends up in a landfill, it decays and it releases emissions, so how do we start reducing and continue to reduce the progress that we've made so far. On the adaptation side, again, it's about preparedness. On the right you'll see a chart. There's two pathways that climate science are putting -- putting out there: One is the low emissions scenario; that's if we all -- it's a -- it's a global community, we take action and -- and reduce our emissions; and then there's the high emission pathway, that if we don't do what we can. You know, we seem to be tracking on the higher emissions scenario. But, basically, the takeaway is it's going to get hotter. We're going to start seeing, you know, the more extreme potential heat waves, it's going to get dryer. When we do experience a -- a wet weather event it's going to be more extreme, so there's more -- more potential for increased flooding, more increased -- increased potential on public health impacts.

So the plan on the adaptation side really looks at how do we build resilience for our infrastructure, how do we prepare our citizens and -- and how do we really look at things along, you know, food security and emergency awareness and outreach.

So this is, sort of, the crux. I -- I -- if you go through SAClimateReady.org the plan is on there. We also printed something what we're calling a snapshot which is just a condensed version of the plan so it really just focuses in -- focuses in on the strategies.

The number one thing we want to hear is some as specifics as possible. If you -- if -- if there is something around a particular strategy that's the, sort of, information that we want to hear. You know, we hear a lot of, I just don't like it. Maybe, you know, elaborating a little more so we can, sort of, pin down a little more as far as what the -- what the concerns are.

There's an opportunity through that website to provide feedback. You can request a speaker. We'll be more than happy to come out and talk to your organization or group.

And this is, sort of, the -- the rough timeline. Public comment was supposed to end next week, the 24th. We had already been mulling over extending it a little while longer. We're still working on figuring out just, you know, how far that -- that extension will be. But the fact that we're getting so much interest and so much dialogue around -- dialogue around this we don't want to shut that down -- down early. And, basically, the -- you know, the plan as of today is still looking at the April 11th, 2019 council consideration. And so here's some just quick takeaways, and then I'll pass it over to -- to Paula.

You know, really, it's just about clean energy; energy efficiency; mobility; electrification of vehicles; reducing waste; and sustaining development, how do we -- how do we grow smarter. But, really, it's not about climate. It's about air quality, it's about public health, it's about good jobs, clean and secure energy, long-term quality of life.

And then another real important takeaway is just between 2014 and 2016, even though our population has grown by 6 percent, we've seen a 10 percent reduction in greenhouse gas emissions. So this isn't an impossible task. We are already making strides; the key is making sure that we continue that going forward.

And then, finally, this is a high-level framework. It sets that target for 2050, it lays out the numerous lanes that we need to proceed down, but we still need to have continued dialogue and discussion with all of our stakeholders as far as how we implement the specific strategies. The -- that includes doing further evaluation around costs, all of the benefits, the cost of not taking action, and what the -- the potential barriers or opportunities are. So, with that, these are the things you can do.

There's -- You know, at the end of the day, look within your world, what is possible that you can -- can do in terms of making any adjustments, looking for other transportation options, looking at your own home, how do you make it more efficient, more drought tolerant. And really, at the day the day, it's about education, it's education for our kids, our friends and our family. So thank you very much.

(Applause.)
and then the different things that we look at as we're trying to solve energy issues.

The biggest thing I want to highlight, again, we have been your energy provider, whether we were municipally owned or not, for 158 years. And we've been owned by the community -- you are, in fact, our shareholders, our stockholders, so for 76 years we've been managing your assets. And I just can't say it enough, I mean, a lot of times people will say, you know, I don't know what CPS Energy is going to do, they're thinking about their profits, they're thinking about what their bottom line is. In reality, we're thinking about managing the assets that you own. You own a full portfolio of generation assets. You own transmission systems. You own distribution systems. You own the meters. We manage them. And so we run this organization like a business.

Yes. We are owned by the community, I answer to all of the council members gladly. I answer all of their questions. They ultimately have significant authority in terms of our debt and our rates, confirming our Board members, imminent domain, those are absolutely clear. The day-to-day issues around all of our activities, be they producing power or meeting regulation, whether they be at the --

One of the biggest questions I get "Is the CAAP plan the Flex Path"? It is not. They are more like cousins. They are related. Because as Doug said, energy and how we produce energy, and the plants that we use, and the large scale production actually drives a lot -- all of the power that goes to your homes and businesses, and so there is a direct connection with the solution set but not exactly the same.

And what I want to do, though, is give you a little bit of more context about CPS's position,

where -- where we're coming from, the things that we have to consider in terms of solving energy issues and -- and finding opportunities, and then, when we hear from you, there will be this topic about CAAP in itself and there'll also be -- we'll be interested in what you think generally about energy -- related, we want to know what your nuance thoughts are.

So I'm going to talk a little bit again about positionally where we have been, what -- what we've been doing, you know, how do we get to this point, talk about how we've accommodated growth and what we think about it, and move through these -- these components, all the way through community engagement,
1. growth. Always have and always will. We think about
2. how do we make sure that we're maintaining our assets,
3. that we're making sure that they're operational, doing
4. the right amount of effort, because when you really
5. notice it is in the summer when there is a huge demand
6. to keep your homes and your businesses and schools as
7. comfortable as possible. So we've been running the
8. business, really, still trying to make sure that are
9. blocking and tackling your energy solutions effectively
10. every day.

11. In doing that, we've been making sure that
12. we do better at our customer service ratios. We --
13. are -- for -- again, I think for the third time, we are
14. top in our region for our attention to customer service.
15. We are not in a competitive market in terms of
16. electricity. In gas we are. Electricity we are not.
17. However, inside our company, we say things like, we want
18. our customers to feel like they have a choice to feel
19. like they have all of the value they would if they were
20. in a competitive market without the headaches, without
21. the headaches. So we pay attention to pricing in other
22. markets, we pay attention to solution sets, we look at
23. all types of technology around the globe, because we
24. want to -- we want to think global and apply local,
25. because we believe that our community (you all) deserve

1. that as our customers. So we do that.
2. We have -- we're at the top two-and-a-half
3. percent of all utilities. Again, Exelon, Duke, Florida,
4. all of these different companies -- Exterran, all of
5. these companies, we're in the top two-and-a-half percent
6. of everyone and that's really because you have required
7. us to be good stewards of your assets. And this
8. presentation will be available for you, we'll make it
9. public, and we -- as we are making all of our
10. presentations available on the subject to you.
11. So I -- how do we do it? We haven't had a
12. rate increase in five years. And I know I talk about it
13. all the time, but -- but I want to get it out of the
14. way. Everything at -- costs money. Everything costs
15. money. Conservation costs money. Renewables cost
16. money. Gas costs money. Every situation requires --
17. particularly energy -- requires some level of investment
18. all the way through, and so we have to think about
19. spending and how we spend, how we control costs. So how
20. do we not come to you in five years -- and we're not
21. declaring one today -- to make it all work.
22. We constantly look for ways to keep bills
23. affordable. We constantly look for ways to slow down
24. the cost escalation. Matter of fact, we had a
25. presentation to the Board today, we went back and asked

1. another vendor for best and final again to try to make
2. sure that we can drive those prices down as much as we
3. can, increase our efficiency, use technology smartly.
4. And we've been able to do it. It's been hard, but we do
5. it for you, because we -- a reporter asked me not long
6. ago why -- why do we do it. Because our customers have
7. to do it. Our customers have budgets, our customers
8. have costs that they have to control and maintain, we
9. obviously have to do the same thing too. We buckle down
10. like everyone else.
11. So here we are. The city has objectives
12. that is put out with a -- with a CAAP and they're
13. looking at the big policy issues relative to what the
14. research says, the global trends, a tremendous amount of
15. effort has gone into that. We have been looking at
16. those things, but more so, maybe, the specific
17. developments around what we have to do every day, which
18. is produce power.
19. Again, we have to see what technology can
20. work. And -- and we have a perspective that -- and it's
21. not a perspective, it's a fact. Yes. We have beliefs
22. about being able to solve all of the energy problems.
23. We also have an obligation to serve, an obligation,
24. which means every time you hit that light switch you
25. expect it to go on.

