THE FOLLOWING PUBLIC COMMENTS WERE SUBMITTED FOLLOWING THE PUBLICATION OF THE AGENDA PACKET

Martin McTaggart

From: Patrice Olds
Sent: Monday, March 20, 2023 1:56 PM
To: Martin McTaggart; Andrea Chow; Sue-Ellen Atkinson
Subject: Fwd: Comments for 3/20 meeting

Get Outlook for iOS

From: Lisa Rayle [redacted]
Sent: Monday, March 20, 2023 1:22:16 PM
To: City Council (San Mateo) <CityCouncil@cityofsanmateo.org>
Subject: Comments for 3/20 meeting

Dear Councilmembers,

As a resident of San Mateo, I am writing to comment on three items on tonight's agenda:

1. **City Council Priority List - Draft Review, item #32**

On item #32, I urge council to be more specific.

- "Refine programmatic timeline for future bike improvements" --> we should create a timeline to build all priority projects in the Bike Master Plan
- " Create a pedestrian master plan implementation plan" --> Does it really take all year to make a plan to implement a plan? Can we also identify quick-build projects that can be implemented this year?

2. **Complete Streets Plan - Introduction & Community Engagement**

I strongly support the design of streets that are truly complete, which means making streets safe and welcoming for people on foot and on bike. San Mateo roads are too often designed for cars with pedestrians and bicycles as an afterthought. It's past time to correct that imbalance by prioritizing design for people over design for cars.

3. **Leaf blowers**

Gas leaf blowers create air pollution hazardous to health, with few benefits. When I lived in Palo Alto, where gas leaf blowers are banned, the landscapers were fine using an electric blower and the cost was basically the same. Why continue to subject residents and workers to hazardous fumes when there are perfectly good alternatives available?

Thank you,
Lisa Rayle

Martin McTaggart

From: Richard Delaney [redacted]
Sent: Saturday, March 18, 2023 6:10 PM
To: City Council (San Mateo)
Subject: Proposal to eliminate gas service

This week we were out of electricity at my house and most of my block.Fortunately we have a gas water heater and a gas stove.
All of our food in the refrigerator spoiled and we could not get heat.

I know you are considering a ban on new gas service and a gradual elimination of gas service. I do not think the electrical grid is able to supply the energy needed to supply San Mateo and I(know they changes will significantly increase the cost of living in San Mateo.

This is a poor proposal at this time.

Martin McTaggart

From: Mark Eliot [redacted]
Sent: Saturday, March 18, 2023 2:34 PM
To: City Council (San Mateo)
Subject: Item 19 -- Priority List -- Draft Review

Dear City Council,

Regarding Item 19 on your agenda for March 20, please make changes to priority #32 — complete projects from the bicycle and pedestrian plans.

The proposed work for #32 says:

"Refine programmatic timeline for future bike improvements. Create a pedestrian master plan implementation plan. Continue design of the Delaware Safe Routes to School protected bike lane project. Complete feasibility study as part of the US101/92 Mobility Hub project that includes the 19th Avenue Fashion Island Blvd protected bike lane."

All of these tasks are essentially more planning. Nothing in this goal indicates that the City prioritizes building bicycle or pedestrian infrastructure this year, which is what we actually need. Particularly questionable is the notion of spending time and money to create another plan just to implement the existing pedestrian plan.

Please revise the Public Works work plan to state that at least some of the high priority projects in the Bicycle Master Plan and Pedestrian Master Plan will move toward “quick build" implementation this year.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,
Mark Eliot

Annual Energy Outlook 2023

with projections to 2050

Annual Energy Outlook 2023 Release at Resources for the Future

Joseph DeCarolis, EIA Administrator
Angelina LaRose, Assistant Administrator for Energy Analysis

U.S. Energy Information Administration

#AEO2023

March 16, 2023
www.eia.gov/aeo

What does EIA do?

The U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) is the statistical and analytical agency within the U.S. Department of Energy.

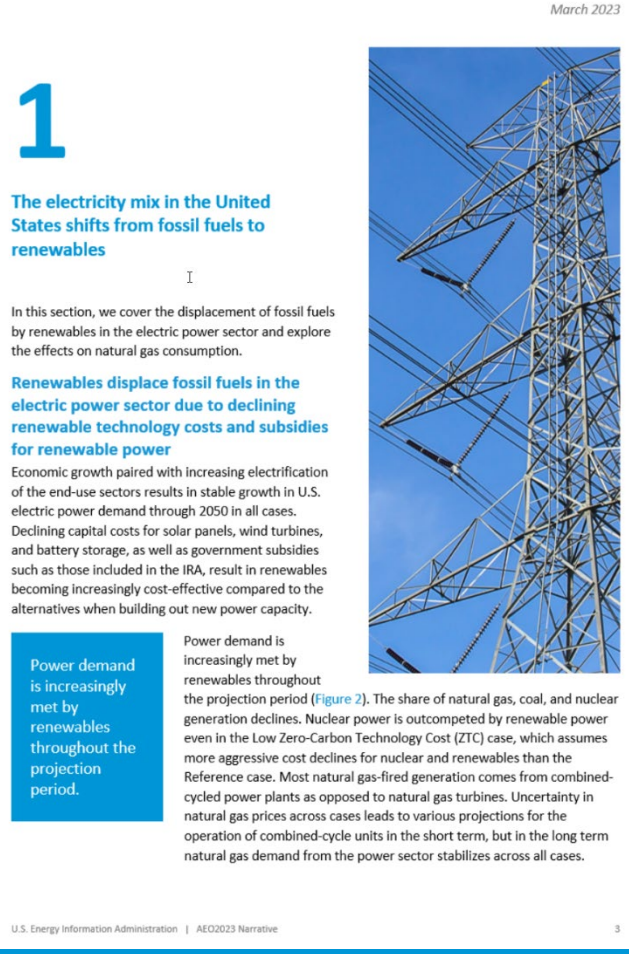
EIA is the nation's premier source of energy information.

By law, our data, analyses, and forecasts are independent of approval by any other officer or employee of the U.S. government.

Our *Annual Energy Outlook* 2023 explores long-term energy trends in the United States.

What's new in the 2023 *Annual Energy Outlook*?

- A focus on the narrative
- Technical notes
- Emphasis on the range of results
- New combination cases



March 2023

1

The electricity mix in the United States shifts from fossil fuels to renewables

In this section, we cover the displacement of fossil fuels by renewables in the electric power sector and explore the effects on natural gas consumption.

