City Clerk Council and Public Services <clerk.cps@lacity.org>

Fix Measure ULA

100 messages

Janis Dasilva <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org> Fri, May 22, 2026 at 9:21 PM
Reply-To: janisdasilva@aol.com
To: clerk.CPS@lacity.org

Los Angeles City Clerk,

I am writing to urge the City Council to advance meaningful reforms to Measure ULA — reforms that fix what is broken while preserving what voters intended.

The evidence is clear that the measure as written is causing serious harm in three ways, and the committee has an opportunity to fix all three before they get worse.

1. It is blocking the construction of new homes — including affordable ones.

Measure ULA taxes the sale of newly built apartment buildings the same way it taxes windfall profits from properties that have sat untouched for decades. That is a mistake that punishes homebuilders at a moment when we desperately need more housing. Research shows that the measure is causing an estimated 1,900 fewer new apartments to be permitted in LA every year as a result, including at least 168 fewer affordable homes annually — more than ULA's revenues from taxing new construction can replace.

The fix is straightforward: exempt newly built homes and commercial buildings from the tax for the first 15 to 20 years following Certificate of Occupancy. This would remove the penalty on new construction while having only a modest impact on overall revenues.

2. It is driving investment out of Los Angeles.

Since Measure ULA took effect, sales of high-value properties in the City of Los Angeles have fallen roughly 50 percent above and beyond the drop experienced in the rest of the county. Every city countywide faces the same high interest rates and construction costs — this yawning gap between the City of LA and its neighbors is a direct result of the tax. Investors and developers who have the choice are simply moving outside the city limits, leading to less investment in new homes, jobs, and businesses in LA.

Lowering the overall tax rate imposed upon non-single-family properties — apartment buildings, commercial properties, and mixed-use developments — would reduce this market distortion and keep investment in Los Angeles.

3. It is costing the public more than it raises.

Every time a property sells, it gets reassessed at its new market value — and that means more property tax revenue for the City, the County, and our public schools. When Measure ULA

discourages sales, it also prevents those reassessments from happening. The result is a smaller property tax base for everyone.

Research from Harvard estimates that for every dollar Measure ULA raises, the region loses between 63 cents and $1.38 in property tax revenue. In other words, the measure could well be destroying more public revenue than it creates — a bad deal for a city that is facing a structural budget deficit and a school district that is struggling to keep class sizes small and pay teachers a living wage.

Fortunately, these flaws within ULA are fixable. This subcommittee has the power to put forward a better-designed measure for the November ballot — one that mitigates damage to our property tax base and supports rather than undermines the construction of desperately needed new homes.

I urge you to move forward with meaningful reform. Thank you for your time and your service to our city.

Janis Dasilva
janisdasilva@aol.com

North Hollywood, California 91601

Debra White <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org> Fri, May 22, 2026 at 10:54 PM
Reply-To: 64dwhite@gmail.com
To: clerk.CPS@lacity.org

Los Angeles City Clerk,

I am writing to urge the City Council to advance meaningful reforms to Measure ULA — reforms that fix what is broken while preserving what voters intended.

The evidence is clear that the measure as written is causing serious harm in three ways, and the committee has an opportunity to fix all three before they get worse.

1. It is blocking the construction of new homes — including affordable ones.

Measure ULA taxes the sale of newly built apartment buildings the same way it taxes windfall profits from properties that have sat untouched for decades. That is a mistake that punishes homebuilders at a moment when we desperately need more housing. Research shows that the measure is causing an estimated 1,900 fewer new apartments to be permitted in LA every year as a result, including at least 168 fewer affordable homes annually — more than ULA's revenues from taxing new construction can replace.

The fix is straightforward: exempt newly built homes and commercial buildings from the tax for the first 15 to 20 years following Certificate of Occupancy. This would remove the penalty on new construction while having only a modest impact on overall revenues.

2. It is driving investment out of Los Angeles.

Since Measure ULA took effect, sales of high-value properties in the City of Los Angeles have fallen roughly 50 percent above and beyond the drop experienced in the rest of the county. Every city countywide faces the same high interest rates and construction costs — this yawning gap between the City of LA and its neighbors is a direct result of the tax. Investors and developers who have the choice are simply moving outside the city limits, leading to less investment in new homes, jobs, and businesses in LA.

Lowering the overall tax rate imposed upon non-single-family properties — apartment buildings, commercial properties, and mixed-use developments — would reduce this market distortion and keep investment in Los Angeles.

3. It is costing the public more than it raises.

Every time a property sells, it gets reassessed at its new market value — and that means more property tax revenue for the City, the County, and our public schools. When Measure ULA discourages sales, it also prevents those reassessments from happening. The result is a smaller property tax base for everyone.

Research from Harvard estimates that for every dollar Measure ULA raises, the region loses between 63 cents and $1.38 in property tax revenue. In other words, the measure could well be destroying more public revenue than it creates — a bad deal for a city that is facing a structural budget deficit and a school district that is struggling to keep class sizes small and pay teachers a living wage.

Fortunately, these flaws within ULA are fixable. This subcommittee has the power to put forward a better-designed measure for the November ballot — one that mitigates damage to our property tax base and supports rather than undermines the construction of desperately needed new homes.

I urge you to move forward with meaningful reform. Thank you for your time and your service to our city.

Debra White
64dwhite@gmail.com

Los Angeles, California 90011

TaraJackson Jackson <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org> Sat, May 23, 2026 at 1:26 AM

Reply-To: tarajackson004@gmail.com
To: clerk.CPS@lacity.org

Los Angeles City Clerk,

I am writing to urge the City Council to advance meaningful reforms to Measure ULA — reforms that fix what is broken while preserving what voters intended.

The evidence is clear that the measure as written is causing serious harm in three ways, and the committee has an opportunity to fix all three before they get worse.

1. It is blocking the construction of new homes — including affordable ones.

Measure ULA taxes the sale of newly built apartment buildings the same way it taxes windfall profits from properties that have sat untouched for decades. That is a mistake that punishes homebuilders at a moment when we desperately need more housing. Research shows that the measure is causing an estimated 1,900 fewer new apartments to be permitted in LA every year as a result, including at least 168 fewer affordable homes annually — more than ULA's revenues from taxing new construction can replace.

The fix is straightforward: exempt newly built homes and commercial buildings from the tax for the first 15 to 20 years following Certificate of Occupancy. This would remove the penalty on new construction while having only a modest impact on overall revenues.

2. It is driving investment out of Los Angeles.

Since Measure ULA took effect, sales of high-value properties in the City of Los Angeles have fallen roughly 50 percent above and beyond the drop experienced in the rest of the county. Every city countywide faces the same high interest rates and construction costs — this yawning gap between the City of LA and its neighbors is a direct result of the tax. Investors and developers who have the choice are simply moving outside the city limits, leading to less investment in new homes, jobs, and businesses in LA.

Lowering the overall tax rate imposed upon non-single-family properties — apartment buildings, commercial properties, and mixed-use developments — would reduce this market distortion and keep investment in Los Angeles.

3. It is costing the public more than it raises.

Every time a property sells, it gets reassessed at its new market value — and that means more property tax revenue for the City, the County, and our public schools. When Measure ULA discourages sales, it also prevents those reassessments from happening. The result is a smaller property tax base for everyone.

Research from Harvard estimates that for every dollar Measure ULA raises, the region loses between 63 cents and $1.38 in property tax revenue. In other words, the measure could well be destroying more public revenue than it creates — a bad deal for a city that is facing a structural budget deficit and a school district that is struggling to keep class sizes small and pay teachers a living wage.

Fortunately, these flaws within ULA are fixable. This subcommittee has the power to put forward a better-designed measure for the November ballot — one that mitigates damage to our property tax base and supports rather than undermines the construction of desperately needed new homes.

I urge you to move forward with meaningful reform. Thank you for your time and your service to our city.

TaraJackson Jackson
tarajackson004@gmail.com

, California CA 90250

Zoso Ross <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org> Sat, May 23, 2026 at 6:03 AM
Reply-To: zosoross@gmail.com
To: clerk.CPS@lacity.org

Los Angeles City Clerk,

I am writing to urge the City Council to advance meaningful reforms to Measure ULA — reforms that fix what is broken while preserving what voters intended.

The evidence is clear that the measure as written is causing serious harm in three ways, and the committee has an opportunity to fix all three before they get worse.

1. It is blocking the construction of new homes — including affordable ones.

Measure ULA taxes the sale of newly built apartment buildings the same way it taxes windfall profits from properties that have sat untouched for decades. That is a mistake that punishes homebuilders at a moment when we desperately need more housing. Research shows that the measure is causing an estimated 1,900 fewer new apartments to be permitted in LA every year as a result, including at least 168 fewer affordable homes annually — more than ULA's revenues from taxing new construction can replace.

The fix is straightforward: exempt newly built homes and commercial buildings from the tax for the first 15 to 20 years following Certificate of Occupancy. This would remove the penalty on new construction while having only a modest impact on overall revenues.

2. It is driving investment out of Los Angeles.

Since Measure ULA took effect, sales of high-value properties in the City of Los Angeles have fallen roughly 50 percent above and beyond the drop experienced in the rest of the county. Every city countywide faces the same high interest rates and construction costs — this yawning gap between the City of LA and its neighbors is a direct result of the tax. Investors and developers

who have the choice are simply moving outside the city limits, leading to less investment in new homes, jobs, and businesses in LA.

Lowering the overall tax rate imposed upon non-single-family properties — apartment buildings, commercial properties, and mixed-use developments — would reduce this market distortion and keep investment in Los Angeles.

3. It is costing the public more than it raises.

Every time a property sells, it gets reassessed at its new market value — and that means more property tax revenue for the City, the County, and our public schools. When Measure ULA discourages sales, it also prevents those reassessments from happening. The result is a smaller property tax base for everyone.

Research from Harvard estimates that for every dollar Measure ULA raises, the region loses between 63 cents and $1.38 in property tax revenue. In other words, the measure could well be destroying more public revenue than it creates — a bad deal for a city that is facing a structural budget deficit and a school district that is struggling to keep class sizes small and pay teachers a living wage.

Fortunately, these flaws within ULA are fixable. This subcommittee has the power to put forward a better-designed measure for the November ballot — one that mitigates damage to our property tax base and supports rather than undermines the construction of desperately needed new homes.

I urge you to move forward with meaningful reform. Thank you for your time and your service to our city.

Zoso Ross
zosoross@gmail.com

Los Angeles, California 90057

Nora Gonzales <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org> Sat, May 23, 2026 at 6:17 AM
Reply-To: noranges8@yahoo.com
To: clerk.CPS@lacity.org

Los Angeles City Clerk,

I am writing to urge the City Council to advance meaningful reforms to Measure ULA — reforms that fix what is broken while preserving what voters intended.

The evidence is clear that the measure as written is causing serious harm in three ways, and the committee has an opportunity to fix all three before they get worse.

1. It is blocking the construction of new homes — including affordable ones.

Measure ULA taxes the sale of newly built apartment buildings the same way it taxes windfall profits from properties that have sat untouched for decades. That is a mistake that punishes homebuilders at a moment when we desperately need more housing. Research shows that the measure is causing an estimated 1,900 fewer new apartments to be permitted in LA every year as a result, including at least 168 fewer affordable homes annually — more than ULA's revenues from taxing new construction can replace.

The fix is straightforward: exempt newly built homes and commercial buildings from the tax for the first 15 to 20 years following Certificate of Occupancy. This would remove the penalty on new construction while having only a modest impact on overall revenues.

2. It is driving investment out of Los Angeles.

Since Measure ULA took effect, sales of high-value properties in the City of Los Angeles have fallen roughly 50 percent above and beyond the drop experienced in the rest of the county. Every city countywide faces the same high interest rates and construction costs — this yawning gap between the City of LA and its neighbors is a direct result of the tax. Investors and developers who have the choice are simply moving outside the city limits, leading to less investment in new homes, jobs, and businesses in LA.

Lowering the overall tax rate imposed upon non-single-family properties — apartment buildings, commercial properties, and mixed-use developments — would reduce this market distortion and keep investment in Los Angeles.

3. It is costing the public more than it raises.

Every time a property sells, it gets reassessed at its new market value — and that means more property tax revenue for the City, the County, and our public schools. When Measure ULA discourages sales, it also prevents those reassessments from happening. The result is a smaller property tax base for everyone.

Research from Harvard estimates that for every dollar Measure ULA raises, the region loses between 63 cents and $1.38 in property tax revenue. In other words, the measure could well be destroying more public revenue than it creates — a bad deal for a city that is facing a structural budget deficit and a school district that is struggling to keep class sizes small and pay teachers a living wage.

Fortunately, these flaws within ULA are fixable. This subcommittee has the power to put forward a better-designed measure for the November ballot — one that mitigates damage to our property tax base and supports rather than undermines the construction of desperately needed new homes.

I urge you to move forward with meaningful reform. Thank you for your time and your service to our city.

Nora Gonzales
noranges8@yahoo.com

Paramount, California 90723

Nancy Gillis <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org>
Reply-To: nmgld@yahoo.com
To: clerk.CPS@lacity.org

Sat, May 23, 2026 at 7:43 AM

Los Angeles City Clerk,

I am writing to urge the City Council to advance meaningful reforms to Measure ULA — reforms that fix what is broken while preserving what voters intended.

The evidence is clear that the measure as written is causing serious harm in three ways, and the committee has an opportunity to fix all three before they get worse.

1. It is blocking the construction of new homes — including affordable ones.

Measure ULA taxes the sale of newly built apartment buildings the same way it taxes windfall profits from properties that have sat untouched for decades. That is a mistake that punishes homebuilders at a moment when we desperately need more housing. Research shows that the measure is causing an estimated 1,900 fewer new apartments to be permitted in LA every year as a result, including at least 168 fewer affordable homes annually — more than ULA's revenues from taxing new construction can replace.

The fix is straightforward: exempt newly built homes and commercial buildings from the tax for the first 15 to 20 years following Certificate of Occupancy. This would remove the penalty on new construction while having only a modest impact on overall revenues.

2. It is driving investment out of Los Angeles.

Since Measure ULA took effect, sales of high-value properties in the City of Los Angeles have fallen roughly 50 percent above and beyond the drop experienced in the rest of the county. Every city countywide faces the same high interest rates and construction costs — this yawning gap between the City of LA and its neighbors is a direct result of the tax. Investors and developers who have the choice are simply moving outside the city limits, leading to less investment in new homes, jobs, and businesses in LA.

Lowering the overall tax rate imposed upon non-single-family properties — apartment buildings, commercial properties, and mixed-use developments — would reduce this market distortion and keep investment in Los Angeles.

3. It is costing the public more than it raises.

Every time a property sells, it gets reassessed at its new market value — and that means more property tax revenue for the City, the County, and our public schools. When Measure ULA

discourages sales, it also prevents those reassessments from happening. The result is a smaller property tax base for everyone.

Research from Harvard estimates that for every dollar Measure ULA raises, the region loses between 63 cents and $1.38 in property tax revenue. In other words, the measure could well be destroying more public revenue than it creates — a bad deal for a city that is facing a structural budget deficit and a school district that is struggling to keep class sizes small and pay teachers a living wage.

Fortunately, these flaws within ULA are fixable. This subcommittee has the power to put forward a better-designed measure for the November ballot — one that mitigates damage to our property tax base and supports rather than undermines the construction of desperately needed new homes.

I urge you to move forward with meaningful reform. Thank you for your time and your service to our city.

Nancy Gillis
nmgld@yahoo.com

North Hollywood, California 91602

Shanno Copeland <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org> Sat, May 23, 2026 at 7:48 AM
Reply-To: shannoncopeland0203@gmail.com
To: clerk.CPS@lacity.org

Los Angeles City Clerk,

I am writing to urge the City Council to advance meaningful reforms to Measure ULA — reforms that fix what is broken while preserving what voters intended.

The evidence is clear that the measure as written is causing serious harm in three ways, and the committee has an opportunity to fix all three before they get worse.

1. It is blocking the construction of new homes — including affordable ones.

Measure ULA taxes the sale of newly built apartment buildings the same way it taxes windfall profits from properties that have sat untouched for decades. That is a mistake that punishes homebuilders at a moment when we desperately need more housing. Research shows that the measure is causing an estimated 1,900 fewer new apartments to be permitted in LA every year as a result, including at least 168 fewer affordable homes annually — more than ULA's revenues from taxing new construction can replace.

The fix is straightforward: exempt newly built homes and commercial buildings from the tax for the first 15 to 20 years following Certificate of Occupancy. This would remove the penalty on new construction while having only a modest impact on overall revenues.

2. It is driving investment out of Los Angeles.

Since Measure ULA took effect, sales of high-value properties in the City of Los Angeles have fallen roughly 50 percent above and beyond the drop experienced in the rest of the county. Every city countywide faces the same high interest rates and construction costs — this yawning gap between the City of LA and its neighbors is a direct result of the tax. Investors and developers who have the choice are simply moving outside the city limits, leading to less investment in new homes, jobs, and businesses in LA.

Lowering the overall tax rate imposed upon non-single-family properties — apartment buildings, commercial properties, and mixed-use developments — would reduce this market distortion and keep investment in Los Angeles.

3. It is costing the public more than it raises.

Every time a property sells, it gets reassessed at its new market value — and that means more property tax revenue for the City, the County, and our public schools. When Measure ULA discourages sales, it also prevents those reassessments from happening. The result is a smaller property tax base for everyone.

Research from Harvard estimates that for every dollar Measure ULA raises, the region loses between 63 cents and $1.38 in property tax revenue. In other words, the measure could well be destroying more public revenue than it creates — a bad deal for a city that is facing a structural budget deficit and a school district that is struggling to keep class sizes small and pay teachers a living wage.

Fortunately, these flaws within ULA are fixable. This subcommittee has the power to put forward a better-designed measure for the November ballot — one that mitigates damage to our property tax base and supports rather than undermines the construction of desperately needed new homes.

I urge you to move forward with meaningful reform. Thank you for your time and your service to our city.

Shanno Copeland
shannoncopeland0203@gmail.com

Inglewood, California 90302

Michael Tsaturian <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org> Sat, May 23, 2026 at 8:14 AM

Reply-To: tsatura@yahoo.com
To: clerk.CPS@lacity.org

Los Angeles City Clerk,

I am writing to urge the City Council to advance meaningful reforms to Measure ULA — reforms that fix what is broken while preserving what voters intended.

The evidence is clear that the measure as written is causing serious harm in three ways, and the committee has an opportunity to fix all three before they get worse.

1. It is blocking the construction of new homes — including affordable ones.

Measure ULA taxes the sale of newly built apartment buildings the same way it taxes windfall profits from properties that have sat untouched for decades. That is a mistake that punishes homebuilders at a moment when we desperately need more housing. Research shows that the measure is causing an estimated 1,900 fewer new apartments to be permitted in LA every year as a result, including at least 168 fewer affordable homes annually — more than ULA's revenues from taxing new construction can replace.

The fix is straightforward: exempt newly built homes and commercial buildings from the tax for the first 15 to 20 years following Certificate of Occupancy. This would remove the penalty on new construction while having only a modest impact on overall revenues.

2. It is driving investment out of Los Angeles.

Since Measure ULA took effect, sales of high-value properties in the City of Los Angeles have fallen roughly 50 percent above and beyond the drop experienced in the rest of the county. Every city countywide faces the same high interest rates and construction costs — this yawning gap between the City of LA and its neighbors is a direct result of the tax. Investors and developers who have the choice are simply moving outside the city limits, leading to less investment in new homes, jobs, and businesses in LA.

Lowering the overall tax rate imposed upon non-single-family properties — apartment buildings, commercial properties, and mixed-use developments — would reduce this market distortion and keep investment in Los Angeles.

3. It is costing the public more than it raises.

Every time a property sells, it gets reassessed at its new market value — and that means more property tax revenue for the City, the County, and our public schools. When Measure ULA discourages sales, it also prevents those reassessments from happening. The result is a smaller property tax base for everyone.

Research from Harvard estimates that for every dollar Measure ULA raises, the region loses between 63 cents and $1.38 in property tax revenue. In other words, the measure could well be destroying more public revenue than it creates — a bad deal for a city that is facing a structural budget deficit and a school district that is struggling to keep class sizes small and pay teachers a living wage.

Fortunately, these flaws within ULA are fixable. This subcommittee has the power to put forward a better-designed measure for the November ballot — one that mitigates damage to our property tax base and supports rather than undermines the construction of desperately needed new homes.

I urge you to move forward with meaningful reform. Thank you for your time and your service to our city.

Michael Tsaturian
tsatura@yahoo.com

Glendale, California 91204

Maria Carrillo <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org> Sat, May 23, 2026 at 8:36 AM
Reply-To: godtosav67jesustoliv@gmail.com
To: clerk.CPS@lacity.org

Los Angeles City Clerk,

I am writing to urge the City Council to advance meaningful reforms to Measure ULA — reforms that fix what is broken while preserving what voters intended.

The evidence is clear that the measure as written is causing serious harm in three ways, and the committee has an opportunity to fix all three before they get worse.

1. It is blocking the construction of new homes — including affordable ones.

Measure ULA taxes the sale of newly built apartment buildings the same way it taxes windfall profits from properties that have sat untouched for decades. That is a mistake that punishes homebuilders at a moment when we desperately need more housing. Research shows that the measure is causing an estimated 1,900 fewer new apartments to be permitted in LA every year as a result, including at least 168 fewer affordable homes annually — more than ULA's revenues from taxing new construction can replace.

The fix is straightforward: exempt newly built homes and commercial buildings from the tax for the first 15 to 20 years following Certificate of Occupancy. This would remove the penalty on new construction while having only a modest impact on overall revenues.

2. It is driving investment out of Los Angeles.

Since Measure ULA took effect, sales of high-value properties in the City of Los Angeles have fallen roughly 50 percent above and beyond the drop experienced in the rest of the county. Every city countywide faces the same high interest rates and construction costs — this yawning gap between the City of LA and its neighbors is a direct result of the tax. Investors and developers

who have the choice are simply moving outside the city limits, leading to less investment in new homes, jobs, and businesses in LA.

Lowering the overall tax rate imposed upon non-single-family properties — apartment buildings, commercial properties, and mixed-use developments — would reduce this market distortion and keep investment in Los Angeles.

3. It is costing the public more than it raises.

Every time a property sells, it gets reassessed at its new market value — and that means more property tax revenue for the City, the County, and our public schools. When Measure ULA discourages sales, it also prevents those reassessments from happening. The result is a smaller property tax base for everyone.

Research from Harvard estimates that for every dollar Measure ULA raises, the region loses between 63 cents and $1.38 in property tax revenue. In other words, the measure could well be destroying more public revenue than it creates — a bad deal for a city that is facing a structural budget deficit and a school district that is struggling to keep class sizes small and pay teachers a living wage.

Fortunately, these flaws within ULA are fixable. This subcommittee has the power to put forward a better-designed measure for the November ballot — one that mitigates damage to our property tax base and supports rather than undermines the construction of desperately needed new homes.

I urge you to move forward with meaningful reform. Thank you for your time and your service to our city.

Maria Carrillo
godtosav67jesustoliv@gmail.com

Lancaster, California 93534

Luciano Salas <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org> Sat, May 23, 2026 at 10:59 AM
Reply-To: lucianoisthebest100@gmail.com
To: clerk.CPS@lacity.org

Los Angeles City Clerk,

I am writing to urge the City Council to advance meaningful reforms to Measure ULA — reforms that fix what is broken while preserving what voters intended.

The evidence is clear that the measure as written is causing serious harm in three ways, and the committee has an opportunity to fix all three before they get worse.

1. It is blocking the construction of new homes — including affordable ones.

Measure ULA taxes the sale of newly built apartment buildings the same way it taxes windfall profits from properties that have sat untouched for decades. That is a mistake that punishes homebuilders at a moment when we desperately need more housing. Research shows that the measure is causing an estimated 1,900 fewer new apartments to be permitted in LA every year as a result, including at least 168 fewer affordable homes annually — more than ULA's revenues from taxing new construction can replace.

The fix is straightforward: exempt newly built homes and commercial buildings from the tax for the first 15 to 20 years following Certificate of Occupancy. This would remove the penalty on new construction while having only a modest impact on overall revenues.

2. It is driving investment out of Los Angeles.

Since Measure ULA took effect, sales of high-value properties in the City of Los Angeles have fallen roughly 50 percent above and beyond the drop experienced in the rest of the county. Every city countywide faces the same high interest rates and construction costs — this yawning gap between the City of LA and its neighbors is a direct result of the tax. Investors and developers who have the choice are simply moving outside the city limits, leading to less investment in new homes, jobs, and businesses in LA.

Lowering the overall tax rate imposed upon non-single-family properties — apartment buildings, commercial properties, and mixed-use developments — would reduce this market distortion and keep investment in Los Angeles.

3. It is costing the public more than it raises.

Every time a property sells, it gets reassessed at its new market value — and that means more property tax revenue for the City, the County, and our public schools. When Measure ULA discourages sales, it also prevents those reassessments from happening. The result is a smaller property tax base for everyone.

Research from Harvard estimates that for every dollar Measure ULA raises, the region loses between 63 cents and $1.38 in property tax revenue. In other words, the measure could well be destroying more public revenue than it creates — a bad deal for a city that is facing a structural budget deficit and a school district that is struggling to keep class sizes small and pay teachers a living wage.

Fortunately, these flaws within ULA are fixable. This subcommittee has the power to put forward a better-designed measure for the November ballot — one that mitigates damage to our property tax base and supports rather than undermines the construction of desperately needed new homes.

I urge you to move forward with meaningful reform. Thank you for your time and your service to our city.

Luciano Salas
lucianoisthebest100@gmail.com

Los Angeles, California 90026

Desery Garcia <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org>
Reply-To: desireegcia1975@gmail.com
To: clerk.CPS@lacity.org

Sat, May 23, 2026 at 11:13 AM

Los Angeles City Clerk,

I am writing to urge the City Council to advance meaningful reforms to Measure ULA — reforms that fix what is broken while preserving what voters intended.

The evidence is clear that the measure as written is causing serious harm in three ways, and the committee has an opportunity to fix all three before they get worse.

1. It is blocking the construction of new homes — including affordable ones.

Measure ULA taxes the sale of newly built apartment buildings the same way it taxes windfall profits from properties that have sat untouched for decades. That is a mistake that punishes homebuilders at a moment when we desperately need more housing. Research shows that the measure is causing an estimated 1,900 fewer new apartments to be permitted in LA every year as a result, including at least 168 fewer affordable homes annually — more than ULA's revenues from taxing new construction can replace.

The fix is straightforward: exempt newly built homes and commercial buildings from the tax for the first 15 to 20 years following Certificate of Occupancy. This would remove the penalty on new construction while having only a modest impact on overall revenues.

2. It is driving investment out of Los Angeles.

Since Measure ULA took effect, sales of high-value properties in the City of Los Angeles have fallen roughly 50 percent above and beyond the drop experienced in the rest of the county. Every city countywide faces the same high interest rates and construction costs — this yawning gap between the City of LA and its neighbors is a direct result of the tax. Investors and developers who have the choice are simply moving outside the city limits, leading to less investment in new homes, jobs, and businesses in LA.

Lowering the overall tax rate imposed upon non-single-family properties — apartment buildings, commercial properties, and mixed-use developments — would reduce this market distortion and keep investment in Los Angeles.

3. It is costing the public more than it raises.

Every time a property sells, it gets reassessed at its new market value — and that means more property tax revenue for the City, the County, and our public schools. When Measure ULA

discourages sales, it also prevents those reassessments from happening. The result is a smaller property tax base for everyone.

Research from Harvard estimates that for every dollar Measure ULA raises, the region loses between 63 cents and $1.38 in property tax revenue. In other words, the measure could well be destroying more public revenue than it creates — a bad deal for a city that is facing a structural budget deficit and a school district that is struggling to keep class sizes small and pay teachers a living wage.

Fortunately, these flaws within ULA are fixable. This subcommittee has the power to put forward a better-designed measure for the November ballot — one that mitigates damage to our property tax base and supports rather than undermines the construction of desperately needed new homes.

I urge you to move forward with meaningful reform. Thank you for your time and your service to our city.

Desery Garcia
desireegcia1975@gmail.com

Bell Gardens, California 90201

Fernando Gutierrez <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org> Sat, May 23, 2026 at 11:57 AM
Reply-To: fern1962gutierrez@gmail.com
To: clerk.CPS@lacity.org

Los Angeles City Clerk,

I am writing to urge the City Council to advance meaningful reforms to Measure ULA — reforms that fix what is broken while preserving what voters intended.

The evidence is clear that the measure as written is causing serious harm in three ways, and the committee has an opportunity to fix all three before they get worse.

1. It is blocking the construction of new homes — including affordable ones.

Measure ULA taxes the sale of newly built apartment buildings the same way it taxes windfall profits from properties that have sat untouched for decades. That is a mistake that punishes homebuilders at a moment when we desperately need more housing. Research shows that the measure is causing an estimated 1,900 fewer new apartments to be permitted in LA every year as a result, including at least 168 fewer affordable homes annually — more than ULA's revenues from taxing new construction can replace.

The fix is straightforward: exempt newly built homes and commercial buildings from the tax for the first 15 to 20 years following Certificate of Occupancy. This would remove the penalty on new construction while having only a modest impact on overall revenues.

2. It is driving investment out of Los Angeles.

Since Measure ULA took effect, sales of high-value properties in the City of Los Angeles have fallen roughly 50 percent above and beyond the drop experienced in the rest of the county. Every city countywide faces the same high interest rates and construction costs — this yawning gap between the City of LA and its neighbors is a direct result of the tax. Investors and developers who have the choice are simply moving outside the city limits, leading to less investment in new homes, jobs, and businesses in LA.

Lowering the overall tax rate imposed upon non-single-family properties — apartment buildings, commercial properties, and mixed-use developments — would reduce this market distortion and keep investment in Los Angeles.

3. It is costing the public more than it raises.

Every time a property sells, it gets reassessed at its new market value — and that means more property tax revenue for the City, the County, and our public schools. When Measure ULA discourages sales, it also prevents those reassessments from happening. The result is a smaller property tax base for everyone.

Research from Harvard estimates that for every dollar Measure ULA raises, the region loses between 63 cents and $1.38 in property tax revenue. In other words, the measure could well be destroying more public revenue than it creates — a bad deal for a city that is facing a structural budget deficit and a school district that is struggling to keep class sizes small and pay teachers a living wage.

Fortunately, these flaws within ULA are fixable. This subcommittee has the power to put forward a better-designed measure for the November ballot — one that mitigates damage to our property tax base and supports rather than undermines the construction of desperately needed new homes.

I urge you to move forward with meaningful reform. Thank you for your time and your service to our city.

Fernando Gutierrez
fern1962gutierrez@gmail.com

Huntington Park, California 90255

Connie Early <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org> Sat, May 23, 2026 at 12:59 PM

Reply-To: cleaearly@gmail.com
To: clerk.CPS@lacity.org

Los Angeles City Clerk,

I am writing to urge the City Council to advance meaningful reforms to Measure ULA — reforms that fix what is broken while preserving what voters intended.

The evidence is clear that the measure as written is causing serious harm in three ways, and the committee has an opportunity to fix all three before they get worse.

1. It is blocking the construction of new homes — including affordable ones.

Measure ULA taxes the sale of newly built apartment buildings the same way it taxes windfall profits from properties that have sat untouched for decades. That is a mistake that punishes homebuilders at a moment when we desperately need more housing. Research shows that the measure is causing an estimated 1,900 fewer new apartments to be permitted in LA every year as a result, including at least 168 fewer affordable homes annually — more than ULA's revenues from taxing new construction can replace.

