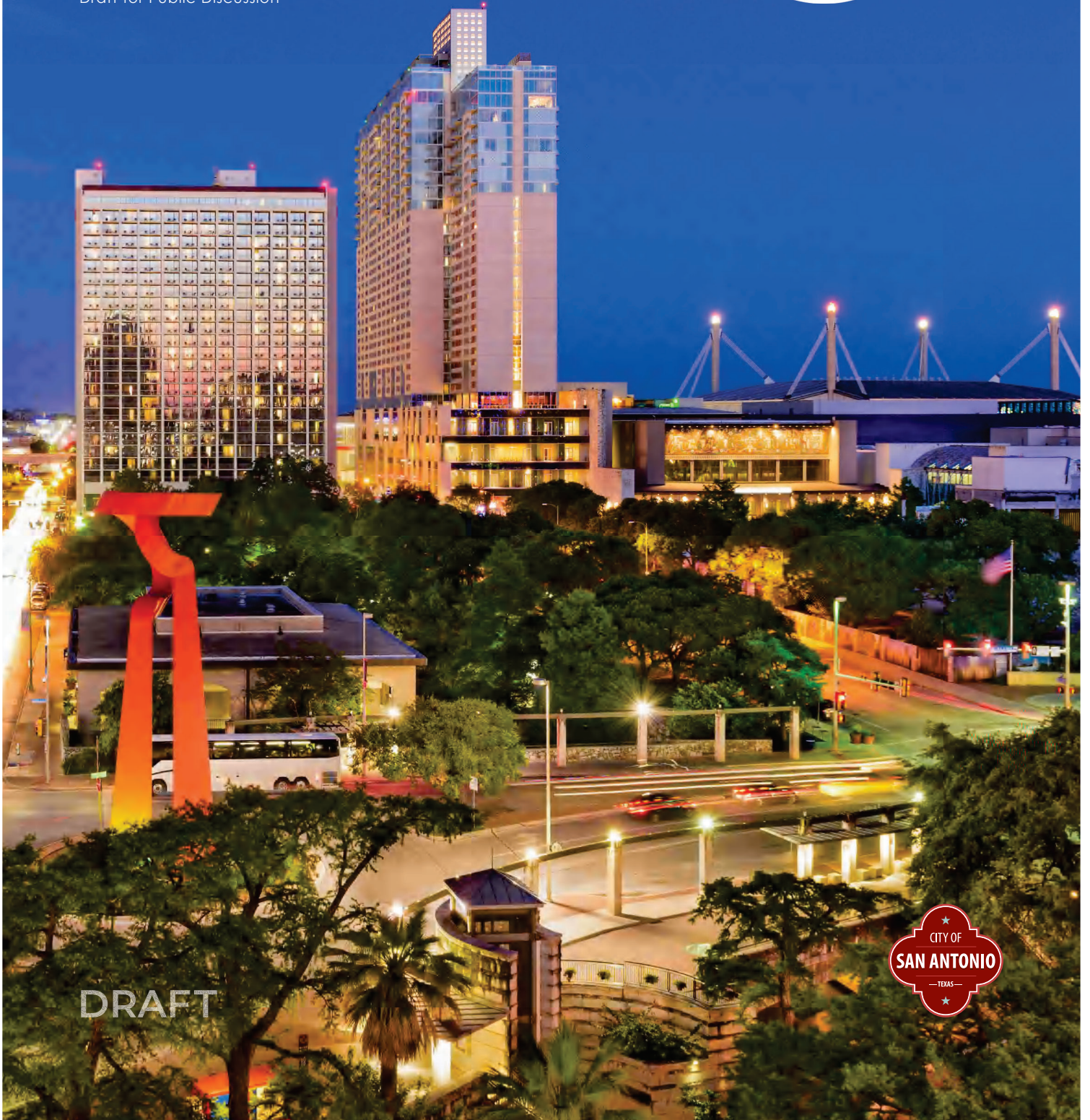


SA CLIMATE READY SNAPSHOT:

A PATHWAY FOR CLIMATE ACTION & ADAPTATION

JANUARY 2019

Draft for Public Discussion



DRAFT



CARBON NEUTRAL BY 2050

car · bon neu · tral

adjective

Having or resulting in no net addition of carbon dioxide to the atmosphere.

Par · is Cli · mate Agree · ment

noun

An international commitment to limit global temperature increase to well below 2 degrees Celsius (3.6°F) with a goal of limiting global temperature increase to 1.5 degrees Celsius (2.7°F).

A MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR

San Antonio is one of the fastest growing cities in the nation. Every day, we are working to plan for and accommodate the estimated one million additional residents that will arrive in San Antonio by 2040. In much the same way, it's our collective responsibility to prepare for a future that is projected to have hotter temperatures, longer droughts and more intense rain events, as a result of our changing climate. That is why working with the City Council, one of my first acts as your Mayor was to sign the Paris Climate Agreement.

Throughout the SA Climate Ready process, people from across the community have helped craft a sustainable community approach by examining best practices and policies around how we build; how we power our homes, cars and businesses; how we travel; how we conserve water and green space; how we reduce air pollution; and, perhaps most importantly, how we take care of our most vulnerable neighbors. When it comes to climate action and adaptation, our borders do not stop at the city limits or county line. Working with stakeholders across jurisdictional lines will continue to be the way we achieve progress.

San Antonio is a warm, welcoming and culturally diverse community where we cherish tradition and heritage while nurturing forward-looking policies that keep our home healthy and vibrant. Protecting our community's quality of life, economy, military and historic treasures is a leading priority.



OUR CITY, OUR PLAN

IN 2019, San Antonio launches the city's first Climate Action & Adaptation Plan (CAAP) and enters its fourth century as an established municipality¹. This Snapshot provides an overview for easier access to important themes. For a deeper dive on the plan's methodology and implementation, reference the full document posted on saclimateready.org. At a time of historic population growth and facing climate change, our community has chosen to rise to the challenge to ensure the quality of life for all San Antonians for generations to come. On June 22, 2017, San Antonio City Council passed a resolution in support of the Mayor's National Climate Action Agenda, a commitment by over 400 U.S. Mayors to uphold the goals of the Paris Climate Agreement. This came on top of the City Council's adoption of the SA Tomorrow Plans in August 2016; focused on neighborhoods, transportation, and sustainability serving as a roadmap for enhancing the City's overall resilience while balancing economic, environmental, and social goals.

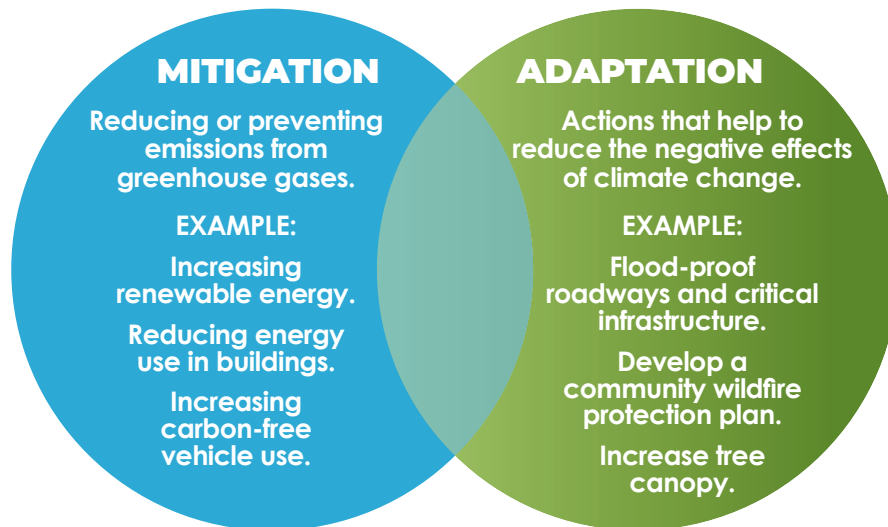
Climate projections show that our future will be even hotter and drier. By 2040, summer maximum temperatures in our city will be on average 4°F higher than they are today — and annually, we will experience 24 more days over 100°F and receive 3" less rain. By the end of the century the higher emissions scenarios project that we will see average summer maximum temperatures over

10°F higher than today with more than 90 additional days with maximum temperatures above 100°F.

	Low Emissions Pathway	High Emissions Pathway
Summer Maximum Temperature	+6°F	+10°F
Hot Days (Maximum Temperature >100 °F)	+48 days	+94 days
Warm Nights (Minimum Temperature >80 °F)	+10 nights	+55 nights
Annual Precipitation	-3 inches	-4 inches

Lower global GHG emissions through this century will result in less significant climate changes, while higher global GHG emissions result in more significant impacts for San Antonio.