Renewables displace fossil fuels in the electric power sector due to declining renewable technology costs and subsidies for renewable power

Economic growth paired with increasing electrification of the end-use sectors results in stable growth in U.S. electric power demand through 2050 in all cases. Declining capital costs for solar panels, wind turbines, and battery storage, as well as government subsidies such as those included in the IRA, result in renewables becoming increasingly cost-effective compared to the alternatives when building out new power capacity.

Power demand is increasingly met by renewables throughout the projection period.

Power demand is increasingly met by renewables throughout the projection period (Figure 2). The share of natural gas, coal, and nuclear generation declines. Nuclear power is outcompeted by renewable power even in the Low Zero-Carbon Technology Cost (ZTC) case, which assumes more aggressive cost declines for nuclear and renewables than the Reference case. Most natural gas-fired generation comes from combined-cycled power plants as opposed to natural gas turbines. Uncertainty in natural gas prices across cases leads to various projections for the operation of combined-cycle units in the short term, but in the long term natural gas demand from the power sector stabilizes across all cases.

U.S. Energy Information Administration | AEO2023 Narrative 3

The AEO2023 includes cases that vary technical and economic assumptions, including combination cases that extend the bounds of uncertainty

All cases reflect current laws and regulations as of November 2022, including the Inflation Reduction Act.

Reference	1.9% annual GDP growth; Brent = $101 per barrel (b) in 2050
Economic Growth	Low: 1.4% annual GDP growth High: 2.3%
Oil Price	Low: Brent = $51/b in 2050 High: Brent = $190/b in 2050
Oil and Gas Supply	Low: 50% lower oil and gas resource recovery and 50% higher drilling costs relative to the Reference case High: 50% higher oil and gas resource recovery and 50% lower drilling costs relative to the Reference case
Zero-Carbon Technology Cost (electric power sector)	Low: About 40% reduction in cost by 2050 High: No reduction in costs
Combination	Combinations of Economic Growth and Zero-Carbon Technology Cost cases

AEO2023 *Issues in Focus:* Inflation Reduction Act

- Inflation Reduction Act *Issues in Focus* released today
  - No IRA case
  - High Uptake case
  - Low Uptake case
- Detailed IRA assumptions available on the AEO website

IRA-related caveats to keep in mind

- The IRA contains a complex package of incentives, many of which are challenging to model.
- We do not explicitly include certain IRA provisions in AEO2023 for three general reasons:
  - Guidance is not yet available on how a provision will be enacted or how agencies will implement it.
  - Provisions requiring significant model modifications that were not possible to implement this year.
  - Provisions that do not align with our analytic resolution, for example “energy communities.”
- *As a result, all energy system impacts of the IRA are not represented in AEO2023*.
- We have documented our modeling assumptions related to all IRA provisions, which are available with today’s AEO2023 release.
- We will refine our estimates over time as IRA implementation details become available and we update our modeling capability.

AEO2023 Highlights

- Energy-related CO_2 emissions fall across all AEO2023 cases because of increased electrification, higher equipment efficiencies, and more zero-carbon electricity generation.
- Renewable generating capacity grows in all regions of the United States in all AEO2023 cases, supported by growth in installed battery capacity.
- Technological advancements and electrification drive projected decreases in demand-side energy intensity.
- The United States remains a net exporter of petroleum products and of natural gas through 2050 in all AEO2023 cases.

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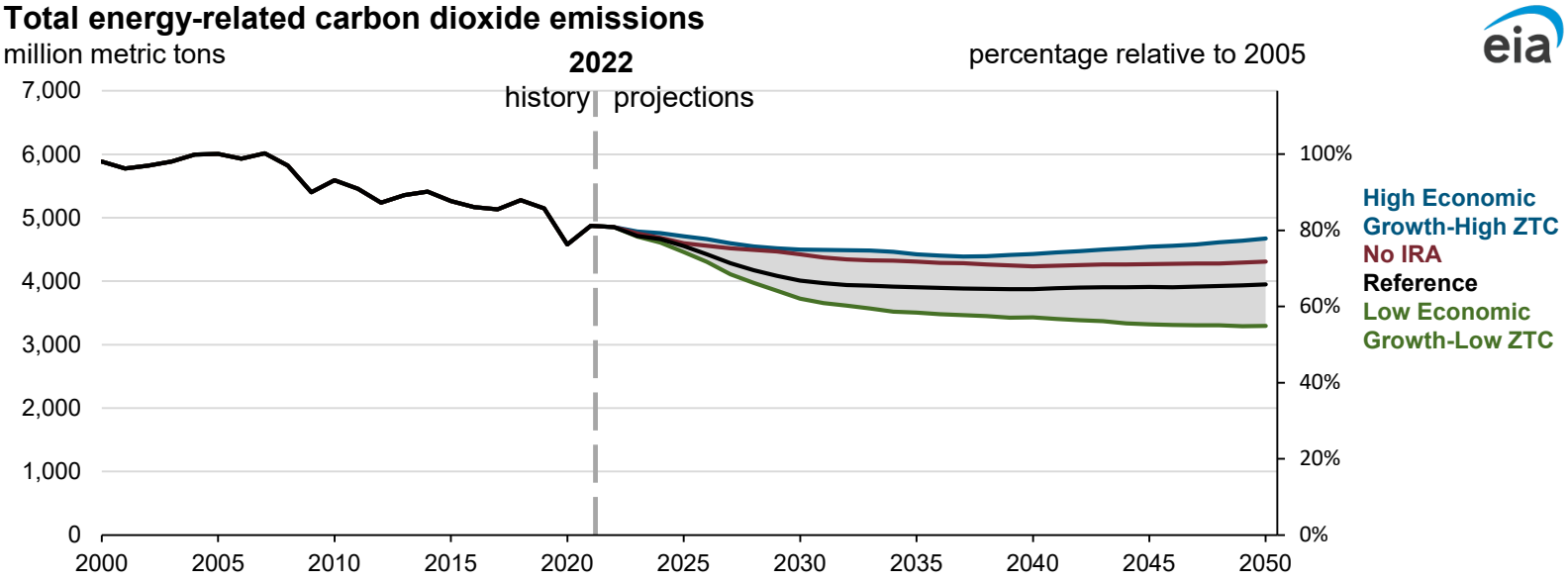
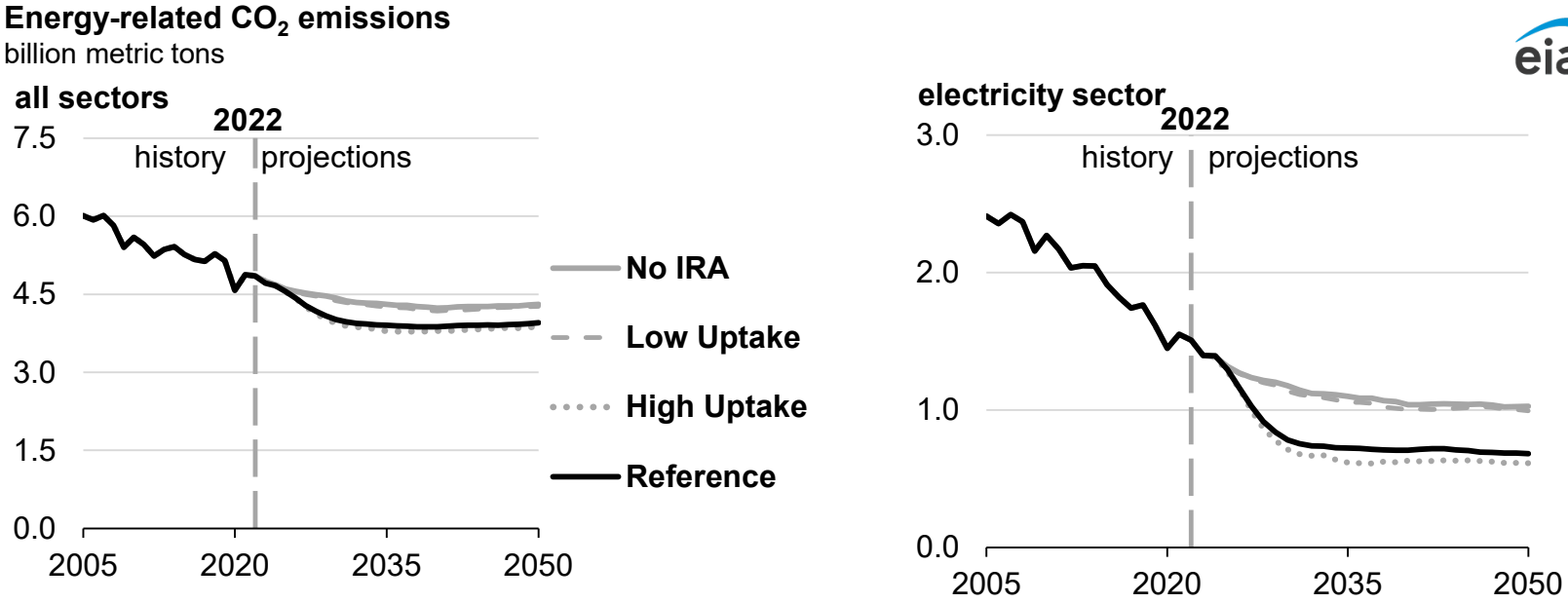
By 2030, energy-related CO_2 emissions fall 25% to 38% below 2005 levels



