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So, I think EPA does it a lot better than people sometimes gives itself credit for. I think I am going to have to go. I apologize Elizabeth.

MS. YEAMPIERRE: Thank you so much and I know Karl was leaving.

MR. BROOKS: Right. I also need to go over to the youth workshop. So, I will see most of you back in just a couple of hours. Thanks so much. Thanks Elizabeth.

MS. YEAMPIERRE: Thank you. Thank you. That is great. Karl is joining the youth workgroup. We have, since our last NEJAC, convened a youth gathering at every NEJAC to try to engage our young people in a meaningful way and to the work that we do. So, I think that presentation again is a great segway to what communities are doing on the ground to address these very complex and serious issues that affect the environmental health of the people who are most affected who are usually really in vulnerable communities.

We have on our panel -- I am going to introduce you to you the members of the panel. We have John Frece, Director of the EPA Office of Sustainable Communities. John serves as Director of this office, which houses the agency Smart Growth program. Prior to joining EPA, he was Baltimore's Maryland State House Bureau Chief for 11 years until 1996, then Special Assistant for Smart Growth under Governor Paris and Glendenine.

MS. ROBINSON: Glendinging.

MS. YEAMPIERRE: Glendinging. There is my bilingual limitation right there. In 2000, he was instrumental in creating the University of Maryland's National Center for Smart Growth Research and Education. Having helped coordinate Smart Growth efforts among state agencies for Governor Glendinging, Director Frece envisions close federal cross-agency coordination to promote Smart Growth principals and policies on transportation, housing and urban development and post-disaster recovery. We have with us also Anita Mall --

MS. ROBINSON: Maltbia.

MS. YEAMPIERRE: -- Maltbia, Director of the Green Impact Zone of Missouri. Did I say Missouri right?

MS. : ---.

MS. YEAMPIERRE: Did I say it with a Brooklyn accent?

MS. : Missouri.

MS. YEAMPIERRE: As Director of the Green Impact Zone of Missouri, Anita (laughter) oversees the staff responsible for implementing and coordinating various initiatives in the Zone working with neighborhood leadership to coordinate programs and outreach in the Zone, building partnerships with a wide range of stakeholders and fiscal and program monitoring evaluation and reporting.

Ms. Maltbia has many years of management and community experience, including eight years as Assistant City Manager for the City of Kansas City. Her focus has been on business development, infrastructure, energy and water. Let us see.

MS. ROBINSON: Paula Schwach.

MS. YEAMPIERRE: Paula Schwach is Regional Counsel for U.S. Department of Transportation for the Federal Transportation Administration, Region VII. Paula Schwach is currently -- let us see the way this is written. She is responsible for legal issues arising in Iowa, Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska related to real estate development and infrastructure finance.

She was part of the FTA working group on the re-draft of Joint Development Guidance and is currently a member of the HUD FTA Interagency Working Group. She was previously with the Kansas City Office of the Resolution Trust Corporation where she handled real estate loan workouts. She was lead attorney for tax exempted industrial revenue bond transactional matters.

She holds a Master's Degree in Urban Affairs from St. Louis University's Center for Urban programs where she was a HUD fellow and holds a J.D. from the University of Missouri. Finally, but not least, we have Margaret May who is a member of the NEJAC. Ms. May has been the Executive Director of the Ivanhoe Neighborhood Council since October 2001.

Organized in 1967, Ivanhoe is one of the oldest and largest organized neighborhoods in Kansas City facing the challenge of vacant lots, illegal dumping and criminal activity. Under Ms. May's leadership, Ivanhoe initiated several community projects, including the Ivanhoe Land Trust lots maintenance program, to improve the appearance and safety of the neighborhood and provide neighborhood youth with jobs in the Ivanhoe Rehab Program to reclaim vacant abandoned houses, rehab the houses and sell them to homeowners.

Currently, Ivanhoe is one of six neighborhoods participating in Congressman Emanuel Cleaver's innovative Green Impact Zone project. Ms. May holds a Bachelor's of Science Degree and Business Administration from Park University and recently earned the National Development Council's Housing Development Financial Professional certification. Ms. May will be moderating this panel.

MS. ROBINSON: Last minute addition.

MS. YEAMPIERRE: I am sorry?

MS. ROBINSON: Last minute addition.

MS. YEAMPIERRE: A last minute addition is Rita Boyd for Kansas City Power and Light.

MS. ROBINSON: ---.

MS. YEAMPIERRE: Is she here?

MS. ROBINSON: No? She forgot. Okay.

MS. YEAMPIERRE: Okay. It is someone else. Surprise. It is a surprise person. All right. So, I am going ask that you take a moment and introduce yourself. Then I am going to ask Margaret May to moderate the panel. Thank you.

MR. MENGE: Hi. I am Bill Menge. I am with Kansas City Power and Light. I am a Director of our Smart Grid Project and we are coordinating with the Green Impact Zone in Kansas City, Missouri.

MS. YEAMPIERRE: Margaret?

***PANEL: Green Impact Zones -- Implications and Lessons for  
Federal Interagency Cooperation on Environmental Justice and Sustainable Communities***

MS. MAY: Thank you, Elizabeth. I moved on you. Good afternoon everyone again and it is my pleasure to have an opportunity, along with the folks sitting here to talk a little bit about the Green Impact Zone and its many facets. We are going to begin with John Frece who is going to provide an overview of the role that EPA has played in this and also tell about sustainable communities.

***Presentation by John Frece, Director,  
EPA Office of Sustainable Communities***

MR. FRECE: Thank you very much. It is an honor to be here today. Thank you. I am going to give you sort of a national overview of some work that we are doing, primarily with HUD and DOT but with some other agencies, as well, which is consistent with the Green Impact Zone work and is supported with the Green Impact Zone work.

I want to tell you about what is called the Partnership for Sustainable Communities, which is a partnership that was formed by Administrator Jackson's Secretary Donovan at HUD and Secretary LaHood at Transportation in June of 2009, and talk about the work this partnership is doing in connection with environmental justice issues.

I run what is called the newly named Office of Sustainable Communities in EPA. It is the home of the 14 year old Smart Growth Initiative there. I want to just say from the outset that I know that over the years there has been times where the Smart Growth movement and the environmental justice movement have not always seen eye to eye.

There have been concerns over displacement, gentrification and how too often it seems the Smart Growth communities get funding and traditional EJ communities do not. The work I am going to talk about today I hope convinces you that we understand these issues and we are beginning to try to address them. My office has been the lead, from the staff standpoint, for EPA on this partnership with HUD and DOT.

The broad purpose of this partnership is to get us -- the three agencies on the same page to align our resources, to -- it is a partnership that recognizes that where we build our houses and our businesses affects where we build our roads and that where we build our roads affects where we build our houses and our businesses and that they both affect the environment and public health and the economic prosperity of our communities and the people who live there.

There was some discussion earlier this morning or earlier this afternoon about breaking down silos. I think that the real thrust of this partnership is to break down silos not only within -- not only between various federal agencies but also within the federal -- each federal agency within EPA. We are warping with the Office of Water and the Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, with the Office of Air and Radiation, with the Office of Environmental Justice, with a variety of different parts of the agency in a way that I think was not happening before.

Since the inception of this partnership, environmental justice has really been a centerpiece of our principals, the goals of this partnership and our work plan. The people working on this partnership recognize that a truly sustainable community is one where all residents can find an affordable healthy home, a good job or an education, convenient safe ways to get around and it is a place where residents feel that they have a voice in how their neighborhood grows and develops.

Put simply, I think this partnership believes that the development should lift up all members of the community. I think this belief is reflected in what are called the livability principals that Administrator Jackson and Secretaries LaHood and Donovan agreed to together when they announced this partnership a year and a half ago.

Among them are to promote equitable affordable housing, to provide more transportation choices, to reinvest in existing communities through strategies like mixed income, transit oriented development and land recycling and to enhance economic competitiveness by creating jobs and improving access to employment centers.

So, let me, if I may, just briefly tell you about seven ways that I think that these principals are being reflected in the work of the partnership. First, we are deeply into each other's business now. All partnership staff meets on a weekly basis. We are on the phone and email on a daily basis. I have said publicly more than once that to say that our federal agencies are actually talking to each other is frankly a pretty low standard but on the other hand, everybody who knows government knows how rare that is and how often it does not happen.

