

Gas is an equity issue.

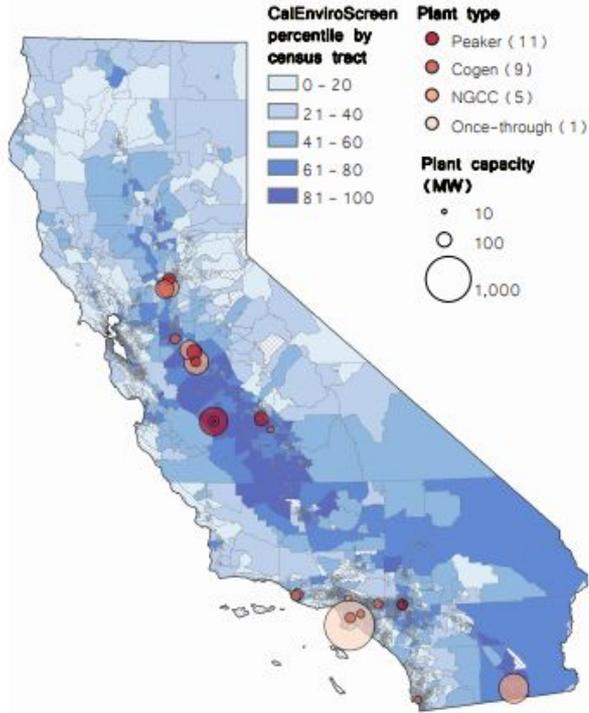
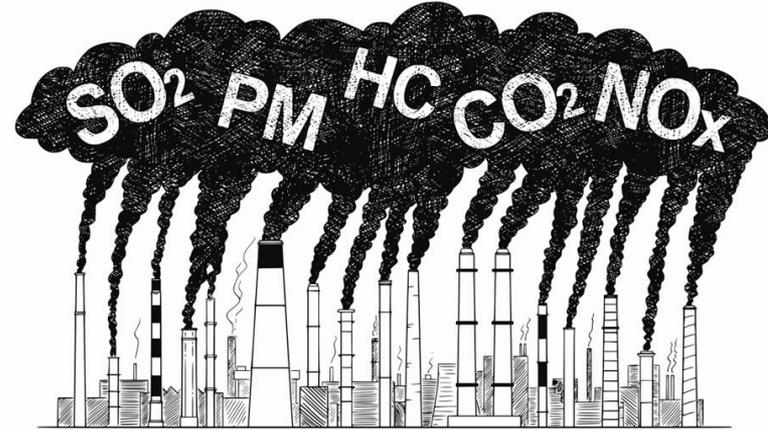


Figure 2: Gas power plants located within the communities that rank among California's most disadvantaged 10%, as classified by CalEnviroScreen 3.0.

Roughly $\frac{1}{2}$ of CA's gas-fired power plants are located in *environmental justice* communities

How do gas plants pollute?

- Gas plants emit methane, nitrous oxide, and carbon dioxide.
- These pollutants:
 - Contribute to global warming and the climate crisis
 - Lead to serious health problems including lung cancer, asthma, and arthritis



