

Assembly Appropriations Committee
GENERAL GOV

BILL	AUTHOR	SUBJECT/FISCAL EFFECT	
AB 12	Cooley	<p>Subject: Review of administrative regulations.</p> <p>Requires every state agency to review all provisions of the California Code of Regulations (CCR) it has adopted, and to adopt, amend or repeal any regulations identified as duplicative, overlapping, inconsistent, or out of date by January 1, 2020. An agency acting on this requirement must hold at least one noticed public hearing to accept public comment on proposed revisions, notify the appropriate policy and fiscal committees of the Legislature of the proposed revisions, and report to the Governor and the Legislature. The bill's provisions sunset on January 1, 2021.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Office of Administrative Law (OAL) costs of approximately \$928,000 (GF) in the 2018 calendar year and approximately \$885,000 in 2019 for seven PY of full-time, limited-term staff and associated costs to manage a significant increase in workload over two years. 2) Unknown, but significant aggregate state costs, likely in the millions annually for two years, for over 200 state agencies to review all current regulations, make necessary revisions to identified regulations through the Administrative Procedure Act (APA) process, coordinate with other agencies and departments, and report to the Governor and Legislature. (GF and various special funds) 	

AB 17	Holden	<p>Subject: Free or reduced-fare transit passes for low income students.</p> <p>Creates a transit pass program administered by the Department of Transportation (Caltrans), upon appropriation, to provide free or reduced cost transit passes to specified low income students at public K-12 schools, community colleges, the California State University and the University of California.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Cost pressure, likely from GF funds, in the millions of dollars to provide funding for the program created by this bill. For example, providing a \$50 monthly transit pass to 10,000 students would cost \$6 million annually. Funding for the program would likely need to come from the GF because all existing transportation funds are allocated to other existing programs.2) One-time administrative costs in the hundreds of thousands of dollars for Caltrans to develop guidelines for the program.3) Ongoing administrative costs likely in the hundreds of thousands of dollars to Caltrans and the State Controller's Office (SCO) to receive and review applications and reports, and to distribute funding.	
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<p>AB 25</p>	<p>Nazarian</p>	<p>Subject: Structural integrity of buses with modified roofs.</p> <p>Requires the California Highway Patrol (CHP) to develop and implement an inspection and certification program for buses that have a modified or removed roof, defined as a “tour bus” in the bill. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Requires CHP to develop and implement a structural safety inspection and certification program for tour buses, by July 1, 2018. This bill authorizes CHP to contract with a third party with the proper engineering background to develop the specified program. 2) Requires CHP to request the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) to suspend, cancel, or revoke the registration of any tour bus that is unable to be certified as safe to operate, as specified. 3) Authorizes CHP to charge a fee for the reasonable costs of inspection and certification, including the development and implementation of the specified program. <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Unknown significant costs to CHP (over \$150,000) from the Motor Vehicle Account (MVA) to establish the program. Costs may be recovered over time if CHP charges a fee for the inspection and certification, as authorized in this bill. 2) Minor costs to DMV from the MVA for increased workload to suspend or revoke the registration of non-compliant tour buses, depending on how many such buses are found to be in violation. 	
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AB 45	Thurmond	<p>Subject: California School Employee Housing Assistance Grant Program.</p> <p>Requires the California Housing Finance Agency (CalHFA) to administer the California School Employee Housing Assistance Program, a predevelopment grant and loan program, to fund the creation of affordable housing for school district employees, including teachers.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) This bill appropriates \$100 million (GF) to the newly created School Employee Housing Assistance Fund. 2) This bill requires money in the Fund to be appropriated to CalHFA for the following purposes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) to reimburse the agency for administrative costs, not to exceed 5% of the total appropriation (\$5 million); b) to reimburse the State Department of Education for the costs of certifying qualified school districts, not to exceed and unspecified percent of the total appropriation; and c) to make predevelopment grants to qualified school districts, not to exceed 20% of the total appropriation (\$20 million). Because the original source of the grants would be the General Fund, any predevelopment grants awarded to qualified school districts likely would count toward the Proposition 98 minimum school funding guarantee. To avoid this, the bill provides that appropriations made to the Program are not deemed "General Fund revenues appropriated for school districts" for the purposes of Proposition 98. 	
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AB 63	Frazier	<p>Subject: Extend provisional driver's licenses to age 21.</p> <p>Raises the age at which a driver must obtain a provisional driver's license (PDL) from 18 to 21. In doing so, this bill subjects drivers who are 18, 19, or 20 years old to the various restrictions in existing law for the first year after issuance of a PDL, as well as providing certain exemptions to those restrictions.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) One-time implementation costs of about \$600,000 from the Motor Vehicle Account (MVA) for the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) to promulgate regulations, modify forms and handbooks, and reprogram information technology systems.2) Ongoing costs of about \$300,000 from the MVA for DMV for increased transaction times in field offices and increased call volume to call centers.	
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AB 64	Bonta	<p>Subject: Medical and nonmedical cannabis.</p> <p>Cannabis-related omnibus bill that makes several substantive law changes.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) \$3 million from the GF will be advanced as a loan in the 2017-18 fiscal year, to be repaid by cannabis-related tax revenue. 2) The bill appropriates unspecified funds to the Board of State and Community Corrections, the Department of Justice, and the Department of Fish and Wildlife for enforcement of cannabis -related laws. 3) DCA costs of \$300,000 for FY 2020-21 and \$270,000 for FY 2021-22 and ongoing for increased enforcement of advertising, including licensees and non-licensees (Marijuana Control Fund). 4) Information technology costs to add new license types, including contractor costs and data storage fees, estimated at \$1 million in 2019-20 and \$115,000 in 2020-21 and ongoing (Marijuana Control Fund). 	
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AB 72	Santiago	<p>Subject: Housing element compliance.</p> <p>Gives the Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) authority to find a city or county housing element out of substantial compliance if it determines that the local government acted or failed to act in compliance with its housing element, requires HCD to refer violations of law to the Attorney General (AG), and appropriates funds to the AG to enforce state housing laws.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Appropriates an unspecified amount of money from the General Fund, potentially in the millions of dollars, to the AG for housing law enforcement.2) Costs to HCD, likely in the low hundreds of thousands of dollars (GF) annually, to review local actions, make determinations, and notify the AG of violations.	
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AB 73	Chiu	<p>Subject: Authorize housing sustainability districts.</p> <p>Authorizes a city or county to create a "housing sustainability district" (HSD) in consultation with the Office of Planning and Research (OPR) and the Housing and Community Development (HCD) to complete upfront zoning and environmental review in order to receive incentive payments for residential and mixed-use development projects with an affordable housing component. Requires development projects to pay prevailing wage. Requires the city or county to prepare an environmental impact report (EIR) pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) when designating a HSD. Exempts from CEQA "housing projects" within, and consistent with, a designated HSD.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Onetime costs to HCD of approximately \$150,000 (GF) to set up and implement the initial program. 2) Ongoing costs to HCD of approximately \$200,000 (GF) to process annual certifications, review and process incentive payments, and perform other administrative functions. These costs could increase as the number of jurisdictions participating increases. 3) Unknown costs, subject to appropriation by the Legislature, to fund zoning incentive payments for approved cities and counties with housing sustainability districts. Staff notes that a \$50 million GF appropriation for this program is being requested in the Budget process as a Legislative augmentation. 4) Minor and absorbable costs to OPR. 	
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AB 74	Chiu	<p>Subject: Competitive grants for homeless rental assistance.</p> <p>Requires the Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) to establish the Housing for a Healthy California Program to fund competitive grants to pay for rental assistance for homeless recipients of services from the Whole Person Care (WPC) pilot program, Health Homes, or another locally controlled funding source.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Unknown annual costs to provide grants to support rental assistance for homeless beneficiaries (GF). The bill does not appropriate any funding for the program nor does it specify a projected level of funding for future years. Staff notes that, similar to last year, the sponsors are requesting the author and other members of the Assembly to include \$90 million in the proposed budget to fund this program (as part of a larger program for affordable housing). 2) One-time costs of about \$500,000 (GF) to HCD to develop program requirements, consult with stakeholders, and adopt program guidelines 3) Ongoing costs of about \$300,000 (GF) per year to HCD to administer the grant program. 4) Unknown, but significant future public savings are likely due to reduced health care costs for participating individuals, to the extent the program is funded (GF/ local funds/federal funds). There are numerous published studies that have shown significant reductions in public spending when homeless individuals who are high-utilizers of public services are provided housing as well as physical and mental health services. National studies comparing formerly homeless Medicaid beneficiaries living in supportive housing with homeless beneficiaries receiving usual care demonstrate Medicaid cost savings of almost \$9,000 per year after the costs of services. 	
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AB 76	Chau	<p>Subject: Marketing of adult-use cannabis.</p> <p>Restricts marketing of cannabis to minors online.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Costs to the Bureau of Marijuana Control (Bureau) to adopt regulations pertaining to online advertising, and to enforce the restrictions of approximately \$180,000 in 2018-19, \$400,000 in 2019-20, and \$375,000 annually thereafter for ongoing workload (Marijuana Control Fund). 2) Information technology (IT) impact of approximately \$5,000 in 2018-19 for IT support of the new position; \$17,000 in 2019-20 for configuration of enforcement codes, data storage, and IT support for the positions; and \$16,000 in FY 2020-21 and ongoing for data storage and ongoing IT support (Marijuana Control Fund). 	
AB 77	Fong	<p>Subject: Legislative review of major regulations.</p> <p>Requires the Office of Administrative Law (OAL) to submit to each house of the Legislature for review, a copy of each major regulation submitted to the Secretary of State. The bill also states that the effective date of a regulation does not apply if the Legislature enacts a statute to override the regulation.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Minor and absorbable costs to OAL to forward major regulations to the Legislature. OAL indicates that of the approximately 600-700 regulatory actions they receive each year, fewer than 15 would likely be impacted by this bill at the current economic impact threshold of \$50 million. 2) There are typically 3 to 12 major regulations packages per year and many regulations packages exceed several hundred pages. Should the Legislature choose to review the major regulations packages, it is likely that workload requirements for the policy committees would increase. In addition, it is likely that the workload for the Legislative Analyst's Office, Legislative Counsel, and the Chief Clerk's Office would also increase. 	

AB 91	Cervantes	<p>Subject: High-occupancy vehicle lanes in Riverside County.</p> <p>Requires, to the extent federal funds are not endangered, conversion of high-occupancy vehicle (HOV) lanes in Riverside County from operating as HOV lanes 24 hours a day to operating only during hours of heavy commuter traffic. Also requires Caltrans to evaluate the effects of the change, and potentially change the lanes back to full-time operation in 2019.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) One-time State Highway Account (SHA) costs of about \$400,000 for Caltrans to change the signage along HOV lanes in Riverside County to note the part-time hours of operation. 2) One-time SHA costs of \$50,000 for Caltrans to assess the results of the part-time operation of HOV lanes and report to the Legislature on its findings. 3) Potential one-time SHA costs of about \$400,000 for Caltrans to change HOV lane signage back to its current form, if the department decides to revert the HOV lanes to 24-hour operation in the future. 	
AB 216	Gonzalez Fletcher	<p>Subject: Prepaid postage for vote by mail ballots.</p> <p>Requires return envelopes for vote by mail (VBM) ballots to include prepaid postage.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>GF costs in the low millions of dollars each statewide election, and less for local elections, for potentially reimbursable state mandate to provide prepaid postage on ballot return envelopes for VBM voters.</p> <p>For example, if 5.8 million voters (the same that voted by mail in the November 2016 election) returned a ballot by mail at an average cost of \$0.65 per envelope, the cost for prepaid postage would be almost \$3.8 million per election.</p>	