1. Now, when we have storms and we have to
2. restore, the amount of tolerance that people have for
3. how long they want to go -- be out is very short, it's
4. gotten extremely short; and our council members get
5. phone calls if they get too many outages and so we look
6. at the ways to provide power as reliably as we can.
7. Now, the point is, today, we know what we
8. know and every year we see people across the globe make
9. decisions and investments and research and we see the
10. industry changing. We're going to need these decades to
11. try and solve a lot of things because technology is not
12. all in to make this an easy play. It's not super
13. transactional. These are still big price tickets. PPAs
14. cost a lot of money. Investments in new plants, whether
15. they be gas or anything, costs a lot of money. And so
16. what we do is we put everything through a prism of
17. looking at affordability, thinking about the
18. implications to the environment, thinking about how we
19. can put new offerings on the table in a way that is
20. manageable for the community. And again, we say
21. electrons and molecules love everyone, we want to hear
22. from everyone about those things.
23. Somebody asked me, we put the Flexible
24. Path -- I'm going to go to that -- I'm going to go to
25. that in a minute. But they asked me about the
Flexible Path, and, you know, you've been talking about a long time what are you -- what are you going to do with that, and why don't you have an answer today about what the Flexible Path is going to do tomorrow.

Most of our decisions take a very long time to implement. Because most of our assets last decades: 30 years; 40 years. It's not uncommon in our industry. So it takes us a very long time to plan, a very long time to get permitting and developing, a very long time to operate that plant; and then as we all know when you get out of technology you got to take care of dismantling it. And so all of our assets take a lot of time and we are constantly thinking about them.

This -- this slide just right here is just a sample of all of the different portfolios we have. Now, I will tell you we are poised for new technology to come out. It could be any type of disruptor on the energy storage. I think the whole globe is waiting for energy storage to take off and be more affordable; but there isn't standardization yet.

"\n\'70s, if we try to double down completely on one type of technology, we get whipsawed by that technology; and so we've learned over the years to be diversified to have a robust portfolio and to really get the best of all of our offerings that we can and that's why you see a big full gamut and that our Board, in particular, gets to say that with our Flexible Path we believe we can do the right things for the community. But we won't always make the decision that you want us to every single time, right? But every decision we make will contribute to us getting right things for the community. And, you know, you've been talking about that. Right? And so we have that all across our community. So there is things that we can do as individuals, there's things that we can do as -- as organizations to really figure out what happens, and so there's a sample of that in terms of -- of how we look at the pie.

Now, I'm going to say this: I think this is where it's going to get challenging -- and I'm speaking as the CEO of this company. We are open to do what the community wants us to do and that's why it's really important that you all come out and we hear the full gamut and that our Board, in particular, gets to hear what you think. Now, we've got to make 1.5 million people happy. That's going to be tough, but we're here to do that.

The thing that we know -- even when you look at our emissions, it's a squiggly line, it goes up and down and up and down, what we're proud of is the line of aggression. If you planted a straight line through all of our change, it goes directionally in the right place. But it's not a straight line. And so we say that with our Flexible Path we believe we can do the right things for the community. But we won't always make the decision that you want us to every single time, but every decision we make will contribute to us getting to the right solution in the end.

So this is the slide that I think started through all of our change, it goes directionally in the right place. But it's not a straight line. And so we say that with our Flexible Path we believe we can do the right things for the community. But we won't always make the decision that you want us to every single time, but every decision we make will contribute to us getting to the right solution in the end.

And so, Doug said, there's many things that we can do and this is just a sample. Again, we still -- we have -- we've closed Deely. We've put in more solar. We've put in more wind. We are doing energy storage. Nuclear is non-emitting. Whether you like it or not, it is not emitting and it doesn't have emissions and so we have, really, reduced our -- our emissions quite a bit and so that's helped. And there is more that the Flex Path could possibly do. There is more that we can do in terms of other programs. That can happen on the big mass scale. And we still also support -- we support demand response. We support any type of weatherization and other programs. We support a lot of different things that we can integrate into our plan and make work. But, as Doug said, it's a community solution.

I think a lot of people want to look at the energy company and say, golly, look at all of that production there. But, as he said, it affects transportation, it -- this building right here, it is a community asset, but it's not super efficient. It's not. It just isn't and we know that. Right? And so we have that all across our community. So there is things that we can do as individuals, there's things that we can do as -- as organizations to really figure out what happens, and so there's a sample of that in terms of -- of how we look at the pie.

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So this is the slide that I think started through all of our change, it goes directionally in the right place. But it's not a straight line. And so we say that with our Flexible Path we believe we can do the right things for the community. But we won't always make the decision that you want us to every single time, but every decision we make will contribute to us getting to the right solution in the end.

And so, Doug said, there's many things that we can do and this is just a sample. Again, we still -- we have -- we've closed Deely. We've put in more solar. We've put in more wind. We are doing energy storage. Nuclear is non-emitting. Whether you like it or not, it is not emitting and it doesn't have emissions and so we have, really, reduced our -- our emissions quite a bit and so that's helped. And there is more that the Flex Path could possibly do. There is more that we can do in terms of other programs. That can happen on the big mass scale. And we still also support -- we support demand response. We support any type of weatherization and other programs. We support a lot of different things that we can integrate into our plan and make work. But, as Doug said, it's a community solution.

I think a lot of people want to look at the energy company and say, golly, look at all of that production there. But, as he said, it affects transportation, it -- this building right here, it is a community asset, but it's not super efficient. It's not. It just isn't and we know that. Right? And so we have that all across our community. So there is things that we can do as individuals, there's things that we can do as -- as organizations to really figure out what happens, and so there's a sample of that in terms of -- of how we look at the pie.
Every year Cris and his team and the whole organization puts together another update based upon what we learned, and every year we’ll update what we think will happen in the future. But we can’t really project today what 2030 or 2050 will really look like, not in terms of the decisions we make. But in terms of the technology that’s available to us and what it costs, that’s what we can’t predict.

So all of that said, we still believe that we’re going to all figure it out. This is our image of a Smart City, a Flexible Path to a Smart City.

What I want to leave you with is that’s a goal. This discussion is extremely hard and tough. I have heard from many people, again, some people, too slow Paula, CPS is too slow, it’s a horrible view, you’re not doing enough. And other people say that right now you don’t have the solution set to do an all in. And they worry about affordability, not just for them but for other people who really don’t have the money to pay for a — both our rate increases and a big capital plan or a big PPA plan on top. But here’s what I say, 2030 and 2050 that’s time, and I think time is our opportunity to work together.

My biggest thing I tell all of my people internally, we have to have civil discussions internally to talk about issues, and we at CPS Energy want to hear from you and we want to hear the full gamut and we still believe -- again, it might not be a straight line. But we’re here with the community to do what -- what you all asked us to do, overseen by a Board that is very interested in practical solutions, affordable solutions, good environmental solutions. But we’re going to have to look at it together.

So with that, I turn it back over to my Board. I thank you all for coming out tonight. We very much are interested in what you think. Tonight not the -- the -- the last night. The city’s doing what they’re doing going forward and we will continue to ask you, as our customers, what you think so we’ll do the right thing for you. Thank you so much for your time.

(Applause.)

CHAIRMAN STEEN: Thank you, Ms. Paula Gold-Williams.

Now, I’ll explain the guidelines we’ll use for this evening’s public input meeting. Each person interested in speaking must have completed a speaker’s registration card at the registration table by 6:00 p.m.

We have 37 attendees signed up to speak and the maximum limit per speaker will be two minutes.

A registered speaker may cede their time to another speaker, but no speaker may speak for more than two other registered speakers. Only one appearance per speaker will be permitted. A timer will be displayed on the screen to alert speakers to their time remaining. After the allotted time is expired, the speaker will have five seconds to wrap up.

I will call a speaker’s name three times. If there is no response, that person will forfeit their opportunity to speak and the next speaker will be called. After I call the current speaker’s name, I will also call the names of the next two registered speakers and they may -- may move up to the reserved seats in front by the microphone. And those reserved seats are right there. Yeah.

All speakers are asked to introduce themselves to the Board when they step up to the microphone. If a registered speaker is using time from other registered speakers, please also provide their name in addition to your name.

There will be no signs or props, other than the CPS Energy displays, that any speaker may use to illustrate a point. Carrying personal signs or props could block the view of the audience. Please be courteous so that we can hear each speaker without interruption. Speaker’s time is limited and any applause or talking from the audience will interfere with their time.

If you have comments, but prefer not to speak, you may put your thoughts in writing by completing a written comment card available at the registration table. No person attending this event may delay, interrupt or disrupt the meeting or refuse to follow a request by the Board chair. Attendees shall remain seated except for the person speaking at the microphone and the registered speakers moving to the front row near the microphone.

