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CALL TO ORDER

[Time: 00:00:01]

Mayor Ortega: I call the March 19, 2024 City Council Regular Meeting and Work Study Session to order. City Clerk, Ben Lane, please conduct the roll call.

ROLL CALL

[Time: 00:00:12]

Ben Lane: Thank you, Mayor. Mayor David Ortega.

Mayor Ortega: Present.

Ben Lane: Vice Mayor Solange Whitehead.

Vice Mayor Whitehead: Here.

Ben Lane: Councilmembers Tammy Caputi.

Councilwoman Caputi: Here.

Ben Lane: Tom Durham.

Councilmember Durham: Here.

Ben Lane: Barry Graham.

Councilmember Graham: Here.

Ben Lane: Betty Janik.

Councilwoman Janik: Here.

Ben Lane: And Kathy Littlefield.

Councilwoman Littlefield: Here.

Ben Lane: City Manager Jim Thompson.

Jim Thompson: Here.

Ben Lane: City Attorney Sherry Scott.

Sherry Scott: Here.

Ben Lane: City Treasurer Sonia Andrews. Acting City Auditor Lai Cluff.

Lai Cluff: Here.

Ben Lane: And the Clerk is present. Thank you, Mayor.

Mayor Ortega: Excellent. We have Scottsdale Police Sergeant Eric Boles as well as Sergeant Brian Heiner and Firefighter Jake Laurent if anyone needs assistance. Let's stand for the Pledge of Allegiance. I'll call on Ms. Caputi.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

[Time: 00:00:54]

Councilwoman Caputi: I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands: One nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

MAYOR'S REPORT

[Time: 00:01:20]

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Mayor Ortega: Well, I will call our attention to the ongoing wars in foreign countries as they fight to protect their democracy and freedom. Also, considering that our military and navy are in danger and in harm's way, please join with me in a moment of silence and reflection. Thank you. Well, we have a special visitor here today. And I notice we have a full house. So, I understand that Sheriff Jack is in the building. Let's see. Oh, my gosh! Yay! Sheriff Jack is our mascot for Bunnanza. Bunnanza is our Spring Festival held here in the Civic Center lawn and all family, kids, and friends are invited on Saturday, March 30th. So, we have a special guest who is very desert, Sonoran Desert aware, and here to greet us. So why don't we just, Council, let's go down and say hello.

Well, I have a proclamation, a very important proclamation, which I will read and then ask our city staff to come forward. Proclamation: Whereas social work is a profession truly dedicated to helping people; and whereas, with the experience and understanding that poverty and trauma can create lifelong social and economic disadvantages, social workers, case workers, and their support teams help people to overcome challenges and regain their life. Whereas social workers enter the profession with a strong desire to help empower individuals, families, and our community to overcome issues that prevent them from reaching their full potential; and whereas, the City of Scottsdale has a strong tradition of providing excellent support for our seniors, families and others who find themselves needing assistance through wonderfully caring human services staff at Granite Reef Senior Center, Via Linda Senior Center, Vista Del Camino Center, Paiute Neighborhood Center, and Youth and Family Services, therefore, I David D. Ortega, the Mayor of Scottsdale, do declare the month of March as Social Work Month in Scottsdale, and urge our community to acknowledge the tireless efforts and numerous contributions made by the social work employees. Please come forward. Thank you.

Well, and finally, just around the corner is Tour de Scottsdale. Tour de Scottsdale is back, and it includes cyclists, avid cyclists of all levels and you can get more information. There are 3,000 slots, and fewer than 300 left. That's coming on April 13th, and you can find more information at tourdescottsdale.org. The Sonoran Conservancy is the major steward of that event, and it's going to be very exciting here in Scottsdale.

PRESENTATION/INFORMATION UPDATE

[Time: 00:08:14]

Mayor Ortega Moving on, we have two presentations. One is the Spirit of Scottsdale Awards presentation. The presenters are Lois Lamb and George Spatola. They are Commissioners with the National Advisory Commission.

Lois Lamb: Good evening, Mayor Ortega, and City Council. As members of the Neighborhood Advisory Commission, we are here this evening to present the winners the 2023 Spirit of Scottsdale Awards Program. Next slide, please.

George Spatola: The Neighborhood Advisory Commission advises and makes recommendations to the City Council on policies, plans, strategies, and programs for the preservation, improvement, and

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revitalization of our neighborhoods. One such program is the Spirit of Scottsdale Awards, an annual program that recognizes residents and organizations or businesses that help to strengthen and build Scottsdale's community through their commitment and to the involvement in neighborhoods embodying the Spirit of Scottsdale. The Commission determined the winners based on each nominee's active years of service or involvement, reviewing for unique contributions of time, effort, skills, and financial resources provided to our community. We would like to now highlight the 2023 winners from each category but ask that applause be held until both winners have been announced. Next slide.

Lois Lamb: The winner of 2023 Individual Award goes to Matt Patzlaff. Matt has been the principal of Navajo Elementary for many years and was nominated for his dedication to his students and his craft. Whether it be playing sports or securing grants to support their well-being, Matt's daily efforts reflect a genuine passion for his job and the community he serves. He truly embodies the Spirit of Scottsdale. Thank you for all you do, Matt. Congratulations. And one more thing, Matt. I hear you are a cheesehead. And one of your dogs is named Lambeau. And not only that, you are from Green Bay. Now, all of that in itself; awesome.

George Spatola: Next slide. The 2023 Neighborhood Advisory Commission recognizes Neighbors Helping Neighbors as a 2023 Organization Award winner. Neighbors Helping Neighbors is a nonprofit organization that has been making a difference in Scottsdale for more than ten years. It is run entirely by volunteers who are passionate about helping their neighbors in need. Every dollar donated to Neighbors Helping Neighbors goes directly to the community, supporting programs that benefit children, veterans, and low-income families. The organization works closely with local partners to provide essential services and resources for those who have no other options. This recognition is very well deserved. Congratulations Neighbors Helping Neighbors!

Lois Lamb: Thank you to all of those who submitted nominations to this year's program and to you, Mayor, and Council for your time this evening. Now, please recognize the 2023 Spirit of Scottsdale Award winners, Matt Patzlaff and Neighbors Helping Neighbors. Please come forward to accept your award and have a photo taken with the Mayor.

Mayor Ortega: Thank you, kids, for everything that you do and so happy to have you here and the excitement. So, be sure Bunnanza, we will see you on March 30th, Saturday. Next, we have a presentation from the Museum, The Western Spirit, Scottsdale's Museum of the West. This is an update provided to Council. Todd Bankofier is the President and Chief Executive Officer. Welcome Todd, great to see you.

[Time: 00:13:27]

Todd Bankofier: Mr. Mayor, members of the Council, thank you so very much for having me and I know the clock starts now. Good evening. My name is Todd Bankofier, I am the CEO and Executive Director at Western Spirit, Scottsdale's Museum of the West. My childhood was set on a ranch in northern Nevada, and it just gives me the chills each day because I feel a very strong attachment to the Western Spirit Museum when I walk in it every day. I love coming to work because I believe so strongly in the pursuit of

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maintaining the arts culture in this community. And the western arts culture as well. Advance. There we go.

Our partnership is very strong. 2010-2011, Mike Fox, my predecessor came before the TDC, the Tourism Development Commission and the City Council to discuss an idea of a western museum, back in 2010. In 2012, they came back to the City Council to build this partnership from the beginning with a recommendation from the Tourism Development Commission to use the bed tax to build the Western Museum. The Council approved it. 2015, we opened the doors. 2016, we became a Smithsonian affiliate. That's unheard of to get a Smithsonian affiliation within one year. And today, 2024, the bed tax money is still being used to fund the city's annual collection or allocation to the museum and I'm here on behalf of all the docents, the staff, and the trustees of the museum to say thank you to all of you. I'm hoping you are enjoying those quotes at the bottom of the slides. Those are our guests that we got out of our guest book.

If we go back 40 plus years or so, Senator Barry Goldwater was one of the most staunchest advocates of the arts community in our city and as well as our state. He felt strongly about maintaining the arts community. As June Bruner always reminds me on a regular basis, arts are part of our DNA here in Scottsdale. The arts are part of our DNA. The idea of a western museum in Scottsdale dates back to almost 30 years, when Herb Drinkwater was Mayor and he believed strongly in growing the arts community and having a western museum to showcase the western heritage right here in Scottsdale. Senator Goldwater even had his own exhibition in our museum, of his Arizona photography, if everybody remembers that. And today we have Tom Gilleon, one of the most prolific western artists who has introduced digital painting to us. An ability to paint multiple paintings and have them morph together over 15 to 20 minutes as you stare there at the museum to look at them. He's introduced us to something very special. So, if you haven't come to the Gilleon exhibit, please come by.

We should all remember those visionaries like Senator Goldwater, Mayor Drinkwater, Jim and Sandy Brunner, people like Joan Fudala, and Paul Messinger, and Rachel Sacco. They would all hold these make-shift meetings in the back of Messinger Mortuary and talk about this idea of a western museum. We can never forget them because they are the ones that kept the arts alive. They are the ones that remembered, did the passionate work to make sure that our western museum came to be. We also thank all of you on this Council. After and all the Councilmembers in the past over the last 25 years, as well as the Tourism and Development Commission. For the last 15 years, they have worked so hard to be the pioneers and the visionaries about making this museum really happen. So, we're thankful to every one of you, and we couldn't have done it without each and every one of you.

[Time: 00:18:17]

It's vital that we evolve from here, from 24 past. We have set down a plan that will considerably increase the attendance over the next five years and the results have already started to happen. While increasing our marketing budget, increasing our hours of operation, and utilizing our beautiful iconic building as an event venue, we have increased the attendance at our museum 17+ % over the last six months. This is a video that we put together. I don't know if you can hear it.

Video: Collection of fabulous western and Native American art. A place of history changing stories where you can let your imagination run wild.

Todd Bankofier: I'm very grateful to the city, Tourism and Events Director, Karen Churchard and her team as to put together these commercials that have been playing on Cox channels all over Maricopa County over the last two months, showcasing the Arts District as well as the Museum of the West and we are very thankful for that partnership. You know, we keep a guest book at the front desk, and these are some of the locations from people all over the world that have come to the Museum of the West. Six of the seven continents we have received guests from. We even got somebody up there from Greenland that showed up at the museum. So, we know that we are covering a large expanse across the world, and we love being a participant of this tourism community.

[Time: 00:20:08]

Another important component of growth for us is education. We believe strongly in bringing 5th grade history classes to our museum. And I set the goal with our Director of Education to get every fifth-grade class in Maricopa County through the Museum of the West in the next two years. Because when they arrive, they showcase, and we showcase to them what the American west of their homeland is all about, they probably learned a lot more than they have in some of their history classes. So, we are grateful when they show up, and our goal is to get them all there over the next two years.

We have won a lot of awards, I'm sorry, we have, we won a lot of awards, for environmental awards for our building, but we also won a number of structural awards. We won the distinguished building honor award a couple of times over the last 15 years. It's an amazing event venue. We would just like to remind people of that. We had a number of city events there but utilizing the destination management companies and some of our partnerships here with the city, to come and do events at our Museum have changed. We just had a funeral on Sunday, this past Sunday, of 300 people from one of the most famous artists, Ed Mel, who died recently at 81. He wanted to have his museum and told his wife that. And so, our Museum put on a celebration of life. So, it has the capability of doing wonderful things for the event space. And by the end of this year, we feel 70 events will take place, close to over 200 people, and we'll double our event attendance over the year-over-year.

Some of the industry ratings that we have at the bottom there, but I think more importantly, is the Western Week is such an important iconic, the week, week each year and this is the Hash Knife Pony Express Trail Ride that's come to the Museum to deliver the mail to the Mayor. We do it each year, and this is the picture from above. Just big crowds and a good remembrance of when the old west meets the new west, and it's important that we have that Western Week every week here in Scottsdale, and we like to be a part of it here at the Museum. Some more accolades that we feel very strongly about is that in August of last year, we were voted the number one western museum in the United States by True West Magazine. In 2023, we were named the number one museum in Scottsdale.

But just recently, in the last three weeks, Visit the U.S.A. named us one of the top 16 museums in the

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United States. Around be that picture right there is the pictures of the Getty, The Metropolitan Museum of Art, The Met in New York, and the Chicago Institute of Art. Those are museums of stature, and we are right there are with them as one of the top 16. So, our trail ahead is distinct. We know that we've had the expansion. We thank you so much for your vote to move forward on that. There's the groundbreaking in January. We now have received the Basha Collection as part of our new collection that will go in the expansion, and we are looking forward to having that showcased this fall. And so, the trailhead is very bright for all of us, and from me to you, I want to say thank you so much for all of your support.

Mayor Ortega: Well, excellent, Todd. I will add that your community space is fast becoming a favorite of our community. I saw a fashion show and as you said, the Experience Scottsdale people, our real estate people, they all enjoy it and are fascinated by that backdrop. So, kudos to you and we will continue to grow with you and look forward to the ribbon cutting.

Todd Bankofier: Thank you so much.

Mayor Ortega: Thank you.

Todd Bankofier: Thank you, appreciate it very much.

Mayor Ortega: Excellent.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

[Time: 00:24:34]

Mayor Ortega: Okay. Next on our agenda is during tonight's meeting, the Council may make a motion to recess into Executive Session to obtain legal advice on any applicable item on the agenda. If authorized by the Council, the Executive Session would be held immediately, and would be closed to the public. The public would then resume following the Executive Session.

Also, according to our Council Rules of Procedure, citizens attending City Council meetings shall observe the same rules of order and decorum applicable to members of the Council and city staff. Unauthorized remarks or demonstrations from the audience, such as applause, stamping of feet or other demonstrations would not be permitted. Violations of these rules could result in removal from the meeting by security staff or Sheriff Jack, oh, wait. Anyway.