The CAAP process brought together voices from the community, involving a diverse coalition of community leaders and soliciting significant input from the community at large. The plan establishes a process for identifying and evaluating the impacts of climate change and climate change solutions on our city's most vulnerable. Achieving the mitigation and adaptation goals set in the CAAP will be no easy task — it will require action from every member of the community. SA Climate Ready sets the trajectory for the next half-century, ensuring that we take responsibility for our impact today, harness the opportunities as our world transitions to a low-carbon economy, and build a more vibrant San Antonio for our children and grandchildren.

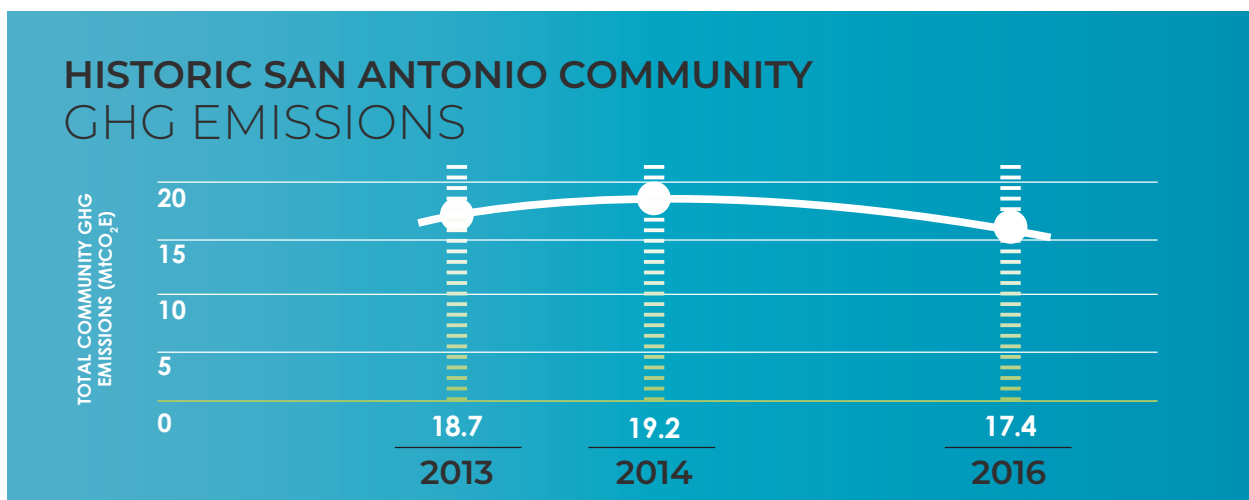


THE CHALLENGE

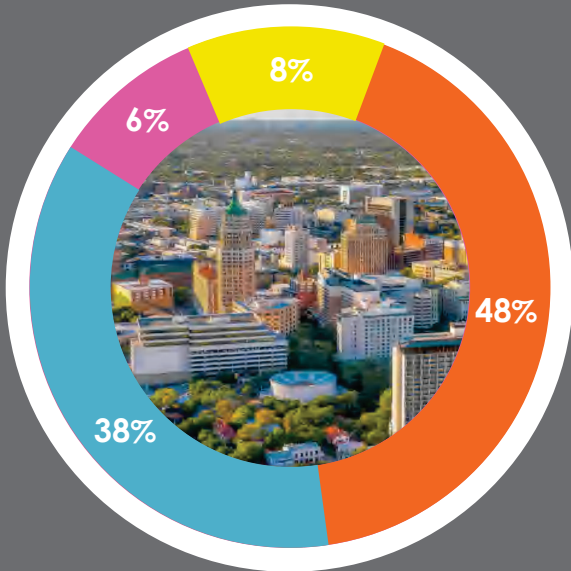
- By 2040 the average number of days with temperatures exceeding 100°F could quadruple to more than 30 days per year. By the end of the century we can expect to see 55-100 days with maximum temperatures above 100°F, as well as the appearance of days in excess of 110°F.
- We will soon start to see summer nights where temperatures never drop below 80°F, reaching a total of at least 10 of these nights by end of century.
- Summer maximum temperatures are expected to increase by more than 4°F by 2040 and by more than 6-10°F by end-of-century.
- By the end-of-century San Antonio should expect to receive 3" less rain per year, a decrease of 10 percent.
- The average number of days with more than 2" of rainfall is expected to increase from once in two years during the near-term period (2011-2040) to four times every five years by the end-of-century.

THE RESPONSE

- Both Mitigation and Adaptation Strategies are needed to keep San Antonio resilient and healthy in the face of climate change.
- Mitigation measures focus on reducing the amount and speed of future climate change by reducing emissions of heat-trapping gases and/or removing carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.
- Adaptation is the process of adjustment to actual or expected climate and its effects.
- In human systems, adaptation seeks to moderate or avoid harm, or exploit beneficial opportunities. In some natural systems, human intervention may facilitate adjustment to expected climate and its effects.



