California Gov. Jerry Brown has been preparing for a fight. Even before the Trump Administration officially announced the US withdrawal from the the Paris Agreement, Brown pushed for the strongest green laws in the nation and sought like-minded allies. He’s since established climate pacts with dozens of other cities, states and nations who have agreed to uphold the Paris Agreement. But the climate battle isn’t over yet. Here’s a guide to what legislative tools California has to work with combat climate change.

**California Trumps the Feds on Climate Change**

**clean air waiver**

A minimum of all states, formed by Gov. Brown, that are committed to upholding the 2015 Paris Agreement. As of June 20, members include California, New York, Washington, Connecticut, Hawaii, Massachusetts, Oregon, Rhode Island and Vermont.

**Senate Bill SB 71**

Requires all solar-ready buildings constructed after January 1, 2018 to have a solar electric or solar thermal system to be installed on the rooftop. Previously, only new buildings under 10 stories were required to have a “solar ready” roof.

**Senate Bill SB 100**

The Clean Energy Act of 2017 requires the state to get all of its power from renewables by 2045. The Alta Wind Energy Center, in Kern County, for example, is already the largest wind generation facility in North America.

**California Leads the Country**

California leads the country with over 15,000 megawatts of solar panels which is enough to power 3.7 million homes. The solar industry employs 100,050 people in California which produces 24.7 billion in direct sales.*

**Renewables is already big business in California**

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**The Front Line**

State agencies like the California Air Resources Board have staff members that specialize in reaching out to other governments and including Mandarin speakers. The state has also been actively hiring recently unemployed EPA climate scientists.

Brown proposed to increase the budget for the Governor’s Office of Science to pay for Trump policy legal challenges.

**Assembly Bill AB 32**

Commits California to reducing its greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions to 1990 levels by 2020. Includes market based regulation that is designed to reduce GHG by placing caps on the emissions of large electric power and industrial plants. Companies are able to buy or sell allowances on the open market or encouraged to develop more efficient and less polluting processes.

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*Solar Foundation 2016 Jobs Census**