PUBLIC COMMENT

[Time: 00:25:37]

Mayor Ortega: Public comment announcement. Public comment, we are moving on to an opportunity for Scottsdale citizens, residents, business owners, and/or property owners to comment on

non-agendized items that are within the Council's jurisdiction. Advocacy for or against a candidate or a ballot measure during a Council meeting is not allowed pursuant to state law and is therefore not deemed to be within the Council's jurisdiction. No official action could be taken on any public comment. As you come forward, you are limited to three minutes and if you wish to speak, you would have checked with the Clerk. I'm told there are no requests from the public to speak. Therefore, I am closing public comment.

MINUTES

[Time: 00:26:26]

Mayor Ortega: Next, we move on to the approval of the Minutes and I'm looking for a motion to approve Regular Meeting and Work Study Session Minutes of February 20, 2024.

Councilwoman Janik: So moved.

Vice Mayor Whitehead: Second.

Mayor Ortega: Thank you. We have a motion and a second. Please record your vote. Okay, we are unanimous.

CONSENT AGENDA

[Time: 00:26:49]

Mayor Ortega: Next, we will move on to Consent Agenda Items 1 through 13. Consent Agenda Items are fully informational with all the file and background information of record. Do Councilmembers have any questions on the Consent Agenda Items? If so, you could queue in. Also, we have an opportunity for the public to address any Consent Agenda Items. I'm told there's no requests from the public and I see no requests from Council for more information. Therefore, I'm open to a motion.

Vice Mayor Whitehead: Yep, Mayor, I will make a motion to approve agenda item, Consent Agenda Items 1 through 13.

Councilwoman Janik: Second.

Mayor Ortega: I have a motion and a second. Any discussion? Seeing none, please record your vote. Great. I do want to call attention to Item Number 8 on the Consent Agenda, which we just approved. It involves the phase one of funding for our Fire Department. That's the new ambulance service and this would allow, really enhanced service to our community and visitors. I see the Chiefs are here and I thank you very much for your presentation. With that, we will move on to Regular Agenda Item Number 14.

REGULAR AGENDA - ITEM 14

[Time: 00:28:14]

Mayor Ortega: Item Number 14 is the Scottsdale Stadium Phase Two Improvement Project Construction, Phase Services Contract. Our presenter is Alison Tymkiw, City Engineer. Hello.

Alison Tymkiw: Hello. Good evening, Mayor, members of Council. The Agenda Item you have before you tonight is Item 14, the Construction Manager at Risk, Construction Phase Services for the Scottsdale Stadium Phase 2 Improvements Project. Okay. The first slide is just a brief history of Phase 1 of the Stadium Project. Back in June of 2019, the Baseball Facilities Agreement was extended for Spring Training through 2044. This was approved by Council. The Phase 1 construction was approved by Council in 2019, and Phase 1 was completed for Spring Training in 2020. So, the Stadium Phase 2 project was originally intended to be completed in 2020-2021, but as you know with COVID and delays in lead times for equipment, some of our equipment, especially electrical equipment had, I think, 80-month lead times for some of the construction materials. So that led to us assessing and evaluating the timeframe and the priorities for the Phase 2 Stadium Project. So, the Phase 2 Stadium Project timelines were revised to occur over three or more off-seasons.

So, if you recall, last year around this time, City Council authorized the first GMP with our contractor, and that was for the first base deck and the third base concession stands. That project was completed over the 2023 break after Spring Training and completed prior to the 2024 Spring Training season. So, the 2024 project is tonight's proposal, and that's for the left field berm enhancements. So, this diagram shows where those improvements are proposed to occur. So, if you look at the diagram, the blue and the green area is where the construction improvements are going to occur. The left field berm day park area will create new amenities that are serving Spring Training and year-round use of the stadium facilities. A new permanent deck will be constructed on top of the berm with an elevator and stairs added for improved access. A covered area will be provided for shade and concessions to maintain character of the original berm and to provide additional shade, existing trees will be salvaged and replanted, and supplemental trees added.

Below the platform, new restrooms will be added to increase capacity, provide accessible restrooms and storage for stadium use. And removable fencing will be installed to allow day access from Drinkwater to this area when the stadium is not in use. So essentially become a day park for use not during times when the stadium is in use. So, the restroom portion of this project is going to be located under the elevated left field deck. And the reason why we have this agenda item on Regular instead of Consent is because we are requesting a transfer of \$1.7 million from the Tourism Funds. And it's not an increase in scope or an increase in cost, essentially the restroom portion of the project would have been deferred to a future phase, but it's more cost effective to build it at the same time as the deck. And since in February the Tourism Commission did approve unanimously the transfer of savings from, it was actually the WestWorld Tent Project where we had savings, so the \$1.7 million dollars the Tourism Commission unanimously voted to approve, to transfer that to this project and so that's what we are requesting tonight.

[Time: 00:32:51]

This is conceptual rendering of what the left field berm patio area will look like from above and then the improvements as well to the left field berm. You see a lot of trees added for shade. This is what it looks like up on the left field berm patio and you can see the shade in the back and then trees added for shade. This is just another view that would show the shaded area where concessions would occur. And a final view that looks out on to the field. So, again, the location of this is straight out in the left field where the existing berm is today. So tonight, we're asking for authorization of the contract for this portion of Phase 2. Construction would start April 1st of 2024, and continue through to winter of 2024. During the construction of the left field berm, the stadium could remain open, but the project is scheduled to be complete by February of 2025 prior to the Spring Training next year.

So, again, the request is for first the authorization of the GMP number two. Again, the first GMP was the right, first base area improvements, and this is for the left berm improvements. And additionally, it includes the request of a General Fund Capital Contingency budget appropriation transfer of up to \$1.7 million to this project funded by the Tourism Development Fund and then the cash transfer as well of \$1.7 million from the Tourism Fund to the Stadium Renovations Project. And with that, if you have any questions, I'm happy to answer.

PUBLIC COMMENT

Mayor Ortega: Well, thank you. First of all, I'll mention that I am opening for public comment, Item Number 14, the Stadium Phase 2 Improvements and I'm told there is no public comment. Therefore, I will close the public comment. I will lead off by saying every season gets better and better, and the facilities with the right field shade element, it's very popular and it's an outstanding addition that now will be balanced with the other left field side. But I really do like the concept of a, the public park element. That also conforms with all our sustainability, additional trees, and enjoyment of outside space. So those are my comments. Move to Councilmember Graham, Vice Mayor Whitehead, and Councilwoman Janik.

[Time: 00:35:47]

Councilmember Graham: Thank you, Mayor. Thank you, Alison. Good presentation. Financially, this wasn't a bond project, right?

Alison Tymkiw: Councilmember Graham, correct, it's not a bond project.

Councilmember Graham: And the overall budget, you said it's not over budget, right?

Alison Tymkiw: That's correct.

Councilmember Graham: Okay. When the Tourism Commission discussed this, was this their favorite idea to use, you said there was savings from a WestWorld project. Was this their favorite way to use

that? Or?

Alison Tymkiw: Councilmember Graham, I'm not sure but I do know that a portion of the funds were also transferred to another project tonight on the Consent Agenda, Item Number 5.

Councilmember Graham. Oh, good. Could you say a little more about that WestWorld project that was under budget because we should celebrate that, that's a good thing, right?

Alison Tymkiw: Yes, Councilmember Graham, it's good news, it was under budget.

Councilmember Graham: And I'm sure it was ahead of schedule too.

Alison Tymkiw: It was the WestWorld Tent Project, and it was done again in a very condensed timeframe because it needed to be done over the fall months to be completed in time for Barrett-Jackson.

Councilmember Graham: Did we just get cheaper materials, it was just under budget, or?

Alison Tymkiw: Just under budget, yeah.

Councilmember Graham: Just under budget. Okay. I will take that. And then you said that this the berm improvements and the restrooms, that those savings from the other project that were under budget, are going to pay for this, right?

Alison Tymkiw: Councilmember Graham, that's correct. So, the \$1.7 million that we're transferring to this project from the Tourism Funds allows us to do the restroom construction at the same time as this left field berm and patio construction, which is a cost savings for us, it will be because if not we would come back and do it at a later date with the platform already built.

[Time: 00:37:42]

Councilmember Graham: We would jackhammer it now, and then fill it in and then jackhammer it later. So that's good. One thing I was wondering is, did you guys want to do it at the same time but just because of fiscal constraints you guys were forced, was that the original intention or desire?

Alison Tymkiw: Councilmember Graham, so when we were looking at all the projects that encompass Phase 2 and the available funding, we broke it up into several phases, and yeah.

Councilmember Graham: So, you were just simply able to accelerate it and?

Alison Tymkiw: Correct.

Councilmember Graham: And combine it and get some?

Alison Tymkiw: Cost savings.

[Time: 00:38:24]

Councilmember Graham: Very good. Okay. So that was my questions about that. And then I guess could you just show can you just say a little bit more about, because I have known about this project for several years if you can go to, like, a rendering, the nongame time sort of public open space. Is there, yeah, rendering maybe that was it?

Alison Tymkiw: So, on this plan right here, you can kind of see it as the blue area. That's actually the actual left berm patio area, and then the green is the improvements to the existing berm. So, it basically encompasses that area.

Councilmember Graham: I guess what I'm struggling to conceptualize is what section where is sort of the demarcation where it's going to be open space, you know, more of the time to residents?

Alison Tymkiw: This is, this overhead view can show you basically the area that will be open.

Councilmember Graham: So that's all going to be sort of expanded open space for year-round.

Alison Tymkiw: Correct.

Councilmember Graham: Except for spring training, obviously.

Alison Tymkiw: Correct.

Councilmember Graham: Yeah, I think it is going to be a very strong asset to the area so thank you, Alison. Thank you, Mayor.

Mayor Ortega: Thank you. Vice Mayor Whitehead and then Councilwoman Janik.

[Time: 00:39:36]

Vice Mayor Whitehead: Yeah, so, I guess I agree with the Mayor and Councilmember Graham. Congratulations, it's always nice when we have things align and we have extra money. And you know, I have to say, my first year on Council, the first phase of this, it was tense. You know, are we doing the right thing? And I just cannot get over how much use we've had of this, of the improvements to the stadium. It's been wonderful. And also, the public access to the stadium, because we have all kinds of events now where you don't just have to buy baseball tickets. So, I'm very pleased. I'm very supportive. I know our City Manager had a goal of having a park. This is, in fact, a new mini park. So, congratulations on that. I'm thrilled. And I'm trying to pull it up. I would like to make a motion to, I guess I could let others speak. Okay, I'm looking for my agenda, but I will let the others speak and then someone else can make the motion because I'm very excited about this project. Thank you.

Mayor Ortega: Councilwoman Janik and then Councilmember Durham.

Councilwoman Janik: Thank you, Mayor. And I agree and concur with all the other comments. This is a wonderful addition to a part of town that I think needs this type of improvement and community involvement very, very nice job and a good presentation. I do have one question. Items two and three, combined \$3.4 million, does that go towards the \$9.156 million or is that a separate expense item?

Alison Tymkiw: Okay. So, Councilwoman Janik, the GMP is the first item, that's the \$9.1 million.

Councilwoman Janik: Right.

Alison Tymkiw: With the contractor, and then it's actually we're adding \$1.7 million. There's two items there, because one is for the budget appropriation and the other is for the actual cash.

Councilwoman Janik: Okay. Say it one more time. I'm not sure, are you subtracting out \$1.7 million from \$9.16?

Alison Tymkiw: We are adding \$1.7 million to the project.

Councilwoman Janik: Okay.

Alison Tymkiw: And that will cover the guaranteed maximum price of \$9.1 million.

Councilwoman Janik: Okay. All right. Thank you.

Mayor Ortega: Councilmember Durham and then we will go back to your motion.

[Time: 00:42:06]

Councilmember Durham: Thank you, Mayor. Since this area is going to be open to the public, are there measures to prevent people from entering onto the field or other areas of the stadium during those hours when it's open to the public but the stadium itself is closed?

Alison Tymkiw: Councilmember Durham, yes, the project includes removable fencing for that reason.

Councilmember Durham: And that fencing is sufficient, sufficiently high to keep people out?

Alison Tymkiw: Correct.

Councilmember Durham: You say it's removable.

Alison Tymkiw: Removable, so that it doesn't have to be in place while the Spring Training games are going on.

Councilmember Durham: Okay. And then you will put it up when they are over? Okay. All right. Thank you.

Mayor Ortega: Back to you, Vice Mayor.

Vice Mayor Whitehead: Okay. Thank you, Mayor. Okay I motion to adopt Resolution 13072 authorizing number one Construction Manager at Risk Contract Amendment 2023-125-COS-A1 in the amount of \$9,156,723 between the City and Okland Construction Company Inc. for Construction Phase Services for this Phase 2 guaranteed maximum price to for the Scottsdale Stadium Phase 2 Improvement Project. And number two, an FY 23/24 General Fund Capital Contingency budget appropriation transfer of up to \$1,700,000 to the Scottsdale Stadium Renovations Phase 2 Capital Project to be funded by the Tourism Development Fund. And number three, an FY 23/24 operating cash transfer of \$1.7 million from the Tourism Development Fund to the Scottsdale Stadium Renovations Phase 2 Capital Project.

Mayor Ortega: Second.

Councilmember Durham: Second.

Mayor Ortega: Second from Councilman Durham. I just will add this is a real time project. Basically, Scottsdale, the Giants vacate in April, they finish, and the season begins. So, it's very timely. All of the steel, all the contractors and subs are ready to just bring their first-string players in there and contract and build this thing. So, it will be a great addition to our downtown. Please record your vote. Thank you. We are unanimous.

PUBLIC COMMENT

[Time: 00:44:44]

Mayor Ortega: Next, we have the opportunity for public comment, a second opportunity for the public to come forward. I see there were no requests from the public on non-agendized items. Therefore, I will close public comment.

CITIZEN PETITION

[Time: 00:44:58]

Mayor Ortega: Moving on to Citizen Petition Item Number 15. We, per Charter, are open to receiving Citizen Petitions. The Clerk tells me none were presented; therefore, I will close the Item 15, Citizen Petitions. Next, we will move on to our Work Study Session.

