Date of Hearing: June 25, 2025

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON UTILITIES AND ENERGY
Cottie Petrie-Norris, Chair
SB 24 (McNerney) – As Amended June 17, 2025

SENATE VOTE: 28-10

SUBJECT: Electrical and gas corporations: rates: political influence activities and promotional advertising

SUMMARY: : Expands the types of activities electrical and gas corporations (i.e., investor-owned utilities, IOUs) are prohibited from recovering in rates by expanding the definitions of political activities and advertising, and requiring specified reporting of related activities. The bill would also require the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) to assess civil penalties for any violations of the proposed prohibitions. Specifically, **this bill**:

1) Defines several key terms, including "political influence activities," "promotional advertising" and "above-the-line account;" defining the last term to mean an account that contains expenses that a utility recovers from ratepayers.

2) Prohibits, except as provided, an IOU from recording to an above-the-line account (thus requiring shareholders to pay) direct or indirect costs of any of the following:
   a) Membership dues, sponsorships, or other contributions to an industry trade association, group, or related entity incorporated under Section 501 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, if any portion of those contributions supports political influence activities or advertising. This paragraph does not apply to fees for professional licenses necessary for employee job duties.
   b) Charitable giving, including contributions to an organization that qualified under Section 501(c)(3) or 501(c)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.
   c) Political influence activities.
   d) Promotional advertising.
   e) Payments to outside attorneys or experts for work related to commission proceedings that exceed the hourly rates that would be permitted for rate recovery under the commission's intervenor compensation program.
   f) Contributions to political candidates, political parties, campaign committees, issue committees, or independent expenditure committees, or other political expenses.
   g) Litigation regarding existing or proposed federal, state, regional, or local regulations, legislation, or ordinances.
   h) A cost, including marketing, administration, or customer service, for products or services not regulated by the commission.
   i) Penalties or fines, including tax penalties or fines, issued against a utility.
   j) Board of directors' and officers' liability insurance, and travel, lodging, food, or beverage expenses for a utility's board of directors and officers or the board of directors and officers of a utility affiliate.
   k) An owned, leased, or chartered aircraft for the utility's board of directors and officers or the board of directors and officers of a utility affiliate.
   l) Investor relations.
   m) Opposition to a municipalization of electrical or gas service.

3) Clarifies the prohibitions of (2) do not prohibit an IOU from recording an above-the-line account payments made pursuant to specified labor standards and laws, and does not restrict any use permitted by federal law of moneys paid pursuant to those federal acts.

4) Requires an IOU to clearly and conspicuously disclose in all of its advertising whether the costs of the advertising are being paid for by the IOU's shareholders or ratepayers, consistent with existing law related to candidate disclosure. Clarifies a disclosure is not clear and conspicuous if the disclosure is difficult to hear or read, or if the placement of the disclosure is easily overlooked.

5) Require IOUs to identify, in response to a request from a party in the IOU's GRC, which expense or capital account is the source of the funding for advertising recorded to an above-the-line account.

6) Requires IOUs to annually report, starting May 31, 2026, as part of the General Order 77-M filing at the CPUC: a list of covered business units of the utility, a list of each employee's name and job title; a job description of each listed employee job title sufficient to describe the employee's responsibilities; the total annual compensation provided to each listed employee job title; the number of hours booked to an above-the-line account for each listed employee job title; and the percent of total annual compensation booked to an above-the-line account for each employee.

7) Further specifies the report shall include: the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's (FERC) Uniform System of Accounts (USofA) number when the utility retains outside vendors to perform work; and a detailed accounting of expenses booked above-the-line for participation in each CPUC proceeding for which the utility is a party.

8) Requires the CPUC to make all annual reports of (6) publicly available.

9) Requires the CPUC to monitor and investigate compliance.

10) Grants the Public Advocates Office the same authority as the CPUC to discover information and monitor IOU accounts.

11) Specifies moving an expense to a below-the-line account after it was booked to an above-the-line account does not protect that expense from being disclosed to the CPUC or disclosed in response to a discovery request or order in a GRC or other relevant commission proceeding.

12) Requires the CPUC to assess a civil penalty based on the severity of the violation against a IOU in violation of the prohibitions in (2) or that fails or neglects to comply with CPUC requirements implementing this bill, except for efforts to oppose a municipalization. Provides an IOU has 30 days from the date on which an expense was initially improperly recorded to correct the account recording. Additionally constitutes a distinct violation for each day after the 30-day period.