Data source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Outlook 2023* (AEO2023)
Note: Shaded regions represent maximum and minimum values for each projection year across the AEO2023 Reference case and side cases. ZTC=Zero-Carbon Technology Cost; IRA=Inflation Reduction Act.

In the No IRA and Low Uptake cases, U.S. CO_2 emissions fall 26% and 27%, respectively, by 2030 from 2005. The Reference and High Uptake cases go further and reach reductions of about 33% and 34%, respectively.



Data source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Outlook 2023* (AEO2023)
Note: Charts include CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel and industrial feedstock uses. This scope excludes industrial process emissions, agriculture, waste, land use, and other greenhouse gases such as methane and hydrofluorocarbons. Industrial emissions include combined-heat-and-power plants that have a non-regulatory status and small on-site generating systems.

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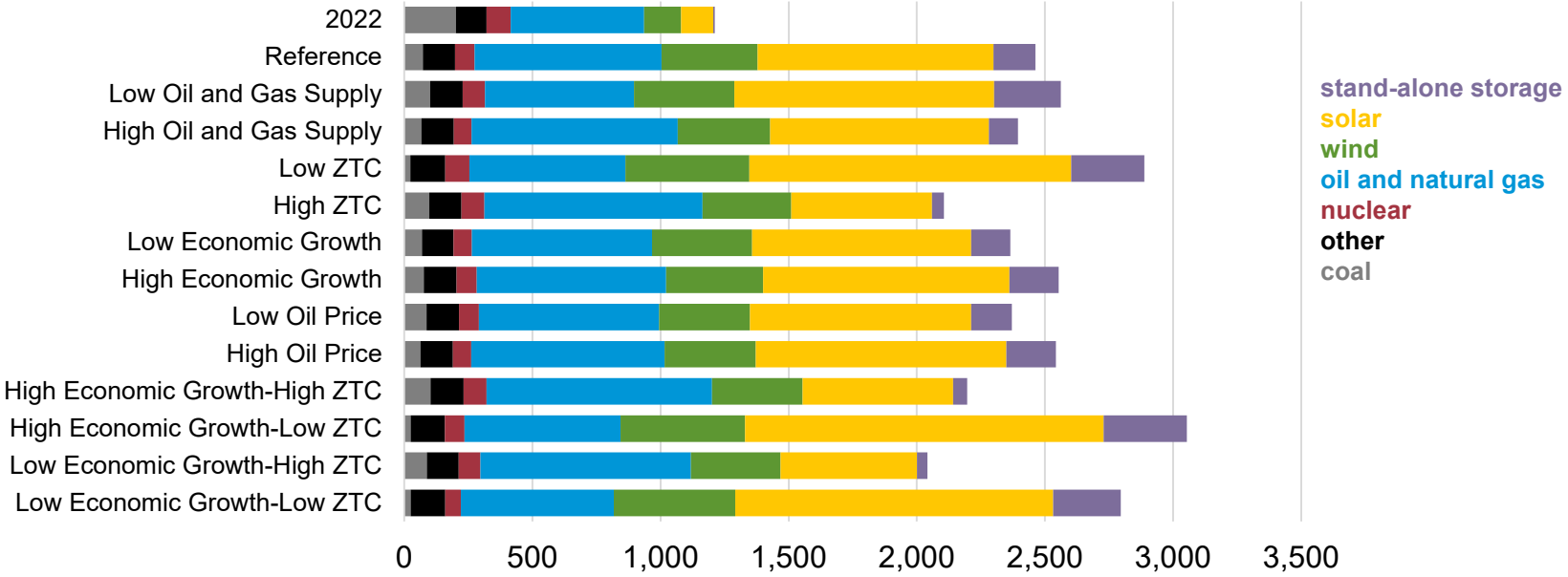
Total installed generating capacity more than doubles across most scenarios