WORK STUDY SESSION

[Time: 00:45:17]

Mayor Ortega: Work Study Sessions provide a less formal setting for the Mayor and Council to discuss specific topics with each other and city staff to provide staff with an opportunity to receive direction from the Council. The public input is welcome, and we continue to maximize the time for our Council's consideration by having up to five speakers who can come forward and I'm told we have four speakers who wish to speak on the topic. Therefore, we will proceed with the public comment and open public comment.

PUBLIC COMMENT

[Time: 00:46:01]

Mayor Ortega: As you come forward, please state your name and place of residence, and then we will begin with Ute Brady and James Davis. We are speaking on the topic of our Scottsdale Community Sustainability Plan. Thank you.

Ute Brady: Good evening, honorable Mayor Ortega, City Councilmembers. My name is Dr. Ute Brady, I'm a long-time Scottsdale resident and can you hear me okay?

Mayor Ortega: That's better.

Ute Brady: And I come before you in my role as the Chair of the Scottsdale Environmental Advisory Commission, SEAC. SEAC unfortunately did not have an opportunity to discuss the strategies and actions, so my comments tonight will only focus on the draft targets. In the three chapters before you, there are a total of 19 proposed targets. Of these targets, 10 are jointly supported by staff, and a majority of SEAC Commissioners, not all unanimously. Included in the 19 are also four SEAC-proposed targets, three of which are now jointly recommended. I understand that one the reasons City Council wants to get this plan is finished is out of concerned that Scottsdale is getting a late start compared to other cities. I want to emphasize that in many of the nine targets in which SEAC's recommendations vary from staff's, SEAC's recommendations largely echo those found in other Arizona municipalities. So, by accepting the SEAC recommended targets, City Council would in essence facilitate Scottsdale catching up to be on par with other cities.

Closing this gap would have a very real and practical consequence. The City would be more eligible for sustainability grants and other funding sources. In instances where the SEAC recommended targets may be different from other cities, for example in the target dates, it is important to note that most cities began developing their plans five or ten years ago, when 2050 was an appropriate target date based on recommendations provided by the United Nations intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, the IPCC. But the IPCC no longer supports 2050 as an appropriate target date and, in fact, as of last year, it announced that greenhouse gas emissions can peak no later than 2025 to keep global temperatures from surpassing a critical threshold. That means that emissions cannot continue to grow. The IPCC called on more affluent nations and cities to be on an accelerated agenda and move their carbon free goals as close possible to 2040 since all systems are interconnected this accelerated timeline applies to all sustainability-related targets.

More shade trees and shade, and more waste diversion and cleaner energy are all necessary in combination to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and puts on a less precarious path to the future. The targets advanced by staff tend to be conservative and are designed to be easily reached. Unfortunately, I don't think we have the luxury to act when it's affordable or convenient anymore. We can either pay now or pay more later. City Council has the opportunity to prevent further declines in environmental conditions and greater risks to our citizens and economy by being more proactive now. SEAC's goals are well aligned with other cities and comport with the guidance by the IPCC. I strongly encourage you to support our targets. Thank you for your kind consideration.

Mayor Ortega: Thank you. Next, we have James Davis, Patricia Badenoch, and Shelly Gordon.

Councilmember Graham: Mr. Mayor, can we ask questions of witnesses?

Mayor Ortega: What we'll do is we'll respond after all speakers are coming forward. Excuse me. Okay. Thank you.

Councilmember Graham: So, I can ask later?

Mayor Ortega: Well, we could call them back as an expert, but I think what we'll do is just see what let's handle all the public comment first and then we will respond by calling them back so thank you'll bring Ute back. Thank you. James Davis and then Patricia Badenoch. James isn't here. Okay. Patricia Badenoch, hello.

[Time: 00:51:04]

Patricia Badenoch: Good evening, Mayor, and Council. My name is Patty Badenoch, a 50-year resident of Scottsdale. Scottsdale's Community Sustainability Plan purpose it says to lend support to our GP 2035 to strengthen the commitment to a more sustainable, resilient, and thriving future. What the heck does that mean? To shore up what we already have caused or to further the ability to accommodate further development. To ban, the draft continues, banning or to use another term meaning the same thing to curse. This draft suggests to repeat cursing fossil fuels like coal, gas, et cetera, until you reach the critical mass needed to ban it all together. Direction, this information continues, by addressing these issues, we will produce cleaner air and health benefits. We therefore need to ban fossil fuels because with they emit heat-trapping pollution forming and I quote, "a thick blanket around the earth causing irreversible damage." That's a gross exaggeration to support the position but scare tactics work. Even if true, the rest of the planet's gross abuse of not adhering to this principle completely makes these efforts infective. So, I question, what is the objective?

The increased number of green buildings may be a benefit, however, building less actually would provide even greener benefits. The heat sink factor, it is greater in south Scottsdale than in the north, the controversy between north and south exists even in Scottsdale. In this case, the complaints I hear is that height and density projects are greater in the south intentionally to provide more open space for the north. However, there is a change brewing, and the north doesn't like it either. So, plant more trees.

I like that idea. Is there any talk within this so-called sustainability about population curtailment or instead of just containment. More people, greater the growth, greater the crime, greater the traffic, greater the lack of water, greater the pollution. No, this extreme draft only suggests how we can sustain our population explosion by curtailing our basic fundamental freedoms, like driving our cars or having a real green grass lawn. It has been recently noted that the fake grass emits more heat than gravel, but I digress. No, this sustainability draft is nothing more than a trojan horse to forward your management's agenda to build, build, build, and feed the monster. Thank you.

Mayor Ortega: Thank you. Next, we have Shelley Gordon. I don't believe Shelley Gordon is here, nor James Davis. With that, we will close public comment. I did see a request from Councilmember Graham asking Ute Brady a question. So, if you could please come forward. Thank you so much for your service.

[Time: 00:54:50]

Councilmember Graham: Thank you, Mayor. Thank you, Ute. Can you just say, I was writing but I couldn't write fast enough. What were you saying about the United Nations climate action goals, or you were talking about a subcommittee or something like that?

Ute Brady: You mean the U.N.'s International Panel, on in, the panel on climate change, the IPCC, is that who you are referencing?

Councilmember Graham: Yeah, so what did they say about if we don't act? What were you saying about that?

Ute Brady: Basically, they were the ones who originally made the recommendations for the 2050 deadline to reduce to get to net zero and mainly their guidance is directed at more affluent countries in the global north, those who are polluting more and also have more money to take action. And so, they have recently revised their report in 2023, based on the assessments of how global greenhouse gas emissions have been performing, and they now no longer think that 2050 is an appropriate goal because we are still increasing the emissions. And in order to stay within, so the temperatures don't increase over the critical threshold, they need to scale, we need to up the actions and do it quicker.

Councilmember Graham: What are some of the most effective ways they suggest you know cracking down?

Ute Brady: There are a variety of strategies that they advance planting trees is one of them. Public transportation is another one, electric cars. There's a variety of strategies that they offer in their suggestions for policymakers.

Councilmember Graham: And they think the climate scenario requires greater action, accelerated time frame?

Ute Brady: A more accelerated time frame, yes.

Councilmember Graham: And do you agree with their prognosis and their prescriptions?

Ute Brady: I am not a climate scientist, but I do think that based on the data with the temperatures increasing and we've experienced it here firsthand, that the summers are getting hotter, they're getting the nights are hotter and the drought. So, I think we would be wise to heed their guidance.

Councilmember Graham: Okay, Ute, thank you for taking my questions and for your service on SEAC.

Ute Brady: Thank you.

Mayor Ortega: Thank you, Councilwoman Janik. Perhaps you could stay there for a minute. I may have a question. Go ahead.

[Time: 00:57:26]

Councilwoman Janik: This is not a question for Ute. It's just a comment. I don't think it's wise for anybody when they get up to speak to pit the north part of the city against the south part of the city. That is not what we are about. We work together for the benefit of all. So, I would hope that we don't have too many more of those comments. Thank you.

Mayor Ortega: Okay. I have a comment, specifically about the 2050 concept and for instance in and perhaps we could clarify it with you as well Ute for a second, but I'll just comment this way. You know the City does not flip a switch and order nuclear power, nuclear electricity, or fossil fuel. Those decisions or even hydroelectrics. There's a small percent coming through Salt River Project. We just flip the switch and expect wherever the provider is that we will have lights in an emergency or needs in our schools and so forth. The observation that I have is that, for instance, Salt River Project has a goal of 2050 to be more neutral. And so, they are a provider to the city. So, my observation is we cannot have a goal that's accelerated more than what the provider will provide. That just doesn't make sense to me. We could shake and rattle and push or believe that, but if the source has that goal, and that objective and they're executing to meet that goal it's just a bit of a reach for us to say we can make that more ambitious. Vice Mayor Whitehead, just at this point, we are just going to go on comments and get into the presentation.

Vice Mayor Whitehead: I will just be quick. I'll just thank Dr. Brady for speaking. And I do think that there is, and I appreciate the work of SEAC and all the studying and research you've done to try to advance this. And yeah, we know, city governments do have limits. We've addressed what the Mayor just said, you know, it's our green building codes, the things we can do to reduce the power we can use, that's how we can get there as well but I'm glad the power companies also have some aggressive goals. So that's it, just wanted to thank you and SEAC.

Mayor Ortega: So, at this point, we will proceed with the presentation. Just to recap, there were two other chapters which were covered in our Work Study, and we are approaching the three other topics. Thank you very much Ms. McNeilly, Lisa McNeilly will give us a presentation.

[Time: 01:00:22]

Lisa McNeilly: Good evening, Mayor Ortega, Councilmembers. Thank you for the opportunity to provide another update on the Community Sustainability Plan. I think this is the earliest I have started a Work Study Session. So, but I'm, you know, really glad to share these remaining draft sections of the Plan with you. In November, you gave very valuable direction. You know, confirming the new framework and the overarching story and some of the proposed targets in the air quality and water sections. Is there a trick to making this move? Did I do that, or did you do that? Can you advance it one more time. Oh yeah. So tonight, we're going to be looking at three more areas of increasing the use of renewable energy and the energy efficiency, creating less waste, and keeping it out of the landfill, and preparing for extreme heat. As you have heard, the Scottsdale Environmental Advisory Commission, I will call them the Commission moving forward, has really just been, you know, hand in hand with staff in this Plan development, sharing their input on multiple different drafts.

They've held five meetings since the last Work Study Session, including an additional Special Meeting and extensively reviewed, you know, what we have here. And it also, this Plan also reflects staff from other departments, Dave Bennett and Gina Azima from the Solid Waste Services are here, and you know, and they've been front and center on the Solid Waste Chapter. Can I really, I need to tell you to advance? Is that what we do? Okay there we go. So, before we start, I want to take a minute with this fairly boring slide to review how the draft targets were developed. So, in general, we've been spending the last nine months gathering baseline data, sort of these indicators where we are today and then have been working to develop targets where we want to be. Our vision for the future for Scottsdale. We've worked to try to develop targets that are achievable and measurable. We heard you in November. And what you are going to see is that we are trying to balance accountability and control over outcome. We've already heard some of that conversation today. But also, on balancing that achievability and ambition.

This latter point is going to be really important as we go through these next chapters, as we have already heard, you know, we're setting some longer, we are hoping to set some longer-term goals, 20 or more years in the future. There was a lot of agreement on maybe where we could get in the short term, often by looking at trends in the data, but for these longer-term goals, I hope that you can look at them as being aspirational or visionary. This is the future we want for Scottsdale. Try not to think of them as unachievable, but as rather ones where maybe we still need to work on what that path is to get us there. I really want to stress that these targets are not caps on activity or individuals. There's no penalties to a business or to anybody for not achieving them. And these are not mandates. Instead, we are asking residents and businesses to join us on this path as we move forward. And also, I want to make sure, and you may hear me say this multiple times, we have committed to update this Plan every three years. So, we can sort of look to move forward. Next slide.

So, I'm going to start just giving some highlights, sharing some of that baseline data, that where we are today, and then we'll move into the targets and there will be plenty of time, I will be watching. If I'm going too fast, I know you will stop me, so next slide. 2023 was hot. We set a lot of records regionally, both for the hottest July and unfortunately the most heat-related fatalities here in Maricopa County.

This data that we pulled from NOAA shows how much longer and hotter our summers are becoming. The top graph is Scottsdale-specific data, that looks at average July temperatures and you can see the trends in both the high temperatures and then on the right how the low temperatures are, you know, how it's staying hotter at night. The bottom table adds some additional information on the increasing number of extremely hot days. Makes sense. The average is going up. The numbers getting higher, but this is looking at how much longer our heat season is getting. And when you compare sort of recent averages to older ones, we're seeing you know five to eight days more of extreme heat. We know heat impacts human health, we know it impacts quality of life, economic vitality. If people are not out walking around and even there was an article in the paper this week about the impact to our iconic Saguaro cacti. Next slide.

[Time: 01:05:51]

So those last data tables were air temperatures, that's what we see on our iPhone when we look up the weather. We also have some data on the surface temperatures, this is you know the temperature of the highest surface, whether it's the road or the top of a building. And we can see this allows us to look at how the temperatures vary around the city. That rain can vary substantially, and we know that some areas are on average at least 10 degrees higher than the average for the city. We can see the Preserve; we can see the Indian Bend Wash in here. This is a helpful tool as we work to move to as we work on this Plan. Next slide. We also wanted to make sure and if I can use the Elmo here too. Can you zoom in or do I need to know how to do that? Perfect. So, when we look at the heat-related illnesses. We know heat impacts our ability to cool ourselves and we know people are more vulnerable, young children, older residents, just the heat impacts us more. When we look at data around comparing Scottsdale to Maricopa County, we see that often we have fewer of those illnesses and fatalities, but it is still high. This table just differs slightly from what's in your packet. We've, I was able to get additional data from the Maricopa County Department of Health that looks at the total, so those fractions are the number of residents per 100,000 population. And that allows us to look at, compare ourselves to Maricopa County. The totals are in parenthesis and so you can see that fatalities have been fairly high. Preliminary data for 2023, for Scottsdale shows that there were 17 fatalities this past summer. Next slide.

