



2025 LA100 Plan - Formerly Power Strategic Long-Term Resource Plan (SLTRP)

Advisory Group Meeting #8

Summary - **Draft**

May 15, 2025, Time 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m. (In-Person)

John Ferraro Building

111 N. Hope Street, Los Angeles, CA 90012

Prepared by Kearns & West

Meeting Attendance

Advisory Group Members

1. California State University, Northridge (CSUN), Loraine Lundquist
2. Center for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Technologies (CEERT), V. John White
3. Chief Administrative Officer, Darnell Gray
4. Chief Legislative Officer (CLA), Blayne Sutton-Willis
5. City Attorney, William Kysella
6. Climate Resolve, Jonathan Parfrey
7. DWP MOU Oversight Committee, Tony Wilkinson
8. Food and Water Watch, Andrea Vega
9. Los Angeles Alliance for a New Economy (LAANE), Angela Bai
10. Los Angeles Alliance for a New Economy (LAANE), Lauren Akhiam
11. Los Angeles Business Council (LABC), David Fink
12. Los Angeles City Planning Department (LACP), Gabriela Juarez
13. Los Angeles Cleantech Incubator (LACI), Mayte Sanchez
14. Los Angeles Unified School District (LAUSD), Christos Chrysiliou
15. Neighborhood Council Sustainability Alliance, Dan Kegel
16. Pacific Asian Consortium in Employment (PACE), Leslie Diaz
17. Pacific Asian Consortium in Employment (PACE), Susana Apeles
18. Port of Los Angeles (POLA), Dac Hoang
19. RePower/AIRE, Roselyn Tovar
20. Southern California Gas Company, Paul Lin
21. Southern California Gas Company, Vijai Atavane
22. Southern California Gas Company, Yuri Freedman
23. University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA), Bonny Bentzin
24. University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA), Sean Wilder
25. University of Southern California (USC), Blanca Linares
26. University of Southern California (USC), Zelinda Welch

- 27. Valley Industry Commerce Association (VICA), Stuart Waldman
- 28. Water and Power Associates, Bill Engels

LADWP Staff

Armen Saiyan
Dawn Cotterell
Deborah Hong
Jay Lim
Luis Martinez
Nadine Dimetry

Nermina Rucic O'Neill
Patricia Macatual
Robert Hodel
Steve Ruiz
Vanessa Mahlknecht

LA100 Plan Consultants

Christian Mendez, Kearns & West
Jasmine King, Kearns & West
Joan Isaacson, Kearns & West
Juan Cabrera, Kearns & West
Taylor Funderburk, Kearns & West

Other Consultants and Researchers

Rachel Sheinberg, UCLA

Welcome and Agenda Overview

Joan Isaacson, facilitator from Kearns & West, welcomed Advisory Group members to the eighth and final Advisory Group meeting for the City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) 2025 LA100 Plan, and thanked everyone for their contributions in this ongoing process. She provided an overview of the [agenda](#), recapped the role of the Advisory Group, reviewed the guidelines for a productive discussion, and announced the use of Mentimeter to collect input throughout the meeting.

LA100 Plan Model Recap

Jay Lim, LADWP Manager of Resource Planning, provided an overview of the LA100 Plan Model. Lim shared the principles guiding the goal of 100% clean energy by 2035 – reliability, affordability, and environmental benefits – and explained how LADWP has expanded these core pillars to include resiliency, affordability, and equity. He continued with a brief recap of the progress LADWP has made to date, highlighting the continuous development of an integrated resource plan (see [slide 10](#)).

Next, Lim illustrated the capacity buildout and energy generation for the LA100 Plan, emphasizing more renewables and storage (see slides [12-13](#)). He continued with an

overview of the total cost and net present value of the bulk power system from 2025 through 2045 (see [slide 14](#)). Lim concluded by presenting LA100 Plan build rates and greenhouse gas emission reductions, noting that to meet targets for reducing emissions, more clean energy sources will be needed from 2026 to 2035 (see [slides 16-17](#)).

Question and Answer

Question: On impacts of COVID for the buildout, did you compare expectations versus what occurred and make a comparison to the state's approach? Were there any lessons learned?

Response: We did evaluate how the buildout compares to that of the state, which was also hampered by COVID. Our buildout is more aggressive than the state's to meet our 2035 goal. There is competition, which is a challenge, along with other factors like cost.