We are now working together to better coordinate how would federal housing, transportation, water and other infrastructure is invested. All three agencies are trying to target resources to areas of disinvestment or past industrial activity have left a legacy of contaminated or abandoned sites, insufficient or inferior housing or lack of transportation choices.

Just last month, this is the second item, HUD awarded \$100 million in regional planning grants and other -- and combined with the Department of Transportation for another \$70 million in community challenge grants to support multijurisdictional planning efforts that integrate housing, land use, economic and workforce development, transportation and infrastructure investments.

This partnership, in terms of working together and doing things jointly, HUD, DOT and EPA staff, and I would say we were joined by staff from the U.S. Department of Agriculture and from several philanthropic organizations, screened the hundreds of grant requests for this money to make sure that the applicants were engaging populations that are not traditionally included in such planning such as low income groups, minority groups, non-English speaking groups, youth, elderly and disabled groups.

As part of the review, extra points were rewarded to communities in economic distress. The third thing is through EPA's environmental justice showcase communities. There is 1 in each of the 10 Regions, including 1 in the Green Impact Zone here in Kansas City. The three agencies are working together now on these EPA environmental justice showcase communities.

HUD, for example, has selected on in Jacksonville, Florida as a sustainable community's initiative signature project. Fourth, HUD, EPA and DOT have worked together on five brown field pilot projects that were selected by EPA in Boston, Indianapolis, Iowa City, Denver and National City, California. The criteria that was used for picking these brown field sites was that they had to be located near the stress community and have economic potential because they were close to transit or transit potential and they needed affordable housing.

As part of this work, the partnership staff is trying to find ways to minimize displacement as these brown fields are redeveloped. Fifth, in collaboration with HUD and DOT and other agencies, EPA has also just announced 23 new brown field area wide planning grants. These are specifically designed to serve underserved and economically distressed communities to help each one create a shared vision for how brown field redevelopment will inform the cleanup decisions.

Six, the three agencies are also working together as a follow-up to a workshop that we did last year in Seattle at our National Smart Growth Conference. Elizabeth was there. Vernice was there and others. It was called Working Together for Equitable Development. It was the first time that we had really tried to bring together the environmental justice and Smart Growth worlds to talk about our mutual issues and interests.

We are going to have a follow-up -- a second version of this workshop before our conference in Charlotte, North Carolina in February of 2011. It will be on February the 2<sup>nd</sup>. This conference -- this workshop is a daylong workshop. It is going to include training sessions with the banking, development and philanthropic communities that will focus on building the capacity of

community based organizations to engage in growth and development issues.

The conference organizers also are offering diversity scholarships to help those who might not otherwise be able to attend this conference. Finally, the last thing I want to mention is that the partnership has created -- the way we do our work is we identify an issue and we often create a small workgroup. This is an unusual thing in the federal government because we create these workgroups that go off and do their work and when they are done, we dissolve them. That is the unusual part.

We have set up a workgroup now to look specifically at the ways that the partnership work can be directly linked to and supportive of environmental justice issues. This group has just completed work on -- or just about to complete work on a first of its kind comprehensive environmental justice and sustainability desk book that will get information out on the federal resources that are available to help communities today.

Just in conclusion, I would like to say that we hope that this is just the beginning of the partnership work to connect environmental justice with sustainable communities. We are working to provide resources to communities most in need to build their capacity and get them involved in the development process early on so they can see their visions realized.

I look forward to your comments and your questions. Thank you very much for the time and the opportunity.

MS. MAY: Thank you, John. I am very happy to hear about the interagency collaboration. That is one area that we share as a concern. So, maybe we will be able to ask you a few more questions --

MR. FRECE: Sure.

MS. MAY: -- about how that is working rather than asking you why it is not happening. We are going to hold questions until the end and move on with our next panelist. That is Anita Maltbia, the Director of the Green Impact Zone, and one of the people that I work very closely with here in Kansas City. Anita?

***Presentation by Anita L. Maltbia, Director,  
Green Impact Zone of Missouri***

MS. MALTBLIA: Thank you, Ms. May. If you could queue up the PowerPoint please. Good afternoon and thank you so much for this opportunity to share with you. My charge this afternoon is to just quickly, which is difficult for me to do, give you an overview of the Green Impact Zone. While that is being brought up, I will just share with you that we are kind of like the new kid on the block.

Neighborhood leaders were convened about a year and a half ago and it was from their insight, their direction that the Green Impact Zone then was formed.

(Slide.)

MS. MALTBLIA: I also shared with folks this morning that it was -- came about as aligning up of the planets is what I like to call it in that our Nation was in trouble economically. We had a new administration coming in that needed to do something about it. We here in Kansas City had the blessing of having in Congress a person who had come up through the ranks as a City Councilperson as Mayor of the city and is now, and was at that time as well, a Congressman and then therefore was very knowledgeable of the issues in Kansas City and particularly in the urban core.

So, from all of those factors being present at the same time, he made a recommendation that the Green Impact Zone initiative be instituted. So, we have been working now, fully staffed, for just a little bit over a year. The Green Impact Zone is actually a place. It is a geographical location about 150 square blocks, very much in the heart of the urban core of Kansas City, Missouri.

Therefore, it is what is called a place-based initiative, which most of you as veterans know, is not -- has not been the norm. Typically a problem is identified and the solutions are shot gunned wherever people might think that those problems exist. In this case, we are concentrating on 150 square block area that has suffered disinvestment for about 40 years now.

(Slide.)

MS. MALTBLIA: As I mentioned earlier, neighborhood leaders were brought together. The Green Impact Zone happens to be made up of 5 neighborhoods. The people then who had been working, living in these communities, very conversant with the issues, were all brought together and asked what are the main issues.

Where should we start? What would you like to see happen? What do your people say? From that came this particular vision. If you notice that the vision includes one that is environmentally,

economically and socially stronger tomorrow than it is today and that speaks to the realization that when there are issues, you cannot go in and deal with just one little piece at a time.

That there has to be this broad based approach in order to unstick, as it were, to stimulate that particular area. So, this is our vision. From that vision then flows several strategies and you will notice that the large center circle there says "Neighborhood Outreach". That is the way that we work in the Green Impact Zone. We have a small staff of seven.

Four and a half of those seven positions are dedicated to the whole concept of neighborhood outreach, which just says that we go out into the community working with the community, listening to the community, bringing the community back in together periodically in a cohesive fashion to create a broader sense of community.

(Slide.)

MS. MALTBIA: Neighborhood outreach is that methodology -- that mainstay methodology. When you look at our various strategies there, you will see that we are dealing with things that are not new subjects but they are subjects that have persisted. Housing is -- has risen to the top. We were talking this morning about the difference between a revitalizing and redeveloping.

In order to revitalize, people often have to see something tangible. This is where the redevelopment piece comes in. The Green Impact Zone has largely old housing stock and housing, therefore, then -- the rehab or the building of new housing becomes critical to people feeling that there is movement. Not only is it meeting the need of housing, because we do have 1,000 vacant lots in this 150 square block area, so there is definitely a physical need but then the vision of new construction or rehabilitated construction helps to stimulate that revitalization.

We are very pleased that the Ivanhoe community has stepped up to the plate to take on 23 properties in the Green Impact Zone -- foreclosed properties. This brings to mind the whole subject of capacity building which is one of our main goals -- our central goal in formulating something like a Green Impact Zone. That is that once whatever this formal setup is moves on or morphs into something else, in its wake is left a community with increased capacity to deal with its own issues.

Weatherization, of course, is a bedrock first rung issue, when it comes to energy efficiency, the city of Kansas City, Missouri has had a Low Income Weatherization Assistance Program for over 20 years. However, just recently we won, in the Green Impact Zone, our own grant to deal specifically with that 150 square block area. In addition to the Low Income Weatherization Assistance, we are also very pleased that we are part of another grant called Energy Works KC which helps homeowners, business owners who do not qualify as low income to also step up to the plate and engage in energy efficiency and energy retrofit.

This serves not only the purpose of energy efficient improvements, but also the creation of jobs by broadening the market. Employment and training. Of course jobs, this is number one for our country therefore, definitely is in the Green Impact Zone, as well. We are in the process of formulating a procedure of having staff and having partners in place that we can do a better job of preparing people and then actually helping people to acquire employment.

Public safety and community service, an ongoing issue for any community, whether it is urban or not. In the public safety area, we have decided to take a niche approach. Our approach will be that we need to up the conversation between public safety providers and the community. We are going to do that by facilitating the engagement of our residents in a citizen's police academy.

