

Listen to the Experts

CARE urges you to not only take our word for it but also listen to the experts.

COST

"...current technologies could only reduce global CO2 emissions at a 'beyond astronomical' economic cost."

Bill Gates, June 2015

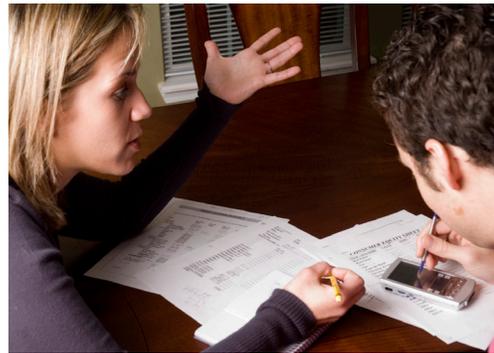
"...because of AB 32, the costs of production in California and the prices of goods and services sold within it are likely to rise relative to other states. These are unhelpful outcomes for the state's many unemployed and underemployed citizens."

Hoover Institution, 2011



"Even when accounting for the broader societal benefits of energy efficiency investments, the costs still substantially outweigh the benefits; the average rate of return [on Federal Weatherization Assistance Program] is approximately -9.5% annually."

National Bureau of Economic Research, July 2015



"Businesses must pay higher costs, which discourages investment; schools are diverting their limited resources to accommodate the increase in their energy bills; and families are having to pay more for energy on top of high housing costs, while real household income levels are flat or declining."

National University System Institute for Policy Research, March 2015

"25 percent [of small business owners] claim energy is one of the two or three largest business costs they have."

National Small Business Poll, 2006, (National Federation of Independent Business)

"The sectors most likely to be adversely impacted are the very sectors and places in the economy where the [Los Angeles] region's poor and less-educated workers have the best opportunity to work their way into the middle class. These workers, largely from minority communities are the ones likely to pay the cost of reaching the long-term goals listed under AB 32."

Valley Industry Commerce Association, July, 2014

"While green jobs will continue to contribute to resolving the state's job creation challenges, they are not at a scale where they will do it alone. Policies addressing the competitiveness of the other 98% of the state's jobs are needed as well."

California Center for Jobs and the Economy, April 2015

JOBS

"Where the state was once a manufacturing powerhouse, it has managed to create an environment in which the sector remains flat, despite employment growing strongly in the U.S."

Inland Empire Economic Partnership, May 2014



"Using a reasonable assumption that 80 percent of job losses will be in the tradable-goods sectors, we come up with a central estimate of 27,257 lost Valley jobs, or 2.7 percent of Valley jobs. This implies that the Valley will endure an impact about 1.7 times greater than the state."

California Lutheran University, March 2015

ALIGNMENT

"The environmental community said, 'Look, the reason why this has to be the most progressive bill is because once California passes a law, all of these other states are going to follow suit. All of them'...The irony of this is that once the law passed in California, no one followed suit. No one."

Former Assembly Speaker Fabian Nunez, August 2015

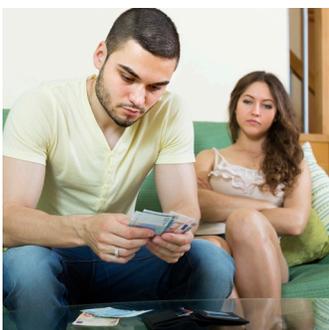


"It will make us feel good if California can reduce our greenhouse gas footprint by 30%, 50%, or whatever. But if we do it in a way that isn't exportable, it's not going to have any effect on the rest of the world."

UC Berkeley, April 2013

"Shifts to higher emissions locations, such as China, could offset over 70% of the in-state reductions planned for 2020."

Chapman University, March 2015



"The problem is that each of these sectors [mining, oil & gas, construction, manufacturing and logistics] is heavily impacted by California's regulatory and energy policies which impose burdensome costs and taxes."

Inland Empire Economic Partnership, May 2014

"For residential and commercial buildings, the technology exists to get close, but not all the way to the AB 32 target. However, at this point it is far from financially viable...This will be an especially daunting task for the high percentage of low-income households and renters."

Next 10, April 2015

"...parts of the economy which provides the greatest chances for upward mobility – sectors such as manufacturing and construction – have been stuck in neutral. Energy policies that increase prices will make it more difficult to decrease inequality and to increase opportunity for upward mobility."

National University System Institute for Policy Research, March 2015

"..increases in energy prices have an impact that affects various groups disproportionately...The poor, who pay a larger share of their income to energy consumption, energy-intensive industries such as agriculture and manufacturing, sectors of the economy dominated by tradable goods, and warmer geographic regions are examples of groups who are disproportionately harmed."

California Lutheran University, March 2015

IMPACT ON LOW INCOME CALIFORNIANS



Californians for Affordable and Reliable Energy (CARE) is a broad-based coalition supported by the California Business Roundtable, small businesses, community groups, local officials, local business organizations, statewide associations, and energy consumers that are calling on policy-makers to ensure that we have a responsible energy plan that protects our state's economy.

To join, visit CAREaboutEnergy.org