Total installed capacity in all sectors, 2022 (history) and 2050
gigawatts



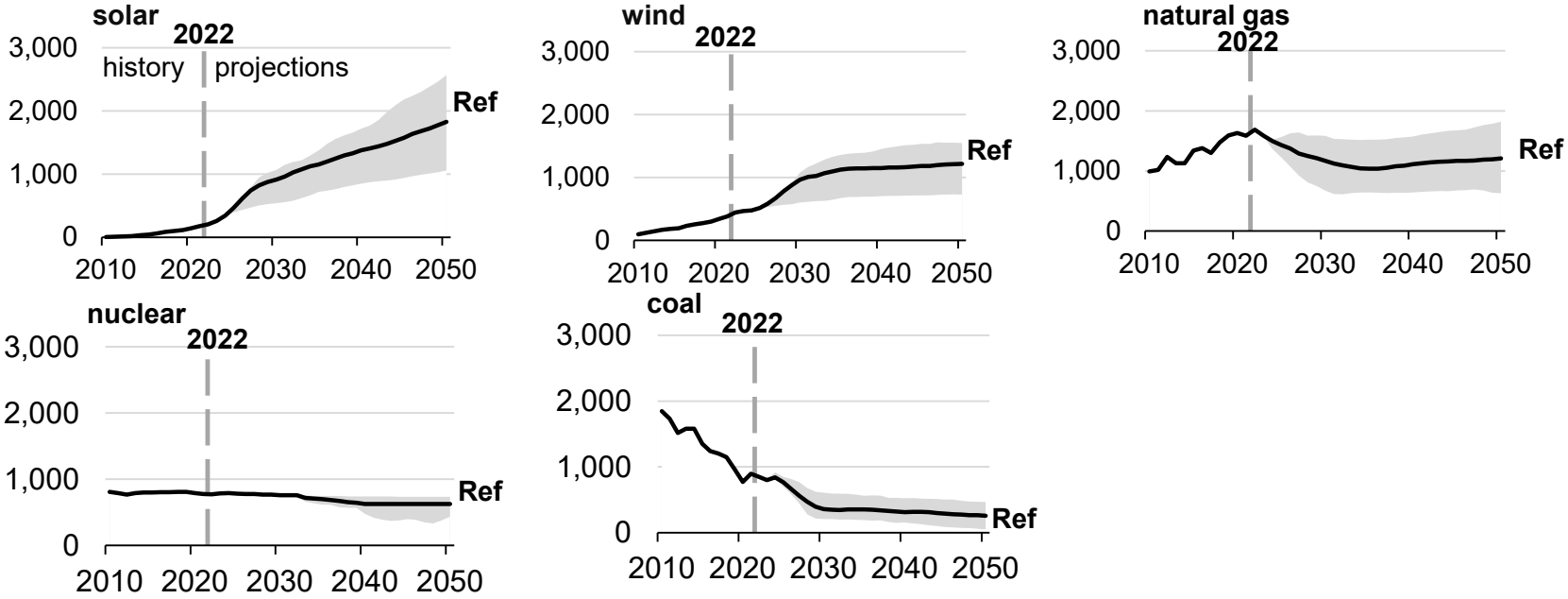
Data source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Outlook 2023* (AEO2023)

Note: ZTC=Zero-Carbon Technology Cost; other=geothermal, biomass, municipal waste, fuel cells, hydroelectric, pumped hydro storage

Power demand is increasingly met by renewables

U.S. electricity generation by select technologies for all cases

billion kilowatthours

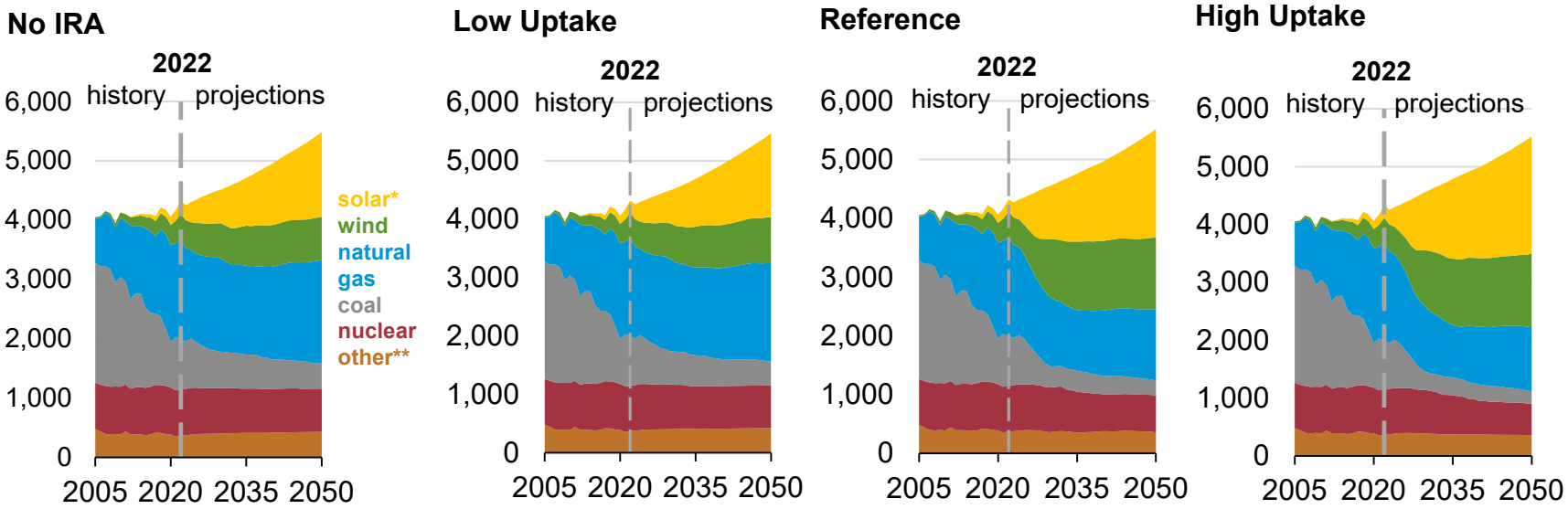


Data source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Outlook 2023* (AEO2023)

Note: Shaded regions represent maximum and minimum values for each projection year across the AEO2023 Reference case and side cases.
Ref=Reference case

Solar and wind generate a majority of U.S. electricity by 2050 in the Reference and High Uptake cases