13) Requires one-quarter of the moneys collected, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to be used by the CPUC to increase resources for enforcing this bill's requirements.

EXISTING LAW:

Pursuant to Federal Law:

1) Provides that no electric utility may recover from any person other than the shareholders (or other owners) of the utility any direct or indirect expenditure by such utility for political advertising. This is defined to include advertising intended to influence public opinion with respect to legislative, administrative, or electoral matters, or with respect to any controversial issue of public importance. (16 U.S. Code § 2623(b)(5))

2) Defines "political advertising" as any advertising for the purpose of influencing public opinion with respect to legislative, administrative, or electoral matters, or with respect to any controversial issue of public importance. (16 U.S. Code § 2625 (h)(1)(B))

3) Defines "promotional advertising" as any advertising for the purpose of encouraging any person to select or use the service or additional service of an electric utility or the selection or installation of any appliance or equipment designed to use such utility's service. (16 U.S. Code § 2625 (h)(1)(C))

4) Excludes from the definitions of political and promotional advertising information on energy conservation and reduction of peak demand, advertising required by law, information regarding service interruptions, safety measures, or emergency conditions; advertising concerning employment opportunities with the utility; promotion of energy efficient appliances, equipment or services; or any information to explain or justify existing or proposed rate schedules (16 U.S. Code § 2625 (h)(2))

5) Provides under FERC USofA certain types of advertising expenses, especially promotional advertising, must be recorded in separate accounts and are not allowed to be recovered through customer rates unless specifically justified. (18 Code of Federal Regulations § 101)

Pursuant to State Law:

6) Creates the Fair Political Practices Commission (FPPC), and makes it responsible for the impartial, effective administration and implementation of the Political Reform Act (PRA). Defines specified activities within the PRA, and requires certain activities, including "advertisements," to be disclosed in a specific, prescribed manner. (Government Code §§ 84501-84514)

7) Establishes and vests the CPUC with regulatory jurisdiction over public utilities, including electrical and gas corporations. (Article XII of the California Constitution)

8) Authorizes the CPUC to fix the rates and charges for public utilities and requires those rates and charges to be just and reasonable. (Public Utilities Code § 451)

9) Prohibits a public utility from including any bill for services or commodities furnished by any customer or subscriber any advertising or literature designed or intended (1) to promote the passage or defeat of a measure appearing on the ballot at an election, (2) promote or defeat of a candidate to any public office, (3) to promote or defeat the appointment of any person to any administrative or executive positions in government, or (4) to promote or defeat any change in legislation or regulations. (Public Utilities Code § 453 (d))

10) Provides the CPUC with general, broad authority to regulate every public utility in the state. (Public Utilities Code § 701)

11) Prohibits an electrical or gas corporation from recovering expenses for compensation (defined to include annual salary, bonus, benefits, or other consideration paid to an officer of the corporation) from ratepayers and requires compensation is paid solely by shareholders of the electrical or gas corporation. (Public Utilities Code § 706)

12) Requires the CPUC to consider and adopt a code of conduct to govern the conduct of the electrical corporation in order to ensure that an electrical corporation does not market against a community choice aggregator (CCA) program except through an independent marketing division that is funded by the shareholders of the electrical corporation. (Public Utilities Codes § 707)

13) Prohibits an electrical or gas corporation, except for Golden State Energy, from recovering a fine or penalty through a rate approved by the CPUC. (Public Utilities Code § 748.1)

14) Authorizes the CPUC to require a public utility to correct any rates, practices, equipment or behavior that is unjust, unreasonable, unsafe, improper, inadequate, or insufficient. (Public Utilities Code § 761)

15) Prohibits the CPUC from prescribing a system of accounts and form of accounts, records, and memoranda for corporations subject to the regulatory authority of the United States that is inconsistent with that established and updated by or under the authority of the United States. (Public Utilities Code § 793)

16) Requires the CPUC to disallow all expenses for advertising which encourage increased consumption in rates charged by electrical or gas corporations for the services or commodities furnished by the utility. Allows the CPUC to include in rates charges for services, expenses for advertising which encourage the more efficient operation of the electric, or gas plant, or for advertising which encourages the more efficient use of electricity or gas, or the conservation of energy or natural resources, or presents accurate information on the economical purchase, maintenance, or effective use of electrical or gas appliances and devices. (Public Utilities Code § 796)

17) Provides the CPUC authority to levy fines against regulated entities for violation of law. Generally prevents the CPUC from distributing, expending, or encumbering any moneys received by the CPUC as a result of any CPUC proceeding or judicial action until the CPUC has notified the Director of Finance and the Director of Finance provides notice to the chairpersons of the appropriate legislative budget subcommittees, except where statute expressly provides how the monies are to be paid or used. Requires penalties to be deposited in the State's General Fund. (Public Utilities Code §§ 2100, *et seq*.)