Question: On [slide 12](#) about capacity, is the top color energy storage? Can you provide clarification on the color differences between slide 12 and slide 13?

Response: The capacity is represented by a different color. LADWP will provide a clearer explanation in the report.

LA100 Rate Analysis and Overview

Ann Santilli, Chief Financial Officer at LADWP, provided an overview of the high-level rate impact analysis of the LA100 Plan Case 1 scenario, including how investments to achieve the target of 100% renewables by 2035 will affect rates. She described the assumptions for the rate impact analysis, including budgeted and incremental costs to achieve LA100 Plan goals, net energy metering, and retail load based on LADWP 2023 retail electric sales forecasts with adjustments (see [slide 22](#)). She gave a brief explanation of the financial modeling methodology, noting that the Power System group provided capital costs and operations and maintenance expenses (O&M) estimates for both case scenarios excluding financing costs (see [slide 24](#)).

Santilli next described LADWP's financial planning criteria, highlighting that LADWP works to maintain cost competitive rates by meeting key financial metrics to continue its strong bond credit ratings. She explained the 2024 SB100 reference case and comparison of estimated capital and O&M expenditures for the fiscal year 2025-2045 to the current Case 1 (see [slides 25-29](#)), noting an increase in cost for Case 1 compared to previous models. Santilli then described the retail load comparison for the LA100 Plan, explaining that part of the impact on rates is due to the investments needed for 100% renewables, but the transition to renewables will lead to a significant reduction of carbon dioxide emissions (see [slides 30-31](#)). She also noted that rates will increase due to inflation (see [slides 32-34](#)), and provided a comparison of the major program rate drivers between Case 1 and SB100, highlighting the drivers in Case 1 that increase the rate to

71.7 cents per kilowatt-hour (see [slides 35-37](#)). Santilli concluded by sharing a few conclusions and next steps of the rate impact analysis (see [slides 38-39](#)).

Question and Answer

Question: Will LADWP be impacted by any of the federal or state funding cuts?

Response: Yes, potentially. However, we are pursuing other funds and tracking other sources to meet our goals.

Question: Why has there been reduced investment in capital infrastructure over the last five years?

Response: COVID has major impacts, which is why some of the original investments did not occur.

Question: What was the estimated cost difference between scenarios with and without in-basin hydrogen combustion?

Response: All sensitivities were evaluated, and the net present dollar amount was compared to the LA100 Plan, which falls between the two combustion scenarios.

Question: Did the rate analysis consider both water and power rates?

Response: This analysis was just for the power system.

Question: Has there been analysis of LADWP entering a new western marketplace? Are there any savings that can come with that?

Response: The rate modeling did not account for a new marketplace. Our approach is to make sure the system is self-sufficient without depending on the market. LADWP is still evaluating the benefits of regional utilities.

Question: What is the difference between budget and incremental cost?

Response: Incremental costs are projected needs. The LADWP Board approves budgets on an annual basis, so incremental budgets can be changed.

Question: Does the retail rates comparison include inflation?

Response: Yes, it includes inflation based on what is in the budget system.

Question: How is energy efficiency a driver of rates?

Response: Energy efficiency results in an additional rate impact that is spread across all customers.

Question: Are the rates in nominal dollars?

Response: Correct. Nominal dollars are used to keep everything consistent and to see the real impact.

Question: What discount rate is used in the calculations?

Response: We used 5.5%, our borrowing rate. It varies from year to year.

Question: How can costs for those on limited incomes be offset?

Response: Part of it is having people reduce usage, be cost conscious, and use energy efficient appliances. In addition, it is important to take advantage of LADWP programs.

Comment: We must make sure our system is reliable and resilient before considering going into a regional market.

Question: The fires have impacted LADWP resources. Did the rates analysis take into consideration fire-related costs?

Response: We are in the process of updating our fire mitigation plan and those costs will be reflected in future analysis.

Comment: We are not adequately accommodating for climate resiliency in the system.

Response: We have received revised mapping related to fires. We are also in the process of developing a climate resilience and adaptation plan, including new data on temperature increases, mapping of climate change over our infrastructure, and further planning investments for resiliency. Our goal is to identify and take actions to prevent impacts.

Comment: If you start to factor in reliability and power loss, investing in what would be more expensive starts to look less expensive.

Response: The LA100 Plan considers all factors and strategic positions that give us the most value, including different investments in renewables, battery storage, and distributed generation.

