# FACT SHEET

# CALIFORNIA CLIMATE ACTIVITIES

## *California Environmental Protection Agency*

The California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) is responsible for coordinating amongst the various state agencies taking action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. On June 1, 2005, Governor Schwarzenegger signed an Executive Order that established statewide greenhouse gas emission targets and directed CalEPA to lead a Climate Action Team. This Team, made up of high-level representatives from key state agencies, is charged with implementing programs and policies in the state that reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

## *California Air Resources Board*

Transportation is the largest source of emissions in the state. The California Air Resources Board (ARB) approved motor vehicle regulations that, by 2016, will reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from new motor vehicles sold in the state by about 30 percent.

## *California Energy Commission*

The California Energy Commission (CEC) develops and implements both building and appliance energy efficiency standards, prepares California's greenhouse gas inventory, develops transportation fuel policy and programs, and manages climate change research programs. In conjunction with the California Public Utilities Commission, the CEC also coordinates the Renewable Portfolio Standard and a variety of energy efficiency programs.

## *California Public Utilities Commission*

In addition to coordinating with the CEC on energy efficiency programs and the Renewable Portfolio Standard, the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) requested that its regulated energy utilities address key issues pertaining to climate change. The CPUC requires regulated utilities to employ a "greenhouse gas adder" when evaluating competitive bids to supply energy. This adder is designed to capture the financial risk of emitting GHGs. The CPUC is also investigating the creation of a "carbon cap" on each regulated utility.

## *Other State Agencies*

Climate change has cross-cutting effects that will impact the economy, agriculture, forests, and water resources. The California Business, Transportation and Housing Agency, Department or Food and Agriculture, Department of Forestry, Resources Agency and Department of Water Resources (DWR) are all considering programs and policies related to climate change. In its 2005 Water Plan, DWR included the impacts of climate change on water supply and quality as one of the challenges to water management.

## *California Climate Action Registry*

The Registry is a public/private partnership created by the State of California to encourage companies, government agencies and other organizations that do business in California to voluntarily measure and report their greenhouse gas emissions. To date, the Registry has over 45 members including all major utilities, a number of California companies, cities, government entities and non-governmental organizations.

## *Sustainable Silicon Valley*

The group of Silicon Valley manufacturer, including ALZA, Calpine Hewlett-Packard, Lifescan, Lockheed, Oracle and PG&E, has pledged to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in Santa Clara County to 20% below 1990 levels by 2010.

## *California Cities*

The Cities for Climate Protection Campaign goal is to reduce GHG emissions resulting from the burning of fossil fuels and other human activities. Over 25 California cities have joined the campaign including Los Angeles, Sacramento, San Francisco and Chula Vista.

## *Other California Companies*

A number of companies with significant business interests in California have voluntarily reduced greenhouse gas emissions since the early 1990s. Dupont and IBM, two Fortune 500 companies, have reduced emissions by over 60%. Their actions resulted in a net savings in the billions of dollars. California is also home to numerous companies that produce technologies and products, such as solar panels, efficient lighting and hydrogen, that can be used to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.