

From: **James E. Enstrom** <jenstrom@ucla.edu>
Date: Thu, Jul 10, 2025 at 12:21 PM
Subject: Questions About High Cost of LADWP LA100
To: Lilly Safafian <lilly.safafian@lacity.org>

July 10, 2025

Lilly Sarafian
Councilmember Adrin Nazarian
City of Los Angeles
lilly.sarafian@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Sarafian,

I understand that you are the lead staff member of Councilmember Adrin Nazarian regarding the Los Angeles City Council Energy and Environment Committee. As a long-time LADWP ratepayer and UCLA environmental scientist, I am very concerned about the high cost and scientific problems with LADWP LA100 (<https://www.citywatchla.com/la-watchdog/29558-los-angeles-faces-quadrupling-utility-rates-alternatives-could-save-angelenos-billions>). Retired LADWP official Scott Munson and I have serious questions about LA100 that need to be answered. Thus, I request the opportunity to discuss with you the six unanswered questions in Mr. Munson's attached June 30 email to the LA100 website. Then, I request the opportunity to discuss my own questions regarding LA100, which I will present to you later.

Thank you very much for your consideration.

Sincerely yours,

James E. Enstrom, PhD, MPH
Retired UCLA Research Professor
<https://www.linkedin.com/in/james-enstrom-05953010/jenstrom@ucla.edu>
(310) 472-4274

From: **Lilly Sarafian** <lilly.sarafian@lacity.org>
Date: Sat, Jul 19, 2025 at 6:21 PM
Subject: Re: Questions About High Cost of LADWP LA100
To: JAMES ENSTROM <jenstrom@ucla.edu>

Good afternoon Mr. Enstrom,

Thank you for reaching out to me and sharing these questions. While I'd be happy to meet with you to hear about your concerns in greater detail, I am likely not best suited to answer your questions, given my boss's brief tenure on the City Council and as Chair of the Energy and Environment Committee so far. Ultimately, I haven't been tracking the development of LA100 since it was adopted years ago, nor am I as well-versed in the technical aspects of the plan as my counterparts in DWP. Nevertheless, I'd love to have the opportunity to meet with you and learn more about these issues. If you're available, please let me know a date and time that works for you, and we can go from there.

Thank you,
Lilly

From: **James E. Enstrom** <jenstrom@ucla.edu>

Date: Fri, Aug 1, 2025 at 1:30 PM

Subject: August 2 @ 8:30 AM LADWP Zoom on Costly LA100

To: Stuart Waldman <stuart@vica.com>

Cc: Nella McOsker <nmcosker@ccala.org>, Mikayla <mikayla@vica.com>, Lilly Sarafian <lilly.sarafian@lacity.org>

August 1, 2025

Dear Mr. Waldman and Ms. McOsker,

I am writing because the Valley Industry and Commerce Association and the Central City Association are sponsoring the "Los Angeles Cost of Living Relief Initiative" (<https://www.latimes.com/california/story/2025-07-23/group-seeks-to-repeal-l-a-s-800-million-business-tax-citing-anti-job-climate>). In addition to the Los Angeles Business Tax, LADWP bills contribute to the high cost of living in Los Angeles and provide further justification for your Initiative. LADWP energy rates are among the highest in the US. A major cause is LA100, the mandate that 100% of the energy must come from renewable sources by 2035. Please learn about the costly LA100 in the attached PDF. LA100 is scientifically and economically unjustified and it has been largely hidden from the LADWP Ratepayers. Please participate in the Saturday, August 2 at 8:30 AM LADWP Zoom Meeting on LA100: <https://www.ladwpnews.com/dwp-nc-mou-and-advocacy-committee-meetings/>.

Thank you very much for your concern about the high cost of living in Los Angeles.