Comment: We need to think more creatively and leverage information that we now have due to recent fires.

Customer Bill Impacts and Energy Burden

Jay Lim provided an analysis of customer bill impacts and energy burden. He explained that as customers start transitioning to renewable energy, they may rely more on electricity. He described the monthly bill impacts in terms of kilowatt-hours per month, with the current average monthly bill at about \$120. In 2035, under both the LA100 Plan and SB100, bills are expected to increase, with greater increases for the LA100 Plan, which would be about 2.5 times more than current rates. However, the rate of increase from 2035 to 2045 is less than from 2025 to 2035 (see [slide 42](#)).

Next, Lim defined energy burden as the total annual household spending on energy divided by the total annual gross household income. He emphasized that the current SB100 energy burden is 4.5% and that anything above 6% is considered unaffordable (see [slide 43](#)). He continued with an illustration of energy burden in the LADWP service area, comparing the SB100 case and the LA100 Plan from 2025 to 2045 (see [slides 44-46](#)). Lim explained that some areas will experience an increased energy burden throughout this transition, and LADWP will explore targeted opportunities for energy efficiency in these areas, which can lead to bill reductions up to 20%.

Question and Answer

Comment: The energy burden slides are useful to target and focus on those impacted communities.

Comment: The goal of the LA100 Plan is to go net zero and address climate change. There is a tension between what needs to be done to protect the city from climate change and what needs to be done to protect the system.

Comment: It is great to have the energy burden maps. We should also reference transportation electrification and see the energy burden changes from that lens.

Response: The maps do include energy usage. The tool is adjustable and can include and exclude electric vehicles (EVs) to test different scenarios.

Question: What was the estimated cost difference with and without in-basin hydrogen?

Response: We can provide an estimated cost difference as a follow-up.

Question: Why is 6% used for energy burden?

Response: That percentage came from the LA100 Equity Strategies work and research through UCLA and the National Renewable Energy Laboratory. In addition, national

standards state an expectation that households not pay more than 6% of their household income for their energy.

Question: Are there ways to target rebate or incentive programs in these energy burden areas?

Response: There are some programs under the umbrella of energy efficiency with income limitations. We can also further evaluate what else can be done.

Question: Do the energy burden assumptions include individual household solar and other electrification factors like EVs?

Response: These use the assumptions of the LA100 Plan, including certain levels for behind the meter resources and electrification. The tool is flexible, we can select a number of EVs and see how it can change.

Question: We know there will be an energy burden. What happens with this knowledge and what do we do to prevent low-income households from failing?

Response: There is a parallel effort with Equity Strategies to develop an action plan to address these concerns.

Question: What portion of the customer base falls into the energy burden category?

Response: This information can be provided in the final plan.

Comment: In the energy level maps, there is an opportunity to look at the individual family level for who is at risk and develop targeted actions.

Question: We should leverage the financing gap information. We need alternative, creative ways to finance. How do we support efforts to build creative financing?

Response: We are working on rate reduction bonds, which would help reduce costs for customers down to 1% as compared to 1.7%. LADWP also had energy efficiency programs, but these programs were not widely used. We can look into restarting these types of programs if there is interest.

Comment: Part of the program can be the LADWP Marketplace. There has not been an effort to drive people to electrify like other utilities are doing.

Comment: I'm excited to learn about rate reduction bonds. Other funding sources can be considered like rate reforms, time of use, and requirements of voter approval for certain

approaches. There is value in expanding programs like the [Home Energy Improvement Program](#).

Comment: Statewide propositions prevent us from taking money from the rich and subsidizing those that can't afford living expenses. What will happen to those that can't afford decarbonization.

Comment: It is important to invest in a reliable EV charging infrastructure.

Response: We have a program investing in charging infrastructure and incentives to invest in decarbonizing transportation. We are looking to invest in 45,000 chargers by 2035, and 200,000 by 2045.

Comment: The rebate program is wonderful but is not a realistic option for many interested in converting to an EV. Publicly accessible chargers are a more realistic investment.

