Date of Hearing: June 3, 2025

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON UTILITIES AND ENERGY
Cottie Petrie-Norris, Chair
AB 745 (Irwin) – As Amended May 30, 2025

SUBJECT: Electricity: climate credits

SUMMARY: Requires the California Climate Credit for electric customers to be applied to residential bills in July, August, and September each year, unless otherwise directed by the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) as specified. Additionally, the bill restructures the residential electric credit to be volumetric, rather than independent of consumption.

EXISTING LAW:

1) Establishes and vests the CPUC with regulatory jurisdiction over electrical and gas corporations. (Article XII of the California Constitution)

2) Requires that all charges demanded or received by any public utility for any product, commodity or service be just and reasonable, and that every unjust or unreasonable charge is unlawful. (Public Utilities Code § 451)

3) Declares the legislative intent that the CPUC reduce rates for electricity and natural gas to the lowest amount possible. (Public Utilities Code § 747)

4) Establishes the allocation of revenues received by electrical corporations from the direct allocation of greenhouse gas (GHG) allowances. Specifically, it directs the CPUC, except as provided to require that all such revenues—including any accrued interest—be credited directly to residential, small business, and emissions-intensive trade-exposed retail customers. This credit is commonly known as the California Climate Credit. (Public Utilities Code § 748.5)

5) Authorizes the CPUC to allocate 15% of these revenues including any accrued interest, received by an electrical corporation from the direct allocation of GHG allowances to electrical distribution utilities for clean energy and energy efficiency projects established pursuant to statute, provided they are not otherwise funded by another source. (Public Utilities Code § 748.5 (c))

6) Establishes the Cap-and-Trade Program, a market-based compliance mechanism administered by the California Air Resources Board (CARB) to enforce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions limits and achieve specified, cost-effective reductions. Existing law requires CARB to adopt a Scoping Plan outlining strategies to meet these targets and to update the plan at least once every five years. (Health and Safety Code § 38500 et. seq.)

7) Designates CARB, via the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources GHGs. Requires CARB to prepare and approve a scoping plan for achieving the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective reductions in GHG emissions and to update the scoping plan at least once every five years. Requires CARB to conduct a series of public workshops to give interested parties an opportunity to comment on the plan and requires a portion of those

workshops to be conducted in regions of the state that have the most significant exposure to air pollutants, including communities with minority populations, communities with low-income populations, or both. (Health and Safety Code § 38561)

8) Requires CARB to prepare, adopt, and update an inventory of GHG emissions from different sectors, including estimates for carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, and fluorinated gases with high global warming potential. (Public Resources Code § 39607.4)

9) Requires CARB to ensure that statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to 40% below the 1990 level by 2030. (Health & Safety Code § 38566)

10) Establishes that the policy goal of the state is that eligible renewable energy resources and zero-carbon resources supply 100% of all retail sales of electricity to California end-use customers and 100% of electricity procured to serve all state agencies by December 31, 2045. (Public Utilities Code § 454.53)

FISCAL EFFECT: Unknown. This bill is keyed fiscal and will be referred to the Committee on Appropriations for its review.

CUSTOMER COST IMPACTS: This measure proposes to revise the distribution schedule of the California Climate Credit to residential customers. By aligning the timing of the credits with periods of higher energy usage, this legislation seeks to reduce the rate impact of utility bills for customers during periods when their energy costs are likely the highest. Additionally, restructuring the residential credit to be volumetric, rather than independent of consumption.

BACKGROUND:

California's Climate Change Strategy — California has been a policy leader in driving the national and global transition to a decarbonized electricity sector. AB 32 (Nunez, Chapter 488, Statutes of 2006), also known as the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, directs CARB to develop a Scoping Plan, describing the state's strategy to reduce GHGs to 1990 levels by 2020. The legislation also requires the Scoping Plan to be updated every five years, and among other provisions, requires CARB to collaborate with other jurisdictions to identify and support the development of technologically feasible and cost-effective GHG reduction programs at the regional, national, and international levels. Subsequent legislation[1] has established additional reductions in statewide GHG emissions—to 40% below 1990 levels by 2030[2], and 85% below 1990 levels by 2045—and achievement of carbon neutrality by 2045.[3]