Sincerely yours,

James E. Enstrom, PhD, MPH
Retired UCLA Research Professor
Los Angeles County Taxpayers Association Board Member
jenstrom@ucla.edu
(310) 472-4274

[DWP-NC MOU Oversight and Advocacy Committee Meetings - LADWP News](#)

The DWP-NC MOU Oversight Committee (even months) and DWP Advocacy Committee (odd months) meet every first Saturday of the month. The meetings are broadcast via webcast. You may join the meeting by either clicking on the green "Join Meeting" button or by dialing in to the phone number provided below. For more information on the LADWP's work with Neighborhood Councils, visit ladwp.com ...

www.ladwpnews.com

From: Scott Munson <scottmunson@yahoo.com>
To: LA100plan@ladwp.com <la100plan@ladwp.com>
Sent: Monday, June 30, 2025 at 04:56:26 PM PDT
Subject: LA100 public mtg's questions

Hello.

Thank you for the opportunity to submit written questions/comments re the LA 100 plan. My name is Scott Munson and I attended 3 of the 4 virtual LA100 informational mtg's from 6/23/25-6/28/25. I am a member of the Chatsworth Neighborhood Council Public Safety & Transportation Committee and also represent Chatsworth at the Valley Alliance of Neighborhood Council meetings. Thus, I have discussed the LA100 plan with various Neighborhood Council members and developed several "top priority" questions for DWP staff. The questions are given below:

1) At the monday mtg I asked for the definition of "100% renewable energy" (used in SB100) and the definition "100% carbon free energy" (used in Council motion). Mr Lee of DWP gave an answer which I hope is complete. If it is not, for completeness, I'd like him to amend his response for the DWP's written summary. (This is an important point for everyone to understand.)

2) Also, at monday's mtg, I made some statements about the cost of the LA100 plan vs SB100. Just comparing "avg" rates, the LA100 plan will increase "avg" rates 200% over 20 yrs while the SB100 increase is significantly lower at a 120% increase. This comparison is without a rate study which will likely show actual rates higher for many customer's rates classes. Understanding that the Council Motion (your guiding directive as you stated) says that the DWP's LA 100 plan should have a completion date by 2035 and have "minimal adverse impact on ratepayers", I asked if you have a plan that accomplishes both of these directives. The answer I received was incomplete and did not answer my question. Please answer this specific question. (Note: Even if extremely large grants (billions of dollars) are unlikely obtained, most would likely be applicable to both SB100 and LA100 thereby not closing the cost differential.)

3) At the thursday mtg, I asked: "For the significant rates and cost increases of LA100 compared to SB100, what climate benefits will the earth see from the elimination of the last 2MMT of CO2/yr * allowed in SB100 but not allowed in the LA100 plan" (mtg #8, p31 graph)? My question was not answered directly. Instead I received answers like: "we want to be a world leader and show people we can be carbon free" and "Dr Pickel said something related stating that the last 10% reduction would be very costly."

Please answer my specific question.

* NOTE; 2MMT/17.9MMT= 11% of 1990 DWP CO2 emissions.

Also: 2MMT CO2 per yr is ___ % of current world CO2/yr = 2MMT pr yr/38.4 BMT pr yr = .00005 = 0.005% This extremely small amount is very costly to remove for DWP ratepayers and likely has minimal impact on total earth CO2.

4) At the Sat (6/28/25) mtg, I asked why the public could not send in written questions re LA100. The moderator stated that it was always the DWP's intention to allow written questions and sorry for any misunderstanding. You stated that questions should be sent to; LA100plan@ladwp.com Thank you VERY much for providing this avenue of public input.!

5) New Question:

a) Your reports show;

--Gas will be used at IPP and Scattergood/others. (not zero carbon)

--Costs and "predicted avg" rates are much more than SB100 and a final rates analysis will surely show some rates classes will be even higher.

However, Council motion says the plan shall have "**minimal adverse impacts on the ratepayer**" and "**100% carbon free energy**"

Why is DWP proceeding on an **accelerated construction/investment path** for Council motion LA100 (compared to SB100) when the Council motion plan can't be met?

b) It appears DWP is now doing accelerated spending to meet the LA100 plan/timetable compared to the needs of SB100. Mtg #8, p17 graph shows current and projected emissions are well below SB100 requirements. This is costly to ratepayers if Council's LA100 is not the final plan selected due to public input, ratepayer impacts/costs and future Board directives.