Please note that this meeting is scheduled to end at 8:30. If, for any reason, you do not get the opportunity to convey all of your input we will accept written comments through this evening. You may put your thoughts in writing on the comment card and place them in the comments box located at the registration table.

Also, you’re welcome to submit comments any time through our website at CPSEnergy.com/public input.

We are now ready to begin hearing from our 21 registered speakers.

The first speaker is Kaiba White, if she will come forward. Followed by Christina Mann, and then Rey Chavez will be next. And so our first speaker --
Public Citizen believes that shutting down the Spruce coal plant by 2025 and phasing out the use of natural gas, electric generators by 2030 is feasible and can be done affordably. These goals should be added to the utility’s renewable energy portfolio to 50 percent by 2020. The utility has committed to retire its main coal-burning power plant in 2022 and will have 943 megawatts of utility scale solar by 2020.

Austin Energy’s latest rate change in 2016 was a rate decrease and customer bills are among the lowest in Texas thanks to robust energy efficiency programs. This is possible in part because solar and wind are now the cheapest energy sources in Texas. For example, one of Austin Energy’s solar contracts is reported to be about $21 per megawatt hour, a price that can easily compete with coal and natural gas generators.

Excel Energy in Colorado offers another excellent example. The utility issued an all-source RFP and received hundreds of clean energy proposals at unprecedented low prices. This included wind at $11 to $18 a megawatt hour, solar at $23 to $27 per megawatt hour, solar combined with energy storage at $30 to $32 per megawatt hour. The utility will shut down two coal-fired units and replace them with a mix of solar, wind energy storage project -- projects and the purchase of existing natural gas capacity. It is important to know that any natural gas generators are generally too expensive to compete with new or existing wind or solar or even energy storage.

In both Austin and Colorado public involvement has been key to identifying the most affordable energy’s choices. Austin Energy engages in a regular resource planning process that is guided by a citizen task force. Excel Energy must get the approval of the Colorado Public Utilities Commission for major investments and rate changes. In both cases a significant amount of information is shared with the public and assumptions are questioned and adjusted where appropriate.

The energy market is changing rapidly and old facts are often no longer true. More public involvement will yield better results for the environment and customer bills. A public process with a task force empowered to make recommendations should be initiated immediately to take on that important work at CPS Energy. In the meantime, we call on the city council to strengthen and adopt the climate plan. Thank you.

In my role working with Sierra Club here in San Antonio on coal and clean energy issues, I’ve had the good fortune to develop working relationships with many of the folks in this room on CPS Energy. One issue I shared with your staff in the past is especially pertinent to CPS Energy’s role moving forward to implement a climate plan for San Antonio. The need to have an actual plan to retire the risky coal plants, coal units by 2025 and, yes, the gas units soon after, and replace that generation with clean energy storage and procreate robust public engagement.

Luckily, we can move forward and achieve incredible results together. Forbes recently reported that building new wind and solar energy is already cheaper than running existing coal in many cases. I’d rather our Speaker No. 2 is Christina Mann, but you -- you've had time ceded from Justin Lecea and so your -- your total speaking time will be three minutes.

Good evening. My name is Kaiba White and I work for Public Citizens Texas office. I also serve on the energy buildings -- energy and buildings working group for the San Antonio Climate Plan. It has been a pleasure to -- to participate in that process and I look forward to continuing this work, particularly, as it relates to CPS Energy.

Decarbonizing the CPS Electric utility in San Antonio is an opportunity to benefit customers. Other Texas utilities and -- and utilities in other parts of the country are making massive investments in wind, solar, energy efficiency, energy storage and demand response and phasing out their use of fossil fuels while re- -- while reducing costs for customers.

Austin Energy has entered into a series of recent wind and solar contracts that will bring the utility’s renewable energy portfolio to 50 percent by 2020. The utility has committed to retire its main -- remaining coal-burning power plant in 2022 and will have 794 megawatts of utility scale solar by 2020.

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25· and then I would call Richard Perez up.
24· · · · · · · · So the next speaker will be Rey Chavez,
23· one minute of his time.
22· and that's because Justin Lecea had ceded to you one --
21· you're fine, but I -- that you -- you had three minutes
20· · · · · · · · And I -- I failed to mention that --
19· · · · · · · · CHAIRMAN STEEN: Thank you, Ms. Mann.
18· · · · · · · · (Applause.)
17· you.
16· planning process and beyond to make that happen. Thank
15· In December of 2018, New Braunfels'
14· utility signed a 15-year contract for 255 megawatts of
13· West Texas solar for less than $25 per megawatt hour.
12· This is one of the lowest prices seen for solar in the
11· country. And under in this agreement, Denton gets 75
10· megawatts of that power, and New Braunfels, Garland and
9· Kerrville share in the project at different proportions.
8· Going a little north to Indiana, the
7· Northern Indiana Public Service Company (or NIPSCO) the
6· formerly coal-dependent regulated utility in Northwest
5· Indiana, much less the kind Ms. Williams described
4· earlier, it -- with hundreds of thousands of customers,
3· again, much less like CPS, announced that it is
2· tentatively planning to retire all of its coal plants by
1· 2028 and replace 1650 megawatts of its coal-burning

18· · · · · · · · · · · (Applause.)
17· There is a lot at stake for San Antonio. Thank you.
16· would -- would happen if we lost 3,000 to 5,000 jobs in
15· of the economic impact it brings to our community. What
14· saying we don't need you anymore, without consideration
13· also disregards our oil and gas industry to the point of
12· detailed calculations on the effect on power costs is
11· · · · · · · · Regarding renewable power conversion,
10· need to know if we can afford it. SAMA would also
9· recommend including a cost analysis by line item so it
8· can assist in engaging total costs.
7· · · · · · · · SAMA is concerned residents, our industry
6· and small- to medium-sized businesses will be the ones
5· that will ultimately have to pay for this plan, if
4· implemented. Statistical cost analysis is needed on the
3· type of infrastructure changes that will be required for
2· buildings, roads, et cetera, mentioned in the plan. We
1· need to know if we can afford it. SAMA would also

19· CHAIRMAN STEEN: Thank you, Ms. Mann.
18· · · · · · · · And I -- I failed to mention that --
17· you're fine, but I -- that you -- you had three minutes
16· and that's because Justin Lecea had ceded to you one --
15· one minute of his time.
14· So the next speaker will be Rey Chavez,
13· and then I would call Richard Perez up.
1. CHAIRMAN STEEN: Thank you, Mr. Chavez.
2. So I want to call forward Melvin Ingalls,
3. and then -- and then bring forward Al Johnson to sit up
4. here.
5. MR. M. INGALLS: Good evening. My name is
6. Melvin Ingalls and I'm a retired mechanical engineer and
7. I'm speaking for myself. Two minutes is hardly time to
8. make a point, but I'll try.
9. CPS plans to have 50 percent solar and
10. wind by 2040. But wind and solar are intermittent power
11. sources and require affordable storage, but affordable
12. utility storage at a utility size is -- except for pump
13. storage, does not now exist and may not exist in the
14. future. It's not good business to form a plan for the
15. future depending on something that doesn't exist.
16. If CPS is really, really serious about
17. eliminating Co2 emissions then nuclear power is the only
18. current plan for reliable, affordable electricity. So I
19. would like to ask CPS to give serious consideration to
20. increasing the use of nuclear power. Thank you.
21. CHAIRMAN STEEN: Thank you, Mr. Ingalls.
22. (Applause.)
23. Call for Richard Perez, and then -- I
24. think it's David Fry, would you please come up.
25. MR. R. PEREZ: Good evening. My name is

1. Richard Perez and I'm the President/CEO of the San
2. Antonio Chamber of Commerce. I'm here today
3. representing over 2100 businesses, both large and small,
4. that together employ half a million people in San
5. Antonio and the region.
6. Thank you for this opportunity to provide
7. the business community's input on San Antonio's Climate
8. Action and Adaptation Plan. There are some mitigation
9. strategies within the plan we believe are logical, such
10. as engaging the local business community to determine
11. how to best undertake the vulnerability assessment to
12. consider wide-ranging impacts of a changing climate to
13. business continuity, economic growth and unintended
14. consequences; however, we are gravely concerned when
15. there seems to be a sentiment that economic development
16. is contrary to good stewardship of the environment. Our
17. community has done much to improve air quality over the
18. past 30 years and we will continue to do so; however,
19. the business community has legitimate concerns with the
20. plan as it stands today.
21. Fifty percent of the mitigation strategies
22. will be initiated by 2021. This is not a long-term
23. plan. This will require real dollars right away. Our
24. largest concern is that their importance does not
25. address how we, as a community, are going to pay for the

1. plan. CPS Energy prides itself on having a diverse
2. portfolio which leads to affordable energy prices. Low
3. cost energy is a key component to sustainable economic
4. development. The stated goal of the plan is to be
5. carbon neutral by 2050. The San Antonio business
6. community needs to completely understand what that means
7. specifically to businesses. If we are not careful, we
8. may well be driving away jobs.
9. Let's remember that we have some very
10. important companies here in San Antonio that are
11. involved in the production, refinement, sale and
12. transportation of crude refined and component parts of
13. oil and natural gas. These companies employ many, many
14. people and make significant contributions to our
15. community outside of their bi-weekly payrolls.
16. To many, fully engaged in this document,
17. we must understand the costs and economic impact. We
18. urge the slowing of this process down and to make this a
19. fast -- fact-based plan that includes implementation of
20. costs for businesses and homeowners alike.
21. We welcome the chance to work with you on
22. this plan to ensure that San Antonio's economic
23. competitiveness is not diminished but rather enhanced
24. for our community's long-term growth.
25. CHAIRMAN STEEN: Thank you, Mr. Perez.
The climate is changing. It has always done so.

