



November 1, 2017



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Action Needed by November 3

The Grayson Power Plant Draft Environmental Report comment period ends on November 3. This project will impact Glendale and Burbank residents as well as Griffith Park.

Please read the related articles on p 1 and 3 for more information.

What's Next for the Grayson Power Plant — “Repower” or Retire?

By Carol Henning

Removing, rebuilding and replacing most of the electrical-generation units at Glendale’s aging natural gas power plant is the major part of a “repowering” project that Glendale Water and Power (GWP) plans to implement at the Grayson Power Plant. Grayson burns landfill gas from Scholl Canyon. As its website says, Grayson “has been faithfully serving the electrical power needs of the City of Glendale since 1941.”

Named after Glendale’s first Chief Engineer and General Manager, Loren Grayson, the plant was constructed beginning in 1939, when Glendale decided to establish a city-owned-and-operated steam powered electrical generating facility. Grayson is located near San Fernando Road and Flower, not far from where the Golden State Freeway meets the Ventura Freeway. It sits beside the L.A. River, across from the John Ferraro Athletic Fields in Griffith Park.

Because of its age and because, as Glendale Water and Power commissioner Roland Kedikian puts it, “... we let everything run 40 some years without building anything,” the plant is inefficient and unreliable. (Kedikian quoted by Jeff Landa, “Residents demand more study of renewable-energy alternatives to Grayson Power Plant renovation,” *Los Angeles Times/Glendale News Press*, Oct. 17, 2017, on line).

The bill for Grayson’s make-over will be considerable, about \$500 million. According to the Glendale Environmental Coalition (GEC) the city plans to take out a bond. After the “repowering,” though, the new equipment will be “more energy efficient, create less emissions and increase the reliability of the grid,” claims Grayson’s website. This is true in that the plant will be more efficient on a kilowatt by kilowatt basis, but the Draft Environmental Impact Report shows the plant will increase emissions overall. Utility officials say the units decommissioned in the make-over would remove 219 megawatts of generating capacity and be replaced by four units that produce 262 megawatts, adding 43 megawatts (Jeff Landa, op. cit.). In fact, what they are removing was capable of producing 219 megawatts in the past but today can produce only 185 megawatts, making an addition of 77 megawatts.

The project “goes way beyond our city’s current and projected energy needs,” writes Daniel Brotman, a Glendale College economics professor. (*Glendale News Press*, Aug. 10, 2017, on line). He points out that Glendale is already getting one third of its energy from renewables, and that California state law mandates 50 percent of energy from renewables by 2030. A bill has passed in the California State Senate, and will likely be passed in the Assembly next year, that will increase this to 60 percent renewable sources by 2030 and will mandate zero carbon sources by 2045.

The project seems a risky investment for Glendale as California moves away from fossil fuels and imposes stricter clean-energy standards. Apparently Glendale expects to generate extra power and sell it at a profit to other cities. But what if no one wants to buy it? The GEC wonders whether Glendale residents will be on the hook for the \$500 million plus interest. GWP will say they need the excess capacity for emergencies, but Grayson sits on an earthquake liquefaction zone as well as on a flood zone. A single-point-of-failure power plant would seem not to be a safe back-up power source. Moreover, “An investigation by the *Los Angeles Times* this year found

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that California's electricity system is overbuilt—led by natural-gas plants—amid an abundance of available clean energy,” observes Jeff Landa (op. cit.).

“Clean energy technologies are available today to provide all the power Glendale needs at competitive prices. In fact, Google's 'Project Sunroof' demonstrates that Glendale could power the entire city...with rooftop photovoltaics alone.” writes Brotman in Glendale College's newspaper, *El Vaquero* (Oct. 12, 2017). Wind and solar energy grow ever more affordable, and storage for the energy produced has become easier. This year, Brotman points out, Tesla and SoCal Edison installed the world's largest battery facility at Mira Loma—20 megawatts (Daniel Brotman, op cit.).