Who Is Covered by Cap-and-Trade Program? — The cap-and-trade program, established under AB 32 in 2006 as part of California's broader climate strategy, is designed to reduce statewide greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in the most cost-effective manner.[4] Facilities that emit more

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[1] including SB 32 (Pavley, Chapter 249, Statutes of 2016) requires the California Air Resources Board (CARB) to ensure that statewide greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are reduced to at least 40% below 1990 levels by 2030 and AB 1279 (Muratsuchi, 2022) requires California

[2] SB 32 (Pavley, Chapter 249, Statutes of 2016)

[3] AB 1279 (Muratsuchi, Chapter 337, Statutes of 2022) which require statewide carbon neutrality by 2045, and an 85 percent emissions reduction from 1990 levels by that same year.

[4] LAO, "California's Cap-and-Trade Program: Frequently Asked Questions"; https://lao.ca.gov/Publications/Report/4811; Accessed April 9, 2025

than 25,000 metric tons[5] of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2e) per year fall under the program's jurisdiction**.** Nearly 400 facilities in the state fall under this threshold,[6] including oil refineries, electricity generators and importers, and large industrial manufacturers.[7] Collectively, these facilities are responsible for over 80% of California's total GHG emissions.[8] Importantly, CARB determines (a) which types of emissions are covered under the program and (b) the emissions thresholds that generally apply to larger facilities. As a result, not all industrial emissions are subject to the program requirements. For instance, emissions from the energy used to power a dairy processing facility are covered, but methane emissions from the dairy cows themselves are not covered.[9]

Understanding Cap-and-Trade – CARB sets an annual "cap" for the total emissions allowed from all entities covered by the program. This cap declines over time to ensure continuous reductions in GHG emissions.[10] To implement the cap, CARB issues a limited number of emission allowances[11] —each permitting the emission of one metric ton of carbon dioxide equivalent ($MTCO_2e$)[12]—in an amount equal to the annual cap. Facilities covered under the cap-and-trade program can obtain allowances through quarterly auctions, limited free allocation (for eligible entities), or by trading with other entities in the program—forming the "trade" component of the program.[13] The rate at which the cap declines can be adjusted over time, increasing or decreasing the supply of allowances—which in turn influences the market pressure to reduce emissions. This way, California's cap-and-trade program prioritizes compliance flexibility and cost-effectiveness, rather than prescribing where, how, or by whom emissions reductions must occur. Although this level of flexibility has faced criticism for failing to address local air pollution, it has also been recognized as one of the most cost-effective approaches to reducing GHG emissions.

Distribution of Allowances – As mentioned earlier, CARB issues a set number of allowances annually, in accordance with the overall emissions cap, and allocates them as follows:

- 42% to 49% of allowances—depending on the year—are sold at auction, with the proceeds deposited into the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund (GGRF).[14] This fund supports projects that reduce GHG emissions.[15]

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[5] CARB; "Staff Report: PUBLIC HEARING TO CONSIDER THE PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CALIFORNIA CAP ON GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS AND MARKET-BASED COMPLIANCE MECHANISMS"; September 2016
[6] CARB, "Cap-and-Trade Program Quick Facts."; January 2025; Accessed April 9, 2025
[7]LAO, ""California's Cap-and-Trade Program: Frequently Asked Questions"; https://lao.ca.gov/Publications/Report/4811; October 24, 2023; Accessed April 9, 2025
[8] CARB, "Cap-and-Trade Program Quick Facts." January 2025; Accessed April 9, 2025
[9] LAO, ""California's Cap-and-Trade Program: Frequently Asked Questions"; https://lao.ca.gov/Publications/Report/4811; October 24, 2023; Accessed April 9, 2025
[10] CARB; "cap-and-trade program"; https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/our-work/programs/cap-and-trade-program/about; Accessed April 9, 2025
[11] An allowance is a tradable permit to emit one metric ton of a carbon dioxide equivalent greenhouse gas emission
[12] CARB; "Cap-and-Trade Program: Allowance Distribution Factsheet"; https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/resources/documents/cap-and-trade-program-allowance-distribution-factsheet; Accessed April 9, 2025
[13] CARB; "Cap-and-Trade Program: Frequently Asked Questions"; September 1, 2022; Accessed April 16, 2025
[14] IEMAC; "2024 Annual Report"; p36; February 2025; https://calepa.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2025/02/2024-ANNUAL-REPORT-OF-THE-IEMAC.pdf
[15] California Climate Investments; "All Programs"; https://www.caclimateinvestments.ca.gov/all-programs