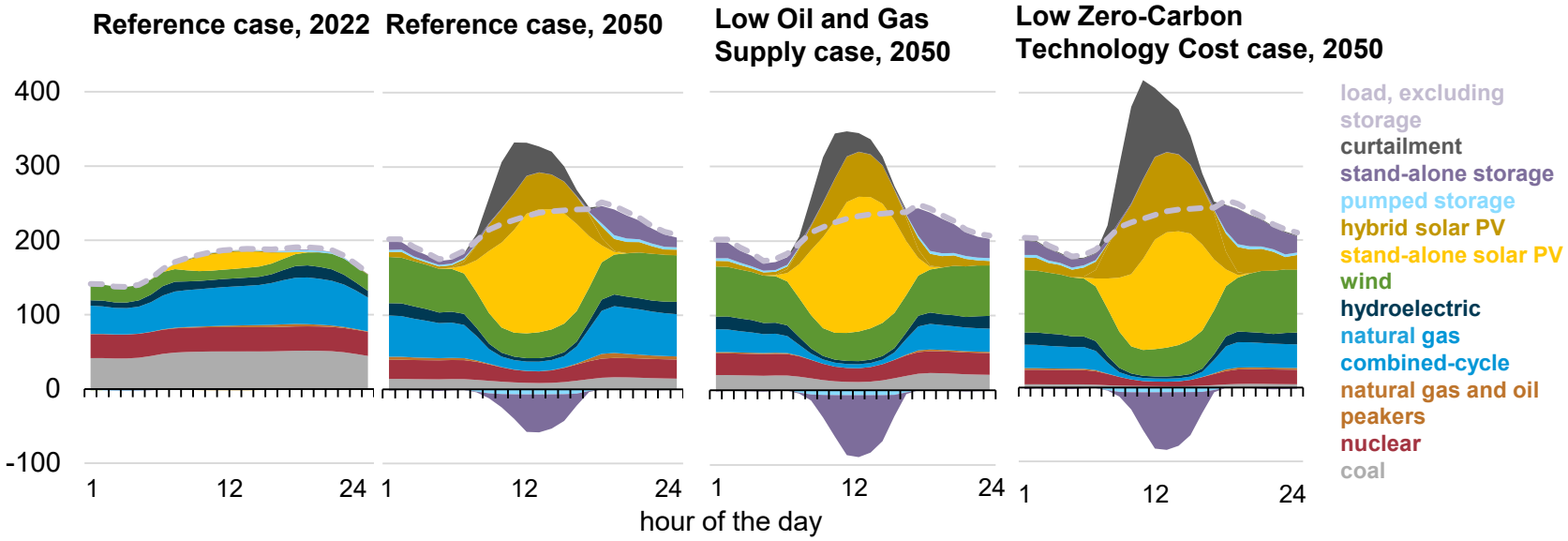
U.S. net electricity generation by fuel
billion kilowatthours



Data source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Outlook 2023* (AEO2023)
Note: IRA=Inflation Reduction Act
*Includes utility-scale and end-use photovoltaic generation and excludes off-grid photovoltaics.
**Includes petroleum, conventional hydroelectric power, geothermal, wood and other biomass, pumped storage, non-biogenic municipal waste in the electric power sector, refinery gas, still gas, batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, and miscellaneous technologies.

More intermittent renewables lead to more curtailment and usage of battery storage

Hourly U.S. electricity generation and load by fuel for selected cases and representative years
billion kilowatthours



Data source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Outlook 2023* (AEO2023)
Note: Negative generation represents charging of energy storage technologies such as pumped hydro and battery storage. Hourly dispatch estimates are illustrative and are developed to determine curtailment and storage operations; final dispatch estimates are developed separately and may differ from total utilization as this figure shows. Standalone solar photovoltaic (PV) includes both utility-scale and end-use PV electricity generation.

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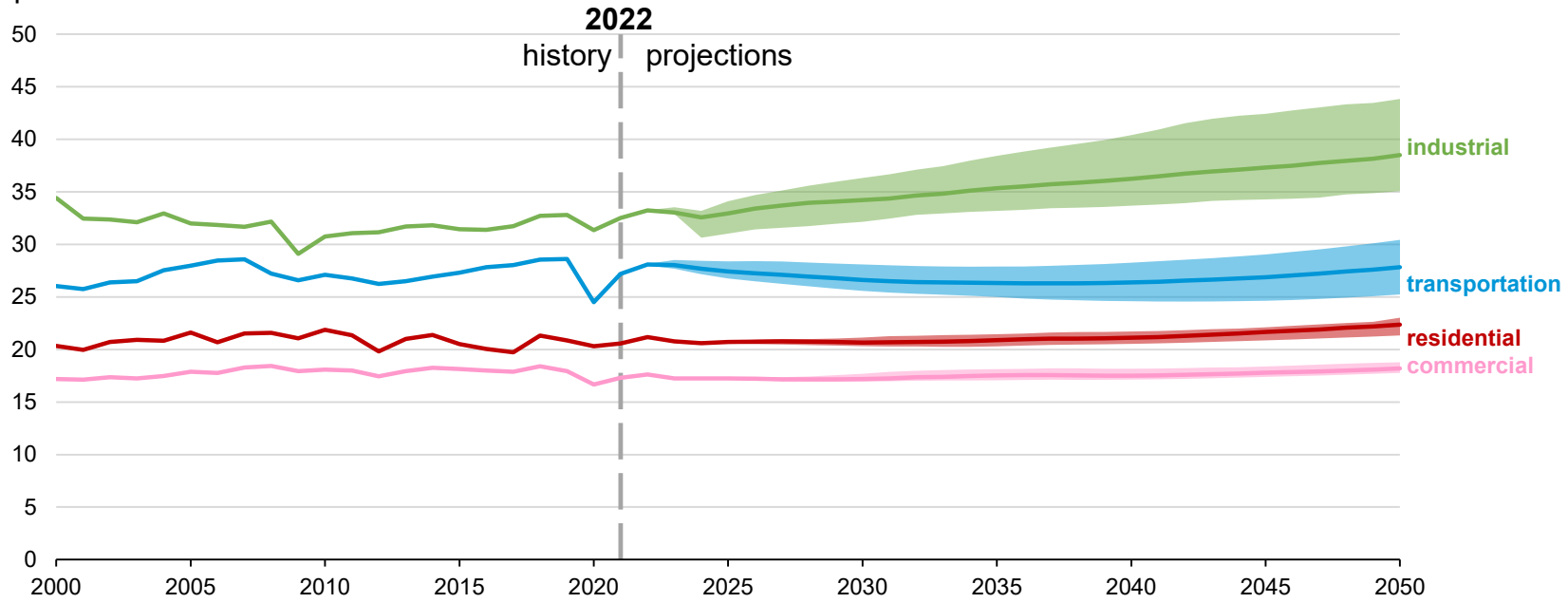
U.S. energy consumption increases to 2050, and electricity plays an increasingly larger role