Consultants with Stantec presented a Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) to the GWP commission at a special meeting in mid-October. Of the nine categories of environmental factors analyzed, including hazardous materials, air quality and noise. (The DEIR did not consider impacts relating to environmental justice.), the DEIR found “less than significant' impact in all instances, some with mitigation.” Landa, op. cit.). The mitigation mentioned means GWP will buy “offsets” from entities elsewhere in the South Coast Air Quality District that have reduced emissions.

The DEIR states: “The proposed Repowering Project is necessary to assist in meeting current and future City energy needs and California Renewables Portfolio Standard requirements.” How is meeting California Renewables Portfolio Standard requirements supposed to be accomplished by this project? Has Glendale conducted a full and independent study of clean energy alternatives to gas for addressing energy needs? It seems not. The City of Los Angeles is doing this now via a study by the Department of Energy's National Renewable Energy program. Speaking of Los Angeles, Glendale plans to contract with the L.A. Department of Water and Power for up to 75 megawatts of power in peak summer months during Grayson's three-year repowering period.

GWP forecasts an increase in Glendale's rooftop solar of 40 megawatts by 2035. The Grayson DEIR did not consider rooftop solar in Glendale. Perhaps this is because the city does not get renewables credit for solar

installations on private property. The DEIR only looked at complete replacement of natural gas energy by solar, which would require 1,000 acres or more. Currently solar rooftops in Glendale generate 12 megawatts with the number steadily growing. What about solar on public buildings and parking structures? What about conservation measures such as installing LED street lights or retrofitting buildings, or offering more incentive programs to households?

In July, the Glendale City Council passed a resolution signing on to the Mayors' National Climate Action Agenda in support of the Paris Climate Accord. Why should Glendale spend \$500 million on a gas power plant, which would cause an increase in greenhouse gas emissions, when LADWP has put a hold on natural gas plant construction?

The official policy of the Sierra Club is that it “opposes new electric generating units powered by natural gas, including peaking and combined cycle units. Consistent with the Board's goal of eliminating all fossil fuels from the electric sector no later than 2030, it is critical that the US avoid further high-capital investments in new natural gas plants and related infrastructure.

Natural gas got its name because it is a naturally occurring hydrocarbon mixture consisting primarily of methane. It is formed when layers of decomposing plant and animal remains are exposed to intense heat and pressure beneath the Earth's surface over millions of years. Natural gas is a fossil fuel and a non-renewable resource. It is a major source of electricity generation and it burns more cleanly than other hydrocarbon fuels, such as oil and coal, and produces less carbon dioxide per unit of energy released.

Despite its advantages, though, it is not easy to store natural gas or to transport it. This is due to its low density. It tends to leak, and the leaks may cause explosions. In October, 2015, SoCal Gas employees discovered a leak and blowout in Aliso Canyon, an underground gas storage facility in the Santa Susana Mountains. The Aliso/Porter Ranch gas leak's carbon footprint was huge. The leak spewed 110,000 pounds of methane per hour. A KABC news report (Oct. 17, 2017) said that, although the SoCal Gas Company claimed studies had showed no long term health risks, a Porter Ranch physician, Dr.

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Jeffrey Nordella, said the levels of carcinogens in his patients were significantly higher than were those in the general population. While the lifetime of atmospheric methane is relatively short when compared to carbon dioxide, it is more efficient at trapping heat in the atmosphere. A given quantity of methane has 84 times the global warming potential of carbon dioxide over a 20-year period and 28 times over a 100-year period.

The new plant will emit more pollutants into surrounding neighborhoods, admits the DEIR. This is because it will be run for longer time periods and at increased capacity. The pollutants emitted include carbon monoxide, sulfur oxide, nitrogen oxide, volatile chemicals, such as Benzene and Formaldehyde, and particulates. The emissions will affect Glendale, Burbank and northeast L.A. As the area's air quality already fails to meet federal guidelines, the prognosis for future air quality is not good.