Main way, one of the main ways that we can reduce heat is through shade and cooler surfaces. This reduces the heat through shade and cooler surfaces. This reduces the mean radiant temperature. So, this is a third way of looking at it, this is that load on the human body. This is what we feel when we are not in the shade. We know that shade can reduce that mean radiant temperature by 30 to 55 degrees and we know how important it is. This is data from the Cooler Scottsdale Study we presented on before that shows that 13% of Scottsdale is covered in trees and shade and you can see, again, you can pick out, you know, where is the Preserve? Where is the Indian Bend Wash on this? And so, we see some of those connections. So, if there's no questions or I will stop and see if there are questions so I can move on to targets. Okay. Next slide.

So, we do want to walk through these targets one at a time. For the first two that you will see, as Chair Brady mentioned, these are ones where staff and Commission were supported each other on this. On the left, you see a repeat of that baseline data, this shows those average airtime temperatures in July,

and the right are the targets that we have included in the Plan. So, for the temperature targets, these are to reduce air and surface temperatures. You know, we framed these very similarly, to a target that we discussed in November for air quality, where we made it time bound but did not actually quantify the reduction. Next slide. In a similar manner, we have a target, a heat, a health-related target looking at reducing the hospitalizations, again, this is time bound, but not a particular reduction. Next slide.

So, the layout for this one is a little bit different. This is one where we have both a staff recommendation on the left, a SEAC recommendation on the top right, and where I've just underlined in red the differences between the two. We still do have the indicator data on the bottom, just as a reminder for where we are. So again, we're at 13% for tree canopy. The staff recommended target really relied on insights from the American Forest which talked about 15% as being a realistic baseline target for desert cities. We know that the Commission was really interested in the role of trees for shade and air quality. And so have, are recommending that we go further and faster on this canopy. So.

Mayor Ortega: Let's stop right here and we'll get some comment from Council and direction. Councilwoman Janik and then Vice Mayor Whitehead.

[Time: 01:10:51]

Councilwoman Janik: Okay, Thank you, Mayor. Thank you, Lisa. I have a question or a comment on what was originally page 84, but it's now your page 5. It's not the page. It's the page where you have your indicator for average temperature July 2023, and there are two targets.

Lisa McNeilly: That one?

Councilwoman Janik: Yes. Thank you. I think it would be nice if we had a placeholder for the indicator for the second target. I know we don't have the data quite yet, but if we could just put a box there and label it "to be determined" TBD. That way we know that there are two targets and we're looking for some additional data.

Lisa McNeilly: We can probably find a way to provide that. So, we had that surface temperature by, I showed it graphically in the Plan, but we do have average temperatures for those that I can include.

Councilwoman Janik: The surface temperatures?

Lisa McNeilly: Mm-hmm.

Councilwoman Janik: Okay. That would be great. Thank you. And then I think it's interesting, it's just a comment, that we have three growth areas, and I will be darned in our three growth areas aren't the hottest areas and that is a conundrum that I think we really need to figure out what we need to do with it. I don't think it's a real good look for the city to continue to grow where we have the biggest heat islands. So that's just kind of a comment. And I had one other comment, which was, it's my page 90 and I think it's your page 11.

Mayor Ortega: So, we haven't reached 11 yet. I think we're up to 10.

Councilwoman Janik: Okay.

Lisa McNeilly: So, we did stop at number 11, Mayor Ortega, yes.

Mayor Ortega: I'm sorry so we have a comment on 9 and 10, now we're at 11. Go ahead. Sorry.

Councilwoman Janik: Thank you, Mayor. That's okay. If you look at the reference for the first indicator percentage of tree and shrub canopy, it's at 2015 reference at 13%, and we're only going up by 2% for 2040. For me, I think we could have a more aggressive target on that. And the target I have is to increase tree and shrub canopy by 20% by 2030 and 25% by 2040. And I definitely, okay 2040.

Mayor Ortega: So, you would agree with the SEAC recommendation?

Councilwoman Janik: Yes. Yes, on that one. And then just to keep looking at the other target which is the structured shade citywide by 15% by 2030. I think those are good targets. And if there's any way, we could get data on where we are now, I think that would be good.

Lisa McNeilly: Sorry, I haven't talked about that one. Would you like me?

Mayor Ortega: That might be number 12. So, at this point, let's, thank you very much.

Councilwoman Janik: That's good. Thank you.

Mayor Ortega: Councilmember Durham and Councilmember Graham.

[Time: 01:14:42]

Councilmember Durham: Thank you, Mayor. I'm concerned about the tree and shrub canopy targets for a couple of reasons. Number one is I think the statistic you cited says that sort of the natural coverage in the desert is 15%, is it?

Lisa McNeilly: The American Forest called it a realistic baseline target for cities, knowing that other cities, say back east, have a much higher expectation of ability to add trees.

Councilmember Durham: Yeah, I just don't know how much, you know, given that we live in a desert, I'm not sure how far we can press that. And the second thing that concerned me about that, and we have talked about this last week is the amount of water that it takes to get a tree started. And I realize that once a tree is started, and is on its way in growing, that, you know, there should be sufficient water for a shrub or a tree to continue once it's going. But in those first three years, I'm just concerned about how much water and maintenance would be needed if we were going to reach something like, you know, 20 or 25% that I don't know the answer to that. But I'm just concerned about how much it would take our

water resources to reach those levels. Thank you.

Mayor Ortega: Thank you. Councilmember Graham, and then myself.

[Time: 01:16:21]

Councilmember Graham: Thank you, Mayor. I agree with colleague Councilmember Durham on the tree canopy because I like I definitely like, you know, like SEAC Chair Dr. Brady said, they, you know, they recommend more planting more trees and more canopy, when the desert base line is at 15%. Is that an accurate number?

Lisa McNeilly: You know, there's.

Councilmember Graham: You don't know. You're not sure. Okay. I would love to see more trees. I mean, the water concern. I think there's an offset, because you do you find desert trees, you know, indigenous to here, to the Sonoran Desert, and then in theory, they drink less water and then they are anti-heat islands. So, they make it cooler. I think there's some offset there. I think this is all incremental, but I just 15, I just think about, that just seems, that does seem like a Herculean effort, SEAC's recommendation. The other thing I was going to say is, one more comment is, you have to wonder about Councilwoman Janik's comment about the heat is hotter, the hots are getting hotter in our growth areas. And so, is the heat, you talk about hotter. Is the heat going up faster because of more heat retention surfaces? I've heard a lot about, you know, we're humming, everybody's A.C.'s unit is humming, got a lot of heat, a lot of hot air. The hot air is not just from this dais, okay.

Lisa McNeilly: For the record, I did not say that.

Councilmember Graham: You didn't say it, but you didn't dispute it. So would you say that, and this is going to be kind of an A or B for you, there's no. Would you say that wider climate stuff has to do with the increase in temperature or is it the development the stuff that we can control, that we control, and that there's less open space and grass and green space and we have, like I said more A.C. units humming., so, which one which one contributes more?

Lisa McNeilly: That's a great question. You know, I know you asked for A or B, but you know I don't tend to look at it that way. I look at it as the temperatures we looked at are surface temperatures. And so, if we have darker surfaces, they are going to be hotter.

Councilmember Graham: You see why I'm asking. Because if it's wider climate, we just don't have as much control over that than the stuff that we're doing here and now. And so, it seems more actionable, if it was saying well, it's all of these A.C. units are humming and these surfaces were.

Lisa McNeilly: Right. So, I think I better understand your question thank you.

Councilmember Graham: Just ponder it and I will turn it back to the Mayor, thank you, Lisa.

Lisa McNeilly: I think the areas where we have control is if we shade those darker surfaces, then we can keep them cooler. If we have more energy efficient houses, then those AC's won't have to hum as much to keep people comfortable indoors and so those are areas then where we do still have control over what that outcome is.

Councilmember Graham: Very good. Thank you.

[Time: 01:19:57]

Mayor Ortega: Okay. Just a couple general comments, and I would also look at the ambitious route of on page 11 going to 20% and 25%. Now we have to clarify this. We cannot plant trees in the Preserve. We cannot plant bushes into the Preserve. So that 57 square miles is excluded from this from this formula here. Now, where can we plant? And those are indigenous plants. They are not groomed. They are not single trunk. They are multi-stem. They are basically like an umbrella of growth, and you know the Sonoran Palo Verde grows like a bush, but it's a tree and it's a tall and so forth. So, it creates an ecosystem, and it should be balanced with whatever the rainfall happens. So, the signature, the heat signature that we see in Scottsdale is basically the spine of the green belt. And where we have built and allowed well, there's been a generational shift in many trees when there were a lot of eucalyptus planted or a lot of mulberries planted and trees that were not necessarily indigenous or tuned in as say, aleppos or even pistachio trees. So that the heat signature is where we can do better work, right? That's where we cohabitate in our park areas and so forth.

And so, I think it's not too ambitious to say that what we do have the built environment, or where we do groom our trees in our arborists can handle that. I'm really impressed by all the trees that were planted in the medians on Hayden. And I'm thinking, you know, in 15 years, it will be an amazing canopy right there of trees, so even after ten years. So that will continue to improve. So, my direction would be to look at the ambitious target, but remember, that's where we have growth going on. That means where commercial or housing is being reconstructed because it's already 30 years old or 40 years old. And certainly, those trees may have expired, and we want to encourage more of that. Vice Mayor Whitehead, Councilwoman Janik, and then Councilwoman Caputi.

[Time: 01:22:31]

Vice Mayor Whitehead: Thank you, Mayor. I want to get on the shade but I also and I know it's coming up. I think it's really important, the question about how do we reduce heat. We had a presentation a while ago about a state program through the county that retrofits low-income housing. And that's a key part of reducing heat, because, again, if these houses are leaking the little bit of A.C. that they have on, it's not good for us. So, I just want to point out, there are a lot of ways to reduce heat and we'll get to that later. On the trees, I mean, you know, I favor this is the one area where I really favor SEAC's recommendation. I do want to talk about Councilman Durham's concern about the water. If we have roots in the ground, initially, yeah, you do have to water the trees and it's always a shame when we allow mature trees to come down. But once those trees are mature, those roots are catching the water. They are bringing in more water into our soil. So, and the fact that they shade is just part of it. They are actually cooling the air.

So, I think a more aggressive target on I'd support that. I mean, I'm not going to not support the Plan if the rest of my colleagues want to stick with 15%, but we know this is something that works and we even heard Ms. Badenoch say she likes trees. It's something that does unite this community and there's no punishment for not making it, but we have seen a lot of excuses for trees coming down in this town. I would like to see targets that encourage people not to bring down the trees. One more comment on growth areas. Yes, they are hot. The built environment is hot. The desert is not. We know that. And that's why the building codes were so important and that's why it's important to have trees. And one the things we have done, versus what we saw a lot in the 2010s is we are adding open space in our growth areas because we recognized that downtown was one of the hottest quadrants. The northwest part of our city, I guess now it's central, the 101, is hot. So that's why we have been negotiating parks and open space in these areas. Thanks.

Mayor Ortega: Let me go to Councilwoman Caputi and Littlefield and then get back to Councilwoman Janik. Councilwoman Caputi and then Councilwoman Littlefield.

[Time: 01:24:55]

Councilwoman Caputi: Thank you. I just wanted to make kind of an overall comment and then I had a question. I just wanted to remind everyone as we walked through this and we talked about it in our private meeting together too, this is an aspirational plan and I thought you did good a job of reminding folks there's no mandates. These are recommendations and you know we're trying to make a leadership position that we're trying to make sustainability something that's important to the city and we are saying that and we are going to start going through and talking about 20%, 25%, 15%, 10%, I mean, these are aspirational goals as you said. We're not putting on burdensome regulations or mandates. We are simply making requests that people step up and kind of do the right thing.

So, on that page where you have the two targets, reduced day and nighttime temperatures by 2030 and then reduce the surface temperatures in our growth areas, I mean, I would say, why not both? Right? Again, we're trying to do the right thing. Those both seem like great goals to me. And, of course, there's more heat in our growth areas. That's where we have concentrated our economic activity on purpose, as was pointed out. So that we can have huge parts of our city that are open, and undeveloped, and don't have all of that activity. We've made a conscious effort to make sure that we have those three growth areas. Of course, we're going to have more heat there, you know? Sure, the solution to that would be to get rid of everything, but that, you know, we have to run our city. So, I think both of those goals are actually wonderful aspirational things to work towards and I would recommend that we leave them both in there. And again, as we work through this, I would encourage folks to not get lost in, are we going to do 15? Are we going to do 18? Are we going to do 20? The idea of having a sustainability plan is great idea, it's aspirational. It puts us on a target towards being better as a city and let's go through it. Thank you.

Lisa McNeilly: Can I just respond? Thank you for letting me clarify, we would the recommendation is to have both in there. So, thank you. Sorry, Mr. Mayor.

Mayor Ortega: Councilwoman Littlefield and then back to Councilwoman Janik.

[Time: 01:27:11]

Councilwoman Littlefield: Thank you, Mayor. I have been extremely impressed with what you have put together, and when I talked to our Commission members and visited with them, I'm impressed with them also. One thing, it seems to me that by and large, you guys are walking down the same path, and you are going for the same goal, the same end. You may have different dates. You may have something over here that is different than this tweak over here, but we're talking years here, people. We're not talking about what we want to do in two weeks. So, we don't know what we're going to look like moving forward in 5 years, 10 years, 20 years. Are we going to be in a drought still? Are we going to be having the same problems? How many people are we going to have in Scottsdale? We don't know. What are the road requirements going to be? And what is the climate going to be? Are we going to have a change a continuous change or is it going to come back? You know, a lot of things are going to be different 30 years from now. And I think I would suggest very heartily that you continue the two groups that are here, you are both so knowledgeable and you know so much about this and how to fix some of these issues.