Risks and Challenges

Lim next presented the risks and challenges of the LA100 Plan, describing how LADWP is continuously evaluating risk factors as part of its sensitivity analyses. These stress tests of the model assess potential outcomes for resource builds, reliability, cost, and emissions. He explained that the goal is for LADWP to lead on decarbonization efforts affordably, reliably, and safely (see [slide 49](#)). Lim described the importance of in-basin dispatchable generation for reliability and to avoid load shedding during stressed conditions such as heat waves, atmospheric rivers, and wildfires (see [slide 50](#)). He continued by detailing the risks and challenges related to affordability, rates, technology availability, and permitting processes (see [slides 51-53](#)). Lim concluded with a high level overview of the LA100 Plan risk assessment and the framework LADWP is working through to identify solutions for addressing these risks (see [slide 54](#)).

Question and Answer

Question: Why don't we look at a much more significant buildout of solar that can be co-located with hydrogen gas plants?

Response: Energy storage batteries are a big portion of our portfolio; they are important because they will be capturing excess production to feed our system at night. We are looking at more modern technologies. The reason we need to have firm dispatchable generation is for reliability to prevent blackouts.

Question: For staffing, do we have skilled individuals? Are we working with the tech schools to have a pipeline for the knowledge and skills that we need?

Response: We have a gap in staff knowledge. We need to train new engineers and enable them to take the jobs of the future, such as green jobs and in data science. We have new positions approved for the 2025-2026 fiscal year.

Question: Are there any concerns with the risk of the federal government removing F-1 visas?

Response: LADWP employees need to be US citizens, but we will confirm if there is an impact there.

Comment: People lack knowledge of steps they can take to reduce load. I would like to find strategies to reduce the knowledge gap.

Question: Regarding hydrogen, federal funding is unstable. Scattergood is estimated to cost \$800 million for the retrofit. How much of the cost would be incurred by rate payers if federal funding is not there?

Response: Scattergood is a critical project for reliability. The project itself is not \$800 million; the cost of hydrogen features is about \$100 million. Through the Alliance for Renewable Clean Hydrogen Energy Systems (ARCHES) the Department of Energy has awarded LADWP \$100 million. Federal funding is unstable, but LADWP is in conversation with the U.S Department of Energy (DOE), hoping for their continuous support in developing this system.

Question: Has there been a cost analysis on how hydrogen will be transported?

Response: The hydrogen ecosystem needs to be part of the equation. Research has shown the need for hydrogen station hubs, including transportation. LADWP does not have real estate to develop hydrogen stations. Pipelines could be a delivery option.

Question: How do AI and data centers factor into the program as compared to five years ago?

Response: The team will look at this.

Path Forward and Public Outreach

Deborah Hong, Community Relations Manager at LADWP, shared an update on public outreach and the upcoming community workshops for the LA100 Plan. She described plans for four community workshops, two in person and two virtual. The in-person

workshops will be an open house format with stations where participants can speak directly with LADWP staff. These are scheduled on June 23, 2025, at 6:00 p.m. at the Pacoima City Hall, and June 25, 2025, at 6:00 p.m. at the Wilmington Recreation Center. The two virtual meetings will take place on June 26, 2025, at 6:00 p.m., and June 28, 2025, at 10:00 a.m. (see [slide 60](#)). Hong described that the meetings will include an overview of the LA100 Plan and key messages will be shared about collecting public feedback, policy requirements, climate change, and the LA100 Plan goals.

Question and Answer

Comment: Outreach in the past has been intended for mainstream audiences. In a polarized world, are there ways to target messages with different political perspectives? For those with more conservative perspectives, avoid using words like equity and have more of a focus on bills.

Comment: It's challenging to use certain terms/messages with specific groups (e.g., "policy requirements"). Think out of the box. Approach the communities with messages around the recent wildfires and EVs. Make communications related to their experiences.

Comment: There is not enough engagement on this with only four sessions at two extreme areas in the city. It does not feel adequate for the scale of this project.

Response: There is outreach done with neighborhoods throughout the process and planning of LADWP projects.