18) As it relates to Community Choice Aggregator (CCA) programs, the CPUC has explicit authority over other matters they determine necessary or advisable to protect a ratepayer's right to be free from forced speech or to implement portions of the federal Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 that establishes the federal standard that no electric utility may recover from any person other than the shareholders or other owners of the utility, any direct or indirect expenditure by the electric utility for promotional or political advertising. (16 U.S. Code § 2623(b)(5)) (Public Utilities Code § 707(a)(5))

FISCAL EFFECT: This bill is keyed fiscal, and will be referred to the Assembly Committee on Appropriations for its review. According to the Senate Committee on Appropriations, the CPUC estimates ongoing costs of about $1.7 million annually to implement this measure. A similar measure, AB 1167 (Berman, 2025), when heard in the Assembly Committee on Appropriations was estimated by the CPUC to cost approximately $516,000 annually.

CONSUMER COST IMPACTS: Unknown.

BACKGROUND:

Rate Cases – CPUC-regulated utilities routinely submit requests for cost recovery related to their operations, including expanding their infrastructure, paying for operating expenses, and many other costs necessary to provide essential services to their customers. As required by statute in Public Utilities Code § 451, the CPUC may only approve a utility's request for cost recovery that is deemed just and reasonable. The review of a utility's expenses is largely, although not exclusively, conducted through the utility's General Rate Case (GRC). GRCs are proceedings used to address the costs of operating and maintaining the utility system and the allocation of those costs among customer classes. The CPUC reviews detailed cost data for various areas of utility operations and approves a budget for the first year – called a test year – of the GRC cycle. For years 2, 3, and 4 – called post-test years – the GRC decision prescribes how to adjust the test year budget for inflation and other factors that may affect costs, such as additional capital projects between test years. The GRCs are major regulatory proceedings and provide the CPUC an opportunity to perform an exhaustive examination of a utility's operations and costs with input from all stakeholders. Each large electric IOU files a GRC application every four years.

Disallowance – Statute prohibits IOUs from recovering from ratepayers certain expenses, including activities related to elections of candidates, legislation, bonuses paid to executives of the IOU under specified conditions, marketing activities against CCAs, as well as, any situation where the IOU has failed to maintain sufficient records to enable the CPUC to evaluate any issues related to the prudence of the expense. Under federal requirements, IOUs are also prohibited from recovering from any person other than shareholders direct and indirect expenditures for promotional or political advertising.

FERC accounting and financial reporting – FERC has established regulatory accounting and financial reporting requirements for its jurisdictional entities in the electric, natural gas, and oil pipeline industries. These requirements ensure FERC, like the CPUC, sets just and reasonable cost-of-service rates. The foundation of the FERC's accounting program is the USofA codified in the 18 Code of Federal Regulations § 101. The USofA does not specify a single, fixed number of account types; rather, it is a comprehensive framework with numerous accounts organized by function, subfunction, and asset type. The USofA includes accounts for expenses such as land, land rights, structures, improvements, and various types of equipment, as well as operating and maintenance expenses. FERC issues accounting rulings relating to specific transactions and applications through orders and Chief Accountant guidance letters, which promote consistent and transparent accounting information for FERC and other stakeholders. FERC jurisdictional entities are required to maintain their books and records in accordance with the USofA. FERC jurisdiction Account 426.4 of the USofA requires that utility shareholders pay for expenditures for the purpose of influencing public opinion or the decisions of public offices.

COMMENTS:

1) *Author's Statement.* According to the author, "Utility bills are soaring and California is becoming increasingly unaffordable as IOUs pocket billions in record profits. That's particularly appalling when those same utilities are using their customers' money to finance expensive lobbying and political campaigns and battle efforts by cities and counties to create their own municipal utilities. SB 24 will stop utilities from wasting ratepayer funds on politics and lobbying activities that should be paid by their shareholders."

