

### **OPPD BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

### **BOARD MEETING MINUTES**

### **September 18, 2025**

The regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Omaha Public Power District ("OPPD" or "District") was held on September 18, 2025, at 5:00 p.m. at the Omaha Douglas Civic Center, 1819 Farnam Street, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor Legislative Chamber, Omaha, Nebraska and via WebEx audio and video conference.

Joining in person were Directors A. E. Bogner, M. J. Cavanaugh, M. R. Core, S. E. Howard, J. L. Hudson, C. C. Moody, M. G. Spurgeon and E. H. Williams. Also present were L. J. Fernandez, President and Chief Executive Officer, and Messr. T. Thalken, of the Fraser Stryker law firm, General Counsel for the District, E. H. Lane, Sr. Board Operations Specialist, and other members of the OPPD Board meeting logistics support staff. Chair M. R. Core presided, and E. H. Lane recorded the minutes. Members of the executive leadership team joining in person included K. W. Brown, C.V. Fleener, S. M. Focht, G. M. Langel, T. D. McAreavey, M. V. Purnell, T. R. Via and B. R. Underwood.

### Board Agenda Item 1: Chair Opening Statement

Chair Core gave a brief opening statement, including reminders for using the WebEx audio and video conferencing platform.

### Board Agenda Item 2: Safety Briefing

Doug Peterchuck, Director, Enterprise Security, provided safety reminders.

### Board Agenda Item 3: Guidelines for Participation

Chair Core then presented the guidelines for the conduct of the meeting and instructions on the public comment process in the room and using WebEx audio and video conferencing features.

### Board Agenda Item 4: Roll Call

Ms. Lane took roll call of the Board. All members were present in person.

### Board Agenda Item 5: Announcement regarding public notice of meeting

Ms. Lane read the following:

"Notice of the time and place of this meeting was publicized by notifying the area news media; by publicizing same in the Omaha World Herald and Nebraska Press Association, OPPD Outlets newsletter, oppd.com and social media; by displaying such notice on the first level of Blue Cross Blue Shield; and by e-mailing such notice to each of the District's Directors on September 12, 2025.

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A copy of the proposed agenda for this meeting has been maintained, on a current basis, and is readily available for public inspection in the office of the District's Corporate Secretary.

Additionally, a copy of the Open Meetings Act is available for inspection on oppd.com."

### **Board Consent Action Items:**

- 6. Approval of the July 2025 Financial Reports, August 2025 Meeting Minutes, August 2025 Board Governance Workshop Minutes and September 18, 2025 Agenda
- 7. 2026 Board Meeting Schedule Resolution No. 6727
- 8. SD-10: Ethics Monitoring Report Resolution No. 6728
- 9. GP-14: Board Expense Reimbursement Refinement Resolution No. 6729

It was moved and seconded that the Board approve the consent action items.

Chair Core noted the Board discussed the action items during the All Committees meeting held on Tuesday, September 16.

Chair Core then asked for public comment in person and on WebEx. There were no comments.

Thereafter, the vote was recorded as follows: Bogner – Yes; Cavanaugh – Yes; Core – Yes; Howard – Yes; Hudson – Yes; Moody – Yes; Spurgeon – Yes; Williams – Yes. The motion carried (8-0).

### **Board Discussion Action Items**

SD-9: Integrated System Planning Monitoring Report – Resolution No. 6730

Director Williams moved to approve the discussion action item, and it was seconded by Director Bogner. Chair Core asked for Board member questions or comments. Director Spurgeon asked questions of CEO Fernandez, who responded. Director Williams asked questions about renewable generation reporting and CEO Fernandez responded. Director Moody provided comments about the monitoring report.

Chair Core then asked for public comment in the room. There were six.

Cheryl Weston, 1502 Fahey Dr, provided comments on renewable energy and supporting the retirement of North Omaha Station coal generation.

Thomas Neneman, 7212 N. 76<sup>th</sup> St., provided comments on North Omaha coal generation and health issues.

(C. V. Fleener, VP, Sustainability and Environmental Affairs, provided comments on NOS emissions)

David Begley, 4611 S. 96<sup>th</sup> St, provided comments on renewables and rate pressure, and presented materials which are attached to the minutes.