The fix is straightforward: exempt newly built homes and commercial buildings from the tax for the first 15 to 20 years following Certificate of Occupancy. This would remove the penalty on new construction while having only a modest impact on overall revenues.

2. It is driving investment out of Los Angeles.

Since Measure ULA took effect, sales of high-value properties in the City of Los Angeles have fallen roughly 50 percent above and beyond the drop experienced in the rest of the county. Every city countywide faces the same high interest rates and construction costs — this yawning gap between the City of LA and its neighbors is a direct result of the tax. Investors and developers who have the choice are simply moving outside the city limits, leading to less investment in new homes, jobs, and businesses in LA.

Lowering the overall tax rate imposed upon non-single-family properties — apartment buildings, commercial properties, and mixed-use developments — would reduce this market distortion and keep investment in Los Angeles.

3. It is costing the public more than it raises.

Every time a property sells, it gets reassessed at its new market value — and that means more property tax revenue for the City, the County, and our public schools. When Measure ULA discourages sales, it also prevents those reassessments from happening. The result is a smaller property tax base for everyone.

Research from Harvard estimates that for every dollar Measure ULA raises, the region loses between 63 cents and $1.38 in property tax revenue. In other words, the measure could well be destroying more public revenue than it creates — a bad deal for a city that is facing a structural budget deficit and a school district that is struggling to keep class sizes small and pay teachers a living wage.

Fortunately, these flaws within ULA are fixable. This subcommittee has the power to put forward a better-designed measure for the November ballot — one that mitigates damage to our property tax base and supports rather than undermines the construction of desperately needed new homes.

I urge you to move forward with meaningful reform. Thank you for your time and your service to our city.

Connie Early
cleaearly@gmail.com

Sherman Oaks, California 91423

Vera Castro <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org> Sat, May 23, 2026 at 1:08 PM
Reply-To: ortegacastrovera@gmail.com
To: clerk.CPS@lacity.org

Los Angeles City Clerk,

I am writing to urge the City Council to advance meaningful reforms to Measure ULA — reforms that fix what is broken while preserving what voters intended.

The evidence is clear that the measure as written is causing serious harm in three ways, and the committee has an opportunity to fix all three before they get worse.

1. It is blocking the construction of new homes — including affordable ones.

Measure ULA taxes the sale of newly built apartment buildings the same way it taxes windfall profits from properties that have sat untouched for decades. That is a mistake that punishes homebuilders at a moment when we desperately need more housing. Research shows that the measure is causing an estimated 1,900 fewer new apartments to be permitted in LA every year as a result, including at least 168 fewer affordable homes annually — more than ULA's revenues from taxing new construction can replace.

The fix is straightforward: exempt newly built homes and commercial buildings from the tax for the first 15 to 20 years following Certificate of Occupancy. This would remove the penalty on new construction while having only a modest impact on overall revenues.

2. It is driving investment out of Los Angeles.

Since Measure ULA took effect, sales of high-value properties in the City of Los Angeles have fallen roughly 50 percent above and beyond the drop experienced in the rest of the county. Every city countywide faces the same high interest rates and construction costs — this yawning gap between the City of LA and its neighbors is a direct result of the tax. Investors and developers

who have the choice are simply moving outside the city limits, leading to less investment in new homes, jobs, and businesses in LA.

Lowering the overall tax rate imposed upon non-single-family properties — apartment buildings, commercial properties, and mixed-use developments — would reduce this market distortion and keep investment in Los Angeles.

3. It is costing the public more than it raises.

Every time a property sells, it gets reassessed at its new market value — and that means more property tax revenue for the City, the County, and our public schools. When Measure ULA discourages sales, it also prevents those reassessments from happening. The result is a smaller property tax base for everyone.

Research from Harvard estimates that for every dollar Measure ULA raises, the region loses between 63 cents and $1.38 in property tax revenue. In other words, the measure could well be destroying more public revenue than it creates — a bad deal for a city that is facing a structural budget deficit and a school district that is struggling to keep class sizes small and pay teachers a living wage.

Fortunately, these flaws within ULA are fixable. This subcommittee has the power to put forward a better-designed measure for the November ballot — one that mitigates damage to our property tax base and supports rather than undermines the construction of desperately needed new homes.

I urge you to move forward with meaningful reform. Thank you for your time and your service to our city.

Vera Castro
ortegacastrovera@gmail.com

Granada Hills, California 91344

Fernando Gutierrez <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org> Sat, May 23, 2026 at 1:15 PM
Reply-To: Fern1962gutierrez@gmail.com
To: clerk.CPS@lacity.org

Los Angeles City Clerk,

I am writing to urge the City Council to advance meaningful reforms to Measure ULA — reforms that fix what is broken while preserving what voters intended.

The evidence is clear that the measure as written is causing serious harm in three ways, and the committee has an opportunity to fix all three before they get worse.

1. It is blocking the construction of new homes — including affordable ones.

Measure ULA taxes the sale of newly built apartment buildings the same way it taxes windfall profits from properties that have sat untouched for decades. That is a mistake that punishes homebuilders at a moment when we desperately need more housing. Research shows that the measure is causing an estimated 1,900 fewer new apartments to be permitted in LA every year as a result, including at least 168 fewer affordable homes annually — more than ULA's revenues from taxing new construction can replace.

The fix is straightforward: exempt newly built homes and commercial buildings from the tax for the first 15 to 20 years following Certificate of Occupancy. This would remove the penalty on new construction while having only a modest impact on overall revenues.

2. It is driving investment out of Los Angeles.

Since Measure ULA took effect, sales of high-value properties in the City of Los Angeles have fallen roughly 50 percent above and beyond the drop experienced in the rest of the county. Every city countywide faces the same high interest rates and construction costs — this yawning gap between the City of LA and its neighbors is a direct result of the tax. Investors and developers who have the choice are simply moving outside the city limits, leading to less investment in new homes, jobs, and businesses in LA.

Lowering the overall tax rate imposed upon non-single-family properties — apartment buildings, commercial properties, and mixed-use developments — would reduce this market distortion and keep investment in Los Angeles.

3. It is costing the public more than it raises.

Every time a property sells, it gets reassessed at its new market value — and that means more property tax revenue for the City, the County, and our public schools. When Measure ULA discourages sales, it also prevents those reassessments from happening. The result is a smaller property tax base for everyone.

Research from Harvard estimates that for every dollar Measure ULA raises, the region loses between 63 cents and $1.38 in property tax revenue. In other words, the measure could well be destroying more public revenue than it creates — a bad deal for a city that is facing a structural budget deficit and a school district that is struggling to keep class sizes small and pay teachers a living wage.

Fortunately, these flaws within ULA are fixable. This subcommittee has the power to put forward a better-designed measure for the November ballot — one that mitigates damage to our property tax base and supports rather than undermines the construction of desperately needed new homes.

I urge you to move forward with meaningful reform. Thank you for your time and your service to our city.

Fernando Gutierrez
fern1962gutierrez@gmail.com

Huntington Park, California 90255

Starmekia Blane <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org>
Reply-To: blanestarmekia7@gmail.com
To: clerk.CPS@lacity.org

Sat, May 23, 2026 at 1:37 PM

Los Angeles City Clerk,

I am writing to urge the City Council to advance meaningful reforms to Measure ULA — reforms that fix what is broken while preserving what voters intended.

The evidence is clear that the measure as written is causing serious harm in three ways, and the committee has an opportunity to fix all three before they get worse.

1. It is blocking the construction of new homes — including affordable ones.

Measure ULA taxes the sale of newly built apartment buildings the same way it taxes windfall profits from properties that have sat untouched for decades. That is a mistake that punishes homebuilders at a moment when we desperately need more housing. Research shows that the measure is causing an estimated 1,900 fewer new apartments to be permitted in LA every year as a result, including at least 168 fewer affordable homes annually — more than ULA's revenues from taxing new construction can replace.

The fix is straightforward: exempt newly built homes and commercial buildings from the tax for the first 15 to 20 years following Certificate of Occupancy. This would remove the penalty on new construction while having only a modest impact on overall revenues.

2. It is driving investment out of Los Angeles.

Since Measure ULA took effect, sales of high-value properties in the City of Los Angeles have fallen roughly 50 percent above and beyond the drop experienced in the rest of the county. Every city countywide faces the same high interest rates and construction costs — this yawning gap between the City of LA and its neighbors is a direct result of the tax. Investors and developers who have the choice are simply moving outside the city limits, leading to less investment in new homes, jobs, and businesses in LA.

Lowering the overall tax rate imposed upon non-single-family properties — apartment buildings, commercial properties, and mixed-use developments — would reduce this market distortion and keep investment in Los Angeles.

3. It is costing the public more than it raises.

Every time a property sells, it gets reassessed at its new market value — and that means more property tax revenue for the City, the County, and our public schools. When Measure ULA

discourages sales, it also prevents those reassessments from happening. The result is a smaller property tax base for everyone.

Research from Harvard estimates that for every dollar Measure ULA raises, the region loses between 63 cents and $1.38 in property tax revenue. In other words, the measure could well be destroying more public revenue than it creates — a bad deal for a city that is facing a structural budget deficit and a school district that is struggling to keep class sizes small and pay teachers a living wage.

Fortunately, these flaws within ULA are fixable. This subcommittee has the power to put forward a better-designed measure for the November ballot — one that mitigates damage to our property tax base and supports rather than undermines the construction of desperately needed new homes.

I urge you to move forward with meaningful reform. Thank you for your time and your service to our city.

Starmekia Blane
blanestarmekia7@gmail.com

Los Angeles, California 90058

Sharyonda Yarbrough <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org> Sat, May 23, 2026 at 1:43 PM
Reply-To: sharyonda@hotmail.com
To: clerk.CPS@lacity.org

Los Angeles City Clerk,

I am writing to urge the City Council to advance meaningful reforms to Measure ULA — reforms that fix what is broken while preserving what voters intended.

The evidence is clear that the measure as written is causing serious harm in three ways, and the committee has an opportunity to fix all three before they get worse.

1. It is blocking the construction of new homes — including affordable ones.

Measure ULA taxes the sale of newly built apartment buildings the same way it taxes windfall profits from properties that have sat untouched for decades. That is a mistake that punishes homebuilders at a moment when we desperately need more housing. Research shows that the measure is causing an estimated 1,900 fewer new apartments to be permitted in LA every year as a result, including at least 168 fewer affordable homes annually — more than ULA's revenues from taxing new construction can replace.

The fix is straightforward: exempt newly built homes and commercial buildings from the tax for the first 15 to 20 years following Certificate of Occupancy. This would remove the penalty on new construction while having only a modest impact on overall revenues.

2. It is driving investment out of Los Angeles.

Since Measure ULA took effect, sales of high-value properties in the City of Los Angeles have fallen roughly 50 percent above and beyond the drop experienced in the rest of the county. Every city countywide faces the same high interest rates and construction costs — this yawning gap between the City of LA and its neighbors is a direct result of the tax. Investors and developers who have the choice are simply moving outside the city limits, leading to less investment in new homes, jobs, and businesses in LA.

Lowering the overall tax rate imposed upon non-single-family properties — apartment buildings, commercial properties, and mixed-use developments — would reduce this market distortion and keep investment in Los Angeles.

3. It is costing the public more than it raises.

Every time a property sells, it gets reassessed at its new market value — and that means more property tax revenue for the City, the County, and our public schools. When Measure ULA discourages sales, it also prevents those reassessments from happening. The result is a smaller property tax base for everyone.

Research from Harvard estimates that for every dollar Measure ULA raises, the region loses between 63 cents and $1.38 in property tax revenue. In other words, the measure could well be destroying more public revenue than it creates — a bad deal for a city that is facing a structural budget deficit and a school district that is struggling to keep class sizes small and pay teachers a living wage.

Fortunately, these flaws within ULA are fixable. This subcommittee has the power to put forward a better-designed measure for the November ballot — one that mitigates damage to our property tax base and supports rather than undermines the construction of desperately needed new homes.

I urge you to move forward with meaningful reform. Thank you for your time and your service to our city.

Sharyonda Yarbrough
sharyonda@hotmail.com

Long Beach, California 90801

Virgilio Obsina <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org> Sat, May 23, 2026 at 1:55 PM

Reply-To: viregin@gmail.com
To: clerk.CPS@lacity.org

Los Angeles City Clerk,

I am writing to urge the City Council to advance meaningful reforms to Measure ULA — reforms that fix what is broken while preserving what voters intended.

The evidence is clear that the measure as written is causing serious harm in three ways, and the committee has an opportunity to fix all three before they get worse.

1. It is blocking the construction of new homes — including affordable ones.

Measure ULA taxes the sale of newly built apartment buildings the same way it taxes windfall profits from properties that have sat untouched for decades. That is a mistake that punishes homebuilders at a moment when we desperately need more housing. Research shows that the measure is causing an estimated 1,900 fewer new apartments to be permitted in LA every year as a result, including at least 168 fewer affordable homes annually — more than ULA's revenues from taxing new construction can replace.

The fix is straightforward: exempt newly built homes and commercial buildings from the tax for the first 15 to 20 years following Certificate of Occupancy. This would remove the penalty on new construction while having only a modest impact on overall revenues.

2. It is driving investment out of Los Angeles.

Since Measure ULA took effect, sales of high-value properties in the City of Los Angeles have fallen roughly 50 percent above and beyond the drop experienced in the rest of the county. Every city countywide faces the same high interest rates and construction costs — this yawning gap between the City of LA and its neighbors is a direct result of the tax. Investors and developers who have the choice are simply moving outside the city limits, leading to less investment in new homes, jobs, and businesses in LA.

Lowering the overall tax rate imposed upon non-single-family properties — apartment buildings, commercial properties, and mixed-use developments — would reduce this market distortion and keep investment in Los Angeles.

3. It is costing the public more than it raises.

Every time a property sells, it gets reassessed at its new market value — and that means more property tax revenue for the City, the County, and our public schools. When Measure ULA discourages sales, it also prevents those reassessments from happening. The result is a smaller property tax base for everyone.

Research from Harvard estimates that for every dollar Measure ULA raises, the region loses between 63 cents and $1.38 in property tax revenue. In other words, the measure could well be destroying more public revenue than it creates — a bad deal for a city that is facing a structural budget deficit and a school district that is struggling to keep class sizes small and pay teachers a living wage.

Fortunately, these flaws within ULA are fixable. This subcommittee has the power to put forward a better-designed measure for the November ballot — one that mitigates damage to our property tax base and supports rather than undermines the construction of desperately needed new homes.

I urge you to move forward with meaningful reform. Thank you for your time and your service to our city.

Virgilio Obsina
viregin@gmail.com

Los Angeles, California 90039

Malisa Hill <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org> Sat, May 23, 2026 at 2:00 PM
Reply-To: hillmalisa9@gmail.com
To: clerk.CPS@lacity.org

Los Angeles City Clerk,

I am writing to urge the City Council to advance meaningful reforms to Measure ULA — reforms that fix what is broken while preserving what voters intended.

The evidence is clear that the measure as written is causing serious harm in three ways, and the committee has an opportunity to fix all three before they get worse.

1. It is blocking the construction of new homes — including affordable ones.

Measure ULA taxes the sale of newly built apartment buildings the same way it taxes windfall profits from properties that have sat untouched for decades. That is a mistake that punishes homebuilders at a moment when we desperately need more housing. Research shows that the measure is causing an estimated 1,900 fewer new apartments to be permitted in LA every year as a result, including at least 168 fewer affordable homes annually — more than ULA's revenues from taxing new construction can replace.

The fix is straightforward: exempt newly built homes and commercial buildings from the tax for the first 15 to 20 years following Certificate of Occupancy. This would remove the penalty on new construction while having only a modest impact on overall revenues.

2. It is driving investment out of Los Angeles.

Since Measure ULA took effect, sales of high-value properties in the City of Los Angeles have fallen roughly 50 percent above and beyond the drop experienced in the rest of the county. Every city countywide faces the same high interest rates and construction costs — this yawning gap between the City of LA and its neighbors is a direct result of the tax. Investors and developers

who have the choice are simply moving outside the city limits, leading to less investment in new homes, jobs, and businesses in LA.

Lowering the overall tax rate imposed upon non-single-family properties — apartment buildings, commercial properties, and mixed-use developments — would reduce this market distortion and keep investment in Los Angeles.

3. It is costing the public more than it raises.

Every time a property sells, it gets reassessed at its new market value — and that means more property tax revenue for the City, the County, and our public schools. When Measure ULA discourages sales, it also prevents those reassessments from happening. The result is a smaller property tax base for everyone.

Research from Harvard estimates that for every dollar Measure ULA raises, the region loses between 63 cents and $1.38 in property tax revenue. In other words, the measure could well be destroying more public revenue than it creates — a bad deal for a city that is facing a structural budget deficit and a school district that is struggling to keep class sizes small and pay teachers a living wage.

Fortunately, these flaws within ULA are fixable. This subcommittee has the power to put forward a better-designed measure for the November ballot — one that mitigates damage to our property tax base and supports rather than undermines the construction of desperately needed new homes.

I urge you to move forward with meaningful reform. Thank you for your time and your service to our city.

Malisa Hill
hillmalisa9@gmail.com

Carson, California 90745

Vanessa Keith <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org> Sat, May 23, 2026 at 2:59 PM
Reply-To: keithvanessa0@gmail.com
To: clerk.CPS@lacity.org

Los Angeles City Clerk,

I am writing to urge the City Council to advance meaningful reforms to Measure ULA — reforms that fix what is broken while preserving what voters intended.

The evidence is clear that the measure as written is causing serious harm in three ways, and the committee has an opportunity to fix all three before they get worse.

1. It is blocking the construction of new homes — including affordable ones.

Measure ULA taxes the sale of newly built apartment buildings the same way it taxes windfall profits from properties that have sat untouched for decades. That is a mistake that punishes homebuilders at a moment when we desperately need more housing. Research shows that the measure is causing an estimated 1,900 fewer new apartments to be permitted in LA every year as a result, including at least 168 fewer affordable homes annually — more than ULA's revenues from taxing new construction can replace.

The fix is straightforward: exempt newly built homes and commercial buildings from the tax for the first 15 to 20 years following Certificate of Occupancy. This would remove the penalty on new construction while having only a modest impact on overall revenues.

2. It is driving investment out of Los Angeles.

Since Measure ULA took effect, sales of high-value properties in the City of Los Angeles have fallen roughly 50 percent above and beyond the drop experienced in the rest of the county. Every city countywide faces the same high interest rates and construction costs — this yawning gap between the City of LA and its neighbors is a direct result of the tax. Investors and developers who have the choice are simply moving outside the city limits, leading to less investment in new homes, jobs, and businesses in LA.

Lowering the overall tax rate imposed upon non-single-family properties — apartment buildings, commercial properties, and mixed-use developments — would reduce this market distortion and keep investment in Los Angeles.

3. It is costing the public more than it raises.

Every time a property sells, it gets reassessed at its new market value — and that means more property tax revenue for the City, the County, and our public schools. When Measure ULA discourages sales, it also prevents those reassessments from happening. The result is a smaller property tax base for everyone.

Research from Harvard estimates that for every dollar Measure ULA raises, the region loses between 63 cents and $1.38 in property tax revenue. In other words, the measure could well be destroying more public revenue than it creates — a bad deal for a city that is facing a structural budget deficit and a school district that is struggling to keep class sizes small and pay teachers a living wage.

Fortunately, these flaws within ULA are fixable. This subcommittee has the power to put forward a better-designed measure for the November ballot — one that mitigates damage to our property tax base and supports rather than undermines the construction of desperately needed new homes.

I urge you to move forward with meaningful reform. Thank you for your time and your service to our city.

Vanessa Keith
keithvanessa0@gmail.com

Los Angeles, California 90028

Mary Hayes <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org>
Reply-To: mh3546804@gmail.com
To: clerk.CPS@lacity.org

Sat, May 23, 2026 at 3:15 PM

Los Angeles City Clerk,

I am writing to urge the City Council to advance meaningful reforms to Measure ULA — reforms that fix what is broken while preserving what voters intended.

The evidence is clear that the measure as written is causing serious harm in three ways, and the committee has an opportunity to fix all three before they get worse.

1. It is blocking the construction of new homes — including affordable ones.

Measure ULA taxes the sale of newly built apartment buildings the same way it taxes windfall profits from properties that have sat untouched for decades. That is a mistake that punishes homebuilders at a moment when we desperately need more housing. Research shows that the measure is causing an estimated 1,900 fewer new apartments to be permitted in LA every year as a result, including at least 168 fewer affordable homes annually — more than ULA's revenues from taxing new construction can replace.

The fix is straightforward: exempt newly built homes and commercial buildings from the tax for the first 15 to 20 years following Certificate of Occupancy. This would remove the penalty on new construction while having only a modest impact on overall revenues.

2. It is driving investment out of Los Angeles.

Since Measure ULA took effect, sales of high-value properties in the City of Los Angeles have fallen roughly 50 percent above and beyond the drop experienced in the rest of the county. Every city countywide faces the same high interest rates and construction costs — this yawning gap between the City of LA and its neighbors is a direct result of the tax. Investors and developers who have the choice are simply moving outside the city limits, leading to less investment in new homes, jobs, and businesses in LA.

Lowering the overall tax rate imposed upon non-single-family properties — apartment buildings, commercial properties, and mixed-use developments — would reduce this market distortion and keep investment in Los Angeles.

3. It is costing the public more than it raises.

Every time a property sells, it gets reassessed at its new market value — and that means more property tax revenue for the City, the County, and our public schools. When Measure ULA

discourages sales, it also prevents those reassessments from happening. The result is a smaller property tax base for everyone.

Research from Harvard estimates that for every dollar Measure ULA raises, the region loses between 63 cents and $1.38 in property tax revenue. In other words, the measure could well be destroying more public revenue than it creates — a bad deal for a city that is facing a structural budget deficit and a school district that is struggling to keep class sizes small and pay teachers a living wage.

Fortunately, these flaws within ULA are fixable. This subcommittee has the power to put forward a better-designed measure for the November ballot — one that mitigates damage to our property tax base and supports rather than undermines the construction of desperately needed new homes.

I urge you to move forward with meaningful reform. Thank you for your time and your service to our city.

Mary Hayes
mh3546804@gmail.com

Los Angeles, California 90008

JOYCE SALGADO <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org> Sat, May 23, 2026 at 3:44 PM
Reply-To: joycesal6161@icloud.com
To: clerk.CPS@lacity.org

Los Angeles City Clerk,

I am writing to urge the City Council to advance meaningful reforms to Measure ULA — reforms that fix what is broken while preserving what voters intended.

The evidence is clear that the measure as written is causing serious harm in three ways, and the committee has an opportunity to fix all three before they get worse.

1. It is blocking the construction of new homes — including affordable ones.

Measure ULA taxes the sale of newly built apartment buildings the same way it taxes windfall profits from properties that have sat untouched for decades. That is a mistake that punishes homebuilders at a moment when we desperately need more housing. Research shows that the measure is causing an estimated 1,900 fewer new apartments to be permitted in LA every year as a result, including at least 168 fewer affordable homes annually — more than ULA's revenues from taxing new construction can replace.

The fix is straightforward: exempt newly built homes and commercial buildings from the tax for the first 15 to 20 years following Certificate of Occupancy. This would remove the penalty on new construction while having only a modest impact on overall revenues.

2. It is driving investment out of Los Angeles.

Since Measure ULA took effect, sales of high-value properties in the City of Los Angeles have fallen roughly 50 percent above and beyond the drop experienced in the rest of the county. Every city countywide faces the same high interest rates and construction costs — this yawning gap between the City of LA and its neighbors is a direct result of the tax. Investors and developers who have the choice are simply moving outside the city limits, leading to less investment in new homes, jobs, and businesses in LA.

Lowering the overall tax rate imposed upon non-single-family properties — apartment buildings, commercial properties, and mixed-use developments — would reduce this market distortion and keep investment in Los Angeles.

3. It is costing the public more than it raises.

Every time a property sells, it gets reassessed at its new market value — and that means more property tax revenue for the City, the County, and our public schools. When Measure ULA discourages sales, it also prevents those reassessments from happening. The result is a smaller property tax base for everyone.

Research from Harvard estimates that for every dollar Measure ULA raises, the region loses between 63 cents and $1.38 in property tax revenue. In other words, the measure could well be destroying more public revenue than it creates — a bad deal for a city that is facing a structural budget deficit and a school district that is struggling to keep class sizes small and pay teachers a living wage.

Fortunately, these flaws within ULA are fixable. This subcommittee has the power to put forward a better-designed measure for the November ballot — one that mitigates damage to our property tax base and supports rather than undermines the construction of desperately needed new homes.

I urge you to move forward with meaningful reform. Thank you for your time and your service to our city.

JOYCE SALGADO
joycesal6161@icloud.com

Los Angeles, California 90023

Christina Lizarraga <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org> Sat, May 23, 2026 at 5:12 PM

Reply-To: chr1st3na@gmail.com
To: clerk.CPS@lacity.org

Los Angeles City Clerk,

I am writing to urge the City Council to advance meaningful reforms to Measure ULA — reforms that fix what is broken while preserving what voters intended.

The evidence is clear that the measure as written is causing serious harm in three ways, and the committee has an opportunity to fix all three before they get worse.

1. It is blocking the construction of new homes — including affordable ones.

Measure ULA taxes the sale of newly built apartment buildings the same way it taxes windfall profits from properties that have sat untouched for decades. That is a mistake that punishes homebuilders at a moment when we desperately need more housing. Research shows that the measure is causing an estimated 1,900 fewer new apartments to be permitted in LA every year as a result, including at least 168 fewer affordable homes annually — more than ULA's revenues from taxing new construction can replace.

The fix is straightforward: exempt newly built homes and commercial buildings from the tax for the first 15 to 20 years following Certificate of Occupancy. This would remove the penalty on new construction while having only a modest impact on overall revenues.

2. It is driving investment out of Los Angeles.

Since Measure ULA took effect, sales of high-value properties in the City of Los Angeles have fallen roughly 50 percent above and beyond the drop experienced in the rest of the county. Every city countywide faces the same high interest rates and construction costs — this yawning gap between the City of LA and its neighbors is a direct result of the tax. Investors and developers who have the choice are simply moving outside the city limits, leading to less investment in new homes, jobs, and businesses in LA.

Lowering the overall tax rate imposed upon non-single-family properties — apartment buildings, commercial properties, and mixed-use developments — would reduce this market distortion and keep investment in Los Angeles.

3. It is costing the public more than it raises.

Every time a property sells, it gets reassessed at its new market value — and that means more property tax revenue for the City, the County, and our public schools. When Measure ULA discourages sales, it also prevents those reassessments from happening. The result is a smaller property tax base for everyone.

Research from Harvard estimates that for every dollar Measure ULA raises, the region loses between 63 cents and $1.38 in property tax revenue. In other words, the measure could well be destroying more public revenue than it creates — a bad deal for a city that is facing a structural budget deficit and a school district that is struggling to keep class sizes small and pay teachers a living wage.

Fortunately, these flaws within ULA are fixable. This subcommittee has the power to put forward a better-designed measure for the November ballot — one that mitigates damage to our property tax base and supports rather than undermines the construction of desperately needed new homes.

I urge you to move forward with meaningful reform. Thank you for your time and your service to our city.

Christina Lizarraga
chr1st3na@gmail.com

Culver City, California 90230

Francisca Rios <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org> Sat, May 23, 2026 at 5:34 PM
Reply-To: riosfrancisca1024@gmail.com
To: clerk.CPS@lacity.org

Los Angeles City Clerk,

I am writing to urge the City Council to advance meaningful reforms to Measure ULA — reforms that fix what is broken while preserving what voters intended.

The evidence is clear that the measure as written is causing serious harm in three ways, and the committee has an opportunity to fix all three before they get worse.

1. It is blocking the construction of new homes — including affordable ones.

Measure ULA taxes the sale of newly built apartment buildings the same way it taxes windfall profits from properties that have sat untouched for decades. That is a mistake that punishes homebuilders at a moment when we desperately need more housing. Research shows that the measure is causing an estimated 1,900 fewer new apartments to be permitted in LA every year as a result, including at least 168 fewer affordable homes annually — more than ULA's revenues from taxing new construction can replace.

The fix is straightforward: exempt newly built homes and commercial buildings from the tax for the first 15 to 20 years following Certificate of Occupancy. This would remove the penalty on new construction while having only a modest impact on overall revenues.

2. It is driving investment out of Los Angeles.

Since Measure ULA took effect, sales of high-value properties in the City of Los Angeles have fallen roughly 50 percent above and beyond the drop experienced in the rest of the county. Every city countywide faces the same high interest rates and construction costs — this yawning gap between the City of LA and its neighbors is a direct result of the tax. Investors and developers

who have the choice are simply moving outside the city limits, leading to less investment in new homes, jobs, and businesses in LA.

Lowering the overall tax rate imposed upon non-single-family properties — apartment buildings, commercial properties, and mixed-use developments — would reduce this market distortion and keep investment in Los Angeles.

3. It is costing the public more than it raises.

Every time a property sells, it gets reassessed at its new market value — and that means more property tax revenue for the City, the County, and our public schools. When Measure ULA discourages sales, it also prevents those reassessments from happening. The result is a smaller property tax base for everyone.

Research from Harvard estimates that for every dollar Measure ULA raises, the region loses between 63 cents and $1.38 in property tax revenue. In other words, the measure could well be destroying more public revenue than it creates — a bad deal for a city that is facing a structural budget deficit and a school district that is struggling to keep class sizes small and pay teachers a living wage.

Fortunately, these flaws within ULA are fixable. This subcommittee has the power to put forward a better-designed measure for the November ballot — one that mitigates damage to our property tax base and supports rather than undermines the construction of desperately needed new homes.

I urge you to move forward with meaningful reform. Thank you for your time and your service to our city.

Francisca Rios
riosfrancisca1024@gmail.com

Long Beach, California 90813

Annette Stroud <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org> Sat, May 23, 2026 at 6:12 PM
Reply-To: westfamily2of7@gmail.com
To: clerk.CPS@lacity.org

Los Angeles City Clerk,

I am writing to urge the City Council to advance meaningful reforms to Measure ULA — reforms that fix what is broken while preserving what voters intended.

The evidence is clear that the measure as written is causing serious harm in three ways, and the committee has an opportunity to fix all three before they get worse.

1. It is blocking the construction of new homes — including affordable ones.

Measure ULA taxes the sale of newly built apartment buildings the same way it taxes windfall profits from properties that have sat untouched for decades. That is a mistake that punishes homebuilders at a moment when we desperately need more housing. Research shows that the measure is causing an estimated 1,900 fewer new apartments to be permitted in LA every year as a result, including at least 168 fewer affordable homes annually — more than ULA's revenues from taxing new construction can replace.

The fix is straightforward: exempt newly built homes and commercial buildings from the tax for the first 15 to 20 years following Certificate of Occupancy. This would remove the penalty on new construction while having only a modest impact on overall revenues.

2. It is driving investment out of Los Angeles.

Since Measure ULA took effect, sales of high-value properties in the City of Los Angeles have fallen roughly 50 percent above and beyond the drop experienced in the rest of the county. Every city countywide faces the same high interest rates and construction costs — this yawning gap between the City of LA and its neighbors is a direct result of the tax. Investors and developers who have the choice are simply moving outside the city limits, leading to less investment in new homes, jobs, and businesses in LA.