Demolition and soil remediation, expected to take at least 26 months, will stir up particulates, asbestos and as-yet-undetermined toxins lurking in the soil to be dug up. Two elementary schools, a day care center and the Disney Children's Center are within walking distance of Grayson. Soccer fields and other sports facilities, as well as the Los Angeles Zoo and the Autry Museum, are just across the L.A. River in Griffith Park—of which no mention is made in the Grayson DEIR.

A recent letter to the *Los Angeles Times/Glendale News Press* from a family living near Grayson says that their child attends a school about one mile from the plant. The child has severe asthma. The letter asks the Glendale City Council "to take a moment to pause—not to jump on the inevitable fossil-fueled train..." Another letter talks about the danger of distancing people from the consequences of their actions. The consultants at Stantec and the employees at GWP, observes the writer, are "designing a power plant and they are doing it as efficiently as possible. They don't see that they are complicit in the outcome. Unfortunately, the outcome in this case is the extermination of life on Earth." Harsh words but, as their writer points out, the world is heating up quickly. Each new year is called the "hottest on record."

What will it take to get the climate change deniers to wake up and smell the burning oil refinery? This

year's hurricanes struck with historic force. There have not been 10 hurricanes in one season since 1893, and the severity of the hurricanes is exacerbated by global warming. As the most deadly and destructive wildfires in California's recorded history raged across northern California, scientists traced the links from climate change, to drought, to fires. TV meteorologists barely uttered the words "climate change."

U.S. Congressman Ro Khanna, who represents Silicon Valley, admitted that, despite the extraordinary technology in his district, "...these types of [climate] events are reminders of...the limits of human power, the sense that nature and the planet still matter. And they should give us a sense of humility that we should not chance the fate of the planet..." ("Democracy Now!" KCET, Oct. 16, 2017.)

President Donald Trump traveled to Mandan, North Dakota—near the spot where hundreds of Native American water protectors had been jailed for their protest—to celebrate his decision to pull out of the 2015 Paris Climate Accord. He spoke at an oil refinery to an audience that cheered his bragging about reopening the Keystone XL and Dakota Access pipelines.

Psychiatrist and author Robert Jay Lifton has written about the "apocalyptic twins: nuclear and climate threats." Discussing his latest book—*The Climate Swerve: Reflections on Mind, Hope and Survival*-- he says, "I'm not...promising that we've accomplished enough to prevent climate damage and real disaster from happening. It's happening already. What I'm saying is that there has been a shift in mindset that makes possible...the sensible actions necessary to curb global warming." ("Democracy Now!" KCET, Oct. 13, 2017.) In Glendale we can take one of these sensible actions by gearing way down on the Grayson Power Plant repowering.

Grayson Plan is a Bad Deal

By Dan Brotman

Glendale likes to proclaim itself a forward looking, green city. Back in July, to great fanfare, it even passed a resolution in support of Paris Climate Accord. Why then is the Jewel City proposing an expansion to its Grayson gas plant that, by its own admission, would increase emissions of greenhouse gases and a broad range

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of criteria pollutants and toxic compounds associated with asthma, cancer, kidney disease, and other illnesses? Is this hypocrisy or just lack of imagination?

The City argues that the existing plant is aging and no longer reliable. They are mostly right about that. Apart from one newer unit, the plant was built between the 1940s and 1970s and is costly to maintain. Clearly, a long-term fix will be needed eventually. But when, and what type of fix?

The City's plan is to replace gas with gas – a new state of the art facility that they say would burn cleaner than the existing plant. But hidden in the fine print is the shocker. The new plant would increase capacity by 22 percent, and actual production would likely go up even more than that. Combined with the electricity Glendale imports (some renewable and some not), the plant would supply the City with almost one-and-a-half times the power it actually needs – even on the very hottest summer days. And lest one think they are planning for the future, that is not the case. The City's own projections out to 2035 show demand falling by almost 15 percent as a result of energy efficiency measures and the introduction of demand-based pricing, even accounting for economic growth and increased penetration of electric vehicles.

So why do they want to expand capacity at the expense of the climate and clean air?