Has the LADWP Board directed staff to continue to proceed with Council's LA100 plan even though your reports show you can't meet the plan?

c) DWP's actions and spending are extremely **accelerated** over the next 10 yrs to attempt to meet the LA100 Council plan. It's difficult for any resident to "buy in" to any plan without knowing the complete financial impacts to themselves (only "avg" rate impacts). Therefore, my question is: "Is the "rates case" analysis also on an accelerated path (like spending, etc) so that ratepayers can see the results (specific to their rate class) ASAP so the DWP can get public feedback to the "complete" financial impacts ASAP re the LA100 plan; and, possibly make plan changes ASAP which can reduce spending by not building or delaying some projects?"

6) New Question; After talking to community members, neighbors and neighborhood council members, I found that very few knew about LA100 and the mtgs re this important/complex issue. Any DWP public outreach seemed to accomplish little. Additionally, to learn about the meetings you have to know to click "reports" on the DWP website, then know to look for and click on "SLTRP" to get to LA100 and then scroll down to look for meetings. Who in the general public would know to do this process? Why not post a "short" discussion & link on DWP web page? I also suggest, as a starter, you send notices to neighborhood councils and alliances re providing a speaker to attend and discuss LA100 as was typically done when past rates increases were proposed (per DWP MOU). This topic is too important and costly to not have significant outreach for 4.5M residents/ratepayers.

-Comments?

-Also, how many total people attended the four virtual mtgs DWP hosted re LA100 last week (excluding DWP reps/staff) ?

Thanking you in advance for your responses, Scott Munson

Voters cite a wide range of issues that it wants the state to address this year, with the cost of living heading the list

When asked to name the issues they feel are most important for the state to be addressing this year California voters cite a wide range of matters. Heading the list is the cost of living, which 35% of voters believe needs to be addressed. Other issues are also cited with some frequency including housing affordability (26%), homelessness (25%), crime and public safety (14%), jobs and the economy (12%), taxes (11%), immigration (10%), education and the public schools (10%), the state of our democracy (9%), and climate change/the environment (8%).

While the cost of living is the top issue for both the Democrats and Republicans polled, they diverge in their ratings of the other issues they feel the state should be addressing. For example, Democrats mention housing affordability and homelessness next most frequently, while Republican voters express significantly greater concerns about crime and public safety, taxes and immigration.

Table 2
Most important issues for the state to be addressing this year – overall and by party
(among California registered voters)

	Total registered voters %	Democrats %	Republicans %	No Party Pref./ others %
Cost of living	35	36	33	35
Housing affordability	26	29	18	27
Homelessness	25	25	22	28
Crime and public safety	14	8	25	13
Jobs and the economy	12	11	10	15
Taxes	11	5	22	11
Immigration	10	6	21	7
Education and the public schools	10	10	10	9
The state of our democracy	9	14	3	7
Climate change/ the environment	8	13	2	7
Threat of wildfires	6	8	5	5
Health care	6	8	3	6
Budget deficits	6	3	10	6
Income inequality	6	7	1	7
Transportation and infrastructure	4	4	3	4
State water policies	3	3	3	2
Illegal drug use	1	2	3	2
Race relations	1	1	--	1
Abortion	1	1	2	1
No opinion	1	1	1	2

(Percentages add to more than 100% due to multiple mentions)