Dr. J. Braddock, 9818 N. 34<sup>th</sup> St, provided comments on the health impact of coal fired plants, and presented materials which are attached to the minutes.

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Ben Stallings, 2811 N. 49<sup>th</sup> Ave, provided comments on data center energy usage and cost of service.

(CFO, B. R. Underwood provided comments on cost allocation)

Dan Jackson, Omaha, provided comments on data center energy usage.

Chair Core asked for comments from the public on WebEx. There was one.

David Corbin, 1002 N. 49<sup>th</sup> St, representing the Nebraska Sierra Club, provided comments on distributed energy resources.

Thereafter, the vote was recorded as follows: Bogner – Yes; Cavanaugh – Yes; Core – Yes; Howard – Yes; Hudson – Yes; Moody – Yes; Spurgeon – Yes; Williams – Abstain. The motion carried (7-0).

### Board Agenda Item 11: President's Report

CEO Fernandez next presented the following information:

- August 2025 Baseload Generation
- August 2025 Balancing Generation
- August 2025 Renewables
- AMI Open Houses & Webinars
- City Sprouts Ribbon Cutting Greener Together Program
- In Memoriam Kenneth R. Kitchen

### Board Agenda Item 12: Opportunity for comment on other items of District Business

Chair Core asked for comments from the public in the room on other items of District business. There were thirteen comments.

David Begley, 4611 S. 96<sup>th</sup> Street, Omaha provided comments on climate change and presented materials which are attached to the minutes.

Connor Nichols, representing Conservation Nebraska, provided comments on the transition of North Omaha Station away from using coal.

Charlene Potter, environmental artist, 4321 Larimore Ave, provided comments on poor air quality in North Omaha.

Roger Carroll, 417 N. 38<sup>th</sup> Ave, provided comments on North Omaha Station and the North Omaha community.

Terrell McKinney, 5319 N. 30<sup>th</sup> St, representing BOLD Alliance, provided comments on community support for closure of the North Omaha Station and presented materials which are attached to the minutes.

Elaine Wells, 5005 Reed St, provided comments on the closure of the North Omaha Station coal powered generation.

Mele Mason, 9632 N. 34<sup>th</sup> St, representing the North Omaha Commercial Club, provided comments on the closure of the North Omaha Station coal powered generation.

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Bill Bevins, 5200 N. 148<sup>th</sup> St, Waverly, NE provided comments of support for the North Omaha community and environmental justice.

Randolph Noriega, 1440 S. 13<sup>th</sup> St., provided comments on North Omaha Station emissions and support of the North Omaha community.

Phillip Alcocer, 602 N. 3<sup>rd</sup> St, Bellevue, provided comments on the pilgrimage for Hope for Creation.

Cheryl Weston, 1502 Fahey Dr, Omaha, provided comments on fulfilling the promise to close the coal plant in North Omaha.

Dr. J. Braddock, 9818 N. 34<sup>th</sup> St, provided comments on the increase in respiratory illnesses in the community and the North Omaha Station.

Gloria Becker-Rial, 10517 Y St, provided comments on health effects of coal plants.

Chair Core asked for comments from the public on WebEx. There were four comments.

Jackie Belcher, 24<sup>th</sup> St. Coalition of Parishes, provided comments for the support of transition away from coal at the North Omaha Station.

David Corbin, 1002 N. 49<sup>th</sup> St, representing the Nebraska Sierra Club, provided comments on environmental concerns in North Omaha.

John Pollack, 1412 N. 35<sup>th</sup> Street, Omaha, provided comments on supporting the closure of North Omaha Station and provided a weather update.

Anthony Rogers Wright, 3010 Lincoln Blvd, Omaha, provided comments on the 2018 Sierra Club climate change study and environmental racism.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 6:40 p.m.

S. M. Focht
Vice President – Corporate Strategy & Sr. Board Operations Specialist Governance and Assistant Secretary

North Omaha residents share concerns about **pollution**, **stalled progress**, and **being left out** of key decisions that affect their daily lives.

This summer, 131 people connected to North Omaha took part in a community survey about the local coal plant. The results are clear—residents have deep concerns about unhealthy air, little to no progress on environmental problems, and being excluded from decisions on pollution and energy that shape their future.

