

Date of Hearing: July 9, 2025

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON UTILITIES AND ENERGY

Cottie Petrie-Norris, Chair

SB 332 (Wahab) – As Amended June 30, 2025

SENATE VOTE: 25-10

SUBJECT: Investor-Owned Utilities Accountability Act

SUMMARY: This bill contains various provisions intended to increase accountability for investor-owned utilities (IOUs), including requirements for a study of the feasibility of transitioning each IOU's operations to a successor entity, for IOUs to audit all electrical infrastructure every three years, for addressing affordability in review of IOU executive compensation, and for IOUs and publicly owned utilities (POUs) to report on customer service disconnections due to nonpayment. Specifically, **this bill:**

- 1) Makes numerous legislative findings about the electric IOU model and California's large IOUs, the increase in electricity rates, utility record profits, wildfires caused by utility infrastructure, and concerns that electric IOUs prioritize profits over the safety and well-being of the ratepayers and residents of California.
- 2) Requires the California Energy Commission (CEC) to select a research institute to conduct a comparative analysis of the benefits and challenges of transitioning each IOU to a successor entity that is either a public entity, nonprofit public benefit corporation, or mutual benefit corporation in order to identify a recommended model, with many detailed issues identified that are required to be addressed in the study.
- 3) Requires the research institute to complete the analysis and submit it to the Legislature and the CEC on or before January 1, 2029, and make a draft available for public comment and present it at a public meeting before submitting the final analysis to the Legislature.
- 4) Limits the cost of conducting the analysis to \$5 million.
- 5) Requires the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC), in a new or existing proceeding, to develop a "best value" procurement model for IOUs to use in procurement of equipment and materials for electric infrastructure projects with "best value" defined as using objective criteria to evaluate qualifications and a selection representing the best combination of price and qualifications.
- 6) Authorizes multiple exceptions to the requirement that IOUs use best value procurement and specifies circumstances when sole source contracting is permissible.
- 7) Requires each IOU, on or before April 1, 2026, to submit an executive compensation proposal to the CPUC that is structured to promote safety and ratepayer affordability as priorities with specified performance metrics as conditions of CPUC approval.

- 8) Requires each IOU to triennially contract with an independent and reputable third party to audit all of its equipment and electrical lines and identify any equipment or lines that have reached their end of life, to be aligned with the IOU's wildfire mitigation plan (WMP) cycle.
- 9) Requires the CPUC to assess a fine if an IOU fails to conduct the audit and requires fines to be used for needed repairs and maintenance.
- 10) Requires IOUs and POU's to quarterly post on their internet websites the following information concerning termination of service due to nonpayment: total number of customers terminated, total number of customers reconnected, total number of payment agreements, total number of customers in arrears, the aggregated value of the arrears, and total number of created and broken payment plans.

EXISTING LAW:

- 1) Establishes the CPUC with regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations and gas corporations. (Article XII of the California Constitution)
- 2) Establishes the CEC with various responsibilities for developing and implementing the state's energy policies. (Public Resources Code § 25000 et seq.)
- 3) Establishes the Office of Energy Infrastructure Safety (OEIS) within the Natural Resources Agency, as established by the California Energy Infrastructure Safety Act, and provides that, after July 1, 2021, the OEIS is the successor to the Wildfire Safety Division of the CPUC. (Government Code §§ 15470 et seq. and 15475.6, Public Utilities Code §§ 326 and 8385)
- 4) Authorizes the CPUC to fix the rates and charges for every public utility and requires that those rates and charges be just and reasonable. (Public Utilities Code § 451)
- 5) Authorizes the CPUC to supervise and regulate every public utility in the state and to do all things necessary and convenient in the exercise of such power and jurisdiction. (Public Utilities Code § 701)
- 6) Requires each electrical corporation to construct, maintain, and operate its electrical lines and equipment in a manner that will minimize the risk of catastrophic wildfire posed by those electrical lines and equipment. (Public Utilities Code § 8386)
- 7) Requires OEIS to issue a safety certificate to an IOU after review of the IOU's compliance with conditions related to its WMP, including an assessment of whether the IOU's executive compensation structure prioritizes safety. (Public Utilities Code § 8389)
- 8) Prohibits an electrical corporation from recovering from ratepayers an annual salary, bonus, benefit, or other compensation paid to an officer, and requires that executive compensation instead be funded solely by shareholders. (Public Utilities Code § 706)
- 9) Prohibits an electrical corporation, gas corporation, or water corporation from terminating a customer's residential service for nonpayment of a delinquent account in certain