This will allow them to have the opportunity to have ongoing conversation over about 10 different sessions where they learn about the workings of the police department, the philosophy of the police department, the issues and vice versa, the police will have the opportunity to be conversant with our citizens.

Energy and water conservation. We have a representative here today that will be telling you more about the Smart Grid which we are thrilled to be the main participant in this almost \$50 million effort. You will hear more about that. Infrastructure. As an old public works person, I am totally thrilled by the fact that we will have over \$26 million worth of infrastructure improvements done in the Green Impact Zone in that 150 square block area; curbs, sidewalks, street improvement, signalization.

(Slide.)

MS. MALTBIA: It makes all the difference in the world, not only in the safety of the community and the look of the community but in the community being able to be mobile, to walk, to bike ride, et cetera, which also contributes to health issues. Urban gardening and food has definitely come to the forefront. One, because we do have so much vacant land and two, because we have a lack of

access to fresh fruits and vegetables.

At the time -- at this time, we have one grocery store within this 150 square block area and so we have been in conversation not only about the establishment -- hopefully the establishment of some more outlets, but also distributorships which would then generate employment, as well. The whole education piece -- which anything that we work on will have to include education of the community, about the importance of fresh fruits and vegetables, about the preparation of them and how to grow them, as well.

The last box there, but certainly not least, says "Youth". It is our absolute belief that you do not build capacity to the level that you should and that it could be built until and unless you deal with the young people in your community. So, we have instituted a couple of approaches to that -- and had not by our say so, but by the outcome that was expressed by our young people.

Two very successful programs this past summer where we dealt with young people in one setting and an enrichment program, 13 to 18 year olds, and then an employment setting for 18 to 24 year olds. So, these are the things that -- the strategies that were outlined to us as being needful by our leadership. This makes up our daily work.

There are other projects and things that undergird that are the ways by which we do much of what you just saw on the other slide. Community wide events are important because they bring the people in together. There are five neighborhoods. They all have their own issues but it is also important that there be a broader sense of community, that there be a very calculated setting for conveying information to people and we are very pleased with the response that we have received thus far.

We are about to launch our third communitywide event. All of the previous ones have attracted over 500 people each time we have had one. We run a community leadership program there at the Green Impact Zone office, which is made up of 25 classes and 5 modules, where people can come and learn how to be leaders in their communities.

It is facilitated by professional trainers. They have a good time but they also leave feeling very equipped. We are so pleased that 2 of our graduates went on to be the chairpersons of this year's Night Out Against Crime for the city. Community crews is very important because this is an effort that was presented to the Neighborhood Leadership in the Green Impact Zone via the Ivanhoe community, which had done a pilot program over a year ago whereby young people were taught the skill of concrete finishing.

Old houses typically have sidewalks that run right around those houses. When those sidewalks become crumbled or they tilt inward toward basements, then people have wet basements. So, this was something that was expressed as being needful by the residents. The Green Impact Zone leadership embraced it. Ivanhoe has been the administrator of that on behalf of the Zone and we have been training young people in concrete finishing.

We have two young people who have now pierced the -- some of the issues that we have had with moving people into apprenticeships. We are wishing them well as they work to become journeyman in the concrete finishing area. Our work is based on data collection. We do that through a contract with the University of Missouri at Kansas City. Let us see what else.

Energy efficient appliance program. That was one of those educate, inform and sell a little sizzle all at the same time in that our partner, Kansas City Power and Light, acquired on our behalf several sets of full sized, brand new energy efficient refrigerators, washer/dryer sets and hot water heaters. If you do not think that did not create a stir, think again. It was very exciting for our residents.

We also created some work in the process of those being installed in the resident's homes. It is just one of those ways that we seek to get the attention of our residents. People know that many of the things that we are talking about are good to know or necessary to know, but in this daily struggle of making it, oftentimes people have to be convinced that they should spend part of their precious time dealing with it.

So, we shy away from talking head meetings. We shy away from a lot of glossy brochures. We rather tend to be interactive. We do not mind mixing some fun and entertainment in it, as long as we can get people's attention and then their engagement in their own future.

(Slide.)

MS. MALTBIA: We are designated to be a national model. You will see your own administrator there in the middle picture who visited with us several months ago.

(Slide.)

MS. MALTBIA: Of course we have ongoing challenges and job training that goes into job placement. It is the same one that we have on a national level and then we are working to attract businesses to the Zone.

(Slide.)

MS. MALTBIA: This last slide is what we see as the path for capacity building that leads to sustainability. Information and education. People have to be given the opportunity to understand. They know what the issues are because they are living them. They need to have the opportunity to understand what some of the possible solutions might be out there.

After the understanding, we accept that that does not necessarily mean that people believe that you are serious about assisting with that. That we are actually going to be helpful. So, we do strive to gain trust that leads to belief. Usually that belief leads to action. We have seen an increase as told to us by our neighborhood leaders and attendance at neighborhood association meetings.

We continue to have good attendance when we do something that is zone wide. So, therefore we have action and that action in these various communities leads to delivery of change. This is what we strive for every day -- that capacity building that leads to sustainability. So, I appreciate the opportunity to very quickly explain to you something that has become certainly near and dear to my heart and it is an honor to be a part of it. Thank you.

MS. MAY: Thank you, Anita. I will refrain from asking you to elaborate at this point and move on to our next speaker from Kansas City Power and Light. I am sorry. I did not catch your first name but the last name is Menge?

MR. MENGE: It is Bill. Bill Menge.

MS. MAY: Menge. Okay. Thank you.

***Presentation by Bill Menge, Manager of Asset Management and Automation,  
Kansas City Power and Light***

MR. MENGE: Thank you for having me today. I apologize for the mix-ups and who was going to be here. Rita Boyd would certainly be more pleasant to view than me, but thank you. We very much are appreciative of our partnership with the folks in the Green Impact Zone and our ability to overlay our project.

As we were looking at implementing a Smart Grid Project and applying for our grant, which we received from the Department of Energy -- a \$24 million grant a little over a year ago, it just made sense to line it up with what was being done in the Green Impact Zone and the ability to leverage more and more grant money into the place-based neighborhood.

Our project does include 100 percent of the Green Impact Zone. It goes a little wider than the Green Impact Zone -- what we call an area of the Blue Zone around it. We are going to be affecting 14,000 of our customers, 3,000 of those are in the Green Impact Zone itself. When we talk about what the Smart Grid -- you know, most people do not know what that is.

Most people even within our own company have a hard time with just what exactly is the Smart Grid and it is -- it means lots of different things. To a certain degree, you can think of it as kind of like bringing the internet to the power industry and/or things related to, you know, what cellular has done to phone service in the last 20 years.

It is the ability to really modernize the grid from one end to the other. There are a variety of different demonstrations that are going on. Our project is what we title an end-to-end demonstration. We go all the way from where we generate it -- where we are going to have solar generation involved. We are going to have a grid storage battery system which is very exciting.

I will talk a little bit more about that, all the way through the delivery system down into the homes in providing some products that can help people understand how they use electricity. Ultimately, they can use that to control what winds up on their bill at the end of the month. If you think about the electric delivery system, most people have no idea how it gets to the lights.

It is just magically shows up. We like it that way. That is part of my job is to make sure that people take it for granted but want to be able to make it so they can take it even more for granted. Things are more automated and that there is more energy efficiency built into the entire delivery system so that we are having less of an impact on the environment and providing more reliable service to our customers that requires less human intervention.

If you think about the delivery system, you know, there is no truck that shows up in the neighborhood delivering things. We do not have any inventory in our system. The inventory is stored in

the fuels that we use to generate power from. So an industry that is, you know -- of our wide nature, to not have any inventory is kind of a unique item.

So, that is where demonstrating storage and how storage will be able to be an enabler for renewable sources such as wind, which is intermittent. The wind does not always blow at the time when the highest demand is out there. Solar is -- does not match up exactly one to one with the times when the peak demands are but if we find the way to store that in an efficient manner and then use it when it is needed, that is going to offset significant generation resources down the road.

So, our project -- again, we are going to do -- we are setting 14,000 Smart Meters. These are meters that have two way communications so we can talk to the meter and the meter can talk back to us. We can send signals to the meter. The meter can send back a signal that yes, I got -- I received what you sent to me. We are going to go from a Smart generation through the Smart Substation and Distribution System.