2016 SAN ANTONIO COMMUNITY GHG EMISSIONS



17.4 MtCO₂ total*

48% STATIONARY

- 27% Commercial and industrial buildings
- 18% Residential buildings
- 2% Industrial buildings
- 1% Energy industries within the city
- 0.2% Fugative emissions from oil and natural gas system

38% TRANSPORTATION

- 34% Private transportation, i.e. heavytrucks, light trucks, and passenger cars
- 3% Off-road transportation
- 0.4% Public transit
- <0.1% Waterborne navigation

8% INDUSTRIAL PROCESS AND PRODUCT USE (IPPU)

- 8% Industrial processes occurring within the city

6% WASTE

- 2% Solid waste generated in the city
- 2% Closed landfills within the city
- 2% Active landfills within the city
- 0.1% Wastewater generated and treated within the city

PER CAPITA GHG EMISSIONS U.S. CITIES



*Metric Tons CO₂ Equivalent (MtCO₂e) is a measure used to compare the emissions from various greenhouse gases on the basis of their global-warming potential by converting amounts of other gases to the equivalent amount of carbon dioxide with the same global warming potential.

SAN ANTONIO'S PATH TO CARBON NEUTRALITY

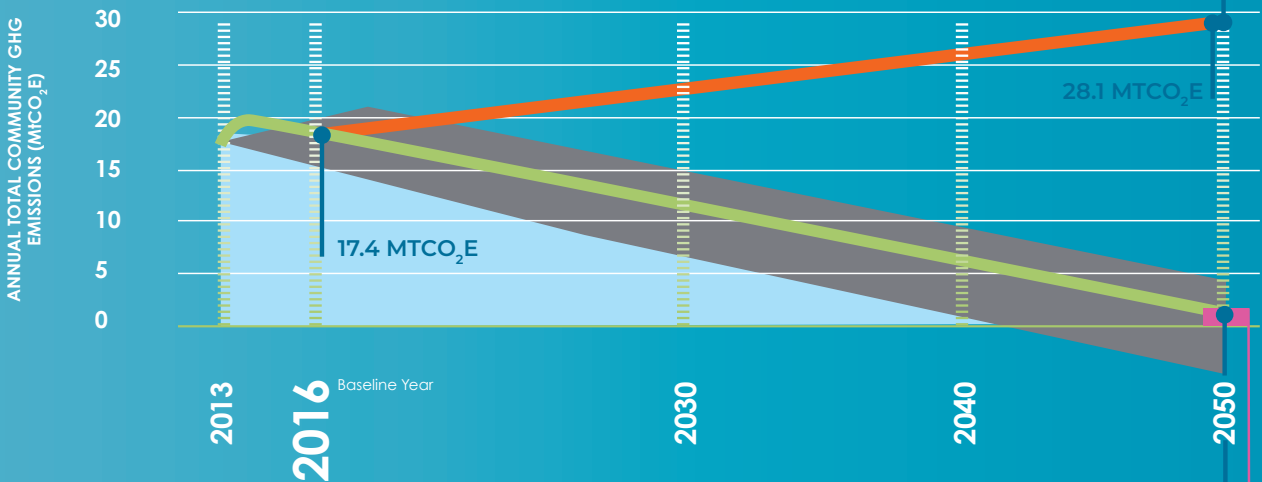
NEAR-TERM PRIORITY ACTIONS

The CAAP includes a variety of GHG mitigation strategies to be implemented by the City over the next decades. A handful of near-term actions have been prioritized because of their ability to contribute significant GHG reductions in the next 3-5 years and set San Antonio on the path to meeting the long-term goal of carbon neutrality.

- Grid decarbonization
- Benchmarking and disclosure of commercial and multifamily buildings
- Adopting an Energy Policy Ordinance for city-owned buildings
- Expanding energy efficiency programs
- Transitioning to carbon-free vehicles, including municipal fleet
- Reducing vehicle miles traveled
- Reducing residential waste
- Diverting organics from landfills

Business as Usual (BAU)

The BAU scenario illustrates San Antonio's potential future GHG emissions growth taking into account population growth, expected efficiency improvements for transportation and appliances, natural emission reductions from closed landfills, and emissions from electricity frozen at 2016 levels.



Carbon Neutrality

San Antonio's path to carbon neutrality will require the exploration of negative emissions solutions, such as carbon sequestration, as called out in the mitigation strategies. Detailed estimates for the potential of these solutions will develop as international best practices are tested.