Cost, Rates, and Bill Impacts

- ❑ The 100% 2035 case with the least cost (Case 1) is \$20 billion (net present value) more than the SB100 case (~90% clean by 2045). The SB100 case defines the industry standard in California.
 - Case 1 is \$20 billion for the last 10% GHG reduction.
 - The \$20 billion difference is about 4x larger than LADWP's FY21/22 budget of \$4.9 billion.
 - The impact on rates (average, compounded) for 2022-2035 from:
 - ✓ a modest 4.8% per year for the SB100 case
 - 2.3% above LADWP's rate modeling long-term inflation assumption of 2.5%/yr, to
 - ✓ a larger 7.7% per year for Case 1 or 2, and 8.3% for Case 3
 - 5.2% to 5.8% above LADWP's rate modeling long-term inflation assumption of 2.5%/yr.
 - This means 2035 bills will increase 1.4x to 2.4x for SB100, and 2.1x to 3.5x for Case 1 or 2. Case 3 is up to 3.8x. (See Brattle p. 5.)
- ❑ The sustained escalation in Cases 1-3 rates and bills is not reasonable.
 - Better goal attainment, at lower cost, is likely achievable.



Assessing California's Climate Policies— Residential Electricity Rates in California

GABRIEL PETEK | LEGISLATIVE ANALYST | JANUARY 2025

SUMMARY

Residential Electricity Rates Are High and Growing. California's electricity rates are among the highest in the country. On average, residential electricity rates in California are close to double those in the rest of the nation, mostly driven by high rates charged by the state's three large investor-owned utilities (IOUs). California electricity rates also have been increasing rapidly in recent years—not only growing faster than inflation but also outpacing growth in other states. These trends currently are on track to continue.

Various Reasons for High and Growing Rates. Although the specific reasons for California's relatively high rates have not been precisely quantified, some of the key factors include: significant and increasing wildfire-related costs, the state's ambitious greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction programs and policies, and differences in utility operational structures and services territories. Many of these factors are particularly significant for customers of IOUs (as compared to those served by publicly owned utilities [POUs]). Additionally, within a given utility, the rates that residential customers pay can vary widely. This is largely due to California's relatively robust cost-reduction programs for low-income households and rooftop solar customers, which are subsidized by other ratepayers who do not qualify for those discounts.

High Electricity Rates Put Strains on Residents and Impede Efforts to Meet Climate Goals. High and increasing electricity rates add cost burdens to ratepayers across the state. Many residents who earn lower incomes or live in hotter regions of the state are feeling these growing costs even more acutely. High electricity rates also impede the state's efforts to meet its ambitious climate goals by discouraging households from pursuing electrification through switching out their fossil fuel-powered cars and appliances.

Legislature Faces Difficult Choices Around Electricity Rates. Various emerging issues have the potential to affect residential electricity rates in California. These include the increasing stringency of the state's GHG reduction goals, growing demands for electricity in the state, and increasing wildfire-related costs. To the extent that these factors raise electricity rates, that will increase already high cost burdens on Californians and make meeting the state's ambitious climate goals through electrification even more difficult. Accordingly, the Legislature likely will confront difficult decisions about how to approach electricity rates in order to best support its varied goals, including balancing the desires to both mitigate and adapt to climate change as well as preserve affordability.

INTRODUCTION

Report Addresses Key Questions About Residential Electricity Rates. California's electricity rates are among the highest in the country. On average, residential electricity rates in California are close to double those in the rest of the nation. California electricity rates also have been increasing rapidly in recent years and are projected to continue to outpace inflation over the next few years. In this report, we explore key questions that frequently emerge around residential electricity rates in California, discussing issues such as why electricity rates are high in the state and some resulting implications, including for the state's climate change-related goals.

Report Intended to Provide Basic Information, Develop Common Understanding. This report is intended to help the Legislature and others better understand the basics of electricity rates, including their relationship to climate policies. This information can, in turn, help provide context to the Legislature as it considers its policy options for addressing its multiple goals, including those

related to both climate change and affordability. Because this report is intended to serve as an initial “primer” for developing a common understanding around how rates work and related issues, it does not include an in-depth analysis of those issues and their potential impacts, nor specific policy recommendations.

Report Meets Statutory Requirement. This report is submitted pursuant to Chapter 135 of 2017 (AB 398, E. Garcia), which requires our office to report annually on the economic impacts and benefits of the state's GHG emissions reduction targets. Consistent with the statutory direction, this report discusses the potential economic impacts and benefits of the state's GHG targets, focusing on residential electricity rates. The report also describes certain other important issues related to residential electricity rates, such as explaining the structure of rates and factors apart from the state's GHG emission targets that contribute to the amounts that Californians pay for electricity.