AB 232	Ridley-Thomas	<p>Subject: \$500 Million appropriation to the Department of Finance for homeless relief.</p> <p>Establishes the Homeless Relief Act of 2017 and appropriates \$500 million from the General Fund (GF) to the Department of Finance (DOF) to be allocated to local continuums of care in proportion to need, as determined by the Department of Housing and Community Development.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Appropriates \$500 million (GF) to DOF for the purpose of relieving homelessness in the state.</p>	
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AB 241	Dababneh	<p>Subject: Identity theft mitigation for state and local agency data breach.</p> <p>Requires a public agency that is the source of a data breach to offer affected customers at least 12 months of identity theft prevention and mitigation services at no cost.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>1) Unknown potential GF and/or special fund costs, in the hundreds of millions to billions of dollars range for a major security breach at an agency that holds substantial personal data. Unknown potential GF and/or special fund costs in the hundreds of thousands to low millions of dollars for a relatively minor data breach.</p> <p>For example, if the Department of Motor Vehicles were to have a breach of one-quarter of its 26 million driver license records, the cost for providing identity theft prevention and mitigation services to the affected individuals for one year would be over \$1 billion, assuming a cost of \$15 monthly per person. If a breach were to occur and require that 6,000 individuals receive identity theft protection at cost of \$15 per month, the cost for one year would be about \$1 million.</p> <p>2) Unknown potentially significant nonreimbursable local costs, depending of the scope of a data breach.</p>	
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<p>AB 262</p>	<p>Bonta</p>	<p>Subject: Buy Clean California Act standards for bid process.</p> <p>Requires the Department of General Services (DGS) to establish standards used in the bid process related to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions when certain eligible materials are used in state public works projects. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Requires DGS by January 1, 2019, to establish and publish in the State Contracting Manual a maximum acceptable global warming potential (MAGWP) for each eligible material. 2) Defines eligible materials to include brass pipe and pipe fittings; carbon steel rebar; concrete; flat glass; iron pipe and pipe fittings; mineral wool insulation; steel line pipe; structural steel; and structural steel pipe. 3) Specifies how DGS should determine the MAGWP for each eligible material. 4) Requires a successful bidder to submit an Environmental Product Declaration (EPD) or similar assessment for each eligible material proposed to be used to ensure the product does not exceed the MAGWP. <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) One-time cost of up to \$500,000 (GF) to DGS to establish the maximum acceptable global warming potential for each category of eligible materials and publish those thresholds in the State Contracting Manual. 2) Unknown, but likely minor, costs (GF) to DGS to review the winning bid to ensure the EPD for each eligible material proposed to be used to ensure the product does not exceed the MAGWP. 3) Unknown costs to DGS to report on the method used to determine the MAGWP for each category of eligible materials, and any obstacles to implementation of this and its effectiveness in reducing global warming potential. 4) Likely cost increases, potentially in the millions of dollars, for state infrastructure projects using materials identified in this bill, due to the increased cost of materials and to the extent the pool of bidders shrinks. 5) One-time costs in the range of \$150,000 to \$250,000 (GF) to the California State University, to participate in the development of the system. 	
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AB 296	Cervantes	<p>Subject: Task Force on California Women Veterans Health.</p> <p>Establishes, until July 1, 2023, the Task Force on California Women Veterans Health Care (Task Force) within the California Department of Veterans Affairs (CalVet), comprised of nine voting members appointed by the Secretary of CalVet. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Prohibits Task Force members from receiving compensation or reimbursement of expenses for their service, and requires CalVet to provide staff support to the task force. 2) Requires the Task Force to study the health care needs of women veterans in the state, including: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) and Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI) b) Military Sexual Trauma, including sexual harassment or abuse c) Alcohol and substance abuse d) The quality and access to health services 3) Requires the Task Force to submit an annual report, on or before January 1, 2021, and until January 1, 2023, to the Governor and the appropriate policy committees of the Legislature that includes the Task Force’s findings and recommendations. 4) Requires the Task Force, when conducting its study and preparing its annual report, to consult with the United States Department of Veterans Affairs, the State Department of Public Health, the Department of Managed Health Care, and representatives of county veterans service offices. <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Annual costs to CalVet of approximately \$227,000 (GF) in the first year and \$216,000 (GF) ongoing until July 1, 2023 to administer the operations of the Task Force and to research and write the annual reports.</p>	
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AB 301	Rodriguez	<p>Subject: Wait times for commercial driving skills test.</p> <p>Requires the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) to reduce the wait times for applicants seeking to complete the driving test requirements for a commercial driver's license (CDL) application. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Requires DMV to ensure, by June 1, 2019, that the maximum wait time to obtain an appointment to take the commercial driver's license driving skills test in any particular field office does not exceed seven days. 2) Requires DMV to report, by June 1, 2018, to the budget and transportation committees of the Assembly and the Senate on how DMV intends to achieve the seven-day maximum wait time, and requires that the report include specified information. <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Unknown significant Motor Vehicle Account costs, likely in the millions to tens of millions of dollars, depending on the type and level of resources needed by DMV to meet the seven day requirement. For example, DMV would likely need to hire additional permanent staff and may need to procure new testing facilities.</p>	
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AB 317	Aguiar-Curry	<p>Subject: Farmworker housing for Napa County.</p> <p>Establishes the Napa County Farmworker Centers Account (NCFCA) within the Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD). Specifically, this bill: lishes the NCFCA at HCD through its Office of Migrant Services (OMS), and requires HCD to administer the program.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Provides that funds in the NCFCA are to assist in financing, maintenance, and operation of the Napa County Housing Authority’s (NCHA) Farmworker Centers for year-round use by migrant and nonmigrant farm labor employees. 2) Requires HCD to award up to \$250,000 annually in matching funds to the NCHA upon demonstration that the NCHA is capable of continuing to effectively serve the housing needs of Napa’s farmworkers. 3) Requires that the NCHA provide equal or greater funds from local sources in order to be eligible for NCFCA funding. <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Ongoing annual costs of up to \$250,000 (GF) to provide matching funds to the NCHA to assist with the financing, maintenance, and operation of Napa County's farmworker centers. 2) Unknown, but likely minor costs to HCD's Office of Migrant Services to administer the fund. 	
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AB 333	Quirk	<p>Subject: State Highway Route 185 relinquishment in Alameda County.</p> <p>Authorizes the California Transportation Commission (CTC) to relinquish all or a portion of State Route (SR) 185 that lies within the unincorporated area of Alameda County if the CTC determines that it is the best interest of the state and upon an agreement between the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) and Alameda County (County).</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Potentially significant one-time State Highway Account (SHA) costs depending on the outcome of negotiations between Caltrans and the County. For example, according to Caltrans recent highway relinquishments have ranged from no initial cost to the low tens of millions of dollars. 2) Moderate long-term maintenance and repair savings to Caltrans, if the CTC exercises its authority to relinquish the highway segment. 	
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AB 353	Voepel	<p>Subject: Voluntary veterans' preference employment policy.</p> <p>Establishes the "Voluntary Veterans' Preference Employment Policy Act" to authorize a private employer to establish and maintain a written veterans preference employment policy. The bill also updates outdated statute authorizing the veteran's preference exception. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Authorizes an employer with a veterans' preference employment policy to require a veteran to submit a United States Department of Defense form (DD 214) to be eligible for the preference. 2) Specifies the granting of a veterans' preference, in and of itself, does not violate any local or state equal employment opportunity law or regulation. 3) Requires the Department of Veterans Affairs to assist any private employer in determining if an applicant is a veteran, to the extent permitted by law. <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Ongoing General Fund administrative costs to the Department of Veteran Affairs in the range of \$195,000 to \$365,000. It is difficult to estimate the number of inquiries the department would receive related to veteran verification. There are 1.8 million veterans in California; roughly half are of working age. For illustration, if the department were to process 2,500 inquires annually administrative costs would be in the lower end of this range.</p>	
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AB 354	Calderon	<p>Subject: Institutional housing investor registration.</p> <p>Requires institutional investors, as defined to register with the Department of Business Oversight (DBO) annually by providing a written statement including specified information. This bill defines institutional investors as a publicly traded company or corporation that is devoted to holding more than 100 single family residential properties in the state, and actually owns more than 100 such properties during the calendar year. This bill requires DBO to submit an annual report to the Legislature regarding the information collected, beginning December 1, 2018. This bill also authorizes DBO to charge a reasonable fee to administer the registration requirement.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) One-time costs of \$700,000 to DBO to develop a database to store the data. This cost could be paid for, at least partially, by the administrative fee authorized by this bill. 2) \$500,000 annually for 4 positions at DBO to collect the data, maintain the database, and prepare the required report. These costs could be paid for, at least partially, by the administrative fee authorized by this bill. 3) Unknown potential cost pressures depending on whether DBO analyzes the data it will collect and the findings of any such analysis. 	
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AB 363	Quirk-Silva	<p>Subject: Driver’s license veteran designation fee waiver.</p> <p>Prohibits the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) from charging the one-time \$5 fee to a person applying for a driver’s license or identification card with a veteran designation if the applicant is homeless or is determined to have a current income level that meets eligibility requirements for certain public assistance programs, as specified. This bill provides the determination of eligibility be subject to regulations adopted by DMV.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) One-time costs of about \$150,000 from the Motor Vehicle Account (MVA) to DMV for information technology (IT) programming, form modifications, and to promulgate regulations. 2) Unknown ongoing loss of revenue to the MVA, depending on the number of veterans that would be exempt from paying the \$5 fee. For example, if 10 percent of the 40,000 driver licenses and ID cards that have been issued with the veteran designation to date were exempt from the fee in the future, this would reduce MVA revenues by \$20,000. 	
AB 364	Chau	<p>Subject: Cybersecurity economic impact study.</p> <p>Requires the Governor’s Office of Business and Economic Development (GO-Biz) to commission and complete a study to evaluate the economic impact of California’s cybersecurity industry by July 1, 2018. The study is required to include specified information, such as the number, size, and location of cybersecurity businesses in California and the contributions they make to the economy in terms of gross domestic product, salaries, and taxes paid.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>GF costs of \$400,000 to \$500,000 for GO-Biz to commission the study.</p>	

AB 381	Calderon	<p>Subject: Deaf or Hard of Hearing Notification on Vehicle Registration.</p> <p>This bill establishes the Voluntary Deaf or Hard of Hearing Notification Program at the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV). Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Requires the DMV to allow a person to voluntarily indicate that the driver of a vehicle may be deaf or hard of hearing at the time of the original or renewal registration of the vehicle. 2) Requires DMV to place a notification to that effect in the record of the vehicle registration and provide a peace officer with that information when accessing other information about the vehicle. <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) One-time Motor Vehicle Account (MVA) costs of about \$1 million for DMV to establish the required program, perform the necessary information technology system programming, and promulgate regulations. 2) Ongoing MVA costs likely in the tens of thousands to low hundreds of thousands of dollars for increased workload to process transactions, depending on the number of individuals who want to participate in the program. 	
AB 382	Voepel	<p>Subject: Off-Highway Vehicle Trust Fund.</p> <p>Eliminates, after June 30, 2018, the diversion of about \$10 million in revenues annually away from the Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV) Trust Fund that instead go to the GF. Specifically the revenues are transferred from the Motor Vehicle Fuel Account (MVFA) and under existing law go to the GF, although prior to 2011 these revenues went to the OHV Trust Fund. This bill would restore the transfer of these revenues to the OHV Trust Fund.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>\$10 million reduction in GF revenues.</p>	

AB 434	Baker	<p>Subject: State website accessibility standard and reports.</p> <p>Requires state agencies and entities to evaluate and report on the accessibility of their websites and for the California Department of Technology (CDT) and requires CDT to establish a state web accessibility standard. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Requires CDT to adopt a state web accessibility standard after reviewing commonly accepted web accessibility standards. This bill also requires CDT to submit a report to the Legislature that references the adopted standard and includes a plan for the department to monitor accepted practices to ensure the state's policies and web sites remain current and within guidelines of the accessibility standard. 2) Requires a state agency or entity to submit reports, as specified, to CDT regarding the frequency and method of its web accessibility testing and its efforts to resolve identified accessibility issues. CDT is required to assess the sufficiency of the testing and efforts in an agency or entity's report to determine if the entity met the state web accessibility standard, and to publish the assessment on its web site. Requires CDT, to ensure the website meets the standard. <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Unknown costs, potentially in the millions of dollars (GF and Special Funds) to update websites to meet the standard. 2) Unknown costs, potentially in the hundreds of thousands to low millions of dollars (GF) for CDT to establish the required standard, evaluate state agencies and report. 3) Unknown costs, potentially in the hundreds of thousands of dollars (GF and Special Funds) for state agencies and entities to report to CDT. 	
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AB 465	Ting	<p>Subject: Urban agricultural incentive zones.</p> <p>Extends the sunset of the Urban Agriculture Incentive Zones (UAIZ) Act from January 1, 2019 to January 1, 2029, reduces the population threshold of cities or counties eligible for a UAIZ from 250,000 residents to 50,000 residents, and makes other technical changes to the UAIZ Act.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Unknown, but likely moderate, property tax revenue losses, resulting in General Fund (GF) costs in excess of \$150,000 annually as a result of the Proposition 98 minimum funding guarantee.</p> <p>The precise fiscal impacts of this bill are unknown and depend on how successful AB 465 is at boosting participation in the UAIZ program. Thus far, only five counties have developed UAIZ ordinances, and one stated goal of AB 465 is to boost participation by reducing the population threshold of eligible cities and counties.</p>	
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AB 503	Lackey	<p>Subject: Parking ticket payment plans and driver's license renewal.</p> <p>Establishes a new process for local agencies to collect unpaid parking citations. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Amends the requirements that local agencies must meet in order for that agency to have the DMV collect parking citations along with a vehicle registration. Specifically, the local agency must first offer specified payment plans to indigent individuals (as defined), and allow all individuals a reasonable opportunity to resume payments if they fall out of compliance with a payment plan. 2) Repeals the requirement that DMV refuse to issue a driver license to an individual with unpaid parking citations that were sent to DMV for collection. <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Unknown change in the total amount of parking citation revenue (a portion of which is distributed to the state, primarily to support the courts) that is collected as a result of the requirement for local agencies to offer payment plans. On the one hand, some people who would otherwise not pay at all may be able to afford a payment plan, resulting in an increase in revenue. On the other hand, some individuals who might have paid in full may end up paying less under a payment plan. 2) Unknown decrease in the total amount of parking citation revenue (a portion of which is distributed to the state, primarily to support the courts) that is collected as a result of repealing the requirement that DMV refuse to issue or renew an individual's driver license if he or she has unpaid parking citations that the DMV is attempting to collect. For example, some individuals are motivated to pay their parking citations under current law because they do not want DMV to deny renewal of their driver license. However, under the provisions of the bill, this consequence is removed, and as a result, some individuals who would otherwise have paid their citations may choose not to pay. 	
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AB 531	Irwin	<p>Subject: Information security technologies and cybersecurity plans.</p> <p>Requires the Office of Information Security (OIS) within the California Department of Technology to review, by January 1, 2019, the technologies and procedures used by state agencies to protect sensitive information, and develop a plan to require state agencies to implement, during the following year, any information security technology that OIS determines to be necessary to protect that sensitive information.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Costs of about \$1.3 million (GF) for 4.5 positions to conduct the assessment over an 18 month period. 2) Unknown cost pressures (GF and special funds) on state agencies, contingent on the results of the findings of the assessments. 3) Unknown potential savings as a result of improving the state's cybersecurity. 	
AB 542	Holden	<p>Subject: Route 66 Centennial Commission.</p> <p>Requires the State Office of Historic Preservation (Office), within the Department of Parks and Recreation, to establish, by January 1, 2021, a commission to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the California State Route 66 and to foster preservation projects. The commission will work in conjunction with local and federal governmental entities.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) GF costs between \$500,000 and \$600,000 annually to the Office for the duration of the commission. 2) Potential minor costs to various other departments (such as the Department of Transportation) to participate in the commission. 3) Unknown cost pressures to state transportation funds, or other funds, resulting from recommendations made by the commission related to preservation projects. 	