The City says it needs energy independence in case an earthquake or other emergency brings down long distance transmission lines. But this argument rings hollow. The Grayson plant sits in a designated earthquake liquefaction zone. This means that when the big one hits, ground movements are likely to disrupt gas and water lines, taking the plant out of service just when it is most needed. No, there are better ways to approach resilience using distributed solar and storage; and these approaches are clean and don't set up a single point of failure.

A more plausible explanation is that Glendale hopes to sell excess power on the market to generate revenue for the city budget. Their planning documents make reference to this strategy more than once. In other words, they propose to pollute us rather than take the political hit of raising our taxes.

All of this is completely unnecessary. Clean energy technologies are available today to provide all the power Glendale needs at competitive prices. In fact, Google's "Project Sunroof" demonstrates that Glendale could power the entire city, and some, with rooftop photovoltaics alone. Battery storage is also at a tipping point and, if it is not already, in a few short years will be a fully scalable and competitive solution to the intermittency of wind and solar. The sensible approach is to watch and wait, and be poised to invest when the time is ripe. This is why Los Angeles just announced a moratorium on new gas projects while it reconsiders renewable energy alternatives.

What kind of Glendale do we want? A backward looking Glendale which fills its coffers with the sale of dirty energy and pollutes our air? Or one which looks to the future of clean energy and respects our health. I choose the latter.

Food Waste, How It Impacts Us All and What We Can Do to Help

By Evelyn Alexander

At our monthly meeting October 2, Amy Hammes Recycle Specialist from the Burbank Recycle Center presented a very provocative program. She told us that 20% of materials thrown into landfills is food waste. Due to the compressed nature of these fills much of it winds up as methane gas which as we all know contributes to global warming. Yet even more shocking 40% of the food grown in the US is not eaten (A tragedy since 1 in 6 people in Los Angeles County struggle with food insecurity and hunger). Moreover, in California we've struggled with drought and 80% of all the water used goes for agriculture. A waste if 40% winds up not eaten.

Some of the suggestions that we came up with at the meeting to combat this problem are:

- Start composting at home.
- Share excess produce with neighbors
- Shop produce in smaller quantities.
- Use groceries at home and cook rather than order in.
- Get a Costco buddy and split your purchases.
- Juice vegetables and fruit to get nutrients, then it doesn't matter what it look like.
- Volunteer at a food bank.

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- Start an eat first bin in the fridge.
 - Shop more often. Plan meals
 - Feed the dog
- Additional suggestion that she came up with are:
- Freeze food for later.
 - Have a gleaning party to help harvest and share.
 - Exchange your surplus food with others.
 - Give away what you won't eat to others.
 - Make more smoothies.
 - Cut off imperfections.
 - Recognize that the "sell by date" is not the "throw out date" Throw out only you know what's really bad.
 - Purchase ugly produce.
 - Create menus based on what you have rather than go shopping again.
 - Plan menus to shop smarter.
 - Be realistic about what you will actually eat before you buy.
 - Be active; ask groceries, caterers, schools, institutions and restaurants what they do to prevent waste.

Some other resources that she mentioned that you might want to look at online about this problem are 2 videos and 2 websites:

- *Life and Times of Strawberry*
- *From Farm to Fork and Back Again: A New California Law Seeks to Close the Food Waste Loop*
- [Organize-your-fridge-to-help-prevent-food-waste](#)
- [savethefood.com](#)

The Great Disconnect: Western Wildfires and the Words Seldom Spoken, "Global Warming"

By Carol Henning

This October a state of emergency was declared in Napa, Sonoma and Yuba counties of northern California. By the middle of the month, raging wildfires had caused more than 40 deaths, hundreds of missing people, over a hundred thousand burned acres and thousands of destroyed structures. Closer to home, the Canyon 2 fire in the Anaheim Hills had burned thousands of acres and several homes.

Autumn in California brings powerful winds. These spread fires and further dry out the vegetation they

consume. Most of the worst California fires occur in autumn. The conflagration in northern California has been described as the deadliest and most destructive fire in California's history.