Lowering the overall tax rate imposed upon non-single-family properties — apartment buildings, commercial properties, and mixed-use developments — would reduce this market distortion and keep investment in Los Angeles.

3. It is costing the public more than it raises.

Every time a property sells, it gets reassessed at its new market value — and that means more property tax revenue for the City, the County, and our public schools. When Measure ULA discourages sales, it also prevents those reassessments from happening. The result is a smaller property tax base for everyone.

Research from Harvard estimates that for every dollar Measure ULA raises, the region loses between 63 cents and $1.38 in property tax revenue. In other words, the measure could well be destroying more public revenue than it creates — a bad deal for a city that is facing a structural budget deficit and a school district that is struggling to keep class sizes small and pay teachers a living wage.

Fortunately, these flaws within ULA are fixable. This subcommittee has the power to put forward a better-designed measure for the November ballot — one that mitigates damage to our property tax base and supports rather than undermines the construction of desperately needed new homes.

I urge you to move forward with meaningful reform. Thank you for your time and your service to our city.

Annette Stroud
westfamily2of7@gmail.com

Los Angeles, California 90047

Bridget Corcoran <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org>
Reply-To: bridgetcorcoran@gmail.com
To: clerk.CPS@lacity.org

Sat, May 23, 2026 at 6:18 PM

Los Angeles City Clerk,

I am writing to urge the City Council to advance meaningful reforms to Measure ULA — reforms that fix what is broken while preserving what voters intended.

The evidence is clear that the measure as written is causing serious harm in three ways, and the committee has an opportunity to fix all three before they get worse.

1. It is blocking the construction of new homes — including affordable ones.

Measure ULA taxes the sale of newly built apartment buildings the same way it taxes windfall profits from properties that have sat untouched for decades. That is a mistake that punishes homebuilders at a moment when we desperately need more housing. Research shows that the measure is causing an estimated 1,900 fewer new apartments to be permitted in LA every year as a result, including at least 168 fewer affordable homes annually — more than ULA's revenues from taxing new construction can replace.

The fix is straightforward: exempt newly built homes and commercial buildings from the tax for the first 15 to 20 years following Certificate of Occupancy. This would remove the penalty on new construction while having only a modest impact on overall revenues.

2. It is driving investment out of Los Angeles.

Since Measure ULA took effect, sales of high-value properties in the City of Los Angeles have fallen roughly 50 percent above and beyond the drop experienced in the rest of the county. Every city countywide faces the same high interest rates and construction costs — this yawning gap between the City of LA and its neighbors is a direct result of the tax. Investors and developers who have the choice are simply moving outside the city limits, leading to less investment in new homes, jobs, and businesses in LA.

Lowering the overall tax rate imposed upon non-single-family properties — apartment buildings, commercial properties, and mixed-use developments — would reduce this market distortion and keep investment in Los Angeles.

3. It is costing the public more than it raises.

Every time a property sells, it gets reassessed at its new market value — and that means more property tax revenue for the City, the County, and our public schools. When Measure ULA

discourages sales, it also prevents those reassessments from happening. The result is a smaller property tax base for everyone.

Research from Harvard estimates that for every dollar Measure ULA raises, the region loses between 63 cents and $1.38 in property tax revenue. In other words, the measure could well be destroying more public revenue than it creates — a bad deal for a city that is facing a structural budget deficit and a school district that is struggling to keep class sizes small and pay teachers a living wage.

Fortunately, these flaws within ULA are fixable. This subcommittee has the power to put forward a better-designed measure for the November ballot — one that mitigates damage to our property tax base and supports rather than undermines the construction of desperately needed new homes.

I urge you to move forward with meaningful reform. Thank you for your time and your service to our city.

Bridget Corcoran
bridgetcorcoran@gmail.com

Reseda, California 91335

Marquita Davis <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org> Sat, May 23, 2026 at 6:24 PM
Reply-To: mdavisbbz@yahoo.com
To: clerk.CPS@lacity.org

Los Angeles City Clerk,

I am writing to urge the City Council to advance meaningful reforms to Measure ULA — reforms that fix what is broken while preserving what voters intended.

The evidence is clear that the measure as written is causing serious harm in three ways, and the committee has an opportunity to fix all three before they get worse.

1. It is blocking the construction of new homes — including affordable ones.

Measure ULA taxes the sale of newly built apartment buildings the same way it taxes windfall profits from properties that have sat untouched for decades. That is a mistake that punishes homebuilders at a moment when we desperately need more housing. Research shows that the measure is causing an estimated 1,900 fewer new apartments to be permitted in LA every year as a result, including at least 168 fewer affordable homes annually — more than ULA's revenues from taxing new construction can replace.

The fix is straightforward: exempt newly built homes and commercial buildings from the tax for the first 15 to 20 years following Certificate of Occupancy. This would remove the penalty on new construction while having only a modest impact on overall revenues.

2. It is driving investment out of Los Angeles.

Since Measure ULA took effect, sales of high-value properties in the City of Los Angeles have fallen roughly 50 percent above and beyond the drop experienced in the rest of the county. Every city countywide faces the same high interest rates and construction costs — this yawning gap between the City of LA and its neighbors is a direct result of the tax. Investors and developers who have the choice are simply moving outside the city limits, leading to less investment in new homes, jobs, and businesses in LA.

Lowering the overall tax rate imposed upon non-single-family properties — apartment buildings, commercial properties, and mixed-use developments — would reduce this market distortion and keep investment in Los Angeles.

3. It is costing the public more than it raises.

Every time a property sells, it gets reassessed at its new market value — and that means more property tax revenue for the City, the County, and our public schools. When Measure ULA discourages sales, it also prevents those reassessments from happening. The result is a smaller property tax base for everyone.

Research from Harvard estimates that for every dollar Measure ULA raises, the region loses between 63 cents and $1.38 in property tax revenue. In other words, the measure could well be destroying more public revenue than it creates — a bad deal for a city that is facing a structural budget deficit and a school district that is struggling to keep class sizes small and pay teachers a living wage.

Fortunately, these flaws within ULA are fixable. This subcommittee has the power to put forward a better-designed measure for the November ballot — one that mitigates damage to our property tax base and supports rather than undermines the construction of desperately needed new homes.

I urge you to move forward with meaningful reform. Thank you for your time and your service to our city.

Marquita Davis
mdavisbbz@yahoo.com

Inglewood, California 90302

Damon Turner <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org> Sat, May 23, 2026 at 6:41 PM

Reply-To: labikeacademy@gmail.com
To: clerk.CPS@lacity.org

Los Angeles City Clerk,

I am writing to urge the City Council to advance meaningful reforms to Measure ULA — reforms that fix what is broken while preserving what voters intended.

The evidence is clear that the measure as written is causing serious harm in three ways, and the committee has an opportunity to fix all three before they get worse.

1. It is blocking the construction of new homes — including affordable ones.

Measure ULA taxes the sale of newly built apartment buildings the same way it taxes windfall profits from properties that have sat untouched for decades. That is a mistake that punishes homebuilders at a moment when we desperately need more housing. Research shows that the measure is causing an estimated 1,900 fewer new apartments to be permitted in LA every year as a result, including at least 168 fewer affordable homes annually — more than ULA's revenues from taxing new construction can replace.

The fix is straightforward: exempt newly built homes and commercial buildings from the tax for the first 15 to 20 years following Certificate of Occupancy. This would remove the penalty on new construction while having only a modest impact on overall revenues.

2. It is driving investment out of Los Angeles.

Since Measure ULA took effect, sales of high-value properties in the City of Los Angeles have fallen roughly 50 percent above and beyond the drop experienced in the rest of the county. Every city countywide faces the same high interest rates and construction costs — this yawning gap between the City of LA and its neighbors is a direct result of the tax. Investors and developers who have the choice are simply moving outside the city limits, leading to less investment in new homes, jobs, and businesses in LA.

Lowering the overall tax rate imposed upon non-single-family properties — apartment buildings, commercial properties, and mixed-use developments — would reduce this market distortion and keep investment in Los Angeles.

3. It is costing the public more than it raises.

Every time a property sells, it gets reassessed at its new market value — and that means more property tax revenue for the City, the County, and our public schools. When Measure ULA discourages sales, it also prevents those reassessments from happening. The result is a smaller property tax base for everyone.

Research from Harvard estimates that for every dollar Measure ULA raises, the region loses between 63 cents and $1.38 in property tax revenue. In other words, the measure could well be destroying more public revenue than it creates — a bad deal for a city that is facing a structural budget deficit and a school district that is struggling to keep class sizes small and pay teachers a living wage.

Fortunately, these flaws within ULA are fixable. This subcommittee has the power to put forward a better-designed measure for the November ballot — one that mitigates damage to our property tax base and supports rather than undermines the construction of desperately needed new homes.

I urge you to move forward with meaningful reform. Thank you for your time and your service to our city.

Damon Turner
labikeacademy@gmail.com

Los Angeles, California 90017

Lydia Arca <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org> Sat, May 23, 2026 at 6:43 PM
Reply-To: arcalydia41@yahoo.com
To: clerk.CPS@lacity.org

Los Angeles City Clerk,

I am writing to urge the City Council to advance meaningful reforms to Measure ULA — reforms that fix what is broken while preserving what voters intended.

The evidence is clear that the measure as written is causing serious harm in three ways, and the committee has an opportunity to fix all three before they get worse.

1. It is blocking the construction of new homes — including affordable ones.

Measure ULA taxes the sale of newly built apartment buildings the same way it taxes windfall profits from properties that have sat untouched for decades. That is a mistake that punishes homebuilders at a moment when we desperately need more housing. Research shows that the measure is causing an estimated 1,900 fewer new apartments to be permitted in LA every year as a result, including at least 168 fewer affordable homes annually — more than ULA's revenues from taxing new construction can replace.

The fix is straightforward: exempt newly built homes and commercial buildings from the tax for the first 15 to 20 years following Certificate of Occupancy. This would remove the penalty on new construction while having only a modest impact on overall revenues.

2. It is driving investment out of Los Angeles.

Since Measure ULA took effect, sales of high-value properties in the City of Los Angeles have fallen roughly 50 percent above and beyond the drop experienced in the rest of the county. Every city countywide faces the same high interest rates and construction costs — this yawning gap between the City of LA and its neighbors is a direct result of the tax. Investors and developers

who have the choice are simply moving outside the city limits, leading to less investment in new homes, jobs, and businesses in LA.

Lowering the overall tax rate imposed upon non-single-family properties — apartment buildings, commercial properties, and mixed-use developments — would reduce this market distortion and keep investment in Los Angeles.

3. It is costing the public more than it raises.

Every time a property sells, it gets reassessed at its new market value — and that means more property tax revenue for the City, the County, and our public schools. When Measure ULA discourages sales, it also prevents those reassessments from happening. The result is a smaller property tax base for everyone.

Research from Harvard estimates that for every dollar Measure ULA raises, the region loses between 63 cents and $1.38 in property tax revenue. In other words, the measure could well be destroying more public revenue than it creates — a bad deal for a city that is facing a structural budget deficit and a school district that is struggling to keep class sizes small and pay teachers a living wage.

Fortunately, these flaws within ULA are fixable. This subcommittee has the power to put forward a better-designed measure for the November ballot — one that mitigates damage to our property tax base and supports rather than undermines the construction of desperately needed new homes.

I urge you to move forward with meaningful reform. Thank you for your time and your service to our city.

Lydia Arca
arcalydia41@yahoo.com

Panorama City, California 91402

Nicole Delatorrw <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org> Sat, May 23, 2026 at 7:05 PM
Reply-To: nicoledelatorrw1@gmail.com
To: clerk.CPS@lacity.org

Los Angeles City Clerk,

I am writing to urge the City Council to advance meaningful reforms to Measure ULA — reforms that fix what is broken while preserving what voters intended.

The evidence is clear that the measure as written is causing serious harm in three ways, and the committee has an opportunity to fix all three before they get worse.

1. It is blocking the construction of new homes — including affordable ones.

Measure ULA taxes the sale of newly built apartment buildings the same way it taxes windfall profits from properties that have sat untouched for decades. That is a mistake that punishes homebuilders at a moment when we desperately need more housing. Research shows that the measure is causing an estimated 1,900 fewer new apartments to be permitted in LA every year as a result, including at least 168 fewer affordable homes annually — more than ULA's revenues from taxing new construction can replace.

The fix is straightforward: exempt newly built homes and commercial buildings from the tax for the first 15 to 20 years following Certificate of Occupancy. This would remove the penalty on new construction while having only a modest impact on overall revenues.

2. It is driving investment out of Los Angeles.

Since Measure ULA took effect, sales of high-value properties in the City of Los Angeles have fallen roughly 50 percent above and beyond the drop experienced in the rest of the county. Every city countywide faces the same high interest rates and construction costs — this yawning gap between the City of LA and its neighbors is a direct result of the tax. Investors and developers who have the choice are simply moving outside the city limits, leading to less investment in new homes, jobs, and businesses in LA.

Lowering the overall tax rate imposed upon non-single-family properties — apartment buildings, commercial properties, and mixed-use developments — would reduce this market distortion and keep investment in Los Angeles.

3. It is costing the public more than it raises.

Every time a property sells, it gets reassessed at its new market value — and that means more property tax revenue for the City, the County, and our public schools. When Measure ULA discourages sales, it also prevents those reassessments from happening. The result is a smaller property tax base for everyone.

Research from Harvard estimates that for every dollar Measure ULA raises, the region loses between 63 cents and $1.38 in property tax revenue. In other words, the measure could well be destroying more public revenue than it creates — a bad deal for a city that is facing a structural budget deficit and a school district that is struggling to keep class sizes small and pay teachers a living wage.

Fortunately, these flaws within ULA are fixable. This subcommittee has the power to put forward a better-designed measure for the November ballot — one that mitigates damage to our property tax base and supports rather than undermines the construction of desperately needed new homes.

I urge you to move forward with meaningful reform. Thank you for your time and your service to our city.

Nicole Delatorrw
nicoledelatorrw1@gmail.com

Los Angeles, California 90007

Charles Clemons <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org>
Reply-To: charlesleeclemonsjr@gmail.com
To: clerk.CPS@lacity.org

Sat, May 23, 2026 at 7:17 PM

Los Angeles City Clerk,

I am writing to urge the City Council to advance meaningful reforms to Measure ULA — reforms that fix what is broken while preserving what voters intended.

The evidence is clear that the measure as written is causing serious harm in three ways, and the committee has an opportunity to fix all three before they get worse.

1. It is blocking the construction of new homes — including affordable ones.

Measure ULA taxes the sale of newly built apartment buildings the same way it taxes windfall profits from properties that have sat untouched for decades. That is a mistake that punishes homebuilders at a moment when we desperately need more housing. Research shows that the measure is causing an estimated 1,900 fewer new apartments to be permitted in LA every year as a result, including at least 168 fewer affordable homes annually — more than ULA's revenues from taxing new construction can replace.

The fix is straightforward: exempt newly built homes and commercial buildings from the tax for the first 15 to 20 years following Certificate of Occupancy. This would remove the penalty on new construction while having only a modest impact on overall revenues.

2. It is driving investment out of Los Angeles.

Since Measure ULA took effect, sales of high-value properties in the City of Los Angeles have fallen roughly 50 percent above and beyond the drop experienced in the rest of the county. Every city countywide faces the same high interest rates and construction costs — this yawning gap between the City of LA and its neighbors is a direct result of the tax. Investors and developers who have the choice are simply moving outside the city limits, leading to less investment in new homes, jobs, and businesses in LA.

Lowering the overall tax rate imposed upon non-single-family properties — apartment buildings, commercial properties, and mixed-use developments — would reduce this market distortion and keep investment in Los Angeles.

3. It is costing the public more than it raises.

Every time a property sells, it gets reassessed at its new market value — and that means more property tax revenue for the City, the County, and our public schools. When Measure ULA

discourages sales, it also prevents those reassessments from happening. The result is a smaller property tax base for everyone.

Research from Harvard estimates that for every dollar Measure ULA raises, the region loses between 63 cents and $1.38 in property tax revenue. In other words, the measure could well be destroying more public revenue than it creates — a bad deal for a city that is facing a structural budget deficit and a school district that is struggling to keep class sizes small and pay teachers a living wage.

Fortunately, these flaws within ULA are fixable. This subcommittee has the power to put forward a better-designed measure for the November ballot — one that mitigates damage to our property tax base and supports rather than undermines the construction of desperately needed new homes.

I urge you to move forward with meaningful reform. Thank you for your time and your service to our city.

Charles Clemons
charlesleeclemonsjr@gmail.com

Castaic, California 91384

Wendy Abbey-Reagan <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org> Sat, May 23, 2026 at 7:22 PM
Reply-To: asklaninow@gmail.com
To: clerk.CPS@lacity.org

Los Angeles City Clerk,

I am writing to urge the City Council to advance meaningful reforms to Measure ULA — reforms that fix what is broken while preserving what voters intended.

The evidence is clear that the measure as written is causing serious harm in three ways, and the committee has an opportunity to fix all three before they get worse.

1. It is blocking the construction of new homes — including affordable ones.

Measure ULA taxes the sale of newly built apartment buildings the same way it taxes windfall profits from properties that have sat untouched for decades. That is a mistake that punishes homebuilders at a moment when we desperately need more housing. Research shows that the measure is causing an estimated 1,900 fewer new apartments to be permitted in LA every year as a result, including at least 168 fewer affordable homes annually — more than ULA's revenues from taxing new construction can replace.

The fix is straightforward: exempt newly built homes and commercial buildings from the tax for the first 15 to 20 years following Certificate of Occupancy. This would remove the penalty on new construction while having only a modest impact on overall revenues.

2. It is driving investment out of Los Angeles.

Since Measure ULA took effect, sales of high-value properties in the City of Los Angeles have fallen roughly 50 percent above and beyond the drop experienced in the rest of the county. Every city countywide faces the same high interest rates and construction costs — this yawning gap between the City of LA and its neighbors is a direct result of the tax. Investors and developers who have the choice are simply moving outside the city limits, leading to less investment in new homes, jobs, and businesses in LA.

Lowering the overall tax rate imposed upon non-single-family properties — apartment buildings, commercial properties, and mixed-use developments — would reduce this market distortion and keep investment in Los Angeles.

3. It is costing the public more than it raises.

Every time a property sells, it gets reassessed at its new market value — and that means more property tax revenue for the City, the County, and our public schools. When Measure ULA discourages sales, it also prevents those reassessments from happening. The result is a smaller property tax base for everyone.

Research from Harvard estimates that for every dollar Measure ULA raises, the region loses between 63 cents and $1.38 in property tax revenue. In other words, the measure could well be destroying more public revenue than it creates — a bad deal for a city that is facing a structural budget deficit and a school district that is struggling to keep class sizes small and pay teachers a living wage.

Fortunately, these flaws within ULA are fixable. This subcommittee has the power to put forward a better-designed measure for the November ballot — one that mitigates damage to our property tax base and supports rather than undermines the construction of desperately needed new homes.

I urge you to move forward with meaningful reform. Thank you for your time and your service to our city.

Wendy Abbey-Reagan
asklaninow@gmail.com

Winnetka, California 91306

Jayson Jordan <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org> Sat, May 23, 2026 at 7:58 PM

Reply-To: boyzjay314@gmail.com
To: clerk.CPS@lacity.org

Los Angeles City Clerk,

I am writing to urge the City Council to advance meaningful reforms to Measure ULA — reforms that fix what is broken while preserving what voters intended.

The evidence is clear that the measure as written is causing serious harm in three ways, and the committee has an opportunity to fix all three before they get worse.

1. It is blocking the construction of new homes — including affordable ones.

Measure ULA taxes the sale of newly built apartment buildings the same way it taxes windfall profits from properties that have sat untouched for decades. That is a mistake that punishes homebuilders at a moment when we desperately need more housing. Research shows that the measure is causing an estimated 1,900 fewer new apartments to be permitted in LA every year as a result, including at least 168 fewer affordable homes annually — more than ULA's revenues from taxing new construction can replace.

The fix is straightforward: exempt newly built homes and commercial buildings from the tax for the first 15 to 20 years following Certificate of Occupancy. This would remove the penalty on new construction while having only a modest impact on overall revenues.

2. It is driving investment out of Los Angeles.

Since Measure ULA took effect, sales of high-value properties in the City of Los Angeles have fallen roughly 50 percent above and beyond the drop experienced in the rest of the county. Every city countywide faces the same high interest rates and construction costs — this yawning gap between the City of LA and its neighbors is a direct result of the tax. Investors and developers who have the choice are simply moving outside the city limits, leading to less investment in new homes, jobs, and businesses in LA.

Lowering the overall tax rate imposed upon non-single-family properties — apartment buildings, commercial properties, and mixed-use developments — would reduce this market distortion and keep investment in Los Angeles.

3. It is costing the public more than it raises.

Every time a property sells, it gets reassessed at its new market value — and that means more property tax revenue for the City, the County, and our public schools. When Measure ULA discourages sales, it also prevents those reassessments from happening. The result is a smaller property tax base for everyone.

Research from Harvard estimates that for every dollar Measure ULA raises, the region loses between 63 cents and $1.38 in property tax revenue. In other words, the measure could well be destroying more public revenue than it creates — a bad deal for a city that is facing a structural budget deficit and a school district that is struggling to keep class sizes small and pay teachers a living wage.

Fortunately, these flaws within ULA are fixable. This subcommittee has the power to put forward a better-designed measure for the November ballot — one that mitigates damage to our property tax base and supports rather than undermines the construction of desperately needed new homes.

I urge you to move forward with meaningful reform. Thank you for your time and your service to our city.

Jayson Jordan
boyzjay314@gmail.com

Reseda, California 91335

D V <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org> Sat, May 23, 2026 at 8:09 PM
Reply-To: liv2innov8@gmail.com
To: clerk.CPS@lacity.org

Los Angeles City Clerk,

I am writing to urge the City Council to advance meaningful reforms to Measure ULA — reforms that fix what is broken while preserving what voters intended.

The evidence is clear that the measure as written is causing serious harm in three ways, and the committee has an opportunity to fix all three before they get worse.

1. It is blocking the construction of new homes — including affordable ones.

Measure ULA taxes the sale of newly built apartment buildings the same way it taxes windfall profits from properties that have sat untouched for decades. That is a mistake that punishes homebuilders at a moment when we desperately need more housing. Research shows that the measure is causing an estimated 1,900 fewer new apartments to be permitted in LA every year as a result, including at least 168 fewer affordable homes annually — more than ULA's revenues from taxing new construction can replace.

The fix is straightforward: exempt newly built homes and commercial buildings from the tax for the first 15 to 20 years following Certificate of Occupancy. This would remove the penalty on new construction while having only a modest impact on overall revenues.

2. It is driving investment out of Los Angeles.

Since Measure ULA took effect, sales of high-value properties in the City of Los Angeles have fallen roughly 50 percent above and beyond the drop experienced in the rest of the county. Every city countywide faces the same high interest rates and construction costs — this yawning gap between the City of LA and its neighbors is a direct result of the tax. Investors and developers

who have the choice are simply moving outside the city limits, leading to less investment in new homes, jobs, and businesses in LA.

Lowering the overall tax rate imposed upon non-single-family properties — apartment buildings, commercial properties, and mixed-use developments — would reduce this market distortion and keep investment in Los Angeles.

3. It is costing the public more than it raises.

Every time a property sells, it gets reassessed at its new market value — and that means more property tax revenue for the City, the County, and our public schools. When Measure ULA discourages sales, it also prevents those reassessments from happening. The result is a smaller property tax base for everyone.

Research from Harvard estimates that for every dollar Measure ULA raises, the region loses between 63 cents and $1.38 in property tax revenue. In other words, the measure could well be destroying more public revenue than it creates — a bad deal for a city that is facing a structural budget deficit and a school district that is struggling to keep class sizes small and pay teachers a living wage.

Fortunately, these flaws within ULA are fixable. This subcommittee has the power to put forward a better-designed measure for the November ballot — one that mitigates damage to our property tax base and supports rather than undermines the construction of desperately needed new homes.

I urge you to move forward with meaningful reform. Thank you for your time and your service to our city.

D V
liv2innov8@gmail.com

West Covina, California 91791

Nicolas Medrano <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org> Sat, May 23, 2026 at 8:27 PM
Reply-To: pick_nick13@yahoo.com
To: clerk.CPS@lacity.org

Los Angeles City Clerk,

I am writing to urge the City Council to advance meaningful reforms to Measure ULA — reforms that fix what is broken while preserving what voters intended.

The evidence is clear that the measure as written is causing serious harm in three ways, and the committee has an opportunity to fix all three before they get worse.

1. It is blocking the construction of new homes — including affordable ones.

Measure ULA taxes the sale of newly built apartment buildings the same way it taxes windfall profits from properties that have sat untouched for decades. That is a mistake that punishes homebuilders at a moment when we desperately need more housing. Research shows that the measure is causing an estimated 1,900 fewer new apartments to be permitted in LA every year as a result, including at least 168 fewer affordable homes annually — more than ULA's revenues from taxing new construction can replace.

The fix is straightforward: exempt newly built homes and commercial buildings from the tax for the first 15 to 20 years following Certificate of Occupancy. This would remove the penalty on new construction while having only a modest impact on overall revenues.

2. It is driving investment out of Los Angeles.

Since Measure ULA took effect, sales of high-value properties in the City of Los Angeles have fallen roughly 50 percent above and beyond the drop experienced in the rest of the county. Every city countywide faces the same high interest rates and construction costs — this yawning gap between the City of LA and its neighbors is a direct result of the tax. Investors and developers who have the choice are simply moving outside the city limits, leading to less investment in new homes, jobs, and businesses in LA.

Lowering the overall tax rate imposed upon non-single-family properties — apartment buildings, commercial properties, and mixed-use developments — would reduce this market distortion and keep investment in Los Angeles.

3. It is costing the public more than it raises.

Every time a property sells, it gets reassessed at its new market value — and that means more property tax revenue for the City, the County, and our public schools. When Measure ULA discourages sales, it also prevents those reassessments from happening. The result is a smaller property tax base for everyone.

Research from Harvard estimates that for every dollar Measure ULA raises, the region loses between 63 cents and $1.38 in property tax revenue. In other words, the measure could well be destroying more public revenue than it creates — a bad deal for a city that is facing a structural budget deficit and a school district that is struggling to keep class sizes small and pay teachers a living wage.

Fortunately, these flaws within ULA are fixable. This subcommittee has the power to put forward a better-designed measure for the November ballot — one that mitigates damage to our property tax base and supports rather than undermines the construction of desperately needed new homes.

I urge you to move forward with meaningful reform. Thank you for your time and your service to our city.

Nicolas Medrano
pick_nick13@yahoo.com

Los Angeles, California 90007

Bianca Vasquez <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org>
Reply-To: vasquezbianca27@gmail.com
To: clerk.CPS@lacity.org

Sat, May 23, 2026 at 8:43 PM

Los Angeles City Clerk,

I am writing to urge the City Council to advance meaningful reforms to Measure ULA — reforms that fix what is broken while preserving what voters intended.

The evidence is clear that the measure as written is causing serious harm in three ways, and the committee has an opportunity to fix all three before they get worse.

1. It is blocking the construction of new homes — including affordable ones.

Measure ULA taxes the sale of newly built apartment buildings the same way it taxes windfall profits from properties that have sat untouched for decades. That is a mistake that punishes homebuilders at a moment when we desperately need more housing. Research shows that the measure is causing an estimated 1,900 fewer new apartments to be permitted in LA every year as a result, including at least 168 fewer affordable homes annually — more than ULA's revenues from taxing new construction can replace.

The fix is straightforward: exempt newly built homes and commercial buildings from the tax for the first 15 to 20 years following Certificate of Occupancy. This would remove the penalty on new construction while having only a modest impact on overall revenues.

2. It is driving investment out of Los Angeles.

Since Measure ULA took effect, sales of high-value properties in the City of Los Angeles have fallen roughly 50 percent above and beyond the drop experienced in the rest of the county. Every city countywide faces the same high interest rates and construction costs — this yawning gap between the City of LA and its neighbors is a direct result of the tax. Investors and developers who have the choice are simply moving outside the city limits, leading to less investment in new homes, jobs, and businesses in LA.

Lowering the overall tax rate imposed upon non-single-family properties — apartment buildings, commercial properties, and mixed-use developments — would reduce this market distortion and keep investment in Los Angeles.

3. It is costing the public more than it raises.

Every time a property sells, it gets reassessed at its new market value — and that means more property tax revenue for the City, the County, and our public schools. When Measure ULA

discourages sales, it also prevents those reassessments from happening. The result is a smaller property tax base for everyone.

Research from Harvard estimates that for every dollar Measure ULA raises, the region loses between 63 cents and $1.38 in property tax revenue. In other words, the measure could well be destroying more public revenue than it creates — a bad deal for a city that is facing a structural budget deficit and a school district that is struggling to keep class sizes small and pay teachers a living wage.

Fortunately, these flaws within ULA are fixable. This subcommittee has the power to put forward a better-designed measure for the November ballot — one that mitigates damage to our property tax base and supports rather than undermines the construction of desperately needed new homes.

I urge you to move forward with meaningful reform. Thank you for your time and your service to our city.

Bianca Vasquez
vasquezbianca27@gmail.com

Hawthorne, California 90250

Josie Rodriguez <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org> Sat, May 23, 2026 at 8:56 PM
Reply-To: josie.rodriguez7769@gmail.com
To: clerk.CPS@lacity.org

Los Angeles City Clerk,

I am writing to urge the City Council to advance meaningful reforms to Measure ULA — reforms that fix what is broken while preserving what voters intended.

The evidence is clear that the measure as written is causing serious harm in three ways, and the committee has an opportunity to fix all three before they get worse.

1. It is blocking the construction of new homes — including affordable ones.

Measure ULA taxes the sale of newly built apartment buildings the same way it taxes windfall profits from properties that have sat untouched for decades. That is a mistake that punishes homebuilders at a moment when we desperately need more housing. Research shows that the measure is causing an estimated 1,900 fewer new apartments to be permitted in LA every year as a result, including at least 168 fewer affordable homes annually — more than ULA's revenues from taxing new construction can replace.

The fix is straightforward: exempt newly built homes and commercial buildings from the tax for the first 15 to 20 years following Certificate of Occupancy. This would remove the penalty on new construction while having only a modest impact on overall revenues.

2. It is driving investment out of Los Angeles.

Since Measure ULA took effect, sales of high-value properties in the City of Los Angeles have fallen roughly 50 percent above and beyond the drop experienced in the rest of the county. Every city countywide faces the same high interest rates and construction costs — this yawning gap between the City of LA and its neighbors is a direct result of the tax. Investors and developers who have the choice are simply moving outside the city limits, leading to less investment in new homes, jobs, and businesses in LA.

Lowering the overall tax rate imposed upon non-single-family properties — apartment buildings, commercial properties, and mixed-use developments — would reduce this market distortion and keep investment in Los Angeles.

3. It is costing the public more than it raises.

Every time a property sells, it gets reassessed at its new market value — and that means more property tax revenue for the City, the County, and our public schools. When Measure ULA discourages sales, it also prevents those reassessments from happening. The result is a smaller property tax base for everyone.

Research from Harvard estimates that for every dollar Measure ULA raises, the region loses between 63 cents and $1.38 in property tax revenue. In other words, the measure could well be destroying more public revenue than it creates — a bad deal for a city that is facing a structural budget deficit and a school district that is struggling to keep class sizes small and pay teachers a living wage.