AB 546	Chiu	<p>Subject: Local agency electronic permits for advanced energy storage installations.</p> <p>Requires cities and counties to accept electronic submissions of permit applications for advanced energy storage installations, and requires the Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR) to create a California Energy Storage Permitting Guidebook (Guidebook).</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Annual costs of at least \$110,000 to OPR (GF) for two years to consult with experts and stakeholders and develop the required guidelines and other information necessary to create the guidebook. This includes approximately \$45,000 for Senior Counsel (1/3 PY) and \$60,000 to \$70,000 for a program analyst (1 PY). 2) Unknown, but likely significant costs to other state agencies to consult with OPR regarding guideline development. This may include the State Fire Marshal, CPUC, Building Standards Commission, Department of General Services, and others. 3) One-time costs of approximately \$300,000 (GF) for OPR to develop and print the Guidebook. Staff notes that past guidebooks were paid for by outside groups. There is no such arrangement in this case. 4) Non-reimbursable costs to cities and counties to make documentation and forms associated with the permitting of advanced energy storage available on their websites, to allow electronic submissions of the applications, and authorize electronic signatures, likely fully offset by fees cities and counties are authorized to charge for these activities. 	
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AB 547	Chavez	<p>Subject: The California Prompt Payment Act for disabled veteran business enterprises.</p> <p>Modifies the California Prompt Payment Act. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Requires a state agency to pay an undisputed, properly submitted invoice by a disabled veteran business enterprise (DVBE) within 30 days of receipt. The invoiced state agency will have 15 days to inspect and review the goods or services, process the invoice and request payment from the State Controller's Office (SCO). The SCO will continue to have 15 days to pay the claim. 2) Establishes penalty rates to be applied to DVBE invoices not paid within 30 days, similar to with those paid to small businesses. <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Unknown costs, potentially significant, to impacted state agencies required to process invoices from approximately 2,000 DVBEs in a shorter timeframe. This cost will vary by agency depending on the number of DVBE contracts each has and the timing of the claims submitted. 2) Negligible costs to the SCO assuming the vendor is identified as a DVBE when the invoice is sent. The bill does not impact the amount of time the SCO has to pay a claim. 3) Unknown penalty costs to state agencies to the extent there is an increase in the number of late payments under the new accelerated payment system. 4) Unknown penalty costs to state agencies, likely minor, to the extent there is an increase in the amount paid in late penalty fees under the new penalty fees system. Approximately 90% of DVBEs already receive the penalty amount in this bill due to their small business status. 5) Minor and absorbable costs to state agencies to update invoice review and processing procedures. 	
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AB 553	Daly	<p>Subject: Workers' compensation return-to-work program.</p> <p>Modifies disbursements from the \$120 million annual Return to Work (RTW) Fund to ensure the full amount is paid out each year to eligible workers.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Significant increase in expenditures through the RTW Fund. This bill will increase the amount being paid to workers in order to ensure the entire \$120 million allocated to the RTW program is expended each year (Workers' Compensation Administration Revolving Fund). After a \$5,000 payment is made to each eligible worker pursuant to current regulations, remaining funds for each calendar year will be allocated to workers through this supplemental payment on a pro rata basis. The supplemental payment amount per worker will vary based on the total number of eligible workers in each year. <p>Supplemental payments through the RTW program commenced in the last quarter of fiscal year 2014-15. From that date through fiscal year 2016-17, \$95 million total has been expended, with the highest annual total expenditure of \$52.5 million occurring in fiscal year 2016-17. Thus, this bill may more than double payouts to injured workers through this fund as compared to the status quo, assuming the number of eligible workers does not significantly increase from the approximately 10,000 eligible workers awarded payments in 2016-17.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2) Administrative costs, estimated in the low hundreds of thousands of dollars annually, to DIR to process additional claims (Workers' Compensation Administration Revolving Fund). 	
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AB 566	Ridley-Thomas	<p>Subject: COIN tax extension.</p> <p>Reestablishes the California Organized Investment Network (COIN) tax credit program, sunsets the tax credit program January 1, 2022, requires insurers to report on community development and green investments, and restricts insurance commissioner's authority to issue data calls.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) GF revenue loss of approximately \$10 million annually for five years, from January 1, 2017 through the end of 2021. 2) Administrative costs to CDI of \$630,000 in fiscal year 2017-18 through 2020-21, and \$425,000 in 2021-22 to administer the tax credit program and certify community development financial institutions (Insurance Fund). 3) Administrative costs to CDI of \$50,000 to establish a task force (Insurance Fund). 4) Uncertain fiscal impact associated with restrictions on data calls. If CDI chooses to pursue regulations to require data calls, there could be regulatory cost pressure, as compared to the more streamlined bulletin process. However, the restrictions could also reduce the number of data calls that are not specifically authorized in statute, which would have a negligible impact or even reduce administrative workload. In essence, there could be administrative cost pressure in the hundreds of thousands of dollars (Insurance Fund) if the Insurance Commissioner chose to issue multiple regulations, but their issuance and the related cost would be at the Commissioner's discretion. 	
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AB 570	Gonzalez Fletcher	<p>Subject: Prohibits the use of pregnancy and other conditions in determining permanent disability benefits in workers' compensation apportionment cases.</p> <p>Prohibits the use of pregnancy, childbirth, or other medical conditions related to pregnancy or childbirth, in the calculation of permanent disability benefits for injuries occurring on or after January 1, 2018.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>This bill would have two separate fiscal effects, as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Increased administrative costs to the Division of Workers' Compensation and the Workers' Compensation Appeals Board (WCAB) within the Department of Industrial Relations. Because of the exception to the apportionment standard created by this bill, disputes concerning causation of permanent disability between employers and female workers' compensation applicants are likely to increase substantially. This would lead to significantly more filings, hearings and trials within the workers' compensation system on apportionment issues, which would in turn lead to significant increases in the costs of administration. This total cost is unknown, but could be well in excess of \$1 million (Workers Compensation Administration Revolving Fund). 2) Increased costs to the state as an employer. The state could incur unknown, likely significantly increased workers' compensation costs for higher permanent partial disability compensation as a result of fewer allowable apportionments (various funds). 	
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AB 601	Ridley-Thomas	<p>Subject: Insurer diversity data reporting.</p> <p>Requires large insurers to submit reports on the diversity of their board of directors, as well as efforts to increase diversity, and adds lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT)-owned and veteran-owned businesses to the list of business enterprises for which insurers must report their efforts related to procurement activity. Also, restricts the authority of the commissioner to initiate data calls (requests for data) by bulletin to those calls that relate directly to enumerated insurance industry regulatory issues, or are initiated pursuant to regulation.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Approximately \$100,000 over two years to the California Department of Insurance (CDI) for data collection on diversity issues, as specified (Insurance Fund). 2) Uncertain fiscal impact associated with restrictions on data calls. If CDI chooses to pursue regulations to require data calls, there could be regulatory cost pressure, as compared to the more streamlined bulletin process. However, the restrictions could also reduce the number of data calls that are not specifically authorized in statute, which would have a negligible impact or even reduce administrative workload. In essence, there could be administrative cost pressure in the hundreds of thousands of dollars (Insurance Fund) if the Insurance Commissioner chose to issue multiple regulations, but their issuance and the related cost would be at the Commissioner's discretion. 	
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AB 623	Rodriguez	<p>Subject: Autonomous vehicles accident reporting.</p> <p>Clarifies that existing accident reporting requirements also apply to autonomous vehicles, and requires any accident report prepared by a member of the California Highway Patrol (CHP) or any other peace officer to specify if an autonomous vehicle (AV) was involved in the traffic collision.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) One-time costs of \$300,000 (Motor Vehicle Account) for CHP to modify the department's accident report form, make corresponding information technology system changes, and update the Statewide Integrated Traffic Records System (SWITRS) to collect the applicable data. 2) Unknown costs if the Commission on State Mandates were to find that the requirements of this bill to be a state reimbursable mandate. For example, there are about 450 local law enforcement agencies in the state that report on traffic accidents. If it cost each of these agencies \$5,000 to comply with the requirements, the cost of the potential mandate would be \$2.25 million. 	
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AB 632	Acosta	<p>Subject: Small Business Procurement and Contract Increases.</p> <p>Increases the maximum amount for which a state agency can directly contract with a certified small business (SB) or a disabled veteran business enterprise (DVBE) from \$250,000 to \$500,000.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Minor and absorbable costs for rule-making and policy development associated with implementing changes to the Department of General Services (DGS). 2) On-going cost pressures for state agencies. In 2015-16, the state awarded 15,767 contracts utilizing the Small Business/DVBE Option at a value of \$458 million. There were 1,716 contracts with costs between \$250,000 and \$500,000, valued at a total of nearly \$602 million. Although awarding a contract through the Small Business/DVBE Option entails less administrative workload than awarding it through full competition, limiting competition for these contracts is likely to result in higher prices overall. For example, if this process resulted in just 5% higher costs, the additional costs would exceed \$30.1 million General Fund and numerous special funds. 	
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AB 638	Caballero	<p>Subject: Immigration consultants.</p> <p>Makes it unlawful to engage in business as an immigration consultant, as defined, and except as provided in this bill. In doing so, this bill creates new crimes and specifies the punishment for those crimes. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Makes it a crime, effective January 1, 2019, for a person to engage in business (for compensation) as an immigration consultant, as defined, unless they meet specified criteria. 2) Requires any person registered as an immigration consultant on or after January 1, 2016, to provide a copy of each client's file and records to that client by March 1, 2019. In addition, these immigration consultants must post a sign on his or her business informing the public of the prohibition on immigration consulting in the state. A first violation of the requirements to provide a copy of the record and post the required sign is a misdemeanor punishable by fines and/or imprisonment in county jail. A second violation of these provisions is a felony punishable in state prison. 3) Establishes civil penalties for violating the provisions of the bill. 4) Allows for individuals to engage in business as an immigration consultant only if they meet specified qualifications, such as being an attorney, a paralegal working under the supervision of an attorney, or having specific accreditation from the federal government. 	
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AB 638	Caballero	<p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Unknown GF costs, likely in the hundreds of thousands of dollars annually to incarcerate in state prison people who violate the provisions of this bill. For example, assuming a two-year prison term and \$29,000 annual incarceration costs, if five people each year were convicted of the felony violations in the bill, costs would be \$145,000 in the first year, and \$290,000 in the second year and ongoing. 2) Minor potential revenue to the GF to the extent the Attorney General brings and prevails in civil actions against people who violate the provisions of this bill. Revenue could be potentially offset by increased costs to the Attorney General for the workload associated with these cases. 3) Minor and absorbable costs to the SOS to notify immigrations consultants of the prohibitions established in this bill and respond to calls and questions. 4) Potential nonreimbursable local incarceration costs, offset to some extent by fines. 	
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AB 668	Gonzalez Fletcher	<p>Subject: Voting Modernization Bond Act of 2018.</p> <p>Places a \$450 million bond act on the June 5, 2018, statewide primary election ballot and, upon voter approval, authorizes the use of those bond funds to match county funds for the purchase of specified voting equipment and related technology. These bonds are required to be repaid within 10 years of the date they are issued.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) GF debt service costs in the tens of millions of dollars annually if voters approve the bond act, depending on the timing of when bonds are issued and interest rates at that time. For example, assuming \$100 million of the bonds are sold the first year, and the remaining \$350 million are sold at an even rate over the following 10 years, at a rate of 5 percent interest, the repayment of the bonds would cost about \$13 million in the first year and grow annually until reaching a maximum of almost \$55 million annually in ten years. The debt service costs would then decline annually thereafter for the next ten years until the bonds are fully repaid. 2) One-time GF costs of several hundred thousands of dollars for printing and mailing costs to place the measure on the ballot on June 5, 2018. For example, at a cost of \$69,000 per page in the voter guide, assuming a total of six pages, the cost would be \$414,000 to place this measure on the ballot. The actual costs would depend on the length of the title and summary, analysis by the Legislative Analyst's Office, proponent and opponent arguments, and text of the proposal. 	
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AB 674	Low	<p>Subject: Election day holiday.</p> <p>Makes the Tuesday after the first Monday in November in even-numbered years (those years in which a statewide or national election is held) a state holiday. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Provides that all state employees are entitled to this holiday. 2) Requires public schools to be closed on this state holiday and provides that probationary and permanent school employees that are a part of the classified service are entitled to a paid holiday on that day, as specified. 3) Requires community colleges to be closed on this state holiday and provides that probationary and permanent school employees that are a part of the classified service are entitled to a paid holiday on that day, as specified. <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Costs of \$11.3 million (GF and special funds) to pay overtime pay rates for state employees that work on the new holiday. 2) Unknown cost pressure (GF and special funds) as a result of most state workers having one less day to complete necessary work. For example, the week after a holiday, the Department of Motor Vehicles typically sees a higher than average number of customers in its field offices as a result of the field offices being closed for a holiday. 3) Unknown cost pressure (Proposition 98/GF) for K-12 schools and Community Colleges for several reasons. First, there will be cost pressures to the extent that schools must pay overtime pay rates for employees that would be required to work on the Election Day holiday. For example, because many polling places are located at schools, some school staff will need to work on the Election Day holiday in order to open up the school for use as a polling place. Second, there will be cost pressures to the extent that schools change school calendars to ensure that the required number of school days is achieved. 	
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AB 677	Chiu	<p>Subject: Data collection for the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Disparities Reduction Act.</p> <p>Expands the list of state entities currently required to collect voluntary self-identification information on sexual orientation and gender identity to include nine education and employment-related state agencies. Requires these entities to comply as soon as possible, but no later than July 1, 2019.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Unknown one-time aggregate state costs (GF and/or special fund), likely in the high hundreds of thousands, for nine state entities to update forms and information collection procedures, including programming changes. 2) Minor ongoing costs to nine state entities to administer and maintain these activities. 	
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AB 686	Santiago	<p>Subject: Affirmatively furthering fair housing.</p> <p>Requires a public agency to administer its programs and activities relating to housing and community development in a manner to affirmatively further fair housing and to not take any action that is inconsistent with this obligation. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Provides that the failure of a public agency to meet its obligation to affirmatively further fair housing constitutes housing discrimination under the California Fair Employment and Housing Act (FEHA). 2) Provides that the director of the Department of Fair Employment and Housing (DFEH) may exercise discretion to investigate, or to bring a civil action, based on a verified complaint that alleges a violation. 3) Requires any public agency required to adopt a housing element or a sustainable communities strategy to include in those plans an analysis of barriers that restrict access to opportunity and a commitment to specific meaningful actions to affirmatively further fair housing. 4) Requires a public agency that completes or revises an assessment of fair housing pursuant to the federal Fair Housing Act (FHA) to also submit a copy of that assessment to DFEH, to then post the assessment on its Internet Web site within a reasonable period of time. <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Substantial costs pressures to DFEH, likely in the hundreds of thousands of dollars, to the extent this bill results in increased litigation. 2) Minor and absorbable costs to DFEH to accept fair housing complaints and post online assessments. 3) Unknown costs to HCD to review their programs and local housing elements for compliance, and to develop technical assistance for preparation of housing elements. 	
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AB 686	Santiago	4) Unknown, but likely significant reimbursable mandated costs to local agencies to include in their housing elements and sustainable communities strategies, an analysis of barriers that restrict access to opportunity and a commitment to specific meaningful actions to affirmatively further fair housing. These costs will be offset to the extent a local agency can incorporate and use portions of the current federal Assessment of Fair Housing, which agencies already prepare to comply with the federal AFFH rule.	
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AB 692	Chu	<p>Subject: Schoolbus passenger restraint systems.</p> <p>Requires school districts to provide information to the California Department of Education (CDE) and the California Highway Patrol (CHP) to formulate a plan to have all schoolbuses equipped with passenger restraint systems by January 1, 2023. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Requires, on or before January 1, 2019, the governing board of a school district to complete and report to the CDE, an inventory of the district’s schoolbuses, including the year, model, and make of the schoolbuses and whether the schoolbuses are equipped at all seating positions with passenger restraint systems. 2) Requires, on or before January 1, 2020, CDE, CHP, and any other appropriate or necessary entities to form a stakeholder workgroup to formulate and report to the Legislature a plan for school districts to have their entire schoolbus fleets equipped with passenger restraint systems, unless specifically prohibited by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), on or before January 1, 2023. 3) Encourages a school district to comply with the above described plan by either retrofitting schoolbuses already in its fleet or purchasing new schoolbuses, as specified. <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) GF and special fund (Motor Vehicle Account) costs in the tens of thousands of dollars for CDE and CHP to develop the required report. 2) Unknown costs for a potential state mandate, likely in the tens of thousands of dollars, for school districts to report the required information. 3) State cost pressure to replace or retrofit remaining schoolbuses that do not have passenger restraints. In the past the state has assisted school districts with the cost of schoolbus replacement by providing grant funds. 	
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AB 696	Caballero	<p>Subject: Allocation of proceeds from Prunedale Bypass properties.</p> <p>Directs proceeds from the sale of property originally purchased for the Prunedale Bypass on Highway 101 in Monterey County, which was not built, to the State Highway Account for other highway projects in the Highway 101 corridor as determined by the Transportation County for Monterey and programmed by the California Transportation Commission.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>One-time redirection of revenues in the range of \$5 million to \$12 million from the sale of properties related to the Prunedale Bypass. In directing the proceeds as described above, this bill would reduce the amount of funding from the sale of highway properties that goes to the GF. Absent this bill, these revenues would be directed to offsetting GF debt service costs on transportation bonds.</p>	
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AB 701	Gallagher	<p>Subject: Real-time captioning services in court proceedings.</p> <p>Requires the Court Reporters Board of California to adopt rules and identify standards to certify operators of computer-aided transcription, commonly known as Communication Access Realtime Translation (CART). This bill also requires that a deaf or hard of hearing individual have access to a CART-captioner in court, if requested. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Prohibits the operator of a computer-aided transcription system from being the official reporter or pro tem reporter assigned by the court to produce the official transcript of the proceeding. 2) Requires the Court Reporters Board of California to adopt rules and to identify standards to certify operators of a computer-aided transcription system no later than January 1, 2019. 3) Requires operators of a computer-aided transcription system to be certified pursuant to the rules and standards established by the Court Reporters Board of California by July 1, 2019. 4) Clarifies that if a witness, attorney, judicial employee, judge, juror, or other participant who is deaf or hard of hearing has expressed a preference to use an interpreter as provided, the court shall not require the use of a computer-aided transcription system in lieu of the interpreter. <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Unknown GF costs (potentially over \$150,000) to courts to provide the required CART-captioners for deaf or hard of hearing individuals. Assuming that the provision of these services cost on average \$3,000 for each case and are provided in 50 cases as a result of this bill, the cost would be \$150,000. 2) Costs of about \$40,000 annually from the Court Reporters Fund for a half-time position at the Court Reporters Board to develop rules and certify CART-captioners. 	
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AB 714	Acosta	<p>Subject: Automatic vehicle registration renewal.</p> <p>Requires the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) to establish an opt-in automatic vehicle registration process by an unspecified date.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) One-time special fund (Motor Vehicle Account) costs likely in the low millions of dollars for DMV to establish an automatic billing program.2) Unknown ongoing fiscal effects. For example, there are potential ongoing cost savings to DMV for reduced printing and mailing costs by transitioning some customer to electronic-only vehicle registration renewal communications.	
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AB 739	Chau	<p>Subject: State vehicle fleet purchases of heavy-duty zero emissions vehicles.</p> <p>Requires at least 15% of specified heavy-duty (HD) vehicles purchased by state agencies to be zero-emission (ZEV) by 2025 and at least 30% of those vehicles to be ZEV by 2030. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Mandates that at least 15% of vehicles with a gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR) of 19,000 pounds or more purchased by state agencies must be ZEV by December 31, 2025, and at least 30% of those vehicles must be ZEV by December 31, 2030. 2) Exempts vehicles that have special performance requirements necessary for the protection of public safety, as defined by the Department of General Services (DGS), from this bill. 3) Requires DGS, if it finds in a public hearing that it cannot meet this requirement, to disclose this finding at the hearing and to the Legislature. The requirement would become inoperative on the date DGS notifies the Legislature. <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>To meet the 15% and 30% thresholds, the state would need to purchase six HD ZEVs annually starting in 2025 and 11 HD ZEVs annually starting in 2030. The additional cost for these purchases would be approximately \$825,000 starting in 2025 and approximately \$1.6 million starting in 2030.</p>	
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AB 745	Reyes	<p>Subject: Commissioners in criminal proceedings in the Counties of Riverside and San Bernardino.</p> <p>Authorizes the presiding judges of the counties of Riverside and San Bernardino to allow court commissioners to perform specified criminal magistrate duties until January 1, 2021. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Allows the presiding judges in Riverside and San Bernardino Counties to direct a commissioner to perform specified duties relating to criminal cases. 2) Allows a presiding judge to direct a commissioner to perform duties provided in this bill to be available on call. 3) Requires the Judicial Council to issue a report about the authorization provided in this bill and report its results to the Governor and the Legislature by January 1, 2021. The report must include the number of instances in which each duty is performed, and the specific legal experience of the commissioners appointed. <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Costs of up to \$10,000 to the Judicial Council to develop the required report. 2) Unknown cost pressure to the two courts to either hire more commissioners or backfill commissioners who are redirected from other responsibilities to perform criminal magistrate duties. For example, assuming a cost of \$200,000 per commissioner, if each of the two courts hired one additional commissioner as a result of having greater ability to utilize them, the cost would be \$400,000. While the courts would likely attempt to reduce other costs to free up the funds necessary to pay additional commissioners, it would create a cost pressure. 3) Unknown potential savings from providing more flexibility to the presiding judges to assign and prioritize workload. 	
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AB 755	Garcia E.	<p>Subject: California Museums for All grant program.</p> <p>Requires the California Cultural and Historical Endowment (endowment) to establish the California Museums for All grant program, to provide grants that will allow museums to allow them to offer free to \$3 admission fees for low-income patrons, among other activities. It also makes a \$4.5 million appropriation from the General Fund to the California Cultural and Historical Endowment Fund.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) \$4.5 million GF in 2017-18 to fund the two programs described above. 2) By establishing a program in statute and making an appropriation for a currently authorized program, this bill creates an ongoing cost pressure of similar magnitude to fund the program in future years as well. 	
AB 758	Eggman	<p>Subject: Transportation: Tri-Valley-San Joaquin Valley Regional Rail Authority.</p> <p>Creates the Tri-Valley-San Joaquin Valley Regional Rail Authority (Rail Authority) to oversee the planning and development of a connection between the Bay Area Rapid Transit (BART) and the Altamont Corridor Express (ACE). The authority will have members from ACE, BART, the Livermore Valley Transit Authority, the East Bay Leadership Council, Innovation Tri-Valley, the counties of Alameda and San Joaquin, and six cities in the region. This bill requires the Rail Authority to provide a project feasibility report by July 1, 2018.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>GF costs in the low millions of dollars from a potentially reimbursable state mandate to conduct a feasibility study and for administrative costs associated with the Rail Authority.</p>	