- 23% to 30% of allowances are allocated to electric utilities for ratepayer protection. Investor-owned utilities (IOUs) must sell these allowances and return the proceeds to customers in the form of the California Climate Credit. Separately, IOUs are required to purchase allowances for program compliance—such as covering emissions from natural gas-fired power plants. While the associated compliance costs are generally passed on to ratepayers, the Climate Credit is intended to help offset these impacts.[16] Publicly owned electric utilities are not required to immediately sell their allocated allowances, affording them greater flexibility in using allowances to meet compliance obligations.

- 11% to 12% of allowances are allocated to natural gas suppliers. These suppliers are required to consign a portion of their allowances and return the proceeds to ratepayers through the natural gas California Climate Credit, while the remaining allowances may be used for their own compliance obligations.[17]

- 10% to 15% of allowances are allocated to compliance entities to mitigate the risk of industrial facilities relocating out of state to avoid compliance costs—a concern known as "leakage risk;"[18] and the associated entities as "trade-exposed."

The California Climate Credits – These credits were designed to mitigate the financial impact of cap-and-trade compliance costs on customers of electric and natural gas IOUs. The credits for electricity and natural gas are structured and distributed in similar fashion but with key differences. The value of the Residential California Climate Credit for electricity is determined by: (1) the number of GHG allowances allocated to IOUs by CARB, which must be consigned for sale at auction for the benefit of ratepayers; (2) the market price of each allowance sold at auction; and (3) the portion of auction proceeds set aside for administrative or programmatic purposes before the remainder is applied to utility bills in IOU service territories in the form of climate credit. Pursuant to statute, CPUC may allocate up to 15% of the proceeds from consigned allowances to support clean energy and energy efficiency projects.[19] The remaining 85% of funding is directed to: (1) Recipients of California Industry Assistance—available to Emissions-Intensive, Trade-Exposed (EITE) facilities—to help mitigate the impact of cap-and-trade-related electricity cost pass-throughs on businesses.[20] 2) Small business eligible to receive the Small Business California Climate Credit,[21] and 3) Residential customers of the IOUs as the Residential California Climate Credit.

The Residential California Climate Credit is a flat, on-bill credit—not tied to household electricity consumption[22]—distributed to all residential customers of IOUs, regardless of income

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[16] LAO; "Assessing California's Climate Policies — Residential Electricity Rates in California"; January 2025; https://lao.ca.gov/reports/2025/4950/Residential-Electricity-Rates-010725.pdf
[17] IEMAC; "2024 Annual Report"; p38; February 2025; https://calepa.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2025/02/2024-ANNUAL-REPORT-OF-THE-IEMAC.pdf
[18] CARB; "Allowance Allocation"; https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/our-work/programs/cap-and-trade-program/allowance-allocation
[19] Public Utilities Code § 748.5 (c)
[20] CPUC; "Decision Adopting Customer Climate Credit Updates"; p7; August 2021; https://docs.cpuc.ca.gov/PublishedDocs/Published/G000/M402/K296/402296732.pdf
[21] CPUC; "Small Business Climate Credit"; https://www.cpuc.ca.gov/smallbusinessclimatecredit
[22] IEMAC; "2024 Annual Report"; p14; February 2025; https://calepa.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2025/02/2024-ANNUAL-REPORT-OF-THE-IEMAC.pdf

level or geographic location. The climate credit distributions vary by IOU and year, and is typically issued twice annually, in April and October. Since 2014, the California Climate Credit program has returned more than $14 billion to IOU residential customers across the state.[23]

COMMENTS:

1) *Author's Statement*. According to the author, "As the Assembly works toward reauthorizing California's landmark climate program - cap and trade - a central priority has been to ensure that the program is affordable and cost effective so that it does not unduly impact Californians. One of the central features of the current program is the California Climate Credit, a rebate on residential utility bills which is funded through the state's cap-and-trade program. AB 745 will improve upon the existing program and restructure it to 1) directly reduce utility rates and 2) be distributed during the summer months, when utility bills are highest for many Californians. According to a recent analysis by environmental economists at UC Santa Barbara, making these two changes could reduce electricity rates for millions of Californians by 13-19% during the months when those savings are most needed, maximizing the affordability benefit of the Climate Credit, and cap and trade more broadly, for Californians."