You need to work together. Whether or not you're looking at this and saying, oh we need to do this by 2030, no, we need to do this by 2031. I don't care right now. What I want to know is what is this? And that's what we all want to know and that's what we all want to focus on. I have a couple of notes, support the Commission, you and they are not adversarial. You're working together for the same goal and the same purpose, and I think that that's very, very important because you bring expertise from many different angles and different viewpoints, and together, you are stronger. So, I think that's good. Water and tree maintenance. I don't know anybody who lives in the desert who doesn't love trees, okay it just doesn't happen, but we do have to be careful of our water usage. And drip lines, all of things that we can use to conserve water and still keep the trees alive, we ought to look at that. We don't know how long this is going to last, this drought. We don't know how deep it's going to be, and we need to tread carefully. Our water is precious. And, you know, we have ways of planting trees that don't depend on hoses. So, let's work on it and let's see what we can come up with. I think we need to be careful with the water usage, and that has to be top priority. We don't know how much water we're going to have 15 years from now.

Regular reviews together. As we move forward on all of these different areas. I talked to you, Lisa, and I talked to the Commission, and I got a very interesting comment from the Commission member I talked to. There's really not much difference between the SEAC recommended and the staff recommended city-wide greenhouse gas emissions targets. The target listed should not be there. It's like we're all working together. We're all going in the same directions. Let's keep that up. That's how we are going to achieve what we want to achieve. No in-fighting. Be focused on water usage in the future. That we pretty much know at least for the next few years we are going to be tight. We don't know how long this drought will last. We don't know how severe it's going to be. But we do know it's going to last for probably quite a while. Regular reviews as to where we are, work with the Commission, work with our water department, they have some really good ideas on how to make the maximum use of our water going forward.

As we move along this timeline, I really, really heartily suggest meetings with all of you, the Commission, and the city, and agree on ways to go forward and to accomplish our goals. I was told by the Commission, you are not that far apart, you really aren't. You are working the same way. You are doing the same things and I find that extremely positive and I find that something we need to continue on. I also had one note, as I read through all of this, and I was kind of looking for it and I didn't see it. So, I'm just going to throw something out and do with it as you will. I have a regarding solar usage in the future and there was nothing that I found, and maybe I just missed it because I was reading this kind of late at night. But there was nothing in there regarding solar in our water campuses and plants and plants power system. And the target action could be one that would place solar in all of our water campuses. As an energy means, and I don't know if that's possible, but I think it's a cool idea. Thank you.

[Time: 01:32:40]

Mayor Ortega: So, if I would add to, that that's perhaps electricity related and that's another section and at this point, we have two slides remaining on extreme heat. So, I would like to present those slides.

Lisa McNeilly: Can we get the slides back?

Mayor Ortega: Then you at least see the last three of this one topic and then I have Councilwoman Janik, Councilmember Graham. So, we're very close to concluding this chapter.

Lisa McNeilly: Yes, and so this is the last, can we advance the slide? So, the last area that came up was structure shade. This is shade that's manmade. This might be a bus stop, this might be an overhang, and this came up sort of late, and so it's not one where we have any data yet it's actually there's not necessarily, there's not many models out there for how to even measure it and define it. And so, staff fully supports the idea of increasing structured shade. It is but we were just asking to defer setting a target until we completed the Shade and Tree Plan, which is where we have consultants who will be helping us get that data. So, it's just there's potentially multiple ways to define structured shade, and we just weren't sure what we had, and wanted to ask for a deferral and hoping we can, also before we leave this chapter, see if we have got kind of consensus direction on the last target as well.

Mayor Ortega: So just continue with the next two slides and we all comment on the one regarding strategies and actions and implementation tools. That's the conclusion of this chapter. We'll comment on the slide.

Lisa McNeilly: Thank you Mr. Mayor. Can you advance to? So, for each of the sections, we have strategies and actions that are going to be how we reach the targets. So, examples in from extreme heat or things like looking for ways to improve proper tree maintenance, both across our city or expanding how we communicate about the location of the cooling centers. If you advance it. Next slide. So, with each of those as well, there's an implementation table where we repeat the strategies and actions. We reviewed this in November, but this list, the actions details about timing, cost, and benefits, and I think really starts to answer a little bit of how we are going to do that. It's hard to put all of that in a plan when we are especially trying to look so broadly and so far out into the future. And so that's the rest of

my slides. I'm hoping yes, Mr. Mayor.

Mayor Ortega: Okay. So going to Councilwoman Janik and then Councilmember Graham on this extreme heat topic.

[Time: 01:35:35]

Councilwoman Janik: Thank you, Mr. Mayor, thank you Lisa. I know that there are concerns about what is involved in planting a tree and growing that tree and we have a lot of concerns about water. And I have a study by The Nature Conservancy, economic assessment of heat and the Phoenix metro area, and it evaluates all of those costs, and it comes up with a huge cost benefit for planting trees. It does include the cost of water in the desert because it's Phoenix metro, and, again, it's from the Nature Conservancy. I don't want to bore you by reading it to you, but I would strongly encourage all of us to reference it because it shows huge benefit in many of the areas, morbidity, mortality, temperatures, and includes all of those in the various aspects of the cost benefit. So, we're definitely on the right track. Thank you. And then the other comment I wanted to make has to do with the action plan and I believe it's your page 11. And I was going to suggest that we add a heat 4.6, and that's not 11. Keep going.

Lisa McNeilly: Can we use the Elmo?

Councilwoman Janik: And while you are looking at it, it's got to do with your implementation. And I would recommend that under heat, we add a 4.6 that we make sure that we plant these trees in an appropriate location to accommodate their future growth. So that we don't just put trees willy-nilly, not that we would, but we say, well, they are small, it will work, but let's make sure we accommodate for future growth and that when we place those trees, they will have the ability to mature and give us all the benefits we want. So, it would be 4.6, and add that one addition. And I don't know if it needs to go in any of the ordinances or the building plans, but I think it's an important consideration. Thank you.

Mayor Ortega: I think you meant to use the term mature spacing.

Councilwoman Janik: Yes.

Mayor Ortega: So that when it grows it won't be crowding each other.

Councilwoman Janik: Perfect. Thank you, Mayor.

Mayor Ortega: And Councilmember Graham.

Councilmember Graham: Mayor, very briefly, SEAC Commissioner Alisa McMahon, she sent what she thought were five errors. Did you receive that, Lisa?

Lisa McNeilly: In the Plan?

Councilmember Graham: Yes.

Lisa McNeilly: Those were corrected in the updated packet.

Councilmember Graham: Those are incorporated in there.

Lisa McNeilly: There were four that needed to be corrected and one was not, but they are all in the energy section.

Councilmember Graham: Thank you.

Mayor Ortega: Okay, Vice Mayor Whitehead.

[Time: 01:38:45]

Vice Mayor Whitehead: I just thought it would be a good time to poll and I would say just for myself, that I support the SEAC recommendation for the tree canopy and I appreciate Councilwoman Janik's data from the Nature Conservancy, but I support the staff recommendation on physical shade structure. And I just thought it would be nice to see where our Council stands so we can move on to the next section. Do you want to start with Councilwoman Caputi?

Mayor Ortega: Okay. Then my only conclusion. I think we were, sorry, I think we covered, excuse me. We were at one conclusion which was 12 saying regarding the shade, excuse me, structured shade.

Vice Mayor Whitehead: So, I combined the two. I just want to see where we are at. I'm for the SEAC recommendation.

Councilmember Graham: Microphone.

Vice Mayor Whitehead: Sorry, the SEAC recommendation on tree canopy, and the staff recommendation on the structured shade. I just wanted to give some feedback to Lisa as to where this Council is.

Mayor Ortega: Okay, I believe we gave positive feedback on tree and shrub, so that one is done. And now we're looking at, and I might speak to that a little bit. So, they are saying we don't necessarily have definition on it. I can tell you as an architect that when houses face north-south, they are probably 10% more energy efficient than east-west. It's a killer, right? So, orientation alone is an important architectural feature. Frankly, I prefer to eliminate west windows and even east windows, unless they are very heavily, you know, shaded or with a canopy. But gain, those are things that we'll look at in the future, and that's why it was left open ended. In terms of the final comment is this is a cohesive plan. You have got the public sector, that's us. Our responsibility on our public parks and our public ways. And then the private sector. But so, the city staff will be thinking how can we fit more trees in that work and are for the public good. And that's a good thing. And also, the private sector, excuse me, will be looking

at it the same way. And I think that's why we are in it together. I think we are ready to move on to the waste portion. We only have 38 pages more, and then we're good there. This is fun. I like this.

Councilmember Graham: Mayor, you didn't want to do Vice Mayor's suggestion?

Mayor Ortega: I thought we already had a nod on the subject and this at the present. We don't? Okay, let's repeat that again. I thought we had.

Lisa McNeilly: Can you go back to slide 11 just so it's up.

Vice Mayor Whitehead: Just maybe just start. Councilwoman Caputi, two targets, we have got tree target and physical shade target. So SEAC or staff?

[Time: 01:41:47]

Councilwoman Caputi: I'm happy to support the targets. Again, more shade is always better, and as I said to begin with, I love aspirational targets, sure, let's try. We can't force it to happen. I'm very happy to try.

Vice Mayor Whitehead: So SEAC? SEAC on the trees? There's SEAC and then there's staff.

Councilwoman Caputi: Sure, those sound great.

Vice Mayor Whitehead: And then, okay so and just to clarify, I was SEAC on the trees and staff on the shade. Councilwoman Janik?

Councilwoman Janik: Agree with Councilwoman, Vice President.

Vice Mayor Whitehead: That too.

Councilwoman Janik: We didn't know she was going to be nominated. I agree with what Councilwoman Whitehead said, the SEAC target for tree and shrub and the, your recommendation, Lisa, on structured shade. Thank you.

Vice Mayor Whitehead: Councilwoman Littlefield.

Councilwoman Littlefield: I agree with that also, but I do think that there needs to be intermediate review with both groups.

Vice Mayor Whitehead: Oh, yeah, we will have that.

Mayor Ortega: I see. Yes, let's just have a match.

Vice Mayor Whitehead: You know where I stand. Councilmember Durham and Graham.

[Time: 01:43:03]

Councilmember Durham: Excuse me. That's fine with me. My question was sort of a cost benefit analysis of doing that many more trees, but Councilmember Janik has some evidence that supports that, and that was what my questions related to. So, I'm fine with both of those.

Councilmember Graham: I would support staff. I'd prefer to get the shade study. I have more information. I wish we agreed on more information and the information was more clear, but that's where I stand. Thank you.

Lisa McNeilly: Thank you. If you can advance to the waste? Keep going. There we go.

Mayor Ortega: Okay, so moving on to waste.

Lisa McNeilly: I don't think I have to talk too much about why solid waste is important and how we manage that waste is important. It's a chance to save money, save landfill fees and, you know, as Annie Leonard said in the Creator Story of Stuff, when we throw anything away, it must go somewhere. I do want to take a note and explain because some of the targets here start getting complicated. Some of that is driven by the fact that we have multiple providers of solid waste services in the city. Scottsdale Solid Waste Services picks up for single family households and a few commercial accounts. We have private haulers who take in a lot of the rest. As a result, we have great data on single family households. We have very little on those private haulers and what that has meant is as a result, you will see that more of the short-term targets focus on single family households and that then you will sometimes just longer-term targets citywide on the assumption that we will eventually have access to that data and be able to talk about that.

So, in fiscal year '23, you know, the amount of waste and recycling that Scottsdale Solid Waste collected was 10% less than in 2009. When you look at that waste per household, the reduction is even greater. It's down 13%. Municipal waste data is unfortunately one of those areas where we have very little data as well. Those buildings are picked up by Solid Waste Services but on the same route as other places and so we don't have that data yet. Dave Bennett and Gina Azima will be starting to do some building-by-building audits this year so that moving forward we will have that data. So next slide. Another way to look at waste is not what we send to the landfill, it's those diversion rates. This is that recycling or composting or even donations and reuse. Again, single family homes and fiscal year '23 had a diversion rate of 27%, this is dividing what was collected in the mauve bins by the mauve bins plus the black bins. And that's been stable for several years. Next slide.

There's also just lots of other aspects to diversion. There's in ways that we keep waste out of the landfill and put it to better uses, organic material is one way, whether that's food waste or yard waste. It's a great opportunity for diversion. This is a figure from the State of Oregon that really looks at some of the hierarchies that sort of takes reduce, reuse, and recycle and makes it you know even sort of more,

shares more information. Next slide. So, I'm going to go through the targets one by one. So, we have three different landfill waste targets. Starting with this one, which is just for single family households. Again, there's a couple of differences here. Noticing the ones that we put underlined in red. You know, staff, there's an agreement about those short-term, what that how much we can reduce waste by 2030. This is especially given the impact of the new transfer station. Where we're looking at that 90% reduction, which is what other cities called zero waste, but it's really a 90% reduction as to whether again, this is a 2040 or a 2050 timeline.

You are going to see that choice often and maybe as we move forward, if we get direction on sort of which one we're wanting to do, we can, you know, move through some of these other ones more. But we do know that there are technology improvements that are expected to drive costs down. So, we know that achieving that 90% in 2050 won't be as difficult as it might be today. The other, one other issue is terminology of waste versus refuse, where waste is language in the General Plan terminology, which is what staff asks to maintain through this plan. So, if I could stop here and get a sense of, you know, maybe on both of those issues, if there's a preference on 2040 or 2050 and about the terminology.

Mayor Ortega: Sure, Councilmember Durham and Councilwoman Janik.

Councilmember Durham: Thank you, Mayor. I think one of the areas that needs to be emphasized a bit more in this is the circularity of waste and or refuse and how it can come back. It's kind of buried in a couple of places here, but I think it needs more emphasis. And I realize why you've used the word waste, but when you use the word waste, that implies that it's worthless. And that's not good for anything. But I think what SEAC is trying to get at is that some of that is not waste, if you treat it right. That there were other things that can be done with it. You know, recycling old clothes is a perfect example and I think that's what SEAC is trying to get at is there are things that can be diverted from that stream and that's why I think they prefer to call it refuse instead of waste, and that makes sense to me. I realize, though, waste is a term that's used in the General Plan, but it seems to me for this purpose, we don't need to be parallel on that. And that it would be good if we sort of made more of that distinction between waste and refuse and that our goal is to provide more circularity to the recovery it. That's why I would support the Commission on the use the word "refuse."