So, that is kind of like the trucking system for how they deliver the electricity to your home. Energy efficiency and demand response programs, SmartEnd use, which again is enabled by the Smart meters and the communication system. So, we are leveraging that system as a basis for it. It will be designed with smart two-way controls throughout the system.

A good portion of the electric utility system -- you know, if Thomas Edison was walking around today, he would recognize quite a lot of it. You know, there are a lot of things. There are wooden poles and wires and, you know, a lot of those things do not need to be changed to modernize the system, but the systems that we put around those and the smartness of the controls and our ability to communicate those controls are where we are going with the Smart Grid.

So, in terms of generation, we will have solar panels -- rooftop solar. Because we are in an urban core area, we are not going to be demonstrating wind generation but the systems that we put in place will be able to also be used to model wind generation for other areas of the country or even other areas of our territory when you go further west into Kansas.

We are going to have a grid scale battery storage. So, this is a very exciting event where we are going to have about the size of a semi-trailer -- it is a one megawatt battery. So, we will be taking energy from the solar panels, storing it into the battery and we will be calling on the battery at times when we need it. Then there is a variety of other things that we are demonstrating there.

From the DOE's perspective, what we are doing is really R&D. So, it is kind of an experiment for them to see what works best in different settings. We will have plug-in electric vehicles. Plug-in electric vehicles are eventually thought to be a source of energy, as well. You charge them during the nighttime. You charge them when electric demand is not high and then if you have Smart controls in place, you can actually draw out of the vehicles during a time when it is in need.

Again, deferring the need for building expensive generation plants. We are going to have Smart substations. We are going to modernize our midtown substation which serves the urban core. Distribution automations, we are going to put Smart Switches on our circuits feeding the area. So, really kind of just smartening up the delivery system in general.

Most people do not need to pay too much attention to that but we have some systems that are built into there also to make that more efficient so that we are not wasting as much power as we are delivering it and so that we can -- if we waste less, we have to generate less. So, that is good for us, good for the environment, et cetera, et cetera.

Energy efficiency and demand response, our CEO likes to talk about a virtual power plant. So, you know, we can take coal or nuclear or whatever fuels that we want and generate electricity from that but right now, the next most available and most cost effective resource is to not need it. So, energy efficiency becomes a very -- very good resource for generation, in particular demand response so that during a peak day, we can call on resources to reduce demand.

Therefore, we did not have to build that additional power plant to serve that particular peak load. We can rely on less and spread those loads more evenly and use the system more efficiently. This reduces our carbon footprint, defers the need for expensive generation -- which again, when we build a generation plant, we pass costs along to customers for that. It reduces our dependence on foreign oil.

SmartEnd use. This is a really exciting part of what we are doing and really what -- all the rest of that stuff is fine and dandy, but from a customer perspective they are like that is nice that you are doing that and it is really cool that the lights stay on but, you know, how does it really affect me in the end. How is it affecting my bill, am I paying more for that, et cetera, et cetera.

So, one of the things that we are doing is beyond the meter into the homes is, you know, three or four -- three main things that we are offering and a fourth one that is a little more sophisticated. First one is an in-home display. It is a small little device that you plug in. It talks to the meter and the customer will be able to see what they are using real time.

They will be able to see it in 15 minute increments what they used in the last 15 minutes. I cannot remember -- it might even be 5 minutes but it is least 15 minute interval data that they can see. Ours is going to have a prediction of what your bill is going to be at the end of the month. It will compare what you did last month.

There are a variety of different things. One thing that is really nice about this in-home display is all you have to do is plug it in and it works. It talks to the meter. Several of the other things I am going to talk about require internet access, which again, you know, not everybody have internet access. Not everybody wants to have internet access.

So, it is an enabler from that perspective and so, we do this as a game changer. We have -- we started installing meters October 18<sup>th</sup>. We have installed 1,500 so far. So, we are about 10 percent done on our project. As we are offering in-home displays and we started in the Green Impact Zone itself, we are finding that about 30 percent of the people are home and/or home and answer the door.

Of the people that answer the door, just a little bit under 90 percent of them say that they want to have the device. So, people are interested. They are excited. We want to package that with a lot of education as to how this device will help you and ultimately help you control your energy use which controls your bill at the end of the month.

Now, we have a web portal which is basically a website. It ties into the meter. It offers suggestions for how you can save on energy. It looks at what you are using -- kind of similar things to what the in-home display does. It does require you to have internet access or go somewhere where you have internet access to be able to use that.

We have programmable communicating thermostat that will be talking to the meter and then a next stage up is what we call a home area network. This is where you put a broadband gateway in that will talk to all those different devices. It will talk to the Smart appliances and through standard protocols. One of the things that -- like with the in-home display, in order for me to save money, I have to change my behavior.

I do not run the dishwasher during the day but I have to remember to do that. If I can have this home area network that automates that and says it is really expensive or this is a bad time to run it, do not run now, wait and run later, that will control those things for the homeowner, people are more likely to adopt. So, again, all this is very experimental.

We will be seeing how the different things work in different areas. There are other demonstrations going on in other areas of the country doing things that are slightly different than what we are doing. Smart appliances, which Anita talked about -- and then we are going to have 10 plug-in electric vehicle charging stations that we put in the area of the project which is a pretty heavy concentration for 14,000 customers and have the ability to control those.

A big portion of this is we can put, you know, devices and things out there but without the education and the outreach component -- we really have to get out there in outreach and get to the people and speak to them in a language that they can understand and do it more than once. Electric companies. Utilities are, you know, traditionally our communication method is to remind you once a month that you owe us for your bill and then we put a bill insert in there which of course everybody scans and reads that line for line.

That is not going to be affective -- that will not be affective technique so we have, you know, a very different marketing approach and one of the first ones in the Green Impact Zone is we go up and we knock on the door and we are leveraging the folks that we have hired, same folks that Anita's group used through the summer, to do outreach.

They are knocking on the door. So, they have some familiarity. They kind of know how to do that and quite actually -- they are quite good salespeople in terms of convincing people to accept the devices. So, it is an exciting project. I think it goes along with the concept of capacity building and that you have got to educate people. Again, people do not -- they do not understand how electricity gets to them.

They do not understand what they use for the month. Then you get it at the end of the month and you go wow, I cannot believe I used that much. It is not like going through the grocery store,

as you are filling up the grocery cart you see how much you are using. So, these are tools that will enable people to help understand that and help them change their own behavior to be able to control their bill.

We do have a demonstration house where we are going to have all these different items demonstrated that is going to open probably this month, I believe, is the grand opening is targeted for but we have all the in-home displays. We have got the web portal. We do not have a home area network yet installed there but that will be coming next year.

There are other utilities, as well, that are demonstrating things -- the Missouri gas, energy, water conservation. They have got gardens in the front of the home. So, there is a variety of things that are being done at this demonstration house. So, I encourage you to get an opportunity to go see the demonstration house to take an opportunity to do that.

If you want to know more about our -- a particular project, you can visit our website. It is [www.kcplsmartgrid.com](http://www.kcplsmartgrid.com). So, it is [k-p-c-l-smartgrid.com](http://k-p-c-l-smartgrid.com) and it has some information on what we are doing. Thank you.

MS. MAY: Thank you, Bill. I can see lots of questions on the faces of the panel of our committee members but we must move on. Paula Schwach is with us with the Department of Transportation. You are on Paula. Thank you.

***Presentation by Paula L. Schwach, Regional Counsel,  
U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Transit Administration, Region VII***

MS. SCHWACH: Thank you. Could someone queue up the PowerPoint for me please? Anita, you have got the -- thank you.

(Slide.)

MS. SCHWACH: First of all, let me thank the Advisory Council. The Federal Transit Administration is proud to partner with the EPA, both in its national policy setting efforts and in its local job here in the Region. With regard to the Green Impact Zone, let me kind of set the stage. Anita spoke to you about the local partners working with residents to identify these eight initial strategies.

FTA, of course, is involved in funding one of those eight. We are attempting in the process to be responsive to the needs that residents have identified for themselves with regard to infrastructure. We are seeing the impact to that as the project moves forward in a block by block basis.

(Slide.)