2) *California's High Utility Bills*. California has some of the highest electricity rates in the nation, currently ranking second only to Hawaii. "Rates" refer to the amount customers pay per unit (e.g., volume) of electricity consumed while bills represent the total amount due to be paid by a customer each month. Despite elevated rates, the actual electric bill the average residential and industrial customer pays is below the national average. This is largely due to the state's mild climate and robust energy efficiency standards, which drive down energy usage.[24] However, electricity usage is rising across the state, driven by more frequent extreme heat events and increased home electrification—such as electric vehicle charging—spurred by California's climate policies. As a result, the combination of high rates and growing demand is now leading to higher bills for many households.

   According to the Public Advocates Office (PAO), recent increases in electric utility costs are largely driven by wildfire mitigation efforts, investments in transmission and distribution infrastructure, and incentives for rooftop solar provided through net energy metering.[25] As a result of these rising costs, nearly 2.2 million customers of California's three largest IOUs are behind on their bills, owing an average of $769— with low-income households being disproportionately affected.[26] Amid high electricity rates, increased electricity usage, and mounting customer debt this legislation underscores the need to better target bill relief through a restructured climate credit.

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[23]Office of Governor Gavin Newsom; "Millions of Californians to receive average $71 credit on October electric bills"; October 2024

[24]Data from the U.S. Energy Information Administration EIA-861 schedules 4A-D, EIA-861S and EIA-861U; https://www.eia.gov/electricity/sales_revenue_price/pdf/table5_a.pdf and https://www.eia.gov/electricity/sales_revenue_price/pdf/table5_c.pdf

[25] Slide 6, PAO slidedeck "Q4 2023 Electric Rates Report;" January 19, 2024; https://www.publicadvocates.cpuc.ca.gov/-/media/cal-advocates-website/files/press-room/reports-and-analyses/240119-caladvocates-q4-2023-quarterly-rate-report.pdf

[26] Inclusive of both electric and natural gas customers; pg. 4; PAO slidedeck "Q4 2024 Electric Rates Report;" February 18, 2025; Public Advocates Office Q4 2024 Electric Rates Report; Source: "December 2024 utility compliance filings in the CPUC's disconnection proceeding"; R. 18-07-005 issued 5/7/2020.

3) *Alternative Distribution Scenarios.* As eluded earlier, the California Climate Credit—funded by Cap-and-Trade proceeds—is currently distributed equally to all residential electricity customers, typically twice a year (April and October), regardless of income, location, or participation in Net Energy Metering (NEM). This flat allocation results in higher-income households—including many NEM customers with rooftop solar—receiving the same level of credit as low-income households that face much higher energy bills.

   Amid growing affordability concerns, Governor Gavin Newsom issued Executive Order N-5-24 in October 2024 directing multiple state agencies to evaluate how their regulations, policies, and programs could be adjusted to help reduce electricity costs for customers. It directs the CPUC to identify underutilized ratepayer-funded energy programs and return unused funds to customers as bill credits. The order specifically calls for a reassessment of the residential California Climate Credit to ensure it has meaningful relief, particularly for low-income Californians.[27] The CPUC, in response to EO N-5-24, noted the potential for redistributing the Climate Credit on a usage basis, which "could potentially make electrification more appealing to ratepayers."[28]

   According to a Stanford policy brief, *Reallocating the Residential California Climate Credit to Low-Income Customers,* NEM customers tend to have significantly lower electricity bills because they generate a substantial portion of their own electricity. Yet they receive the full climate credit, typically $75 to $100 per distribution, even though they draw less electricity from the electric grid than non-solar customers. In contrast, low-income, non-NEM customers in hot inland areas such as Fresno, Bakersfield, and Riverside often face monthly summer bills exceeding $250 due to high air conditioning needs, placing a significant burden on already stretched household budgets.[29]

   As such, the Stanford brief underscores the need to redistribute the climate credit to more fairly reflect the cost of electricity across different types of households through four scenarios:

   - Scenario 1 reflects the status quo, in which the climate credit is distributed equally to all residential customers, regardless of income, location, energy usage, or participation in NEM. This flat approach provides the same level of relief to households with vastly different energy burdens.