circumstances and requires escalating steps such as notice, personal contact, and payment options before disconnection. (Public Utilities Code §§ 779, 779.1, 779.2, and 779.3)

- 10) Requires the CPUC to adopt residential utility disconnections for nonpayment as a metric to be incorporated into each gas and electrical corporation general rate case, including a review of the impact of any proposed rate increase on nonpayment and disconnections for nonpayment. (Public Utilities Code § 718(b)(2))
- 11) Requires the CPUC to develop policies, rules, or regulations with a goal of reducing, by January 1, 2024, the statewide level of gas and electric service disconnections for nonpayment by residential customers, including policies, rules, or regulations specific to the large IOUs. (Public Utilities Code § 718(a))
- 12) Requires the CPUC to submit an annual report to the Legislature with information on residential and household gas and electric service disconnections, with data for the most recent five years, the total annual number of residential disconnections for nonpayment, reconnections following disconnection for nonpayment, disconnections for nonpayment that did not result in a reconnection within 30 days, and disaggregated data for customers in low-income or medical baseline programs. (Public Utilities Code § 910.5)

FISCAL EFFECT: According to the Senate Appropriations Committee, this bill will create significant costs, likely in the millions of dollars annually ongoing and potentially in the tens of millions one-time, for the CEC and CPUC. In addition, ratepayer impacts of this bill could impact the state as a ratepayer. The State of California is a natural gas and electrical customer, purchasing roughly 1 percent of the state's electricity and 4 percent of its natural gas. As such, the state incurs costs if rates or surcharges increase, and realizes savings if they decrease.

CONSUMER COST IMPACTS: Unknown.

BACKGROUND:

IOU model of regulated monopoly – Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E), Southern California Edison Company (SCE), and San Diego Gas and Electric Company (SDG&E) are public utilities regulated by the CPUC. Pursuant to its authority granted in the California Constitution, the CPUC issues licenses to privately owned companies with shareholders to provide electric and gas utility service. This license, known as a certificate of public convenience and necessity, authorizes the company to provide monopoly utility service in a designated geographic area in exchange for the obligation to serve all customers and be subject to all CPUC oversight and regulation to provide safe, reliable, and affordable service. CPUC regulation includes setting rates the utility is allowed to charge its customers through a general rate case every three or four years, with the law requiring that rates be “just and reasonable.” A CPUC rate case includes review of utility expenditures for reasonableness, setting the rate of return the utility may earn, and specifying certain costs that cannot be included in rates and must be borne by utility shareholders. Consumer advocates regularly participate in IOU rate case proceedings and can be awarded intervenor compensation. Historically, this regulated utility model evolved because stringing electric wires to all homes and businesses across the country was a “natural monopoly” and too impractical for multiple competing providers.

While most of California is served by one of the big IOUs, the rest of the state is served by other utility types -- POU's such as the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, the Sacramento Municipal Utility District, and many smaller POU's; rural electric cooperatives; and tribal utilities. The geographic size of service areas, number of customers, and regulatory framework differ for each type of utility but generally include an obligation to serve all customers with rates set by a governing body. Thus, rates for service can vary significantly among different providers. In addition, all utilities in California are subject to myriad statutory obligations related to public safety, wildfires, climate goals, environmental justice, low-income customer access, and other objectives. The cost of compliance generally is considered a cost that can be recovered in rates if reasonable.