MS. SCHWACH: FTA does not do these things in a vacuum. Our local major partners or our recipients of funding are the Mid-America Regional Council, which is the Metropolitan Planning Organization, and Kansas City Area Transportation Authority plus there is literally a cast of thousands. Anita talked a little bit about this -- our partners; EPA, HUD, the Department of Labor, Health and Human Services, Kansas City Power and Light that you have just heard from, the city of Kansas City, Missouri, the University of Missouri at Kansas City, the Discovery Center, the Neighborhood Associations of Ivanhoe, Manheim Park, Troostwood, 49/63 Blue Hills, Town Fork Creek.

The Community Development Organizations; Neighborhood Housing Services, Blue Hills Community Services, Swope Community Builders, Brush Creek Community Partners. In my previous life, I worked in these very neighborhoods from -- I hate to admit now how many years ago but nearly 30 years ago. I know for a fact that the hardest jobs are literally the folks whose feet are on the ground, walking block to block, talking to neighborhood residents and that what the federal government does best is provide technical assistance and money.

(Slide.)

MS. SCHWACH: The infrastructure itself that we are attempting to provide first is Bus Rapid Transit service. Called here the Max, this is the Green Line -- because there is also a previously funded, very successful line called the Max Blue Line which was the first in Kansas City, Missouri. Bus Rapid Transit has the advantage of being extremely cost effective per rider compared to rail.

At the same time, it has a bit of a disadvantage in that property -- appreciation of property is not the same for a bus line as it is for a fixed guide way line. So, there are trade-offs in making these choices. What is available -- and one of the reasons that Bus Rapid Transit is being used on this line, which is one of the heaviest uses of a bus line in the city, is because of the low density design of Kansas City as a city.

Hey, what other are we attempting to provide? An accessible path to the bus and that includes curb replacement. It includes sidewalk replacement. We are attempting to provide a usable

route and that includes signal improvements, signal prioritization, meaning that as the bus approaches the light, it can cause the light to stay green a bit longer so that the bus can continue and not lose time.

We are certainly doing street repaving and the infrastructure is green. In addition to being a green line, the Max Line features solar lighting at bus stops, rain gardens, permeable surfaces for a Park and Ride lot, recycling bins at stops, hybrid electric buses and an all electric service truck that is going to use one of those 10 plug-ins that Bill just described.

(Slide.)

MS. SCHWACH: The partnership with EPA and HUD and with the neighborhoods we work in is really about place making. That is a place that folks want to come home to, a place they want to work in, a place they want to pray and play in. We think that transit lends itself to those concepts. What we are getting in this instance is faster trips.

The Max Line means that there is service every 10 minutes for the bulk of that route. Especially within the Green Zone, there will be service every 10 minutes. It means real-time information at stops with shelters. It means a cost effective way to get to and from jobs, to services and to school. It means connections to other places are more easily made now.

If you have to switch between bus systems, because there are three in this metropolitan area, that will be easier to do and faster to do now. It provides a choice of how to travel besides the single occupant automobile. That is a choice that is cheaper for residents. There are all kinds of numbers about how when you add the cost of transportation to the cost of housing, the further you live out and in the lower -- the more low density the area is, the greater your combined costs.

Part of the place making too is not just to run a bus up and down the street but look at how the infrastructure improvements get made and public art is a part of the transit experience. At 39<sup>th</sup> and Troost, we have a project that I am about to display here if my -- I think.

(Slide.)

MS. SCHWACH: There we go. This is commonly referred to as the Praying Hands. It is at 39<sup>th</sup> and Troost, which is the northern edge of the Green Impact Zone. An artist named Jefre is creating this sculpture that draws on the image of hands coming together. We think that this kind of art establishes the concept of place. It establishes the notion that this is someplace special.

(Slide.)

MS. SCHWACH: In this particular instance, it reflects in part the church near which it stands which has been a longtime anchor of the neighborhood. You can see that peaked roof behind it is St. James Catholic Church.

(Slide.)

MS. SCHWACH: The art fabrication in this case is what this is a picture of so the exterior of that sculpture is a series of handmade tiles, if you will. What the artist did in this case is work with the children who are in daycare facility called The Troost Early Learning Center. That daycare facility is also part of a local transit transfer facility that we built less than 10 years ago -- pardon me, fewer than 10 years ago.

So, the kids worked with the artist and the question was what do you want to be when you grow up? The kids made pictures of doctors, firefighters, engineers and other vocations and those are being translated into this tile that will clad the exterior of the sculpture.

(Slide.)

MS. SCHWACH: Infrastructure also includes the replacement of the Troost Bridge. The design there again connects the neighborhood -- I want you to see a picture of this.

(Slide.)

MS. SCHWACH: There. This is one of the pictures of the bridge. It has got a lot of reflective glass on it and it is a very sleek looking structure such that the bridge itself becomes a piece of sculpture and art. The goal of the bridge is not only to move vehicles but to provide a walkway associated with it that will connect this area to the Country Club Plaza which has a similar series of bridges along this same creek with walkways.

It becomes a resource for health and recreation, including walking, biking and skating.

(Slide.)

MS. SCHWACH: The infrastructure also creates new construction jobs and it retains existing jobs. The kinds of jobs we are talking are working class jobs where people can make a living. They are bus drivers. They are concrete workers. They are laborers, electricians, artists, engineers, architects, factory workers who are building buses and their components like tires and fare collection

systems.

(Slide.)

MS. SCHWACH: That economic stimulus remains here in the United States. Why? Because FTA has a particular rule, particular to its statute that says "must be made in America". It is called Buy America Act, not to be confused with something Buy American. It basically requires that all the major components of a bus or a transit vehicle or of a construction project be made in America, thus also sustaining American manufacturing jobs.

Not on your sheet but the estimate of actual jobs for the Green Zone, based on the Green Line Max, are roughly 36 jobs per \$1 million expended. That number comes from the American Public Transit Association as their estimate of how to calculate the amount of temporary construction jobs created by transit funding.

Then, in the Green Impact Zone itself, Kansas City Area Transportation Authority estimated that that project would create 231 jobs. Most of those are construction jobs but there are retained jobs for bus drivers and there are a couple of new permanent, long-term jobs. Thank you.

***Presentation by Margaret J. May, Executive Director,  
Ivanhoe Neighborhood Council***

MS. MAY: Thank you, Paula. I have the privilege this afternoon of serving as a moderator and to wear the other hat of also sharing in the presentation to provide you with a sense of how all of this feels for folks in the community and what involvement the community has had. As was mentioned by several of the presenters, we are very, very aware of the affect of the last 50 -- 40 -- 50 or whatever number of years on communities like the Ivanhoe community and the communities that are within the Green Impact Zone -- the result of the disenfranchisement of those areas.

It is really neat to have worked in the Ivanhoe neighborhood for the past 10 years and on an individual basis having had some relationship with each one of the speakers that we have had here and yet to now, through the Green Impact Zone, have an opportunity to work with all of them together. Just think of the time that is saved and also how much better things come together when we are working collectively, rather than on single activities.

The Ivanhoe neighborhood has the privilege of being about 43 percent of the Green Impact Zone. That represents about one-half of the Ivanhoe neighborhood. There are five other neighborhoods that are a part of the Green Impact Zone. One of those has its entire neighborhood included in the Zone and others just of small parts of the neighborhood.

Each of our neighborhoods is distinct. We share some things that are in common but each of us has a little different need and perspective. We have varying levels of capacity and so it has been quite a joy to have the opportunity for the five of us to put our heads together and to see how we can learn from one another and how we can maximize this great opportunity.

It seems like maybe it was five or six years but actually in March of 2009 or thereabout, I recall getting an email from the Mid-America Regional Council saying that there would be a meeting and that Congressman Cleaver had an idea that he was going to present to us. At that meeting, we learned of the vision that our Congressman had about this Zone of 150 blocks and what he envisioned could potentially happen within the blocks.

I was one -- and usually I am pretty optimistic about most things but I recall him saying that he would be meeting with our city government leaders and that he would be asking them to give their approval to the project. I was kind of like right. Well, to my surprise our mayor and all of our council representatives approved this idea 13 to 0. We do not get very many votes like that in Kansas City.

I do not know about your cities but it does not happen that way that much in Kansas City. So, we were told the five neighborhoods that are part of this initiative that we were -- would be at the forefront. That what we wanted to see happen within the Zone would be the plan. Having worked in the Ivanhoe neighborhood for nearly 10 years and being able to recall how 10 years ago nobody came or very few people came to even ask what you thought or what you would like to see happening.