WHAT ARE THE MAIN COMPONENTS OF THE ELECTRICITY SYSTEM?

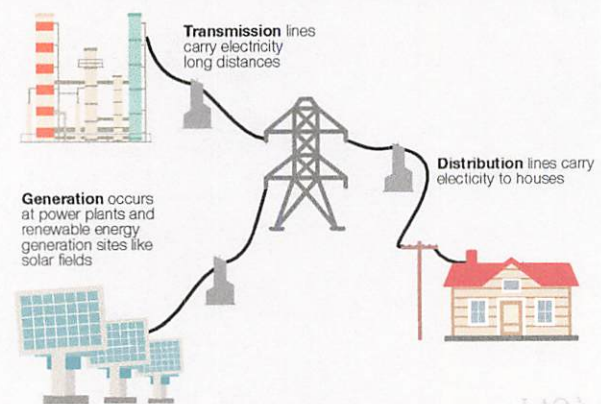
A basic familiarity with the electricity system is key to understanding electricity rates. As discussed below, the electricity system includes the infrastructure that generates electricity and delivers it to customers.

Electricity System Includes Three Main Components. The primary components of the electricity system are shown in **Figure 1** and summarized below:

- **Generation.** Most electricity is generated at large power plants (such as natural gas, coal, or nuclear power plants) or “renewable energy” generation sites (such as wind farms or solar fields). (Renewable energy typically includes sources of energy that are replenished naturally and regularly, such as by the sun, wind, or water.) Some electricity

Figure 1

Main Components of the Electricity System

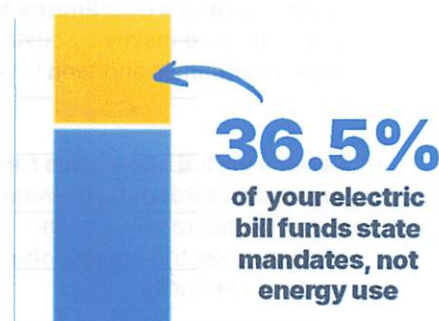




The Right & Wrong Ways to Address Electricity Affordability

Real electricity savings require tough choices — not political posturing and risky policies that will increase costs, jeopardize safety and reliability.

Any serious discussion about electric bill affordability must start by understanding that California's enactment of Public Purpose Programs (PPP) and **other state mandates now account for roughly 36.5 percent of the average customer's electric bill.** While many of these policies serve important societal goals, California legislators must ask tough questions about whether all are necessary, whether all justify higher electric bills and whether there are alternative ways to pay for worthy programs without placing all responsibility on electricity customers.



Instead of taking on these tough choices, many current legislative proposals contain hundreds of pages of **arcane, risky and costly policies that will increase, not decrease, customer electricity bills** while jeopardizing safe, reliable power and threatening important priorities like wildfire mitigation and clean energy.

Below are rate realities and the right and wrong way to address electricity affordability.

Tough But Effective Proposals	Unworkable, Risky & Costly Proposals
<p>✓ Consider funding state-mandated PPPs with state resources, not through middle income customer electricity bills, or eliminating some programs: 36.5% Savings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Discount programs:<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ California Alternate Rates for Energy (CARE): Provides bill discounts to qualified customers.◦ Family Electric Rate Assistance (FERA): Provides bill discounts to qualified customers with larger families.	<p>✗ Creating new government agencies to finance and operate large-scale energy transmission and generation projects. Putting the state government in charge of financing and oversight of energy infrastructure – <u>with little or no experience</u> – will increase costs for taxpayers and ratepayers, while jeopardizing system reliability and safety.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• These proposals would also make it more costly for utilities to access capital for critical infrastructure investments, <u>increasing customer rates by billions.</u>

(Continued on next page)

Tough But Effective Proposals (cont.)