What, though, was the deadliest fire in the City of Los Angeles? It happened in Griffith Park on October 3, 1933. During the Great Depression, thousands of men were working in the park, many of them under the auspices of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. They were maintaining bridle trails and roads as well as cleaning up weeds and brush. The temperature at L.A. Civic Center that day was 100 degrees. Hot, dry winds propelled a fire through Dam Canyon and Mineral Wells Canyon. Workers made "well-intentioned but inefficient efforts to contain the blaze," writes Mike Eberts in his history of Griffith Park. Around 3 p.m., the wind shifted and moved the fire toward the men. Running directly away from the flames meant climbing uphill and downwind, a risky maneuver. The fire killed 29 of the RFC-sponsored workers and burned 47 acres.

Many of us remember the Griffith Park fire of May 2007. This burned 817 acres, was fought by 500 fire department personnel and took two days to contain. Five L.A. County firefighting helicopters dropped water on the flames. Sections of the park had to be closed to the public for a time. I recall a hike led by then-Councilmember Tom LaBonge. The trail from Griffith Observatory to Mount Hollywood was bracketed by the charred remains of plants. The scent of ashes filled the air. More than one hiker suggested changing the name of Captain's Roost to "Captain's Roast."

It is autumn. A big high-pressure system is sitting over the west coast and is luring winds from the east to the west. Very dry, warm air from the deserts of Nevada and Arizona moves toward the coast. As it travels west, it picks up speed and becomes hotter. The wind has to squeeze through canyons and narrow mountain spaces, which makes it faster. The 2016-17 winter was a wet one. Snow and rainfall set records in the northern Sierra Nevada. The moisture led to larger than usual amounts of wildland vegetation growth in areas such as Santa Rosa and Napa. The long, hot summer dried the new vegetation. Yufang Jin of U.C. Davis called the situation a "perfect storm of weather conditions" that would

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cause wildfires (quoted in the *Los Angeles Times* on-line edition, October 13, 2017, Priya Krishnakumar and Joe Fox). The *Times* article included a photo of a couple who survived by sheltering six hours in a swimming pool while their neighborhood burned to a crisp.

As the edges of cities encroach on wilderness, the close proximity of private property and wildlands allows fires to spread faster. A 2002 report by FEMA noted that 38 percent of new home construction in the western U.S. was adjacent to, or intermixed with, wildland-urban interface areas. (*Los Angeles Times*, op. cit.). Inhabitants of these high-risk areas need to remove flammable shrubbery, use fire-resistant building materials and have evacuation plans in place. One must also ask whether building homes in these areas makes sense. Should developers' ambition and homeowners' wishes prevail? I enjoy dwelling among trees, streams and wildlife at my cabin in the Rockies, but the trees, streams and wildlife are better off without humans to disturb them. (The cabin sits on 160 acres, which my cousins and I have put under a conservation easement in order to protect the land from more human encroachment.)

The informative *Times* article discussed many issues germane to wildfires. Two words never appeared, however. These words were "global warming." An hour spent one recent morning watching coverage of the California fires on TV offered lots of footage showing smoldering remains of houses and wineries, flames licking at trees, people wearing face masks, aerial shots of spreading smoke, and so on. Fire stories were replete with statistics and with information about shelters and school closures, but neither hosts/anchors nor reporters nor meteorologists referred to the phenomenon that dare not speak its name—apparently. The wildfires came after the U.S. Forest Service warned last year that an unprecedented five-year drought led to the deaths of 100 million trees in California, setting the stage for massive fires. Climate scientists believe human caused global warming played a major role in the drought.