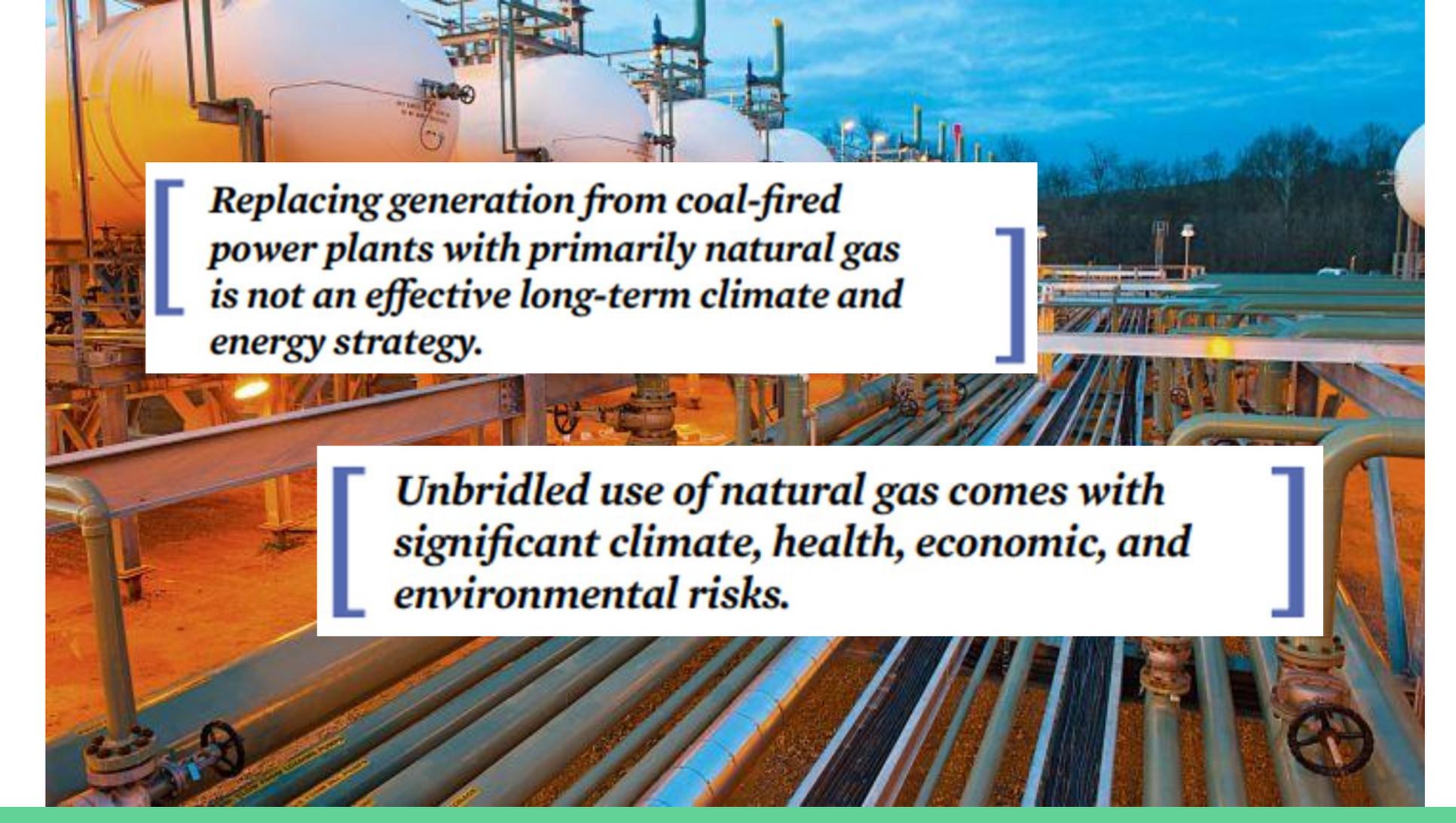
Dangers of gas



In addition to increasing greenhouse gas emissions and air pollution, gas can also lead to:

- Pipeline explosions
- Gas leaks
- Wildfires
- Water waste & contamination
- Economic loss

Aliso Canyon gas storage facility leak (October, 2015)

A photograph of an industrial facility, likely a natural gas processing plant, at dusk. The scene is dominated by large, white, spherical storage tanks in the background, connected by a dense network of grey metal pipes and valves. The sky is a deep blue, and the ground is illuminated by warm, orange-toned lights, creating a contrast between the cool sky and the warm ground. The overall atmosphere is industrial and somewhat somber.

Replacing generation from coal-fired power plants with primarily natural gas is not an effective long-term climate and energy strategy.

Unbridled use of natural gas comes with significant climate, health, economic, and environmental risks.

How do we reliably get off gas?

CA needs ambition and *political will*.

And to invest in real, clean solutions that empower households!

- Community Solar and Storage
- Demand Response - Emergency Load Reduction Program (ELRP)
- Community Solar and Storage
- Clean, Community Microgrids
- Energy Efficiency
- Targeted Procurement of Clean Energy in EJ Communities



Retiring gas is an equity win!



FIGURE 4. Natural Gas Plant Retirements by 2030, 42 MMT Scenario