   - Scenario 2 proposes removing NEM customers from eligibility for the climate credit and reallocating the funds they would have received to low-income, non-NEM customers, with allocations scaled by climate zone. This means households in hotter regions with higher cooling costs would receive larger credits.

   - Scenario 3 takes the targeting further by limiting the base climate credit to non-discounted, non-NEM customers living in high-bill climate zones, while directing

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[27] California Executive Order N-5-24, October 30, 2024.
[28] Pg. 21; CPUC response to EO N-5-24; https://www.cpuc.ca.gov/-/media/cpuc-website/industries-and-topics/reports/cpuc-response-to-executive-order-n-5-24.pdf
[29] Lane D. Smith, Michael Mastrandrea, and Michael Wara, *Reallocating the Residential California Climate Credit to Low-Income Customers,* Stanford Woods Institute for the Environment, December 13, 2024, P.g7; https://woods.stanford.edu/sites/woods/files/media/file/cepp_policy_brief_climate_credit_reallocation.pdf

the remaining funds to low-income, non-NEM customers based on climate-related energy need.

- Scenario 4 reflects a more targeted approach in which the full climate credit is directed to those who do not participate in NEM. This means those with rooftop solar—who typically have much lower electricity bills—would no longer receive the credit. Instead, the funds are fully reallocated to customers enrolled in the California Alternate Rates for Energy (CARE) or Family Electric Rate Assistance Program (FERA) discount programs. Moreso, the credit amounts are adjusted by climate zone, so households living in hotter areas—where cooling needs and electric bills are significantly higher—receive larger credits.

The report contends that Scenario 4 ensures the climate credit offers meaningful assistance to households facing the highest electricity costs.

4) *Restructuring the California Climate Credit.* Currently, the California Climate Credit is distributed to electric residential customers of IOUs, regardless of income or geographic location, twice per year, typically in April and October, and to residential gas customers during April of each year. This distribution schedule was initially established by the CPUC with the intent to avoid muting energy price signals that encourage conservation during peak demand periods: during summer for electricity and winter for natural gas.

However, this bill proposes to adjust the distribution schedule of the California Climate Credit for residential electric customers to the months of July, August, and September, when electricity usage and bills are typically the highest due to increased air conditioning demand during peak summer heat. The bill authorizes the CPUC to adjust this schedule to address extreme, unforeseen, and temporary circumstances. By aligning the credit with the months when electricity costs are at their peak, this measure aims to address California's affordability crisis by ensuring that ratepayers receive utility bill reductions when they are most needed and most impactful. It may also be prudent to revisit the electric climate credit allocation given the state's adoption of electrification as a climate strategy. As customers consume more electricity to meet their housing and transportation needs, customer bills will increase. Reallocating the electric climate credit to periods of high consumption may help encourage – or at least buffer the cost of – electrification.

5) *Revisiting the Past*. In 2014 and 2015, California's three largest IOUs – PG&E, SCE, and SDG&E – used a portion of their Cap-and-Trade allowances (auction proceeds) to reduce residential electricity rates rather than issuing the flat climate credit.[30] This method, known as a residential volumetric rate offset, returned funds to customers by lowering the per-kilowatt-hour (kWh) price of electricity. Because the benefit was tied to usage, households that consumed more electricity received a larger share of the credit, while those with low usage received a correspondingly smaller share.

[30] CARB; "Cap-and-Trade Program Summary of 2013-2020 Electrical Distribution Utility Use of Allocated Allowance Value." Pg. 7; Assessed June 1;2025; https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/sites/default/files/cap-and-trade/allowanceallocation/edu_2013to2020useofvaluereport.pdf

The CPUC permitted this approach, because at the time, California had a highly tiered rate structure[31] —meaning high-usage customers paid much higher per-kilowatt-hour (kWh) rates than those who used less electricity. These steep differences between rate tiers were the result of statutory limitations that restricted how utilities could set prices. Given this disparity, distributing auction proceeds through a flat, equal credit would have been inequitable, providing the same benefit to customers with vastly different electricity costs.