### Survey findings show widespread concern about air quality and health.

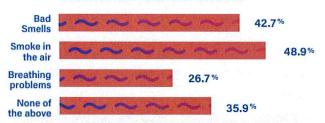
A significant portion of residents are experiencing environmental problems, indicating strong concerns about air quality and unpleasant odors in their neighborhood—and related health problems.

Nearly half (48.9%) said they smell smoke in the air, and 42.7% said they regularly notice bad smells.

### RESPONDENTS IN THE AREA DESCRIBED:

- → Chemical smells at night that trigger asthma
- Children exposed to smoke and bomb-like sounds from clearing the stakes while playing sports nearby
- → Pets and family member allergies that started after moving to North Omaha





At night when they clean I smell a horrible chemical smell and it causes my asthma to act up and I have sharp chest pains."

"My entire family including pets suffer from allergies, which none of us had major issues with before moving to North O."

### Residents feel their area's environmental health is unchanged or worsening.

When asked about the direction of their neighborhood's environmental health: 61.1% said it stayed the same, while 32.8% said it's gotten worse. Only 6.1% said

things are getting better. That means over **93%** see no improvement—or even decline—when it comes to air, water, or environmental safety.

The neighborhood continues to get older and there aren't major investments to change things. Until the coal plant is gone and highway 75 rerouted of 30th street we will have massive air quality problems."

FIG 2 DO YOU FEEL YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD HAS GOTTEN HEALTHIER, WORSE, OR STAYED THE SAME OVER THE YEARS WHEN IT COMES TO THINGS LIKE AIR, WATER, OR THE ENVIRONMENT?



### Survey participants say North Omaha is not treated fairly and are asking for a seat at the table.

Residents' strong sentiment of injustice is a critical finding. More than two-thirds (68.7%) of respondents said North Omaha has not been treated fairly in decisions about pollution, energy, and power plants.

While three-fourths (76.3%) of surveyed residents are aware of the coal plant's presence, nearly 93% report no contact from OPPD or any other group about changes—revealing a major gap in community engagement. This lack of communication likely fuels perceptions of unfair treatment and exclusion from decision-making.

Respondents noted several areas of concern for leaders to focus on—health and pollution ranked high on their list and how they'd like to be included.

### SURVEY TAKERS' TOP ISSUES:

- → Infrastructure (roads, sidewalks, etc.) (64.1%)
- → Poverty/Rising Costs (59.5%)
- → Crime/Safety (51.9%)
- → Health and Wellbeing (38.9%)
- → Schools (30.5%)

FIG 3 DO YOU THINK NORTH OMAHA HAS BEEN TREATED FAIRLY WHEN IT COMES TO DECISIONS ABOUT THINGS LIKE POLLUTION, ENERGY OR POWER PLANTS?



North Omaha is kept out of the loop.
We found out about issues that affect
us after the implementations are
already in place."

"Most people don't think about those who live in 'the ghetto"

- Youth Programs (29%)
- → Pollution (26.7%)
- → Hunger (20.6%)
- → Childcare

### OPPD has a responsibility to every citizen.

OPPD board meetings in August and September could determine the future of the coal plant and North Omaha's neighborhoods. OPPD must follow through on its promise to refuel and retire the plant. Let's make sure our community's future is decided with us, not for us.

**TAKE ACTION.** Remind the OPPD board to keep their promise to transition the North Omaha plant away from coal.



TODAY

Send a message to the OPPD Board and Executive Leadership.

SCAN QR AT LEFT OR VISIT:

ww3.oppd.com/contact-management

Aug 21 OR SEPT 18
Attend a board hearing in person or online.

LEARN MORE:

boldnebraska.org/northo

**About the Survey:** Bold sent this survey to nearly 14,000 North Omaha voters in July 2025. Results are reflective of the community's feelings, and not a scientific study. Survey respondents' ages were 18–24 (1.5%), 25–34 (12.2%), 35–44 (20.6%), 45–54 (21.4%), 55–64 (19.1%), and 65 or older (24.4%). In terms of gender identity, 36.6% identified as men, 58.8% as women, 3.1% as nonbinary or gender non-conforming, and 1.5% preferred not to say.



Asthma rates and other chronic respiratory diseases are proven to be higher in communities that have an active coal plant when compared to those communities without.