- Percent of Income Payment Program (PIPP): Caps qualified household's energy bill at 4% of their income.
 - California Schools Healthy Air, Plumbing, and Efficiency Program (CalSHAPE): Provides grants to school districts for plumbing and air conditioning.
 - Electric Program Investment Charge (EPIC): Funds research to accelerate the state's clean energy transition.
- ✓ **Reduce or shift the cost of residential rooftop solar incentives (Net Energy Metering),** which are paid mainly by customers who don't have solar panels and tend to be lower-income customers.
- ✓ **Reduce or find alternative funding for the Renewables Portfolio Standard,** a state mandate that requires utilities to buy solar, wind and hydroelectric energy, often at above market costs of electricity.
- ✓ **Restructure the Climate Credit** program.
- ✓ **Fund portions of wildfire mitigation** that benefit all Californians through alternative sources.

Unworkable, Risky & Costly Proposals (cont.)

- ✗ **Restricting utilities' ability to recover infrastructure investments.** These short-sighted proposals will jeopardize utilities' ability to finance necessary priorities like wildfire prevention, clean energy and electrification.
- These proposals would also make it more costly for utilities to access capital for critical infrastructure investments, **increasing customer rates by billions.**
- ✗ **Tying electricity rates to arbitrary cost of living caps.** Arbitrary rate caps will limit investments in reliability, wildfire mitigation, clean energy and other grid safety projects.
- Caps will also jeopardize utilities' ability to finance necessary infrastructure, **making it more costly and increasing customer bills.**

"...revenue generated through electricity rates also pays for various other activities that generally are not directly related to providing electricity services..." - [Legislative Analyst Report](#), January 2025

MOTION

Climate change is the most significant issue facing the global environment today.

There is a broad, overwhelming consensus among scientists that the climate is changing as a direct result of human activity that produces greenhouse gases. The city has already acted decisively and deliberately to reduce its emissions of greenhouse gases and thereby reduce its contribution to the changing climate. Among these steps are investing in LED street lights, developing electrical hookups for ships at the Port of Los Angeles, expanding the use of electric vehicles at the city and major investments in energy efficiency among all types of electrical customers.

The most significant reduction in greenhouse gas emissions that the city will achieve will be the elimination of coal-fired power plants from the Department of Water and Power's electricity portfolio by 2025. In the period between 2005 and 2025, the utility will have reduced its greenhouse gas emissions by over 9 million metric tons each year. However, even after those investments in eliminating coal, the utility will still produce over 7 million metric tons of greenhouse gases, the equivalent of nearly 1.5 million cars on the road in Los Angeles each year. The remaining energy portfolio of the LADWP will be extremely reliant on natural gas, another source of greenhouse gases, and that portfolio will be susceptible to price and supply constraints of the gas market.

Clean energy and renewable technologies have developed significantly since the state began implementing renewable energy mandates in 2002 with the original Renewable Portfolio Standard legislation. Renewable projects, once viewed as a significant risk and potentially destabilizing for the electricity sector, are now readily available and adapted to the needs of utilities throughout the world. With advances in energy storage technology and distribution grid resilience, adopting greater quantities of renewables has become ever more possible and, in some cases, significantly more desirable than new fossil fuel generating stations.

On March 30, 1916, the Los Angeles Bureau of Power and Light constructed the first power poles to bring electricity from Pasadena and distribute it to customers in Los Angeles. Nearly a year later, its first hydroelectric generating station came on line to provide fossil-free electricity to even more customers. Today, with the LADWP on the verge of making significant investments in its infrastructure, and with that 100-year-old power system in need of significant upgrades, the city has an opportunity to re-create its utility in a way that recognizes the potential for a fossil-free future, demonstrates global leadership in its commitment to clean energy, and protects ratepayers from the increasing costs of carbon-based fuels.



I THEREFORE MOVE that the Council REQUEST that the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power report with a program to develop and implement a research partnership, utilizing relationships with the region's universities, members of the Southern California Public Power Authority, the California Independent System Operator, neighboring utilities and other stakeholders, with the objective of determining what investments should be made to achieve a 100% renewable energy portfolio for the LADWP.

