



## STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Policy Pathway

### Further information

[Decarbonizing Buildings](#) – Chapter 1 of 2018 Integrated Energy Policy Report explores the actions needed to decarbonize California’s buildings.

[Doubling Energy Efficiency Savings by 2030](#) – 2017 report that establishes targets to achieve a doubling of EE savings by 2030 as per SB 350.



### Existing/Planned Regulations & Roadmaps

- ✓ Governor Brown’s Executive Order B-55-18 (2018): Established the goal that California achieve carbon neutrality by 2045, then achieve and maintain net negative carbon emissions thereafter.
- ✓ Senate Bill 32 (2016) / Assembly Bill 32 (2006): Set a statewide GHG emissions reduction mandate of 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030, building on the 2006 landmark legislation requiring GHG emissions be reduced to 1990 levels by 2020.
- ✓ Senate Bill 100 (2018): Set a planning target of having renewable resources and zero-carbon electricity resources serve 100 percent of California’s electricity use by 2045, and raised the 2030 Renewables Portfolio Standard target for utilities from 50 percent to 60 percent.
- ✓ SB 350 (2015): Called for the California Energy Commission (CEC) to establish targets to achieve a statewide cumulative doubling of energy efficiency (EE) savings by 2030, with a biennial review of efficiency targets. Also required an assessment of the barriers low-income communities face in accessing energy efficiency—SB 350 Low Income Barriers Study published by the CEC in 2016.
- ✓ AB 758 (2009): Required CEC to develop and update periodically an action plan laying out a pathway for California to achieve a doubling of EE savings from existing buildings by 2030.
- ✓ AB 802 (2015): Required the CEC to establish a statewide energy benchmarking and disclosure program for large buildings.
- ✓ SB 1477 (2018): Required the CEC to work with the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) in establishing a \$200 million 4-year program aimed at installing decarbonizing technology into buildings.
- ✓ The Pacific Coast Collaborative (PCC), of which California is a member, has targeted the need to significantly reduce GHG emissions from heating and cooling in buildings via a commitment to lower the carbon intensity of heating fuels in buildings.
- ✓ The CEC periodically updates efficiency standards for new and substantially retrofitted buildings in California. In the 2019 standards, the CEC required PV generation in low-rise residential structures, and made compliance easier for electric-only households.
- In 2019, the CEC will publish a statewide EE action plan that establishes updated targets to achieve a doubling of EE savings by 2030 (SB 350) along with an update of the action plan to achieve deep EE savings in existing buildings (AB 758). The plan will contain an interim analysis of the feasibility of achieving a 40% reduction in GHG emissions from buildings by 2030 (AB 3232).
- The CEC will issue its final AB 3232 assessment of the feasibility of achieving a 40% reduction in GHG emissions from buildings by 2030 in 2020.

16,000,000 buildings  
 39,879,994 inhabitants  
 147,000,000 tCO<sub>2</sub>e carbon emissions  
 Varied climate