2) *Purpose of Bill.* Both federal and state statute prohibits IOUs from recovering from ratepayers certain expenses, largely costs unrelated to providing safe and reliable service. The CPUC prohibits the use of ratepayer funds for political activities. FERC rules clearly state utilities have no discretion in booking lobbying or advocacy expenses in various accounts other than FERC Account 426.4, which is reserved for expenditures for civic, political, and related activities, and is paid by utility shareholders. Furthermore, Pub. Util. Code § 796(a) and federal law require the CPUC to disallow ratepayers from being charged for advocacy and advertising encouraging increased energy consumption.[1]

   The sponsor contends that IOUs have been undertaking a pattern of behavior counter to these rules, and further notes this bill will establish "clear parameters for compliance…[and create] a strong shareholder incentive for utilities to properly categorize their expenses at the time they are incurred."[2] The CPUC acknowledges past CPUC decisions – not statute – have articulated which expenditures benefit ratepayers, versus which do not. The CPUC notes:

   - contributions to organizations that provide no specific benefits to ratepayers;
   - all amounts for dues, donations, sponsorships, and contributions;
   - institutional advertising (which tends to benefit the image of the company primarily);
   - advertising that encourages increased consumption of utility services, such as natural gas service, or commodities furnished by regulated utilities;
   - legislative advocacy costs;
   - lobbying activities at federal, state, or local levels, whether directed at legislative or administrative activities;
   - public relations efforts to increase the load; and
   - political advocacy with which ratepayers may disagree.[3]

   The author and sponsor cite the continual "pattern of misclassification"[4] found with some IOUs, forcing intervenors to spend extensive time in GRC proceedings requesting disclosure of this information in order to ensure customers are protected from bearing

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[1] 15 U.S.C. Section 3203 (b)(2) and Section 3204(b).
[2] Tinnin, A., "Re: SB 24 – Protecting Ratepayers from Utility Abuses: SPONSOR;" June 18, 2025.
[3] Pg. 879-880; CPUC D. 24-12-074; *Decision Addressing the 2024 Test Year GRC of SoCalGas and SDG&E;* A. 22-05-015/6; December 19, 2024.
https://docs.cpuc.ca.gov/PublishedDocs/Published/G000/M550/K485/550485071.pdf
[3] https://climatecasechart.com/case/california-v-epa-4
[4] Pg. 878; CPUC D. 24-12-074; *Ibid.*

these costs. The sponsors cite various incidents where Southern California Gas Company (SoCalGas) used or attempted to use ratepayer funds to influence regulatory and local ordinances that supporters of this bill contend are not directly related to the safe operation of the system. Specifically, they list SoCalGas' involvement in the development of air quality State Implementation Plans at the California Air Resources Board, the South Coast Air Quality Management District's Indirect Source Rule, and the utility's funding for legal expenses for the California Restaurant Association's challenge of the City of Berkeley's ban on natural gas hookups in new construction.

The CPUC recently ruled on this "pattern of misclassification" in SoCalGas's GRC (D.24-12-074) noting SoCalGas engaged in repeated misclassification of expenses. Rather than citing or penalizing SoCalGas for this consistent misbehavior, the CPUC required more reporting, a self-directed formal policy, and employee training, among other requirements.[5] The sponsor and author of this bill note frustration with the lack of repercussions, especially given the extensive effort it required to uncover this misbehavior.

3) *Hazy Divisions.* Supporters of the bill believe that utility companies' – or at least their leaders' – first priority is their fiduciary duty to their shareholders. So, they argue that any activity not directly tied to providing safe and reliable electric or gas service is really for the benefit of shareholders. Thus this bill, in effect, aims to ensure that ratepayers aren't charged for advocacy that doesn't help them. In opposition, IOUs say the bill goes too far and could end up harming customers. They claim existing laws already prevent ratepayer money from being used for political purposes, like advertising. They also argue the bill's restrictions go beyond what is in FERC's USofA accounting rules and might create conflicts.

   Indeed, the clearest distinction between USofA and this measure seems to be the treatment of shareholder vs. ratepayer funds. FERC's accounts do not require utilities to split budgets between shareholders and customers upfront. Instead, advertising costs all post to operating accounts, and disallowed items (political ads) are reclassified to Account 426.4. This bill requires utilities to segregate and report advertising expenses by funding sources upfront. It also mandates disclosure in all ads whether costs are paid by shareholders or ratepayers.