But to make this kind of change with tremendous agreement to basic questions does -- will not go well.

Questions like what was happen -- happening before the carbon footprint of man. What is the benchmark of that going on 5,000 years ago and perhaps more recently. What are case studies that have been poured over to know the advantages and disadvantages of what is going on.

So not knowing the cost is not a good business practice, it is not a good business practice at all. So this high-level framework would not work in a business presentation, it wouldn't make it through the first pass.

The intro letter to the plan says that there are some 400 mayors -- U.S. mayors who have signed onto it. I'm going to say this, to illustrate, that there are over 19,000 municipalities in the United States; 400 have signed on 18,600 have not.

I would just ask that you would make sure that you implore your -- your people who are giving you data on climate change that we look at the science. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN STEEN: Thank you very much.

(Appause.)

CHAIRMAN STEEN: So David Fry, and then I -- I called forward Greg Harman. Is he here? Oh, you're there. Okay. And then we'd also like Dr. Femi Osidele. I --

MR. D. FRY: Thank you, Mr. Steen. Thank you everyone. My name is David Fry. Thank you for pronouncing that correctly. My -- my write -- writing

is suspect sometimes.

If the goal was the same for those who authored the plan and those who disagree with it, if the goal was the same then I think there would be confidence that we could figure out a methodology, a better methodology to get us there. And there certainly is a better way than the current plan. But the goal of those who authored it and those who disagree with it is not the same.

There are three disciplines at work: One is the economics. It would be disastrous, I think, that's why it's not documented in the plan. If it's so clear, if it's such a slam dunk that the economics would be such a gain then they would be documented. The second discipline are the politics. There's a strategic agenda of the plan. And the third is science. There's the science much of that is not understood, much of that is not understood.

It would take a scientist to understand some of the more technical aspects of climate change, but it doesn't take a scientist to see the tremendous disagreement about what is really happening here. There's tremendous disagreement in society about this. There is no clear and absolute, resolute path of what's going on with this climate change. There's agreement...
February 18, 2019

Second, regarding funding, last month former Mayor Michael Bloomberg announced the award of $2.5 million in technical assistance for the CAAP implementation. This could not have come at a better time. More importantly, in his words speaks -- Mayor Bloomberg said, and I quote, It's not the federal government that is leading the charge on climate change, it's companies, and then the -- and then local governments. That last phrase places companies, all businesses, ahead of the municipal governments.

Thus, my third comment begins with a shout out to the West San Antonio Chamber of Commerce. In the coming weeks, the chamber will be hosting a series of business round tables aimed at filling a critical gap in the current draft CAAP; namely, the economic challenges of its implementation. I call on others, chamber of commerce and business associations in San Antonio, to follow this bold and worthy example.

In closing, the city council's decision on the CAAP was formed on two criteria: Equity and economics. For while the city -- while the social justice community is critical to the economics climate change, the business community is equally critical to the economics of climate change. Thank you.

(Applause.)

CHAIRMAN STEEN: Thank you, Doctor.

We'll call for Dr. Bill Sweet.

TRUSTEE GONZALEZ: Mr. Chair, can we have each of y'all speak directly into the mic. I struggled with listening to him, depending on...

MR. B. SWEET: I will try. Is that a little better?

TRUSTEE GONZALEZ: I want to make sure I don't miss anything.

CHAIRMAN STEEN: And I need to call forward Dr. Meredith McGuire.

MR. B. SWEET: Yeah. It's me again. I'm still Dr. Bill Sweet and I'm still a retired scientist.

Although, I'm a little better informed on climate change after having read several new papers and reports since I last was here.

Those papers and reports didn't add significantly to what was said to President Lyndon Johnson in 1964, nor to Michael Mann's testimony to Congress in 1989. These reports only increased the confidence in the conclusions. October's IPCC report and November's Fourth National Climate Assessment were both considered trusted enough to be used and cited by the city's draft Climate Action and Adaptation Plan which developed personally with your money, and thank you if you're waiting for one Galileo to come along and debunk 99 doctors who just came in and said you've got a brain tumor and you need aggressive surgery now, if you want to wait, if you want to step back and wait, that's fine. But not for my child and not for my family, not for my neighborhood or my city or this world. I won't stand for that. Thank you.

(Applause.)

CHAIRMAN STEEN: Thank you, Mr. Harman.

Up next, Dr. Femur -- Femi Osidele?

Osideon? Is that short? And if I could call forward Suzanne Scott.

MR. F. OSIDELE: Good evening, Board members.

CHAIRMAN STEEN: Go ahead and introduce yourself.

MR. F. OSIDELE: Good evening, Board members, Mrs. Shellman. I am Dr. Femi Osidele, a consultant in energy and water resources and co-chair of the SA Climate Ready Steering Committee.

In April, we met great San Antonians who will decide whether or not to adopt the Climate Action and Adaptation Plan (or CAAP) as we know it. My comments today address three things: One, the rule of CPS Energy and the CAAP process; two, funding for implementing the CAAP; and three, a call to San Antonio's business community.

First, I want to acknowledge CPS Energy for funding the SA Climate Ready program thus far. As the single lightest meter of the greenhouse gases in San Antonio, CPS Energy is taking the bull by the horns and showing great exemplary leadership among city-owned utilities.

We -- we're people that want open and transparent democratic governance, and we're people who believe that our care and concern shouldn't end with our homes, with our families, with our neighborhoods, but a -- but with our cities and, beyond that, with our state and with the world, and that's why we come and we look for harder end goals through this CAAP and -- I had a lot I wanted to share.

I -- I've interviewed dozens upon dozens of climate scientists, climatologists, researchers over the years -- 15 years as a journalist -- and I can tell you if you're waiting for one Galileo to come along and debunk 99 doctors who just came in and said you've got a brain tumor and you need aggressive surgery now, if you want to wait, if you want to step back and wait, that's fine. But not for my child and not for my family, not for my neighborhood or my city or this world. I won't stand for that. Thank you.

(Applause.)

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tonight. I'm only going to comment on a script based on other -- which will probably be a mistake, but, at any rate. Those reports, including since 1964, have said that there's a wall, the physics is clear that there's a wall and we’re rushing towards it. The Flexible Path Plan says we can't do much or we’re going to wait and see. We're rushing towards the wall and if things don't develop fast enough we’re going to run into the wall and the cost of that is going to be infinite. The -- the Flexible Path Plan is wholly insufficient to meet the urgency and the intensity of effort in carbon reduction as given, for instance, in the IPCC report, but others. The IPCC report is easily accessible on the Internet. Read it. Make enough time to read it carefully. It's tough reading. But the fact that you're sitting there clearly indicates that you're intelligent enough and you're well positioned to get help if you need it. But understanding means integrating its message into your professional life and decisions, and only then will you be able to discharge your responsibilities.

CHAIRMAN STEEN: Thank you Dr. Sweet.
that if we, for example, used more energy and created more emissions last year, those emissions are going to increase. The heat increase, the climate chaos that could result is disastrous. I am talking about, perhaps, even sufficiently disastrous that there is no life left on earth.

Now, hopefully, we don’t get to that tipping point. But there is already strong evidence that climate change is going to cause San Antonio serious economic detriment to the point that, for example, the extreme heat and the more frequent heat waves, for example, causing losses in our tourism industry and threatening both our civil and military aviation — because planes literally can’t take off in such high heat. We could end up with a situation in which the rainfall reduces significantly.