Wildfire mitigation driving up rates – The CPUC in its most recent SB 695 Utility Cost Report has noted that wildfire-related costs are a key driver of increasing electric rates and are projected to continue their upward trend. In a recent study by the Energy Institute at Haas “Risk-Cost Tradeoffs in Power Sector Wildfire Prevention,” the authors note that in 2023 WMPs, California electric IOUs proposed investing over \$9 billion annually to reduce wildfire ignition risk. PG&E’s recent general rate case authorized undergrounding of up to 1,200 miles of electric distribution lines. This contributed to the overall rate increases this year, roughly \$35 per month more for the average utility bill, with another rate increase approved for a portion of the utility’s wildfire-related expenses, and the expectation that more are on the horizon. PG&E is also pursuing efforts to underground 10,000 miles of electric distribution lines in areas with high-fire risk with the intent to reduce wildfire ignition risk by approximately 99% as the best long-term solution for keeping customers and communities safe. SCE and SDG&E wildfire mitigation costs may be on a downward trend in the mid- to long-term, as much of their mitigation has been or will be completed, though they had less reliance on undergrounding lines as a primary strategy. However, recent wildfires in Southern California may affect this trajectory.

IOU executive compensation review – Electric IOUs are required to annually file WMP updates and a comprehensive WMP every three years with OEIS, which is responsible for reviewing, approving or denying and overseeing compliance with WMPs. The CPUC evaluates the reasonableness of costs associated with implementation of the WMPs for purposes of cost recovery and has enforcement authority with regard to electric IOUs’ performance of their WMPs and utility-caused wildfires. OEIS can issue a safety certificate that makes an IOU eligible to recover wildfire-related costs from the state Wildfire Fund if OEIS determines, among other conditions, that the IOU executive compensation structure sufficiently prioritizes safety.

Disconnecting utility service – In light of an upward trend in the number of utility disconnections due to nonpayment for IOU customers, the Legislature passed SB 598 (Hueso, Chapter 362, Statutes of 2017). SB 598 prohibits electrical and gas corporations from disconnecting service due to nonpayment of customers facing life-threatening medical conditions when the customer is financially unable to pay for service within the normal payment period and is willing to enter into an amortization agreement. The bill also requires the CPUC to adopt rules, policies and regulations with the goal of reducing the statewide level of gas and electric utility service disconnections for nonpayment by residential customers. It also requires consideration of utility disconnections in utility general rate cases and requires the CPUC to submit an annual report to the Legislature on residential gas and electric service disconnections. POU's are not regulated by the CPUC and have their own individual disconnection policies, which generally include an escalating number of steps to work with customers before service is cut off.

COMMENTS:

- 1) *Author's Statement.* According to the author: "Californians who are customers of investor-owned utilities are being financially crushed by the constant rate increases and devastated by wildfires caused by poorly maintained infrastructure. As policymakers it is our responsibility to address these issues and ensure there is greater accountability to the public, better safety and stability of our infrastructure, and increased affordability for ratepayers. Investor-owned utilities are legal monopolies that must operate within the statutory and regulatory framework we establish. However, that framework is failing Californians. While IOUs are permitted to profit, they are not entitled to financially gouge Californians. According to the January 7, 2025 report from the Legislative Analyst's Office,¹ rates are nearly double the rest of the nation and these high rates are driven by the three largest investor-owned utilities. They also state that the rates of investor-owned utilities are more than 50 percent higher than rates charged by publicly-owned utilities. While the CPUC may consider safety and cost effectiveness in its decisions, they are not required to prioritize those concerns relative to ratepayers. With the CPUC enabling the status quo, we must take action to rein in the investor-owned utilities and ensure they are serving the best interests of Californians."
- 2) *Findings.* This bill includes findings about IOU operations, rate increases and shareholder profits, and expresses a preferred outcome of the study the bill requires. Some of the findings include subjective conclusions that cannot be verified. *The committee recommends refining the legislative findings to facts that can be verified.*
- 3) *Study Threshold Legal Issues First.* This bill requires an "IOU Transition Feasibility Study" to be completed by January 1, 2029, and specifies many detailed issues to be analyzed, including an assessment of "all legal, economic, financial, governance," and other relevant issues related to transitioning the assets and operations of each IOU to either a public entity, nonprofit public benefit corporation, or mutual benefit corporation, while also achieving many other broad objectives relating to climate, social justice, workers' rights, and equity, among others. The study is to identify legal and regulatory issues that might arise during and after transition of IOU assets and operations to each corporate form, and a "preliminary evaluation of the long-term costs and benefits over at least a 30-year horizon," among many other required areas of analysis. The scope of the required study is massive. Moreover, the dynamic nature of the electric utility ecosystem could make findings in a three-year study stale by the time they are delivered.