   This bill further requires IOUs to file annual reports to the CPUC detailing each business unit's political/promotional spending and who funded it. Violations (e.g. mischarging) can incur penalties. CPUC General Order (GO) 77 requires specified annual reporting by IOUs. Specifically, GO-77 requires IOUs to annually report by May 31, their list of officers and employees (employee names are not disclosed in the public report) with the amount paid directly or indirectly to each employee and the proportion paid by ratepayers. GO-77 also requires IOUs to each report by March 31, the total dues, donations, subscriptions, contributions, and payments to attorneys. In this regard, much of the required reporting in this bill is required by GO-77. However, this bill requires specified accounting for these expenses and prohibits some that would otherwise be authorized, including those to fund associations where *a portion* of funds may contribute towards political influencing activities.

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[5] Ordering Paragraph #56-57, pg 1103-1105; CPUC D. 24-12-074; *Ibid.*

In this way, this bill – in an effort to limit the number of potential loopholes the IOUs might exploit – may inadvertently capture activities that do benefit ratepayers. For instance, Southern California Edison (SCE), writing in opposition, notes IOU membership to Edison Electric Institute (EEI),[6] an IOU association, "provides benefits to ratepayers because of the industry-specific information, training, and database that may be obtained as well as the sharing of best practices." SCE notes the CPUC has previously approved EEI dues, and that SCE removes the portion of dues attributable to lobbying and non-allowable expenses when seeking ratepayer recovery. This measure would prohibit such split billing; prohibiting outright any membership dues "if *any portion* of those contributions support political influence activities or advertising."

The IOUs have also noted their contributions to 8-1-1 one-call centers (i.e., "Call Before You Dig" centers) – which facilitate requests by excavators to have underground utility infrastructure marked before digging – would be prohibited from ratepayer funding under this measure. California law specifically requires IOUs to "participate in, and share in the costs of," these one-call centers.[7] While this bill excludes from the definition of "political influence activity" any activity required by applicable federal or state statute, that exclusion does not apply to these membership dues. It is unclear the benefits of prohibiting such statutorily required contributions from ratepayer funding. *As such, the committee recommends a clarifying amendment in PUC §748.3 (b)(1) that activities required by applicable federal or state statute are likewise not excluded from above-the-line accounting.*

4) *Public Advocate's Discovery.* In 2019 the Sierra Club alleged that an association, known as California for Balanced Energy Solutions (C4BES), which moved to obtain party status within a building decarbonization proceeding, was actually funded by SoCalGas. Subsequently, the Public Advocates Office (PAO) began investigating the allegation which culminated in efforts to compel discovery by the utility, including of contracts funded by shareholders. Ultimately, the CPUC sided with PAO and rejected the utility's claim to First Amendment infringement on freedom of speech. SoCalGas then appealed to the courts. The court sided with SoCalGas in *Southern California Gas Co. v. Public Utilities Com. (2023) 87 Cal. App. 5th 324*.[8]

   In that case, SoCalGas was successful in arguing that the PAO inquiries were an infringement on the utility's First Amendment rights. The decision distinguished between the statutory authority of PAO, viewed as narrower than that of the CPUC, while also acknowledging that SoCalGas has shown that disclosure of contracts funded by shareholders would impact its First Amendment rights. Furthermore, the court was convinced that disclosure of such information could result in a chilling effect on SoCalGas' ability to contract for services, and that impact outweighs the interest to view the contracts paid by shareholders.

   This bill wades into this court case, by clearly stating the PAO has the same authority to discover information and review utility accounts as the CPUC. SoCalGas, writing in

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[6] https://www.eei.org/en/about-eei/about
[7] GOV § 4216.1
[8] https://www.publicadvocates.cpuc.ca.gov/-/media/cal-advocates-website/files/press-room/in-the-news/45---court-of-appeal-socalgas-v-cpuc--87-cal-app-5th-324-2023.pdf

opposition, takes issue with this provision of the bill. SoCalGas notes, "the Court of Appeal clearly found that the PAO's discovery rights are limited to that which is 'necessary to perform its duties.' …the Court of Appeal stated, 'The PAO and CPUC's discovery rights would be coextensive only if their duties were the same, which they are not.'"