Carbon Neutral Target

San Antonio's carbon neutral target reflects a 100% reduction in emissions by 2050 as compared to a 2016 baseline. Approximately 12% of this required reduction will need to be met with currently unproven technologies or policies and/or negative emissions solutions including carbon sequestration.

- Business as Usual
- Minimum Path to Carbon Neutrality
- IPCC-Referenced 1.5°C Global Pathway
- Net Community Emissions

MITIGATION

COMMUNITY

MITIGATION STRATEGIES

SA Climate Ready provides a general framework and pathway. Prior to strategy implementation, additional stakeholder engagement, as well as evaluation around process, costs, benefits, and potential barriers and opportunities will occur.

		STRATEGIES
INCREASE CARBON-FREE ENERGY	1	DECARBONIZE THE GRID Work with CPS Energy to continue to reduce the emissions factor of supplied electricity to reach an emissions factor of 0.0 kg CO ₂ e / kWh by 2050.
	2	SUPPORT AND INCENTIVIZE DISTRICT-SCALE CLEAN ENERGY PROJECTS Support and incentivize district-scale clean energy projects that harness renewable and waste energy at large-scales.
	3	FUEL SWITCHING Promote and incentivize fuel switching from natural gas to electric for existing buildings, including industrial process applications.
REDUCE BUILDING ENERGY CONSUMPTION	4	COMMERCIAL & MULTIFAMILY BENCHMARKING & DISCLOSURE ORDINANCE Implement a benchmarking and disclosure ordinance for large commercial, industrial, and multifamily buildings (above 50,000 sq. ft.).
	5	COMMERCIAL AND RESIDENTIAL ENERGY AND WATER RATING SYSTEM To inform owners, builders, renters, and potential buyers, research and develop an energy and water rating system for all commercial and residential properties.
	6	ZERO NET ENERGY BUILDING CODE Continue San Antonio's leadership in building codes by continually adopting the most recent update to the IECC code, with the goal of adopting a Zero Net Energy (ZNE) code for all new buildings and substantial rehabilitations by 2040, taking into consideration technical and economic feasibility.
	7	ENERGY EFFICIENCY PROGRAMS Continue to support and expand the energy efficiency and green building programs functioning within the City, such as the CPS Energy STEP program, with a goal of reducing city-wide annual building energy use 15% by 2030 and 40% by 2040.
	8	REDUCE WATER CONSUMPTION Support all opportunities to further reduce San Antonio's water consumption both per capita and on a total consumption basis.
REDUCE TRANSPORTATION ENERGY CONSUMPTION	9	CARBON-FREE VEHICLES Transition to carbon-free transport by implementing strategies to accelerate the adoption of electric or other carbon-free personal vehicles, trucks, transit, and freight to reach 100% penetration by 2050.
	10	VEHICLE MILES TRAVELED (VMTS) Reduce vehicle miles traveled per person throughout the City, prioritizing the reduction of those traveled in single-occupancy vehicles by diversifying transportation choices.
	11	CONNECTIVITY / WALKABILITY Accelerate connectivity and walkability by prioritizing, the funding and construction of infrastructure for micro-mobility modes such as biking and other human-powered transportation with an emphasis on the protection of vulnerable road users.
	12	SUSTAINABLE LAND PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT Support the development and redevelopment of more compact, connected, and cost-effective communities.
	13	MOBILITY AS A SERVICE Utilize smart city and big data solutions to promote mobility as a service to reduce the GHG impact of transportation solutions.