A phased approach to the study may be more efficient and produce more useful results. A logical first step is to analyze threshold legal issues related to each transition option. This could reveal that some options face insurmountable legal barriers, which would make it imprudent to spend three years and millions of tax dollars to study the many other issues specified in this bill. On the other hand, an initial legal analysis could identify a lawful pathway and framework for transition of an IOU to each corporate form and help organize and narrow the many other issues to be analyzed. The provisions and legislative history of SB 350 (2020), which authorized creation of Golden State Energy, a nonprofit public benefit corporation to acquire PG&E, can help identify some relevant threshold

¹ <https://lao.ca.gov/Publications/Detail/495/> Assessing California's Climate Policies—Residential Electricity Rates in California

legal issues that warrant analysis, such as eminent domain, court-appointed receivers, Attorney General oversight of nonprofit entities, rate covenants, takings, bond authority, liability, and income taxation, among others. In addition, a complete inventory of all existing federal, state, and local statutory and regulatory requirements that apply to IOUs would be needed to ensure each obligation could seamlessly apply to each type of successor entity without jeopardizing provision of safe, reliable and affordable service.

This bill requires the CEC to select a “research institute,” defined to be an academic institution, to conduct the study, with three universities called out as options – the Institute of the Environment and Sustainability at UCLA, the Goldman School of Public Policy at the University of California (UC) Berkeley, and the Initiative for Climate Leadership and Resilience at California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo. The sponsors of this bill report that each of these institutes has indicated that it could conduct the study for the \$5 million this bill authorizes. The bill also requires the selected research institute to consult with a “labor institute,” defined to be either the UC Berkeley Labor Center or the UCLA Labor Center. The research institute also is required to seek input from a disadvantaged communities advisory group, and may seek input of other stakeholders.

With a phased approach to the study, focusing first on legal requirements and barriers, it seems essential to include legal experts. The IOUs currently are subject to numerous statutory and regulatory requirements under the jurisdiction of many agencies, including the CPUC, CEC, OEIS, California Independent System Operator, California Air Resources Board, CalFire, Office of Emergency Services, plus federal and local agencies. The input of attorneys from each relevant agency, rather than only academics, may provide a more pragmatic perspective of legal issues facing each transition option. On the ground regulators will be more familiar with the many nuances and complexities of compliance with the full panoply of existing IOU legal obligations, which should enhance the usefulness of the analysis.

Thus, the committee recommends amending Section 3 of the bill to require, within one year of the effective date of this bill, an interim report to the commission on a first phase study of all constitutional, statutory, and regulatory issues, with identification of legal barriers and legally permissible pathways to the proposed transition of an IOU to each successor corporate form, and to require participation of attorneys from relevant state agencies that regulate IOUs.

- 4) *Best Value Procurement.* This bill requires the CPUC, in a new or existing proceeding, to develop a “best value procurement model” that compares the cost and benefits of potential supplies that IOUs purchase. The bill requires IOUs to use this model in their purchase of equipment and materials for infrastructure projects, but also states that it is not required for procurement of equipment and materials by an IOU contractor. The bill also authorizes sole source contracting instead of the best value method if equipment or materials are “in short supply,” if “a specific brand or type of equipment or materials is essential for performance requirements,” or if using the best value model “is not feasible or would not result in a suitable contract.” These provisions are so broad and subjective that the exceptions could easily swallow the rule. It would be very time-consuming and costly to determine when the best value procurement model applies or not, and then

difficult to determine if the IOU properly compared costs and benefits for each equipment and material purchase to which the model is deemed to apply.