Nevertheless, as a statutory body, the PAO may be granted more duties and authority statutorily, as is the case in this bill. Yet, the relevant provision related to PAO's new discovery authority is buried within the new disclosure statute this bill would create. As currently drafted, this authority clarification is a power of PAO broadly, not just within the above-the-line reporting envisioned in this measure. *To provide greater clarity and Public Utilities Code management, the committee recommends moving these two provisions on PAO authority – § 748.3 (f) and § 748.4 (c) – to § 314 of the Public Utilities Code.*

5) *Dollars and Incentives.* The final provision of this bill provides that one-fourth of the moneys collected from penalties shall be used by the CPUC for purposes of increasing resources to enforce this measure, as appropriated by the Legislature. While a laudable effort to identify a funding source to keep the costs out of rates, this provision breaks the standard practice of this committee. Standard practice dictates the CPUC should not have a financial incentive to issue more fines; meaning, they shouldn't benefit directly from the money they collect through enforcement. As a result, when the CPUC fines a utility, the money collected typically goes into the state General Fund, not directly back to the CPUC. While it's understandable that the CPUC needs money to enforce the new law, this approach could create a conflict of interest and violates the standard practice meant to protect public trust. As such, the committee recommends striking subdivision (i) of § 748.3.

6) *Additional Clean Up.* This bill requires additional cleanup and clarification, including striking the definition of "covered political influence employee" as it is unused in the measure; striking staff from the definition of "public official" as their inclusion does not fit the usage of the term within the bill; specifying the public availability of annual reports filed pursuant to the bill are consistent with Public Utilities Code § 583; striking "refunds" in § 748.3 (h)(1) to be "disallowance or future adjustment" to ensure no retroactive ratemaking; and other clarifying changes. *The committee recommends adoption of all of these amendments.*

7) *Related Legislation.*

AB 1167 (Berman), largely similar to this measure, expands the types of activities an IOU is prohibited from recovering in rates by expanding the definitions of political activities and advertising, and requiring specified reporting of related activities. The bill would also require the CPUC to assess specified civil penalties for willful violations of the proposed prohibitions. Status: *Set for hearing* in the Senate Committee on Energy, Utilities, and Communications on July 1, 2025.

AB 1222 (Bauer-Kahan) makes a number of changes to the judicial review of actions by the CPUC, including prohibiting IOUs from seeking to recover certain legal expenses from ratepayers. Status: *Held under submission* in the Assembly Committee on Appropriations.

8) *Prior Legislation.*

SB 938 (Min, 2024) expanded the types of activities an electrical or gas corporation is prohibited from recovering in rates by expanding the definitions of political activities and advertising, and requires specified reporting of related activities. The bill also required the CPUC to assess specified civil penalties for any violations of the proposed prohibition and require three-fourths of the monies to be deposited in a new Zero-Emission Equity Fund within the State Treasury. Status: *Died* – Senate Committee on Energy, Utilities, and Communication.

AB 562 (Santiago) required that any expense incurred by an IOU in assisting or deterring union organizing, as defined, is not recoverable either directly or indirectly in the utility's rates and is required to be borne exclusively by the shareholders of the IOU. Status: Chapter 429, Statutes of 2019.

AB 874 (Williams, 2013) would have prohibited any expense incurred by an IOU in assisting or deterring union organizing to be recoverable either directly or indirectly in the utility's rates. Status: Died in the Assembly.

SB 790 (Leno) revised and expanded the definition of CCA, requires the CPUC to initiate a Code of Conduct rulemaking, and allows CCAs to receive public purpose funds to administer energy efficiency programs. Status: Chapter 599, Statutes of 2012.

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

350 Humboldt: Grass Roots Climate Action
California Environmental Justice Alliance Action, a Project of Tides Advocacy
California Environmental Voters (formerly CLCV)
California Farm Bureau Federation
California Solar & Storage Association
Center for Biological Diversity
Central Valley Air Quality Coalition
Clean Coalition
Climate Action California
Climate Center; the
Consumer Federation of California
Earthjustice
Media Alliance
Microgrid Resources Coalition
Nextgen California
Public Advocates Office
Reclaim Our Power: Utility Justice Campaign
Santa Cruz Climate Action Network
Socal 350 Climate Action
Stop PG&E
Stopwaste
The Utility Reform Network (TURN) – *sponsor*

Union of Concerned Scientists
Vote Solar

Oppose

California Chamber of Commerce
Edison International and Affiliates, Including Southern California Edison
Pacific Gas and Electric Company and its Affiliated Entities
San Diego Gas and Electric Company
Southern California Gas Company

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