Fortunately, these flaws within ULA are fixable. This subcommittee has the power to put forward a better-designed measure for the November ballot — one that mitigates damage to our property tax base and supports rather than undermines the construction of desperately needed new homes.

I urge you to move forward with meaningful reform. Thank you for your time and your service to our city.

Josie Rodriguez
josie.rodriguez7769@gmail.com

Los Angeles, California 90005

Gussie Lee <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org> Sat, May 23, 2026 at 10:03 PM

Reply-To: leeguss1991@gmail.com
To: clerk.CPS@lacity.org

Los Angeles City Clerk,

I am writing to urge the City Council to advance meaningful reforms to Measure ULA — reforms that fix what is broken while preserving what voters intended.

The evidence is clear that the measure as written is causing serious harm in three ways, and the committee has an opportunity to fix all three before they get worse.

1. It is blocking the construction of new homes — including affordable ones.

Measure ULA taxes the sale of newly built apartment buildings the same way it taxes windfall profits from properties that have sat untouched for decades. That is a mistake that punishes homebuilders at a moment when we desperately need more housing. Research shows that the measure is causing an estimated 1,900 fewer new apartments to be permitted in LA every year as a result, including at least 168 fewer affordable homes annually — more than ULA's revenues from taxing new construction can replace.

The fix is straightforward: exempt newly built homes and commercial buildings from the tax for the first 15 to 20 years following Certificate of Occupancy. This would remove the penalty on new construction while having only a modest impact on overall revenues.

2. It is driving investment out of Los Angeles.

Since Measure ULA took effect, sales of high-value properties in the City of Los Angeles have fallen roughly 50 percent above and beyond the drop experienced in the rest of the county. Every city countywide faces the same high interest rates and construction costs — this yawning gap between the City of LA and its neighbors is a direct result of the tax. Investors and developers who have the choice are simply moving outside the city limits, leading to less investment in new homes, jobs, and businesses in LA.

Lowering the overall tax rate imposed upon non-single-family properties — apartment buildings, commercial properties, and mixed-use developments — would reduce this market distortion and keep investment in Los Angeles.

3. It is costing the public more than it raises.

Every time a property sells, it gets reassessed at its new market value — and that means more property tax revenue for the City, the County, and our public schools. When Measure ULA discourages sales, it also prevents those reassessments from happening. The result is a smaller property tax base for everyone.

Research from Harvard estimates that for every dollar Measure ULA raises, the region loses between 63 cents and $1.38 in property tax revenue. In other words, the measure could well be destroying more public revenue than it creates — a bad deal for a city that is facing a structural budget deficit and a school district that is struggling to keep class sizes small and pay teachers a living wage.

Fortunately, these flaws within ULA are fixable. This subcommittee has the power to put forward a better-designed measure for the November ballot — one that mitigates damage to our property tax base and supports rather than undermines the construction of desperately needed new homes.

I urge you to move forward with meaningful reform. Thank you for your time and your service to our city.

Gussie Lee
leeguss1991@gmail.com

Long Beach, California 90805

Dempsey Gibson <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org> Sat, May 23, 2026 at 10:40 PM
Reply-To: dempseyg123@gmail.com
To: clerk.CPS@lacity.org

Los Angeles City Clerk,

I am writing to urge the City Council to advance meaningful reforms to Measure ULA — reforms that fix what is broken while preserving what voters intended.

The evidence is clear that the measure as written is causing serious harm in three ways, and the committee has an opportunity to fix all three before they get worse.

1. It is blocking the construction of new homes — including affordable ones.

Measure ULA taxes the sale of newly built apartment buildings the same way it taxes windfall profits from properties that have sat untouched for decades. That is a mistake that punishes homebuilders at a moment when we desperately need more housing. Research shows that the measure is causing an estimated 1,900 fewer new apartments to be permitted in LA every year as a result, including at least 168 fewer affordable homes annually — more than ULA's revenues from taxing new construction can replace.

The fix is straightforward: exempt newly built homes and commercial buildings from the tax for the first 15 to 20 years following Certificate of Occupancy. This would remove the penalty on new construction while having only a modest impact on overall revenues.

2. It is driving investment out of Los Angeles.

Since Measure ULA took effect, sales of high-value properties in the City of Los Angeles have fallen roughly 50 percent above and beyond the drop experienced in the rest of the county. Every city countywide faces the same high interest rates and construction costs — this yawning gap between the City of LA and its neighbors is a direct result of the tax. Investors and developers

who have the choice are simply moving outside the city limits, leading to less investment in new homes, jobs, and businesses in LA.

Lowering the overall tax rate imposed upon non-single-family properties — apartment buildings, commercial properties, and mixed-use developments — would reduce this market distortion and keep investment in Los Angeles.

3. It is costing the public more than it raises.

Every time a property sells, it gets reassessed at its new market value — and that means more property tax revenue for the City, the County, and our public schools. When Measure ULA discourages sales, it also prevents those reassessments from happening. The result is a smaller property tax base for everyone.

Research from Harvard estimates that for every dollar Measure ULA raises, the region loses between 63 cents and $1.38 in property tax revenue. In other words, the measure could well be destroying more public revenue than it creates — a bad deal for a city that is facing a structural budget deficit and a school district that is struggling to keep class sizes small and pay teachers a living wage.

Fortunately, these flaws within ULA are fixable. This subcommittee has the power to put forward a better-designed measure for the November ballot — one that mitigates damage to our property tax base and supports rather than undermines the construction of desperately needed new homes.

I urge you to move forward with meaningful reform. Thank you for your time and your service to our city.

Dempsey Gibson
dempseyg123@gmail.com

Los Angeles, California 90044

Martha Sandoval <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org> Sat, May 23, 2026 at 10:58 PM
Reply-To: marthasandoval6834@gmail.com
To: clerk.CPS@lacity.org

Los Angeles City Clerk,

I am writing to urge the City Council to advance meaningful reforms to Measure ULA — reforms that fix what is broken while preserving what voters intended.

The evidence is clear that the measure as written is causing serious harm in three ways, and the committee has an opportunity to fix all three before they get worse.

1. It is blocking the construction of new homes — including affordable ones.

Measure ULA taxes the sale of newly built apartment buildings the same way it taxes windfall profits from properties that have sat untouched for decades. That is a mistake that punishes homebuilders at a moment when we desperately need more housing. Research shows that the measure is causing an estimated 1,900 fewer new apartments to be permitted in LA every year as a result, including at least 168 fewer affordable homes annually — more than ULA's revenues from taxing new construction can replace.

The fix is straightforward: exempt newly built homes and commercial buildings from the tax for the first 15 to 20 years following Certificate of Occupancy. This would remove the penalty on new construction while having only a modest impact on overall revenues.

2. It is driving investment out of Los Angeles.

Since Measure ULA took effect, sales of high-value properties in the City of Los Angeles have fallen roughly 50 percent above and beyond the drop experienced in the rest of the county. Every city countywide faces the same high interest rates and construction costs — this yawning gap between the City of LA and its neighbors is a direct result of the tax. Investors and developers who have the choice are simply moving outside the city limits, leading to less investment in new homes, jobs, and businesses in LA.

Lowering the overall tax rate imposed upon non-single-family properties — apartment buildings, commercial properties, and mixed-use developments — would reduce this market distortion and keep investment in Los Angeles.

3. It is costing the public more than it raises.

Every time a property sells, it gets reassessed at its new market value — and that means more property tax revenue for the City, the County, and our public schools. When Measure ULA discourages sales, it also prevents those reassessments from happening. The result is a smaller property tax base for everyone.

Research from Harvard estimates that for every dollar Measure ULA raises, the region loses between 63 cents and $1.38 in property tax revenue. In other words, the measure could well be destroying more public revenue than it creates — a bad deal for a city that is facing a structural budget deficit and a school district that is struggling to keep class sizes small and pay teachers a living wage.

Fortunately, these flaws within ULA are fixable. This subcommittee has the power to put forward a better-designed measure for the November ballot — one that mitigates damage to our property tax base and supports rather than undermines the construction of desperately needed new homes.

I urge you to move forward with meaningful reform. Thank you for your time and your service to our city.

Martha Sandoval
marthasandoval6834@gmail.com

Baldwin Park, California 91706

Patricia Murillo <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org>
Reply-To: murillopatricia015@gmail.com
To: clerk.CPS@lacity.org

Sun, May 24, 2026 at 12:01 AM

Los Angeles City Clerk,

I am writing to urge the City Council to advance meaningful reforms to Measure ULA — reforms that fix what is broken while preserving what voters intended.

The evidence is clear that the measure as written is causing serious harm in three ways, and the committee has an opportunity to fix all three before they get worse.

1. It is blocking the construction of new homes — including affordable ones.

Measure ULA taxes the sale of newly built apartment buildings the same way it taxes windfall profits from properties that have sat untouched for decades. That is a mistake that punishes homebuilders at a moment when we desperately need more housing. Research shows that the measure is causing an estimated 1,900 fewer new apartments to be permitted in LA every year as a result, including at least 168 fewer affordable homes annually — more than ULA's revenues from taxing new construction can replace.

The fix is straightforward: exempt newly built homes and commercial buildings from the tax for the first 15 to 20 years following Certificate of Occupancy. This would remove the penalty on new construction while having only a modest impact on overall revenues.

2. It is driving investment out of Los Angeles.

Since Measure ULA took effect, sales of high-value properties in the City of Los Angeles have fallen roughly 50 percent above and beyond the drop experienced in the rest of the county. Every city countywide faces the same high interest rates and construction costs — this yawning gap between the City of LA and its neighbors is a direct result of the tax. Investors and developers who have the choice are simply moving outside the city limits, leading to less investment in new homes, jobs, and businesses in LA.

Lowering the overall tax rate imposed upon non-single-family properties — apartment buildings, commercial properties, and mixed-use developments — would reduce this market distortion and keep investment in Los Angeles.

3. It is costing the public more than it raises.

Every time a property sells, it gets reassessed at its new market value — and that means more property tax revenue for the City, the County, and our public schools. When Measure ULA

discourages sales, it also prevents those reassessments from happening. The result is a smaller property tax base for everyone.

Research from Harvard estimates that for every dollar Measure ULA raises, the region loses between 63 cents and $1.38 in property tax revenue. In other words, the measure could well be destroying more public revenue than it creates — a bad deal for a city that is facing a structural budget deficit and a school district that is struggling to keep class sizes small and pay teachers a living wage.

Fortunately, these flaws within ULA aguyre fixable. This subcommittee has the power to put forward a better-designed measure for the November ballot — one that mitigates damage to our property tax base and supports rather than undermines the construction of desperately needed new homes.

I urge you to move forward with meaningful reform. Thank you for your time and your service to our city.

Patricia Murillo
murillopatricia015@gmail.com

San Pedro, California 90731

Janet Dominick <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org> Sun, May 24, 2026 at 3:18 AM
Reply-To: janetdominick1@gmail.com
To: clerk.CPS@lacity.org

Los Angeles City Clerk,

I am writing to urge the City Council to advance meaningful reforms to Measure ULA — reforms that fix what is broken while preserving what voters intended.

The evidence is clear that the measure as written is causing serious harm in three ways, and the committee has an opportunity to fix all three before they get worse.

1. It is blocking the construction of new homes — including affordable ones.

Measure ULA taxes the sale of newly built apartment buildings the same way it taxes windfall profits from properties that have sat untouched for decades. That is a mistake that punishes homebuilders at a moment when we desperately need more housing. Research shows that the measure is causing an estimated 1,900 fewer new apartments to be permitted in LA every year as a result, including at least 168 fewer affordable homes annually — more than ULA's revenues from taxing new construction can replace.

The fix is straightforward: exempt newly built homes and commercial buildings from the tax for the first 15 to 20 years following Certificate of Occupancy. This would remove the penalty on new construction while having only a modest impact on overall revenues.

2. It is driving investment out of Los Angeles.

Since Measure ULA took effect, sales of high-value properties in the City of Los Angeles have fallen roughly 50 percent above and beyond the drop experienced in the rest of the county. Every city countywide faces the same high interest rates and construction costs — this yawning gap between the City of LA and its neighbors is a direct result of the tax. Investors and developers who have the choice are simply moving outside the city limits, leading to less investment in new homes, jobs, and businesses in LA.

Lowering the overall tax rate imposed upon non-single-family properties — apartment buildings, commercial properties, and mixed-use developments — would reduce this market distortion and keep investment in Los Angeles.

3. It is costing the public more than it raises.

Every time a property sells, it gets reassessed at its new market value — and that means more property tax revenue for the City, the County, and our public schools. When Measure ULA discourages sales, it also prevents those reassessments from happening. The result is a smaller property tax base for everyone.

Research from Harvard estimates that for every dollar Measure ULA raises, the region loses between 63 cents and $1.38 in property tax revenue. In other words, the measure could well be destroying more public revenue than it creates — a bad deal for a city that is facing a structural budget deficit and a school district that is struggling to keep class sizes small and pay teachers a living wage.

Fortunately, these flaws within ULA are fixable. This subcommittee has the power to put forward a better-designed measure for the November ballot — one that mitigates damage to our property tax base and supports rather than undermines the construction of desperately needed new homes.

I urge you to move forward with meaningful reform. Thank you for your time and your service to our city.

Janet Dominick
janetdominick1@gmail.com

Wilmington, California 90744

Jayson Jordan <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org> Sun, May 24, 2026 at 5:40 AM

Reply-To: boyzjay314@gmail.com
To: clerk.CPS@lacity.org

Los Angeles City Clerk,

I am writing to urge the City Council to advance meaningful reforms to Measure ULA — reforms that fix what is broken while preserving what voters intended.

The evidence is clear that the measure as written is causing serious harm in three ways, and the committee has an opportunity to fix all three before they get worse.

1. It is blocking the construction of new homes — including affordable ones.

Measure ULA taxes the sale of newly built apartment buildings the same way it taxes windfall profits from properties that have sat untouched for decades. That is a mistake that punishes homebuilders at a moment when we desperately need more housing. Research shows that the measure is causing an estimated 1,900 fewer new apartments to be permitted in LA every year as a result, including at least 168 fewer affordable homes annually — more than ULA's revenues from taxing new construction can replace.

The fix is straightforward: exempt newly built homes and commercial buildings from the tax for the first 15 to 20 years following Certificate of Occupancy. This would remove the penalty on new construction while having only a modest impact on overall revenues.

2. It is driving investment out of Los Angeles.

Since Measure ULA took effect, sales of high-value properties in the City of Los Angeles have fallen roughly 50 percent above and beyond the drop experienced in the rest of the county. Every city countywide faces the same high interest rates and construction costs — this yawning gap between the City of LA and its neighbors is a direct result of the tax. Investors and developers who have the choice are simply moving outside the city limits, leading to less investment in new homes, jobs, and businesses in LA.

Lowering the overall tax rate imposed upon non-single-family properties — apartment buildings, commercial properties, and mixed-use developments — would reduce this market distortion and keep investment in Los Angeles.

3. It is costing the public more than it raises.

Every time a property sells, it gets reassessed at its new market value — and that means more property tax revenue for the City, the County, and our public schools. When Measure ULA discourages sales, it also prevents those reassessments from happening. The result is a smaller property tax base for everyone.

Research from Harvard estimates that for every dollar Measure ULA raises, the region loses between 63 cents and $1.38 in property tax revenue. In other words, the measure could well be destroying more public revenue than it creates — a bad deal for a city that is facing a structural budget deficit and a school district that is struggling to keep class sizes small and pay teachers a living wage.

Fortunately, these flaws within ULA are fixable. This subcommittee has the power to put forward a better-designed measure for the November ballot — one that mitigates damage to our property tax base and supports rather than undermines the construction of desperately needed new homes.

I urge you to move forward with meaningful reform. Thank you for your time and your service to our city.

Jayson Jordan
boyzjay314@gmail.com

Reseda, California 91335

Freddy Freire <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org> Sun, May 24, 2026 at 5:54 AM
Reply-To: freiref67@gmail.com
To: clerk.CPS@lacity.org

Los Angeles City Clerk,

I am writing to urge the City Council to advance meaningful reforms to Measure ULA — reforms that fix what is broken while preserving what voters intended.

The evidence is clear that the measure as written is causing serious harm in three ways, and the committee has an opportunity to fix all three before they get worse.

1. It is blocking the construction of new homes — including affordable ones.

Measure ULA taxes the sale of newly built apartment buildings the same way it taxes windfall profits from properties that have sat untouched for decades. That is a mistake that punishes homebuilders at a moment when we desperately need more housing. Research shows that the measure is causing an estimated 1,900 fewer new apartments to be permitted in LA every year as a result, including at least 168 fewer affordable homes annually — more than ULA's revenues from taxing new construction can replace.

The fix is straightforward: exempt newly built homes and commercial buildings from the tax for the first 15 to 20 years following Certificate of Occupancy. This would remove the penalty on new construction while having only a modest impact on overall revenues.

2. It is driving investment out of Los Angeles.

Since Measure ULA took effect, sales of high-value properties in the City of Los Angeles have fallen roughly 50 percent above and beyond the drop experienced in the rest of the county. Every city countywide faces the same high interest rates and construction costs — this yawning gap between the City of LA and its neighbors is a direct result of the tax. Investors and developers

who have the choice are simply moving outside the city limits, leading to less investment in new homes, jobs, and businesses in LA.

Lowering the overall tax rate imposed upon non-single-family properties — apartment buildings, commercial properties, and mixed-use developments — would reduce this market distortion and keep investment in Los Angeles.

3. It is costing the public more than it raises.

Every time a property sells, it gets reassessed at its new market value — and that means more property tax revenue for the City, the County, and our public schools. When Measure ULA discourages sales, it also prevents those reassessments from happening. The result is a smaller property tax base for everyone.

Research from Harvard estimates that for every dollar Measure ULA raises, the region loses between 63 cents and $1.38 in property tax revenue. In other words, the measure could well be destroying more public revenue than it creates — a bad deal for a city that is facing a structural budget deficit and a school district that is struggling to keep class sizes small and pay teachers a living wage.

Fortunately, these flaws within ULA are fixable. This subcommittee has the power to put forward a better-designed measure for the November ballot — one that mitigates damage to our property tax base and supports rather than undermines the construction of desperately needed new homes.

I urge you to move forward with meaningful reform. Thank you for your time and your service to our city.

Freddy Freire
freiref67@gmail.com

Gardena, California 90247

Amy Khalili <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org> Sun, May 24, 2026 at 8:24 AM
Reply-To: moshe_usa2000@yahoo.com
To: clerk.CPS@lacity.org

Los Angeles City Clerk,

I am writing to urge the City Council to advance meaningful reforms to Measure ULA — reforms that fix what is broken while preserving what voters intended.

The evidence is clear that the measure as written is causing serious harm in three ways, and the committee has an opportunity to fix all three before they get worse.

1. It is blocking the construction of new homes — including affordable ones.

Measure ULA taxes the sale of newly built apartment buildings the same way it taxes windfall profits from properties that have sat untouched for decades. That is a mistake that punishes homebuilders at a moment when we desperately need more housing. Research shows that the measure is causing an estimated 1,900 fewer new apartments to be permitted in LA every year as a result, including at least 168 fewer affordable homes annually — more than ULA's revenues from taxing new construction can replace.

The fix is straightforward: exempt newly built homes and commercial buildings from the tax for the first 15 to 20 years following Certificate of Occupancy. This would remove the penalty on new construction while having only a modest impact on overall revenues.

2. It is driving investment out of Los Angeles.

Since Measure ULA took effect, sales of high-value properties in the City of Los Angeles have fallen roughly 50 percent above and beyond the drop experienced in the rest of the county. Every city countywide faces the same high interest rates and construction costs — this yawning gap between the City of LA and its neighbors is a direct result of the tax. Investors and developers who have the choice are simply moving outside the city limits, leading to less investment in new homes, jobs, and businesses in LA.

Lowering the overall tax rate imposed upon non-single-family properties — apartment buildings, commercial properties, and mixed-use developments — would reduce this market distortion and keep investment in Los Angeles.

3. It is costing the public more than it raises.

Every time a property sells, it gets reassessed at its new market value — and that means more property tax revenue for the City, the County, and our public schools. When Measure ULA discourages sales, it also prevents those reassessments from happening. The result is a smaller property tax base for everyone.

Research from Harvard estimates that for every dollar Measure ULA raises, the region loses between 63 cents and $1.38 in property tax revenue. In other words, the measure could well be destroying more public revenue than it creates — a bad deal for a city that is facing a structural budget deficit and a school district that is struggling to keep class sizes small and pay teachers a living wage.

Fortunately, these flaws within ULA are fixable. This subcommittee has the power to put forward a better-designed measure for the November ballot — one that mitigates damage to our property tax base and supports rather than undermines the construction of desperately needed new homes.

I urge you to move forward with meaningful reform. Thank you for your time and your service to our city.

Amy Khalili
moshe_usa2000@yahoo.com

Los Angeles, California 90035

Martin. Garcia Zubieta <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org>
Reply-To: 19garciamartin60@gmail.com
To: clerk.CPS@lacity.org

Sun, May 24, 2026 at 8:56 AM

Los Angeles City Clerk,

I am writing to urge the City Council to advance meaningful reforms to Measure ULA — reforms that fix what is broken while preserving what voters intended.

The evidence is clear that the measure as written is causing serious harm in three ways, and the committee has an opportunity to fix all three before they get worse.

1. It is blocking the construction of new homes — including affordable ones.

Measure ULA taxes the sale of newly built apartment buildings the same way it taxes windfall profits from properties that have sat untouched for decades. That is a mistake that punishes homebuilders at a moment when we desperately need more housing. Research shows that the measure is causing an estimated 1,900 fewer new apartments to be permitted in LA every year as a result, including at least 168 fewer affordable homes annually — more than ULA's revenues from taxing new construction can replace.

The fix is straightforward: exempt newly built homes and commercial buildings from the tax for the first 15 to 20 years following Certificate of Occupancy. This would remove the penalty on new construction while having only a modest impact on overall revenues.

2. It is driving investment out of Los Angeles.

Since Measure ULA took effect, sales of high-value properties in the City of Los Angeles have fallen roughly 50 percent above and beyond the drop experienced in the rest of the county. Every city countywide faces the same high interest rates and construction costs — this yawning gap between the City of LA and its neighbors is a direct result of the tax. Investors and developers who have the choice are simply moving outside the city limits, leading to less investment in new homes, jobs, and businesses in LA.

Lowering the overall tax rate imposed upon non-single-family properties — apartment buildings, commercial properties, and mixed-use developments — would reduce this market distortion and keep investment in Los Angeles.

3. It is costing the public more than it raises.

Every time a property sells, it gets reassessed at its new market value — and that means more property tax revenue for the City, the County, and our public schools. When Measure ULA

discourages sales, it also prevents those reassessments from happening. The result is a smaller property tax base for everyone.

Research from Harvard estimates that for every dollar Measure ULA raises, the region loses between 63 cents and $1.38 in property tax revenue. In other words, the measure could well be destroying more public revenue than it creates — a bad deal for a city that is facing a structural budget deficit and a school district that is struggling to keep class sizes small and pay teachers a living wage.

Fortunately, these flaws within ULA are fixable. This subcommittee has the power to put forward a better-designed measure for the November ballot — one that mitigates damage to our property tax base and supports rather than undermines the construction of desperately needed new homes.

I urge you to move forward with meaningful reform. Thank you for your time and your service to our city.

Martin. Garcia Zubieta
19garciamartin60@gmail.com

Winnetka, California 91306

Alexander Reyes <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org> Sun, May 24, 2026 at 9:03 AM
Reply-To: alexanderreyes199524@gmail.com
To: clerk.CPS@lacity.org

Los Angeles City Clerk,

I am writing to urge the City Council to advance meaningful reforms to Measure ULA — reforms that fix what is broken while preserving what voters intended.

The evidence is clear that the measure as written is causing serious harm in three ways, and the committee has an opportunity to fix all three before they get worse.

1. It is blocking the construction of new homes — including affordable ones.

Measure ULA taxes the sale of newly built apartment buildings the same way it taxes windfall profits from properties that have sat untouched for decades. That is a mistake that punishes homebuilders at a moment when we desperately need more housing. Research shows that the measure is causing an estimated 1,900 fewer new apartments to be permitted in LA every year as a result, including at least 168 fewer affordable homes annually — more than ULA's revenues from taxing new construction can replace.

The fix is straightforward: exempt newly built homes and commercial buildings from the tax for the first 15 to 20 years following Certificate of Occupancy. This would remove the penalty on new construction while having only a modest impact on overall revenues.

2. It is driving investment out of Los Angeles.

Since Measure ULA took effect, sales of high-value properties in the City of Los Angeles have fallen roughly 50 percent above and beyond the drop experienced in the rest of the county. Every city countywide faces the same high interest rates and construction costs — this yawning gap between the City of LA and its neighbors is a direct result of the tax. Investors and developers who have the choice are simply moving outside the city limits, leading to less investment in new homes, jobs, and businesses in LA.

Lowering the overall tax rate imposed upon non-single-family properties — apartment buildings, commercial properties, and mixed-use developments — would reduce this market distortion and keep investment in Los Angeles.

3. It is costing the public more than it raises.

Every time a property sells, it gets reassessed at its new market value — and that means more property tax revenue for the City, the County, and our public schools. When Measure ULA discourages sales, it also prevents those reassessments from happening. The result is a smaller property tax base for everyone.

Research from Harvard estimates that for every dollar Measure ULA raises, the region loses between 63 cents and $1.38 in property tax revenue. In other words, the measure could well be destroying more public revenue than it creates — a bad deal for a city that is facing a structural budget deficit and a school district that is struggling to keep class sizes small and pay teachers a living wage.

Fortunately, these flaws within ULA are fixable. This subcommittee has the power to put forward a better-designed measure for the November ballot — one that mitigates damage to our property tax base and supports rather than undermines the construction of desperately needed new homes.

I urge you to move forward with meaningful reform. Thank you for your time and your service to our city.

Alexander Reyes
alexanderreyes199524@gmail.com

Los Angeles, California 90061

Corey Street <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org> Sun, May 24, 2026 at 9:04 AM

Reply-To: coreynsahara2001@gmail.com
To: clerk.CPS@lacity.org

Los Angeles City Clerk,

I am writing to urge the City Council to advance meaningful reforms to Measure ULA — reforms that fix what is broken while preserving what voters intended.

The evidence is clear that the measure as written is causing serious harm in three ways, and the committee has an opportunity to fix all three before they get worse.

1. It is blocking the construction of new homes — including affordable ones.

Measure ULA taxes the sale of newly built apartment buildings the same way it taxes windfall profits from properties that have sat untouched for decades. That is a mistake that punishes homebuilders at a moment when we desperately need more housing. Research shows that the measure is causing an estimated 1,900 fewer new apartments to be permitted in LA every year as a result, including at least 168 fewer affordable homes annually — more than ULA's revenues from taxing new construction can replace.

The fix is straightforward: exempt newly built homes and commercial buildings from the tax for the first 15 to 20 years following Certificate of Occupancy. This would remove the penalty on new construction while having only a modest impact on overall revenues.

2. It is driving investment out of Los Angeles.

Since Measure ULA took effect, sales of high-value properties in the City of Los Angeles have fallen roughly 50 percent above and beyond the drop experienced in the rest of the county. Every city countywide faces the same high interest rates and construction costs — this yawning gap between the City of LA and its neighbors is a direct result of the tax. Investors and developers who have the choice are simply moving outside the city limits, leading to less investment in new homes, jobs, and businesses in LA.

Lowering the overall tax rate imposed upon non-single-family properties — apartment buildings, commercial properties, and mixed-use developments — would reduce this market distortion and keep investment in Los Angeles.

3. It is costing the public more than it raises.

Every time a property sells, it gets reassessed at its new market value — and that means more property tax revenue for the City, the County, and our public schools. When Measure ULA discourages sales, it also prevents those reassessments from happening. The result is a smaller property tax base for everyone.

Research from Harvard estimates that for every dollar Measure ULA raises, the region loses between 63 cents and $1.38 in property tax revenue. In other words, the measure could well be destroying more public revenue than it creates — a bad deal for a city that is facing a structural budget deficit and a school district that is struggling to keep class sizes small and pay teachers a living wage.

Fortunately, these flaws within ULA are fixable. This subcommittee has the power to put forward a better-designed measure for the November ballot — one that mitigates damage to our property tax base and supports rather than undermines the construction of desperately needed new homes.

I urge you to move forward with meaningful reform. Thank you for your time and your service to our city.

Corey Street
coreynsahara2001@gmail.com

Los Angeles, California 90046

Sahara Street <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org> Sun, May 24, 2026 at 9:05 AM
Reply-To: sahara.street40@gmail.com
To: clerk.CPS@lacity.org

Los Angeles City Clerk,

I am writing to urge the City Council to advance meaningful reforms to Measure ULA — reforms that fix what is broken while preserving what voters intended.

The evidence is clear that the measure as written is causing serious harm in three ways, and the committee has an opportunity to fix all three before they get worse.

1. It is blocking the construction of new homes — including affordable ones.

Measure ULA taxes the sale of newly built apartment buildings the same way it taxes windfall profits from properties that have sat untouched for decades. That is a mistake that punishes homebuilders at a moment when we desperately need more housing. Research shows that the measure is causing an estimated 1,900 fewer new apartments to be permitted in LA every year as a result, including at least 168 fewer affordable homes annually — more than ULA's revenues from taxing new construction can replace.

The fix is straightforward: exempt newly built homes and commercial buildings from the tax for the first 15 to 20 years following Certificate of Occupancy. This would remove the penalty on new construction while having only a modest impact on overall revenues.

2. It is driving investment out of Los Angeles.

Since Measure ULA took effect, sales of high-value properties in the City of Los Angeles have fallen roughly 50 percent above and beyond the drop experienced in the rest of the county. Every city countywide faces the same high interest rates and construction costs — this yawning gap between the City of LA and its neighbors is a direct result of the tax. Investors and developers

who have the choice are simply moving outside the city limits, leading to less investment in new homes, jobs, and businesses in LA.

Lowering the overall tax rate imposed upon non-single-family properties — apartment buildings, commercial properties, and mixed-use developments — would reduce this market distortion and keep investment in Los Angeles.

3. It is costing the public more than it raises.

Every time a property sells, it gets reassessed at its new market value — and that means more property tax revenue for the City, the County, and our public schools. When Measure ULA discourages sales, it also prevents those reassessments from happening. The result is a smaller property tax base for everyone.

Research from Harvard estimates that for every dollar Measure ULA raises, the region loses between 63 cents and $1.38 in property tax revenue. In other words, the measure could well be destroying more public revenue than it creates — a bad deal for a city that is facing a structural budget deficit and a school district that is struggling to keep class sizes small and pay teachers a living wage.

Fortunately, these flaws within ULA are fixable. This subcommittee has the power to put forward a better-designed measure for the November ballot — one that mitigates damage to our property tax base and supports rather than undermines the construction of desperately needed new homes.

I urge you to move forward with meaningful reform. Thank you for your time and your service to our city.

Sahara Street
sahara.street40@gmail.com

Los Angeles, California 90046

DAVID SOLOMON PETERSON <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org> Sun, May 24, 2026 at 9:13 AM
Reply-To: gurubliken@gmail.com
To: clerk.CPS@lacity.org

Los Angeles City Clerk,

I am writing to urge the City Council to advance meaningful reforms to Measure ULA — reforms that fix what is broken while preserving what voters intended.

The evidence is clear that the measure as written is causing serious harm in three ways, and the committee has an opportunity to fix all three before they get worse.