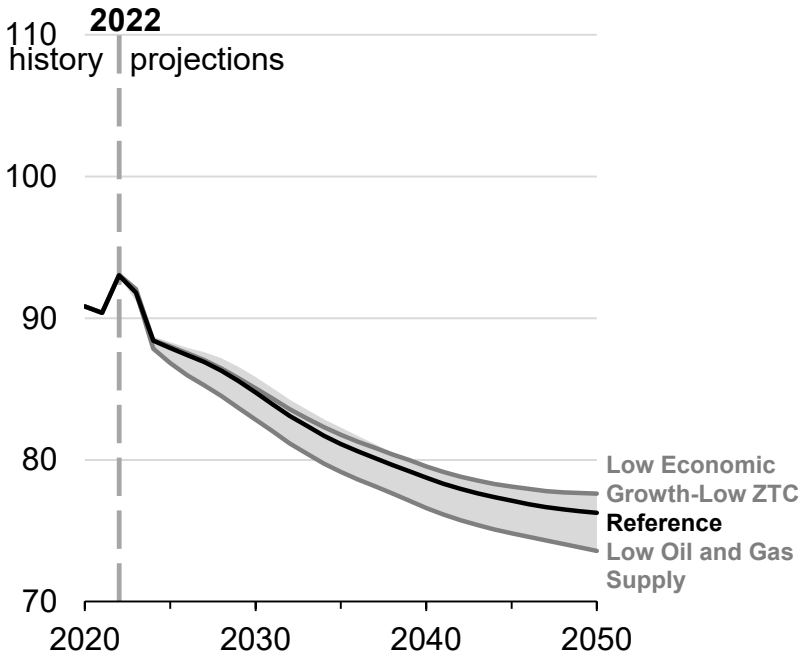
Total energy consumption by end-use sector
quadrillion British thermal units



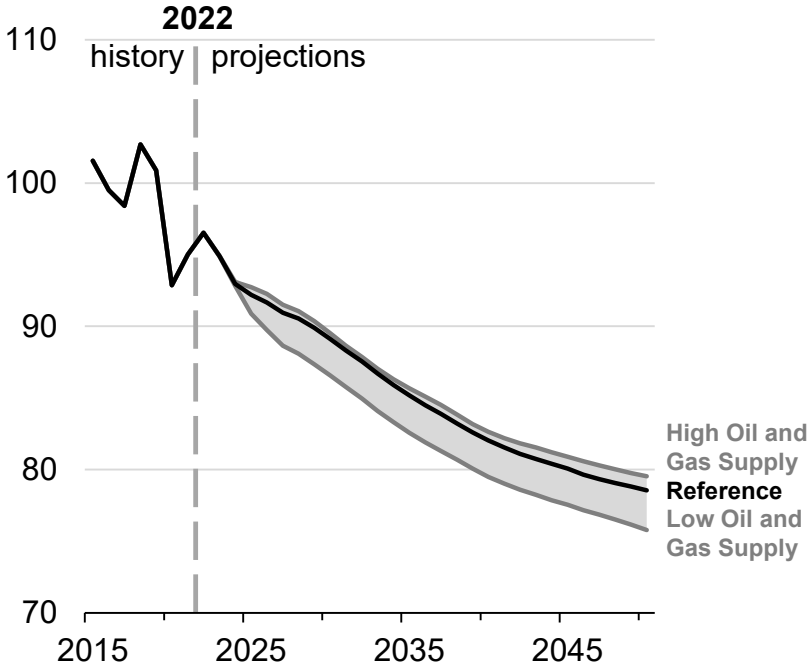
Data source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Outlook 2023* (AEO2023)
Note: Total consumption in end-use sectors includes purchased electricity and electricity-related losses. Each line represents AEO2023 Reference case projections. Shaded regions represent maximum and minimum values for each projection year across the AEO2023 Reference case and side cases.

Average energy intensity declines through 2050 across all cases

Residential delivered energy intensity
million British thermal units per household



Commercial delivered energy intensity
thousand British thermal units per square foot



Data source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Outlook 2023* (AEO2023)
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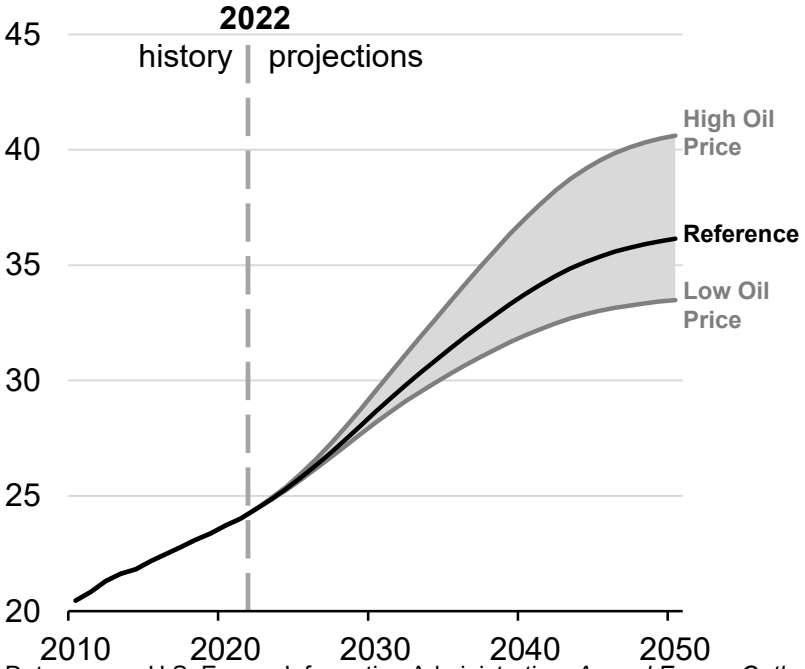
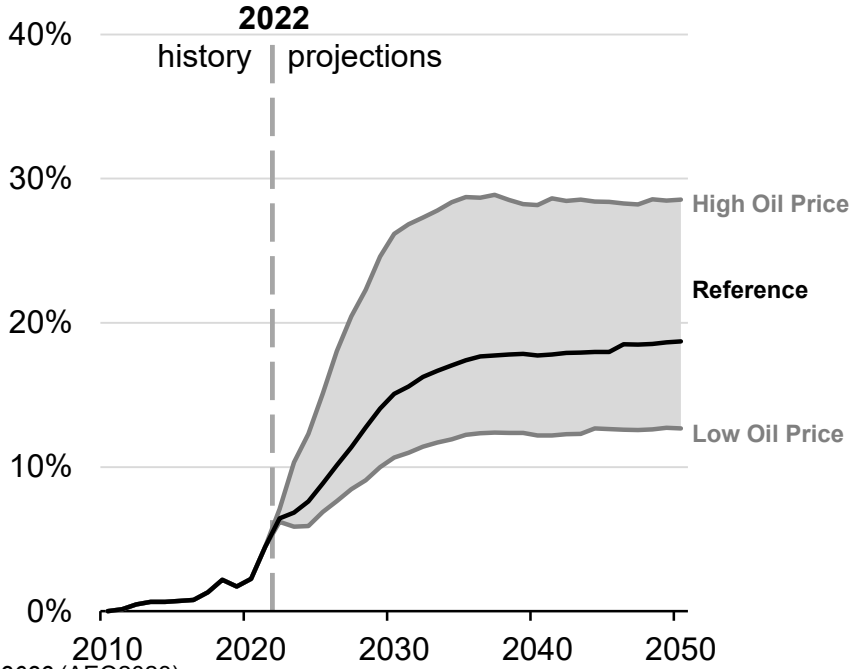
Light-duty vehicle fuel economy and electric vehicle market share increase through 2050 due to rising CAFE Standards and other incentives