Lisa McNeilly: Can I ask you if you have a thought on the 2040 versus the 2050?

[Time: 01:50:15]

Councilmember Durham: You know, on the theory that these are all aspirational and trying to force ourselves into doing the best, I have no problem with the 2040.

Mayor Ortega: Thank you. Councilwoman Janik and Councilmember Graham.

Councilwoman Janik: Thank you, Mayor. I guess I would say, I would reiterate what Councilmember Durham said, it would be nice to incorporate a circular economy diagram so that people begin to realize

what goes around comes around. I think that would be a nice addition. And as far as staff versus SEAC, I have to tell you, I'm comfortable with either. Again, because we can always exceed our goal and, again, they are aspirational. So, I'm comfortable with what anybody decides is the best.

Mayor Ortega: Thank you. Councilmember Graham and then Councilwoman Littlefield.

Councilmember Graham: Thank you, Mayor. I am pleased that overall city waste or refuse is down 13% since 2008. We should be proud of that. I think that's all kind of been done voluntarily with more education. Or what would you say, what would you say was behind?

Lisa McNeilly: So, there's a lot of different factors because there's a lot of different streams. I think a lot of what solid waste services has done is education and more efficient sort of pickups and routing and looking at events. When you look at what is the diversion rate, some of that is also because our waste is getting lighter as we use more plastics rather than glass. So, some of it is more of a structural change.

Councilmember Graham: So that's weight, not volume?

Lisa McNeilly: Yes, this is a weight not volume.

Councilmember Graham: So even though the diversion rate has been static you know gross numbers it has gone down because it's 27% of a smaller overall denominator. So that's a good thing.

Lisa McNeilly: Yeah, ideally, I think the end goal to the point about the circularity is to minimize how much goes to the landfill.

Councilmember Graham: And I think we all have a certain amount of compunction when we fill up our trash cans and we are like, "Oh, you know, too much." But I look at these goals and I do think both are aggressive. And I don't know, are you, do you think even the staff recommendation, reduce household single family household levels by 25%, 90%. So, you are going to tell people is that the pink and the black trash can 90%?

Lisa McNeilly: Yeah, so eventually, I mean, there's technology that exists today. I kind of referenced it, that can, it's kind of what happens at the WM Open, they take everything and then they sort it behind the scenes and that's how they get down to a 90%. You can do that now.

Councilmember Graham: Okay.

Lisa McNeilly: We're hoping those costs would come down and have it be something that's offered more widely.

Councilmember Graham: Yeah, I'm all on board with ways we can waste less, and I know that packaging is getting lighter because companies want to save money. They want to package less they you know especially when energy prices are up. They want to ship it and everything this little widget weighs half

an ounce or a fraction of an ounce less, over 7,000 miles if we are sending 10,000 I mean, it makes sense. I don't know how we can get down. Is there any way other way? Does this incorporate increasing costs on families or on residents?

Lisa McNeilly: I mean, I might have to defer to Solid Waste Services Director Bennett to answer that if that's okay with the Mayor and the Council?

Mayor Ortega: Mm-hmm.

Councilmember Graham: Mayor, are you okay with that?

Mayor Ortega: Yes.

[Time: 01:54:31]

Dave Bennett: Good evening, Mayor, Councilmembers. Specifically, to this target, no. In all of the waste targets, no, increases to our residents or costs. This specific one, what we are trying to achieve, just the 25% this past year, Gina here, we have been doing a Waste Characterization Study and where we have been going to neighborhoods, pulling out 20 cans, taking them to the transfer station and it's fun. We spread it on the ground, and we look at what's in there. So, we are seeing food waste. We are seeing some of our recyclables in there. And so for and other items. So, some of that stuff, you are seeing the 25% by 2030, that's the majority of what you are seeing. Then after that, aspirational, visionary, there is ways we can do that. It's strictly just education, volunteer, you know, as far as staff costs. It's all education.

Councilmember Graham: I mean to a certain extent, everything has a cost but there's also, waste has a cost, and so we have to factor that Are you saying that you think that we can get 90% reductions without raising rates on people?

Dave Bennett: At this point in time, we cannot achieve that without raising rates.

Councilmember Graham: Okay. But you but you believe you believe the 25% benchmark can be achieved without rate increases?

Dave Bennett: That's correct, yes.

Councilmember Graham: Okay. Thanks, Dave.

Dave Bennett: You're welcome.

Councilmember Graham: Although don't leave because my colleagues may have questions for you.

Mayor Ortega: Okay, Councilwoman Littlefield, myself. Did you? Okay. You know, I'm just commenting

that, you know, ten years in any technology, any business is a heck of a long time. There could be some innovations and so forth. So, as we look at 2040, that's 16 years from now. And the other one is 26 years from now. So, these things are achievable. The great unknown and improvements in technology. When I look at waste as trips, we intend to save gasoline, 20, one quarter of the trucks would not be needed to take that refuse to the transfer station. So, all of that, even if it's achievable at 90%, that means we reduced that fuel cost, and so forth. So, I think we're agreed on that one. I see Vice Mayor wants to weigh in and we'll continue with the waste landfill discussion.

Vice Mayor Whitehead: Yeah, I actually agree, and I think Councilmember Graham, I love your example of how the environmental decisions match with our economic desires. That was a great example that we're the companies are getting better environmentally because it saves them money and also it keeps our air cleaner because the plane doesn't take as much gas or the boat. So that was such a good example. And I also just want to say I do support the SEAC recommendation because we know that food waste is a huge component of our waste stream and food waste is gold if we get it out of the food waste stream and to our local farmers. So, I think that and the cost to the point about the question on costs, costs of landfills, it's one of those things like power plants. You are paying a price until that landfill fills up and then you are paying a really big price, same with building a new power plant. So, it's always what is the cost of not doing it? We want the stuff out. We want the local veggies to be made with our food waste. So, I think it's very achievable. Once again, I think I support SEAC on this one and there's no penalty, but just goals. Thanks.

Mayor Ortega: Thank you, Councilwoman Caputi and Councilwoman Littlefield.

[Time: 01:58:18]

Councilwoman Caputi: First of all, I like I really like the word "refuse" instead of waste. I think yes, we used waste in our General Plan, but the General Plan sits on top of everything else. The whole point of the Sustainability Plan is to get a little bit more granular. And had never considered this before until I sat down with a few members from SEAC. I literally had never considered the difference between the words "waste" and "refuse." But I like refuse. I think for what we are trying to do with this plan, as my colleagues have mentioned, it makes a lot more sense and gets your brain thinking differently which is the whole point. Again, another term that a SEAC member mentioned to me was sustainable materials management, and again, I've never thought about things like that. And then when you use the word "refuse," you start thinking about, it's not waste, it's something that could be made sustainable and managed better, and along those lines.

So definitely, I think we should pick a word and stick with it in this plan and refuse sounds like a word that makes more sense. Again, in terms of these targets, I just I feel like I can't, I'm not a climate scientist as I think someone else mentioned up here before. I don't know what percentages are attainable or not attainable, but I think it's really important that we just try to do better and that we get some quick wins. You know we talked about this the Plan's going to be aspirational and moving all the time, the technology is continually changing. I think we mentioned we are going to keep revisiting it every three years, so let's just pick something that doesn't scare people and gets them excited to start doing it and

then like with anything else, you go on a diet and lose a couple pounds and you get excited, and you get more into it. Right? I think we joked about that. Let's try to pick a target that doesn't frighten people, that feels attainable, that we can feel good about making some progress on and then we can always can adjust later. I think I get very worried about getting hung up on is it going to be 15% or is it going to be 20%. Is it going to be you know 2040 or 2045. I just I feel like we need a doable plan that makes sense and that we make some progress on it and make sure that it works for everybody. Thank you.

Mayor Ortega: Excellent, Councilwoman Littlefield then Councilmember Graham.

[Time: 02:00:31]

Councilwoman Littlefield: Thank you, Mayor. I agree with what my fellow Councilmembers have been saying and do support the SEAC part on this. It's educational goals primarily that we need to work on, I think. People need to understand what they can do with some of this stuff and what is available and what options they have, maybe one way to do that is through our water billing system. You know, put some ideas in each month about what you can do with this or what you can do with that and how it can help. And so, I agree with our Vice Mayor. I agree with Tammy, and I think it's a good idea to start. You start slow. You start working on it. And I think SEAC has the right recommendation on this one. Thank you.

Mayor Ortega: Okay. There are four more decision points on waste landfill targets. So, I would like to go to 20 right now and then we'll backfill on, excuse me, continue through the next few decision points, and then we'll backfill with our nods. Thank you.

Lisa McNeilly: Yes. So, if we can go to slide 21. I think we can move through the next couple of these pretty quickly. It sounds like there's been agreement on the more aggressive sort of way of taking this. This is the target for the land, the municipal landfill waste. So that's what cities, our city, comes from city-owned buildings. Again, just as a reminder, this is one where we don't have the baseline data. But I think the targets were very similar here, and I think if I can, you know, I think from the head nods I think we're looking at this one as also being the recommendations on the right. Next slide. I'm sorry, we missed one. Can you go back? One more. Yes. Sorry, I got confused. My apologies. I got confused on the numbers. This is the, I think it's the same thing. I think, I'll just for the record, I wanted to make sure that we talked about this. This is the landfill waste sort of citywide. This is that long term target once we hope to have the data on everything, again, we'll talk about this as the SEAC recommendation.

Now, if you can go back to 22. So, the waste and diversion, the recycling rates. These are, there's also three of these, they kind of match up. This is just a slightly different way of kind of looking at this; whereas the first one talked about what's left over going to the landfill. This is again just looking at the diversion or recycling rate. We likely we'll be clear in the plan about how those are calculated. It's a little bit different in terms of what goes into this, depending upon whether we are talking about single family homes or not, but, again, you know, we have these short-term targets and some longer-term targets. If there's head nods, we will proceed with the ones on the right. Okay. Next slide. So, the next three targets, I think are ones as well where there was, where we supported each other. The first one is just

looking at specifically those commercial accounts that Scottsdale Solid Waste collects, right now only 18% of them recycle. We will thought that was important. We can't really require it, but they will be, they have some strategies to work to increase that to 40%. Next slide.

Organic waste diversion. This is one where we have very little data right now. This is, again, yard waste, food waste. So, what we looked at this was sort of two different ways. One is to, again, kind of focus in on, you know, those existing brush and bulk pickups. We all have those monthly at our residence and looking to try to increase how much of that gets diverted to a 50%, make that a 50% diversion rate. Again, the new transfer station we think will be a great help on that. And then the second one is looking at again once we have a little bit more data so these are a little bit longer, we have targets for that, just looking how much of that organic waste we can keep out of the landfill kind of in total. These were ways to look at that. Next slide. And then the last one, I think you all like this one. This deals with the contamination and the recycling bins. We pay more if there are things in there that aren't recyclable. If there are plastic bags, if there are things that are not recyclable. The city does an excellent job right now of keeping that contamination rate low and this is a target to try to commit to keeping that even lower, saving cost for the city. Next slide. Again, just as a reminder, there's strategies and actions here. Again, again we're looking at things like developing green event programs, encouraging the private haulers to bring recycling to the transfer station, and for all of these we will be looking at implementation plans and share more detail on the annual performance reports. So, I want to stop if there's any final comments on solid waste?

[Time: 02:05:53]

Mayor Ortega: Sure. At this point, I would just say that this Council is sending a message. The message is we do want to step forward in a responsible way. I believe the targets have been fully vetted on this waste question. So, I'm in agreement with that. I'm also aware talking to staff that they believe these are achievable. There's even some beta or alpha, initial testing of equipment that's already in process, in other parts of the country that might be able to achieve this. So, it's great to set a target, but really to move forward so that vendors and suppliers, other innovations will continue in our favor as we go forward. So that's, I think, that's the message we are sending today that all the work is accumulated and it's a very constructive manner. I see Councilmember Durham and Councilmember Graham and then we'll move to our final energy component of this presentation.

Councilmember Durham: Thank you, Mayor. I think there are a couple of places on page 22 where you may want to substitute "refuse" for "waste." I need to think that through and whether we are going to follow the same for the program we mentioned earlier. On slide 22 in the last bullet point on both sides we use the term "waste."

Lisa McNeilly: Okay. Thank you.

Councilmember Durham: And I think that may be true on 24 also. And both sides we talk about the waste stream. And then I think on the strategies and actions, there may some places where the same terms maybe ought to be used. I think there are some places where it should be waste. I think there was

one to you know, WST 1.4, work to make City Sponsored events zero waste and I think that one should remain waste, because we're trying to say that there should be no waste there. So, there may be some other places on these on the strategies and actions that should be looked at.

Lisa McNeilly: Okay. Thank you.

Mayor Ortega: Councilmember Graham.

Councilmember Graham: Thank you, Mayor. Lisa, so I think for most of these, I probably leans, go to staff, if either. Some of these, you know, we, I mean, I'm hearing things like we don't have enough data. We're still collecting. Tons of municipal landfill waste collected T.B.D. So, it's, I just mean the 25, so let's, if I just kind of I think the biggest one is residential waste, municipal waste, we're talking about. Some of the other ones are nice but those are kind of smaller issues. And I agree with Councilwoman Caputi, it's, you know, we can start somewhere and feel good about it, but we should try to not do something that scares people, and so telling people that, telling people that we're going to you will, you will throw away 90% and we're going to and to get there, everything we know, we are going to have to raise your costs to do that to you. And so, I agree with Dave about 20, well, I don't agree but I hear Dave about 25% reduction, we can do that with education, and I hope he's right. That sounds fantastic to me. 90% is, I mean, how would you? Dave, could I just could I, I'm going to say the wrong name. How do we, let me ask you, let me frame the question this way, correct yeah. How do we how would increase costs for people to get them? How would you discourage people to discard less?

Dave Bennett: Well, let me start off first by just clarifying, right now, what we are trying to do between now and 2030 would not have any impact on the residential rates. To clarify to get to 90% at a future time, if we try to do that there may be, hey, technology out there that we have to invest capital, then that may have an effect on rates. Go ahead.