AB 778	Caballero	<p>Subject: COIN tax credit extension.</p> <p>Reestablishes and extends the California Organized Investment Network (COIN) tax credit program, and sunsets the tax credit effective January 1, 2022.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) GF revenue loss of approximately \$10 million annually for five years, from January 1, 2017 through the end of 2021. 2) Administrative costs to CDI of \$630,000 in fiscal year 2017-18 through 2020-21, and \$425,000 in 2021-22 to administer the tax credit program and certify community development financial institutions (Insurance Fund). 	
AB 784	Dababneh	<p>Subject: Pilot Program for Small Dollar Loans.</p> <p>Makes permanent the existing Pilot Program for Increased Access to Responsible Small Dollar Loans (pilot program) that is currently authorized through January 1, 2023. In addition, this bill increases the lending cap under the program from \$2,500 to \$5,000.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Costs of about \$150,000 annually, beginning in 2023, to the Department of Business Oversight (DBO) to continue the program rather than allowing it to sunset as would be the case under existing law. This amount reflects the estimated costs for one staff person based on funding previously provided for the pilot program and adjusting for potential cost of living increases that could occur between now and 2023. The cost of continuing the pilot as a permanent program would be supported by fees charged to program participants.</p>	

AB 801	Weber	<p>Subject: County of San Diego Citizens Redistricting Commission.</p> <p>Repeals existing provisions of law requiring a redistricting commission in San Diego County made up of former or retired judges, and instead establishes a Citizens Redistricting Commission in the county and charges it with adjusting the boundaries of supervisorial districts.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>State GF costs, likely in the several hundreds of thousands of dollars every ten years, for a potentially reimbursable state mandate. (Unlike prior legislation establishing the existing commission in San Diego County, AB 801 is not being requested by the county and thus likely creates a state mandate.)</p>	
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AB 805	Gonzalez Fletcher	<p>Subject: San Diego County transportation agencies.</p> <p>Makes substantial changes to the governance and financing authority of the San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG), the San Diego Metropolitan Transit System (MTS), and the North County Transit District (NCTD), and adds requirements to SANDAG's regional comprehensive plan.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Unknown, potentially reimbursable mandate costs, likely in the several hundreds of thousands of dollars, to the affected local agencies to implement the voting structure and other changes, establish an audit committee, and update the regional comprehensive plan.</p>	
AB 807	Chu	<p>Subject: Daylight savings time.</p> <p>Upon approval from voters, repeals the Daylight Savings Time (DST) Act and authorizes the Legislature, through a two-thirds vote, to modify the dates and times of the daylight savings time period, consistent with federal law, or to have California remain on standard time on a year-round basis.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>One-time costs between \$430,000 and \$730,000 to the Secretary of State for printing and mailing costs to place the measure on the ballot in the next statewide election. (General Fund).</p>	

AB 810	Gallagher	<p>Subject: Allocation of proceeds from sale of Feather River crossing properties.</p> <p>Directs the proceeds from the sale of properties purchased for a previously planned transportation project crossing the Feather River (that was never built) to the California Transportation Commission (CTC) to fund a local alternative transportation improvement program (LATIP) that Yuba City and the Counties of Sutter and Yuba will jointly be authorized to develop under this bill.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>One-time redirection of revenues in the range of \$3 million to \$4 million from the sale of properties related to the Feather River crossing project. In directing the proceeds as described above, this bill reduces the amount of funding from the sale of highway properties that goes to the GF. Absent this bill, these revenues would be directed to offsetting GF debt service on transportation bonds.</p>	
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<p>AB 816</p>	<p>Kiley</p>	<p>Subject: Webcasts of public meetings and workshops of the California Environmental Protection Agency and the Natural Resources Agency.</p> <p>Requires the California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) and the Natural Resources Agency (NRA) to webcast on-site public meetings. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Requires each department, board, and office of CalEPA and each department, board, and commission of NRA to webcast all public meetings in a manner that enables listeners and viewers to ask questions and provide public comment, as specified. 2) Exempts the webcast requirements for meetings held at non-agency sites. 3) Requires recordings of webcasts to be archived for at least three years. 4) Exempts conservancies and the California Science Center from the webcast requirements. 5) Specifies that a technical failure to provide, archive, or post a webcast is not considered a violation of the requirements as long as an entity exercises reasonable diligence. <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) One-time costs of approximately \$1.9 million and ongoing costs of up to \$745,000 annually to the General Fund and various special funds for the boards, departments, and offices of CalEPA to provide 2-way webcasting and archive all meetings at “agency sites.” 2) Ongoing costs of approximately \$2 million to the General Fund and various special funds for the boards, departments, and commissions of the CNRA to contract for 2-way webcasting and archive all meetings at “agency sites.” 	
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AB 822	Caballero	<p>Subject: Bid preference for state’s purchases of California agricultural products.</p> <p>Provides bid preferences for the state’s purchases of California grown, packed, or processed agricultural products if the cost of those products are within 5% of the costs of similar products from outside of the state. This bill’s provisions do not apply to public universities, colleges, or school districts.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Significant state costs in the range of \$1.5 million to \$2.0 million annually across a variety of state-owned and state-run institutions. These costs reflect both the increased costs of agricultural products and the administrative costs of implementing the provisions of this bill. Affected agencies include the Department of General Services (DGS), Department of State Hospitals (DSH), California Department of Veteran Affairs (CalVet), California Highway Patrol (CHP), California Department of Transportation (CalTrans), the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE), and the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR).</p>	
AB 827	Rubio	<p>Subject: Department of Consumer Affairs task force to study licensing and integration of foreign-trained professionals.</p> <p>Requires the Department of Consumer Affairs (DCA) to create a task force to study and write a report of its findings and recommendations regarding the licensing and workforce integration of foreign-trained professionals, as specified. It further authorizes the task force to hold hearings and invite testimony from experts and the public to gather information, and requires the task force to submit the report to the Legislature no later than January 1, 2019.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>According to DCA, total costs of \$131,311 (GF) in FY 2017-18, and \$123,384 (GF) in FY 2018-19 to establish and staff the task force, hold public hearings, and report its recommendations to the Legislature.</p>	

AB 857	Ting	<p>Subject: State highways property leases in San Francisco.</p> <p>Allows the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) to lease to the City and County of San Francisco (San Francisco) any airspace under a freeway or other real property for park, recreational, or open-space purposes, for \$1 per month, and under specific terms and conditions.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) According to Caltrans, there are 75 airspace lots in San Francisco that can be leased. Currently 66 are leased to private entities paying the market rate. In total, these 75 leases generate \$9.2 million annually in revenue that is used to offset GF debt service costs on transportation bonds. Of the total lease revenue \$6.45 million is from short-term leases that are likely to be up for renegotiation in the near future. If half of the existing short-term leases were instead leased for open space or park purposes to San Francisco, the annual revenue loss would be about \$3.2 million. In addition, some of the existing market rate leases are between Caltrans and San Francisco for park space, presumably, these leases would transition from market rate to the reduced cost established in the bill, resulting in additional revenue loss to Caltrans. It is unclear to what extent the limited revenue generation model authorized in this bill would provide additional, offsetting state revenue. 2) Unknown potential costs to Caltrans to install fencing, or potentially to upgrade guardrails, along elevated highways that have park space underneath in order to protect people in the park from falling road debris or vehicle accidents that could result in a vehicle leaving the highway and entering the park. 	
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AB 859	Eggman	<p>Subject: Evidentiary standard for elder abuse and neglect.</p> <p>If a defendant has intentionally concealed or destroyed relevant evidence, changes the standard of proof required for an action for abuse or neglect of an elder or dependent adult, from clear and convincing to preponderance of the evidence.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>The fiscal effect of this bill is unknown, but potentially non-trivial, as it could lead to slightly higher Medi-Cal reimbursement rates to skilled nursing facilities (SNFs).</p> <p>Based on prior experience, facilities expect this bill to result in a 1% to 1.5% increase in reimbursed PLI on a base of approximately \$65 million, which would translate to \$650,000 to \$975,000 (GF/federal). It is unclear whether costs would be that high, as it would depend on behavior of actors in the marketplace. But it cannot be ruled out that a new, lower evidentiary standard in cases where spoliation could be proved could increase liability and legal defense costs somewhat. Based on the current annual number of Medi-Cal bed-days in freestanding facilities (nearly 22 million), for every one cent increase, on average, in reimbursed daily PLI costs to these providers on a base of \$2.99 per day, total Medi-Cal costs would increase by over \$200,000 (50% GF/50% federal funds).</p>	
AB 871	Santiago	<p>Subject: Office of Emergency Services and underserved neighborhoods.</p> <p>Appropriates \$3 million from the General Fund (GF) to the Governor's Office of Emergency Services (CalOES) to fund current disaster preparedness, resiliency, and response programs in vulnerable underserved neighborhoods and communities that may be subject to disasters. CalOES must distribute the funds on or before June 31, 2018, to a qualified charitable organization that meet certain criteria, including that it provides a regional disaster preparedness, response, and resilience program to underserved neighborhoods and communities.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>This bill appropriates \$3 million from the GF to the CalOES.</p>	