COMMUNITY MITIGATION STRATEGIES

		STRATEGIES
INCREASE CIRCULARITY	14	COMMERCIAL WASTE REDUCTION Reduce landfilled commercial waste 50% by 2035.
	15	RESIDENTIAL WASTE REDUCTION Reduce landfilled residential waste 25% by 2030 and 90% by 2050.
	16	ORGANICS DIVERSION Accelerate the diversion of organics from landfills to the highest and best use opportunities and ensuring low-carbon composting solutions.
	17	MATERIAL REUSE AND CIRCULARITY Support the development of a local circular economy to extend product lifespan through improved design and servicing, and relocating waste from the end of the supply chain to the beginning.
	18	REDUCED-LANDFILL CONSTRUCTION Building on CoSA's Deconstruction Pilot Program, accelerate the acceptance of low-waste construction projects through education, incentives, and partnerships, pursuing zero-landfill waste practices for all construction projects by 2035.
PROMOTE BIODIVERSITY AND HEALTHY ECOSYSTEMS	19	CARBON SEQUESTRATION Develop and implement a plan for carbon sequestration that takes advantage of all available solutions including increasing plant material, restoring the soil landscape, enhancing wetlands, and implementing technological solutions that also support the regeneration of native species.
	20	URBAN HEAT ISLAND Analyze and quantify the urban heat island (UHI) in San Antonio and develop an implementable and impactful UHI mitigation and adaptation plan with a focus on vulnerable populations.
	21	CLIMATE SENSITIVE DESIGN Integrate climate mitigation and adaptation into existing review and permitting processes and pilot an evaluation to account for the impacts of climate change including the GHG emissions from buildings and transportation.
EDUCATE AND ENABLE	22	GHG EDUCATION AND TRAINING Work with partner organizations to develop and implement comprehensive sustainability and GHG education and workforce training programs.
	23	SA TOMORROW PLANS Fund, track, and achieve the goals of the SA Tomorrow Sustainability, Comprehensive, and Multi-Modal Transportation Plans, specifically the portions of those plans offering significant mitigation and adaptation opportunities.
	24	BUSINESS INCENTIVES Incentivize businesses that operate within the City of San Antonio to set GHG reduction targets for their own operations that match or exceed the City targets.
	25	ELECTRIC AND WATER RATE STRUCTURES Evaluate the potential to update electricity and water rate structures to support GHG reductions.
	26	GHG REDUCTION QUANTIFICATION Complete a comprehensive scope 3 or consumption-based assessment for San Antonio's community sector.
	27	DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT A FRAMEWORK FOR REGIONAL COLLABORATION Work with Bexar County, suburban cities, and regional partner organizations to expand CAAP efforts through a Regional Climate Council.
	28	FINANCING ENERGY EFFICIENCY Explore financing mechanisms to accelerate adoption of energy efficiency, demand response, distributed renewable generation, and energy storage.

ADAPTATION

ADAPTATION STRATEGIES

		STRATEGIES
INCREASE INFRASTRUCTURE RESILIENCE	1	UTILITY PREPAREDNESS FOR CLIMATE IMPACTS Ensure processes are in place to regularly assess the impacts of climate change on water and energy utilities.
	2	RISK ASSESSMENT OF CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE Identify and undertake critical infrastructure (transportation, building, IT and telecoms, utilities sectors) risk assessment once updated flood plains are available (Atlas 14 to follow in Spring 2019) and incorporate additional future climate projections related to temperature and precipitation.
	3	HEAT RISK ASSESSMENT Undertake risk assessment for managing the impacts of extreme heat on public housing and City-subsidized residential buildings and identify opportunities to implement UHI reduction measures (as outlined in mitigation strategies) with a focus on vulnerable populations.
	4	FLOOD-PROOF ROADWAYS After Atlas 14 floodplain maps are produced, undertake a prioritized assessment of flood resilience options for all low-lying roadways.
	5	PROTECT TRANSIT RIDERS Ensure public transportation routes, stops, and associated infrastructure provide shelter from extreme weather.
	6	BUILDING RETROFITS FOR VULNERABLE POPULATIONS Prioritize retrofit program assistance for vulnerable populations according to risk level and building type once updated floodplains are available (Atlas 14 to follow Spring 2019) and consider future extreme precipitation levels.
	7	CLIMATE RISK IN DEVELOPMENT REVIEW PROCESS Develop and pilot questionnaire in the building development review process to assess how climate change could impact new development and major renovations and provide support to developers to design their buildings to be resilient to climate impacts (SA Tomorrow, GB12).
	8	FEMA COMMUNITY RATING SYSTEM Join FEMA's Community Rating System (CRS) program (SA Tomorrow, GB13).
	9	HEALTHY BY DESIGN Develop a "Healthy by Design" program for all new affordable housing projects (SA Tomorrow, PH8) to incorporate resilient design principles.
	10	FLOOD-PROOF CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE Identify and undertake prioritized retrofit programs for critical infrastructure (transportation, building, IT and telecoms, utilities sectors) to ensure resilience to flood impacts over the lifetime of the asset, once updated floodplains are available (Atlas 14 to follow Spring 2019) and also incorporating future climate projections.
	11	RESILIENCE IN BUILDING CODES AND PROGRAMS Assess opportunities to integrate resilience measures (e.g. water and temperature regulation, resilient landscaping measures within Low Impact Development, Build SA Green, Under 1 Roof programs) into building codes, existing building programs and checklists to reduce impacts from projected climate change over the lifetime of developments.
	12	PRODUCE A CLIMATE HERITAGE STRATEGIC PLAN Develop guidelines for determining the appropriate treatments of cultural sites and objects around climate change adaptation including: building an inventory of resources, developing methods for building adaptive capacity, providing input on climate policies affecting tangible and intangible heritage resources, and joining the Climate Heritage Network.
STRENGTHEN PUBLIC HEALTH SYSTEMS	13	MONITOR AND TRACK PUBLIC HEALTH Track admissions and health cases related to weather events within the newly created SA Metro Health Informatics Unit.
	14	INCORPORATE CLIMATE CHANGE INTO HEAT RESPONSE PLAN Assess and revise Heat Response Plan to account for future climate projections.
	15	PUBLIC DRINKING FOUNTAINS Assess need to install additional public water fountains in areas of high vulnerability as identified by the CDC Social Vulnerability Index.
	16	MOBILE HEALTH CLINICS Enhance mobile health clinics to underserved areas of the community (SA Tomorrow, PH1)."
	17	INTEGRATE CLIMATE RESILIENCE INTO PUBLIC HEALTH PRACTICES Actively participate in regional, national, and international public health peer groups and research networks (e.g. NACCHO Global Climate Change Workgroup) to continue identifying opportunities to integrate climate change considerations and best practices into local public health systems.