There is a prediction made in a story that’s in the Los Angeles Times recently. They reference a source that figures out what will be the climate likely here, down the road, and there they’re predicting that San Antonio’s going to end up with a — by -- in 2080 by a climate comparable to that of Nuevo Laredo, Mexico. You do not want us to have to live in that climate; it is essential to start reducing the greenhouse gases now.

Executive Director: Thank you, Dr. McGuire. I will call forward Wendell Fuqua and -- to the mic, and call forward Lucas Lang.

MR. W. FUQUA: My name is Wendell Fuqua. I am with the Sierra Club. Thanks for having this public session. I urge you to incorporate public input into your regular meetings.

Chairman Steen: Thank you, sir.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: (Applause.)

I call forward Jason Pittman.

MS. S. THOMPSON: My name is Sarah Catherine Thompson. I’m an environmental science major. And climate change, as Meredith McGuire said, is happening faster than expected. And we keep getting all of these reports saying how urgent this issue is, how our window is only 12 years, and how that window is closing, and I want to express my support for the Climate Action and Adaptation Plan. It is not too expensive. The current cost of doing business as usual is unthinkably high, and those costs are: Such as increasing loss of human life, increasing health issues, increased property damage, decreased quality of life.

CPS Energy is the foremost cause of greenhouse gas emissions in San Antonio, and while the Climate Action and Adaptation Plan only accounts for emissions that occur within the city’s boundaries, CPS’s use of fossil fuels decreases our air quality and contributes to climate change.

And for those of you who don’t think the climate’s changing or you don’t think it matters, those plant’s plants would be too expensive. I ask, What is the expense of doing nothing?

Our own government’s Fourth National Climate Assessment states that the U.S. has experienced $44 billion, $44 billion weather disasters in the last four years; a total cost of nearly $400 billion. It’s an understatement. In an understatement the report says acting sooner rather than later, generally, results in lower costs overall for both adaptation and mitigation efforts.

The State of California has committed to generating 60 percent of its energy from renewable sources by 2030 and 100 percent by 2045. CPS has committed to the CAAP but still plans to burn cass -- gas and oil -- and coal beyond 2040. Surely, in Texas and San Antonio, bastions of free enterprise innovation, we can match California in vision and ambition. We need to include in the CAAP a plan to close our coal and gas plants by 2030. The asteroid of climate change is on its way. You Board members set policy. You can make such a plan happen. I urge you to do so.

CHAIRMAN STEEN: Thank you, sir.

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And for those of you who don’t think the climate’s changing or you don’t think it matters, those plants would be too expensive. I ask, What is the expense of doing nothing?

Our own government’s Fourth National Climate Assessment states that the U.S. has experienced $44 billion, $44 billion weather disasters in the last four years; a total cost of nearly $400 billion. It’s an understatement. In an understatement the report says acting sooner rather than later, generally, results in lower costs overall for both adaptation and mitigation efforts.

The State of California has committed to generating 60 percent of its energy from renewable sources by 2030 and 100 percent by 2045. CPS has committed to the CAAP but still plans to burn cass -- gas and oil -- and coal beyond 2040. Surely, in Texas and San Antonio, bastions of free enterprise innovation, we can match California in vision and ambition. We need to include in the CAAP a plan to close our coal and gas plants by 2030. The asteroid of climate change is on its way. You Board members set policy. You can make such a plan happen. I urge you to do so.

CHAIRMAN STEEN: Thank you, sir.

That is not too expensive. The current cost of doing business as usual is unthinkably high, and those costs are: Such as increasing loss of human life, increasing health issues, increased property damage, decreased quality of life.

CPS Energy is the foremost cause of greenhouse gas emissions in San Antonio, and while the Climate Action and Adaptation Plan only accounts for emissions that occur within the city’s boundaries, CPS’s use of fossil fuels decreases our air quality and contributes to climate change.

And for those of you who don’t think the climate’s changing or you don’t think it matters, those plants would be too expensive. I ask, What is the expense of doing nothing?
AquaBlue Technologies is collaborating with the city of San Antonio to implement sustainable energy solutions. The average commute in San Antonio is 24.6 miles per day, with 84% of people spending 90 minutes or more daily commuting. This results in a significant financial burden on workers, with each person spending about $4,000 per year on commuting. If workers could live closer to their workplaces, they would save $4,000 per year, which translates to $155,000 worth of wealth over 35 years, according to a study by AquaBlue Technologies.

The environmental impact of long commutes is also significant. The average commute in San Antonio is 24.6 miles per day, which results in 4,000,000 miles driven per year, emitting 25,000 tons of CO2. This is equivalent to the emissions of 1,000 cars per day. The solution is to encourage people to live closer to their workplaces, which would reduce commute times, energy consumption, and carbon emissions. The city of San Antonio is currently considering a Climate Action and Adaptation Plan (CAAP), which could be adapted to increase sustainability and reduce environmental impact. The CAAP should be a priority for the city to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve air quality.

In conclusion, living closer to work is not only a financial benefit but also an environmental and sustainability measure. The city of San Antonio should consider implementing policies that encourage people to live closer to their workplaces, reducing commute times and emissions. This would benefit the environment and the people of San Antonio.
25 The Step Program has been wonderful, it's
24 allow companies like ours to innovate and be successful.
23 ways to do that is to create market conditions that
22 this -- in the city, and we think that one of the best
21 we're ready to -- to make more solar power here in
20 we're ready to -- to do our job, 21 we're ready to -- to make more solar power here in
19 And I think that, from my standpoint, 20 this -- in the city, and we think that one of the best
18 San Antonio in the first place.
17 I think it's been a great decision. We've been here for
16 I had been in the industry for five years.
15 I started the company five years ago. I
14 was living in St. Louis, Missouri at the time and we
13 we were looking on -- looking for the best place to start
12 the company. We looked at New York, we looked at
11 Georgia, we looked at California, Colorado, all over the
10 country, and ultimately decided that Texas would be the
9 what brought us here, but solar has already been more
8 successful than anyone expected it to be, so we're
7 running out of funds, which makes market conditions
6 uncertain and hard for us to continue to hire and grow
5 and do our job and for people to invest. And I'd like
4 to say too that, focusing on commercial projects, most
3 of our clients are not the kind of people that you would
2 think are doing this for the good of mankind, they're
1 doing this because it's a good financial decision. And
10 by leveraging the capital of the community I think we
9 can move much faster than putting it all on the
8 shoulders of CPS. And if CPS helps create those market
7 conditions everyone in this community wants to pitch in
6 and invest and take advantage of making their own power
5 for the sun -- from the sun for free.
4 So I -- we're working in other markets
3 outside of San Antonio, growing much faster, just
2 because those market conditions are more -- more
1 favorable, and so I think there's things that CPS can do
10 to help encourage those market conditions and
9 encouraging people to make those investments and growing
8 this marketplace much faster than if CPS were to do it
7 on their own.
6 And we're ready to hire, we're ready to
5 grow this green energy economy, and we want to be a good
4 partner with CPS. So thank you.
3 (Applause.)
2 CHAIRMAN STEEN: Thank you, Mr. Atwater.
1 So call to the mic Judy Hummel, and call
5 forward Peter Bella.
4 MS. J. HUMMEL: Good evening. My name is
3 Judy Hummel. I'm a private citizen, a concerned
2 environmentalist, probably, is where I am. Thank you
1 for giving this -- us this opportunity to give our
10 ideas.
9 My comments address those who are
8 concerned the proposed actions are: One, too radical or
7 unattainable; two, are bad for business; and three, are
6 too expensive. As for the proposed actions, setting
5 goals is a necessary part of planning. Without goals,
4 how do you make any plan of action or know which way to
3 go. Not striving toward reducing greenhouse gases will
2 be far worse than not achieving the goals completely.
1 Will it be bad for business?
20 Most other cities are having similar
19 conversations about how to adjust for and combat climate
18 change. Moving your business to another location would
17 only provide a temporary solution at best. But no
16 matter where you live, the predicted climate changes
15 will be bad for businesses as well as everybody else and

Imagine 40 or even 100 days of over 100. Imagine what that would be like in San Antonio. I don’t want to live in a place like that. I’m retired. I can -- I can escape the heat of the city in August and -- July and August. Right? But a lot of people can’t.