AB 873	Lackey	<p>Subject: Property tax equity allocation formula for the City of Palmdale's dissolution of a maintenance district.</p> <p>Prohibits a reduction in the City of Palmdale's property tax equity allocation (TEA) as a result of the dissolution of a maintenance district. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Prohibits, beginning with the 2018-19 fiscal year, the Los Angeles Auditor from reducing the amount of property tax revenue distributed to the City of Palmdale under the statutory TEA formula if the City receives property tax revenues previously allocated to a maintenance or improvement district. 2) Requires the City of Palmdale to reimburse the Auditor for the actual and reasonable costs incurred by the Auditor to administer this bill. <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) This bill allows for the retention of the streetlight district's local property tax revenues by the successor city, Palmdale, while statutorily protecting the Palmdale TEA payment. However, the dissolution of the district could free up property tax revenues that would be distributed according to law, including to school districts. If a school district received increased property tax allocations, the state backfill for schools would be reduced. With the enactment of this bill, the property tax would go to the City of Palmdale in the event of the dissolution and the state would not receive the benefit of the reduced backfill. 2) In 2015-16 the Palmdale Streetlight District had approximately \$3.0 million in total revenues and \$2.6 million in total expenses. Of the \$3.0 million in total revenues, \$469,509 (15.5%) was ad valorem property tax revenues. These property tax revenues, previously restricted to streetlight district uses, would be transferred to the city's general fund for discretionary use. Absent this bill, a portion of the property tax revenue would go to schools, likely in the range of \$141,000 to \$ 234,000 (30% to 50% depending on the local allocation), thereby reducing the GF backfill allocation by the same amount. 3) Minor, non-reimbursable mandate costs to the Los Angeles County Auditor. The bill requires county auditor costs to be reimbursed by the City of Palmdale. 	
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AB 890	Medina	<p>Subject: Environmental review of local land use initiatives.</p> <p>Requires projects, as defined by California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), which are proposed by local initiative to be reviewed pursuant to CEQA prior to being placed on the ballot. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Requires a county or city to comply with CEQA for initiatives determined by the county counsel or city attorney to meet the definition of a project under CEQA. This includes specific activities, such as preparing an environmental document, evaluating environmental impacts and potential mitigation measures, and writing an environmental summary of the initiative. 2) Requires the city or county to submit the unaltered initiative measure to the voters in a special election, if the proponents collect the required number of signatures. 3) Adds to the definition of what constitutes a project under CEQA. Specifically, this bill includes “An activity proposed by a local initiative measure that amends a public agency’s zoning ordinance, general plan, specific plan, or similar document or creates new ordinances, regulations or planning documents, and that activity eliminates discretionary land use approval for future development.” 	
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AB 890	Medina	<p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Unknown potentially reimbursable mandate, in the hundreds of thousands to low millions of dollars for each special election required for initiatives that meet the specified definition of a project under CEQA receives enough signatures to qualify for the ballot. This differs from current law that allows local jurisdiction to adopt the proposed measure by a local ordinance and avoid the cost of the special election. For example, one recent special election for a single initiative measure in a medium-sized city cost \$600,000. While cities and counties would have the opportunity in some cases to place the initiative measure on an upcoming regularly scheduled election, there would likely be at least some, if not many, times when a special election would be required. 2) Unknown litigation costs for the Attorney General in the event that the state is sued for enacting this bill, because this bill raises questions about the constitutionality of limiting the electorate's right to the initiative process. 3) Unknown potentially reimbursable mandate related to a county counsel or city attorney being required to make a determination of whether a proposed initiative meets the definition of a project under CEQA and therefore requires CEQA review. 4) The requirement for counties and cities to perform the CEQA review would not likely be a reimbursable mandate because they are authorized to charge a fee to recover their costs. 	
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AB 909	Steinorth	<p>Subject: Building standards for trauma kits working group.</p> <p>Requires a study to determine whether mandatory or voluntary building standards should be adopted regarding trauma kits (as defined) placement in certain public buildings. In addition, this bill contains other provisions relating to trauma kits that could be placed in buildings as a result of the study. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Requires the State Fire Marshal, the Department of Housing and Community Development and the California Building Standards Commission to jointly conduct research and collect public comments in order to determine whether mandatory or voluntary building standards should be adopted relating to the placement of trauma kits in public buildings that are constructed or renovated after January 1, 2018. 2) Defines a trauma kit as including a specific number of certain first aid items, such as tourniquets, pressure dressings, and associated instructional materials. 3) Provides “Good Samaritan” immunity to an individual or entity that places a trauma kit in a building. 4) Requires individuals or entities that place a trauma kit in a building to comply with any regulations that could be developed regarding trauma kits, inspect the kits once every three years, restock the kit after use, and annually notify tenants of the building about the location of the kit and instructions on the use of the kit. <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Unknown costs (GF and special funds), likely in the tens of thousands to hundreds of thousands of dollars for the state entities specified to form a working group, conduct research, and collect public input. 	
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AB 912	Obernolte	<p>Subject: California Small Business Regulatory Fairness Act.</p> <p>Requires a state agency, department, board, or commission that has significant rulemaking authority over small businesses, with the exception of the Franchise Tax Board and the State Board of Equalization, to assist small businesses in complying with statutes and regulations and to establish policies to reduce small business civil penalties for noncompliance.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Significant General Fund and special fund cost pressures. There are over 159 departments, agencies, boards or commissions that have significant rulemaking authority over small businesses. However, the regulations of many agencies are not directed toward small business. The exact number of state agencies with regulations affecting small business is currently unknown. Moreover, not all regulations affecting small business have civil penalties associated with them. As an example, the Department of General Services, would incur a one-time cost non-absorbable \$25,000 costs for the development of a policy for the reduction of civil penalties for violations of regulatory and statutory requirements by small businesses. As to the ongoing costs, the nature of the “assistance” required is not specified, so it is difficult to speculate what resources would be needed. Other state agencies may face similar one-time costs. Assuming this minimum cost of \$25,000 one-time for all other agencies, this bill could result in \$4 million in GF/special fund cost pressures. 2) Additional cost pressures can be expected due to revenue loss associated with a decrease in civil penalties. A small business that violates state law is liable for civil penalties of \$10,000 to \$30,000 (for the first violation) and \$30,000 to \$50,000 for additional or subsequent violations. Civil penalties include cases where certification was fraudulently obtained and/or misused in a State bid or contracting situation. 	
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AB 918	Bonta	<p>Subject: California Voting for All Act.</p> <p>Significantly expands the availability and accessibility of facsimile ballots in languages other than English in situations where such facsimile ballots are required to be made available pursuant to existing law. This bill also makes other requirements to expand access to voting materials in languages other than English.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Potentially reimbursable state mandate costing in the low millions of dollars per election. For example, a sample of 10 counties that would be subject to the provisions of the bill reported estimated costs that averaged about \$100,000 per county. Based on this estimated average cost per county, the total statewide cost could be roughly \$5 million.2) Minor costs to the SOS to receive reports from counties about the number of individuals fluent in other languages that were recruited to serve as poll workers, and post this information on the SOS's website.	
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AB 923	Ridley-Thomas	<p>Subject: International trade and investment strategy report.</p> <p>Requires the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development (GO-Biz) to include an analysis of dominant and emerging foreign markets within the already mandated state international trade and investment strategy (ITI Strategy). More specifically, the bill requires an analysis and identification of dominant and emerging foreign markets for California goods and services, including, but not limited to, the state's top trade partners of Mexico and Canada and potential new markets in countries located in Africa and the Caribbean.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Approximately \$220,000 on-time General Fund (GF), and on-going cost of \$115,000 GF to GO-Biz. GO-Biz will be required to collect data, analyze and identify dominant and emerging markets for California goods and services.</p>	
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AB 927	Levine	<p>Subject: Appropriation for supplemental law enforcement at private schools.</p> <p>Creates a GF-supported grant program to pay for supplemental law enforcement services at private schools.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) \$10 million GF appropriation.2) Administrative costs to Board of State and Community Corrections in the hundreds of thousands of dollars to develop program guidelines, evaluate applications, and monitor progress of awarded grants.3) GF cost pressure in future years to the extent it is a priority to provide ongoing grant funding, as opposed to one-time grants.	
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AB 939	Low	<p>Subject: Precinct posting of registrar of voters.</p> <p>Requires the copies of the roster of registered voters for a precinct that are posted at the polling place to be listed by street address in numerical order.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>If the Commission on State Mandates were to find that this bill creates a reimbursable mandate, the state could incur unknown costs, potentially in the hundreds of thousands of dollars. For example, one county has indicated that putting the roster of voters in street order could cost \$200,000.</p>	
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AB 967	Gloria	<p>Subject: Water cremation (hydrolysis) facility licensure and regulation.</p> <p>As of January 1, 2019, establishes a license category for hydrolysis facilities under the Cemetery and Funeral Bureau (Bureau), including a license fee; imposes the same requirements on hydrolyzed remains as for cremated remains; and specifies requirements for disposal of hydrolysate (the solution used in the hydrolysis process).</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Costs to the Bureau of \$100,000 in 2018-19, and \$350,000 in 2019-20 for program development, and approximately \$50,000 ongoing (Cemetery and Funeral Fund). 2) Revenues projected in the range of \$80,000 in 2020-21 and \$50,000 ongoing (Cemetery and Funeral Fund). 	
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AB 973	Low	<p>Subject: Remote accessible vote-by-mail system.</p> <p>Requires county elections officials to permit a voter with a disability, or a military or overseas voter, to cast his or her ballot using a certified “remote accessible vote by mail (VBM) system”—a mechanical or electronic system and its associated software that is used for the sole purpose of marking an electronic VBM ballot to create a paper cast record that is then printed and submitted to the elections official. The requirement for counties to permit the use of a remote accessible VBM system will become operative one year after the date on which the Secretary of State (SOS) certifies such a system, or systems, for use in elections in the state.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Unknown GF costs likely in the low millions of dollars annually for a potentially reimbursable mandate for counties to transfer information from paper cast voter records to ballots. Because this bill will require a higher level of service be provided by county elections officials, the Commission on State Mandates may determine that this requirement is reimbursable. <p>For example, assuming it costs counties \$5 per ballot for the workload to remake a paper cast voter record into an official ballot, if 200,000 individuals with disabilities used the remote accessible VBM system, this could cost \$1 million.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2) Unknown potentially significant GF costs for a potentially reimbursable mandate for counties to procure and use remote accessible VBM systems. While SOS has not certified any remote accessible VBM systems to date, some counties report that similar systems generally have an annual fee of roughly \$10,000 and a second fee of \$1 for each voter who uses of the system. Assuming that all counties need to procure a new system for \$10,000 and pay \$1 per use of the system, the cost would be \$780,000 if 200,000 voters used the system. Costs could be significantly higher to the extent that counties are required to procure more expensive systems that also require hardware. 	
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AB 996	Cunningham	<p>Subject: Monitoring workers' compensation insurance licensee renewals on the Contractors State Licensing Board Web site.</p> <p>Requires the Contractors State Licensing Board (Board) to make improvements to its website to allow the monitoring of a licensee's renewal of a certificate of worker's compensation insurance or certification of self-insurance that is pending before the Board.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) One-time costs in the range of \$210,000 to \$320,000 to program and modify the existing licensing system and update the website. The Board anticipates needing to hire one information technology consultant for approximately 2,000 hours at an hourly rate of \$95 to \$150. This estimate also includes 300 hours of project oversight and consultant accountability by a System Software Specialist III. 2) Ongoing costs to maintain the new licensing system and website are minor and absorbable. 	
AB 998	Grayson	<p>Subject: Internet Web site admissions page for veterans homes.</p> <p>Requires The Department of Veterans Affairs (CalVet) to create an admissions page for its veterans homes on its Internet Web site.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Onetime costs to CalVet of \$348,000 (GF) in FY 2017-18. This includes one Staff Information Systems Analyst position and consulting costs to develop the system. 2) Ongoing annual costs to CalVet of \$122,000 (GF) beginning in FY 2018-19 to staff and maintain the system. 	

AB 1004	Calderon	<p>Subject: Secretary of State online database of elected officials.</p> <p>Requires the Secretary of State (SOS) to establish an online database of elected federal, state, and local officials by January 1, 2020. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Requires the database to include each specified elected official’s phone number, email address, and office address. 2) Requires the database to be searchable based on the voter’s home address, and requires a link to the database to be displayed on the homepage of the SOS's website. 3) Requires the SOS to fund the website with state and local funds. Requires the SOS to consult with interested stakeholders to determine the most cost-effective method for financing the website. 4) Provides that the SOS may contract with an outside vendor to establish the website. <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) One-time GF costs of about \$1 million to develop the required online database and collect required data for inclusion in the database, including \$850,000 related to interfacing with SOS’s VoteCal system. 2) Ongoing costs of \$140,000 primarily for one staff position to maintain and update the required database. 	
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AB 1005	Calderon	<p>Subject: Fix-it tickets for non-healing arts licensees.</p> <p>Requires non-healing arts entities within the Department of Consumer Affairs (DCA) to issue a fix-it ticket, with a 30-day cure period, before an administrative fine becomes effective for a Business and Professions Code violation. It also specifies if the licensee successfully abates the violation within the 30-day period, the licensee is not responsible for payment of the administrative fine.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Significant penalty revenue loss. DCA has identified at least \$4.2 million in projected revenue losses (various special funds). Because citations are used to help pay the cost of enforcement programs, in order to compensate for revenue losses, DCA entities may have to raise fees or curtail enforcement as a result of revenue loss. 2) Increased enforcement costs for various entities under DCA, in the range of hundreds of thousands of dollars at a minimum, across the department (various special funds). 	
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AB 1022	Irwin	<p>Subject: Expand Technology Recovery Plans to include inventory of critical infrastructure.</p> <p>Adds to the information that a state agency must include in its already-required Technology Recovery Plan (TRP). Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Requires state agencies to provide the California Department of Technology (CDT) with an inventory of all critical infrastructure controls and associated assets in their possession, as part of the TRPs. 2) Allows any state or local governmental entity not subject to the TRP requirements to voluntarily submit to CDT an inventory of all critical infrastructure controls and associated assets. 3) Declares the reports required or authorized by this bill to be confidential, and not be disclosed pursuant to any state law, including the California Public Records Act. <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>GF costs of about \$620,000 annually, primarily for staff to handle increased workload to receive, review, and store the additional information.</p>	
AB 1028	Bocanegra	<p>Subject: Workers' compensation presumptions for school police.</p> <p>Adds peace officers employed by school districts to the list of public safety employees for whom certain injuries or conditions are presumed to arise out of or in the course of employment.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>State cost pressure in the range of \$850,000 annually, assuming 1,000 school police are employed statewide, a claims rate of 1% annually, and a \$85,000 average claims cost (Prop 98/GF).</p>	