1. It is blocking the construction of new homes — including affordable ones.

Measure ULA taxes the sale of newly built apartment buildings the same way it taxes windfall profits from properties that have sat untouched for decades. That is a mistake that punishes homebuilders at a moment when we desperately need more housing. Research shows that the measure is causing an estimated 1,900 fewer new apartments to be permitted in LA every year as a result, including at least 168 fewer affordable homes annually — more than ULA's revenues from taxing new construction can replace.

The fix is straightforward: exempt newly built homes and commercial buildings from the tax for the first 15 to 20 years following Certificate of Occupancy. This would remove the penalty on new construction while having only a modest impact on overall revenues.

2. It is driving investment out of Los Angeles.

Since Measure ULA took effect, sales of high-value properties in the City of Los Angeles have fallen roughly 50 percent above and beyond the drop experienced in the rest of the county. Every city countywide faces the same high interest rates and construction costs — this yawning gap between the City of LA and its neighbors is a direct result of the tax. Investors and developers who have the choice are simply moving outside the city limits, leading to less investment in new homes, jobs, and businesses in LA.

Lowering the overall tax rate imposed upon non-single-family properties — apartment buildings, commercial properties, and mixed-use developments — would reduce this market distortion and keep investment in Los Angeles.

3. It is costing the public more than it raises.

Every time a property sells, it gets reassessed at its new market value — and that means more property tax revenue for the City, the County, and our public schools. When Measure ULA discourages sales, it also prevents those reassessments from happening. The result is a smaller property tax base for everyone.

Research from Harvard estimates that for every dollar Measure ULA raises, the region loses between 63 cents and $1.38 in property tax revenue. In other words, the measure could well be destroying more public revenue than it creates — a bad deal for a city that is facing a structural budget deficit and a school district that is struggling to keep class sizes small and pay teachers a living wage.

Fortunately, these flaws within ULA are fixable. This subcommittee has the power to put forward a better-designed measure for the November ballot — one that mitigates damage to our property tax base and supports rather than undermines the construction of desperately needed new homes.

I urge you to move forward with meaningful reform. Thank you for your time and your service to our city.

DAVID SOLOMON PETERSON
gurubliken@gmail.com

Long Beach, California 90813

Maureen McGee <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org>
Reply-To: milder.mcgee@verizon.net
To: clerk.CPS@lacity.org

Sun, May 24, 2026 at 9:31 AM

Los Angeles City Clerk,

I am writing to urge the City Council to advance meaningful reforms to Measure ULA — reforms that fix what is broken while preserving what voters intended.

The evidence is clear that the measure as written is causing serious harm in three ways, and the committee has an opportunity to fix all three before they get worse.

1. It is blocking the construction of new homes — including affordable ones.

Measure ULA taxes the sale of newly built apartment buildings the same way it taxes windfall profits from properties that have sat untouched for decades. That is a mistake that punishes homebuilders at a moment when we desperately need more housing. Research shows that the measure is causing an estimated 1,900 fewer new apartments to be permitted in LA every year as a result, including at least 168 fewer affordable homes annually — more than ULA's revenues from taxing new construction can replace.

The fix is straightforward: exempt newly built homes and commercial buildings from the tax for the first 15 to 20 years following Certificate of Occupancy. This would remove the penalty on new construction while having only a modest impact on overall revenues.

2. It is driving investment out of Los Angeles.

Since Measure ULA took effect, sales of high-value properties in the City of Los Angeles have fallen roughly 50 percent above and beyond the drop experienced in the rest of the county. Every city countywide faces the same high interest rates and construction costs — this yawning gap between the City of LA and its neighbors is a direct result of the tax. Investors and developers who have the choice are simply moving outside the city limits, leading to less investment in new homes, jobs, and businesses in LA.

Lowering the overall tax rate imposed upon non-single-family properties — apartment buildings, commercial properties, and mixed-use developments — would reduce this market distortion and keep investment in Los Angeles.

3. It is costing the public more than it raises.

Every time a property sells, it gets reassessed at its new market value — and that means more property tax revenue for the City, the County, and our public schools. When Measure ULA

discourages sales, it also prevents those reassessments from happening. The result is a smaller property tax base for everyone.

Research from Harvard estimates that for every dollar Measure ULA raises, the region loses between 63 cents and $1.38 in property tax revenue. In other words, the measure could well be destroying more public revenue than it creates — a bad deal for a city that is facing a structural budget deficit and a school district that is struggling to keep class sizes small and pay teachers a living wage.

Fortunately, these flaws within ULA are fixable. This subcommittee has the power to put forward a better-designed measure for the November ballot — one that mitigates damage to our property tax base and supports rather than undermines the construction of desperately needed new homes.

I urge you to move forward with meaningful reform. Thank you for your time and your service to our city.

Maureen McGee
milder.mcgee@verizon.net

Los Angeles, California 90027

Jeryl Bryant <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org> Sun, May 24, 2026 at 12:46 PM
Reply-To: jeryltheresa@gmail.com
To: clerk.CPS@lacity.org

Los Angeles City Clerk,

I am writing to urge the City Council to advance meaningful reforms to Measure ULA — reforms that fix what is broken while preserving what voters intended.

The evidence is clear that the measure as written is causing serious harm in three ways, and the committee has an opportunity to fix all three before they get worse.

1. It is blocking the construction of new homes — including affordable ones.

Measure ULA taxes the sale of newly built apartment buildings the same way it taxes windfall profits from properties that have sat untouched for decades. That is a mistake that punishes homebuilders at a moment when we desperately need more housing. Research shows that the measure is causing an estimated 1,900 fewer new apartments to be permitted in LA every year as a result, including at least 168 fewer affordable homes annually — more than ULA's revenues from taxing new construction can replace.

The fix is straightforward: exempt newly built homes and commercial buildings from the tax for the first 15 to 20 years following Certificate of Occupancy. This would remove the penalty on new construction while having only a modest impact on overall revenues.

2. It is driving investment out of Los Angeles.

Since Measure ULA took effect, sales of high-value properties in the City of Los Angeles have fallen roughly 50 percent above and beyond the drop experienced in the rest of the county. Every city countywide faces the same high interest rates and construction costs — this yawning gap between the City of LA and its neighbors is a direct result of the tax. Investors and developers who have the choice are simply moving outside the city limits, leading to less investment in new homes, jobs, and businesses in LA.

Lowering the overall tax rate imposed upon non-single-family properties — apartment buildings, commercial properties, and mixed-use developments — would reduce this market distortion and keep investment in Los Angeles.

3. It is costing the public more than it raises.

Every time a property sells, it gets reassessed at its new market value — and that means more property tax revenue for the City, the County, and our public schools. When Measure ULA discourages sales, it also prevents those reassessments from happening. The result is a smaller property tax base for everyone.

Research from Harvard estimates that for every dollar Measure ULA raises, the region loses between 63 cents and $1.38 in property tax revenue. In other words, the measure could well be destroying more public revenue than it creates — a bad deal for a city that is facing a structural budget deficit and a school district that is struggling to keep class sizes small and pay teachers a living wage.

Fortunately, these flaws within ULA are fixable. This subcommittee has the power to put forward a better-designed measure for the November ballot — one that mitigates damage to our property tax base and supports rather than undermines the construction of desperately needed new homes.

I urge you to move forward with meaningful reform. Thank you for your time and your service to our city.

Jeryl Bryant
jeryltheresa@gmail.com

Los Angeles, California 90047

Crystal Atwood <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org> Sun, May 24, 2026 at 12:52 PM

Reply-To: crystalreneea@yahoo.com
To: clerk.CPS@lacity.org

Los Angeles City Clerk,

I am writing to urge the City Council to advance meaningful reforms to Measure ULA — reforms that fix what is broken while preserving what voters intended.

The evidence is clear that the measure as written is causing serious harm in three ways, and the committee has an opportunity to fix all three before they get worse.

1. It is blocking the construction of new homes — including affordable ones.

Measure ULA taxes the sale of newly built apartment buildings the same way it taxes windfall profits from properties that have sat untouched for decades. That is a mistake that punishes homebuilders at a moment when we desperately need more housing. Research shows that the measure is causing an estimated 1,900 fewer new apartments to be permitted in LA every year as a result, including at least 168 fewer affordable homes annually — more than ULA's revenues from taxing new construction can replace.

The fix is straightforward: exempt newly built homes and commercial buildings from the tax for the first 15 to 20 years following Certificate of Occupancy. This would remove the penalty on new construction while having only a modest impact on overall revenues.

2. It is driving investment out of Los Angeles.

Since Measure ULA took effect, sales of high-value properties in the City of Los Angeles have fallen roughly 50 percent above and beyond the drop experienced in the rest of the county. Every city countywide faces the same high interest rates and construction costs — this yawning gap between the City of LA and its neighbors is a direct result of the tax. Investors and developers who have the choice are simply moving outside the city limits, leading to less investment in new homes, jobs, and businesses in LA.

Lowering the overall tax rate imposed upon non-single-family properties — apartment buildings, commercial properties, and mixed-use developments — would reduce this market distortion and keep investment in Los Angeles.

3. It is costing the public more than it raises.

Every time a property sells, it gets reassessed at its new market value — and that means more property tax revenue for the City, the County, and our public schools. When Measure ULA discourages sales, it also prevents those reassessments from happening. The result is a smaller property tax base for everyone.

Research from Harvard estimates that for every dollar Measure ULA raises, the region loses between 63 cents and $1.38 in property tax revenue. In other words, the measure could well be destroying more public revenue than it creates — a bad deal for a city that is facing a structural budget deficit and a school district that is struggling to keep class sizes small and pay teachers a living wage.

Fortunately, these flaws within ULA are fixable. This subcommittee has the power to put forward a better-designed measure for the November ballot — one that mitigates damage to our property tax base and supports rather than undermines the construction of desperately needed new homes.

I urge you to move forward with meaningful reform. Thank you for your time and your service to our city.

Crystal Atwood
crystalreneea@yahoo.com

Reseda, California 91335

Roshanda Casteel <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org> Sun, May 24, 2026 at 2:46 PM
Reply-To: ro4familys@gmail.com
To: clerk.CPS@lacity.org

Los Angeles City Clerk,

I am writing to urge the City Council to advance meaningful reforms to Measure ULA — reforms that fix what is broken while preserving what voters intended.

The evidence is clear that the measure as written is causing serious harm in three ways, and the committee has an opportunity to fix all three before they get worse.

1. It is blocking the construction of new homes — including affordable ones.

Measure ULA taxes the sale of newly built apartment buildings the same way it taxes windfall profits from properties that have sat untouched for decades. That is a mistake that punishes homebuilders at a moment when we desperately need more housing. Research shows that the measure is causing an estimated 1,900 fewer new apartments to be permitted in LA every year as a result, including at least 168 fewer affordable homes annually — more than ULA's revenues from taxing new construction can replace.

The fix is straightforward: exempt newly built homes and commercial buildings from the tax for the first 15 to 20 years following Certificate of Occupancy. This would remove the penalty on new construction while having only a modest impact on overall revenues.

2. It is driving investment out of Los Angeles.

Since Measure ULA took effect, sales of high-value properties in the City of Los Angeles have fallen roughly 50 percent above and beyond the drop experienced in the rest of the county. Every city countywide faces the same high interest rates and construction costs — this yawning gap between the City of LA and its neighbors is a direct result of the tax. Investors and developers

who have the choice are simply moving outside the city limits, leading to less investment in new homes, jobs, and businesses in LA.

Lowering the overall tax rate imposed upon non-single-family properties — apartment buildings, commercial properties, and mixed-use developments — would reduce this market distortion and keep investment in Los Angeles.

3. It is costing the public more than it raises.

Every time a property sells, it gets reassessed at its new market value — and that means more property tax revenue for the City, the County, and our public schools. When Measure ULA discourages sales, it also prevents those reassessments from happening. The result is a smaller property tax base for everyone.

Research from Harvard estimates that for every dollar Measure ULA raises, the region loses between 63 cents and $1.38 in property tax revenue. In other words, the measure could well be destroying more public revenue than it creates — a bad deal for a city that is facing a structural budget deficit and a school district that is struggling to keep class sizes small and pay teachers a living wage.

Fortunately, these flaws within ULA are fixable. This subcommittee has the power to put forward a better-designed measure for the November ballot — one that mitigates damage to our property tax base and supports rather than undermines the construction of desperately needed new homes.

I urge you to move forward with meaningful reform. Thank you for your time and your service to our city.

Roshanda Casteel
ro4familys@gmail.com

Long Beach, California 90810

Natalie Orange <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org> Sun, May 24, 2026 at 2:58 PM
Reply-To: naturallyjuicy1@yahoo.com
To: clerk.CPS@lacity.org

Los Angeles City Clerk,

I am writing to urge the City Council to advance meaningful reforms to Measure ULA — reforms that fix what is broken while preserving what voters intended.

The evidence is clear that the measure as written is causing serious harm in three ways, and the committee has an opportunity to fix all three before they get worse.

1. It is blocking the construction of new homes — including affordable ones.

Measure ULA taxes the sale of newly built apartment buildings the same way it taxes windfall profits from properties that have sat untouched for decades. That is a mistake that punishes homebuilders at a moment when we desperately need more housing. Research shows that the measure is causing an estimated 1,900 fewer new apartments to be permitted in LA every year as a result, including at least 168 fewer affordable homes annually — more than ULA's revenues from taxing new construction can replace.

The fix is straightforward: exempt newly built homes and commercial buildings from the tax for the first 15 to 20 years following Certificate of Occupancy. This would remove the penalty on new construction while having only a modest impact on overall revenues.

2. It is driving investment out of Los Angeles.

Since Measure ULA took effect, sales of high-value properties in the City of Los Angeles have fallen roughly 50 percent above and beyond the drop experienced in the rest of the county. Every city countywide faces the same high interest rates and construction costs — this yawning gap between the City of LA and its neighbors is a direct result of the tax. Investors and developers who have the choice are simply moving outside the city limits, leading to less investment in new homes, jobs, and businesses in LA.

Lowering the overall tax rate imposed upon non-single-family properties — apartment buildings, commercial properties, and mixed-use developments — would reduce this market distortion and keep investment in Los Angeles.

3. It is costing the public more than it raises.

Every time a property sells, it gets reassessed at its new market value — and that means more property tax revenue for the City, the County, and our public schools. When Measure ULA discourages sales, it also prevents those reassessments from happening. The result is a smaller property tax base for everyone.

Research from Harvard estimates that for every dollar Measure ULA raises, the region loses between 63 cents and $1.38 in property tax revenue. In other words, the measure could well be destroying more public revenue than it creates — a bad deal for a city that is facing a structural budget deficit and a school district that is struggling to keep class sizes small and pay teachers a living wage.

Fortunately, these flaws within ULA are fixable. This subcommittee has the power to put forward a better-designed measure for the November ballot — one that mitigates damage to our property tax base and supports rather than undermines the construction of desperately needed new homes.

I urge you to move forward with meaningful reform. Thank you for your time and your service to our city.

Natalie Orange
naturallyjuicy1@yahoo.com

Los Angeles, California 90043

---

lowtherthomas2@gmail.com <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org> Sun, May 24, 2026 at 3:54 PM
Reply-To: lowtherthomas2@gmail.com
To: clerk.CPS@lacity.org

Los Angeles City Clerk,

I am writing to urge the City Council to advance meaningful reforms to Measure ULA — reforms that fix what is broken while preserving what voters intended.

The evidence is clear that the measure as written is causing serious harm in three ways, and the committee has an opportunity to fix all three before they get worse.

1. It is blocking the construction of new homes — including affordable ones.

Measure ULA taxes the sale of newly built apartment buildings the same way it taxes windfall profits from properties that have sat untouched for decades. That is a mistake that punishes homebuilders at a moment when we desperately need more housing. Research shows that the measure is causing an estimated 1,900 fewer new apartments to be permitted in LA every year as a result, including at least 168 fewer affordable homes annually — more than ULA's revenues from taxing new construction can replace.

The fix is straightforward: exempt newly built homes and commercial buildings from the tax for the first 15 to 20 years following Certificate of Occupancy. This would remove the penalty on new construction while having only a modest impact on overall revenues.

2. It is driving investment out of Los Angeles.

Since Measure ULA took effect, sales of high-value properties in the City of Los Angeles have fallen roughly 50 percent above and beyond the drop experienced in the rest of the county. Every city countywide faces the same high interest rates and construction costs — this yawning gap between the City of LA and its neighbors is a direct result of the tax. Investors and developers who have the choice are simply moving outside the city limits, leading to less investment in new homes, jobs, and businesses in LA.

Lowering the overall tax rate imposed upon non-single-family properties — apartment buildings, commercial properties, and mixed-use developments — would reduce this market distortion and keep investment in Los Angeles.

3. It is costing the public more than it raises.

Every time a property sells, it gets reassessed at its new market value — and that means more property tax revenue for the City, the County, and our public schools. When Measure ULA

discourages sales, it also prevents those reassessments from happening. The result is a smaller property tax base for everyone.

Research from Harvard estimates that for every dollar Measure ULA raises, the region loses between 63 cents and $1.38 in property tax revenue. In other words, the measure could well be destroying more public revenue than it creates — a bad deal for a city that is facing a structural budget deficit and a school district that is struggling to keep class sizes small and pay teachers a living wage.

Fortunately, these flaws within ULA are fixable. This subcommittee has the power to put forward a better-designed measure for the November ballot — one that mitigates damage to our property tax base and supports rather than undermines the construction of desperately needed new homes.

I urge you to move forward with meaningful reform. Thank you for your time and your service to our city.

lowtherthomas2@gmail.com

,

Faye Cartwright <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org> Sun, May 24, 2026 at 4:08 PM
Reply-To: mzcartwright@icloud.com
To: clerk.CPS@lacity.org

Los Angeles City Clerk,

I am writing to urge the City Council to advance meaningful reforms to Measure ULA — reforms that fix what is broken while preserving what voters intended.

The evidence is clear that the measure as written is causing serious harm in three ways, and the committee has an opportunity to fix all three before they get worse.

1. It is blocking the construction of new homes — including affordable ones.

Measure ULA taxes the sale of newly built apartment buildings the same way it taxes windfall profits from properties that have sat untouched for decades. That is a mistake that punishes homebuilders at a moment when we desperately need more housing. Research shows that the measure is causing an estimated 1,900 fewer new apartments to be permitted in LA every year as a result, including at least 168 fewer affordable homes annually — more than ULA's revenues from taxing new construction can replace.

The fix is straightforward: exempt newly built homes and commercial buildings from the tax for the first 15 to 20 years following Certificate of Occupancy. This would remove the penalty on new

construction while having only a modest impact on overall revenues.

2. It is driving investment out of Los Angeles.

Since Measure ULA took effect, sales of high-value properties in the City of Los Angeles have fallen roughly 50 percent above and beyond the drop experienced in the rest of the county. Every city countywide faces the same high interest rates and construction costs — this yawning gap between the City of LA and its neighbors is a direct result of the tax. Investors and developers who have the choice are simply moving outside the city limits, leading to less investment in new homes, jobs, and businesses in LA.

Lowering the overall tax rate imposed upon non-single-family properties — apartment buildings, commercial properties, and mixed-use developments — would reduce this market distortion and keep investment in Los Angeles.

3. It is costing the public more than it raises.

Every time a property sells, it gets reassessed at its new market value — and that means more property tax revenue for the City, the County, and our public schools. When Measure ULA discourages sales, it also prevents those reassessments from happening. The result is a smaller property tax base for everyone.

Research from Harvard estimates that for every dollar Measure ULA raises, the region loses between 63 cents and $1.38 in property tax revenue. In other words, the measure could well be destroying more public revenue than it creates — a bad deal for a city that is facing a structural budget deficit and a school district that is struggling to keep class sizes small and pay teachers a living wage.

Fortunately, these flaws within ULA are fixable. This subcommittee has the power to put forward a better-designed measure for the November ballot — one that mitigates damage to our property tax base and supports rather than undermines the construction of desperately needed new homes.

I urge you to move forward with meaningful reform. Thank you for your time and your service to our city.

Faye Cartwright
mzcartwright@icloud.com

Los Angeles, California 90016

Stacie Page <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org>
Reply-To: pagestacie4@gmail.com
To: clerk.CPS@lacity.org

Sun, May 24, 2026 at 6:15 PM

Los Angeles City Clerk,

I am writing to urge the City Council to advance meaningful reforms to Measure ULA — reforms that fix what is broken while preserving what voters intended.

The evidence is clear that the measure as written is causing serious harm in three ways, and the committee has an opportunity to fix all three before they get worse.

1. It is blocking the construction of new homes — including affordable ones.

Measure ULA taxes the sale of newly built apartment buildings the same way it taxes windfall profits from properties that have sat untouched for decades. That is a mistake that punishes homebuilders at a moment when we desperately need more housing. Research shows that the measure is causing an estimated 1,900 fewer new apartments to be permitted in LA every year as a result, including at least 168 fewer affordable homes annually — more than ULA's revenues from taxing new construction can replace.

The fix is straightforward: exempt newly built homes and commercial buildings from the tax for the first 15 to 20 years following Certificate of Occupancy. This would remove the penalty on new construction while having only a modest impact on overall revenues.

2. It is driving investment out of Los Angeles.

Since Measure ULA took effect, sales of high-value properties in the City of Los Angeles have fallen roughly 50 percent above and beyond the drop experienced in the rest of the county. Every city countywide faces the same high interest rates and construction costs — this yawning gap between the City of LA and its neighbors is a direct result of the tax. Investors and developers who have the choice are simply moving outside the city limits, leading to less investment in new homes, jobs, and businesses in LA.

Lowering the overall tax rate imposed upon non-single-family properties — apartment buildings, commercial properties, and mixed-use developments — would reduce this market distortion and keep investment in Los Angeles.

3. It is costing the public more than it raises.

Every time a property sells, it gets reassessed at its new market value — and that means more property tax revenue for the City, the County, and our public schools. When Measure ULA discourages sales, it also prevents those reassessments from happening. The result is a smaller property tax base for everyone.

Research from Harvard estimates that for every dollar Measure ULA raises, the region loses between 63 cents and $1.38 in property tax revenue. In other words, the measure could well be destroying more public revenue than it creates — a bad deal for a city that is facing a structural budget deficit and a school district that is struggling to keep class sizes small and pay teachers a living wage.

Fortunately, these flaws within ULA are fixable. This subcommittee has the power to put forward a better-designed measure for the November ballot — one that mitigates damage to our property tax base and supports rather than undermines the construction of desperately needed new homes.

I urge you to move forward with meaningful reform. Thank you for your time and your service to our city.

Stacie Page
pagestacie4@gmail.com

Los Angeles, California 90046

Loren Cooper <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org> Sun, May 24, 2026 at 6:24 PM
Reply-To: lorencooperc@aol.com
To: clerk.CPS@lacity.org

Los Angeles City Clerk,

I am writing to urge the City Council to advance meaningful reforms to Measure ULA — reforms that fix what is broken while preserving what voters intended.

The evidence is clear that the measure as written is causing serious harm in three ways, and the committee has an opportunity to fix all three before they get worse.

1. It is blocking the construction of new homes — including affordable ones.

Measure ULA taxes the sale of newly built apartment buildings the same way it taxes windfall profits from properties that have sat untouched for decades. That is a mistake that punishes homebuilders at a moment when we desperately need more housing. Research shows that the measure is causing an estimated 1,900 fewer new apartments to be permitted in LA every year as a result, including at least 168 fewer affordable homes annually — more than ULA's revenues from taxing new construction can replace.

The fix is straightforward: exempt newly built homes and commercial buildings from the tax for the first 15 to 20 years following Certificate of Occupancy. This would remove the penalty on new construction while having only a modest impact on overall revenues.

2. It is driving investment out of Los Angeles.

Since Measure ULA took effect, sales of high-value properties in the City of Los Angeles have fallen roughly 50 percent above and beyond the drop experienced in the rest of the county. Every city countywide faces the same high interest rates and construction costs — this yawning gap between the City of LA and its neighbors is a direct result of the tax. Investors and developers

who have the choice are simply moving outside the city limits, leading to less investment in new homes, jobs, and businesses in LA.

Lowering the overall tax rate imposed upon non-single-family properties — apartment buildings, commercial properties, and mixed-use developments — would reduce this market distortion and keep investment in Los Angeles.

3. It is costing the public more than it raises.

Every time a property sells, it gets reassessed at its new market value — and that means more property tax revenue for the City, the County, and our public schools. When Measure ULA discourages sales, it also prevents those reassessments from happening. The result is a smaller property tax base for everyone.

Research from Harvard estimates that for every dollar Measure ULA raises, the region loses between 63 cents and $1.38 in property tax revenue. In other words, the measure could well be destroying more public revenue than it creates — a bad deal for a city that is facing a structural budget deficit and a school district that is struggling to keep class sizes small and pay teachers a living wage.

Fortunately, these flaws within ULA are fixable. This subcommittee has the power to put forward a better-designed measure for the November ballot — one that mitigates damage to our property tax base and supports rather than undermines the construction of desperately needed new homes.

I urge you to move forward with meaningful reform. Thank you for your time and your service to our city.

Loren Cooper
lorencooperc@aol.com

North Hills, California 91343

Eric Bryant <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org> Sun, May 24, 2026 at 6:30 PM
Reply-To: te.bryant901@gmail.com
To: clerk.CPS@lacity.org

Los Angeles City Clerk,

I am writing to urge the City Council to advance meaningful reforms to Measure ULA — reforms that fix what is broken while preserving what voters intended.

The evidence is clear that the measure as written is causing serious harm in three ways, and the committee has an opportunity to fix all three before they get worse.

1. It is blocking the construction of new homes — including affordable ones.

Measure ULA taxes the sale of newly built apartment buildings the same way it taxes windfall profits from properties that have sat untouched for decades. That is a mistake that punishes homebuilders at a moment when we desperately need more housing. Research shows that the measure is causing an estimated 1,900 fewer new apartments to be permitted in LA every year as a result, including at least 168 fewer affordable homes annually — more than ULA's revenues from taxing new construction can replace.

The fix is straightforward: exempt newly built homes and commercial buildings from the tax for the first 15 to 20 years following Certificate of Occupancy. This would remove the penalty on new construction while having only a modest impact on overall revenues.

2. It is driving investment out of Los Angeles.

Since Measure ULA took effect, sales of high-value properties in the City of Los Angeles have fallen roughly 50 percent above and beyond the drop experienced in the rest of the county. Every city countywide faces the same high interest rates and construction costs — this yawning gap between the City of LA and its neighbors is a direct result of the tax. Investors and developers who have the choice are simply moving outside the city limits, leading to less investment in new homes, jobs, and businesses in LA.

Lowering the overall tax rate imposed upon non-single-family properties — apartment buildings, commercial properties, and mixed-use developments — would reduce this market distortion and keep investment in Los Angeles.

3. It is costing the public more than it raises.

Every time a property sells, it gets reassessed at its new market value — and that means more property tax revenue for the City, the County, and our public schools. When Measure ULA discourages sales, it also prevents those reassessments from happening. The result is a smaller property tax base for everyone.

Research from Harvard estimates that for every dollar Measure ULA raises, the region loses between 63 cents and $1.38 in property tax revenue. In other words, the measure could well be destroying more public revenue than it creates — a bad deal for a city that is facing a structural budget deficit and a school district that is struggling to keep class sizes small and pay teachers a living wage.

Fortunately, these flaws within ULA are fixable. This subcommittee has the power to put forward a better-designed measure for the November ballot — one that mitigates damage to our property tax base and supports rather than undermines the construction of desperately needed new homes.

I urge you to move forward with meaningful reform. Thank you for your time and your service to our city.

Eric Bryant
te.bryant901@gmail.com

Fontana, California 92336

Mark Henderson Rainey <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org>
Reply-To: lattisawhendersonrainey@yahoo.com
To: clerk.CPS@lacity.org

Sun, May 24, 2026 at 6:34 PM

Los Angeles City Clerk,

I am writing to urge the City Council to advance meaningful reforms to Measure ULA — reforms that fix what is broken while preserving what voters intended.

The evidence is clear that the measure as written is causing serious harm in three ways, and the committee has an opportunity to fix all three before they get worse.

1. It is blocking the construction of new homes — including affordable ones.

Measure ULA taxes the sale of newly built apartment buildings the same way it taxes windfall profits from properties that have sat untouched for decades. That is a mistake that punishes homebuilders at a moment when we desperately need more housing. Research shows that the measure is causing an estimated 1,900 fewer new apartments to be permitted in LA every year as a result, including at least 168 fewer affordable homes annually — more than ULA's revenues from taxing new construction can replace.

The fix is straightforward: exempt newly built homes and commercial buildings from the tax for the first 15 to 20 years following Certificate of Occupancy. This would remove the penalty on new construction while having only a modest impact on overall revenues.

2. It is driving investment out of Los Angeles.

Since Measure ULA took effect, sales of high-value properties in the City of Los Angeles have fallen roughly 50 percent above and beyond the drop experienced in the rest of the county. Every city countywide faces the same high interest rates and construction costs — this yawning gap between the City of LA and its neighbors is a direct result of the tax. Investors and developers who have the choice are simply moving outside the city limits, leading to less investment in new homes, jobs, and businesses in LA.

Lowering the overall tax rate imposed upon non-single-family properties — apartment buildings, commercial properties, and mixed-use developments — would reduce this market distortion and keep investment in Los Angeles.

3. It is costing the public more than it raises.

Every time a property sells, it gets reassessed at its new market value — and that means more property tax revenue for the City, the County, and our public schools. When Measure ULA

discourages sales, it also prevents those reassessments from happening. The result is a smaller property tax base for everyone.

Research from Harvard estimates that for every dollar Measure ULA raises, the region loses between 63 cents and $1.38 in property tax revenue. In other words, the measure could well be destroying more public revenue than it creates — a bad deal for a city that is facing a structural budget deficit and a school district that is struggling to keep class sizes small and pay teachers a living wage.

Fortunately, these flaws within ULA are fixable. This subcommittee has the power to put forward a better-designed measure for the November ballot — one that mitigates damage to our property tax base and supports rather than undermines the construction of desperately needed new homes.

I urge you to move forward with meaningful reform. Thank you for your time and your service to our city.

Mark Henderson Rainey
lattisawhendersonrainey@yahoo.com

Los Angeles, California 90004

---

byrons13729@gmail.com <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org> Sun, May 24, 2026 at 6:36 PM
Reply-To: byrons13729@gmail.com
To: clerk.CPS@lacity.org

Los Angeles City Clerk,

I am writing to urge the City Council to advance meaningful reforms to Measure ULA — reforms that fix what is broken while preserving what voters intended.

The evidence is clear that the measure as written is causing serious harm in three ways, and the committee has an opportunity to fix all three before they get worse.

1. It is blocking the construction of new homes — including affordable ones.

Measure ULA taxes the sale of newly built apartment buildings the same way it taxes windfall profits from properties that have sat untouched for decades. That is a mistake that punishes homebuilders at a moment when we desperately need more housing. Research shows that the measure is causing an estimated 1,900 fewer new apartments to be permitted in LA every year as a result, including at least 168 fewer affordable homes annually — more than ULA's revenues from taxing new construction can replace.

The fix is straightforward: exempt newly built homes and commercial buildings from the tax for the first 15 to 20 years following Certificate of Occupancy. This would remove the penalty on new construction while having only a modest impact on overall revenues.