So you guys are in a position to really do something about this. I ask you to support the CAAP plan. I ask that you work with our businesses to make things better, ask people to adopt the electric vehicles in their fleets. Take -- Change the CPS Energy fleet as much as possible to electric vehicles, establish good charging infrastructure around the city, support the ED ready and the solar ready initiatives that are going in San Antonio.

In short, we all breathe the same air. We all sweat here in June, July and August. So please use your position to do what we need for San Antonio and bear the costs. Thank you.

I call to the mic Peter Vela, and call forward Stan Mitchell.

Mr. Montemayor.

I’ll call to the mic Peter Vela, and call forward John Huffaker.

Thank you. Ms. Hummel.

Thank you, Ms. Hummel.

Thank you, Ms. Hummel.

I would also add my voice to those calling for the sense of urgency.

One metric that I would like to see assured, as we move forward with the plan, comes from what is called the Paris Compliant Trajectories; that is, back in, I think it was September, Navigant, the consultant who is responsible for a lot of the technical analysis for the plan, showed the Steering Committee and the other technical working groups what are called the Paris Compliant Trajectories.

Bottom line, it shows that with the continuing pollution, the carbon pollution, the carbon emissions, the amount of carbon in the atmosphere continues to mount and rise, and that if we want to hue to the goals of the carbon plan, as the mayor has set forth, with a one-and-a-half degree Celsius limit, we’ve got to follow trajectories, we’ve got to follow the paths for making reductions very quickly. And, in fact, the plans show that what is required for Paris Compliant Trajectories.

I question strongly whether the plan in its current projections meets those requirements. I would ask the city and ask Navigant to make sure that the city and ask Navigant to make sure that its current projections meets those requirements. I question strongly whether the plan in Paris Compliant Trajectories.

I call to the mic Alan Montemayor, and call forward John Huffaker.

I call to the mic Alan Montemayor, and call forward John Huffaker.

My name is Alan Montemayor. I’m a San Antonio native, retired mechanical engineer. Thank you for the opportunity to speak to you today.

We’ve heard a lot about tipping points and all of this stuff, but that seems so far away. I mean, the glaciers are -- they’re not here, they’re somewhere else. And we don’t live at the coast so we’re not so much concerned about rising sea levels. We don’t live on an island, et cetera. But there’s a tipping point for San Antonio. Did you know that? It’s the heat optimum effect.

Imagine a 102-degree August day here in San Antonio. We’re having more and more of them, right? Okay. You -- What do you do? You turn down the air conditioner, you’re comfortable. But that air conditioner exhausts the heat from your home outside and that heat makes it hotter all around the city. But what do we do when we run out of air conditioner? CPS Energy has to generate the power. Right? But that -- to generate that power, they generate the heat also. So San Antonio is already five to six degrees hotter than the surrounding area.

Imagine 30 days over 100 in a row. Imagine 40 or even 100 days of over 100. Imagine what that would be like in San Antonio. I don’t want to live in a place like that. I’m retired. I can -- I can escape the heat of the city in August and -- July and
1. MR. S. MITCHELL: Yeah. I'm --
2. CHAIRMAN STEEN: Oh, sir. Sir, you've got
3. four minutes if you want to use all of it.
4. MR. S. MITCHELL: Yes. Thank you very
5. much.
6. CHAIRMAN STEEN: Okay. Would y'all set
7. the clock for that. Thank you.
8. MR. S. MITCHELL: I'm Stan Mitchell, a
9. numbers guy for SAMBA (San Antonio Making Bureaucracies
10. Accountable).
11. Your draft CAAP, if I might use that
12. acronym, is a cost benefit analysis that omits costs.
13. You describe what must be done with taxpayer funds to
14. achieve your objective but fail to indicate the cost of
15. actions you believe may respond to the dire climate
16. environment you project. Further, you emulate City
17. Manager Sculley who routinely omits major financing
18. costs of proposed projects to sway the council and us
19. taxpayers. Let's check our history with grand
20. proposals.
21. VIA Chairman Munoz, Judge Wolff and
22. Mayor Castro promoted their modern streetcar project
23. with the -- this lovely Intercity Rail Streetcar
24. Feasibility Study not unlike your CAAP. This is now
25. part of the $19 million that we wrote off as taxpayers

1. after we joined the firefighters that petitioned for the
2. present charter amendment requiring a public vote before
3. starting a rail project. Mayor Nirenberg advised in
4. today's Express-News, Light rail is a technology of the
5. past.
6. Second: Recall CPS's Smart Grid project
7. for which we projected a ratepayer burden, $2.5 billion,
8. with a B, over 20 years, more than CFO Benny Gorzel's
9. error and omission fill projection. Ms. Shellman and I
10. worked to try to reconcile those differences
11. unsuccessfully, so we still don't know what the Smart
12. Meter project is costing us.
13. I will shortly distribute this analysis
14. attached to a copy of this -- of this script when I am
15. finished. We have seen French yellow vests
16. protecting -- protesting imagine climate change costs
17. imposed by the government, an ominous sign in our
18. environment.
19. Three: City Manager Sculley prepared no
20. financial profile of the SAWS Vista Ridge project before
21. council approved it, including two years of price
22. increases, at the December 7th, 2017 council meeting.
24. Council does not know today what Vista Ridge costs will
25. be.
We learned over the weekend that San Antonio has an off budget unfunded retiree benefits debt of $2.61 billion, with a B. How will council fulfill legal and moral obligations to city retirees while they simultaneously face CAAP’s unknown financial challenges?

Five: What of the rest of the world whose environment we share? Will council reduce CO2 despite new coal industry capacity in China, India, Vietnam, Indonesia and Bangladesh? And what of India’s power ministry which has concluded that a balance of unpredictable renewable and managed thermal-base load capacities are required to optimize net worth reliability, and they cut economics.

The Japanese government has just confirmed what we learned from Ms. Gold-Williams; that a balance is necessary. Ultimately, economics will prevail over ideology as an aroused public recognizes CAAP’s true costs. Your CAAP currently ignores economics. Thank you for your time.

Chairman Steen: Thank you, Mr. Mitchell.

And I should have said for the record that you -- you had that extra speaking time because you were ceded two minutes by Beverly Adams.

Mr. S. Mitchell: Yes. Thank you, sir.

Chairman Steen: Perfect.

Ms. E. Kertesz: You got it right.

Chairman Steen: Okay. Come to the mic.

And if Alexander -- this one’s really hard -- Papanastassio. How’d I do?

Mr. A. Papanastassio: Perfect.

Chairman Steen: He said, “Perfect.”

Go ahead.

Ms. E. Kertesz: Well, good evening.

Thanks for having this forum. I’m Elizabeth Kertesz, the director of the San Antonio 2030 District, and I was a member of the Energy and Buildings Technical Working Group for SA Climate Ready. I’m also a small business owner.

I have a consulting business where I do legal and moral obligations to city retirees while they simultaneously face CAAP’s unknown financial challenges?

Thirty years ago we knew about climate change, and we had the option of doing something about it then, and there were people saying, no. Slow down.

Let's make sure that we have all of our ducks in a row, and let's -- let's be safe rather than sorry. And we've done that every -- all this time, for 30 years, and, meanwhile, the inertia of the problem has -- has increased to the point where the remedy is going to be very painful now. But despite that fact it's something that will benefit business in the long run if we prepare for the inevitable consequences which would be dramatic of climate change now, so...
My dad would take me on tours of many of the old, in the old steel town, I had to breathe dirty air every day. My dad retired from Ohio Edison where he was the plant operator. In the 1950s, I lived in the old steel mills. My grandfather was a power -- power house operator in Houston and have over 32 years in the power industry.

Today, when I walk through CPS Energy, I remember about a year or two ago I was thinking to myself, gosh, I wish that I could buy all of my energy as renewable. And it turned out -- so I went to call up CPS and found out, well, they had an option for that, but it was sold out at the moment. And then I sort of looked into home solar, but my roof wasn't quite right. And -- and so I think that there's a business opportunity for CPS, but they're relatively pricing sensitive customers like myself who would be willing to pay a lot more for their energy if it were renewable, and -- and the goal would be to have a modular type of system where you could offer it to customers like me on a, sort of, sliding scale and you could see where the market goes. And I talked to my neighbors. There's lots of folks like me who would pay double, triple what we pay for energy if it were available in renewable.