In 2013, the California Legislature passed AB 327 (Perea, Chapter 611, Statutes of 2013), which eliminated statutory restrictions that had limited how electricity rates could be structured. This allowed the CPUC to reform the residential rate system, specifically by reducing the sharp differences between what low- and high-usage customers paid per kilowatt-hour.[32]

With these reforms in place, the justification for using volumetric returns—where auction proceeds were returned through lower electricity rates based on usage—was no longer necessary. In response, the CPUC phased out the volumetric approach. Beginning January 2016, IOUs discontinued the use of auction proceeds to reduce electricity rates.[33] Instead, the IOUs began returning those proceeds through the California Climate Credit—a flat, lump-sum payment still provided to residential customers today.

This bill proposes to revisit that structure by making the California Climate Credit volumetric again, rather than independent of consumption. Instead of providing all residential customers with the same flat credit amount—regardless of how much electricity they use—the credit would be tied to actual electricity consumption, effectively reducing the per-kilowatt-hour rate. According to the CPUC, while this approach would not lower total annual bills, it could help reduce month-to-month bill volatility, providing more stable and predictable utility costs for many Californians. This in turn may also encourage electrification by making additional electricity use—such as for electric vehicles or appliances—more affordable.

6) *Related Legislation.*

AB 729 (Zbur, 2025*)* would require an electrical corporation to provide the climate credit on bills of its residential, small business and emissions-intensive trade-exposed retail customers for the months of August and September each year, or as otherwise directed by the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) to address extreme, unforeseen and temporary circumstances, after which "the commission shall continue to provide credits" during the months of August and September. Status: In the Senate Committee on Rules.

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[31] Ibid
[32] Decision on Residential Rate Reform for Pacific Gas and Electric Company, Southern California Edison Company, and San Diego Gas & Electric Company and Transition to Time-of-Use Rates, D.15-07-001 (July 2015). CPUC D.15-07-001.
[33] Decision 15-07-001, "DECISION ON RESIDENTIAL RATE REFORM FOR PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY, SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON COMPANY, AND SAN DIEGO GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY AND TRANSITION TO TIME-OF-USE RATES." Issued July 3, 2015

AB 1342 (Soria, 2025) would require that the electric California Climate Credit be provided to residential customers in the months of June, July, August, and September. The bill would require the commission to ensure that a larger portion of those revenues be allocated as electric California Climate Credits to residential customers living in the hotter regions of the state, as provided. Status: In the Assembly Committee on Appropriations.

AB 942 (Calderon, 2025) would provide that, on and after July 1, 2026, an eligible customer-generator that has taken service pursuant to NEM 1.0 or 2.0 for 10 or more years is no longer entitled to take service under that contract or tariff. Would require that eligible customer-generator to take service under the then-current applicable tariff adopted by the commission after December 1, 2022, disqualify that eligible customer-generator from eligibility for the avoided cost calculator plus glide path, as specified, and would require the eligible customer-generator to pay all nonbypassable charges that are applicable to customers that are not eligible customer-generators. Status: Assembly Floor, 3rd Reading.

7) *Prior Legislation.*

SB 32 (Pavley) requires the CARB to ensure that statewide GHG emissions are reduced to 40% below the 1990 levels by 2030. Status: Chapter 249, Statutes of 2016.

AB 693 created a Multifamily Affordable Housing Solar Roofs Program to provide financial incentives for qualified solar installations at multifamily affordable housing properties funded from investor-owned utility's (IOUs) greenhouse gas (GHG) allowances. Status: Chapter 582, Statutes of 2015.

SB 1018 (Senate Budget and Fiscal Review Committee) required that revenues from the GHG allowances be credited back to residential, small business, and emissions-intensive trade-exposed businesses (businesses that are most at risk for moving their activities out of California because they aren't able to pass the costs on.) SB 1018 also provided that up to 15% of the GHG funds could be allocated to fund clean energy and energy efficiency programs not otherwise funded by another funding source. This bill made various changes to implement the Energy, Resources, Environmental Protection and Agriculture budget actions adopted as part of the 2012-13 Budget package.

Support

None on file.

Opposition

None on file.

Note – existing position letters on file for this measure do not reflect the current version in print. As such, the committee is unaware of the disposition of past support or opposition.

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