If they came at all, it was on the tail end after they had talked with everyone, made all the plans and suddenly realized that it might them to get approval if they had a support letter. So, to have someone to actually -- at the beginning of the process to have the community involved and to say here is a blank page, tell us what you would like to see happening, what the needs are but that is, in effect, what happened with this initiative.

As Anita has already shared with you, we actually had developed that plan and when

staff was hired Anita was hired as the Director and then subsequently staff members were hired. That is a plan that they have and they have been steadily implementing. Now, our involvement did not end with the hiring of staff.

They have been very, very intentional about every step of the way, checking in with us, having regular meetings with us to make sure that not only do we approve of what they are doing but that we have an opportunity to shape and to say that we would like to see things happen one way or the other. So, as a result of this cooperation -- collaboration and this empowerment, this is truly a model for not only Kansas City but hopefully for the nation on what can happen when the people have an opportunity to be heard, to be involved and to shape things.

As you have heard yesterday, and I tend to say over and over and over again, it does not matter how much money you put into any of our communities, if the people within the community do not want it, do not have some involvement with it or they do not have buy-in, you can just look at some money that has gone down the tube because it is not going to be sustained.

Capacity building is a very, very big part of what is happening within the Green Impact Zone. As I mentioned before, each one of our neighborhoods has a different level of capacity. We recognize that. We are not in competition with one another in that regard. We are each trying to improve. If we had a few people that were working within our community, we want to grow that number to a larger number.

If you have the blessing, as Ivanhoe for the past 10 years it has been hard at work at this, while we have a large number of people that have become involved over the years, we still do not begin to have as many people as we need to have. So, we have welcomed the opportunity to have the Green Impact Zone to influence Kansas City Power and Light and other agencies to do things to incite people to come to our meetings.

We usually have 60's or so people -- 60 to 70 on a regular basis at our meetings but at the past 2 months, we have increased that number to 80 or 90 at each one of those meetings because of some special incentives that were provided through the Green Impact Zone, be it a \$25.00 gift card or something of that sort. So, we have seen people at our meetings that we never ever have seen before and we are looking forward to retaining -- is it likely to retain all of those that come for the first time to have a chance at winning something?

Well, that is probably not likely but we have seemed to -- we know the importance of measuring how we have gotten to where we are and understanding that usually that is 1 or 2 people at a time. So, if we have 20 people that come to a meeting that have not been there before and we are able to retain 2 or 3 of those, I mean over a period of time just look at how many more people that we have that are really engaged.

Anita also mentioned the leadership training. I must address the importance of that. We have done a lot of things over the years to try to grow capacity and to provide leadership training but Anita and her staff have been steadily on it. We have a number of people who have attended those classes and then have not just gone to the class but then have come back into our community and they have utilized the things that they have learned.

They are very, very, very, very proud of themselves. Just a quick work about the SmartGrid. As a rule, new things like the SmartGrid never ever begin in communities like those in the Green Impact Zone. So, just think of the power that just having the opportunity to participate in something that is brand new that later, at some point, that more affluent parts of the community will have an opportunity to experience.

For these folks to be able to say well, I know that or I have that or I am able to reduce the -- my energy costs because we have this. Just think of the empowerment and the improvement in self-esteem that the community will have as a result of that. Those of us that have done this work know how very important it is to have people to begin to think of themselves in a new light -- to think of themselves as in control or knowing something or being involved in something first.

So, that alone to me carries a very, very heavy challenge for us in the city to try to provide more of those kinds of opportunities for the people who have been ignored. So, from the community perspective, I can only say thanks to Congressman Cleaver and the Mid-America Regional Council, Anita and her staff for this serious opportunity, not just, you know, okay we are going to say you are going to be involved but does it really happen but this serious opportunity to be involved and to shape this initiative.

My final comment, several people said yesterday that you would have to come back to

Kansas City because you would like to be able to see the Green Impact Zone and see the Ivanhoe neighborhood. You heard some things today that are underway, that you must come back to see so I am inviting the NEJAC to consider next year sometime or maybe early in the following year to come back to be able to actually see these things that you have heard that are underway.

Now, I have an opportunity now to try to monitor for the next 20 -- 25 minutes. I think we have your questions. So, if you would please -- all right. We have got Father Nguyen here. All right. Let us go.

### **Questions and Comments**

FR. NGUYEN: My question is directed to Mr. Menge. What is in it for your company? Why did your company get involved in this? I guess it could -- would be helpful for all of us to learn from your mindset because I mean from the profit perspective, the more energy people use, the more they have to pay your company. Why are you helping them to reduce their payment --

(Laughter.)

FR. NGUYEN: -- is my question.

MR. MENGE: It is an interesting dilemma. You know, a couple of years ago, we have been involved in energy efficiency and demand response for multiple years. We just are now finishing a program called our Comprehensive Energy Program. We have 48,000 thermostats out there already that -- they are not two-way thermostats.

They are not as smart as what we are demonstrating here but it sends its -- it is like a pager signal. So, we send a signal to it and it cycles the compressor on and off or in 15 minute intervals. We get about 30 megawatts of reduction out of that. That is about one-third of a peaking unit. So, that is reducing costs for us and so one of the things that the DOE is looking to demonstrate also is they are looking to say that investing in efficiency is not a lot different than investing in a power plant.

Utilities, you know, are a regulated monopoly. So, we invest and then we earn a return on that. So, we are seeking to get a return on our investment in efficiency but it is for the greater good. Another key element about -- and this is true of most -- well, of any power company, particularly in the United States, is we are Kansas City Power and Light.

We do not have the opportunity to say, you know, we do not like Kansas City anymore. We are pulling up stakes and going to Mexico or wherever else. We cannot move our manufacturing facility. I mean we are tied in with our communities and it is important to us, you know. So, the ability to uplift the community is important to us.

In fact, our latest model is, you know, improving the lives of the communities we serve. So, this is one of the ways that we do that. We do it that it is, you know -- for the greater good of all. Should there become some kind of carbon legislation that is a benefit to our company to be able to have -- to be able to reduce. So, we are kind of forward thinking in that regard. Some utilities are still pretty backward thinking in that regard.

MS. MAY: All right. I think we have Elizabeth and then Shankar, Patricia and Vernice.

MS. YEAMPIERRE: What an inspiring way to begin the first day of the NEJAC I have to say. The fact that it is grassroots, that it is community based planning, that you are politically strategic -- it is absolutely phenomenal and congratulations. You really inspired. We were taking notes to take back and absolutely, it is a model that has to be and should be replicated.

I just have a few questions. One has to do with U.S. DOT, what your relationship was with city DOT and whether or not they presented challenges. Also, just -- I am going to say the three of them. The other is city planning. I know that you had a lot of political support but city planning often -- those offices have cobwebs and they do not know how to think out of the box.

What kind of challenges did that present? Then finally, my last question is in looking at alternative energy processes, do you take the peekers offline to result in a net reduction in emissions? So, there are three questions. Thank you.

MS. SCHWACH: Let me start with the first one. There is no city DOT. There is a city Public Works Department and there is a bi-state compact agency called The Kansas City Area Transportation Authority. That, KCATA for short, is the entity that is what we call a designated recipient meaning it gets the formula money for this metropolitan area.

That is because it complies with Federal Transit Administration's statutory requirements and has been named by the governor and by a metropolitan planning organization process to fulfill that role. We work very closely with the Kansas City Area Transportation Authority and they work very closely with the MPO Mid-America Regional Council.

Our process requires the major grantee in every metropolitan area to go through a planning process and to have that plan adopted following a public hearing or at least the opportunity for a public hearing. The goal there is to be certain that there is a broader community involvement in defining what are the highest priority transportation needs in any given metropolitan area.

In addition to that, our regulations require that if you are building any sort of facility that you take into account, both at the feasibility stage and at the environmental analysis stage, the impact of the facility on low income and minority populations so that we have made an attempt to incorporate the consideration of impact on the local populous in all of the funding choices we are making.

MS. MAY: Anita, you want to address the planning --the role of working with the city? You need a microphone.

MS. MALTBY: Yes. In giving us the \$1.5 billion, we worked actually with the city manager's office not the city planning department. The city outlined some different deliverables that they felt they needed to have in order to justify giving that money for the establishment of the offices of the Green Impact Zone. We went through those and looked for direct compatibility with what the neighborhoods had said but also taking into account those things which the city saw from their perspective and from their many, many years of working in the community as being needful.