I retired from CenterPoint Energy in Houston and have over 32 years in the power industry. My grandfather was a power -- power house operator in the old steel mills. My dad retired from Ohio Edison where he was the plant operator. In the 1950s, I lived in the old steel town, I had to breathe dirty air every day. My dad would take me on tours of many of the old, old power plants where he worked.
the city that wants the rates as low as possible and
doesn't think it's possible, you know, to do it in a
cost-effective way. And so I think a way, you know, to
try and meet in the middle might be to say, hey, for all
of the projected increases in energy needs try and make
those as much renewable as possible.
And then once you got there then your next
drive might be to say, okay, is there some kind of
modular system we could get put together so that the
real, you know, go-getters that want to pay more could
pay to try and reduce the amount that we use of the coal
plant, you know, that we already pay for, and so, sort
of, increasing the transparency of the finances in a way
that the customers can see it and just let them pay and
just kind of see the trade-offs of what we're all -- you
know, what we're all up against.
I think we're all on the same page of what
our goals are and it's just a question of how to get
there and keep the rates low.
CHAIRMAN STEEN: Thank you so much.
(Applause.)
CHAIRMAN STEEN: So I call to the mic
Yaneth Flores, and call forward Mario Bravo.
MS. Y. FLORES: Hi, my name is Yaneth
Flores. I'm an organizer of Esperanza Center. We fully
support the SA Climate Ready Plan and hope that it will
steer the city towards a healthier future; one in which
we are committed to climate equity to transitioning into
renewable energy and committed to reducing our carbon
footprint.
We are in the middle of a very real, very
present climate crisis. If you don't believe me, allow
me to take you back to August 26th, 2017, the day
Hurricane Harvey destroyed my hometown. Allow me to
take you back to the day my family and myself drove back
into Rockport, Texas and saw what it had done to our
homes, to our neighborhoods, to the very job that put me
through college. Absolutely destroyed. And that was
not a coincidence or mishap of nature, but very much a
result of climate change. This doesn't allow for any
delay. We have absolutely no time to waste.
Unfortunately, it will be my generation
that will experience the impact of climate change unless
we act now. Unarguably, I can guarantee you that I'm
one of the youngest, if not the youngest person, in this
room. It will be me and it will be my friends and it
will be my future children who will feel the impact of
this crisis. San Antonio needs to commit to an
ambitious climate plan; one that reflects the urgency of
this crisis.
1. everywhere, I want you to truly and honestly ask
2. yourself, Am I doing everything within my power to make
3. sure that they have a livable planet by the time they
4. are my age or Am I sentencing them to preventable
5. suffering and possibly an early death because of my
6. neglect.
7. A society grows great when elders plant
8. trees whose shade they know they shall never sit in.
9. Tell me, CPS Energy Board of Trustees, what kind of
10. society do you want to leave behind?
11. (Applause.)
12. CHAIRMAN STEEN: Thank you very much.
13. Calling Mario Bravo to the mic, and
14. Christina Keller, please come forward.
15. MR. M. BRAVO: Good evening. I'm Mario
17. Human beings tend to look at life through
18. a local lens, and so we -- here in San Antonio, here in
19. the United States we often find that looking at it
20. through that local lens climate change is politicized
21. and we can forget that, in most countries, climate
22. change is not politicized. In most countries they
23. believe scientists. In most countries they understand
24. that a climate plan is a quality of life plan, and so
25. it's unfortunate here that in San Antonio some people

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1. are politicizing quality of life.
2. Recently, some local actors have
3. purposefully misinterpreted this climate plan that are
4. presented and they want to talk about money. They say
5. it costs too much. So I'm going to talk about money.
6. Here in Bexar County we have an air
7. pollution problem and we know how much it costs. Now,
8. why do we know how much it costs? We know, because the
9. Texas Commission on Environmental Quality and AACOG
10. commissioned a study and they wanted to find out what
11. will be the economic impact of Bexar County getting an
12. ozone non-attainment designation.
13. What they found was it will cost us 20 --
14. it will cost local businesses and government
15. $21 billion, billion with a B, and that's under our
16. current designation. If we don't meet the ozone
17. standard by -- by the end of next year, it will be
18. $28 billion because we'll automatically go to a moderate
19. non-attainment designation.
20. So what I want you to know is that the
21. climate plan is a plan to reduce greenhouse gases, but
22. when you reduce greenhouse gases you also reduce the
23. emissions that form ozone. So this climate plan that we
24. have presented, it's the first and only plan that we
25. have seen, to date, that could get us out of our ozone

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1. non-attainment designation and save us $21- to
2. $28 billion.
3. So I ask those who are complaining about
4. the cost of this climate plan, how are they going to
5. save us $21- to $28 billion? This climate plan is going
6. to improve our quality of life and save us that money.
7. Thank you very much.
8. (Applause.)
9. CHAIRMAN STEEN: Thank you.
10. Call to the mic DeeDee Belmares, and call
11. forward Kevin Meislin.
12. MS. D. BELMARES: Can you hear me okay?
13. Good evening. My name is DeeDee Belmares.
14. I am a field organizer and echo madre with Momes Clean
15. Air Force. We are the community of moms and dads across
16. the country united to fight air pollution for the
17. safety -- safety and health of our children. I want to
18. thank y'all for having this input session tonight giving
19. me the opportunity to speak.
20. I have a -- I had a couple of asks today,
21. two asks today, but I'm actually going to add a third
22. one, and I want to start off with, please, please,
23. please, listen to the Brianna Barreras and listen to the
24. Yaneth Flores and all of the other young folks that were
25. here today, because the decision -- the decisions that

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1. you all make today are going to affect their future; and
2. I have a six-year-old son whose future that I want to be
3. safe and that he has air -- clean air to breathe.
4. But my first question -- my first ask is,
5. what we need now from CPS Energy -- and I mean now, not
6. months from now, since the plan -- the CAAP has been
7. released -- is for CPS Energy to determine the cost
8. implications for the city to move from dirty, polluting,
9. health-damaging fossil fuel use to clean renewable
10. energy.
11. Also keep in mind that y'all's tight line
12. on that science says keep people -- keeping people
13. first, please, consider allowing public comments at
14. future Board meetings, make Citizen Advisory Committee
15. meetings public, and video live stream all Board and
16. Advisory Committee meetings. That's all I have. Thank
17. you.
18. (Applause.)
19. CHAIRMAN STEEN: Thank you.
20. So call to the mic Christina Keller, and
22. MS. C. KELLER: Hello. Good evening. I'm
23. Christina Keller and I'm an electrical engineer working
24. in the utility scale solar industry, so, you know, I
25. have a horse in this race. But it's not because I work
whether they're far off to the right, far off to the
executing this plan. There may be others that come in.
Board members may not be the ones who are actually
reminding you that -- that all city leadership and the
-- the plan says a lot about promoting and encouraging. Let me give you some
examples of what that means.

In New York State they doubled the cost of
some personal goods to promote reduction of that use or
to promote certain items and certain -- certain items so
that something that costs $3 that the state of New York
doesn't want you to use -- whether it's a Styrofoam cup
or cigarettes or something that they deem that they
don't want people to use -- they add that burden onto
the -- the poorest people who need to buy those -- those
goods.

In England today they just reported that
there's going to be a -- they're proposing a $.13
deposit fee on bottles. At 13 billion bottles that's
about $1.69 billion that the people will have to give.
Single mothers who are working two jobs to get food
and -- and medicines and stuff to their kids are now
going to have to pay an extra $.13 on each bottle just
for that. And, oh, yeah, the industry says it's going
to cost $2.6 billion, but we're talking about
$1.69 billion that people are going to have to pay.

and bigger and, as you've heard some of the other people
say, it gets cheaper and cheaper. So the time is now
and let's do it.

And I'm really glad that CPS is a -- a
public utility too, because I don't think we would have
that opportunity. I probably wouldn't have even ended
up here if it wasn't for the Alamo projects that I kind
of got my start in that industry. So I'm -- I'm
grateful and also encouraging you for the next steps.

Smart Meters. Let me -- let me back up.
So the transportation into New York City.
They want to discourage people driving into the city.
So they don't make it cheaper for people to use mass
transit, they've raised the toll costs on people who go
into New York City to the point where it's cheaper to
7
take mass transit.

Just take a look at what promote and
encourage means and remember that somebody else could
always use that as an excuse to -- to fill their agenda.

Thank you.

(Applause.)

So call forward Kevin Meislin and --
and -- to the mic, and Kristi Villanueva come forward.

MR. K. MCLAUGHLIN: Ladies and gentlemen,
I'm Kevin Meislin just representing myself. I'm from
New York so I know a little bit about regulations and
high-level frameworks and big strategic plans and what
happens.