2. It is driving investment out of Los Angeles.

Since Measure ULA took effect, sales of high-value properties in the City of Los Angeles have fallen roughly 50 percent above and beyond the drop experienced in the rest of the county. Every city countywide faces the same high interest rates and construction costs — this yawning gap between the City of LA and its neighbors is a direct result of the tax. Investors and developers who have the choice are simply moving outside the city limits, leading to less investment in new homes, jobs, and businesses in LA.

Lowering the overall tax rate imposed upon non-single-family properties — apartment buildings, commercial properties, and mixed-use developments — would reduce this market distortion and keep investment in Los Angeles.

3. It is costing the public more than it raises.

Every time a property sells, it gets reassessed at its new market value — and that means more property tax revenue for the City, the County, and our public schools. When Measure ULA discourages sales, it also prevents those reassessments from happening. The result is a smaller property tax base for everyone.

Research from Harvard estimates that for every dollar Measure ULA raises, the region loses between 63 cents and $1.38 in property tax revenue. In other words, the measure could well be destroying more public revenue than it creates — a bad deal for a city that is facing a structural budget deficit and a school district that is struggling to keep class sizes small and pay teachers a living wage.

Fortunately, these flaws within ULA are fixable. This subcommittee has the power to put forward a better-designed measure for the November ballot — one that mitigates damage to our property tax base and supports rather than undermines the construction of desperately needed new homes.

I urge you to move forward with meaningful reform. Thank you for your time and your service to our city.

byrons13729@gmail.com

,

Eric Salas <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org> Sun, May 24, 2026 at 7:43 PM
Reply-To: salaseric515@gmail.com
To: clerk.CPS@lacity.org

Los Angeles City Clerk,

I am writing to urge the City Council to advance meaningful reforms to Measure ULA — reforms that fix what is broken while preserving what voters intended.

The evidence is clear that the measure as written is causing serious harm in three ways, and the committee has an opportunity to fix all three before they get worse.

1. It is blocking the construction of new homes — including affordable ones.

Measure ULA taxes the sale of newly built apartment buildings the same way it taxes windfall profits from properties that have sat untouched for decades. That is a mistake that punishes homebuilders at a moment when we desperately need more housing. Research shows that the measure is causing an estimated 1,900 fewer new apartments to be permitted in LA every year as a result, including at least 168 fewer affordable homes annually — more than ULA's revenues from taxing new construction can replace.

The fix is straightforward: exempt newly built homes and commercial buildings from the tax for the first 15 to 20 years following Certificate of Occupancy. This would remove the penalty on new construction while having only a modest impact on overall revenues.

2. It is driving investment out of Los Angeles.

Since Measure ULA took effect, sales of high-value properties in the City of Los Angeles have fallen roughly 50 percent above and beyond the drop experienced in the rest of the county. Every city countywide faces the same high interest rates and construction costs — this yawning gap between the City of LA and its neighbors is a direct result of the tax. Investors and developers who have the choice are simply moving outside the city limits, leading to less investment in new homes, jobs, and businesses in LA.

Lowering the overall tax rate imposed upon non-single-family properties — apartment buildings, commercial properties, and mixed-use developments — would reduce this market distortion and keep investment in Los Angeles.

3. It is costing the public more than it raises.

Every time a property sells, it gets reassessed at its new market value — and that means more property tax revenue for the City, the County, and our public schools. When Measure ULA discourages sales, it also prevents those reassessments from happening. The result is a smaller property tax base for everyone.

Research from Harvard estimates that for every dollar Measure ULA raises, the region loses between 63 cents and $1.38 in property tax revenue. In other words, the measure could well be destroying more public revenue than it creates — a bad deal for a city that is facing a structural budget deficit and a school district that is struggling to keep class sizes small and pay teachers a living wage.

Fortunately, these flaws within ULA are fixable. This subcommittee has the power to put forward a better-designed measure for the November ballot — one that mitigates damage to our property tax base and supports rather than undermines the construction of desperately needed new homes.

I urge you to move forward with meaningful reform. Thank you for your time and your service to our city.

Eric Salas
salaseric515@gmail.com

Los Angeles, California 90013

Rasheda McCloud <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org> Sun, May 24, 2026 at 8:12 PM
Reply-To: shedanoel@gmail.com
To: clerk.CPS@lacity.org

Los Angeles City Clerk,

I am writing to urge the City Council to advance meaningful reforms to Measure ULA — reforms that fix what is broken while preserving what voters intended.

The evidence is clear that the measure as written is causing serious harm in three ways, and the committee has an opportunity to fix all three before they get worse.

1. It is blocking the construction of new homes — including affordable ones.

Measure ULA taxes the sale of newly built apartment buildings the same way it taxes windfall profits from properties that have sat untouched for decades. That is a mistake that punishes homebuilders at a moment when we desperately need more housing. Research shows that the measure is causing an estimated 1,900 fewer new apartments to be permitted in LA every year as a result, including at least 168 fewer affordable homes annually — more than ULA's revenues from taxing new construction can replace.

The fix is straightforward: exempt newly built homes and commercial buildings from the tax for the first 15 to 20 years following Certificate of Occupancy. This would remove the penalty on new construction while having only a modest impact on overall revenues.

2. It is driving investment out of Los Angeles.

Since Measure ULA took effect, sales of high-value properties in the City of Los Angeles have fallen roughly 50 percent above and beyond the drop experienced in the rest of the county. Every city countywide faces the same high interest rates and construction costs — this yawning gap between the City of LA and its neighbors is a direct result of the tax. Investors and developers

who have the choice are simply moving outside the city limits, leading to less investment in new homes, jobs, and businesses in LA.

Lowering the overall tax rate imposed upon non-single-family properties — apartment buildings, commercial properties, and mixed-use developments — would reduce this market distortion and keep investment in Los Angeles.

3. It is costing the public more than it raises.

Every time a property sells, it gets reassessed at its new market value — and that means more property tax revenue for the City, the County, and our public schools. When Measure ULA discourages sales, it also prevents those reassessments from happening. The result is a smaller property tax base for everyone.

Research from Harvard estimates that for every dollar Measure ULA raises, the region loses between 63 cents and $1.38 in property tax revenue. In other words, the measure could well be destroying more public revenue than it creates — a bad deal for a city that is facing a structural budget deficit and a school district that is struggling to keep class sizes small and pay teachers a living wage.

Fortunately, these flaws within ULA are fixable. This subcommittee has the power to put forward a better-designed measure for the November ballot — one that mitigates damage to our property tax base and supports rather than undermines the construction of desperately needed new homes.

I urge you to move forward with meaningful reform. Thank you for your time and your service to our city.

Rasheda McCloud
shedanoel@gmail.com

Los Angeles, California 90003

Guadalupe Sanchez <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org> Sun, May 24, 2026 at 9:57 PM
Reply-To: galvansanchez076@gmail.com
To: clerk.CPS@lacity.org

Los Angeles City Clerk,

I am writing to urge the City Council to advance meaningful reforms to Measure ULA — reforms that fix what is broken while preserving what voters intended.

The evidence is clear that the measure as written is causing serious harm in three ways, and the committee has an opportunity to fix all three before they get worse.

1. It is blocking the construction of new homes — including affordable ones.

Measure ULA taxes the sale of newly built apartment buildings the same way it taxes windfall profits from properties that have sat untouched for decades. That is a mistake that punishes homebuilders at a moment when we desperately need more housing. Research shows that the measure is causing an estimated 1,900 fewer new apartments to be permitted in LA every year as a result, including at least 168 fewer affordable homes annually — more than ULA's revenues from taxing new construction can replace.

The fix is straightforward: exempt newly built homes and commercial buildings from the tax for the first 15 to 20 years following Certificate of Occupancy. This would remove the penalty on new construction while having only a modest impact on overall revenues.

2. It is driving investment out of Los Angeles.

Since Measure ULA took effect, sales of high-value properties in the City of Los Angeles have fallen roughly 50 percent above and beyond the drop experienced in the rest of the county. Every city countywide faces the same high interest rates and construction costs — this yawning gap between the City of LA and its neighbors is a direct result of the tax. Investors and developers who have the choice are simply moving outside the city limits, leading to less investment in new homes, jobs, and businesses in LA.

Lowering the overall tax rate imposed upon non-single-family properties — apartment buildings, commercial properties, and mixed-use developments — would reduce this market distortion and keep investment in Los Angeles.

3. It is costing the public more than it raises.

Every time a property sells, it gets reassessed at its new market value — and that means more property tax revenue for the City, the County, and our public schools. When Measure ULA discourages sales, it also prevents those reassessments from happening. The result is a smaller property tax base for everyone.

Research from Harvard estimates that for every dollar Measure ULA raises, the region loses between 63 cents and $1.38 in property tax revenue. In other words, the measure could well be destroying more public revenue than it creates — a bad deal for a city that is facing a structural budget deficit and a school district that is struggling to keep class sizes small and pay teachers a living wage.

Fortunately, these flaws within ULA are fixable. This subcommittee has the power to put forward a better-designed measure for the November ballot — one that mitigates damage to our property tax base and supports rather than undermines the construction of desperately needed new homes.

I urge you to move forward with meaningful reform. Thank you for your time and your service to our city.

Guadalupe Sanchez
galvansanchez076@gmail.com

Los Angeles, California 90063

Benny Anderson <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org>
Reply-To: abenny11@yahoo.com
To: clerk.CPS@lacity.org

Sun, May 24, 2026 at 10:05 PM

Los Angeles City Clerk,

I am writing to urge the City Council to advance meaningful reforms to Measure ULA — reforms that fix what is broken while preserving what voters intended.

The evidence is clear that the measure as written is causing serious harm in three ways, and the committee has an opportunity to fix all three before they get worse.

1. It is blocking the construction of new homes — including affordable ones.

Measure ULA taxes the sale of newly built apartment buildings the same way it taxes windfall profits from properties that have sat untouched for decades. That is a mistake that punishes homebuilders at a moment when we desperately need more housing. Research shows that the measure is causing an estimated 1,900 fewer new apartments to be permitted in LA every year as a result, including at least 168 fewer affordable homes annually — more than ULA's revenues from taxing new construction can replace.

The fix is straightforward: exempt newly built homes and commercial buildings from the tax for the first 15 to 20 years following Certificate of Occupancy. This would remove the penalty on new construction while having only a modest impact on overall revenues.

2. It is driving investment out of Los Angeles.

Since Measure ULA took effect, sales of high-value properties in the City of Los Angeles have fallen roughly 50 percent above and beyond the drop experienced in the rest of the county. Every city countywide faces the same high interest rates and construction costs — this yawning gap between the City of LA and its neighbors is a direct result of the tax. Investors and developers who have the choice are simply moving outside the city limits, leading to less investment in new homes, jobs, and businesses in LA.

Lowering the overall tax rate imposed upon non-single-family properties — apartment buildings, commercial properties, and mixed-use developments — would reduce this market distortion and keep investment in Los Angeles.

3. It is costing the public more than it raises.

Every time a property sells, it gets reassessed at its new market value — and that means more property tax revenue for the City, the County, and our public schools. When Measure ULA

discourages sales, it also prevents those reassessments from happening. The result is a smaller property tax base for everyone.

Research from Harvard estimates that for every dollar Measure ULA raises, the region loses between 63 cents and $1.38 in property tax revenue. In other words, the measure could well be destroying more public revenue than it creates — a bad deal for a city that is facing a structural budget deficit and a school district that is struggling to keep class sizes small and pay teachers a living wage.

Fortunately, these flaws within ULA are fixable. This subcommittee has the power to put forward a better-designed measure for the November ballot — one that mitigates damage to our property tax base and supports rather than undermines the construction of desperately needed new homes.

I urge you to move forward with meaningful reform. Thank you for your time and your service to our city.

Benny Anderson
abenny11@yahoo.com

Bellflower, California 90706

Bertha Lozano <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org> Sun, May 24, 2026 at 10:55 PM
Reply-To: blozano4@gmail.com
To: clerk.CPS@lacity.org

Los Angeles City Clerk,

I am writing to urge the City Council to advance meaningful reforms to Measure ULA — reforms that fix what is broken while preserving what voters intended.

The evidence is clear that the measure as written is causing serious harm in three ways, and the committee has an opportunity to fix all three before they get worse.

1. It is blocking the construction of new homes — including affordable ones.

Measure ULA taxes the sale of newly built apartment buildings the same way it taxes windfall profits from properties that have sat untouched for decades. That is a mistake that punishes homebuilders at a moment when we desperately need more housing. Research shows that the measure is causing an estimated 1,900 fewer new apartments to be permitted in LA every year as a result, including at least 168 fewer affordable homes annually — more than ULA's revenues from taxing new construction can replace.

The fix is straightforward: exempt newly built homes and commercial buildings from the tax for the first 15 to 20 years following Certificate of Occupancy. This would remove the penalty on new construction while having only a modest impact on overall revenues.

2. It is driving investment out of Los Angeles.

Since Measure ULA took effect, sales of high-value properties in the City of Los Angeles have fallen roughly 50 percent above and beyond the drop experienced in the rest of the county. Every city countywide faces the same high interest rates and construction costs — this yawning gap between the City of LA and its neighbors is a direct result of the tax. Investors and developers who have the choice are simply moving outside the city limits, leading to less investment in new homes, jobs, and businesses in LA.

Lowering the overall tax rate imposed upon non-single-family properties — apartment buildings, commercial properties, and mixed-use developments — would reduce this market distortion and keep investment in Los Angeles.

3. It is costing the public more than it raises.

Every time a property sells, it gets reassessed at its new market value — and that means more property tax revenue for the City, the County, and our public schools. When Measure ULA discourages sales, it also prevents those reassessments from happening. The result is a smaller property tax base for everyone.

Research from Harvard estimates that for every dollar Measure ULA raises, the region loses between 63 cents and $1.38 in property tax revenue. In other words, the measure could well be destroying more public revenue than it creates — a bad deal for a city that is facing a structural budget deficit and a school district that is struggling to keep class sizes small and pay teachers a living wage.

Fortunately, these flaws within ULA are fixable. This subcommittee has the power to put forward a better-designed measure for the November ballot — one that mitigates damage to our property tax base and supports rather than undermines the construction of desperately needed new homes.

I urge you to move forward with meaningful reform. Thank you for your time and your service to our city.

Bertha Lozano
blozano4@gmail.com

Los Angeles, California 90042

Wondwossen HAILEGABRIEL <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org> Sun, May 24, 2026 at 11:27 PM

Reply-To: wondlive@gmail.com
To: clerk.CPS@lacity.org

Los Angeles City Clerk,

I am writing to urge the City Council to advance meaningful reforms to Measure ULA — reforms that fix what is broken while preserving what voters intended.

The evidence is clear that the measure as written is causing serious harm in three ways, and the committee has an opportunity to fix all three before they get worse.

1. It is blocking the construction of new homes — including affordable ones.

Measure ULA taxes the sale of newly built apartment buildings the same way it taxes windfall profits from properties that have sat untouched for decades. That is a mistake that punishes homebuilders at a moment when we desperately need more housing. Research shows that the measure is causing an estimated 1,900 fewer new apartments to be permitted in LA every year as a result, including at least 168 fewer affordable homes annually — more than ULA's revenues from taxing new construction can replace.

The fix is straightforward: exempt newly built homes and commercial buildings from the tax for the first 15 to 20 years following Certificate of Occupancy. This would remove the penalty on new construction while having only a modest impact on overall revenues.

2. It is driving investment out of Los Angeles.

Since Measure ULA took effect, sales of high-value properties in the City of Los Angeles have fallen roughly 50 percent above and beyond the drop experienced in the rest of the county. Every city countywide faces the same high interest rates and construction costs — this yawning gap between the City of LA and its neighbors is a direct result of the tax. Investors and developers who have the choice are simply moving outside the city limits, leading to less investment in new homes, jobs, and businesses in LA.

Lowering the overall tax rate imposed upon non-single-family properties — apartment buildings, commercial properties, and mixed-use developments — would reduce this market distortion and keep investment in Los Angeles.

3. It is costing the public more than it raises.

Every time a property sells, it gets reassessed at its new market value — and that means more property tax revenue for the City, the County, and our public schools. When Measure ULA discourages sales, it also prevents those reassessments from happening. The result is a smaller property tax base for everyone.

Research from Harvard estimates that for every dollar Measure ULA raises, the region loses between 63 cents and $1.38 in property tax revenue. In other words, the measure could well be destroying more public revenue than it creates — a bad deal for a city that is facing a structural budget deficit and a school district that is struggling to keep class sizes small and pay teachers a living wage.

Fortunately, these flaws within ULA are fixable. This subcommittee has the power to put forward a better-designed measure for the November ballot — one that mitigates damage to our property tax base and supports rather than undermines the construction of desperately needed new homes.

I urge you to move forward with meaningful reform. Thank you for your time and your service to our city.

Wondwossen HAILEGABRIEL
wondlive@gmail.com

Los Angeles, California 90008

Miranda DelAguila <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org> Sun, May 24, 2026 at 11:40 PM
Reply-To: 1luv2hateyooo@gmail.com
To: clerk.CPS@lacity.org

Los Angeles City Clerk,

I am writing to urge the City Council to advance meaningful reforms to Measure ULA — reforms that fix what is broken while preserving what voters intended.

The evidence is clear that the measure as written is causing serious harm in three ways, and the committee has an opportunity to fix all three before they get worse.

1. It is blocking the construction of new homes — including affordable ones.

Measure ULA taxes the sale of newly built apartment buildings the same way it taxes windfall profits from properties that have sat untouched for decades. That is a mistake that punishes homebuilders at a moment when we desperately need more housing. Research shows that the measure is causing an estimated 1,900 fewer new apartments to be permitted in LA every year as a result, including at least 168 fewer affordable homes annually — more than ULA's revenues from taxing new construction can replace.

The fix is straightforward: exempt newly built homes and commercial buildings from the tax for the first 15 to 20 years following Certificate of Occupancy. This would remove the penalty on new construction while having only a modest impact on overall revenues.

2. It is driving investment out of Los Angeles.

Since Measure ULA took effect, sales of high-value properties in the City of Los Angeles have fallen roughly 50 percent above and beyond the drop experienced in the rest of the county. Every city countywide faces the same high interest rates and construction costs — this yawning gap between the City of LA and its neighbors is a direct result of the tax. Investors and developers

who have the choice are simply moving outside the city limits, leading to less investment in new homes, jobs, and businesses in LA.

Lowering the overall tax rate imposed upon non-single-family properties — apartment buildings, commercial properties, and mixed-use developments — would reduce this market distortion and keep investment in Los Angeles.

3. It is costing the public more than it raises.

Every time a property sells, it gets reassessed at its new market value — and that means more property tax revenue for the City, the County, and our public schools. When Measure ULA discourages sales, it also prevents those reassessments from happening. The result is a smaller property tax base for everyone.

Research from Harvard estimates that for every dollar Measure ULA raises, the region loses between 63 cents and $1.38 in property tax revenue. In other words, the measure could well be destroying more public revenue than it creates — a bad deal for a city that is facing a structural budget deficit and a school district that is struggling to keep class sizes small and pay teachers a living wage.

Fortunately, these flaws within ULA are fixable. This subcommittee has the power to put forward a better-designed measure for the November ballot — one that mitigates damage to our property tax base and supports rather than undermines the construction of desperately needed new homes.

I urge you to move forward with meaningful reform. Thank you for your time and your service to our city.

Miranda DelAguila
1luv2hateyooo@gmail.com

Los Angeles, California 90057

Rosa E Martinez <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org> Mon, May 25, 2026 at 12:57 AM
Reply-To: rremartinez97@gmail.com
To: clerk.CPS@lacity.org

Los Angeles City Clerk,

I am writing to urge the City Council to advance meaningful reforms to Measure ULA — reforms that fix what is broken while preserving what voters intended.

The evidence is clear that the measure as written is causing serious harm in three ways, and the committee has an opportunity to fix all three before they get worse.

1. It is blocking the construction of new homes — including affordable ones.

Measure ULA taxes the sale of newly built apartment buildings the same way it taxes windfall profits from properties that have sat untouched for decades. That is a mistake that punishes homebuilders at a moment when we desperately need more housing. Research shows that the measure is causing an estimated 1,900 fewer new apartments to be permitted in LA every year as a result, including at least 168 fewer affordable homes annually — more than ULA's revenues from taxing new construction can replace.

The fix is straightforward: exempt newly built homes and commercial buildings from the tax for the first 15 to 20 years following Certificate of Occupancy. This would remove the penalty on new construction while having only a modest impact on overall revenues.

2. It is driving investment out of Los Angeles.

Since Measure ULA took effect, sales of high-value properties in the City of Los Angeles have fallen roughly 50 percent above and beyond the drop experienced in the rest of the county. Every city countywide faces the same high interest rates and construction costs — this yawning gap between the City of LA and its neighbors is a direct result of the tax. Investors and developers who have the choice are simply moving outside the city limits, leading to less investment in new homes, jobs, and businesses in LA.

Lowering the overall tax rate imposed upon non-single-family properties — apartment buildings, commercial properties, and mixed-use developments — would reduce this market distortion and keep investment in Los Angeles.

3. It is costing the public more than it raises.

Every time a property sells, it gets reassessed at its new market value — and that means more property tax revenue for the City, the County, and our public schools. When Measure ULA discourages sales, it also prevents those reassessments from happening. The result is a smaller property tax base for everyone.

Research from Harvard estimates that for every dollar Measure ULA raises, the region loses between 63 cents and $1.38 in property tax revenue. In other words, the measure could well be destroying more public revenue than it creates — a bad deal for a city that is facing a structural budget deficit and a school district that is struggling to keep class sizes small and pay teachers a living wage.

Fortunately, these flaws within ULA are fixable. This subcommittee has the power to put forward a better-designed measure for the November ballot — one that mitigates damage to our property tax base and supports rather than undermines the construction of desperately needed new homes.

I urge you to move forward with meaningful reform. Thank you for your time and your service to our city.

Rosa E Martinez
rremartinez97@gmail.com

Los Angeles, California 90007

Milano Pearson <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org> Mon, May 25, 2026 at 1:29 AM
Reply-To: milanopearson42@gmail.com
To: clerk.CPS@lacity.org

Los Angeles City Clerk,

I am writing to urge the City Council to advance meaningful reforms to Measure ULA — reforms that fix what is broken while preserving what voters intended.

The evidence is clear that the measure as written is causing serious harm in three ways, and the committee has an opportunity to fix all three before they get worse.

1. It is blocking the construction of new homes — including affordable ones.

Measure ULA taxes the sale of newly built apartment buildings the same way it taxes windfall profits from properties that have sat untouched for decades. That is a mistake that punishes homebuilders at a moment when we desperately need more housing. Research shows that the measure is causing an estimated 1,900 fewer new apartments to be permitted in LA every year as a result, including at least 168 fewer affordable homes annually — more than ULA's revenues from taxing new construction can replace.

The fix is straightforward: exempt newly built homes and commercial buildings from the tax for the first 15 to 20 years following Certificate of Occupancy. This would remove the penalty on new construction while having only a modest impact on overall revenues.

2. It is driving investment out of Los Angeles.

Since Measure ULA took effect, sales of high-value properties in the City of Los Angeles have fallen roughly 50 percent above and beyond the drop experienced in the rest of the county. Every city countywide faces the same high interest rates and construction costs — this yawning gap between the City of LA and its neighbors is a direct result of the tax. Investors and developers who have the choice are simply moving outside the city limits, leading to less investment in new homes, jobs, and businesses in LA.

Lowering the overall tax rate imposed upon non-single-family properties — apartment buildings, commercial properties, and mixed-use developments — would reduce this market distortion and keep investment in Los Angeles.

3. It is costing the public more than it raises.

Every time a property sells, it gets reassessed at its new market value — and that means more property tax revenue for the City, the County, and our public schools. When Measure ULA

discourages sales, it also prevents those reassessments from happening. The result is a smaller property tax base for everyone.

Research from Harvard estimates that for every dollar Measure ULA raises, the region loses between 63 cents and $1.38 in property tax revenue. In other words, the measure could well be destroying more public revenue than it creates — a bad deal for a city that is facing a structural budget deficit and a school district that is struggling to keep class sizes small and pay teachers a living wage.

Fortunately, these flaws within ULA are fixable. This subcommittee has the power to put forward a better-designed measure for the November ballot — one that mitigates damage to our property tax base and supports rather than undermines the construction of desperately needed new homes.

I urge you to move forward with meaningful reform. Thank you for your time and your service to our city.

Milano Pearson
milanopearson42@gmail.com

Los Angeles, California 90056

Joan Madden <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org> Mon, May 25, 2026 at 2:22 AM
Reply-To: jmjoanmadden@gmail.com
To: clerk.CPS@lacity.org

Los Angeles City Clerk,

I am writing to urge the City Council to advance meaningful reforms to Measure ULA — reforms that fix what is broken while preserving what voters intended.

The evidence is clear that the measure as written is causing serious harm in three ways, and the committee has an opportunity to fix all three before they get worse.

1. It is blocking the construction of new homes — including affordable ones.

Measure ULA taxes the sale of newly built apartment buildings the same way it taxes windfall profits from properties that have sat untouched for decades. That is a mistake that punishes homebuilders at a moment when we desperately need more housing. Research shows that the measure is causing an estimated 1,900 fewer new apartments to be permitted in LA every year as a result, including at least 168 fewer affordable homes annually — more than ULA's revenues from taxing new construction can replace.

The fix is straightforward: exempt newly built homes and commercial buildings from the tax for the first 15 to 20 years following Certificate of Occupancy. This would remove the penalty on new construction while having only a modest impact on overall revenues.

2. It is driving investment out of Los Angeles.

Since Measure ULA took effect, sales of high-value properties in the City of Los Angeles have fallen roughly 50 percent above and beyond the drop experienced in the rest of the county. Every city countywide faces the same high interest rates and construction costs — this yawning gap between the City of LA and its neighbors is a direct result of the tax. Investors and developers who have the choice are simply moving outside the city limits, leading to less investment in new homes, jobs, and businesses in LA.

Lowering the overall tax rate imposed upon non-single-family properties — apartment buildings, commercial properties, and mixed-use developments — would reduce this market distortion and keep investment in Los Angeles.

3. It is costing the public more than it raises.

Every time a property sells, it gets reassessed at its new market value — and that means more property tax revenue for the City, the County, and our public schools. When Measure ULA discourages sales, it also prevents those reassessments from happening. The result is a smaller property tax base for everyone.

Research from Harvard estimates that for every dollar Measure ULA raises, the region loses between 63 cents and $1.38 in property tax revenue. In other words, the measure could well be destroying more public revenue than it creates — a bad deal for a city that is facing a structural budget deficit and a school district that is struggling to keep class sizes small and pay teachers a living wage.

Fortunately, these flaws within ULA are fixable. This subcommittee has the power to put forward a better-designed measure for the November ballot — one that mitigates damage to our property tax base and supports rather than undermines the construction of desperately needed new homes.

I urge you to move forward with meaningful reform. Thank you for your time and your service to our city.

Joan Madden
jmjoanmadden@gmail.com

Valley Village, California 91607

Lucia Garcia <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org> Mon, May 25, 2026 at 4:04 AM

Reply-To: luciagarciab89@gmail.com
To: clerk.CPS@lacity.org

Los Angeles City Clerk,

I am writing to urge the City Council to advance meaningful reforms to Measure ULA — reforms that fix what is broken while preserving what voters intended.

The evidence is clear that the measure as written is causing serious harm in three ways, and the committee has an opportunity to fix all three before they get worse.

1. It is blocking the construction of new homes — including affordable ones.

Measure ULA taxes the sale of newly built apartment buildings the same way it taxes windfall profits from properties that have sat untouched for decades. That is a mistake that punishes homebuilders at a moment when we desperately need more housing. Research shows that the measure is causing an estimated 1,900 fewer new apartments to be permitted in LA every year as a result, including at least 168 fewer affordable homes annually — more than ULA's revenues from taxing new construction can replace.

The fix is straightforward: exempt newly built homes and commercial buildings from the tax for the first 15 to 20 years following Certificate of Occupancy. This would remove the penalty on new construction while having only a modest impact on overall revenues.

2. It is driving investment out of Los Angeles.

Since Measure ULA took effect, sales of high-value properties in the City of Los Angeles have fallen roughly 50 percent above and beyond the drop experienced in the rest of the county. Every city countywide faces the same high interest rates and construction costs — this yawning gap between the City of LA and its neighbors is a direct result of the tax. Investors and developers who have the choice are simply moving outside the city limits, leading to less investment in new homes, jobs, and businesses in LA.

Lowering the overall tax rate imposed upon non-single-family properties — apartment buildings, commercial properties, and mixed-use developments — would reduce this market distortion and keep investment in Los Angeles.

3. It is costing the public more than it raises.

Every time a property sells, it gets reassessed at its new market value — and that means more property tax revenue for the City, the County, and our public schools. When Measure ULA discourages sales, it also prevents those reassessments from happening. The result is a smaller property tax base for everyone.

Research from Harvard estimates that for every dollar Measure ULA raises, the region loses between 63 cents and $1.38 in property tax revenue. In other words, the measure could well be destroying more public revenue than it creates — a bad deal for a city that is facing a structural budget deficit and a school district that is struggling to keep class sizes small and pay teachers a living wage.

Fortunately, these flaws within ULA are fixable. This subcommittee has the power to put forward a better-designed measure for the November ballot — one that mitigates damage to our property tax base and supports rather than undermines the construction of desperately needed new homes.

I urge you to move forward with meaningful reform. Thank you for your time and your service to our city.

Lucia Garcia
luciagarciab89@gmail.com

Lynwood, California 90262

Lakiesha Brown <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org> Mon, May 25, 2026 at 6:46 AM
Reply-To: brownkiesha003@gmail.com
To: clerk.CPS@lacity.org

Los Angeles City Clerk,

I am writing to urge the City Council to advance meaningful reforms to Measure ULA — reforms that fix what is broken while preserving what voters intended.

The evidence is clear that the measure as written is causing serious harm in three ways, and the committee has an opportunity to fix all three before they get worse.

1. It is blocking the construction of new homes — including affordable ones.

Measure ULA taxes the sale of newly built apartment buildings the same way it taxes windfall profits from properties that have sat untouched for decades. That is a mistake that punishes homebuilders at a moment when we desperately need more housing. Research shows that the measure is causing an estimated 1,900 fewer new apartments to be permitted in LA every year as a result, including at least 168 fewer affordable homes annually — more than ULA's revenues from taxing new construction can replace.

The fix is straightforward: exempt newly built homes and commercial buildings from the tax for the first 15 to 20 years following Certificate of Occupancy. This would remove the penalty on new construction while having only a modest impact on overall revenues.

2. It is driving investment out of Los Angeles.

Since Measure ULA took effect, sales of high-value properties in the City of Los Angeles have fallen roughly 50 percent above and beyond the drop experienced in the rest of the county. Every city countywide faces the same high interest rates and construction costs — this yawning gap between the City of LA and its neighbors is a direct result of the tax. Investors and developers

who have the choice are simply moving outside the city limits, leading to less investment in new homes, jobs, and businesses in LA.

Lowering the overall tax rate imposed upon non-single-family properties — apartment buildings, commercial properties, and mixed-use developments — would reduce this market distortion and keep investment in Los Angeles.

3. It is costing the public more than it raises.

Every time a property sells, it gets reassessed at its new market value — and that means more property tax revenue for the City, the County, and our public schools. When Measure ULA discourages sales, it also prevents those reassessments from happening. The result is a smaller property tax base for everyone.