Mentimeter Poll

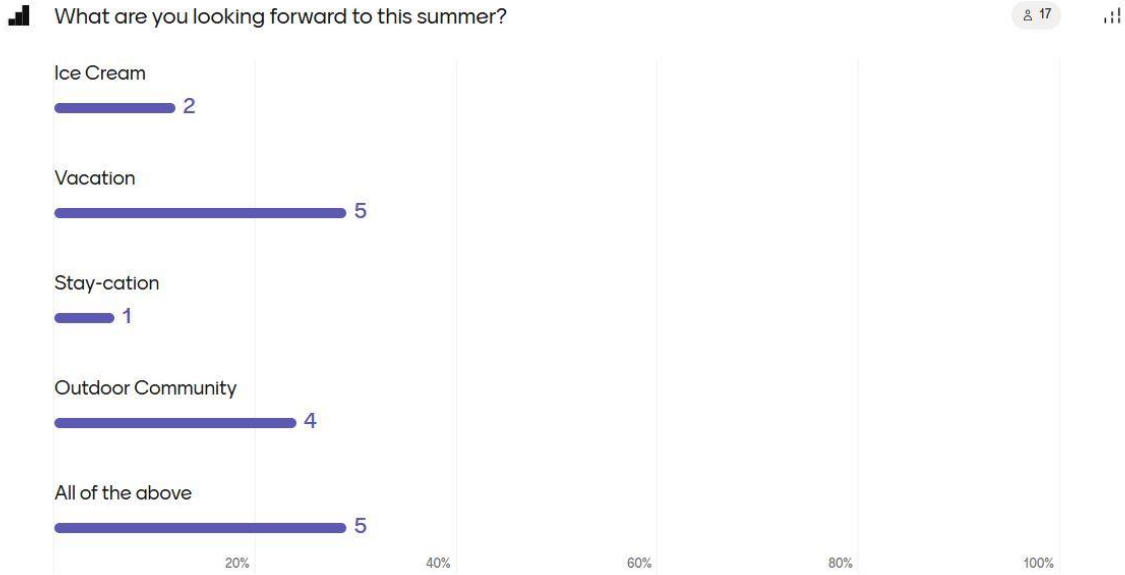
Joan Isaacson led the Advisory Group through a brief polling activity to collect feedback on the Advisory Group process. The responses to these questions can be found in the Appendix. The results represent the perspectives of Advisory Group members who participated in the polling and not the perspectives of the Advisory Group as a whole.

Wrap Up

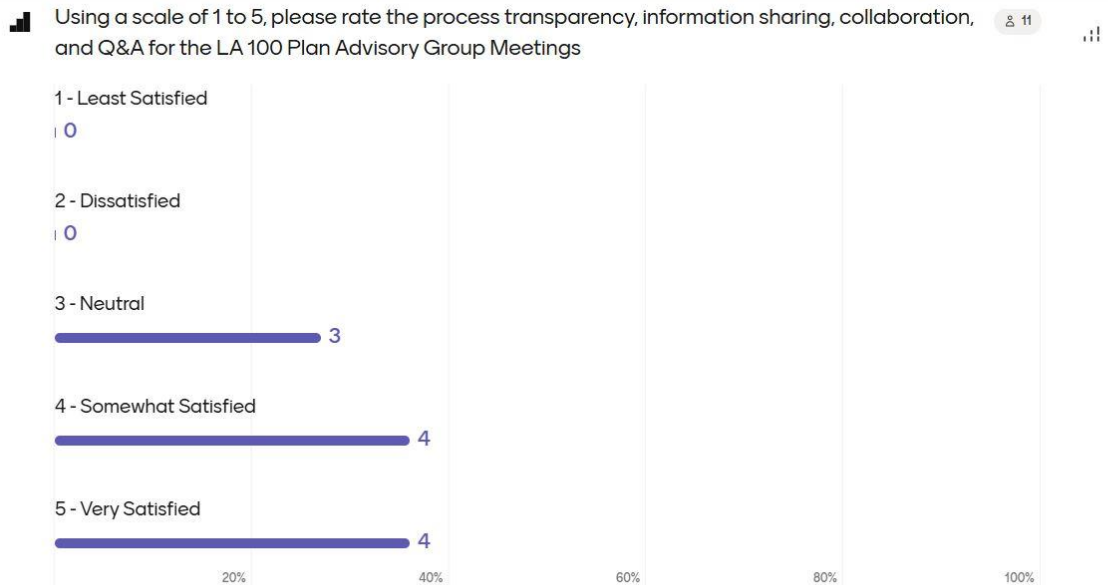
Isaacson wrapped up the meeting by thanking Advisory Group members for their participation. Nermina Rucic-O'Neill, Director of Power System Planning at LADWP, expressed appreciation for the Advisory Group's support throughout this process and emphasized this final meeting is not the end of the project and their participation.

Appendix
Mentimeter Results

Question 1 – Ice-breaker question to allow Advisory Group members to connect to the polling system.



Question 2



Question 3

What did you like about the LA 100 Plan process?