I FURTHER MOVE that the aforementioned research partnership should utilize the resources and develop in partnership with the efforts of the U.S. Department of Energy and its support of Mission Innovation and the Breakthrough Energy Coalition.

Presented by: Paul Kerkorian Co-Presented by: Mike Bonin
PAUL KREKORIAN MIKE BONIN
Councilmember, 2nd District Councilmember, 11th District

Seconded by: Herb Kemp

ORIGINAL

MAR 02 2015

March 11, 2024

California Air Resources Board (CARB)
c/o Clerk of the Board
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Alex Hall, PhD
UCLA Expert on Climate Crisis in 'Six Years'
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Re: CO2 Coalition Evidence of NO Climate Crisis in California

Dear Sir or Madam:

Good news: There is NO climate crisis in California. This claim was verified by the scientific data that were compiled by the CO₂ Coalition, a nonprofit organization with the goal of determining and propagating the facts regarding carbon dioxide (CO₂) and the climate ([CO₂ Coalition, 2024](#)). The key findings provided below stand in contrast to the climate crisis claims made in the March 1, 2024, California Priority Climate Action Plan ([Priority Climate Action Plan, 2024](#)) and the California Climate Disclosure Rules (Senate Bills No. 253 and No. 261) ([Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, 2024](#)). More details can be found in the attached letter and appendix.

- Modest warming of California is beneficial and not a cause for concern: Globally, more people have died from the cold than from the heat since 2000.
- Increase in agricultural production: The combination of lengthened growing seasons (from warming) and increased CO₂ concentrations has contributed to this increase.
- CO₂ is essential: Plants need CO₂, sunlight, water, and nutrients from the soil to produce food and oxygen, both of which are essential for human and animal lives.
- CO₂ is beneficial: Exposing plants to higher concentrations of CO₂ increases their growth, food production, and drought-resistance; and greens the Earth.
- California is in no danger of unusual drought: The annual precipitation in California has fluctuated greatly over the last 150 years, with only a slight decrease.
- Ski resorts are experiencing more snow: Most (21 of 22) ski resorts in California had increasing snowfall from 2012 to 2023.
- California is in no danger of drowning: North Spit, CA, has the highest rate of sea level rise of 0.005 meter/year, or 1.64 feet in 100 years, which is easily mitigated.
- Less natural disasters over the years: Significantly reduced number of wildfires and acres burned were reported in the United States and globally; California has infrequent tornadoes, no landfalling hurricane from 1851 to 2023, and no tropical depression from 1950 to 2023; and tropical storms are rare in California, with the last two reported in 2023 and 1997.
- Air quality in California keeps getting better: The concentrations of major pollutants have decreased over the years.

In conclusion, there is NO climate crisis in California and CO₂ is essential for all life on Earth. If you need additional details, the CO₂ Coalition will be happy to respond to any inquiries you may have, and the members of the CO₂ Coalition will be happy to meet with you for further discussions. Several members of the CO₂ Coalition have signed the No Climate Emergency Declaration ([CO₂ Coalition, 2023](#)). In particular, Dr. John Clauser, CO₂ Coalition Board Member and 2022 Nobel Laureate in Physics, lives in Northern California and is available to speak to CARB officials and Governor Newsom.

Sincerely,

Gregory Wrightstone
 Executive Director
 The CO₂ Coalition
 1621 North Kent Street, Suite 603
 Arlington, VA 22209
 Phone: 571-970-3180
 E-mail: wrightstone@co2coalition.org
 Website: <https://co2coalition.org/>

Outlook

Customer Support Saturday / el Sábado de Asistencia al Cliente

From LADWP <noreply@ladwp.com>
Date Wed 6/18/2025 3:04 PM
To jim_ens@hotmail.com <jim_ens@hotmail.com>



Desplace hacia abajo para ver el mensaje en español o [vea la página del evento en español.](#)

Join us for Customer Support Saturday!
Come for a one-on-one consultation on ways to save water, power and money!
No RSVP needed!