The author states that requiring use of the best value procurement model will help reduce infrastructure costs by ensuring that IOUs are “not simply choosing the most expensive supplier every time.” The author and sponsors assert that IOUs are motivated to choose the most expensive supplies because that increases the dollar amount of the rate base and the associated rate of return the IOU is authorized to earn, leading to greater profits for IOU shareholders. IOUs claim the new model would result in duplicative and costly regulation. The IOU purchases covered by this bill overlap with IOU capital investments and expenditures already subject to CPUC review for reasonableness in IOU general rate cases. IOUs also express concern with potential disruption to established diversity, local sourcing, and workforce development initiatives. A new layer of procurement requirements could impact decades of progress by the CPUC and California utilities in building an inclusive supplier ecosystem.²

The bill does not specify how the CPUC would enforce IOU compliance with a best value procurement model, although presumably that would be determined in a CPUC proceeding. With billions of dollars in IOU procurement every year, it would be a massive task to review whether this model was used in each purchase or whether the subjective factors allowing a sole source contract were met. Overall, especially given the broad exemptions, it is unclear if potential benefits from requiring best value procurement would outweigh the extra regulatory costs and likely protracted CPUC proceedings the requirement would impose, costs that ultimately could translate to higher customer bills. *Thus, the committee recommends amending this bill by striking the best value procurement model provisions.*

- 5) *Audit of Equipment and Lines.* This bill requires each IOU, every three years, to contract with an independent third party to audit all equipment and electrical lines and identify those that have reached their end of life, to be completed in alignment with the IOU’s WMP cycle. The bill authorizes the CPUC to impose fines if an IOU fails to complete an audit and states that these fines shall be used to “finance needed repairs” with excess to be “transferred to a future maintenance and repair budget.” Other than outlining these consequences if an IOU fails to perform an audit, the bill does not specify how or if the CPUC would review the results of each audit or precisely how the audit is to be aligned with the WMP process. A prior version of the bill required an IOU to replace or underground equipment and lines identified in the audit as at end of life. Standing alone, this new audit requirement lacks clear standards for imposition of fines and the mechanics of how fines the CPUC collects would be used for repairs and maintenance. IOUs claim this audit requirement is duplicative with the WMP review of infrastructure, and overlaps with review in general rate cases of IOU equipment investments and depreciation. At a minimum, the CPUC would need a proceeding to determine how to implement this requirement and then work with OEIS to align with WMP cycles. *Accordingly, the committee recommends amending this bill by striking this audit requirement.*

² <https://www.cpuc.ca.gov/supplierdiversity/>.

- 6) *Executive Compensation and Affordability*. This bill requires each IOU to submit to the CPUC by April 1, 2026, a proposed executive compensation structure to promote safety and affordability with performance metrics. This adds to the AB 1054 requirement that OEIS review executive compensation structures as part of IOU safety certification necessary for an IOU to draw from the Wildfire Fund. Recent author amendments to this bill also require the AB 1054 review of executive compensation include specified dollar amounts of compensation, noting lack of transparency with just percentages.³ Since those author amendments, given concerns about duplication, the author has proposed focusing on enhancing the existing AB 1054 provisions rather than adding a new requirement at the CPUC.

As a result, the author proposes further amendment of the AB 1054 provisions to include ratepayer affordability in executive compensation assessment. The author proposes a metric of an IOU's percent of customers in arrears and year-to-year change in that percent. It is not specified how OEIS would implement this metric. Another approach is to require OEIS to consider IOU affordability data the CPUC already collects pursuant to SB 598 -- IOU disconnect, arrears, and uncollectibles data already submitted to the CPUC for a report to the Legislature, data related to the disconnect metric the CPUC applies in each IOU's general rate case, and data in the ongoing CPUC rulemaking on service disconnections (further discussed in Comment 7 below). *Accordingly, the committee recommends amending the bill by striking Section 5 and instead requiring that the AB 1054 assessment of IOU compensation structures include ratepayer affordability with review of any disconnect, arrears, uncollectibles and related data for each IOU already required by SB 598.*