ADAPTATION STRATEGIES

		STRATEGIES
ENHANCE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AND COMMUNITY PREPAREDNESS	18	EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS Assess and improve Early Warning System (EWS) communications to vulnerable groups around impacted routes and transportation modes.
	19	FLOOD AWARENESS ON ROADWAYS Evaluate the effectiveness of increased barriers and signage (electronic and physical) ahead of affected routes and transportation modes with deviation instructions.
	20	COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN Conduct a resource gap assessment and identify and pursue new partnership opportunities and funding sources to implement the priority recommendations included in the San Antonio Community Wildfire Protection Plan.
	21	DAMAGE COST ASSESSMENT PROTOCOLS Set up processes to systematically assess and document costs of extreme events across departments & partner agencies.
	22	ASSESS EMERGENCY SHELTER POLICIES Evaluate shelter policies & resources in light of future climate impacts to include provision of indoor shelter during periods of elevated nighttime temperatures (>80°F); expand cooling center open times (weekends, warm nights) and consider additional locations and extreme precipitation. Assess opportunities to integrate back-up renewable and battery technology.
	23	EMERGENCY PLANNING FOR VULNERABLE GROUPS Review Emergency Planning procedures to ensure appropriate responses for vulnerable populations.
	24	EMERGENCY PLANNING FOR CLIMATE-RELATED EVACUEES AND DISPLACED POPULATIONS Periodically review the City's ability to provide for the needs of coastal hurricane evacuees and other populations displaced by extreme weather and climate events.
	25	COMPLETE REGULAR UPDATES TO VULNERABILITY AND RISK ASSESSMENT Regularly update the Vulnerability and Risk Assessment, especially when new data or evidence of climate impacts to San Antonio become available or if climate impacts become more severe. "
	26	INCREASE CAPACITY ON ALTERNATE TRANSPORTATION ROUTES Utilize emerging technologies to improve flow and increase transportation capacity on alternative routes (and modes, where relevant) to absorb uptake during flood events.
	27	WILDFIRE MITIGATION Establish and maintain fire breaks, forest tracks, water supply points, and other blue infrastructure networks.
	28	WILDFIRE SIMULATION AND SURVEILLANCE TOOLS Consider using fire simulator tools and review surveillance mechanisms (watch towers, cameras).
	29	ADDRESS NEIGHBORHOOD INGRESS/EGRESS ROUTES Increased road network to access fire and flood prone sites.
	30	WASTE AND DEBRIS SURVEILLANCE AND RESPONSE Review waste surveillance and mitigation protocols in light of more frequent extreme weather events (frequency of surveillance, waste collection, problem site identification with partner agencies).
PROMOTE, RESTORE, AND PROTECT GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE AND ECOSYSTEMS	31	CREATE AN INTEGRATED GREEN AND BLUE INFRASTRUCTURE PLAN Assess opportunities for creating connected networks to manage water and regulate temperature through ecosystem-based adaptation measures. This could include connecting existing park & open space networks and adjacent areas to provide cooling corridors, stormwater management benefits.
	32	TREE CANOPY PROGRAMS Incentivize, expand, and fund tree planting / replacement programs to promote more drought and wildfire resistant native species, prioritizing the most effective locations for the plantings.
	33	ACCELERATE PROTECTION OF SENSITIVE SPECIES Assess options for active conservation (nurseries, seed banks), habitat restoration and regeneration or relocation of near-endangered species.