Saturday, June 21, 2025
9:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m.

LADWP Customer Service Centers

North Hills
9154 Sepulveda Blvd.,
North Hills, CA 91343

Crenshaw
4030 Crenshaw Blvd.,
Los Angeles, CA 90008

Watts
1647 E. 103rd St.,
Los Angeles, CA 90002

Our bilingual (English/Spanish) representatives can enroll you same-day for:

- Low-income discounts - EZ-SAVE
- Monthly billing - LEVEL PAY
- Senior citizen/disability utility bill discount - LIFELINE

What to Bring to Enroll:
Senior Citizen/Disability Lifeline Rate:

- **Proof of age:** Copy of driver's license, ID card, or other acceptable proof of age
- **Proof of income:** Form 540, SS benefit, SSI benefit, General Relief, CalWORKS/AFDC, Notarized letter
- **Proof of disability:** A recent certification (last 2 years) signed by a licensed physician
- **LADWP bill, Gas bill, and Telephone bill**

FOR MORE INFORMATION, VISIT [LADWP.COM/EVENTS.](#)

PROPOSITION 218 - THE PROTEST PROCESS

The City of Los Angeles will conduct a public hearing on September 30, 2025 at 10:00 a.m. at Los Angeles City Hall, John Ferraro Council Chamber, Room 340, 200 North Spring Street, Los Angeles, to consider the adoption of changes to the **Solid Resources Fee** rates, and to consider all written protests against the proposed rates. Members of the public are welcome to attend and speak at the public hearing or may stream the hearing on <https://www.youtube.com/@LACityClerk>. Oral comments at the public hearing will not qualify as written protests.

Written protests may be submitted by mail to the City of Los Angeles, Office of the City Clerk, Election Division, 555 Ramirez St., Space 300, Los Angeles, CA 90012. Written protests that are submitted in person must be delivered to the Office of the City Clerk, Election Division, 555 Ramirez St., Space 300, Los Angeles prior to the close of the public hearing. Written protests that are submitted by mail must be received by the Office of the City Clerk by no later than 5:00 p.m. on the date of the hearing. All written protests must include 1) the printed full name and original signature of the owner or tenant submitting the protest; and 2) the street address and Assessor Parcel Number (APN) of the parcel. There is no guarantee that the APN printed in this mailer is correct. You must verify and provide the correct APN in case the one identified on this mailer is inadvertently incorrect. You have the option to use this form as your written protest and send it to the City Clerk.

Only one written protest will be counted per identified parcel. Protests submitted by email or other electronic means do not qualify and will not be accepted. At the time of the public hearing, or at the next practicable City Council meeting, the City Council will receive a final tabulation of all written protests received by the City Clerk. The City Council may approve the rate adjustments unless a majority of customers file valid written protests.

I _____ protest the proposed Solid Resources Fee rate increases.
(Print name)

Assessor's Parcel Number _____ I am the: ☐ property owner ☐ tenant

Property Address: _____

Signature: _____

INFORMATIONAL WEBINARS ABOUT PROPOSED SOLID RESOURCES FEE RATES

LA Sanitation and Environment is offering Zoom webinars about the proposed rates. Please register in advance by going to the links or QR codes below. Meetings will start promptly. Presentations will be recorded and available for viewing at lacitysan.org/srfrates2025.



Wednesday, August 27, 2025
at 6:00 p.m.

https://us02web.zoom.us/join/register/WN_GMvbWxR-R8ipZN6k9E6n1A



Saturday, September 13, 2025
at 10:00 a.m.

https://us02web.zoom.us/join/register/WN_rOv1a6KtRRyB459TZd8Sbg

As a covered entity under Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act, the City of Los Angeles does not discriminate on the basis of disability and, upon request, will provide reasonable accommodation to ensure equal access to its programs, services and activities. Please email sansrfrates2025@lacity.org to request the assistance you need, one week prior to the webinar you will attend.