AB 1070	Gonzalez Fletcher	<p>Subject: Solar energy systems disclosures and consumer protection.</p> <p>Provides various protections and information to consumers regarding the sale, lease, or financing of a solar energy system. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Requires the Contractors' State License Board (CSLB), by July 1, 2018, to develop and post on its internet website a "solar energy disclosure document" that companies must provide to consumers prior to completion of a sale, financing, or lease of a solar energy system. 2) Requires the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) to develop a uniform methodology to calculate and present electric utility bill savings to a customer that must be used by vendors, installers and financing entities, and requires this methodology to be posted on the CPUC's website and the websites of each electrical corporation. 3) Requires a three-day right to cancel a contract for a solar energy system which is defined as a device the primary purpose of which is to provide for the collection, storage, or distribution of solar energy for space heating, space cooling, electric generation, or water heating. <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) One-time GF costs of about \$1.35 million to the PUC over a two year period. This cost includes \$900,000 to contract with a consultant to provide technical support on developing the methodology and \$225,000 annually for two years for PUC staff. 2) Ongoing costs of about \$100,000 for one staff person to handle complaints and enforcement workload at DCA/CSLB. 3) One-time cost of \$42,000 to DCA/CLSB to develop the required form and make it available online. 	
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<p>AB 1080</p>	<p>Gonzalez Fletcher</p>	<p>Subject: Bid preferences on state contracts for bidders who provide employee health care coverage.</p> <p>Provides a 10% bid preference on state contracts, as specified, for bidders who provide employees credible health care coverage. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Requires the bidder and subcontractors to have provided health coverage to employees for the 12-month prior to the submission of the bid, to qualify for the preference, 2) Requires the bidder and subcontractor to continue providing health coverage for at least one year after the bid acceptance, and specifies a penalty for failing to do so. 3) Requires the Department of General Services (DGS), working with the Department of Industrial Relations (DIR), to develop a form to certify bidders and subcontractors qualify for the bid preference. 4) Defines "contract" to include a public works contract and a contract for the following services: a) package delivery, b) custodial or janitorial services, c) maintenance, construction, or repair, including, but not limited to plumbers and electricians, d) landscaping, e) parking attendants, and f) drivers. <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Onetime cost to DGS of up to \$150,000 (GF) for rulemaking and policy development. 2) Ongoing costs to DGS of \$200,000 (GF) for 1.5 PY for administration of the bid preference on public works and services contracts. 3) Unknown, but likely significant annual state costs, potentially tens of millions of dollars to the extent state contracts are awarded to other than the low bidder due to the preference. Also, to the extent the health care coverage preference dissuades contactors from bidding on state contracts, costs may increase due to reduced competition. 	
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AB 1089	Mullin	<p>Subject: Contributions limits for local elective offices.</p> <p>Establishes default campaign contribution limits for local office at the same level as the limit on contributions from individuals to candidates for Senate and Assembly (\$4,400 per contributor, per election), effective January 1, 2019. This bill also continues to permit a local jurisdiction to establish its own contribution limits, which prevail over the default limits contained in this bill.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>GF costs of about \$1 million annually for eight new positions at the Fair Political Practices Commission (FPPC) for enforcement activities in local jurisdiction that do not adopt their own campaign contribution limits and would, therefore, be subject to the statewide contribution limits under this bill.</p>	
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AB 1111	Garcia E.	<p>Subject: Breaking Barriers to Employment Initiative.</p> <p>Establishes the Breaking Barriers to Employment Initiative for the purpose of assisting individuals who have multiple barriers to employment to receive the remedial education and work readiness skills to help them to successfully participate in training, apprenticeship, or employment opportunities that will lead to self-sufficiency and economic stability.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Significant cost pressures to the California Workforce Investment Board (CWDB) of approximately \$430,000. This estimate assumes a future appropriation of \$10 million for the initiative. The program will necessitate new positions at CWDB to provide technical assistance to applicants, evaluation of applications, and oversight. If the grant was funded by \$5 million only, the administrative costs will decrease to approximately \$330,000. 2) Administrative cost pressures to the Employment Development Department (EDD) of approximately \$1.2 million to administer this new grant initiative. EDD typically retains ten percent of grant funds for administrative purposes. Assuming this program is funded by \$10 million; EDD would need 8 full-time staff to implement the grant program, with costs amounting to approximately \$1.2 million and on-going costs of \$400,000 annually for each year that the grant program runs. 	
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<p>AB 1127</p>	<p>Calderon</p>	<p>Subject: Baby Diaper Changing Stations.</p> <p>Requires state and local agencies, permanent food facilities, and specified public facilities, including a theater, sports arena, or library, to install and maintain at least one baby diaper changing station if the building or facility is open to the public, as specified. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Requires specified state agencies, local agencies, and facilities open to the public to provide at least one safe, sanitary, and convenient baby diaper changing station that: a) is accessible to women entering a restroom provided for use by women; b) is accessible to men entering a restroom provided for use by men; or c) at least one baby diaper changing station that is accessible to both men and women. 2) Specifies that this requirement applies to all new construction and, except as otherwise provided, to all renovations of bathrooms where the estimated cost of the new construction or renovation is \$10,000 or more. 3) Specifies that this requirement does not apply to a renovation if it is not feasible or would result in a failure to comply with applicable building standards governing the right of access for persons with disabilities. 4) Specifies that a permanent food facility must provide one or more clean baby diaper changing stations in good repair for consumers, guests, or invitees. The penalty for a first violation is a warning. Each subsequent violation is an infraction punishable by a fine of up to \$250. <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Costs of approximately \$600,000 (various project funds) for renovations to existing Department of General Services (DGS)-controlled office buildings and two new planned buildings. DGS estimates that this bill would impact less than five percent of their existing restrooms, approximately twenty to thirty restrooms. 2) Additional estimated costs of \$150,000 (GF) for design, project management and installation, assuming all are undergoing renovation. 3) For new state office buildings, DGS estimates increases of \$5,800 to \$7,680 per restroom for an additional 12 to 16 sq. ft. due to access regulations prohibiting the installation of baby changing stations within the accessible toilet compartment in multi-user toilet accommodations. 	
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AB 1127	Calderon	4) This bill also creates an ongoing state reimbursable mandate for costs to install stations in city and county buildings under construction or when restrooms in these buildings meet the specified renovation criteria. Depending on construction/renovation activity, these General Fund costs could be significant statewide in any one year. However, given the likely minor costs to any single jurisdiction, it is unclear the extent to which many jurisdictions would submit a mandate claim for their costs. Anecdotal evidence suggests that costs to purchase and install a diaper changing station as a part of new construction may be in the range of \$1,000 to \$2,000 per station.	
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AB 1152	Dahle	<p>Subject: Redefines “pickup truck” for the Motor Carrier Permit program.</p> <p>Redefines “pickup truck” for purposes of acquiring a motor carrier permit (MCP) by increasing the gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR) from up to 11,500 pounds to 16,000 pounds. This bill also allows trucks that are equipped with a bed-mounted storage compartment unit commonly called a “utility body” to be considered pickup trucks, instead of excluding these vehicles as is the case under existing law.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Revenue loss to the Motor Vehicle Account (MVA) of at least \$830,000. For example, if 2,000 fewer for hire carrier trucks were required to participate in the MCP and pay the \$250 in fees applied to for hire carriers, this would result in \$500,000 less revenue to the MVA. Similarly, if 2,000 fewer private carrier trucks were required to participate in the MCP and pay the \$165 in fees applied to private carriers, this would result in \$330,000 less revenue to the MVA. As discussed in more detail in the comment below, given that the MVA is projected to be barely balanced over the next few years, this revenue loss could require that other fees be increased to keep the MVA in balance. 2) Unknown fiscal effect related to potential reduced roadway safety and potential for an increase in accidents as a result of removing some trucks from CHP’s MCP inspection program, which inspects the safety of vehicles and drivers of commercial trucks. 3) Minor and absorbable costs to the Department of Motor Vehicles to update notices and forms. 	
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AB 1163	Irwin	<p>Subject: “Buy California” program funding.</p> <p>Transfers \$3 million General Fund (GF) to the Buy California Account in the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) for the purposes of encouraging the promotion and consumption of California grown crops. These funds can only be spent when there is a match of equal amount using non-state sources.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>One-time cost of \$3 million (GF) to be spent when the full amount is matched by non-state sources.</p>	
AB 1172	Acosta	<p>Subject: State highways relinquishment of a portion of State Route 14U.</p> <p>Authorizes the California Transportation Commission (CTC) to relinquish all or a portion of State Route (SR) 14U, also known as the Sierra Highway, to the City of Santa Clarita if the CTC determines it is in the best interest of the state and upon an agreement between the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) and the City of Santa Clarita (City).</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Potentially significant one-time State Highway Account (SHA) costs depending on the outcome of negotiations between Caltrans and the City. For example, according to Caltrans recent highway relinquishments have ranged from no initial cost to the low tens of millions of dollars. 2) Moderate long-term maintenance and repair savings to Caltrans, if the CTC exercises its authority to relinquish the highway segment. 	

<p>AB 1182</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Subject: Teacher Housing Assistance Pilot Program.</p> <p>Establishes, until January 1, 2023, the Teacher Housing Assistance Pilot Program (pilot program) to be administered by the California Housing Finance Agency (CalHFA), subject to an appropriation for this purpose by the Legislature. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Defines "high-cost county" as a county where the median housing cost exceeds \$500,000 or the median rental cost exceeds \$3,000, and for purposes of the pilot program, limits this definition to the City and County of San Francisco, the County of San Diego, the County of Santa Clara, or the County of Los Angeles. 2) Provides that eligible applicants may receive one-time down payment assistance, not to exceed 10% of the home sale price and not to exceed 20% of the median home cost for the high-cost county that the eligible applicant resides in; as specified. 3) Requires an applicant to submit an application to the CalHFA for down payment assistance in the form and manner prescribed by the CalHFA. 4) Requires CalHFA, by December 31, 2023, to submit a report to the Assembly and Senate Committees on Appropriations that evaluates the demand for the down payment assistance provided by the pilot program and the effectiveness of the program. Requires CalHFA to make a recommendation in the report as to whether or not the program should be continued. <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Unknown, but likely significant costs to CAIFHA to create the pilot program. The program is contingent upon an unspecified appropriation, but would likely need to be at least \$40 million to render the program meaningful. For example, if 50 loans were approved in each of the three counties and the city and county at the maximum of 20% of the median sale price in each county, the cost would approximately \$35 million. 2) Additional costs to CalHFA for creating, administering, monitoring, and reporting on the pilot program. CalFHAs typical administration fee is 5% of the allocation, but they indicate that is likely to be inadequate for a program of this size and scope. For example, if the pilot program is allocated \$40 million, a 5% administrative fee would be \$2 million. 	
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AB 1190	Obernolte	<p>Subject: Department of Consumer Affairs BreEZe system report.</p> <p>Requires the Department of Consumer Affairs (DCA) to publish specified information, on a quarterly basis, on its Internet Web site regarding the third release of the BreEZe information technology (IT) project.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Minor and absorbable costs to post specified information.</p>	
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AB 1221	Gonzalez Fletcher	<p>Subject: Responsible Beverage Service Training Program Act of 2017.</p> <p>Establishes the Responsible Beverage Service (RBS) Training Program. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Requires the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC), by January 1, 2021, to develop and administer the RBS Training Program, which will provide courses to those required to obtain alcohol server certification. RBS training courses must include specified information and must be offered in English and Spanish and be available online. 2) Provides that either ABC, or a training provider accredited by an authorized accrediting agency, can be a provider of RBS training courses and issue certifications to persons having successfully completed the required course. 3) Imposes deadlines on when employers must ensure that employees have received proper certification and places duty restrictions on employees who have not been certified. <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Ongoing costs of approximately \$250,000 (Alcohol Beverage Control Fund) per year in initial years for the initial development, evaluation, testing, and implementation of the RBS Training Program. 2) Unknown additional costs (Alcohol Beverage Control Fund) to approve accreditation agencies. There is a potential source of fee revenue related to the review and approval of accreditation agencies, but it is currently unknown how many such agencies exist. 	
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AB 1232	Fong	<p>Subject: Citrus disease prevention funding.</p> <p>Appropriates \$10 million from the General Fund (GF) to the Citrus Disease Management Account (CDMA) in the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) Fund for the purposes of citrus disease prevention.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>One-time \$10 million appropriation from the GF to the CDMA.</p>	
AB 1234	Levine	<p>Subject: Propose to voters changes to the Political Reform Act.</p> <p>Makes campaign contributions from political parties to candidates for elective state office subject to existing contribution limits. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Makes campaign contributions made by political parties to candidates for elective state office subject to the same contribution limits that apply to all other persons, other than small contributor committees. 2) Calls a special election for June 5, 2018, to be consolidated with the statewide primary election held on that day, and requires the provisions of this bill to be submitted to the voters for their consideration at that election. <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) One-time GF costs of several hundred thousands of dollars for printing and mailing costs to place the measure on the ballot on June 5, 2018. For example, at a cost of \$69,000 per page in the voter guide, assuming a total of four pages, the cost would be \$276,000 to place this measure on the ballot. The actual costs would depend on the length of the title and summary, analysis by the Legislative Analyst's Office, proponent and opponent arguments, and text of the proposal. 2) Annual costs to the Fair Political Practices Commission of about \$140,000 to enforce the contribution limits, primarily for one staff position. 	

AB 1236	Gonzalez Fletcher	<p>Subject: Surnames before first marriage.</p> <p>Updates the terms "maiden name" and "mother's maiden name" with the terms "surname before first marriage" and "parents' surname before first marriage" throughout state statutes.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>One-time GF costs of about \$4.4 million to the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) for various changes related to the issuance and maintenance of vital records. This amount includes: (1) \$2.9 million to reprogram vital record support databases and reconfigure record retention applications, (2) \$1 million for Office of Technology oversight, (3) \$360,000 to reprogram electronic registration systems, (4) \$100,000 to procure new hardware, and (5) \$22,000 to recreate historical data and index files to protect the data from the changes being made to the system.</p>	
AB 1239	Holden	<p>Subject: Building standards for electric vehicle charging infrastructure for multifamily residential and commercial properties.</p> <p>Requires the Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) and the California Building Standards Commission (CBSC) to research, propose and adopt mandatory building standards regarding electric vehicle (EV) capable parking spaces.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) One-time cost to HCD of \$332,000 (Building Standards Administration Special Revolving Fund) for a two-year limited term position to develop and propose for adoption a new building standard for multifamily housing structures. 2) Approximately \$120,000 in FY 2017-18 and \$196,000 ongoing (Building Standards Administration Special Revolving Fund) to CBSC for an Associate Architect position, equipment, and operating expenses to develop, propose and adopt mandatory nonresidential building standards for EV capable parking spaces, and to consider revising the standards every 18 months. 	