- 7) *Posting Customer Disconnect Data*. This bill requires all IOUs and POUs to post quarterly on their websites the total number of customers terminated, total number of customers reconnected, total number of payment agreements, total number of customers in arrears, the aggregated value of the arrears, and total number of created and broken payment plans. IOUs already provide customer disconnect and related data to the CPUC, which is included in reports to the Legislature, as required by SB 598. As part of an ongoing and active CPUC proceeding to implement SB 598, IOUs already report monthly to the CPUC on disconnects, arrears and uncollectibles, with copies to all parties to the proceeding, and accessible on the CPUC's website.⁴ SB 598 also requires the CPUC to adopt residential utility disconnections for nonpayment as a metric incorporated into each IOU general rate case.

The sponsors of this bill state that arrearage data is the most important indicator of whether service is affordable. Some utilities state that the number of disconnects is most important because so many steps are taken to address nonpayment before the last resort of disconnect. They claim that public reporting of arrearage data can be misleading, potentially create an inaccurate impression of utility debt to lenders, and unintentionally

³ Edison's safety record declined last year. Executive bonuses rose anyway.

⁴ R.18-07-005; D. 18-12-013, OP 6 (ordering monthly reports).

inspire financially able customers to not pay bills on time. Utilities raise concerns that this approach is driving toward a policy against any customer disconnects. They also point out that utilities need financial stability to ensure reliable service. Any signal toward ending disconnects could lead to more customers not paying bills, costs that are then spread to other customers. The author has agreed to limit the data POU's are required to post to include only total number of disconnects and reconnections, along with requiring each utility to post on its internet website its disconnect policy. Regarding IOUs, it seems reasonable to require posting on their internet websites the same data they already submit to the CPUC.

The committee recommends amending the bill to require both POU's and IOUs to annually post the total number of customer disconnects and reconnections, with IOUs required to also post any related data already submitted pursuant to SB 598, and to require both POU's and IOUs to post their disconnect policies.

8) *Related Legislation.*

SB 254 (Becker), of the current legislative session, among other changes, clarifies the roles and responsibilities between the OEIS and the CPUC in reviewing IOU WMPs and related filings, including IOU executive compensation structures. Status: pending in this committee.

SB 256 (Perez), of the current legislative session, includes various changes to the WMP filing, including an accounting of all transmission facilities, including those “permanently abandoned”; requires IOUs to maintain wildfire mitigation around these abandoned lines, and file within their WMP information about their location and risk reduction plans. Status: pending in this committee.

SB 636 (Menjivar) of the current legislative session, prohibits an electrical or gas corporation from disconnecting service of a customer for three months if the customer is participating in specified low-income assistance programs and is experiencing specified hardships. Status: held in the Senate Appropriations Committee.

SB 24 (McNerney) of the current legislative session, among its provisions, prohibits electrical or gas corporations from terminating residential or commercial service for nonpayment on days (and three days after) when the air quality index is unhealthy for sensitive groups. Status: pending in Assembly Appropriations Committee.

9) *Prior Legislation.*

SB 1142 (Menjivar) proposed policies related to disconnection of electric and gas utility service, including requiring the CPUC, on or before July 1, 2025, to determine whether to direct electrical and gas corporations to take into account a customer's ability to pay before terminating or reconnecting services. Status: Chapter 600, Statutes of 2024.

AB 1054 (Holden) included numerous provisions related to addressing wildfires caused by electric utility infrastructure, including: bolstering safety oversight and processes, such as required updates to each electric corporation's WMPs, recasting recovery of costs from damages to third-parties, including the authorization for an electrical corporation

and ratepayer jointly funded Wildfire Fund to address future damages, and changes to provisions concerning the workforce of a change of ownership of a full or portion of an electrical or gas corporation. Status: Chapter 79, Statutes of 2019.

SB 598 (Hueso), among its provisions, prohibits electrical and gas corporations from disconnecting service due to nonpayment of customers facing life-threatening medical conditions when the customer is financially unable to pay for service within the normal payment period and is willing to enter into an amortization agreement. Status: Chapter 362, Statutes of 2017.