Councilmember Graham: I mean, we are talking about there's so many variables we don't know. We agree, we kind of seem to agree what we don't know. We don't know what technology, consumer taste, technology in the way disposal works but we know that if we go this route, and nothing else changes, costs will go up. I don't know how would you, how does the customer get the bill? How do you get someone? Say no variables change, how do you get a residential user to reduce waste by a substantial percentage?

[Time: 02:11:26]

Dave Bennett: Well, at our rates and fees presentation, I was trying to explain is that what we are trying to do with the transfer station expansion is going to do a lot for our residents and to reduce cost stabilized rates. We are going be able to peel apart some of that waste stream, take out that green waste, try to focus in on educating on food waste and some other avenues there. But what we are trying to do for the consumer is make it as easy as possible for them to make the right choices. So, we're going to go target their, the commercial landscapers that are servicing their homes, the large H.O.A.'s get that out of their way stream make it easier for them to put the right choice whether to put it out for the

brush or the bulk or have their landscapers. Consumers are hard, right? With our residents we utilize our outreach. We utilize, we have people going out there and speaking at H.O.A.s and all that. But again, it's a voluntary system, but 99.9% of our citizens recycle. They want to do the right thing. When you see.

Councilmember Graham: I agree.

Dave Bennett: When you saw the last slide, the target of 14%. Keep in mind that 14% contamination rate, our citizens, we that was done by Waste Management after a fire at Ed Murph. We took one load. We had it out there. Go ahead and test our load. We have the cleanest recyclables in the city there's no one that has even close to what we are doing. Our citizens do a great job. But to answer your question, it's a tough thing to do. It's a tough thing to get them, our residents to, you know, to recycle, but they are. To get to where or where we're going to go as far as 90%, those visionary aspirational, as I mentioned before when we were meeting together, that's something that you are going to try to, I'm going to go have to go to you, when we go to waste conferences, see what other cities are doing, what other countries are doing. I can come back to you and say, "Hey, this is what's out there. We can maybe target this part of the waste stream, and this is the impact it will have on our residents."

Councilmember Graham: Okay. Dave, we don't have to belabor anymore because I know what you are saying. Educate, it's an all sort of encompassing comprehensive approach. 90% just seems like an aggressive number. And so, we have the best you know, we have the best recyclers, lowest contamination. 13% already in the last dozen years or give or take, reduction of waste, I mean that's, people in Scottsdale want to reduce their waste and they want to recycle more. So, we definitely want to give them options and they just want things cleaner. And so, I'm totally on board with that. The 25%, I like that. The 90%, until we know more about how to get there without hiking costs for people, think that's where I'm hesitant on all of this. So, I won't belabor anymore and Dave, thank you for answering my question.

Dave Bennett: You're welcome.

Mayor Ortega: Okay.

Councilmember Graham: Thank you, Mayor.

Mayor Ortega: Thank you. Concluding this topic, Vice Mayor Whitehead.

[Time: 02:14:39]

Vice Mayor Whitehead: Just really quick, I agree. People, I got two different emails today to my home email asking, "How can I recycle more?" And I actually have constituents from apartment complexes that live near me that come over to my house every couple weeks and use my pink bin. So, people do want to recycle, and so I think that 90%, we're not talking about the people in houses recycling necessarily more although let's get that darn yard waste and food waste. But also, about giving this opportunity to people who live in condos and apartments and then the businesses too. So, I think the

aggressive goals are because we're going to be targeting people that want to recycle and don't have that ability to now.

Mayor Ortega: Thank you. Then we'll move on to energy.

Lisa McNeilly: Thank you. Last section. You know, we rely on electricity and other sources every day for microphones, for lighting, and when we use less energy, we can have cleaner air, health benefits. We can save money if households adopt efficient appliances in heating and cooling equipment and can reduce a utility bill for an average household by up to \$500 a year. This section is looking at two really important sort of strategies, installing more renewable energy, like solar panels and improving that efficiency of the energy use. Not necessarily using less. This is not shivering in the dark from that 1972 speech with President Carter. This is about finding ways you know; these are more efficient lights. We get better light for less energy. That's what we are focused on.

So, the City gathered a lot of data on this, if you can go to the next slide to understand how energy is used in Scottsdale, both in our city buildings but also around in all of our buildings and places going back to 2018. So, what you can see in this graph is that electricity use that we purchased from utilities has stayed roughly the same. Now that might seem like a small thing, but that's kind of big. This has been a period of growth in this city. Usually more houses, more buildings means more electricity use. And there's a few reasons for that. One is we have green building codes that has meant that new buildings are more energy efficient. But it also has to do with the other graph up there and the blue little slices. So, our residents and businesses have installed 90 megawatts of distributed solar. These are the solar panels on rooftops over parking lots. What is 90 megawatts? That's enough to power 14,000 homes. It's roughly the size of the City of Mesa's utility. It's a pretty substantial amount of generation. Without that, our electricity use from the purchases would have been 4% higher.

[Time: 02:17:42]

In the same time frame, I don't really have a graph for this, but municipal and city buildings, our electricity use also dropped slightly, and we'll be able to talk a little bit about that in a bit. Next slide. So, one the reasons that we care about energy use is that when we burn fossil fuels, that emits that heat trapping pollution in the atmosphere. To better understand these emissions, we compiled an inventory. So, this is kind of an accounting kind of thing. We used international protocols and forwarding requirements, and this allows us to kind of have a single metric or a snapshot of how our total energy use can factor in and it factors in how much clean energy we're using as well. So, this allows us to then track the success of the common sense and cost-effective strategies that we'll be implementing to use energy more wisely and address other sources of emissions. So, what we have seen is that between 2018 and 2022, citywide greenhouse gas emissions dropped by 7%. These emissions are about half due to electricity. We talked about why those went down. We are doing more energy efficiency, we have more solar. Another important reason is that, you know, that utilities have been switching away from coal and towards natural gas.

These are their own targets. I think Mayor Ortega mentioned SRP, both SRP and APS have targets to

have, to be completely carbon-free by 2050. These are ones that they have set on their own. The graph on the right just shows that municipal emissions dropped a little bit more by 10%. We will see whether that holds up. Just an interesting note that dips in 2020 because during the pandemic, city buildings weren't in use. But that electricity use still happened just somewhere else in the city, and so that's why there's not a dip in the citywide ones. Next slide. So, while the city has been, you know, pursuing energy efficiency, these may not be easy. These same kind of measures may not be easy for all residents. It can sometimes involve up-front costs. If you are a renter, you can't you don't get to replace your HVAC unit or your refrigerator. So one people talk about an energy burden, and so this is the percentage of your household income that's spent on energy and that's considered high if it's above 6%. So, the average energy burden for all households in Scottsdale is under 2% but we have households that where if you are at for those who are 30% below that average median income, where that average energy burden is up to 21%.

And then we also wanted to track and measure the success we've had with green buildings and so right now the city, we looked at four different green building standards, the I.G.C.C. that was just passed, LEED, the Scottsdale Green Building Program and then the Green Rehab Guidelines from Human Services. These have been increasing and we expect it to rise more. It's currently 2%. Next slide. So, here's now some of the areas you will have seen the updates in your agenda packet somewhat. So, for this first one, looking at citywide electricity use, staff, given that there's the potential for energy savings, for our residents and our buildings, and because of the provisions of the energy code that we adopted, the staff is looking at a goal to reduce electricity use citywide. The Commission has recommended a different method. You can see that in red that focuses on the source of the electricity as an alternative. Although, that would then that goal would reflect those efforts that utilities are making. And so if I can just stop here really to see if there's direction or thoughts.

Mayor Ortega: Thank you. And we will have seven decision points here. So, leading off is Council, other seven other items where you will ask for our input. We might do twos or threes.

Lisa McNeilly: I think some of them will go fast.

Mayor Ortega: We will see how they tie together. But go ahead. Councilwoman Janik. Please comment.

[Time: 02:22:17]

Councilwoman Janik: Thank you Mayor. I just have a question on this one. What is the recommendation from APS? What are they thinking is achievable?

Lisa McNeilly: So, I have SRP's on the top of my tongue. Can I answer that question instead?

Councilwoman Janik: Sure.

Lisa McNeilly: I believe SRP has a target of 65% clean energy by 2030. And then both of them have 100% clean energy by 2050.

Councilwoman Janik: I like those and that's the company that provides the energy giving it to us. Somehow it would be nice to incorporate those. Thank you.

Mayor Ortega: And as I mentioned that it's just because this box and the next box is our own municipal electricity use, seem to pair together. So just mention that one and we'll comment perhaps two at a time if they are related.

Lisa McNeilly: Can you advance one slide to 32? So, this is again pairing electricity use; whereas that first one was citywide. This one is then municipal electricity use, looking at a 2035 standard, the city has already seen some progress in this area as we mentioned. And then there's just a slight difference in the two recommendations of whether we thought we could get further 10% or 15% by 2035.

Mayor Ortega: So, looking at that, it would match up at 15%. So citywide in our own municipal would be, would match up 15%. I think they should pair together. I think we can do that with our own facilities. Is that okay. So, we took care of those. Do you have another comment, Vice Mayor? Okay. Then we'll go on to the next one which has to do with distributed solar capacity.

Lisa McNeilly: So, in this one, my apologies. So what this short-term goal is, this 180 megawatt by 2030 envisions us doubling the amount of distributed solar capacity in the city and that is in line with what the growth has been. It's already it went up 15% in just a few number of years. We think in another period of time, doubling makes sense. Based on sort of some of our own consultation staff felt that long-term capacity that really more than triples. So going up to 300 is another well over a tripling of current capacity was realistic. Again, especially given sort of where the utilities are on what they are doing. And then and so you see the difference between staff and the Commission is 300 versus 500, citywide, at the municipal level, the three megawatts is and that's not that many years out in terms of building this out. The three megawatts is if we build everything in the current bond projects. And so 5 megawatts would be us almost doubling that amount with no projects identified right now, but it is in six, seven years, six years.

[Time: 02:25:36]

Mayor Ortega: Okay well, I see Councilmember Graham wanting to weigh in. And I just have one comment on this solar. For instance, the Bond 2019, issuance included solar panels at several of our facilities. So, we've always been tracking to provide, you know, municipal in our building plan and building that out. Okay, Councilmember Graham.

Councilmember Graham: Oh Mayor, I was just going to ask, I guess I was going to request to speak on the energy at the end of it. So, I.

Mayor Ortega: Okay thank you. At this point, we have Councilmember Durham, do you want to speak to the solar capacity?

Councilmember Durham: Yes. Thank you, Mayor. I would support the higher number for the municipal

solar capacity because I think that's important. The city is a very big user of electricity. And one of the things also I noticed in this and it's I don't think it's in your presentation, but on the sort of the timeline list or the project list, there was mention of a solar study, a municipal solar study and it gave a timeline for three to ten years. And it seems to me that that study ought to be accelerated because I realize that solar costs a lot of money but one thing we've got around here is sunshine. So, it just seems to me that it would be a good use of our money if we could accelerate that study to do more solar. And I realize that we need the bond project to do some of that, but I think that we should look at more creative ways. And even if we can't do it right now, it makes sense to have a study that would look at what we can do and so I would be in favor of accelerating that study which right now was not supposed to start for three years, and I think we ought to try to get a head start on that.

Lisa McNeilly: I think the implementation table says we would complete it in three to ten years. It's not the start date. But yes we can.

Mayor Ortega: Okay, I'm on board with the SEAC recommendation to 5 mw's on that and it's also consistent with our Green Building Plan where we're saying new construction should be adaptable. So that's an open door that will welcome more installations. Vice Mayor Whitehead, Councilwoman Janik, and Littlefield.

[Time: 02:28:15]

Vice Mayor Whitehead: Yeah, well thank you, Councilmember Durham. I think that it's important to make the comment that if we go with a SEAC recommendation for 5 megawatts, clearly the city doesn't do anything that A, doesn't have funding; and B, doesn't make economic sense in the long run. And so, we have, we know that, well I don't know what this last year's electric bill was. A couple of years ago our city electric bill was \$25 million dollars. So that's dollars that leave our city, those are dollars that don't go to our parks, don't go to police, et cetera. So, investing in solar I can tell you, I have saved so much money by having solar for 15 years or whatever I've had it for. So, I was going to go with staff, but I guess I will support Councilmember Durham and go with the SEAC recommendation because again we can always decide that financially it doesn't make sense or we're getting, you know. But then, certainly the water campuses, Councilwoman Littlefield pointed out needs a nice close look, because it was about 13 or 16 million of the bill was over there at the water campus. So anyway. Thanks.

Mayor Ortega: Councilwoman Janik and then Councilwoman Littlefield.

Councilwoman Janik: Thank you, Mayor. I too think we should go with the SEAC recommendation. I think it is compatible then with the greenhouse gas emission target as well so that the two work hand in hand which is great. And then the other thing is I think what Councilmember Durham was talking about NRG 2.6 under implementation energy, and it's 3 to 10 years. I would suggest, can we make it 1 to 10 years so that we know that we can start looking at it sooner? Does that seem reasonable?

Lisa McNeilly: I think we can move it into the one to three category just for consistency. But again, that is meant to be the completion date, not the initiation date for I'm only pointing that out to make sure

that's clear for all of the strategies and actions, that's meant to be when they are done and not when they are started.

Councilwoman Janik: That's very good information. Thank you.

Mayor Ortega: Councilwoman Littlefield.

[Time: 02:30:34]

Councilwoman Littlefield: Thank you. I agree with my colleagues. I like the SEAC recommendations. I also think it's a good recommendation to work with because citizens are comfortable with this, they know what it is, they know how it works, and they know it does work. So, I think we are going to have good support from our citizens on this and I think it's a rational and reasonable thing to do. So, I go with the SEAC recommendation on this one. Thank you.

Mayor Ortega: Thank you, continue.