Light-duty vehicle average fuel economy
miles per gallon



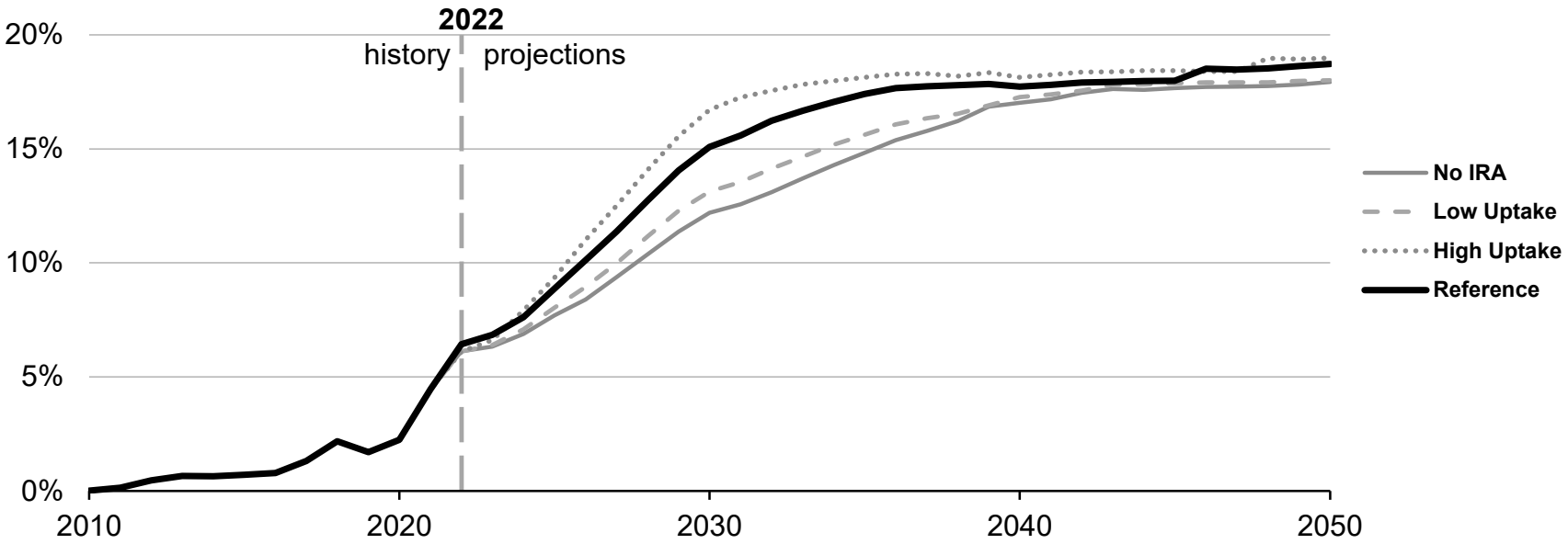
Market share of electric light-duty vehicles*
percentage of sales



Data source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Outlook 2023* (AEO2023)
Note: *Includes battery electric and plug-in hybrid electric vehicles. Shaded regions represent maximum and minimum values for each projection year across the AEO2023 Reference case and side cases.

IRA incentives speed growth in sales of electric vehicles

Market share of electric light-duty vehicles*
percentage



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AEO2023 Highlights

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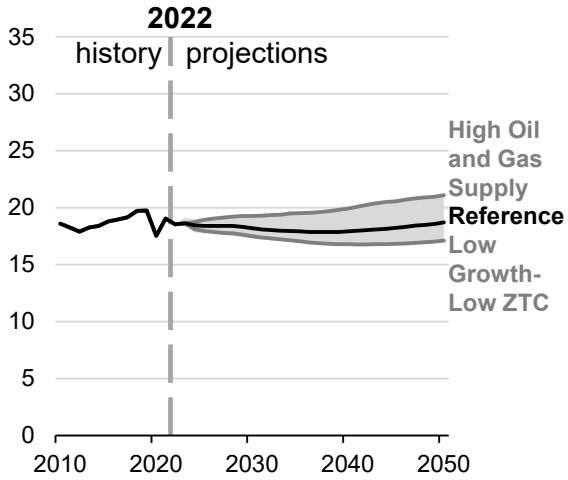
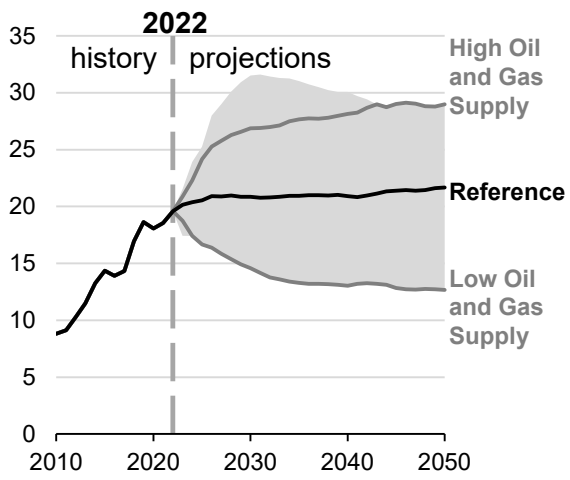
In all cases, we project that the United States will remain a net exporter of petroleum products through 2050