Research from Harvard estimates that for every dollar Measure ULA raises, the region loses between 63 cents and $1.38 in property tax revenue. In other words, the measure could well be destroying more public revenue than it creates — a bad deal for a city that is facing a structural budget deficit and a school district that is struggling to keep class sizes small and pay teachers a living wage.

Fortunately, these flaws within ULA are fixable. This subcommittee has the power to put forward a better-designed measure for the November ballot — one that mitigates damage to our property tax base and supports rather than undermines the construction of desperately needed new homes.

I urge you to move forward with meaningful reform. Thank you for your time and your service to our city.

Lakiesha Brown
brownkiesha003@gmail.com

Los Angeles, California 90013

Manley Aldof <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org> Mon, May 25, 2026 at 7:47 AM
Reply-To: aldofm722@gmail.com
To: clerk.CPS@lacity.org

Los Angeles City Clerk,

I am writing to urge the City Council to advance meaningful reforms to Measure ULA — reforms that fix what is broken while preserving what voters intended.

The evidence is clear that the measure as written is causing serious harm in three ways, and the committee has an opportunity to fix all three before they get worse.

1. It is blocking the construction of new homes — including affordable ones.

Measure ULA taxes the sale of newly built apartment buildings the same way it taxes windfall profits from properties that have sat untouched for decades. That is a mistake that punishes homebuilders at a moment when we desperately need more housing. Research shows that the measure is causing an estimated 1,900 fewer new apartments to be permitted in LA every year as a result, including at least 168 fewer affordable homes annually — more than ULA's revenues from taxing new construction can replace.

The fix is straightforward: exempt newly built homes and commercial buildings from the tax for the first 15 to 20 years following Certificate of Occupancy. This would remove the penalty on new construction while having only a modest impact on overall revenues.

2. It is driving investment out of Los Angeles.

Since Measure ULA took effect, sales of high-value properties in the City of Los Angeles have fallen roughly 50 percent above and beyond the drop experienced in the rest of the county. Every city countywide faces the same high interest rates and construction costs — this yawning gap between the City of LA and its neighbors is a direct result of the tax. Investors and developers who have the choice are simply moving outside the city limits, leading to less investment in new homes, jobs, and businesses in LA.

Lowering the overall tax rate imposed upon non-single-family properties — apartment buildings, commercial properties, and mixed-use developments — would reduce this market distortion and keep investment in Los Angeles.

3. It is costing the public more than it raises.

Every time a property sells, it gets reassessed at its new market value — and that means more property tax revenue for the City, the County, and our public schools. When Measure ULA discourages sales, it also prevents those reassessments from happening. The result is a smaller property tax base for everyone.

Research from Harvard estimates that for every dollar Measure ULA raises, the region loses between 63 cents and $1.38 in property tax revenue. In other words, the measure could well be destroying more public revenue than it creates — a bad deal for a city that is facing a structural budget deficit and a school district that is struggling to keep class sizes small and pay teachers a living wage.

Fortunately, these flaws within ULA are fixable. This subcommittee has the power to put forward a better-designed measure for the November ballot — one that mitigates damage to our property tax base and supports rather than undermines the construction of desperately needed new homes.

I urge you to move forward with meaningful reform. Thank you for your time and your service to our city.

Manley Aldof
aldofm722@gmail.com

Winnetka, California 91306

Lorena Amos <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org>
Reply-To: amoslorena333@gmail.com
To: clerk.CPS@lacity.org

Mon, May 25, 2026 at 7:51 AM

Los Angeles City Clerk,

I am writing to urge the City Council to advance meaningful reforms to Measure ULA — reforms that fix what is broken while preserving what voters intended.

The evidence is clear that the measure as written is causing serious harm in three ways, and the committee has an opportunity to fix all three before they get worse.

1. It is blocking the construction of new homes — including affordable ones.

Measure ULA taxes the sale of newly built apartment buildings the same way it taxes windfall profits from properties that have sat untouched for decades. That is a mistake that punishes homebuilders at a moment when we desperately need more housing. Research shows that the measure is causing an estimated 1,900 fewer new apartments to be permitted in LA every year as a result, including at least 168 fewer affordable homes annually — more than ULA's revenues from taxing new construction can replace.

The fix is straightforward: exempt newly built homes and commercial buildings from the tax for the first 15 to 20 years following Certificate of Occupancy. This would remove the penalty on new construction while having only a modest impact on overall revenues.

2. It is driving investment out of Los Angeles.

Since Measure ULA took effect, sales of high-value properties in the City of Los Angeles have fallen roughly 50 percent above and beyond the drop experienced in the rest of the county. Every city countywide faces the same high interest rates and construction costs — this yawning gap between the City of LA and its neighbors is a direct result of the tax. Investors and developers who have the choice are simply moving outside the city limits, leading to less investment in new homes, jobs, and businesses in LA.

Lowering the overall tax rate imposed upon non-single-family properties — apartment buildings, commercial properties, and mixed-use developments — would reduce this market distortion and keep investment in Los Angeles.

3. It is costing the public more than it raises.

Every time a property sells, it gets reassessed at its new market value — and that means more property tax revenue for the City, the County, and our public schools. When Measure ULA

discourages sales, it also prevents those reassessments from happening. The result is a smaller property tax base for everyone.

Research from Harvard estimates that for every dollar Measure ULA raises, the region loses between 63 cents and $1.38 in property tax revenue. In other words, the measure could well be destroying more public revenue than it creates — a bad deal for a city that is facing a structural budget deficit and a school district that is struggling to keep class sizes small and pay teachers a living wage.

Fortunately, these flaws within ULA are fixable. This subcommittee has the power to put forward a better-designed measure for the November ballot — one that mitigates damage to our property tax base and supports rather than undermines the construction of desperately needed new homes.

I urge you to move forward with meaningful reform. Thank you for your time and your service to our city.

Lorena Amos
amoslorena333@gmail.com

Los Angeles, California 90047

Lorilee Verduzco <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org> Mon, May 25, 2026 at 8:38 AM
Reply-To: verduzcolorilee@yahoo.com
To: clerk.CPS@lacity.org

Los Angeles City Clerk,

I am writing to urge the City Council to advance meaningful reforms to Measure ULA — reforms that fix what is broken while preserving what voters intended.

The evidence is clear that the measure as written is causing serious harm in three ways, and the committee has an opportunity to fix all three before they get worse.

1. It is blocking the construction of new homes — including affordable ones.

Measure ULA taxes the sale of newly built apartment buildings the same way it taxes windfall profits from properties that have sat untouched for decades. That is a mistake that punishes homebuilders at a moment when we desperately need more housing. Research shows that the measure is causing an estimated 1,900 fewer new apartments to be permitted in LA every year as a result, including at least 168 fewer affordable homes annually — more than ULA's revenues from taxing new construction can replace.

The fix is straightforward: exempt newly built homes and commercial buildings from the tax for the first 15 to 20 years following Certificate of Occupancy. This would remove the penalty on new construction while having only a modest impact on overall revenues.

2. It is driving investment out of Los Angeles.

Since Measure ULA took effect, sales of high-value properties in the City of Los Angeles have fallen roughly 50 percent above and beyond the drop experienced in the rest of the county. Every city countywide faces the same high interest rates and construction costs — this yawning gap between the City of LA and its neighbors is a direct result of the tax. Investors and developers who have the choice are simply moving outside the city limits, leading to less investment in new homes, jobs, and businesses in LA.

Lowering the overall tax rate imposed upon non-single-family properties — apartment buildings, commercial properties, and mixed-use developments — would reduce this market distortion and keep investment in Los Angeles.

3. It is costing the public more than it raises.

Every time a property sells, it gets reassessed at its new market value — and that means more property tax revenue for the City, the County, and our public schools. When Measure ULA discourages sales, it also prevents those reassessments from happening. The result is a smaller property tax base for everyone.

Research from Harvard estimates that for every dollar Measure ULA raises, the region loses between 63 cents and $1.38 in property tax revenue. In other words, the measure could well be destroying more public revenue than it creates — a bad deal for a city that is facing a structural budget deficit and a school district that is struggling to keep class sizes small and pay teachers a living wage.

Fortunately, these flaws within ULA are fixable. This subcommittee has the power to put forward a better-designed measure for the November ballot — one that mitigates damage to our property tax base and supports rather than undermines the construction of desperately needed new homes.

I urge you to move forward with meaningful reform. Thank you for your time and your service to our city.

Lorilee Verduzco
verduzcolorilee@yahoo.com

Los Angeles, California 90063

Elizabeth Black <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org> Mon, May 25, 2026 at 9:02 AM

Reply-To: n0bs@aol.com
To: clerk.CPS@lacity.org

Los Angeles City Clerk,

I am writing to urge the City Council to advance meaningful reforms to Measure ULA — reforms that fix what is broken while preserving what voters intended.

The evidence is clear that the measure as written is causing serious harm in three ways, and the committee has an opportunity to fix all three before they get worse.

1. It is blocking the construction of new homes — including affordable ones.

Measure ULA taxes the sale of newly built apartment buildings the same way it taxes windfall profits from properties that have sat untouched for decades. That is a mistake that punishes homebuilders at a moment when we desperately need more housing. Research shows that the measure is causing an estimated 1,900 fewer new apartments to be permitted in LA every year as a result, including at least 168 fewer affordable homes annually — more than ULA's revenues from taxing new construction can replace.

The fix is straightforward: exempt newly built homes and commercial buildings from the tax for the first 15 to 20 years following Certificate of Occupancy. This would remove the penalty on new construction while having only a modest impact on overall revenues.

2. It is driving investment out of Los Angeles.

Since Measure ULA took effect, sales of high-value properties in the City of Los Angeles have fallen roughly 50 percent above and beyond the drop experienced in the rest of the county. Every city countywide faces the same high interest rates and construction costs — this yawning gap between the City of LA and its neighbors is a direct result of the tax. Investors and developers who have the choice are simply moving outside the city limits, leading to less investment in new homes, jobs, and businesses in LA.

Lowering the overall tax rate imposed upon non-single-family properties — apartment buildings, commercial properties, and mixed-use developments — would reduce this market distortion and keep investment in Los Angeles.

3. It is costing the public more than it raises.

Every time a property sells, it gets reassessed at its new market value — and that means more property tax revenue for the City, the County, and our public schools. When Measure ULA discourages sales, it also prevents those reassessments from happening. The result is a smaller property tax base for everyone.

Research from Harvard estimates that for every dollar Measure ULA raises, the region loses between 63 cents and $1.38 in property tax revenue. In other words, the measure could well be destroying more public revenue than it creates — a bad deal for a city that is facing a structural budget deficit and a school district that is struggling to keep class sizes small and pay teachers a living wage.

Fortunately, these flaws within ULA are fixable. This subcommittee has the power to put forward a better-designed measure for the November ballot — one that mitigates damage to our property tax base and supports rather than undermines the construction of desperately needed new homes.

I urge you to move forward with meaningful reform. Thank you for your time and your service to our city.

Elizabeth Black
n0bs@aol.com

Venice, California 90291

Cheryl mendoza phd <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org> Mon, May 25, 2026 at 10:35 AM
Reply-To: novelty_02_handles@icloud.com
To: clerk.CPS@lacity.org

Los Angeles City Clerk,

I am writing to urge the City Council to advance meaningful reforms to Measure ULA — reforms that fix what is broken while preserving what voters intended.

The evidence is clear that the measure as written is causing serious harm in three ways, and the committee has an opportunity to fix all three before they get worse.

1. It is blocking the construction of new homes — including affordable ones.

Measure ULA taxes the sale of newly built apartment buildings the same way it taxes windfall profits from properties that have sat untouched for decades. That is a mistake that punishes homebuilders at a moment when we desperately need more housing. Research shows that the measure is causing an estimated 1,900 fewer new apartments to be permitted in LA every year as a result, including at least 168 fewer affordable homes annually — more than ULA's revenues from taxing new construction can replace.

The fix is straightforward: exempt newly built homes and commercial buildings from the tax for the first 15 to 20 years following Certificate of Occupancy. This would remove the penalty on new construction while having only a modest impact on overall revenues.

2. It is driving investment out of Los Angeles.

Since Measure ULA took effect, sales of high-value properties in the City of Los Angeles have fallen roughly 50 percent above and beyond the drop experienced in the rest of the county. Every city countywide faces the same high interest rates and construction costs — this yawning gap between the City of LA and its neighbors is a direct result of the tax. Investors and developers

who have the choice are simply moving outside the city limits, leading to less investment in new homes, jobs, and businesses in LA.

Lowering the overall tax rate imposed upon non-single-family properties — apartment buildings, commercial properties, and mixed-use developments — would reduce this market distortion and keep investment in Los Angeles.

3. It is costing the public more than it raises.

Every time a property sells, it gets reassessed at its new market value — and that means more property tax revenue for the City, the County, and our public schools. When Measure ULA discourages sales, it also prevents those reassessments from happening. The result is a smaller property tax base for everyone.

Research from Harvard estimates that for every dollar Measure ULA raises, the region loses between 63 cents and $1.38 in property tax revenue. In other words, the measure could well be destroying more public revenue than it creates — a bad deal for a city that is facing a structural budget deficit and a school district that is struggling to keep class sizes small and pay teachers a living wage.

Fortunately, these flaws within ULA are fixable. This subcommittee has the power to put forward a better-designed measure for the November ballot — one that mitigates damage to our property tax base and supports rather than undermines the construction of desperately needed new homes.

I urge you to move forward with meaningful reform. Thank you for your time and your service to our city.

Cheryl mendoza phd
novelty_02_handles@icloud.com

Los Angeles, California 90019

Steve Wilcox <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org> Mon, May 25, 2026 at 11:13 AM
Reply-To: stevewilcox1@gmail.com
To: clerk.CPS@lacity.org

Los Angeles City Clerk,

I am writing to urge the City Council to advance meaningful reforms to Measure ULA — reforms that fix what is broken while preserving what voters intended.

The evidence is clear that the measure as written is causing serious harm in three ways, and the committee has an opportunity to fix all three before they get worse.

1. It is blocking the construction of new homes — including affordable ones.

Measure ULA taxes the sale of newly built apartment buildings the same way it taxes windfall profits from properties that have sat untouched for decades. That is a mistake that punishes homebuilders at a moment when we desperately need more housing. Research shows that the measure is causing an estimated 1,900 fewer new apartments to be permitted in LA every year as a result, including at least 168 fewer affordable homes annually — more than ULA's revenues from taxing new construction can replace.

The fix is straightforward: exempt newly built homes and commercial buildings from the tax for the first 15 to 20 years following Certificate of Occupancy. This would remove the penalty on new construction while having only a modest impact on overall revenues.

2. It is driving investment out of Los Angeles.

Since Measure ULA took effect, sales of high-value properties in the City of Los Angeles have fallen roughly 50 percent above and beyond the drop experienced in the rest of the county. Every city countywide faces the same high interest rates and construction costs — this yawning gap between the City of LA and its neighbors is a direct result of the tax. Investors and developers who have the choice are simply moving outside the city limits, leading to less investment in new homes, jobs, and businesses in LA.

Lowering the overall tax rate imposed upon non-single-family properties — apartment buildings, commercial properties, and mixed-use developments — would reduce this market distortion and keep investment in Los Angeles.

3. It is costing the public more than it raises.

Every time a property sells, it gets reassessed at its new market value — and that means more property tax revenue for the City, the County, and our public schools. When Measure ULA discourages sales, it also prevents those reassessments from happening. The result is a smaller property tax base for everyone.

Research from Harvard estimates that for every dollar Measure ULA raises, the region loses between 63 cents and $1.38 in property tax revenue. In other words, the measure could well be destroying more public revenue than it creates — a bad deal for a city that is facing a structural budget deficit and a school district that is struggling to keep class sizes small and pay teachers a living wage.

Fortunately, these flaws within ULA are fixable. This subcommittee has the power to put forward a better-designed measure for the November ballot — one that mitigates damage to our property tax base and supports rather than undermines the construction of desperately needed new homes.

I urge you to move forward with meaningful reform. Thank you for your time and your service to our city.

I, personally am homeless and will be urging for accountability for all the funds collected from sales of homes over 5.5 million and all of the building permits that have fees attached for the homeless fund and I will expose the corruption that is taking place and not being addressed from

the office of Mayor Bass! It is blatantly obvious that funds are being collected and misappropriated. They should be considered criminals if they knowingly take the funds from one program to give to another. Mayor Bass must be held accountable for the lies she is spewing to get re-elected and the monies she is collecting to house people like myself!

Steve Wilcox
stevewilcox1@gmail.com

Agoura Hills, California 91301

Robert Puckett <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org> Mon, May 25, 2026 at 11:43 AM
Reply-To: thescrubman89@gmail.com
To: clerk.CPS@lacity.org

Los Angeles City Clerk,

I am writing to urge the City Council to advance meaningful reforms to Measure ULA — reforms that fix what is broken while preserving what voters intended.

The evidence is clear that the measure as written is causing serious harm in three ways, and the committee has an opportunity to fix all three before they get worse.

1. It is blocking the construction of new homes — including affordable ones.

Measure ULA taxes the sale of newly built apartment buildings the same way it taxes windfall profits from properties that have sat untouched for decades. That is a mistake that punishes homebuilders at a moment when we desperately need more housing. Research shows that the measure is causing an estimated 1,900 fewer new apartments to be permitted in LA every year as a result, including at least 168 fewer affordable homes annually — more than ULA's revenues from taxing new construction can replace.

The fix is straightforward: exempt newly built homes and commercial buildings from the tax for the first 15 to 20 years following Certificate of Occupancy. This would remove the penalty on new construction while having only a modest impact on overall revenues.

2. It is driving investment out of Los Angeles.

Since Measure ULA took effect, sales of high-value properties in the City of Los Angeles have fallen roughly 50 percent above and beyond the drop experienced in the rest of the county. Every city countywide faces the same high interest rates and construction costs — this yawning gap between the City of LA and its neighbors is a direct result of the tax. Investors and developers who have the choice are simply moving outside the city limits, leading to less investment in new homes, jobs, and businesses in LA.

Lowering the overall tax rate imposed upon non-single-family properties — apartment buildings, commercial properties, and mixed-use developments — would reduce this market distortion and keep investment in Los Angeles.

3. It is costing the public more than it raises.

Every time a property sells, it gets reassessed at its new market value — and that means more property tax revenue for the City, the County, and our public schools. When Measure ULA discourages sales, it also prevents those reassessments from happening. The result is a smaller property tax base for everyone.

Research from Harvard estimates that for every dollar Measure ULA raises, the region loses between 63 cents and $1.38 in property tax revenue. In other words, the measure could well be destroying more public revenue than it creates — a bad deal for a city that is facing a structural budget deficit and a school district that is struggling to keep class sizes small and pay teachers a living wage.

Fortunately, these flaws within ULA are fixable. This subcommittee has the power to put forward a better-designed measure for the November ballot — one that mitigates damage to our property tax base and supports rather than undermines the construction of desperately needed new homes.

I urge you to move forward with meaningful reform. Thank you for your time and your service to our city.

Robert Puckett
thescrubman89@gmail.com

Los Angeles, California 90003

Marcia Johnson <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org> Mon, May 25, 2026 at 12:11 PM
Reply-To: freetoedit@gmail.com
To: clerk.CPS@lacity.org

Los Angeles City Clerk,

It's simple.. the cure for the unhoused is housing and it's a sin to allow investors if empty office space, lots and homes to allow them to go Ty when folks need. Getting folks off the street makes everyone healthier and safer .. including the housed!!!!

So…I am writing to urge the City Council to advance meaningful reforms to Measure ULA — reforms that fix what is broken while preserving what voters intended.

The evidence is clear that the measure as written is causing serious harm in three ways, and the committee has an opportunity to fix all three before they get worse.

1. It is blocking the construction of new homes — including affordable ones.

Measure ULA taxes the sale of newly built apartment buildings the same way it taxes windfall profits from properties that have sat untouched for decades. That is a mistake that punishes homebuilders at a moment when we desperately need more housing. Research shows that the measure is causing an estimated 1,900 fewer new apartments to be permitted in LA every year as a result, including at least 168 fewer affordable homes annually — more than ULA's revenues from taxing new construction can replace.

The fix is straightforward: exempt newly built homes and commercial buildings from the tax for the first 15 to 20 years following Certificate of Occupancy. This would remove the penalty on new construction while having only a modest impact on overall revenues.

2. It is driving investment out of Los Angeles.

Since Measure ULA took effect, sales of high-value properties in the City of Los Angeles have fallen roughly 50 percent above and beyond the drop experienced in the rest of the county. Every city countywide faces the same high interest rates and construction costs — this yawning gap between the City of LA and its neighbors is a direct result of the tax. Investors and developers who have the choice are simply moving outside the city limits, leading to less investment in new homes, jobs, and businesses in LA.

Lowering the overall tax rate imposed upon non-single-family properties — apartment buildings, commercial properties, and mixed-use developments — would reduce this market distortion and keep investment in Los Angeles.

3. It is costing the public more than it raises.

Every time a property sells, it gets reassessed at its new market value — and that means more property tax revenue for the City, the County, and our public schools. When Measure ULA discourages sales, it also prevents those reassessments from happening. The result is a smaller property tax base for everyone.

Research from Harvard estimates that for every dollar Measure ULA raises, the region loses between 63 cents and $1.38 in property tax revenue. In other words, the measure could well be destroying more public revenue than it creates — a bad deal for a city that is facing a structural budget deficit and a school district that is struggling to keep class sizes small and pay teachers a living wage.

Fortunately, these flaws within ULA are fixable. This subcommittee has the power to put forward a better-designed measure for the November ballot — one that mitigates damage to our property tax base and supports rather than undermines the construction of desperately needed new homes.

I urge you to move forward with meaningful reform. Thank you for your time and your service to our city.

Marcia Johnson
freetoedit@gmail.com

Inglewood, California 90305

Linda Frandsen <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org> Mon, May 25, 2026 at 12:38 PM
Reply-To: linda.frandsen79@gmail.com
To: clerk.CPS@lacity.org

Los Angeles City Clerk,

I am writing to urge the City Council to advance meaningful reforms to Measure ULA — reforms that fix what is broken while preserving what voters intended.

The evidence is clear that the measure as written is causing serious harm in three ways, and the committee has an opportunity to fix all three before they get worse.

1. It is blocking the construction of new homes — including affordable ones.

Measure ULA taxes the sale of newly built apartment buildings the same way it taxes windfall profits from properties that have sat untouched for decades. That is a mistake that punishes homebuilders at a moment when we desperately need more housing. Research shows that the measure is causing an estimated 1,900 fewer new apartments to be permitted in LA every year as a result, including at least 168 fewer affordable homes annually — more than ULA's revenues from taxing new construction can replace.

The fix is straightforward: exempt newly built homes and commercial buildings from the tax for the first 15 to 20 years following Certificate of Occupancy. This would remove the penalty on new construction while having only a modest impact on overall revenues.

2. It is driving investment out of Los Angeles.

Since Measure ULA took effect, sales of high-value properties in the City of Los Angeles have fallen roughly 50 percent above and beyond the drop experienced in the rest of the county. Every city countywide faces the same high interest rates and construction costs — this yawning gap between the City of LA and its neighbors is a direct result of the tax. Investors and developers who have the choice are simply moving outside the city limits, leading to less investment in new homes, jobs, and businesses in LA.

Lowering the overall tax rate imposed upon non-single-family properties — apartment buildings, commercial properties, and mixed-use developments — would reduce this market distortion and keep investment in Los Angeles.

3. It is costing the public more than it raises.

Every time a property sells, it gets reassessed at its new market value — and that means more property tax revenue for the City, the County, and our public schools. When Measure ULA discourages sales, it also prevents those reassessments from happening. The result is a smaller property tax base for everyone.

Research from Harvard estimates that for every dollar Measure ULA raises, the region loses between 63 cents and $1.38 in property tax revenue. In other words, the measure could well be destroying more public revenue than it creates — a bad deal for a city that is facing a structural budget deficit and a school district that is struggling to keep class sizes small and pay teachers a living wage.

Fortunately, these flaws within ULA are fixable. This subcommittee has the power to put forward a better-designed measure for the November ballot — one that mitigates damage to our property tax base and supports rather than undermines the construction of desperately needed new homes.

I urge you to move forward with meaningful reform. Thank you for your time and your service to our city.

Linda Frandsen
linda.frandsen79@gmail.com

Lakewood, California 90712

Donna Pascual <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org> Mon, May 25, 2026 at 1:09 PM
Reply-To: donnalpascual@icloud.com
To: clerk.CPS@lacity.org

Los Angeles City Clerk,

I am writing to urge the City Council to advance meaningful reforms to Measure ULA — reforms that fix what is broken while preserving what voters intended.

The evidence is clear that the measure as written is causing serious harm in three ways, and the committee has an opportunity to fix all three before they get worse.

1. It is blocking the construction of new homes — including affordable ones.

Measure ULA taxes the sale of newly built apartment buildings the same way it taxes windfall profits from properties that have sat untouched for decades. That is a mistake that punishes homebuilders at a moment when we desperately need more housing. Research shows that the measure is causing an estimated 1,900 fewer new apartments to be permitted in LA every year as a result, including at least 168 fewer affordable homes annually — more than ULA's revenues from taxing new construction can replace.

The fix is straightforward: exempt newly built homes and commercial buildings from the tax for the first 15 to 20 years following Certificate of Occupancy. This would remove the penalty on new construction while having only a modest impact on overall revenues.

2. It is driving investment out of Los Angeles.

Since Measure ULA took effect, sales of high-value properties in the City of Los Angeles have fallen roughly 50 percent above and beyond the drop experienced in the rest of the county. Every city countywide faces the same high interest rates and construction costs — this yawning gap between the City of LA and its neighbors is a direct result of the tax. Investors and developers who have the choice are simply moving outside the city limits, leading to less investment in new homes, jobs, and businesses in LA.

Lowering the overall tax rate imposed upon non-single-family properties — apartment buildings, commercial properties, and mixed-use developments — would reduce this market distortion and keep investment in Los Angeles.

3. It is costing the public more than it raises.

Every time a property sells, it gets reassessed at its new market value — and that means more property tax revenue for the City, the County, and our public schools. When Measure ULA discourages sales, it also prevents those reassessments from happening. The result is a smaller property tax base for everyone.

Research from Harvard estimates that for every dollar Measure ULA raises, the region loses between 63 cents and $1.38 in property tax revenue. In other words, the measure could well be destroying more public revenue than it creates — a bad deal for a city that is facing a structural budget deficit and a school district that is struggling to keep class sizes small and pay teachers a living wage.

Fortunately, these flaws within ULA are fixable. This subcommittee has the power to put forward a better-designed measure for the November ballot — one that mitigates damage to our property tax base and supports rather than undermines the construction of desperately needed new homes.

I urge you to move forward with meaningful reform. Thank you for your time and your service to our city.

Donna Pascual
donnalpascual@icloud.com

San Pedro, California 90732

Ree Ree King <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org> Mon, May 25, 2026 at 1:31 PM
Reply-To: chekingu@gmail.com

To: clerk.CPS@lacity.org

Los Angeles City Clerk,

I am writing to urge the City Council to advance meaningful reforms to Measure ULA — reforms that fix what is broken while preserving what voters intended.

The evidence is clear that the measure as written is causing serious harm in three ways, and the committee has an opportunity to fix all three before they get worse.

1. It is blocking the construction of new homes — including affordable ones.

Measure ULA taxes the sale of newly built apartment buildings the same way it taxes windfall profits from properties that have sat untouched for decades. That is a mistake that punishes homebuilders at a moment when we desperately need more housing. Research shows that the measure is causing an estimated 1,900 fewer new apartments to be permitted in LA every year as a result, including at least 168 fewer affordable homes annually — more than ULA's revenues from taxing new construction can replace.

The fix is straightforward: exempt newly built homes and commercial buildings from the tax for the first 15 to 20 years following Certificate of Occupancy. This would remove the penalty on new construction while having only a modest impact on overall revenues.

2. It is driving investment out of Los Angeles.

Since Measure ULA took effect, sales of high-value properties in the City of Los Angeles have fallen roughly 50 percent above and beyond the drop experienced in the rest of the county. Every city countywide faces the same high interest rates and construction costs — this yawning gap between the City of LA and its neighbors is a direct result of the tax. Investors and developers who have the choice are simply moving outside the city limits, leading to less investment in new homes, jobs, and businesses in LA.

Lowering the overall tax rate imposed upon non-single-family properties — apartment buildings, commercial properties, and mixed-use developments — would reduce this market distortion and keep investment in Los Angeles.

3. It is costing the public more than it raises.

Every time a property sells, it gets reassessed at its new market value — and that means more property tax revenue for the City, the County, and our public schools. When Measure ULA discourages sales, it also prevents those reassessments from happening. The result is a smaller property tax base for everyone.

Research from Harvard estimates that for every dollar Measure ULA raises, the region loses between 63 cents and $1.38 in property tax revenue. In other words, the measure could well be destroying more public revenue than it creates — a bad deal for a city that is facing a structural budget deficit and a school district that is struggling to keep class sizes small and pay teachers a living wage.

Fortunately, these flaws within ULA are fixable. This subcommittee has the power to put forward a better-designed measure for the November ballot — one that mitigates damage to our property tax base and supports rather than undermines the construction of desperately needed new homes.

I urge you to move forward with meaningful reform. Thank you for your time and your service to our city.

Ree Ree King
chekingu@gmail.com

Los Angeles, California 90019

Sandra Robert <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org> Mon, May 25, 2026 at 3:33 PM
Reply-To: sandr357@outlook.com
To: clerk.CPS@lacity.org

Los Angeles City Clerk,

I am writing to urge the City Council to advance meaningful reforms to Measure ULA — reforms that fix what is broken while preserving what voters intended.

The evidence is clear that the measure as written is causing serious harm in three ways, and the committee has an opportunity to fix all three before they get worse.

1. It is blocking the construction of new homes — including affordable ones.

Measure ULA taxes the sale of newly built apartment buildings the same way it taxes windfall profits from properties that have sat untouched for decades. That is a mistake that punishes homebuilders at a moment when we desperately need more housing. Research shows that the measure is causing an estimated 1,900 fewer new apartments to be permitted in LA every year as a result, including at least 168 fewer affordable homes annually — more than ULA's revenues from taxing new construction can replace.

The fix is straightforward: exempt newly built homes and commercial buildings from the tax for the first 15 to 20 years following Certificate of Occupancy. This would remove the penalty on new construction while having only a modest impact on overall revenues.

2. It is driving investment out of Los Angeles.

Since Measure ULA took effect, sales of high-value properties in the City of Los Angeles have fallen roughly 50 percent above and beyond the drop experienced in the rest of the county. Every city countywide faces the same high interest rates and construction costs — this yawning gap between the City of LA and its neighbors is a direct result of the tax. Investors and developers

who have the choice are simply moving outside the city limits, leading to less investment in new homes, jobs, and businesses in LA.

Lowering the overall tax rate imposed upon non-single-family properties — apartment buildings, commercial properties, and mixed-use developments — would reduce this market distortion and keep investment in Los Angeles.

3. It is costing the public more than it raises.

Every time a property sells, it gets reassessed at its new market value — and that means more property tax revenue for the City, the County, and our public schools. When Measure ULA discourages sales, it also prevents those reassessments from happening. The result is a smaller property tax base for everyone.

Research from Harvard estimates that for every dollar Measure ULA raises, the region loses between 63 cents and $1.38 in property tax revenue. In other words, the measure could well be destroying more public revenue than it creates — a bad deal for a city that is facing a structural budget deficit and a school district that is struggling to keep class sizes small and pay teachers a living wage.