Lisa McNeilly: So, the next three slides are again ones where there is, where the Commission and staff were supported each other. So, the first one is for greenhouse gas emissions target to hit 45% by 2035 and 90% by 2050. This is really based on sort of the best available understanding of where market trends are going, where it's expected that not only the utility targets, but also other trends on energy efficiency, changes in electric vehicles, and other places. Next slide. We have the exact same target for the city. This was perhaps one the few areas where we weren't sure the city could get too far ahead of citywide in part because so much of our emissions are driven by electricity and we have the utilities, you know, looking at with their targets. The next slide is energy burden. Again, this is an aspirational slide, this is where we kind of finishing where we ended of a slide where we have a time bound target for something that we think is the vision for the future that we want but not a specific reduction. Next slide.

And then green buildings. Again, we wanted to this these will still the target says green buildings it will still just be those four areas that we enumerated looking to increase that to 10% by 2035 given the leadership that the city had in green buildings we thought this was really important to include. If you just go we have one more slide again. There's strategies and actions, the implementation table, and you know again looking at improving municipal performance, there's a lot of things we are able to do here. So, before I have a couple more slides on the next steps. Just wanted to stop to see if there's any other thoughts or direction on energy?

Mayor Ortega: Councilmember Graham, Councilmember Durham.

Councilmember Graham: Thank you, Mayor. So, I will just kind of round up or summarize my positions. Energy Citywide electrical use achieve citywide 70% clean energy use by 2030 that's a SEAC recommendation. It's you know the problem with that recommendation is that a lot of that is just outside of our control. We just, you know, that we are hoping that the utilities achieve their goals and so I think that I would avoid that recommendation because so much of it is not within our control.

Municipal electricity use and distributed solar power, I think I would probably go with staff and on those. For some of the same reasons. So, thank you, Lisa. Thank you, Mayor.

Mayor Ortega: Councilmember Durham and Councilwoman Caputi.

Councilmember Durham: Thank you, Mayor. You haven't said anything in this section explicitly about E.V.s. I assume maybe the use of E.V.s is behind some of the targets about reducing emissions and so forth and so on. And I'm just curious about how much you are relying on the use of E.V.s because there's been a lot of bad news in the press recently about them. The C.E.O. of Hertz just lost his job because he was relying too much on the popularity of E.V.s and Mr. Issac sent us an email earlier today that pointed out a number of problems and I really don't know. You know, I'm no expert on the issues he's raised but it just seems to me that over optimistic views on the use of E.V.s may lead us down the wrong path and some of these targets and I'm just curious about how much these targets rely on that.

Lisa McNeilly: Right, so we do, we covered a little bit more on the electric vehicles in the air quality section. That seemed to be a really important place given some of the reasons, some of the efforts behind that. You know, right now, for both city and citywide and municipal emissions, the majority of the largest percentage is electricity. And for the municipal buildings it's over 60% is electricity and so that's our buildings. So, in terms of how much the greenhouse gas emissions targets rely on progress on EVs, it's much more on buildings than that. We are looking, you know, it does look at, it does assume certain progress is made on alternative fuel vehicles but it's not, I think will, I think that's in part why I think we agreed on a slightly longer time frame for greenhouse gas emissions even given the urgency that was shared among the Commission. You heard Chair Brady talk about that, because we wanted to we think it may be that long before we get some of those options in place to make, see those changes.

[Time: 02:36:43]

Councilmember Durham: When you said buildings are the biggest source of emissions, are you talking about the creation of the electricity, whatever fossil fuels are used to create the electricity or? Okay.

Lisa McNeilly: Yeah.

Councilmember Durham: So, you are talking about the electricity used by the buildings that's created by fossil fuels.

Lisa McNeilly: Yes.

Councilmember Durham: Thank you.

Mayor Ortega: Thank you. Councilwoman Caputi and then Vice Mayor Whitehead.

Councilwoman Caputi: That's actually the point I wanted to make. I think you know we can set all the

goals we want but at the end of the day, the utilities are really responsible for so much of this. I know I've spoken with representatives at both APS and SRP, and they were talking about you know people don't think about the fact that even if we switch over to cleaner technologies, the electric grid is being powered by coal and other dirty fuels, right, natural gas, nuclear. So, it's going, a lot of how successful our goals will be are going to be dependent on how successful the utilities are in providing it for us. I just think that we have to be careful that it's not going to be. Just like with the waste, where we were going to be able to achieve 90% of the savings because of what happens behind the scenes.

I think a lot of the chapter in energy is very similar. The ability of us to be able to have to movements to more clean energy and more efficiency are going to have quite a bit to do with the direction that the utilities go in. I know that again the APS rep that I talked to was chatting about all sorts of we've mentioned so many times about differing technologies, you know, solar power sounds like a really great idea. We live in the desert. It's so sunny and yet the issue that the rep was talking to me about, was it's here but how do you the sunniest parts of the day are the middle of the day and yet when people actually need the power is when they get home from work. So how do you put all of that solar energy into a battery that isn't that clean as well, right? And then provide it later in the day. So, I think a lot of it is what we're going to make our best effort, but we have to understand that there's also things that are going to be beyond our control and impact our ability to get where we want to go. That's all I'm saying.

Lisa McNeilly: I think it's then important. You also, I think are alluding to another point that we can start you know, it raises the urgency to start now.

Councilwoman Caputi: Yes.

Lisa McNeilly: To make these changes there's an urgency about where we want to be in the future. There's also an urgency I think about the actions that we take starting next week on starting to try to see some of these reductions that we want to see.

Councilwoman Caputi: I thought the again, the point that our APS rep made was so interesting that we were always thinking about water being a scarce resource and she said power is also a scarce resource as we are growing here in Arizona. You know, there's only so much. And they have to continually figure out how are we going to keep making more power to power the grid, especially as we move towards more electricity which requires a lot of power to generate. Where does that come from? She was talking about small-scale nuclear and different technologies that are going to be required to have to keep up with the power demand. So just good things to think about.

Lisa McNeilly: And how much water the electricity generation takes. Not solar panels but most of the other forms.

Councilwoman Caputi: Yeah. Yeah.

[Time: 02:40:13]

Vice Mayor Whitehead: You know this is what I think.

Mayor Ortega: Go ahead Vice Mayor.

Vice Mayor Whitehead: Thank you. I want to point out that the largest user of water in the nation isn't agriculture. It's conventional power, and the largest user of power in Arizona is, is of course, the transport of water. So, for anybody who wants to save electricity, I suggest you use less water which then saves water, and your pocketbook. So, but I think we're selling ourselves short. Yes, power, the sun is up during the day, but that is why all the utilities are investing heavily in storage. And so, and also the one point that I really want to stress is I keep hearing it's up to the power companies to save us. No, it's not. Because conservation, whether you're talking water conservation or energy conservation delivers more bang for the buck than what the power company is going to give you. And what I would like to see are we've talked about how much of a cost burden energy is. We know we go through this every summer we have senior citizens that have their home free and clear, but they cannot afford their power bill. And that is a burden to society. It's a burden to taxpayers because we have programs where they don't pay some of the utilities. Whether it be their water bill and then we have obviously emergencies and death.

So, I really want goals that focus on this funding from the state, through the county to retrofit homes for the lower income people, because that is how we lower the energy usage. That is how we lower the cost burden to our taxpayers. That is how we lower water usage and that is how we lower heat. So I think that the watt that we don't ever need is the watt that will save us and we need to focus on that in this plan. But with that, I support the recommendations and I guess I would like a nod from everybody if the recommendations are okay with you guys. Do I see some nods? Okay. I think we have some nods. Okay. Thank you.

Mayor Ortega: Well, good. So, you know, at this point, we covered energy, waste, and extreme heat. You have also included in our packet how we got here, all the timetable and, of course, at this point, I just want to call attention to the next steps and then we'll have some concluding thoughts if there's concluding thoughts. So, we can scroll through this. We initiated this as a Council. We had input throughout the process. We expect that the SEAC will continue to monitor. We have our own duty to our own taxpayers and rate payers to monitor our energy, sustainability, and water use. So, at this point, can you summarize that and get to the next step? That's really where we are at.

Lisa McNeilly: Yes, so this was just meant to be a really quick recap of where we've been that we held four community meetings, if you can advance it, since March. The Commission has discussed the Plan at 11 meetings, go ahead and advance it and we, of course, also had four different Work Study Sessions on this before tonight. And so, you know, we've I feel like I've received very clear direction on the rest of the Plan here tonight and so really hoping that there's direction from the Council about sort of the timing and a target date for bringing this back for adoption.

[Time: 02:44:15]

Mayor Ortega: Sure. It's my feeling that we have covered everything pretty completely, and I would like to see it in a final form so that we could take action before the recess, if possible. You know, depending on the Clerk and availability. I think we might be able to do that. And I'd like to see that done, perhaps as early as the end of May. I know that there's a possibility of a third meeting in May, but that would keep everything fresh. You know, we keep quoting data from a year ago, because that was the latest or two years. So, if this the longer this waits, you know, these actions, I think are very appropriate. So, let's weigh in. Again, I'm for proceeding with this in completed form. Councilmember Graham, Councilmember Durham.

Councilmember Graham: Thank you, Mayor. Just some concluding thoughts. I think a lot of these goals from my perspective are you know there's some speculation. There's some things that are outside of our control. There are some things that we don't know. We have multiple studies. We have a solar study, we've got a shade study. So, it would be nice to have more information, than to rush it until, you know, a selected date. I think that you know really being sensitive to accepting how much we don't know and then understanding that these actions could lead to higher costs for our residents. It was mentioned just a second ago about, you know, the retiree that can't afford their utility bills, and then we also talk in the same meeting about we are doing things that will raise your utility bills. And so, it's you know, using minimizing unknowns, minimizing feel good aspirational things that are simply outside of our control. A lot of what was said up here, I agree with. A lot of what I heard up here was made perfect sense.

And I think there is you know, there is a lot there are a few aggressive benchmarks in here, and I know nothing is it's not a cap. It's not a mandate. It's not a, you know, we're not forced to do it. I understand these are just goals that we feel good about, but it's you know, there is a bottom-up approach from the Scottsdale citizenry about we want things that are cleaner. We want things that are, we want a cooler city. We're tired of all this dang heat island or what can we do to kind of chip away at that? So, it's about kind of balancing those two kind of perspectives because I'm going to go look up that I'm going to look up that movie "shivering in the dark" or that commercial shivering in the dark. What was it called?

Lisa McNeilly: It was an advert that President Carter did during the energy crisis. It was referred to as the shivering in the dark because he said turn your thermostat down, put on a sweater, and turn off the lights. That's not how we're trying to approach this.

[Time: 02:47:345]

Councilmember Graham: We don't want shivering in the dark no, in Scottsdale, it's sweating in the dark. Wouldn't it?

Lisa McNeilly: Correct, better analogy.

Councilmember Graham: Well, I mean at nighttime in the summer you're sweating in dark I mean I we don't want that. So, I think it's about you know reasonable measures to reduce our emissions, to reduce our waste or refuse, whatever term we to quibble about, and I think that personally, the least divisive

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and the least controversial of these three topics tonight is going to be the heat island, excuse me the shade. Shade/heat island, same thing. And so, a lot of good work has been put into this from SEAC and from staff. I think that we should respect what the thoughtfulness that has been put into it while accepting constraints, limitations, unknowns, and variables that are simply not within our control. So, I appreciate this discussion. And I think we should kind of talk about it more, slow it down, hear each other out, and see where we are and so with that, I will stop letting out so much hot air.

Mayor Ortega: Okay. Councilmember Durham and Councilwoman Janik.

[Time: 02:48:53]

Councilmember Durham: Thank you, Mayor. Literally everything in here is something that we don't know by definition. We don't know where any of this is going but we also know that we've got to do something. There was a famous quotation by I can't remember if it was Leo Durocher or Casey Stengel, it said something about, it had something to do with predicting the future is hard and it was very funny, but I can't remember exactly how it goes. But anyway, yeah, we don't know what this is going to do, and in terms of protecting citizens and taxpayers there will be other people sitting up here 10 years, 20 years from now, and I think they will be responsible, and they will try to protect residents from the worst impacts that might come from rising costs. And if we do these things, our costs will probably go down for electricity, for waste, for other things. So, I don't think we have any choice but to go forward with this. I do want to say, though, that I think most of us this is a top-level view that you have given us today. I know we have read through the details of some of it and I have some more questions and I hope we are going to get together soon to go over more details that I don't want to bore people in a meeting that's already gone. I want to work on some of that detail over the next couple of months. But I want to get something done pretty quickly and I'm certainly not going to hold that up. Thank you.

Mayor Ortega: Okay, Councilwoman Janik.

Councilwoman Janik: Thank you Mayor. Thank you very much, Lisa for a wonderful job. You pulled a lot of things together and it works, and we pretty much agreed to most of the suggestions. I appreciate all the time SEAC puts in to get the detail, to get the baseline data. And I hope that the citizens embrace this. We're not forcing it on them. We're asking them to give it a try, to make Scottsdale a better city, a cooler city, and as a scientist, I truly believe we can do it and we will do it. And then just this is a little bit more specific. Under extreme heat, where you just say ensure that the community prevents extreme heat, somehow maybe in the introduction, relate the fact that it's all connected, our actions elsewhere in the Plan, in addition to everything in the extreme heat section, prevents the extreme heat, all the pieces come together, and to make the whole plan cohesive and effective. And the timeline, specifically, I really, really want it done before summer break. We talked about it, we've got general agreement and I think it's time to move forward and I think we are all ready for it. Thank you.

Lisa McNeilly: We'll do that. If I could just add one thing, we will add an executive summary and I think that will be a really good place to make these connections. It's a little hard when they're in separate chapters when we have that some opening pages. I have think we will work to do that.

Mayor Ortega: Thank you. I believe we are concluded. And before I call for a motion to adjourn, I just thought I would leave one scary thought to Councilmember Graham. Okay? So, in 2040, your kids will be voting, okay? Just think about that. Okay.

ADJOURNMENT

[Time: 02:52:41]

Councilmember Graham: With that, I'll move to adjourn.

Mayor Ortega: I second the motion. All in favor, please say aye.