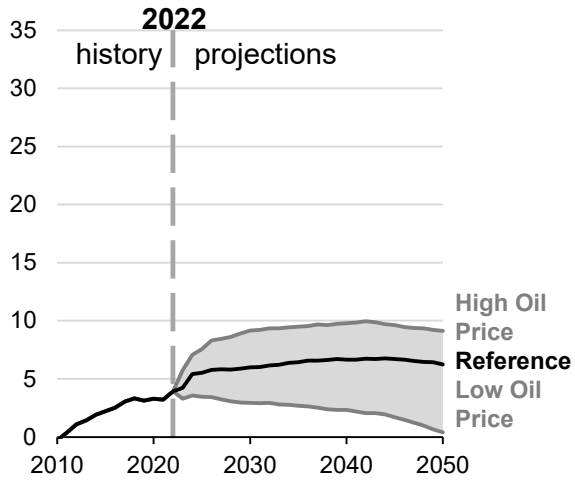
Petroleum and other liquids consumption
million barrels per day



Petroleum and other liquids production
million barrels per day

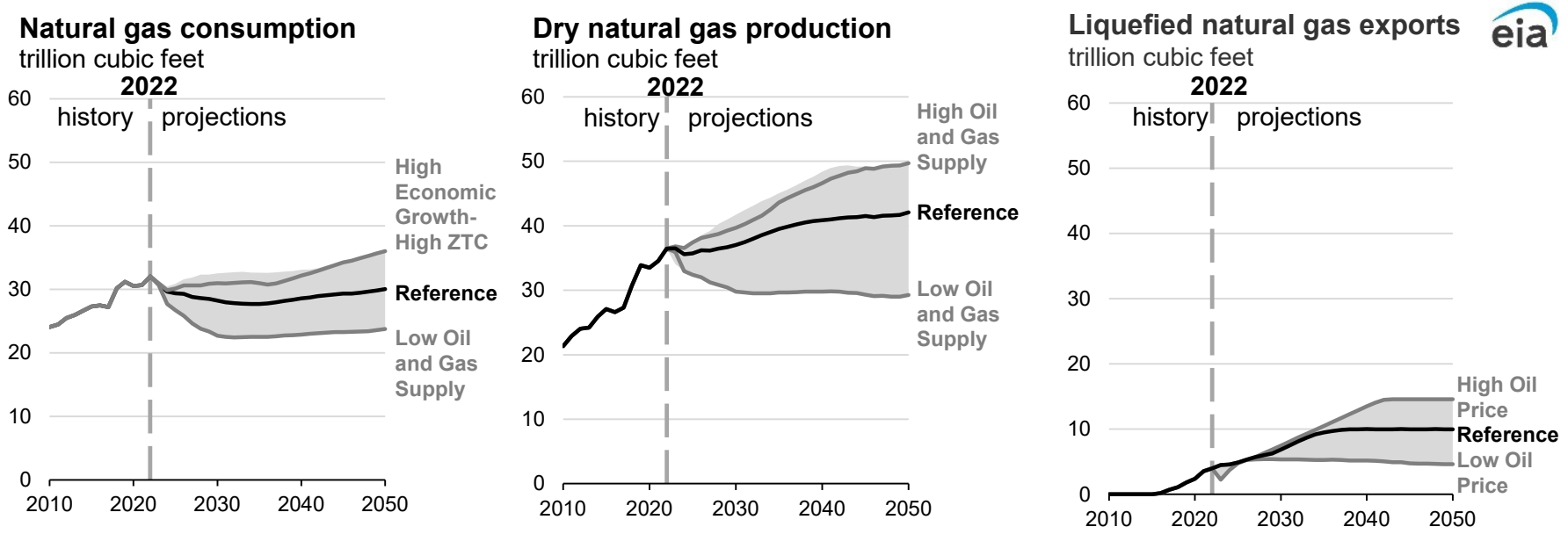


Petroleum products net exports
million barrels per day



Data source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Outlook 2023* (AEO2023)
Note: Biofuels are not included in *petroleum and other liquids* production or consumption. Shaded regions represent maximum and minimum values for each projection year across the AEO2023 Reference case and side cases. ZTC=Zero-Carbon Technology Cost

Liquefied natural gas exports drive production; domestic consumption remains stable



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Note: Shaded regions represent maximum and minimum values for each projection year across the AEO2023 Reference case and side cases. ZTC=Zero-Carbon Technology Cost

Upcoming AEO2023 *Issues in Focus*

- Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) *Issues in Focus* coming next month
  - High LNG Price case
  - Low LNG Price case
  - Fast Builds + High LNG Price case

Independent Statistics and Analysis

U.S. Energy Information Administration

View the full report at eia.gov/aeo

Contact us at AnnualEnergyOutlook@eia.gov

Martin McTaggart

From: Ralph Garcia [redacted]
Sent: Sunday, March 19, 2023 8:36 AM
To: City Council (San Mateo)
Subject: Proposal to ban gas?
Attachments: AEO2023_Release_Presentation(1).pdf

The proposal to ban new gas appliances is not practical or realistic. Unfortunately policy makers can't order technology like dinner. The road to disastrous blackouts begins with those "stated intentions of policymakers." Across the country, electricity grids are being systematically weakened by the "net zero by 2050" cult (the Energy Information Administration admits they can't come close to this goal - see pdf attached). Coal and gas plants are being replaced with unreliable and subsidy-dependent wind and solar operations. Electrical grids are simultaneously being burdened with extra demand from electric vehicles. Disaster looms.

There is ABSOLUTELY no way the grid can handle an all electric society. This proposal sounds like you are virtue signaling before thinking this through. Stop this practice! As adults we need to be realistic and non-emotional in our decisions, especially when one has a fiduciary duty. Decisions made by a City Council should not be used to gain popularity with constituents who may also not be thinking logically.

My family suffered an electrical blackout this week for 5 days. With gas we could at least cook and heat water. That was a blessing.

Please drop this proposal and move on to helping our city solve the problems that are actually solvable.

Thank you.

Ralph Garcia, Jr.
[redacted]

RG2 has sent this message.