So, we really did not have to deal with the city planning department directly. We have been, however, included in a plan that they are working on and by included in, I mean been invited to the table to give input and to be a part of that. The city also brought together all of the various departments that would impact in a way that met with the desires of the neighborhood through their vision -- their mission.

So, we have met with them periodically, as well. We make sure that we keep the city council well informed. We put out a report every 45 days. I will tell you that 45 days rolls around real fast but nevertheless, we have not missed doing that. That helps to keep the lines open. So thus far, I would say that we have really had a very harmonious walk with all elements of the city.

MS. MAY: Bill, do you want to do the power part of that?

MR. MENGE: The simple answer is yes. The peakers would stay off. It really boils down to there are two things that any power company considers. The first one is operational needs. So, it is our job to keep the lights on, keep the air conditioners running -- we are a summer peaking, so that is our critical load, but to keep all those services running is the first thing.

Next thing is economics and, you know, it is much more economical to call upon energy efficiency than it is to turn the peakers. The peakers are the most expensive generation that there is so we desire to keep them off as much as we possibly can.

MS. MAY: Okay. I see Shankar, Patricia, Vernice and then Savi and that is probably all the questions we are going to be able to take. If we can keep our answers short, we will be able to manage the time.

MR. PRASAD: It is really commendable to see this project started and moving forward and all the --- that many of us have talked about over the years have come -- seem to be coming into fruition and certainly what the thing to consider as a national model to try out in other areas. Good luck to you in getting it through to the final stages.

Two questions. One is how did the 150 blocks was defined and how did that come into play? What were the parameters that were used to define that size? Two, as this moves forward, this area becomes a desirable place to live. Certainly the realistic value and other things will go up and will the low income and minority population will be sort of in a way have a negative impact of the progress of the growth and not able to live there.

Is there any kind of a safeguard that people are thinking in terms of that community owning the property rights and things like that nature?

MS. MALTBY: Starting with your last question, in the plans that are being discussed right now as pertained to particularly upgrading rehab, new construction, et cetera all of the discussions are around mixed market housing. So, there is the -- we plan to be very intentional that you have market rate housing but that you also have affordable housing as a part of that plan.

So then that is definitely one way to ensure that you have you people from different levels and therefore, most likely your greatest ethnic diversity. The other thing is that we have had already a homes tour in the Green Impact Zone. We marketed that homes tour to people in the Zone. So, we are sending out a message that we -- while we are open, certainly, and want people to move back into the community, that we are also very desirous that people who are in the community and may perhaps be

renters right now, that they are also the population that we would like to have there. Your first question was --

MR. PRASAD: How did you -- how was the area defined?

MS. MALTBIA: Yes. Okay. First of all, the Congressman, again because he was so conversant with the area, sought to get the demographics -- the actual demographics. All of the demographics showed the great need that this particular area had. The other thing is that we happen to have three councilmen at districts that are in this area. So, that was very politically astute of him to make sure that the area also included more than one councilperson's area.

MS. MAY: Was that your question Patricia?

MS. SCHWACH: I have a couple of others too.

MS. SCHWACH: I wanted to add my congratulations and housing affordability was my top question. I was wondering, sort of related to that, for the -- I assume that with the low percentage of housing ownership in the area, have you had outreach to the landlords -- to the absentee landlords and how is that communication been going?

I was wondering on the zoning aspects. I understand that the city sort of took your idea and your vision and adopted that as maybe part of their comprehensive plan for the area but did it involve regulatory changes, zoning changes, and did those happen fairly quickly. Lastly, related to the leadership training programs, has the city appointed anybody to the planning and zoning boards who live in the impact zone?

MS. MALTBIA: Okay. Question one; outreach to landlords is actually a part of our Low Income Weatherization Assistance Program. This is -- granted this is only one way to reach out to the landlords but it is certainly a great start. The city's Low Income Weatherization Assistance Program, which has been in effect for many years, requires that landlords put up 50 percent of the money for any energy upgrades.

We have come along with our grant and reduced that to 5 percent for folks who have units of 4 or less, up to as much as 25 percent but no higher than 25 percent for even the largest of units. So, we already have one of the major rental areas -- or rather complexes that are wanting to be a part. So, what we have found -- we have looked at where the gaps are and oftentimes will approach something from a niche perspective in order to try to get it jump started.

So, that has been what our outreach to landlords look like. Zone changes, I know that the Congressman has been in conversation and would like to see a zoning overlay plan done but again, we have only been at this for a little over a year so we have not gotten that far as far as the zoning changes are concerned. We do not have anybody that has been specifically appointed from the Green Impact Zone to the Zoning Board or anything but we believe that as we build the capacity and as our conversations continue and as we continue to show that it does make a difference in bringing the people who live there onboard that we will see more of this. All of these things are out there as a part of our future.

MS. MAY: Vernice?

MS. MILLER-TRAVIS: Thank you. Like everybody else, I love hearing about the Green Impact Zone. Anita, I cannot listen to you enough. So John, I wanted to recommend that I know that we have chosen all of the educational sessions for the new partners for Smart Growth Conference, but I think we are still trying to figure out the plenary sessions.

If EPA could consider a presentation from the many partners of the Green Impact Zone to demonstrate for folks what this looks like and how Smart Growth is achieved. Patricia's last question about the displacement and Shankar's question about the potential displacement is the real crux of the issue that we are trying to struggle with around EJ and Smart Growth.

So, here is a process and a group of folks and committed citizens who have really tackled it. So, it might be good and demonstrative for the audience to hear this is what it looks like when it gets rolled out. To Mr. Menge, I wanted to ask how much of your power is generated by coal. How much is alternative sources and do the folks who are participating in this new energy efficiency program have the ability to purchase energy that is generated other than coal.

How much -- what is the differential costs in kilowatt hours for alternative energy and coal power energy?

MR. MENGE: I probably do not know the exact answers to those but we are a very heavy coal generator. That comprehensive energy program that I spoke of, a good portion of that was environmental retrofits at our coal fleet. As we are looking at the units that have not been retrofitted, we

are considering, you know, costs to upgrade those versus alternatives.

We have installed 100 megawatts of wind out in western Kansas. We have a commitment to install another 200 megawatts of wind. We have a part ownership in a nuclear plant in Kansas. So, we are probably -- I do not know the numbers exactly but we are probably 60 or 70 percent coal. The rest generate -- or a nuclear combined with natural gas in a very small part that is renewable.

Very similar to your typical Midwestern utility. As far as the ability to pick where their purchasing from, that is not currently part of our program although the state of Missouri is moving towards those types of things. That is moving at a slow pace. We are participating in that. One of the problems that we have today with -- is our rates are relatively low.

When you compare what is happening in the Midwest, particularly in Kansas and Missouri to what is happening on the West Coast, Texas or the East Coast, you know, we are at \$0.08 or \$0.09 cents a kilowatt compared to \$0.18 or \$0.19 cents a kilowatt hour. So, differential pricing is not a real strong incentive for our customers because, you know, things are pretty affordable.

So, that is not quite there yet. We would like to drive towards those types of programs. We have some time of use piloting built into this program that we will do but it we will do but it will be -- the customers will have the opportunity to opt in. It will not be you are going to get it and then you have to opt out. So, if customers want to do it, they will be able to do that.

We will struggle a little bit with that because there probably will not be enough differential in the pricing. As far as the differential in costs, it is probably at least twice if not three times. As we are able to improve our storage opportunities and there is -- you know, we have a very small demonstration. It is just a piece of ours but there are other demonstration projects going on that are demonstrating, you know, neighborhood wide energy storage and other storage options.

So, you know, as more and more comes into it and we are using the stimulus to kind of get up over the hump and nudge the investment forward, you will start seeing the price of that come down and be more reasonable. Then you will be able to bring more renewable resources in and make it a more cost effective option.

MS. MAY: Savi?

MS. HORNE: Yes. Thank you. I just really want to thank the panel and to congratulate the work of the Green Impact Zone and to really uplift the work of one of NEJAC's finest members, Ms. May. My concern is sort of --- off of Shankar, Patricia and Vernice's points. I come from a very unique place as the only sort of deeply rural person on the NEJAC and one that works at the intersection of farm land loss -- particularly African-American farm land loss and environmental justice and I would like to see the model that we have discussed replicated.