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- Clear presentations. Appreciated when slides sent ahead.
- Sharing the methodology.
- Comprehensive scope
- Constancy of the Advisory Group.
- Lots of visuals and slides before the meeting
- After long waits, finally get transparency (rod revrates).
- I liked the iterative process Mailing the slides to us, and getting them up on the website, was really good
- Inclusiveness
- Lots of time for Q&A and discussion as well as thorough info
- Slides and how the sausage is made, considerations made
- slides n advance were great!

Question 4

Note: The comment, “Communication and Transparency” was incorrectly submitted in question 4. The comment was for question 3.

What do you think could be done better in the next LA 100 Plan update?

9 9

- Communication and Transparency
- More analysis on project alternatives.
- Integrating equity into the process, NOT a parallel process.
- Quantification of costs of inaction in terms of resiliency, public health, etc.
- I would like better tools for end customers to see co2 emissions per hour like ciaso
- Keep in touch with public / adv group in interim year between un groups
- Better timeline and transparency. More analysis on battery storage
- You should share information on engaging the elected leadership so they speak with accuracy
- I appreciate the pre-sessions for equity strategies which I don't think we got this time

Question 5

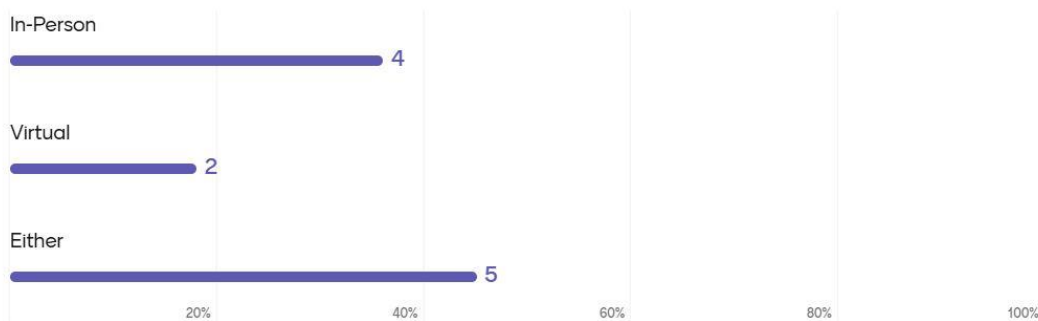
What are the biggest risks and challenges you see for LADWP achieving LA 100? 12 15 ⋮

- | | |
|--|--|
| Cost | Managing the narrative with the complexity. |
| Relying on Scattergood/H2. | Equity being achieved in implementation and maintenance |
| Costs, permitting timelines | Federal funding obstacles |
| Uniformed public leaders. Lots of education needed to keep selling this plan | Politics. You need to red-team all your communications. What can you say that will avoid a firestorm from local right wing radio stations? e.g. why does IPP burn hydrogen during the day? |
| Cost and infrastructure development | Inability to cost shift. Unreasonable cost for last 10% |
| Not adequately mapping the risk of not quantifying the future liabilities of NOT doing this. | Resource availability for implementation and real affordability for residential and small business customers. |
| Hydrogen combustion continuing to pollute Los Angeles. Not a true clean energy alternatives. And cost for ratepayers | Federal obstruction, individual uptake, having adequate resources for improvements without overburdening most vulnerable |
| Cost, including COST OF LAST 10% | |

Show less

Question 6

Do you think community members prefer a virtual or in-person format for public meetings? 11 ⋮



Question 7

- What are the most important components of the LA 100 Plan to share at the public meetings?

12

14

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The cost of inaction	Energy burden mapping was very informative
Cost, INCLUDING COST OF LAST 10%	Energy burden and how we plan to minimize it, including skipping in-basin hydrogen (beyond readiness).
Cost and benefits... Why is it being done and what is the ask of Angelenos	And conversely the benefits of action
What does it mean for energy burden communities? Transparency about hydrogen ecosystem risks and costs	Rates and cost to achieve the plan. The benefits of the plan
What happens if we don't do this...the future of the system/grid isn't stable...we'll be spending a lot regardless	The existing distribution of resources and plan for closing gaps
Benefits to the community member of switching to renewables, how it can improve their quality of life	Why they should care and how the low income folks will not be left behind.
Public benefits communities can relate to - power resiliency, public health / air quality improvements	Cost of inaction is LOWER RATES! :))

DR