The evidence at this point has proven through multiple systemic evidence reviews and large multiple population-based studies that there is increased prevalence of asthma, COPD, and increased rates of respiratory hospitalizations in communities that live near coal-fired power plants.

A few examples such as, in a large cohort study in Italy found that there were increased rates for mortality in men and women living near coal powered plants, than other communities that were not.

In New York state, if you lived in a zip code with a coal fired plant, you had an 11% higher asthma hospitalization rates, 15% higher acute respiratory infection rates, and 17% higher COPD hospitalization rates in patients over 10 years old.

Pediatric populations are also adversely effected, and studies have demonstrated that there is increased asthma morbidity and emergency department visits in children that lived near coal plants.

The American Academy of Pediatrics emphasizes that children are uniquely vulnerable to air pollution due to ongoing lung development and higher relative inhaled doses, resulting in greater health gains from air quality improvements after coal plant closures.

In addition to respiratory outcomes, evidence from studies in China demonstrates that plant closure leads to measurable improvements in neurodevelopmental biomarkers and cognitive scores in children, further highlighting the disproportionate benefit in pediatric populations

In communities that have coal burning plants, we also see an increase in cancer incidence rates, particularly lung cancer are increased. The same Italian study mentioned as above showed that trachea, bronchus, and over all lung cancer deaths in men exposed to coal plant emissions were much higher. For every 1kW increase in coal capacity per person was associated with a 59% increase in lung cancer risk in males and an even greater risk of 85% in females, even after adjusting for confounding variables.

Other studies such as in Chile showed that there was a 20% to 100% higher rate of all-cancer and lung cancer mortality in areas with coal power plants when compared to areas without them.

These findings have over all been consistent with compared with multiple diverse geographic regions, populations, and study designs supported by a large body of evidence that has linked coal combustion by products to respiratory disease and cancer.

When data was examined on the effect closing coal powered plants had, significant reductions in asthma rates, other chronic respiratory diseases, and cardiorespiratory hospitalizations were demonstrated in previously exposed communities than those that were not.

There have also been many studies that have shown that by retiring or even emission control of coal fired power plants leads to immediate and sustained benefit in respiratory health.

A study in Chicago, following the closure of three coal fired plants resulted in 12% decrease in ER visits for asthma in children aged 0-4 years old in nearby communities compared to distant communities.

In Kentucky, retiring coal burning plants and decreases in emissions were linked to reduced asthma hospitalizations, ER visits, and need for related medications.

When a Shenango coking plant near Pittsburg was closed, there was an immediate reduction of 20.5% weekly respiratory ED visits and 41.2 decrease in pediatric asthma ER visits, and even later demonstrated further sustained declines in COPD hospitalizations.

In adults, broader analyses have also reported that reductions in coal emissions are associated with a large decrease in cardiorespiratory diseases among older adults.

The American Academy of Allergy, Asthma, and Immunology highlights that fixed-source emissions from coal plants are a major contributor to asthma prevalence and exacerbations, and that reducing such exposures improves respiratory health.

Evidence for cancer incidence isn't as direct and is more difficult to measure, but it has been urged for coal-fired power plant closures to reduce cancer incidence and prevalence over time.

Over-all respiratory outcomes after a coal plant closure continue to persist and data demonstrates with further longitudinal follow up that those immediate reductions in asthma complications, hospitalizations due to respiratory and cardiorespiratory disease related mortality decrease.

All cancer outcomes, especially lung cancer incidence and mortality, demonstrated long-term improvement following closures,

Overall, the medical literature consistently supports that coal power plant closures yield durable and evolving improvements in respiratory and cancer outcomes, with the magnitude of benefit increasing with time since closure and with greater reductions in emissions.

Socioeconomic factors also strongly influence health outcomes—such as changes in asthma rates, chronic respiratory diseases, and cancer incidence—in communities following coal power plant closures.

Communities with lower socioeconomic status, including communities with higher poverty rates and greater proportions of racial and ethnic minorities, have historically experienced higher baseline exposures to coal-related air pollution and greater disease burdens.

After coal plant closures, these communities often see the largest absolute reductions in exposure and health risks, but disparities may persist or shift depending on the distribution of remaining pollution sources and the design of closure strategies.