But I just would like to put that the metropol of Detroit in the spotlight for a minute because it has a combination of all these different models. You have Smart Growth. You have aspect of Partnership for Sustainable Communities and food security kind of coming together and it is coming together in a way that is disempowering to the African-American population of Detroit.

You had a -- what to me kind of looked like almost similar to a carpetbagger reconstruction land grab of the city of Detroit and it is being played out in a way to the lens of food security that people are not really paying much attention to it because at the end of the day, we -- they are providing vehicles to increase healthy foods and green pathways in the city of Detroit.

But my main concern is that you had a -- say 125 acre farm in Detroit that has essentially left the public landscape and now belongs somewhat to a greening of Detroit movement, the eastern market movement and there was not a lot of community input into that process. In fact, it got so ugly that you had a breakup of a union.

So, there is even union busting around sustainable development of Detroit. You also now have within the inner city of Detroit, for the land grab of distressed properties that are really victim of a -- the greed of corporate America that has gone awry and is punishing -- punishing and leading into wealth derision within our African-American communities.

So, those properties are now being grabbed to -- redevelopment of a mega, mega 300 acre farm within Detroit and while that has good aspects, it is as if the city fathers of Detroit are no longer looking at zoning. Zoning has just been thrust aside and just really an expediency that is unprecedented when it comes to good public policy and observing law and due process.

So, I really wish that the city of Detroit -- or somebody will pick up at least a transcript of this conversation and look at what the models of participation has been in Kansas City and uplift that work and really rethink their model. With regard to the vacant lots, I would really recommend that a more

public process be used -- public/private partnership process around some kind of community land trust be created and become a repository for those properties as you being to think through what needs to be done in many ways under the guise of urban agriculture, so that the land itself becomes part of the public trust even though the use might become more community oriented.

So, I just really want to thank you for your work and really, I think you all have a really good model and I hope that it is replicated elsewhere. Thank you.

MS. MAY: All right. Panelists, does anyone have anything else that you would like to add? We have maybe a minute before time to break.

MS. MALTBIA: Yes. Would you speak to the land trust properties that went -- that your community assumed and also the taking over of the redevelopment of those foreclosed homes?

MS. MAY: The Ivanhoe neighborhood started back in 2003 -- an initiative that was simply designed to put some people to work and make the neighborhood look a little better. After the first year of it, we realized that doing 43 lots, when we had probably 300 vacant land trust lots in the neighborhood -- that we needed to do something more.

I do not have enough time to tell you the story in detail but that summer of mowing 43 lots led to our hiring young people and getting funding from the city to be able to maintain -- and we say maintain rather than mow because we do more than mow of the lots. This past summer, at the end of July, the Ivanhoe neighborhood now owns 162 land trust lots that were very, very carefully selected.

In part, we paid for it with sweat equity and in part with money that we begged from Commerce Bank and James B. Nutter. We are planning to use these lots for -- to incent the building of homes on the lots or infield housing. We also have set aside some for play areas. If you know, most older neighborhoods may have a park here or there but nothing like sufficient green space for our children to be able to play on.

I imagine that a few of them may also become community gardens. Our initial plan was infield housing and green space. Through the Green Impact Zone, we also will be owners very, very soon of 23 Wells Fargo properties. Wells Fargo had an inventory of more than 200 properties in Kansas City that they were going to auction this past spring.

We were able -- when I say "we", the city -- some of the city leaders were able to convince them that it would not be a good thing for Kansas City to auction those properties as we had heard that there was one speculator that wanted to buy all of them. All of us know what would have resulted from that. So, Wells Fargo did delay that.

Through meetings with the community and through the influence of Congressman Cleaver, 23 properties -- all of the properties within that inventory that were located in the Green Impact Zone, Wells Fargo has donated to the Green Impact Zone. The Ivanhoe neighborhood will be the lead for rehab of the houses that can be rehabbed.

A few will be demolished and I think there are about 3 vacant lots. So, we are looking forward to working with those homes, rehabbing them in an energy efficient manner, getting homeowners into them, be it on a lease/purchase arrangement or an outright sale. This is another example of the way that the community can make sure that we are getting people to move back into the neighborhood and that we are decreasing the vacancy rate.

MS. YEAMPIERRE: Thank you so much, Ms. Margaret. We could literally be here all day listening because it is that intriguing and uplifting. We are going --

MS. MAY: You have to come back.

(Laughter.)

MS. YEAMPIERRE: For the barbeque alone, it is worth it.

MS. MAY: Yes.

(Laughter.)

MS. YEAMPIERRE: So, are going to take a break now. We will be back for a public comment period at 4:00 o'clock -- no later than 4:00 o'clock. We want to respect the members of the public who have come to testify before this body. Thank you.

MS. MAY: Thank you. Thank you, panelists.

(Whereupon, a brief recess was taken.)

MR. RIDGWAY: --- so if that you have a chance to read it and --- for you so please do have a look. Thank you.

MS. ROBINSON: I just want to add for clarification on that John, that is a summary of the recommendations. It is not the actual document. Everybody in the room should have them there. ---

packs the actual document. It is a summary so it is a quick down and dirty sheet, okay? Also, we will be passing around for the members the information that Jolene said that she wanted to include about Plan EJ.

She talked yesterday. That is also being passed around right now for your use and preparation for tomorrow's conversation. So, I am going to turn it over to Elizabeth to convene our public comment. Thank you.

### **PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD**

MS. YEAMPIERRE: On a more personal note, I want to thank Sue Briggum for providing us with candy and everyone else who brought snacks. The lighting is really low and Shankar -- the lighting is really low, so it kind of has us at a low energy place so the public should know that it is not that we are not completely engaged, it is that this lighting is really challenging.

So, we are now at that point at the meeting where -- that we all really look forward to. It is the opportunity to listen to communities come and provide us with information about how issues are affecting them and their community. So, I am going to call the first three speakers who have signed up. You should be able to see your name on the screen.

The first one is Maurice Copeland with Community Advisory Panel, Bannister Complex Legacy Group. The second is Steve Klafka from Wingra Engineering and the third is Kristin Riott from Bridging the Gap. If the three of you could step up to the mike if you are here. If you are not, we will move on to the next three.

So again, Maurice Copeland, Steven Klafka and Kristin Riott. Are you Maurice?

MR. COPELAND: ---.

MS. YEAMPIERRE: Well, welcome sir. Thank you for joining us.

MR. COPELAND: Go ahead?

MS. YEAMPIERRE: You can begin. Thank you.

### ***Comments by Maurice Copeland, Concerned Citizen, Kansas City, Missouri***

MR. COPELAND: Okay. I am not speaking for the Community Advisory Panel. I am speaking for the sick workers and former workers at Honeywell, Bendix, Allied Signal, that is the same company, and also IRS and GSA, it is a federal complex on 95<sup>th</sup> and Troost. I worked at that complex for 32 years. I was discharged from the Army straight out of Vietnam, came back to Kansas City, went to work for IRS.

Shortly after that, I went to work for Bendix. I worked there 32 years as a machinist and then a tool and dye supervisor. The history of the nuclear weapons complex I am sure is well known by most people, especially people that work for the EPA and other regulatory monitoring agencies. In the recent past, I think that the news has come out that there were some misleadings done by the officials and the management of the complex as far as it related to the contamination and pollution that was dispelled from the complex.

I am here today to ask for a simple question -- ask a simple question of the government, the United States of America, who is -- think it is well known with another cover-up that I have been involved in with the Agent Orange from the Vietnam that they deceived us for many years and in the recent future the -- recent past, they started owning up to some of the contamination and the illnesses after 30 years of warriors, Vietnam Veterans dying.

My brother has brain cancer. He was in Vietnam also with me. My father has 6 brothers, so that is 7 of them that served in the United States Army. My grandfather served in the United States Army. I served in the United States Army also as I said. I am looking for environmental justice to reach me and the people that I represent.

The complex has denied -- openly denied the contamination and the illnesses at the plant. That they have known for years. I was a manager at Honeywell. I know what I did. I know the poisons that I gave to my people that worked for me as tool and dye makers. I know the exposures and the contamination that they took home and there are agencies that also know this.

If they do not know it, they should know it because they did monitoring and regulated certain chemicals and substances at that plant. I want environmental justice. I want the EPA, OSHA, the union, the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers, I want GSA, I want Honeywell, I want IRS to come forth with the information and save the government a lot of money -- a lot of money for