AB 1246	Obernolte	<p>Subject: State publications copying and distribution.</p> <p>Authorizes a member of the public to copy, share, distribute, or republish a state-authored publication.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) On-going loss of up to \$580,000 (GF) in forgone revenue from the renegotiation or loss of the California Code of Regulations (CCR) service contract with West Publishing Corporation (West). 2) Unknown, but likely significant costs (GF) associated with finding a new publisher for the CCR that is willing to provide 100 free copies to depository libraries (as required under existing law) and that is willing to maintain the CCR on the internet free of charge. 3) If the state were instead to publish the CCR and related documents itself, estimated one-time information technology costs of approximately \$975,000 (GF) to make the California Regulatory Notice Register (Register) available in a web-based searchable format, and additional ongoing IT support costs of approximately \$410,000 dollars annually (GF) to update the codes weekly and maintain the site. 	
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AB 1255	Dababneh	<p>Subject: Mobile application for driver’s licenses and identification cards.</p> <p>Requires the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) to conduct a pilot program to evaluate the use of a digital driver license (DDL) application for smartphone use. Specifically, this bill:</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Costs in the hundreds of thousands to millions of dollars (Motor Vehicle Account) for DMV to conduct a pilot program specified in this bill, depending on the size and scope of the pilot. For example, DMV previously estimated it would cost \$300,000 to develop a feasibility study of DDLs. It is likely that a full pilot with active participants would cost significantly more. As another example, there is an ongoing DDL pilot in several other states that is funded through a \$2 million federal grant. 2) Unknown potential cost increases to DMV’s contract for traditional driver licenses, by requiring this vendor and the vendor for the pilot program be procured at the same time. This is because putting multiple similar contracts out to bid at the same time could reduce competition thereby resulting in higher costs. 	
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<p>AB 1269</p>	<p>Stone</p>	<p>Subject: Mobilehome Residents and Senior Protection Act.</p> <p>Establishes the Mobilehome Residents and Senior Protection Act, a dispute resolution and enforcement program within the Department of Fair Employment and Housing (DFEH) to resolve disputes related to the Mobilehome Residency Law (MRL). Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Provides that any homeowner or resident, as defined, may file with the DFEH a verified complaint in writing and containing any information required by DFEH. 2) Provides that, in the case of failure to eliminate a violation of the MRL that has occurred, or is about to occur, the Director of DFEH is required to bring a civil action in the name of the department on behalf of the aggrieved person as a real party in interest. 3) Establishes in the State Treasury the Mobilehome Residency Law Protection Fund into which funds collected pursuant to the Act will be deposited. Expenditures from the account must be used only for the costs associated with the duties of administering the Act. 4) Requires DFEH to annually assess management of a mobilehome park a registration fee of \$5 for each mobilehome in the park that is subject to the MRL. 5) Provides that mobilehome parks may charge this assessment to homeowners and residents. The purpose of this charge must be described in writing to each homeowner and resident charged and cannot be passed through in the form of any rent increase. Requires the assessment for each mobilehome to be deposited in the Mobilehome Residency Law Protection Fund. <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Requires DFEH to annually assess upon the management of a mobilehome park a registration fee of \$5 for each mobilehome in the park that is subject to the MRL, and authorizes parks to charge this fee to homeowners and residents, although not through a rent increase. There are approximately 393,000 mobilehome spaces in the state, therefore, this fee will likely generate a little under \$2 million per year. It is unclear what additional staffing, training, or other resources DFEH will need to implement this program, and whether revenue generated from the five dollar fee would be sufficient.</p>	
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AB 1274	O'Donnell	<p>Subject: Extends smog check exemption to model years 7 and 8.</p> <p>Exempts two additional model years of vehicles (model years 7 and 8) from motor vehicle inspection and maintenance program (smog check) requirements, assesses these vehicles a fee of \$24 per year for each year they are exempted, and directs revenue from the fee to the Carl Moyer Memorial Air Quality Standards Attainment Program.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Revenue increase of about \$67 million annually from the assessment of the \$24 fee on the roughly 2.8 million vehicles that are considered model years 7 and 8, although the specific amount of revenue would fluctuate from year to year based on the number of model year 7 and 8 vehicles in each year.</p>	
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AB 1275	Irwin	<p>Subject: Developing outcome indicators to assess the status of veterans services.</p> <p>Requires the California Department of Veterans Affairs (CalVet) to develop outcome and related indicators for veterans to help assess the status of veterans and veteran services and to improve services.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Onetime costs to CalVet of approximately \$250,000 (GF) for a full time position to build a data base system to collect the identified information from other departments and complete the required analysis. 2) Minor costs to CalVet, likely around \$50,000 (GF), to identify, develop, and report on outcome and related veteran status indicators by March 1, 2019. This assumes the equivalent of one-half of a mid-range personnel-year for two years. 3) Minor costs to the Employment Development Department to respond to data requests from CalVet. These costs are estimated to be \$10,000 (GF) annually and would be based on the actual number of requests. Federal law prohibits Unemployment Insurance (UI) grant funds from being used to pay any of the costs of making a disclosure of UI information. Therefore, EDD will need reimbursement from CalVet for all costs associated with the disclosure of wage information. 4) Subsequent to the actual requirements of this bill, the development of an ongoing system to monitor developed indicators would likely be in the hundreds of thousands of dollars (GF). 	
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AB 1282	Mullin	<p>Subject: Transportation permitting taskforce.</p> <p>Directs the Secretary of the California State Transportation Agency (CalSTA), in consultation with the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency, to create a Transportation Permitting Task Force, by April 1, 2018. The purpose of the task force is to develop a process for early engagement of all parties in developing transportation projects to improve timeliness and reliability of environmental permit approvals. This bill prescribes the membership of the taskforce to include representatives from specific state departments and agencies. The bill also requires the Secretary of CalSTA to prepare and submit a report of the task force's findings, as well as specified information, to the appropriate legislative policy and fiscal committees by December 1, 2018.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Minor costs (various special funds) to various state departments required to participate in the taskforce, likely in the tens of thousands to low hundreds of thousands of dollars for information collection, information review, and drafting the required report. 2) Unknown potential cost savings for future transportation projects, to the extent the taskforce identifies strategies to improve the timeliness with which permits are granted for transportation projects. 	
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AB 1306	Obernolte	<p>Subject: California Cybersecurity Integration Center.</p> <p>Codifies the California Cybersecurity Integration Center (Cal-CSIC) within the Governor’s Office of Emergency Services (CalOES) that was previously established through an Executive Order. Specifically, this bill would place certain portions of the executive order into state law.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) No state costs to the extent that the federal government continues to provide the funding to support Cal-CSIC. 2) Cost pressure of \$1.8 million annually to continue to support Cal-CSIC if the federal funding that currently supports the center is not provided in the future. 	
AB 1333	Dababneh	<p>Subject: Amends the Political Reform Act for local online postings.</p> <p>Requires local government agencies that have an internet website to prominently post on that site a notice (as specified) of any upcoming election in which the voters will vote on a tax measure or proposed bond issuance of the agency, within seven days of the measure being placed on the ballot. This bill provides that a clearly posted direct link on the agency’s homepage can meet this requirement. In addition, this bill requires local agencies that produce an electronic newsletter to include the same notice related to tax or bond measures on the ballot in the newsletter.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) GF costs of \$460,000 annually to the Fair Political Practices Commission (FPPC) primarily for increased staffing to enforce the provisions on this bill. 2) Potential minor costs to the extent the requirements to post information were determined to be a state mandate. 	

AB 1348	Aguiar-Curry	<p>Subject: Farmer Equity Act of 2017.</p> <p>Creates the Farmers Equity Act to ensure that socially disadvantaged farmers and ranchers, as defined, are included in state food and agriculture policymaking. As part of this effort, the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) must hire one position to support an inclusion program, must consult with other state agencies and distribute relevant information, and must submit a report to the Governor and the Legislature, by January 1, 2020, on CDFA's efforts to serve this population.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Ongoing annual costs of approximately \$140,000 for CDFA for one additional position supporting the proposed program.</p>	
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AB 1359	Chau	<p>Subject: Cybersecurity breach notification for critical infrastructure businesses.</p> <p>Requires California businesses to report a breach of security of their critical infrastructure controls or information to the Office of Emergency Services (OES) if the breach is already required to be reported to federal authorities under federal law. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Requires a critical infrastructure business that experiences a breach of security of critical infrastructure information or controls, and is required to disclose that breach to federal authorities, to disclose that breach to OES within a reasonable amount of time after discovery and in the form and manner required by OES. However, this bill authorizes a critical infrastructure business to delay disclosure to OES for specified reasons. 2) Authorizes and encourages a critical infrastructure business that is not required to disclose that breach under federal law to disclose that breach to OES. 3) Authorizes OES to promulgate regulations to further define the terms used in this bill and to provide guidance as to the types of companies and attacks considered reportable under these provisions. <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>GF costs of \$800,000 to OES, primarily for four cyber intelligence analysts to monitor the reported data breaches.</p>	
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AB 1361	Garcia E.	<p>Subject: Assessing the ability of veterans' homes to address complex mental and behavioral health needs.</p> <p>Requires the Department of Veterans Affairs (CalVet) to conduct a survey to assess the ability of veterans' homes to assist veterans with complex mental and behavioral health needs. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Requires CalVet to conduct a survey to assess the ability of veterans' homes to assist veterans with complex mental and behavioral health needs and to develop a plan to accommodate that population. 2) States that the plan must address factors including, but not limited to: a) the need for increased staff, including specialized staff, b) an evaluation of required staffing ratios, and c) the ability of each veterans' home to accommodate veterans with complex mental and behavioral health needs, considering staffing and other budgeting resources, and the objective of minimizing disruption to the existing structure and operation of the veterans' home system. 3) Requires CalVet, by January 1, of an unspecified year, to submit the plan to the Legislature along with any recommendations for future legislation to achieve the plan's objectives. <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Onetime costs to CalVet of approximately \$200,000 to \$300,000 (GF) to develop and conduct a survey, develop a plan, and a report and recommendations to the Legislature. Staff notes there is no year specified by which CalVet must report to the Legislature.</p>	
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AB 1365	Reyes	<p>Subject: Financial report of veterans' homes.</p> <p>Requires the Department of Veterans Affairs, (CalVet), on or before January 1, 2019, and annually thereafter, to submit to the Legislature, and post on its Internet Web site, a specified financial report of its veterans' homes. The bill further requires CalVet to review the use of a veterans' home, using specified factors, no later than 5 years before, and within 5 years after, the expiration of a federally imposed use restriction to determine the best continued, unrestricted use of a veterans' home.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>CalVet anticipates costs of \$572,000 (GF) in FY 2017-18 and \$544,000 (GF) annually thereafter for 4.0 Associated Governmental Program Analyst (AGPA) positions and 1.0 Research Program Specialist I position, and associated travel and other costs. These positions will perform the necessary data analysis and research, analyze, validate and compile the details of the maintenance cost reporting, and create the required financial reports.</p>	
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AB 1379	Thurmond	<p>Subject: Certified access specialist program funding.</p> <p>Increases the fee charged on business licenses or building permits for the state Certified Access Specialist (CASp) program—to improve compliance with state and federal construction-related accessibility standards—from one dollar to four dollars between January 1, 2018 and December 31, 2023. This bill also provides that 90 percent of the revenue from the fee at the higher rate will be distributed to the local jurisdiction to increase CASp services with the remaining 10 percent allocated to the Division of the State Architect (DSA). This bill would provide that beginning January 1, 2024, the fee would revert to one dollar and the allocation of revenues would revert to the existing formula with 70 percent to local jurisdictions and 30 percent to DSA.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Increased state revenue of \$200,000 annually for four years to the Division of the State Architect (DSA) that will be available to pay for higher oversight and program costs as a result of expanding CASp services. 2) Increased local revenue of \$6.1 million annually for four years to fund increased CASp services. A portion of the revenues is available to offset administrative costs, therefore, this bill does not create a reimbursable state mandate. 	
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AB 1403	Obernolte	<p>Subject: Military and overseas voters return of ballot by electronic means.</p> <p>Permits a military or overseas voter who is outside the country to return his or her ballot by electronic means. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Authorizes a military or overseas voter to return his or her vote by mail (VBM) ballot by electronic submission, in addition to facsimile, if the voter also sends the hard copy of his or her voted ballot by postal mail to the elections official. 2) Requires the Secretary of State (SOS) to adopt and publish regulations that would protect against the unauthorized interception of ballot information, including requirements that ensure the ability of elections officials to secure, use, audit, and verify ballots sent by facsimile and other electronic methods. 3) Requires the SOS to publish regulations regarding facsimile ballot submission by November 1, 2018. 4) Requires that the SOS publish regulations for electronic submission of ballots before other means of ballot submission besides facsimile may be authorized. <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Unknown cost, likely in the tens millions of dollars, to SOS for the development of regulations that ensure the secure and unintercepted electronic transmission of ballots. This cost primarily includes the workload and research that would be required to develop a secure means of electronic ballot submission since no such process or technology currently exists. 2) Costs of at least \$1 million each election for a potentially reimbursable state mandate for counties to store, track, and remake ballots that are sent electronically. 3) Unknown one-time costs for a potentially reimbursable state mandate for counties to comply with the regulations developed by SOS, which could include procurement of systems necessary to ensure the security of electronically transmitted ballots. 	
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AB 1406	Gloria	<p>Subject: Homeless Youth Housing Program.</p> <p>Establishes the Homeless Youth Housing Program to be administered by the Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) and Office of Emergency Services (OES). Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Requires HCD and OES to enter into an interagency agreement no later than March 31, 2018 and to finalize guidelines and requests for proposals no later than December 31, 2018, among other duties. 2) Awards grants to up to 10 recipients, upon appropriation of funds by the Legislature, that demonstrate the ability to contract with service providers capable of providing housing assistance and supportive services to homeless youth. 3) Requires a recipient to use grant funds to establish or expand programs that assess the housing and services needs of homeless youth and establish a plan to meet those needs in collaboration with the participant. 4) Requires recipients to offer a range of housing options, including two or more of the following: a) rapid re-housing; b) rental assistance to access affordable housing; c) transitional housing, for a period not to exceed 36 months; and d) supportive housing. 5) Requires a recipient to match state funds received under this program on a dollar-by-dollar basis. Requires funds used for this purpose to supplement, not supplant, recipient funding intended for these purposes. <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Funding for the program is contingent upon appropriation of the Legislature. Staff notes that a \$15 million one-time and \$5 million ongoing GF appropriation for this program is also being requested in the Budget process as a Legislative augmentation. The Assembly Budget Subcommittee on Public Safety (Sub 5) considered the proposal on May 8, 2017. 	
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AB 1406	Gloria	<p>2) Ongoing costs to HCD to administer and operate the program in the range of \$500,000 to \$800,000 (GF). The bill allows up to 5% of the funds appropriated to be used for administration. For example, if the program received \$15 million in the first year, up to \$750,000 would be covered by the appropriation. In subsequent years, up to \$250,000 would be covered by the ongoing \$5 million appropriation.</p> <p>3) Ongoing annual costs to OES estimated at \$118,000 (GF) for administrative costs of the new program. This could potentially be covered by the 5% administration allowance, but this allowance would be shared with HCD and it is not clear it would be adequate to cover the entire administrative costs of both agencies.</p>	
AB 1413	Holden	<p>Subject: Deaf or hard of hearing notification on vehicle registration.</p> <p>Requires an application for an original or renewal vehicle registration to additionally include an option for a deaf or hard of hearing person to include a decal depicting the International Symbol of Access for Hearing Loss, commonly known as the “ear symbol” on the registration card for his or her vehicle, and requires that decal to appear on the registration card issued by the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV), if the person opts to include it.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>1) One-time Motor Vehicle Account (MVA) costs of about \$1 million for DMV to establish the required program, perform the necessary information technology system programming, and promulgate regulations.</p> <p>2) Ongoing MVA costs likely in the tens of thousands to low hundreds of thousands of dollars for increased workload to process transactions, depending on the number of individuals who want to participate in the program.</p>	