Let me just set the stage real quick by
reminding you that -- that all city leadership and the
Board members may not be the ones who are actually
executing this plan. There may be others that come in.
Whether they're far off to the right, far off to the

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Whether they're far off to the right, far off to the
25· · · · · · · · So I come here representing the members of
24· for hosting this, as always.
22· everyone. I'm Kristi Villanueva, President of the West
21· · · · · · · · MS. K. VILLANUEVA: Good evening,
20· · · · · · · · CHAIRMAN STEEN: Thank you, Mr. Powell.
19· · · · · · · · · · · (Applause.)
18· San Antonians to come. Thank you.
17· · · · · · · · MS. P. GIBBONS: Yeah. I kind of figured
16· · · · · · · · · · · (Applause.)
15· · · · · · · · CHAIRMAN STEEN: Thank you so much.
14· Ms. Gibbons, you're our last speaker.
13· · · · · · · · The Paris Agreement is not a federal
12· · · · · · · · Agreement? The Paris Agreement is not a federal
11· · · · · · · · I don't know. Has anybody read the Paris
10· · · · · · · · to public meetings. We'll have six public meetings open
9· · · · · · · · · · · (Applause.)
8· · · · · · · · Ms. Gibbons, you're our last speaker.
7· · · · · · · · · · · (Applause.)
6· · · · · · · · Navigant needs to work with us a little bit more, they
5· · · · · · · · need to be more open-minded, and we need to have money
4· · · · · · · · the actual external costs of doing this and, you know,
3· · · · · · · · And, you know, some people talked about
2· · · · · · · · business environment. We need to start thinking about
1· · · · · · · · business environment. We already have a friendly
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1· saying that? It's 2019. Let's see.
2· I mean, what we need to talk about here
3· is, like, how soon we're going to be shutting down all
4· of the coal plants. 2025 is the number that keeps
5· getting thrown around and I think that's a really good
6· number. And this, of course, includes the -- like, the
7· failing Spruce unit that are not failing anymore
8· because, you know, you replaced the generator. And
9· you're like, oh, it'll be $500 million to make enough
10· solar energy that this failing unit is making. And we
11· can just replace this generator for only $27 million,
12· and we've already got $9 million on the insurance claim.
13· It's, like, I have this old '96 F-150 with a straight
14· six, inline six, best engine you ever saw, but, you
15· know, it was, like, a rust bucket. It -- you know, it
16· gets 8 miles to the gallon and it's, like, I'm not going
17· to hang onto that just because, oh, we just replaced the
18· power steering pump. You know, that's -- that doesn't
19· make any sense. And that's kind of like what's going on
20· here.
21· Further on, you know, you want to --
22· talking about equity -- and we're all like, oh, let's
23· solve the great problem, how will we make, you know,
24· the -- whoever pay? It's like, hey, make business pay
25· it, you know, make the developers pay it. This city is

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1· booming. You're saying, oh, we need to have a friendly
2· business environment. We already have a friendly
3· business environment. We need to start thinking about
4· the real costs.
5· And, you know, some people talked about
6· the actual external costs of doing this and, you know,
7· ways that that's been quantified. And it's clearly more
8· than any of these projects would cost and so I say --
9· Hold on. I have a good part.
10· CHAIRMAN STEEN: Mr. Powell, your time's
11· up.
12· MR. J. POWELL: Okay. Listen -- Okay.
13· Listen, if we do 2025 -- if we shoot for 2025 we're
14· going to get there by 2020 -- 2040 anyways because the
15· city's always slow. So let's aim high, aim for the
16· best, hope for the best for our children and
17· San Antonians to come. Thank you.
18· (Applause.)
19· CHAIRMAN STEEN: Thank you, Mr. Powell.
20· So Kristi Villanueva.
21· MS. K. VILLANUEVA: Good evening,
22· everyone. I'm Kristi Villanueva, President of the West
23· San Antonio Chamber of Commerce, and thank you so much
24· for hosting this, as always.
25· So I come here representing the members of

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1· the West San Antonio Chamber. I'm also privileged
2· enough to attend several of the meetings for my fellow
3· chambers. I have participated with them and discussed
4· what's going on with the Climate Action and Adaptation
5· Plan. I'm also a Steering Committee member, as someone
6· mentioned earlier, and I volunteer my time through other
7· city boards.
8· What's important here is the Climate
9· Action Adaptation Plan, a lot of work went into it, and
10· these folks -- the working groups and the Steering
11· Committee -- spent a great amount of time, as did I with
12· them. Unfortunately, the product that came out I was
13· very disappointed on a personal level and as a chamber
14· president. I didn't realize that we were not going to
15· get to see the plan prior to it being released to the
16· community. So that was one thing.
17· The second thing is the fact that that
18· plan just didn't have any substance. Everything looked
19· the same as you read the first 50 or so pages. Once you
20· get to the mitigation items, now, that has substance and
21· that's something that we can work with. Our business
22· community can work with each of those items.
23· So I took this plan and I put it out to my
24· members, I also shared it with my neighbors, I forced it
25· on folks even if they didn't want to hear it, and the

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1· thing is, is it was difficult to understand. That's the
2· problem. So we'd like for more time. As an individual
3· I'm asking for more time.
4· The Steering Committee needs to go back,
5· Navigant needs to work with us a little bit more, they
6· need to be more open-minded, and we need to have money
7· tied to this. Because of all of this information --
8· that's why the West Chamber has decided to dedicate time
9· to public meetings. We'll have six public meetings open
10· to everyone and we're hope -- hoping to report that
11· information back to CPS and to the city. Thank you.
12· CHAIRMAN STEEN: Mr. Powell, your time's
13· up.
14· MS. P. GIBBONS: Yeah. I kind of figured
15· that one. I appreciate the -- the last speaker --
16· speaker before me. I think the time factor is very
17· true.
18· I don't know. Has anybody read the Paris
19· Agreement? The Paris Agreement is not a federal
20· mandate. It's an ideology. And sometimes ideologies
21· can have biases in them, which I think this issue tends
22· to lean towards. Are we pie in the sky, the sky is
23· falling? Or are we pie in the sky, it's not falling?
24· And where do we find that middle road? But what
concerns me the most on this plan is the mitigation part of the CAAP.

You are imposing a lifestyle, a behavioral change, not just carbon or its GFG changes, but my lifestyle has to change. I have to buy -- consider an electric vehicle to drive if I want to come down to San Antonio, and that's on Page 38. On Page 28, homeowners have to retrofit their house. There's all kinds of mitigations that have individual costs to it.

Now, factor into all of that, the very beginning parts of CAAP which talk about the equity of it all. And there, again, I now will have to help someone who can't afford to make these mitigation changes, and, if I can, because I'm on the white wealthy side of things -- and that's stated in the CAAP plan. That's not -- not my words. Those are CAAPs -- then I have an added burden to meet.

The time factor is huge. To roll out such a change upon citizens who have never read this plan, who never understood what even the Paris Agreement was -- and the President of the United States pulled out of it -- what are we doing here then? Why are we here?

And there's that bias behind me.

But we have to really kind of be mature about it. You cannot just start to rush into something unless you've given the citizens (your stakeholders) the time to have their say. And I hope that I'm the person you're listening to and not the mayor and a ten-person council. Thank you. Thank you for your presentation as well.

CHAIRMAN STEEN: Thank you, Ms. Gibbons.

(Applause.)

Are there anymore registered speakers?

I'd like to express the Board's sincere appreciation to everyone who took the time to share their comments with us this evening. We realize that we manage your -- that we manage your community's assets and, in doing so, feedback from you is vital to the success of our organization and our community's future. Members of the Board, if there's no more business for the day, do I have a motion to adjourn this meeting?

TRUSTEE MACKEY: Move to adjourn.

CHAIRMAN STEEN: So it's Dr. Mackey making the motion.

TRUSTEE KELLEY: Second.

CHAIRMAN STEEN: And seconded by Mr. Kelley. Any discussion? All in favor say "Aye."

(Aye.)

CHAIRMAN STEEN: Any opposed?

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COUNTY OF BEXAR )

I, DICIE LEE EYTCHESON, a Certified Shorthand Reporter in and for the State of Texas, do hereby certify that the facts stated by me in the foregoing caption hereto are true, and later transcribed from stenograph into typewriting.

I further certify that the above and foregoing transcript as set forth in typewriting, is a full, true, and a correct transcription of the statements made at the time of the taking of said oral/videotaped deposition.

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