At least one TV show, however, spoke the words. This was "Democracy Now!" (October 11, 2017, KCET). Host Amy Goodman asked bioclimatologist Park Williams (Columbia University, Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory): "Why is there such a disconnect between

you, the scientific community, and the meteorologists on television?...I mean, they all flash 'severe weather,' 'extreme weather' on their TV screens....But they do not flash the words 'global warming.'" Williams replied that he thought it was "because the term 'global warming' and the term 'climate change' have been politicized." He explained that "real climatologists" did not hesitate to use those terms. "As you put greenhouse gases into the atmosphere, the globe warms....It's just the law of physics." Williams was co-author of a 2016 report showing that global warming is responsible for nearly half of the forest area burned in the western United States over the past three decades (Abatzoglou and Williams, "Impact of Anthropogenic Climate Change on Wildfire Across Western U.S. Forests," *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, vol.113 no. 42).

"Although numerous factors aided the recent rise in fire activity, observed warming and drying have significantly increased fire-season fuel aridity, fostering a more favorable fire environment across forested systems. We demonstrate that human-caused climate change caused over half of the documented increases in fuel aridity since the 1970s and doubled the cumulative forest fire area since 1984." The report concludes that, "anthropogenic climate change has emerged as a driver of increased forest fire activity and should continue to do so..."

Williams observes that the fires scorching California in the fall of 2017 are different from the big forest fires of the past in that these fires are burning through towns. Part of this has to do with the continued expansion of towns into forest areas. With forests, there is a strong link between drought and the amount of area that burns, and part of the drought link is temperature. Scientists can mathematically determine the relationship between drought and fire and, thus, temperature and fire. The western U.S. has increased in temperature by two to two-and-a-half degrees Fahrenheit over the last century because of human-caused climate change.

The first event needed in order to have a fire is a spark. In California, humans usually provide these sparks. There is almost never lightning at this time of year so the sparks are created by either people lighting fires or by human infrastructure such as downed power lines.

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The prognosis is not encouraging as long as we continue to burn fossil fuels, which load our atmosphere with greenhouse gases, and, as long as we provide the sparks which ignite fires, we can expect more and bigger wildfires. In the words of Tom Lehrer: "Oh, we'll all char together when we char. And let there be no moaning at the bar."

Psychiatrist Robert Jay Lifton, who has written about the "apocalyptic twins: nuclear and climate change," warns about the ultimate absurdity that, if we "just go on using fossil fuels, we will do ourselves in as a civilization pretty much by the end of this century." But, to add a note of hope, Lifton quotes the poet Theodore Roethke: "In a dark time, the eye begins to see."

ACTIVITIES

Nov 5 Sunday

Pasadena Museum of History

Tour the beautiful Fenyes mansion (fully furnished and a view into life on Pasadena's millionaires row). See exhibition galleries, (currently celebrating the 100 anniversary of the Rose Queen) as well as the Finnish Folk Art Museum. Meet 11:15 at the Verdugo Hills rideshare point or 12:00 at the museum 470 W. Walnut, Pasadena. Cost for the Museum and tour is \$15. Please send the money to Evelyn Alexander. Wear comfortable shoes. Ldrs: Evelyn Alexander, David Eisenberg

Nov 6 Monday

Monthly Meeting

David Eisenberg recently spent 6 weeks touring Australia; riding trains, visiting botanic gardens, looking for birds and seeing the sights. Some of the places he went include Darwin, Alice Springs, Uluru, Sydney, Perth and Kangaroo Island. Join Verdugo Hills for David's program of pictures and stories. Everyone welcome at 7:00 for social time and refreshments. The meeting will begin at 7:30 in the auditorium of the La Crescenta Library (2809 Foothill Blvd., La Crescenta). Enter from rear door. Handicapped accessible.

Nov 21 Tuesday

Hollywood Reservoir

Revisit the lovely and shaded Hollywood Reservoir. Enjoy seeing the views and beautiful homes nearby. Wear comfortable shoes. Bring \$ for lunch. Meet at 9:30 am at the Verdugo Hills rideshare point or 10:00 at the entrance on Lake Hollywood Drive. Ldrs: Evelyn Alexander, Bruce Hale, Delphine Trowbridge, Charlotte Feitshans.