The American Academy of Allergy, Asthma, and Immunology also has highlighted that environmental justice communities—those with lower SES and higher proportions of non-White residents—are disproportionately affected by fixed-source emissions, including coal plants, leading to higher rates of asthma, respiratory disease, and mortality.

Studies show that while overall health improves after plant closures, the greatest absolute health gains are seen in high-poverty and non-White communities, but relative disparities can remain or even widen if closures are not equitably distributed.

### **Sources List**

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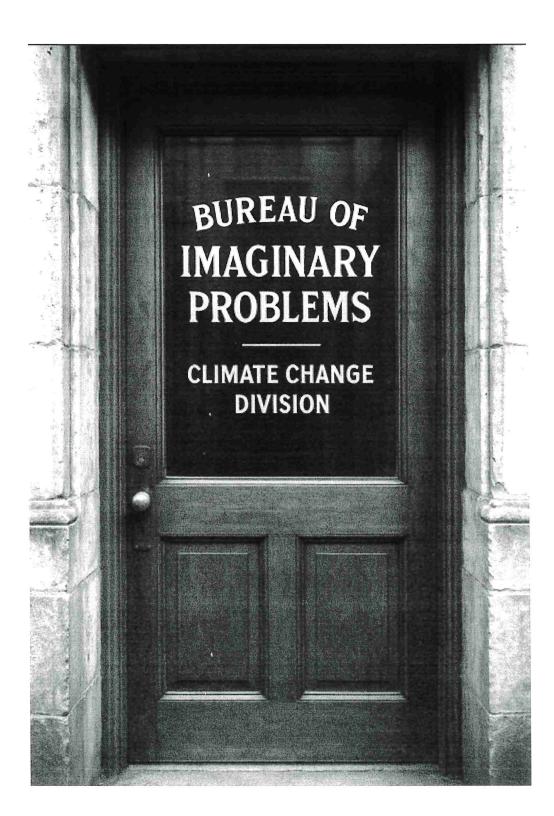
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### THE IMAGINARY PROBLEM - CLIMATE CHANGE

 Carbon dioxide is a trace gas which currently constitutes about 0.04% of the atmosphere.

The Greens are intent on stopping an increase of carbon dioxide to 0.05% or maybe even 0.06%.

 How can this be a threat to future human life on Earth in the 2100?

Why should OPPD spend millions on this imaginary problem?

## David Mamet: The expert on con games

- House of Games (1987)
- Wag the Dog (1997)
- The Spanish Prisoner (1997)
- The Heist (2001)
- The Disenlightenment (book)(2025)

### Mamet on the confidence game

- "The confidence man only works his game on marks likely to succumb at the lowest cost in energy and time."
- "The do-gooder always become the tool or the prey of the rapacious. one who is willing to pay for the right to refrain from doing the math." [Wall Street and politicians.] The do-gooder has advertised himself as
- Who are the marks? At least half the US population. They want to save the planet and they have been taught this their entire lives

### Mamet on the con game run by politicians

- Global warming is imaginary so the politician can of a cure endlessly exploit the issue because there is no danger
- "Political language asserts that you have the power. the world." Liberal thought exhorts the receptive to change/save
- An individual is powerless to save the world, but a united group can do it.

### Mamet on how the con works

- Time starts now.
- The individual voter is using his power to save the world.
- The mark is realizing his power and can be manipulated by the huckster.
- The mark has been flattered out of his money.

### The nature of lies

- "How easy it is to make people believe a lie and how hard it is to undo that work again." Mark Twain
- "People believe what they want to believe." Christian Bale in American Hustle; another con game movie
- People want to believe in CAGW because they think from burning up. And all their friends and teachers they are making a difference and saving the Earth believe it.

# Fatal flaw in the CAGW scam: Predictions

- when doomsday didn't happen on that date, they were exposed The problem: The Left set a date certain of a doomsday event and
- E.g. On June 30, 1989, the Associated Press squeezed decimation into a tight, 11-year window, with an ominous article, "Rising Seas Could warming trend is not reversed by the year 2000." wiped off the face of the Earth by rising sea levels if the global Obliterate Nations," containing a jaw-dropping opener: "A senior UN environmental official (Noel Brown) says entire nations could be
- Al Gore, "The point of no return is 2016."
- A total of 47 wrong climate disaster predictions since 1967.