ADAPTATION STRATEGIES

		STRATEGIES
PROTECT LOCAL FOOD SECURITY	34	LOCAL CROP DIVERSIFICATION Work with agriculture experts to identify and test more drought and pest resistant crop options for local food production in San Antonio and support wildlife that provides ecosystem services that enhance agriculture production.
	35	STATE OF THE FOOD SYSTEM Fund and hire a Food Policy Coordinator to develop a State of the Food System Report to understand extent food supply chain is resilient (SA Tomorrow, FS5, F6).
	36	PURSUE URBAN AGRICULTURE OPPORTUNITIES Assess pilot urban agriculture projects, such as Mission San Juan Capistrano, for potential duplication on other properties and incentivize and provide resources to facilitate urban agricultural uses on vacant or underutilized land, including City-owned and other public land (SA Tomorrow, FS8).
	37	URBAN AGRICULTURE TRAINING PROGRAM Develop an urban agriculture training program to train new urban farmers in climate resilient agriculture and business practices (including low-carbon food production and processing) (SA Tomorrow, FS9).
	38	CONTROLLED-ENVIRONMENT AGRICULTURE Consider opportunities for controlled-environment agriculture (hydroponics, aquaculture, etc.) to increase local production of food that is less energy and water intensive and protected from climate extremes.
	39	INCENTIVIZE LOCAL FOOD PRODUCTION Increase local food production through various incentive programs, e.g. through provision of rebates for the purchasing of equipment to enable precision farming /machine harvesting resilient to extreme weather conditions, rebates for residential chicken keeping, etc.
	40	SUPPORT AND ENHANCE COMMUNITY GARDEN NETWORK Provide resources to ensure the viability of neighborhood-based gardens that contribute to local food production and beneficial pollinator habitat.
INCREASE RESILIENCY AWARENESS AND OUTREACH	41	BUSINESS RESILIENCY ASSESSMENT Engage with the local business community to determine how to best undertake a vulnerability assessment (in a confidential, anonymous manner) to consider wide-ranging impacts of a changing climate to business continuity, economic growth, and unintended consequences.
	42	CLIMATE RESILIENCE EDUCATION AND OUTREACH Initiate a climate education campaign for businesses and property owners, including details about how to make built and natural infrastructure more resilient to existing and projected changes in climate (SA Tomorrow, GB11) for residents and businesses. Highlight successful projects through resiliency tours.
ENSURE EQUITY IN ADAPTION	43	EQUITY ASSESSMENT OF SUSTAINABILITY PROGRAMS Work with the Office of Equity to ensure existing and future sustainability programs and initiatives prioritize vulnerable populations and equitable outcomes.
	44	PRIORITIZATION OF VULNERABLE RESIDENTS Work with partners to identify vulnerable individuals and groups, e.g. homebound individuals, disabled, elderly, etc. to prioritize adaptation actions.
	45	ANTI-DISPLACEMENT MEASURES Develop measures to prevent displacement to ensure vulnerable groups, small businesses, and existing residents can stay in their homes / districts and benefit from resilience measures.

MUNICIPAL MITIGATION STRATEGIES

The City of San Antonio (CoSA) municipal government's GHG emissions account for 3% of the City's total. Ever striving for a greener and more efficient operation, CoSA will continue to take a leadership role in reaching reduction goals through modeling best practices and piloting innovative approaches that can be replicated in the greater community. Learn more about prioritized strategies in the [full plan document](#).

GROUNDING THE RESPONSE: CLIMATE EQUITY

Climate Equity considers the needs of all San Antonians, especially vulnerable and historically under-served residents, and recognizes the potential impacts climate change will have on them. The CAAP Mitigation and Adaptation Strategies will be continuously evaluated through a Climate Equity Screening Mechanism to ensure environmentally and economically just outcomes for everyone.

IMPLEMENTATION

Perhaps the most important outcome of the CAAP will be the implementation phase. Ongoing inter-related efforts will ensure success. First, priority actions will be evaluated and assessed, and GHG reduction progress will be reported at regular intervals. Secondly, continued and robust outreach around climate educations will bolster awareness and engagement in the plan's implementation. Finally, governance of the implementation effort will be guided by a diverse advisory committee representing the voices of the greater community. As technology advances and data related to local climate change is refined, implementation will be nimble and responsive to ensure San Antonio's resiliency and top standing as a world-class city.



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