

Communication from Public

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Comments for Public Posting: My name is Heidi Adams, Founder and CEO of BASEstud.io, a Delaware Public Benefit Corporation headquartered in Los Angeles and developing distributed energy and resilient infrastructure for the public right-of-way. I strongly support Los Angeles creating a coordinated, long-term Capital Infrastructure Plan. This is an opportunity not only to determine which infrastructure the City needs to repair and replace, but to reconsider what our public infrastructure can do for Los Angeles over the next several decades. Streetlights are a particularly important example. Los Angeles already has streetlight infrastructure distributed throughout its neighborhoods and public right-of-way. Historically, we have treated these assets primarily as a means of providing light. Emerging technologies now make it possible for this same infrastructure to potentially support distributed solar generation, battery storage, communications and Wi-Fi, emergency services, wayfinding and future EV charging. That creates an opportunity to think about streetlights not simply as lighting assets, but as part of Los Angeles's distributed energy, resilience and revenue-generating infrastructure. Distributed batteries located throughout the public right-of-way could potentially provide value in two very different circumstances: supporting the electrical grid during normal operations and continuing to provide essential community services when grid power is unavailable. At scale, that capacity becomes meaningful. For example, 1,000 streetlights equipped with 7.2 kWh of battery storage would represent approximately 7.2 MWh of distributed storage throughout Los Angeles neighborhoods. That energy capacity is equivalent to approximately 1,400 homes' electricity use for four hours under the load assumptions used in our modeling. But the opportunity extends beyond resilience. Next-generation streetlight infrastructure can potentially create ongoing economic value through multiple sources, including EV charging, communications and Wi-Fi services, distributed energy and grid services, and energy savings. This changes the economics of a traditional capital asset. Instead of evaluating a streetlight only by its upfront purchase and maintenance costs, the City could evaluate the total value that infrastructure can deliver over its useful life, including services provided, operating costs avoided, energy generated and stored, potential revenue produced,

resilience during outages and benefits shared across multiple City departments. During planned or unplanned outages, individual infrastructure assets could continue providing essential services such as lighting and communications. During normal grid operations, aggregated distributed energy resources could potentially participate in demand response, load management and other grid support programs, subject to LADWP interconnection and operating requirements. The larger opportunity is not simply the amount of stored energy or revenue generated. It is the ability to distribute energy, connectivity and essential services throughout communities using infrastructure that already belongs in the public right-of-way. As the City implements its Capital Infrastructure Plan, I encourage Los Angeles to consider the following: Create a small-scale pilot pathway that allows City departments, including the Bureau of Street Lighting, Bureau of Engineering and LADWP, to jointly evaluate emerging multifunctional infrastructure technologies before larger procurements are developed. Evaluate capital infrastructure based on lifecycle cost and total public value, including upfront and maintenance costs, useful life, energy generation and consumption, potential revenue generation, resilience, emergency functionality and benefits delivered across multiple City departments. Include resilience, distributed energy and grid support capabilities in the City's project scoring and prioritization criteria where appropriate, particularly for infrastructure located throughout the public right-of-way. Create procurement opportunities that allow Los Angeles small businesses and emerging technology companies to demonstrate new infrastructure solutions rather than unintentionally excluding them through requirements designed around legacy technologies and established vendors. Los Angeles is about to make generational investments in its infrastructure, including projects intended to leave a legacy long after the 2028 Olympic and Paralympic Games. We should make sure we are not simply replacing 20th-century infrastructure with another generation of single-purpose infrastructure. The Capital Infrastructure Plan gives Los Angeles an opportunity to build a distributed layer of infrastructure that is more resilient, more connected and capable of supporting both our communities and our energy system, while potentially turning traditional capital assets into assets that also generate economic value for the City. Thank you. Heidi Adams



STREETLIGHT AS DISTRIBUTED RESILIENCE INFRASTRUCTURE

A new model for Los Angeles's public right-of-way

Los Angeles is making generational infrastructure investments. As streetlights are repaired and replaced, the City has an opportunity to evaluate what this infrastructure can do beyond illumination - supporting energy, connectivity, resilience and long-term economic value from assets already distributed throughout our neighborhoods.

ONE PIECE OF INFRASTRUCTURE. MULTIPLE PUBLIC BENEFITS.

LIGHT	Reliable roadway and pedestrian lighting
SOLAR	Distributed generation where energy is used
BATTERY	Stored energy for resilience and potential grid support
CONNECTIVITY	Wi-Fi and communications that can remain available during outages
EV	Future street-side EV charging where appropriate
EMERGENCY	Wayfinding, communications and essential services

WHAT HAPPENS AT SCALE

1,000 streetlights distributed throughout neighborhoods	7.2 MWh distributed battery capacity at 7.2 kWh per pole	~1,400 HOMES energy equivalent for 4 hours under BASEstud.io modeling assumptions
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During normal grid operations, aggregated distributed energy resources could potentially support demand response, load management and other grid services. During planned or unplanned outages, individual streetlights can be designed to continue providing essential community services such as lighting and connectivity.

FROM COST CENTER TO VALUE-CREATING ASSET

Next-generation streetlight infrastructure can potentially create ongoing economic value from four sources:

1. EV charging - charging revenue where deployed
2. Communications / Wi-Fi - connectivity services and infrastructure access
3. Distributed energy / grid services - potential value from stored energy, demand response and load flexibility
4. Energy savings - lower purchased-energy and operating costs

This allows the City to evaluate total lifecycle value - not simply upfront purchase price.

PROVEN RESILIENCE

30+ HOURS

In BASEstud.io's Coachella Valley demonstration, one streetlight operated independently of the grid for more than 30 hours on stored solar power while supporting lighting and connectivity. The opportunity is distributing energy + connectivity + essential services throughout communities using infrastructure that already belongs in the public right-of-way.

WHAT LOS ANGELES COULD TEST

A small City pilot could evaluate lighting performance, solar generation, battery performance, outage resilience, connectivity, grid-support capability, lifecycle economics and potential revenue generation before larger capital procurements are developed.

SUPPORTED, VALIDATED & PILOTED THROUGH



SCE letter of support • SCE / Caltrans / CSUDH pilot • LACI portfolio company • LARTA program participant • Caltech Rocket Fund recipient • U.S. DOE 2024 MAKE IT Prize winner
BASEstud.io is a Delaware Public Benefit Corporation headquartered in Los Angeles, developing distributed energy and resilient infrastructure for the public right-of-way. | basestud.io

Illustrative capacity figures use 7.2 kWh battery storage per pole. Grid services, export, islanding and revenue opportunities are subject to site conditions, interconnection, utility requirements, tariffs, permitting and applicable City approvals.