Dec 4 Monday

Monthly Meeting

Michael Beck will present another wonderful show about our beautiful red woods. Everyone welcome at 7:00 for social time and refreshments. The meeting will begin at 7:30 in the auditorium of the La Crescenta Library (2809 Foothill Blvd., La Crescenta). Enter from rear door. Handicapped accessible.

Dec 14 Thursday

Holiday Urban Walk in Glendale

Walk the hills of NW Glendale. Meet at 5 PM at the corner of Maginn Dr and Gangi Ln. We will see wonderful views of Glendale/LA city basin, beautiful homes, some Christmas/holiday light decorations. We will walk up hill and downhill on 3-4 dead end streets, including the shortest street in Glendale. We will walk 3-4 miles for about 1.5-2 hours. From freeway go north on Pacific Ave until the street ends north of Kenneth. Just before it ends is Maginn and only can turn left. Go up Maginn until you see a small cul de sac street, Gangi Lane. Park on the street. Tennis shoes are ok. Must be able to walk up hill and the pace will be leisurely. Rain cancels. Ldrs: Annette Kargodorian, David Eisenberg

ACTIVITIES

Dec 21 Thursday

A holiday walk in Los Feliz

We will hike up in the hills and enjoy the great views and holiday decorations. Meet 4 pm at the end of Commonwealth off Los Feliz Blvd. Park on the street. After our walk, we will go to the Tam to continue celebrating the season. Serious rain cancels. Ldrs: Carol Henning, Evelyn Alexander, Bruce Hale, Delphine Trowbridge, Charlotte Feitshans.

Jan 6 Saturday

A Taste of Westwood

Visit the Hammer Museum, famous for its collections of traditional and contemporary paintings and drawings. Stroll over the Westwood Cemetery where many famous people are buried, such as Marilyn Monroe, Dean Martin, Bert Lancaster and Natalie Wood. Meet at 10:00 am at the Verdugo Hills Rideshare point or 11:00 at the Museum 10899 Wilshire Blvd. Entrance to the Museum is free. Parking cost is \$6.00 for first 3 hours (with validation) and \$3.00 for every 20 minutes after, with a maximum of \$20.00. Wear comfortable shoes, bring money for lunch. Heavy rain cancels. Ldrs: Evelyn Alexander, Bruce Hale

Jan 16 Tuesday

Lower Arroyo Seco

Enjoy a stroll through this hidden oasis. See the casting pond, bird sanctuary, archery range and some of the beautiful homes in the San Rafael neighborhood. Wear comfortable shoes. Bring \$ for lunch. Heavy rain cancels. Meet at the Verdugo Hills rideshare point 9:15 or 10:00 at the casting pond in the park. [the entrance to lower Arroyo Seco is at Norwood Dr. and S Arroyo Blvd.] follow the road down to the parking area you'll see the casting pond. Ldrs: Evelyn Alexander, Delphine Trowbridge

Feb 5 Monday

Monthly Meeting

Casey Schreiner, author of "Day Hiking in Los Angeles" and editor in chief of "Modern Hiker Magazine" will present a program about great hikes in our area. He will talk about the mountains around Los Angeles and how he got interested in hiking in the first place. He will also lead a question and answer session about hikes and hiking and autograph his book. Everyone welcome at 7:00 for social time and refreshments. The meeting begins at 7:30 in the auditorium of the La Crescenta Library (2809 Foothill Blvd., La Crescenta). Enter from the back-parking lot. Handicapped accessible from the back.

June 2-3 Sat – Sun

Italian Holiday at Harwood Lodge

It is a long trip to the Italian Alps, but Harwood Lodge is right in our backyard. Celebrate the Festa della Repubblica which marks the birth and unification of the Italian Republic. Enjoy a selection of easy to strenuous activities or just sit and enjoy the clean crisp mountain air. Listen to Italian music. Eat Italian food. Stay in the dorms (separate male and female) or camp out under the stars. Price includes Sat happy hour, dinner, and Sunday breakfast. \$40 SC members/\$50 non-members/\$30 children under 12. Send names of all participants, email or 2 sase, check (made out to Verdugo Hills, Sierra Club), interest in rideshare to Leader: David F Eisenberg, Co-Leaders: Delphine Trowbridge, Annette Kargodorian.