SB 1028 (Hill) required electric CPUC-regulated utilities to file annual WMPs and requires the CPUC to review and comment on those plans. Status: Chapter 598, Statutes of 2016.

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

350 Bay Area Action
350 Humboldt
350 Sacramento
350 South Bay Los Angeles
350 Southland Legislative Alliance
Activist San Diego
Agroecology Commons
Ban Sup (single Use Plastic)
Bay Area-system Change Not Climate Change
Berkeley City Councilmember Cecilia Lunaparra
Berkeley City Councilmember Igor Tregub
Biofuelwatch
California Alliance for Community Energy
California Brain Tumor Association
California Climate Voters
California Democratic Socialists of America
California Environmental Justice Alliance (CEJA) Action
California Environmental Justice Coalition
California Interfaith Power and Light
Catholic Charities of Stockton
Center for Biological Diversity
Center for Community Action & Environmental Justice
Center for Community Energy
Central California Asthma Collaborative
Central Valley Partnership
Christina Fugazi - Mayor of Stockton
Claudia Jiménez, Councilmember District 6 City of Richmond
Cleaneearth4kids.org
Climate Action California
Climate Action Campaign
Climate Equity Policy Center

Climate Health Now Action Fund
Coalition for Economic Equity and Economics
Cofem (the Mexican Federations in the United States)
Collective Resilience
Communities for a Better Environment
Consumer Watchdog
Courage California
Democratic Socialists of America, Sacramento
Democrats of Rossmoor
Disability Justice Culture Club
Doing Good Works
Dsa LA
Earthjustice
Eduardo Martinez - Mayor of Richmond
Energy Equity Project
Environmental Committee of the Valley Women's Club of San Lorenzo Valley
Feed Black Futures
Foothills Community Democrats
Friends of the Public Bank East Bay
Frontline Catalysts
Glendale Environmental Coalition
Green the Church
Greenbank Associates
Hodg
Housing Now!
Human Impact Partners
Indigenous Environmental Network
Indigenous Justice
Indivisible California Green Team
Institute for Local Self-reliance
Little Manila Rising
Local Clean Energy Alliance
Local Government Sustainable Energy Coalition
Long Beach Alliance for Clean Energy
Media Alliance
Mineral Baths Community Gardens
National Association of Climate Resilience Planners
North American Climate, Conservation and Environment (NACCE)
Oakland City Councilmember Carroll Fife
Oil and Gas Action Network
Parable of the Sower Healing Center
Partners for Collaborative Change
Party for Socialism and Liberation
Peninsula Chapter of the Democratic Socialists of America
People's Climate Innovation Center
Poder
Public Power San Diego
Puente Latino Association
Reclaim Our Power!

Reclaim Our Power: Utility Justice Campaign
Recolte Energy
Regenerating Paradise
Resources for Community Development
Richmond City Councilmember Gayle McLaughlin
Sacramento Environmental Justice Coalition
Saginaw CAP
San Diego Dsa
San Luis Obispo County Democratic Party
Sandiego350
Santa Cruz Climate Action Network
Seventh Native American Generation Magazine
Sierra Club California
Soheila Bana, Phd - Richmond City Councilmember
Solar United Neighbors Action
Solidarity, Bay Area
Stop Pg&E
Stopwaste
Sunflower Alliance
Sunrun
Sustainable Rossmore
Sustainable Systems Research Foundation
Synergistic Solutions
The Climate Center
The Energy Coalition
The Native Education Sustainable Training
Third ACT
Third ACT Bay Area
Third ACT Socal
Urban Ecology Project
Urban Tilth
Vote Solar
Wellbeing Economy Alliance California
West Berkeley Alliance for Clean Air and Safe Jobs
Youth Vs. Apocalypse

Oppose

Calchamber
California State Association of Electrical Workers
Coalition of California Utility Employees
Edison International and Affiliates, Including Southern California Edison
Engineers and Scientists of California, Ifpte Local 20, Afl-cio
North American Wood Pole Council
Pacific Gas and Electric Company and its Affiliated Entities
San Diego Gas and Electric Company
Southern California Gas Company
Treated Wood Council
Western Wood Preservers Institute

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