Fortunately, these flaws within ULA are fixable. This subcommittee has the power to put forward a better-designed measure for the November ballot — one that mitigates damage to our property tax base and supports rather than undermines the construction of desperately needed new homes.

I urge you to move forward with meaningful reform. Thank you for your time and your service to our city.

Sandra Robert
sandr357@outlook.com

Long Beach, California 90805

Sandra Robert <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org> Mon, May 25, 2026 at 3:33 PM
Reply-To: sandr357@outlook.com
To: clerk.CPS@lacity.org

[Quoted text hidden]

Sandra Robert <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org> Mon, May 25, 2026 at 3:35 PM
Reply-To: sandr357@outlook.com
To: clerk.CPS@lacity.org

[Quoted text hidden]

Sharon Hill <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org> Mon, May 25, 2026 at 4:18 PM
Reply-To: Amazinghill@yahoo.com

To: clerk.CPS@lacity.org

Los Angeles City Clerk,

I am writing to urge the City Council to advance meaningful reforms to Measure ULA — reforms that fix what is broken while preserving what voters intended.

The evidence is clear that the measure as written is causing serious harm in three ways, and the committee has an opportunity to fix all three before they get worse.

1. It is blocking the construction of new homes — including affordable ones.

Measure ULA taxes the sale of newly built apartment buildings the same way it taxes windfall profits from properties that have sat untouched for decades. That is a mistake that punishes homebuilders at a moment when we desperately need more housing. Research shows that the measure is causing an estimated 1,900 fewer new apartments to be permitted in LA every year as a result, including at least 168 fewer affordable homes annually — more than ULA's revenues from taxing new construction can replace.

The fix is straightforward: exempt newly built homes and commercial buildings from the tax for the first 15 to 20 years following Certificate of Occupancy. This would remove the penalty on new construction while having only a modest impact on overall revenues.

2. It is driving investment out of Los Angeles.

Since Measure ULA took effect, sales of high-value properties in the City of Los Angeles have fallen roughly 50 percent above and beyond the drop experienced in the rest of the county. Every city countywide faces the same high interest rates and construction costs — this yawning gap between the City of LA and its neighbors is a direct result of the tax. Investors and developers who have the choice are simply moving outside the city limits, leading to less investment in new homes, jobs, and businesses in LA.

Lowering the overall tax rate imposed upon non-single-family properties — apartment buildings, commercial properties, and mixed-use developments — would reduce this market distortion and keep investment in Los Angeles.

3. It is costing the public more than it raises.

Every time a property sells, it gets reassessed at its new market value — and that means more property tax revenue for the City, the County, and our public schools. When Measure ULA discourages sales, it also prevents those reassessments from happening. The result is a smaller property tax base for everyone.

Research from Harvard estimates that for every dollar Measure ULA raises, the region loses between 63 cents and $1.38 in property tax revenue. In other words, the measure could well be destroying more public revenue than it creates — a bad deal for a city that is facing a structural budget deficit and a school district that is struggling to keep class sizes small and pay teachers a living wage.

Fortunately, these flaws within ULA are fixable. This subcommittee has the power to put forward a better-designed measure for the November ballot — one that mitigates damage to our property tax base and supports rather than undermines the construction of desperately needed new homes.

I urge you to move forward with meaningful reform. Thank you for your time and your service to our city.

Sharon Hill
Amazinghill@yahoo.com

Pasadena, California 91104

---

maxmassieisok@gmail.com <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org> Mon, May 25, 2026 at 5:13 PM
Reply-To: maxmassieisok@gmail.com
To: clerk.CPS@lacity.org

Los Angeles City Clerk,

I am writing to urge the City Council to advance meaningful reforms to Measure ULA — reforms that fix what is broken while preserving what voters intended.

The evidence is clear that the measure as written is causing serious harm in three ways, and the committee has an opportunity to fix all three before they get worse.

1. It is blocking the construction of new homes — including affordable ones.

Measure ULA taxes the sale of newly built apartment buildings the same way it taxes windfall profits from properties that have sat untouched for decades. That is a mistake that punishes homebuilders at a moment when we desperately need more housing. Research shows that the measure is causing an estimated 1,900 fewer new apartments to be permitted in LA every year as a result, including at least 168 fewer affordable homes annually — more than ULA's revenues from taxing new construction can replace.

The fix is straightforward: exempt newly built homes and commercial buildings from the tax for the first 15 to 20 years following Certificate of Occupancy. This would remove the penalty on new construction while having only a modest impact on overall revenues.

2. It is driving investment out of Los Angeles.

Since Measure ULA took effect, sales of high-value properties in the City of Los Angeles have fallen roughly 50 percent above and beyond the drop experienced in the rest of the county. Every city countywide faces the same high interest rates and construction costs — this yawning gap between the City of LA and its neighbors is a direct result of the tax. Investors and developers

who have the choice are simply moving outside the city limits, leading to less investment in new homes, jobs, and businesses in LA.

Lowering the overall tax rate imposed upon non-single-family properties — apartment buildings, commercial properties, and mixed-use developments — would reduce this market distortion and keep investment in Los Angeles.

3. It is costing the public more than it raises.

Every time a property sells, it gets reassessed at its new market value — and that means more property tax revenue for the City, the County, and our public schools. When Measure ULA discourages sales, it also prevents those reassessments from happening. The result is a smaller property tax base for everyone.

Research from Harvard estimates that for every dollar Measure ULA raises, the region loses between 63 cents and $1.38 in property tax revenue. In other words, the measure could well be destroying more public revenue than it creates — a bad deal for a city that is facing a structural budget deficit and a school district that is struggling to keep class sizes small and pay teachers a living wage.

Fortunately, these flaws within ULA are fixable. This subcommittee has the power to put forward a better-designed measure for the November ballot — one that mitigates damage to our property tax base and supports rather than undermines the construction of desperately needed new homes.

I urge you to move forward with meaningful reform. Thank you for your time and your service to our city.

maxmassieisok@gmail.com

,

Benny Anderson <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org> Mon, May 25, 2026 at 5:13 PM
Reply-To: abenny11@yahoo.com
To: clerk.CPS@lacity.org

Los Angeles City Clerk,

I am writing to urge the City Council to advance meaningful reforms to Measure ULA — reforms that fix what is broken while preserving what voters intended.

The evidence is clear that the measure as written is causing serious harm in three ways, and the committee has an opportunity to fix all three before they get worse.

1. It is blocking the construction of new homes — including affordable ones.

Measure ULA taxes the sale of newly built apartment buildings the same way it taxes windfall profits from properties that have sat untouched for decades. That is a mistake that punishes homebuilders at a moment when we desperately need more housing. Research shows that the measure is causing an estimated 1,900 fewer new apartments to be permitted in LA every year as a result, including at least 168 fewer affordable homes annually — more than ULA's revenues from taxing new construction can replace.

The fix is straightforward: exempt newly built homes and commercial buildings from the tax for the first 15 to 20 years following Certificate of Occupancy. This would remove the penalty on new construction while having only a modest impact on overall revenues.

2. It is driving investment out of Los Angeles.

Since Measure ULA took effect, sales of high-value properties in the City of Los Angeles have fallen roughly 50 percent above and beyond the drop experienced in the rest of the county. Every city countywide faces the same high interest rates and construction costs — this yawning gap between the City of LA and its neighbors is a direct result of the tax. Investors and developers who have the choice are simply moving outside the city limits, leading to less investment in new homes, jobs, and businesses in LA.

Lowering the overall tax rate imposed upon non-single-family properties — apartment buildings, commercial properties, and mixed-use developments — would reduce this market distortion and keep investment in Los Angeles.

3. It is costing the public more than it raises.

Every time a property sells, it gets reassessed at its new market value — and that means more property tax revenue for the City, the County, and our public schools. When Measure ULA discourages sales, it also prevents those reassessments from happening. The result is a smaller property tax base for everyone.

Research from Harvard estimates that for every dollar Measure ULA raises, the region loses between 63 cents and $1.38 in property tax revenue. In other words, the measure could well be destroying more public revenue than it creates — a bad deal for a city that is facing a structural budget deficit and a school district that is struggling to keep class sizes small and pay teachers a living wage.

Fortunately, these flaws within ULA are fixable. This subcommittee has the power to put forward a better-designed measure for the November ballot — one that mitigates damage to our property tax base and supports rather than undermines the construction of desperately needed new homes.

I urge you to move forward with meaningful reform. Thank you for your time and your service to our city.

Benny Anderson
abenny11@yahoo.com

Bellflower, California 90706

Martha Ramirez <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org>
Reply-To: marthaleticiaramirez020714@gmail.com
To: clerk.CPS@lacity.org

Mon, May 25, 2026 at 5:59 PM

Los Angeles City Clerk,

I am writing to urge the City Council to advance meaningful reforms to Measure ULA — reforms that fix what is broken while preserving what voters intended.

The evidence is clear that the measure as written is causing serious harm in three ways, and the committee has an opportunity to fix all three before they get worse.

1. It is blocking the construction of new homes — including affordable ones.

Measure ULA taxes the sale of newly built apartment buildings the same way it taxes windfall profits from properties that have sat untouched for decades. That is a mistake that punishes homebuilders at a moment when we desperately need more housing. Research shows that the measure is causing an estimated 1,900 fewer new apartments to be permitted in LA every year as a result, including at least 168 fewer affordable homes annually — more than ULA's revenues from taxing new construction can replace.

The fix is straightforward: exempt newly built homes and commercial buildings from the tax for the first 15 to 20 years following Certificate of Occupancy. This would remove the penalty on new construction while having only a modest impact on overall revenues.

2. It is driving investment out of Los Angeles.

Since Measure ULA took effect, sales of high-value properties in the City of Los Angeles have fallen roughly 50 percent above and beyond the drop experienced in the rest of the county. Every city countywide faces the same high interest rates and construction costs — this yawning gap between the City of LA and its neighbors is a direct result of the tax. Investors and developers who have the choice are simply moving outside the city limits, leading to less investment in new homes, jobs, and businesses in LA.

Lowering the overall tax rate imposed upon non-single-family properties — apartment buildings, commercial properties, and mixed-use developments — would reduce this market distortion and keep investment in Los Angeles.

3. It is costing the public more than it raises.

Every time a property sells, it gets reassessed at its new market value — and that means more property tax revenue for the City, the County, and our public schools. When Measure ULA discourages sales, it also prevents those reassessments from happening. The result is a smaller property tax base for everyone.

Research from Harvard estimates that for every dollar Measure ULA raises, the region loses between 63 cents and $1.38 in property tax revenue. In other words, the measure could well be destroying more public revenue than it creates — a bad deal for a city that is facing a structural budget deficit and a school district that is struggling to keep class sizes small and pay teachers a living wage.

Fortunately, these flaws within ULA are fixable. This subcommittee has the power to put forward a better-designed measure for the November ballot — one that mitigates damage to our property tax base and supports rather than undermines the construction of desperately needed new homes.

I urge you to move forward with meaningful reform. Thank you for your time and your service to our city.

Martha Ramirez
marthaleticiaramirez020714@gmail.com

Pacoima, California 91331

Michelle Bernard <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org> Mon, May 25, 2026 at 6:34 PM
Reply-To: micaela12386@yahoo.com
To: clerk.CPS@lacity.org

Los Angeles City Clerk,

I am writing to urge the City Council to advance meaningful reforms to Measure ULA — reforms that fix what is broken while preserving what voters intended.

The evidence is clear that the measure as written is causing serious harm in three ways, and the committee has an opportunity to fix all three before they get worse.

1. It is blocking the construction of new homes — including affordable ones.

Measure ULA taxes the sale of newly built apartment buildings the same way it taxes windfall profits from properties that have sat untouched for decades. That is a mistake that punishes homebuilders at a moment when we desperately need more housing. Research shows that the measure is causing an estimated 1,900 fewer new apartments to be permitted in LA every year as a result, including at least 168 fewer affordable homes annually — more than ULA's revenues from taxing new construction can replace.

The fix is straightforward: exempt newly built homes and commercial buildings from the tax for the first 15 to 20 years following Certificate of Occupancy. This would remove the penalty on new construction while having only a modest impact on overall revenues.

2. It is driving investment out of Los Angeles.

Since Measure ULA took effect, sales of high-value properties in the City of Los Angeles have fallen roughly 50 percent above and beyond the drop experienced in the rest of the county. Every city countywide faces the same high interest rates and construction costs — this yawning gap between the City of LA and its neighbors is a direct result of the tax. Investors and developers who have the choice are simply moving outside the city limits, leading to less investment in new homes, jobs, and businesses in LA.

Lowering the overall tax rate imposed upon non-single-family properties — apartment buildings, commercial properties, and mixed-use developments — would reduce this market distortion and keep investment in Los Angeles.

3. It is costing the public more than it raises.

Every time a property sells, it gets reassessed at its new market value — and that means more property tax revenue for the City, the County, and our public schools. When Measure ULA discourages sales, it also prevents those reassessments from happening. The result is a smaller property tax base for everyone.

Research from Harvard estimates that for every dollar Measure ULA raises, the region loses between 63 cents and $1.38 in property tax revenue. In other words, the measure could well be destroying more public revenue than it creates — a bad deal for a city that is facing a structural budget deficit and a school district that is struggling to keep class sizes small and pay teachers a living wage.

Fortunately, these flaws within ULA are fixable. This subcommittee has the power to put forward a better-designed measure for the November ballot — one that mitigates damage to our property tax base and supports rather than undermines the construction of desperately needed new homes.

I urge you to move forward with meaningful reform. Thank you for your time and your service to our city.

Michelle Bernard
micaela12386@yahoo.com

Sylmar, California 91342

Claudia Simpson <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org> Mon, May 25, 2026 at 6:36 PM
Reply-To: pamperedimage@yahoo.com
To: clerk.CPS@lacity.org

Los Angeles City Clerk,

I am writing to urge the City Council to advance meaningful reforms to Measure ULA — reforms that fix what is broken while preserving what voters intended.

The evidence is clear that the measure as written is causing serious harm in three ways, and the committee has an opportunity to fix all three before they get worse.

1. It is blocking the construction of new homes — including affordable ones.

Measure ULA taxes the sale of newly built apartment buildings the same way it taxes windfall profits from properties that have sat untouched for decades. That is a mistake that punishes homebuilders at a moment when we desperately need more housing. Research shows that the measure is causing an estimated 1,900 fewer new apartments to be permitted in LA every year as a result, including at least 168 fewer affordable homes annually — more than ULA's revenues from taxing new construction can replace.

The fix is straightforward: exempt newly built homes and commercial buildings from the tax for the first 15 to 20 years following Certificate of Occupancy. This would remove the penalty on new construction while having only a modest impact on overall revenues.

2. It is driving investment out of Los Angeles.

Since Measure ULA took effect, sales of high-value properties in the City of Los Angeles have fallen roughly 50 percent above and beyond the drop experienced in the rest of the county. Every city countywide faces the same high interest rates and construction costs — this yawning gap between the City of LA and its neighbors is a direct result of the tax. Investors and developers who have the choice are simply moving outside the city limits, leading to less investment in new homes, jobs, and businesses in LA.

Lowering the overall tax rate imposed upon non-single-family properties — apartment buildings, commercial properties, and mixed-use developments — would reduce this market distortion and keep investment in Los Angeles.

3. It is costing the public more than it raises.

Every time a property sells, it gets reassessed at its new market value — and that means more property tax revenue for the City, the County, and our public schools. When Measure ULA discourages sales, it also prevents those reassessments from happening. The result is a smaller property tax base for everyone.

Research from Harvard estimates that for every dollar Measure ULA raises, the region loses between 63 cents and $1.38 in property tax revenue. In other words, the measure could well be destroying more public revenue than it creates — a bad deal for a city that is facing a structural budget deficit and a school district that is struggling to keep class sizes small and pay teachers a living wage.

Fortunately, these flaws within ULA are fixable. This subcommittee has the power to put forward a better-designed measure for the November ballot — one that mitigates damage to our property tax base and supports rather than undermines the construction of desperately needed new homes.

I urge you to move forward with meaningful reform. Thank you for your time and your service to our city.

Claudia Simpson
pamperedimage@yahoo.com

Los Angeles, California 90036

Stacy Coutu <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org> Mon, May 25, 2026 at 7:09 PM
Reply-To: desire2bebald@gmail.com
To: clerk.CPS@lacity.org

Los Angeles City Clerk,

I am writing to urge the City Council to advance meaningful reforms to Measure ULA — reforms that fix what is broken while preserving what voters intended.

The evidence is clear that the measure as written is causing serious harm in three ways, and the committee has an opportunity to fix all three before they get worse.

1. It is blocking the construction of new homes — including affordable ones.

Measure ULA taxes the sale of newly built apartment buildings the same way it taxes windfall profits from properties that have sat untouched for decades. That is a mistake that punishes homebuilders at a moment when we desperately need more housing. Research shows that the measure is causing an estimated 1,900 fewer new apartments to be permitted in LA every year as a result, including at least 168 fewer affordable homes annually — more than ULA's revenues from taxing new construction can replace.

The fix is straightforward: exempt newly built homes and commercial buildings from the tax for the first 15 to 20 years following Certificate of Occupancy. This would remove the penalty on new construction while having only a modest impact on overall revenues.

2. It is driving investment out of Los Angeles.

Since Measure ULA took effect, sales of high-value properties in the City of Los Angeles have fallen roughly 50 percent above and beyond the drop experienced in the rest of the county. Every city countywide faces the same high interest rates and construction costs — this yawning gap between the City of LA and its neighbors is a direct result of the tax. Investors and developers who have the choice are simply moving outside the city limits, leading to less investment in new homes, jobs, and businesses in LA.

Lowering the overall tax rate imposed upon non-single-family properties — apartment buildings, commercial properties, and mixed-use developments — would reduce this market distortion and

keep investment in Los Angeles.

3. It is costing the public more than it raises.

Every time a property sells, it gets reassessed at its new market value — and that means more property tax revenue for the City, the County, and our public schools. When Measure ULA discourages sales, it also prevents those reassessments from happening. The result is a smaller property tax base for everyone.

Research from Harvard estimates that for every dollar Measure ULA raises, the region loses between 63 cents and $1.38 in property tax revenue. In other words, the measure could well be destroying more public revenue than it creates — a bad deal for a city that is facing a structural budget deficit and a school district that is struggling to keep class sizes small and pay teachers a living wage.

Fortunately, these flaws within ULA are fixable. This subcommittee has the power to put forward a better-designed measure for the November ballot — one that mitigates damage to our property tax base and supports rather than undermines the construction of desperately needed new homes.

I urge you to move forward with meaningful reform. Thank you for your time and your service to our city.

Stacy Coutu
desire2bebald@gmail.com

Carson, California 90745

Coquese Howard <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org> Mon, May 25, 2026 at 7:12 PM
Reply-To: cqs_carr@yahoo.com
To: clerk.CPS@lacity.org

Los Angeles City Clerk,

I am writing to urge the City Council to advance meaningful reforms to Measure ULA — reforms that fix what is broken while preserving what voters intended.

The evidence is clear that the measure as written is causing serious harm in three ways, and the committee has an opportunity to fix all three before they get worse.

1. It is blocking the construction of new homes — including affordable ones.

Measure ULA taxes the sale of newly built apartment buildings the same way it taxes windfall profits from properties that have sat untouched for decades. That is a mistake that punishes homebuilders at a moment when we desperately need more housing. Research shows that the

measure is causing an estimated 1,900 fewer new apartments to be permitted in LA every year as a result, including at least 168 fewer affordable homes annually — more than ULA's revenues from taxing new construction can replace.

The fix is straightforward: exempt newly built homes and commercial buildings from the tax for the first 15 to 20 years following Certificate of Occupancy. This would remove the penalty on new construction while having only a modest impact on overall revenues.

2. It is driving investment out of Los Angeles.

Since Measure ULA took effect, sales of high-value properties in the City of Los Angeles have fallen roughly 50 percent above and beyond the drop experienced in the rest of the county. Every city countywide faces the same high interest rates and construction costs — this yawning gap between the City of LA and its neighbors is a direct result of the tax. Investors and developers who have the choice are simply moving outside the city limits, leading to less investment in new homes, jobs, and businesses in LA.

Lowering the overall tax rate imposed upon non-single-family properties — apartment buildings, commercial properties, and mixed-use developments — would reduce this market distortion and keep investment in Los Angeles.

3. It is costing the public more than it raises.

Every time a property sells, it gets reassessed at its new market value — and that means more property tax revenue for the City, the County, and our public schools. When Measure ULA discourages sales, it also prevents those reassessments from happening. The result is a smaller property tax base for everyone.

Research from Harvard estimates that for every dollar Measure ULA raises, the region loses between 63 cents and $1.38 in property tax revenue. In other words, the measure could well be destroying more public revenue than it creates — a bad deal for a city that is facing a structural budget deficit and a school district that is struggling to keep class sizes small and pay teachers a living wage.

Fortunately, these flaws within ULA are fixable. This subcommittee has the power to put forward a better-designed measure for the November ballot — one that mitigates damage to our property tax base and supports rather than undermines the construction of desperately needed new homes.

I urge you to move forward with meaningful reform. Thank you for your time and your service to our city.

Coquese Howard
cqs_carr@yahoo.com

Los Angeles, California 90003

Karina Eagan <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org>
Reply-To: kendiseagan@gmail.com
To: clerk.CPS@lacity.org

Mon, May 25, 2026 at 7:56 PM

Los Angeles City Clerk,

I am writing to urge the City Council to advance meaningful reforms to Measure ULA — reforms that fix what is broken while preserving what voters intended.

The evidence is clear that the measure as written is causing serious harm in three ways, and the committee has an opportunity to fix all three before they get worse.

1. It is blocking the construction of new homes — including affordable ones.

Measure ULA taxes the sale of newly built apartment buildings the same way it taxes windfall profits from properties that have sat untouched for decades. That is a mistake that punishes homebuilders at a moment when we desperately need more housing. Research shows that the measure is causing an estimated 1,900 fewer new apartments to be permitted in LA every year as a result, including at least 168 fewer affordable homes annually — more than ULA's revenues from taxing new construction can replace.

The fix is straightforward: exempt newly built homes and commercial buildings from the tax for the first 15 to 20 years following Certificate of Occupancy. This would remove the penalty on new construction while having only a modest impact on overall revenues.

2. It is driving investment out of Los Angeles.

Since Measure ULA took effect, sales of high-value properties in the City of Los Angeles have fallen roughly 50 percent above and beyond the drop experienced in the rest of the county. Every city countywide faces the same high interest rates and construction costs — this yawning gap between the City of LA and its neighbors is a direct result of the tax. Investors and developers who have the choice are simply moving outside the city limits, leading to less investment in new homes, jobs, and businesses in LA.

Lowering the overall tax rate imposed upon non-single-family properties — apartment buildings, commercial properties, and mixed-use developments — would reduce this market distortion and keep investment in Los Angeles.

3. It is costing the public more than it raises.

Every time a property sells, it gets reassessed at its new market value — and that means more property tax revenue for the City, the County, and our public schools. When Measure ULA discourages sales, it also prevents those reassessments from happening. The result is a smaller property tax base for everyone.

Research from Harvard estimates that for every dollar Measure ULA raises, the region loses between 63 cents and $1.38 in property tax revenue. In other words, the measure could well be

destroying more public revenue than it creates — a bad deal for a city that is facing a structural budget deficit and a school district that is struggling to keep class sizes small and pay teachers a living wage.

Fortunately, these flaws within ULA are fixable. This subcommittee has the power to put forward a better-designed measure for the November ballot — one that mitigates damage to our property tax base and supports rather than undermines the construction of desperately needed new homes.

I urge you to move forward with meaningful reform. Thank you for your time and your service to our city.

Karina Eagan
kendiseagan@gmail.com

Los Angeles, California 90043

Gigi Lias <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org> Mon, May 25, 2026 at 8:33 PM
Reply-To: liasgigi854@gmail.com
To: clerk.CPS@lacity.org

Los Angeles City Clerk,

I am writing to urge the City Council to advance meaningful reforms to Measure ULA — reforms that fix what is broken while preserving what voters intended.

The evidence is clear that the measure as written is causing serious harm in three ways, and the committee has an opportunity to fix all three before they get worse.

1. It is blocking the construction of new homes — including affordable ones.

Measure ULA taxes the sale of newly built apartment buildings the same way it taxes windfall profits from properties that have sat untouched for decades. That is a mistake that punishes homebuilders at a moment when we desperately need more housing. Research shows that the measure is causing an estimated 1,900 fewer new apartments to be permitted in LA every year as a result, including at least 168 fewer affordable homes annually — more than ULA's revenues from taxing new construction can replace.

The fix is straightforward: exempt newly built homes and commercial buildings from the tax for the first 15 to 20 years following Certificate of Occupancy. This would remove the penalty on new construction while having only a modest impact on overall revenues.

2. It is driving investment out of Los Angeles.

Since Measure ULA took effect, sales of high-value properties in the City of Los Angeles have fallen roughly 50 percent above and beyond the drop experienced in the rest of the county. Every city countywide faces the same high interest rates and construction costs — this yawning gap between the City of LA and its neighbors is a direct result of the tax. Investors and developers who have the choice are simply moving outside the city limits, leading to less investment in new homes, jobs, and businesses in LA.

Lowering the overall tax rate imposed upon non-single-family properties — apartment buildings, commercial properties, and mixed-use developments — would reduce this market distortion and keep investment in Los Angeles.

3. It is costing the public more than it raises.

Every time a property sells, it gets reassessed at its new market value — and that means more property tax revenue for the City, the County, and our public schools. When Measure ULA discourages sales, it also prevents those reassessments from happening. The result is a smaller property tax base for everyone.

Research from Harvard estimates that for every dollar Measure ULA raises, the region loses between 63 cents and $1.38 in property tax revenue. In other words, the measure could well be destroying more public revenue than it creates — a bad deal for a city that is facing a structural budget deficit and a school district that is struggling to keep class sizes small and pay teachers a living wage.

Fortunately, these flaws within ULA are fixable. This subcommittee has the power to put forward a better-designed measure for the November ballot — one that mitigates damage to our property tax base and supports rather than undermines the construction of desperately needed new homes.

I urge you to move forward with meaningful reform. Thank you for your time and your service to our city.

Gigi Lias
liasgigi854@gmail.com

Los Angeles, California 90047

Ahemsha Robinsons <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org> Mon, May 25, 2026 at 9:35 PM
Reply-To: kannonrobinson13@gmail.com
To: clerk.CPS@lacity.org

Los Angeles City Clerk,

I am writing to urge the City Council to advance meaningful reforms to Measure ULA — reforms that fix what is broken while preserving what voters intended.

The evidence is clear that the measure as written is causing serious harm in three ways, and the committee has an opportunity to fix all three before they get worse.

1. It is blocking the construction of new homes — including affordable ones.

Measure ULA taxes the sale of newly built apartment buildings the same way it taxes windfall profits from properties that have sat untouched for decades. That is a mistake that punishes homebuilders at a moment when we desperately need more housing. Research shows that the measure is causing an estimated 1,900 fewer new apartments to be permitted in LA every year as a result, including at least 168 fewer affordable homes annually — more than ULA's revenues from taxing new construction can replace.

The fix is straightforward: exempt newly built homes and commercial buildings from the tax for the first 15 to 20 years following Certificate of Occupancy. This would remove the penalty on new construction while having only a modest impact on overall revenues.

2. It is driving investment out of Los Angeles.

Since Measure ULA took effect, sales of high-value properties in the City of Los Angeles have fallen roughly 50 percent above and beyond the drop experienced in the rest of the county. Every city countywide faces the same high interest rates and construction costs — this yawning gap between the City of LA and its neighbors is a direct result of the tax. Investors and developers who have the choice are simply moving outside the city limits, leading to less investment in new homes, jobs, and businesses in LA.

Lowering the overall tax rate imposed upon non-single-family properties — apartment buildings, commercial properties, and mixed-use developments — would reduce this market distortion and keep investment in Los Angeles.

3. It is costing the public more than it raises.

Every time a property sells, it gets reassessed at its new market value — and that means more property tax revenue for the City, the County, and our public schools. When Measure ULA discourages sales, it also prevents those reassessments from happening. The result is a smaller property tax base for everyone.

Research from Harvard estimates that for every dollar Measure ULA raises, the region loses between 63 cents and $1.38 in property tax revenue. In other words, the measure could well be destroying more public revenue than it creates — a bad deal for a city that is facing a structural budget deficit and a school district that is struggling to keep class sizes small and pay teachers a living wage.

Fortunately, these flaws within ULA are fixable. This subcommittee has the power to put forward a better-designed measure for the November ballot — one that mitigates damage to our property tax base and supports rather than undermines the construction of desperately needed new homes.

I urge you to move forward with meaningful reform. Thank you for your time and your service to our city.

Ahemsha Robinsons
kannonrobinson13@gmail.com

Los Angeles, California 90043

Stephanie Smith <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org> Tue, May 26, 2026 at 3:36 AM
Reply-To: steffsweetstuff4@gmail.com
To: clerk.CPS@lacity.org

Los Angeles City Clerk,

I am writing to urge the City Council to advance meaningful reforms to Measure ULA — reforms that fix what is broken while preserving what voters intended.

The evidence is clear that the measure as written is causing serious harm in three ways, and the committee has an opportunity to fix all three before they get worse.

1. It is blocking the construction of new homes — including affordable ones.

Measure ULA taxes the sale of newly built apartment buildings the same way it taxes windfall profits from properties that have sat untouched for decades. That is a mistake that punishes homebuilders at a moment when we desperately need more housing. Research shows that the measure is causing an estimated 1,900 fewer new apartments to be permitted in LA every year as a result, including at least 168 fewer affordable homes annually — more than ULA's revenues from taxing new construction can replace.

The fix is straightforward: exempt newly built homes and commercial buildings from the tax for the first 15 to 20 years following Certificate of Occupancy. This would remove the penalty on new construction while having only a modest impact on overall revenues.

2. It is driving investment out of Los Angeles.

Since Measure ULA took effect, sales of high-value properties in the City of Los Angeles have fallen roughly 50 percent above and beyond the drop experienced in the rest of the county. Every city countywide faces the same high interest rates and construction costs — this yawning gap between the City of LA and its neighbors is a direct result of the tax. Investors and developers who have the choice are simply moving outside the city limits, leading to less investment in new homes, jobs, and businesses in LA.

Lowering the overall tax rate imposed upon non-single-family properties — apartment buildings, commercial properties, and mixed-use developments — would reduce this market distortion and

keep investment in Los Angeles.

3. It is costing the public more than it raises.

Every time a property sells, it gets reassessed at its new market value — and that means more property tax revenue for the City, the County, and our public schools. When Measure ULA discourages sales, it also prevents those reassessments from happening. The result is a smaller property tax base for everyone.

Research from Harvard estimates that for every dollar Measure ULA raises, the region loses between 63 cents and $1.38 in property tax revenue. In other words, the measure could well be destroying more public revenue than it creates — a bad deal for a city that is facing a structural budget deficit and a school district that is struggling to keep class sizes small and pay teachers a living wage.

Fortunately, these flaws within ULA are fixable. This subcommittee has the power to put forward a better-designed measure for the November ballot — one that mitigates damage to our property tax base and supports rather than undermines the construction of desperately needed new homes.

I urge you to move forward with meaningful reform. Thank you for your time and your service to our city.

Stephanie Smith
steffsweetstuff4@gmail.com

Los Angeles, California 90004