We are planning a summer camp at Jalama Beach near Lompoc. Stay tuned for more information.

CST #2087766-40: Registration as a seller of travel does not constitute approval by the State of California.

All participants on Sierra Club outings are required to sign a standard liability waiver. If you would like to read the Liability Waiver before you choose to participate on an outing, please go to: sierraclub.org/outings/chapter/forms/ or contact the Outings Department at 415-977-5528 for a printed version.

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All links are live. You can email leaders or visit websites by clicking on a link.

Email and Phone info is not available in the web version to protect privacy.



To contact leaders or for more information on our Group, email VerdugoHillsGroup@gmail.com.

VERDUGO VIEWS

Meetings

Verdugo Hills meets first Monday of each month except July and January. Meetings are located at the La Crescenta Library (2809 Foothill Blvd—Enter in the back). Social Hour: 7 pm, Meeting: 7:30

Web Page

angeles.sierraclub.org/verdugo

Support Committee

(Directory of Support Committee and Leaders is on inside back page.)

Delphine Trowbridge.....Chair/Mailing

Marlene Vella Vice Chair

Carol Henning..... Co-Conservation/
Chapter Delegate

Charlotte FeitshansSecretary/
Alternate Chapter Delegate

Michael Beck.....Climate Change/Hospitality

Annette Kargodorian Treasurer

Judy AndersonMembership/Treas Asst

David F Eisenberg..... Newsletter Editor

Gene & Terry Paulin Political Advisor

Bruce Hale.....Outings

Susana ReyesPolitical

Garen Yegparian.....Political Compliance

Evelyn AlexanderPublicity/Programs

Dotty & Mike Sandford..... Fundraising

Lucile Davis.....Social Secretary

Richard Castro..... Webmaster

Conservation Round Table

Carol Henning, Michael Beck, Gene Paulin, Evelyn Alexander, Delphine Trowbridge, Judy Anderson, Marlene Vella, Charlotte Feitshans

Submission Instructions


Deadlines are the 15th of even numbered months (Feb, Apr, June, Aug, Oct, Dec).

Send stories by email (preferably) to:

Send pictures by email at full resolution.


Email if you wish to make arrangements to scan a picture

Membership



Don't Get Left Out in the Cold... Join Us!

Sierra Club Outings are a terrific way to meet new people and enjoy the great outdoors. Whatever your interests - hiking, canoeing or birdwatching - there is an outing for everyone. If you are new to the area, let your local Chapter or Group give you the lay of the land. Join today and become part of America's largest environmental organization offering the most enjoyable outings.



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Please charge my: Visa Mastercard AMEX

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Card Number _____ Exp. Date ____ / ____


Signature _____

Membership Categories	Individual	Joint
Special Offer	<input type="checkbox"/> \$ 15	N/A
Standard	<input type="checkbox"/> \$ 39	<input type="checkbox"/> \$ 49
Supporting	<input type="checkbox"/> \$ 75	<input type="checkbox"/> \$ 100
Contributing	<input type="checkbox"/> \$ 150	<input type="checkbox"/> \$ 175
Life	<input type="checkbox"/> \$ 1000	<input type="checkbox"/> \$ 1250
Senior	<input type="checkbox"/> \$ 25	<input type="checkbox"/> \$ 35
Student	<input type="checkbox"/> \$ 25	<input type="checkbox"/> \$ 35
Limited Income	<input type="checkbox"/> \$ 25	<input type="checkbox"/> \$ 35

Contributions, gifts & dues to Sierra Club are tax deductible; they support our effective, citizen based advocacy and lobbying efforts. Your dues include \$ 7.50 for a subscription to SIERRA magazine and \$ 1.00 for your Chapter newsletter.

Enclose a check and mail to: Sierra Club, PO Box 421041, Palm Coast, FL 32142-1041 or visit our website: www.sierraclub.org

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