AB 1421	Dababneh	<p>Subject: Railroad noise and vibration study.</p> <p>Requires the Department of Public Health (DPH) to conduct a study to determine the noise and vibration levels associated with all railroad lines in the vicinity of residential areas and schools.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Unknown costs in the hundreds of thousands of dollars to low millions of dollars to conduct the study. It will be difficult for DPH to estimate the cost of the study without first gathering information on the number of locations where a railroad line is near a residential area or a school. Simply collecting this initial data could cost hundreds of thousands of dollars.</p>	
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AB 1435	Gonzalez Fletcher	<p>Subject: The College Athlete Protection Act.</p> <p>The College Athlete Protection Act: creates an 11-member state Athlete Protection Commission (Commission) to oversee athlete health and safety within collegiate athletic programs.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Based on expenditures of boards and commissions that perform similar functions, annual costs in the range of \$2 million, up to the \$4 million limit seem reasonable.2) Unknown potential penalty revenue, depending on violations.3) To the extent the Commission is successful at ensuring greater health and safety precautions are adopted and implemented for approximately 58,000 athletes annually, the Commission's activities could potentially prevent injury and associated short- and long-term health care and societal costs, an unknown amount of which would be borne by the state.	
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AB 1463	Levine	<p>Subject: Working group regarding election of judges.</p> <p>Establishes a working group convened by the Judicial Council to examine how to improve voter education of candidates for judicial election. This bill requires the Judicial Council to report the findings of the working group to the Legislature by January 1, 2020.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>GF costs in the tens of thousands of dollars to form the working group and prepare the required report.</p>	
AB 1479	Bonta	<p>Subject: Public records act implementation and civil penalties.</p> <p>Amends the California Public Records Act (PRA). Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Requires that public agencies designate a person or office to act as the agency’s custodian to respond to any request made pursuant for a public record request and any inquiry from the public about a decision by the agency to deny a request for records. 2) Allows a court, if it finds that an agency or custodian improperly withheld a public record that was clearly subject to disclosure, unreasonably delayed providing the contents of a record subject to disclosure in whole or in part, assessed an unreasonable or unauthorized fee upon a requester, or otherwise did not act in good faith to comply with the Act, to assess a civil penalty against the agency in an amount of \$1,000 to \$5,000. <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Unknown state costs (GF and/or special funds) for potential civil penalties and attorney’s fees if state entities are found by a court to not have acted in good faith to meet the responsibilities under the PRA. 2) Unknown, but likely minor, costs for state entities to designate a custodian of records for PRA purposes. 	

AB 1483	Daly	<p>Subject: Housing-related parks program.</p> <p>Appropriates \$50 million from the General Fund to the Urban-Suburban-and-Rural Parks Account within the Housing and Emergency Shelter Trust Fund Act of 2006, and makes these funds available to the Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) for grants for housing related parks in urban, suburban, and rural areas.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Appropriates \$50 million (GF) to the Urban-Suburban-and-Rural Parks Account in FY 2017-18.</p>	
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AB 1495	Maienschein	<p>Subject: Civil liability related to sexually exploited children.</p> <p>Creates a new cause of action for child victims of sexual exploitation, and allows for the recovery of civil penalties, damages, and other remedies. This bill also allows the victim’s parents, guardians, or guardians ad litem, and public prosecutors to file the cause of action.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) GF costs, potentially over \$150,000, to the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) to transport inmates who are the defendant in a civil case brought forward as a result of this bill. For example, it costs CDCR roughly \$850 per day to transport an inmate. If CDCR was required to transport 60 inmates for three days each, the total cost for transportation would be \$153,000. 2) Unknown potential state costs related to re-traumatizing victims as an unintended consequence of this bill. This is because, as discussed in the comments below, victims who are compelled to testify in a civil case brought by a public prosecutor could be re-traumatized, but would not receive the benefit of the monetary award to offset their potentially higher costs for increased psychological care. 3) Unknown GF costs to the Attorney General (AG)’s office for civil cases where the defendant prevails and the AG is unable to recover its costs, depending on the number of cases brought that are lost. 	
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AB 1499	Gray	<p>Subject: Funding of California fairs.</p> <p>Requires the Board of Equalization (BOE) to report the amount of taxable sales and purchases within a state designated fair area, as defined, to the Department of Finance (DOF). Of this reported amount, 0.75% of it must be included in the Governor's Budget for allocation to the Fair and Exposition Fund.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Unknown and possibly significant administrative costs for BOE to develop new forms and processes to identify taxable sales and purchases within state designated fair areas.2) Annual transfer of approximately \$14.9 million General Fund (GF) to the Fair and Exposition Fund.	
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AB 1509	Baker	<p>Subject: San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit District.</p> <p>Establishes restrictions on the expenditure of funds for the Bay Area Transit District (BART). Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Prohibits BART, following approval of Measure RR at the November 8, 2016, election, from redirecting any existing funds dedicated for system infrastructure capital improvements or rolling stock to cover operating expenses.2) Requires BART to maintain its existing commitment of funds for the acquisition, construction, or completion of rapid transit facilities. <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Potential costs of up to \$1.2 billion, potentially reimbursable, to cover expenses that BART officials must now backfill from other revenue sources.</p>	
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AB 1517	Muratsuchi	<p>Subject: Crowdfunding qualification by permit.</p> <p>Amends the rules governing the qualification to offer or sell a security by allowing crowdfunding to “qualify by permit” under California’s Corporate Securities Law. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Provides that an applicant may file an application for a "crowdfunding" permit if the applicant meets specified conditions, including any requirements established by a rule of the Commissioner of the Department of Business Oversight (DBO). This bill requires DBO to either issue or deny the permit within 60 days of receipt of the application otherwise the applicant can demand a hearing with DBO within 15 days. 2) Requires an application to comply with specified requirements related to advertising. This bill contemplates that DBO would review advertisements and approve or disapprove them. 3) Imposes a filing fee, payable to DBO, of \$200 plus one-fifth of two percent of the aggregate value of the securities sought to be sold in California for qualification of the sale of securities by permit. 4) Requires DBO to perform various other tasks related to the oversight and administration of this program. 5) Establishes various other requirements governing crowdfunding under the provisions of this bill. <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Costs of \$1.5 million annually to DBO for administration of the program, such as reviewing and acting upon applications, reviewing advertisements and promulgating regulations. These costs would be partially offset by the fee authorized under this bill and remaining costs would likely be paid from the GF or result in reductions to existing DBO programs.</p>	
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AB 1521	Bloom	<p>Subject: Affordable housing preservation.</p> <p>Strengthens affordable housing preservation law by requiring an owner of an assisted housing development to accept a bona fide offer to purchase from a qualified purchaser, if specified requirements are met, and giving the Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) additional enforcement authority. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Requires entities that are eligible to qualify to purchase an assisted housing development to be certified by HCD to have capacity to operate the housing based on demonstrated relevant prior experience in California and current capacity. 2) Requires HCD to establish a process for certifying qualified entities and maintain a list of certified entities that it updates annually. 3) Requires an owner to accept an offer and execute a purchase agreement within 90 days of receiving a bona fide offer from a qualified entity. 4) Requires an owner to take all reasonable steps to renew any expiring housing assistance contract or extend any available subsidies or use restrictions if feasible before they expire or are terminated once a bona fide offer is made. <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Ongoing costs to HCD of approximately \$200,000 (GF) to meet ongoing monitoring and reporting requirements.</p>	
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AB 1546	Burke	<p>Subject: Information technology procurement performance assessment system.</p> <p>Requires the California Department of Technology (CDT) to develop and implement a standardized contractor performance assessment report system to evaluate vendor performance on information technology (IT) projects and to incorporate the performance assessment system into the IT procurement process. This bill specifies certain requirements of the assessment system and requires CDT to complete the development of the system by January 1, 2019.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>One-time costs of \$350,000 (GF) to support three positions at CDT to develop the performance assessment system. CDT is in the process of developing an assessment system within its existing resources. However, additional resources would be needed to ensure the assessment system is completed by January 1, 2019, which is sooner than CDT is otherwise expecting to complete the assessment system.</p>	
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AB 1553	Gomez	<p>Subject: Incentives to participate in the Capital Access Loan Program.</p> <p>Authorizes the use of monies in the Small Business Assistance Fund to provide direct incentives to borrowers or financial institutions to participate in the California Americans with Disabilities Small Business Capital Access Loan Program (CalCAP/ADA) that is administered by the California Pollution Control Financing Authority (CPCFA) in the State Treasurer's Office.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Costs to CPCFA in the hundreds of thousands of dollars annually (from the Small Business Assistance Fund) to reimburse small businesses for a certified access specialist (CASp) inspection. While the bill does not define specific incentives that would be eligible, CPCFA staff indicate that one potential incentive would be to reimburse the cost of conducting a CASp inspection to assist small businesses that may want to apply for a loan under the CalCAP/ADA program, but cannot afford the cost of the inspection necessary to determine the modifications necessary to bring their business into compliance with Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) accessibility requirements. For example, costs would be about \$500,000 annually if CPCFA were to reimburse 250 businesses at \$2,000 each. 2) Unknown costs and cost pressures to CFCFA related to other potential incentives it may provide for the program under the provisions on this bill. 	
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<p>AB 1568</p>	<p>Bloom</p>	<p>Subject: Enhanced infrastructure financing districts.</p> <p>Allows an enhanced infrastructure financing district (EIFD) to use sales tax increment on an infill site for specific purposes. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Establishes the Neighborhood Infill and Transit Improvements Act in EIFD law, and allows the infrastructure financing plan (plan) of an EIFD to use any increase of the total receipts of local sales and use tax or transactions and use tax from if all of the following apply: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) The area to be financed with funds is an infill site, as specified. b) The plan allocates at least 20 % of the funds received by the district to be used to finance projects meeting the requirements of existing EIFD law for the acquisition, construction, or rehabilitation of housing for persons of very low-, low-, and moderate-income, as specified, for rent or purchase; c) The plan requires that at least 20 % of new production in the area to be financed be affordable housing, as follows: i) at least 6% of any new production be very low-income units; ii) at least 9% of any new production be low-income units; and iii) at least 5% be affordable housing units for low incomes, including, but not limited to, low- and very low-income units. d) The use of sales and use tax revenues pursuant to the plan is consistent with the purposes for which the tax is imposed. e) The boundaries of the EIFD are coterminous with the city or county that established the district. 2) Requires the Board of Equalization (BOE) to determine any increase in local sales and use tax or transactions and use tax and allocate those revenues as directed by a plan. <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) One-time programming costs of up to \$175,000 (GF/local) to the Board of Equalization (BOE) for each EIFD that is established. 2) Ongoing administrative costs, unknown but likely substantial, to BOE to determine the local sales and use tax increase and allocations for each EIFD. These costs are deducted out of the tax proceeds. This is not a function that BOE currently performs. 	
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AB 1618	Cervantes	<p>Subject: Certification and competitive grant process for veteran service providers.</p> <p>Establishes a certification process and a competitive grant program for California veteran service providers (VSPs). Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Defines a “certified California veteran service provider (VSP)” to mean an entity certified by CalVet with an established history of providing supportive services in at least two of the following: housing assistance, health services, mental health services, small business assistance, employment services, or job training services. 2) Establishes a process for the certification of VSPs by CalVet, and requires an applicant for certification to provide specified information to the CalVet upon application, or after certification, at the request of the department. 3) Requires CalVet to charge a fee for certification, not to exceed \$750. 4) Establishes a competitive grant program, to be administered by CalVet, to award grant moneys to certified VSPs for purposes of providing support to veterans and their families, as specified, and requires the grants to be awarded in support of the state’s strategic plan for providing veterans with transition assistance. <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Beginning July 1 of an unspecified year, continuously appropriates an unspecified amount from the General Fund to CalVet to fund the competitive grant program. This amount would likely need to be in the low millions of dollars to render the program meaningful. 2) Ongoing administrative costs to CalVet to administer the competitive grant program, likely in the range of \$100,000 to \$200,000 annually, depending on the size of the program. If the grant program receives \$2 million, using a standard 5% for administration, administrative costs would be \$100,000. 3) Authorizes CalVet to charge a fee, up to \$750, to cover the costs of certifying VSPs. 	
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AB 1633	Frazier	<p>Subject: Highway signs regarding electric vehicle charging stations.</p> <p>Adds "electric vehicle charging facilities" to the list of services eligible for signage under the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) Business Logo Sign Program.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Unknown special fund costs, likely in the hundreds of thousands of dollars, to modify existing signs and/or install new signs, depending on interest in the program. For example, Caltrans indicates installing signs for the program at a single interchange costs about \$10,000. At this cost, if Caltrans were to install 20 new signs, the cost would be \$200,000.2) Unknown increase in revenue over time from permit fees charged to recover the initial costs of installing the signs and the ongoing costs of maintaining them.	
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AB 1635	Quirk-Silva	<p>Subject: Public contracts: 25% small business participation in State Procurements</p> <p>Encourages state agencies, departments, boards, commissions and other state public entities to establish and achieve a goal of 25% small business participation in their procurement activities. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Makes heads of agencies responsible for meeting or exceeding the 25% small business (SB) annual goal and reporting to the Department of General Services (DGS) on their agency's progress; and requires agencies that fail to meet the 25% annual goal to submit a corrective action plan to DGS within 45 days of the close of any fiscal year. 2) Requires DGS to monitor agencies' progress in meeting the 25% annual goal and to regularly share related information with the Office of the Small Business Advocate (OSBA), including corrective action plans. <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Ongoing General Fund (GF) administrative costs to DGS of approximately \$274,000 for program staff to expand training; provide technical assistance as well as outreach, marketing and resources for state entities and small businesses; collect and compile information on the progress of the University of California, California State University and the community colleges in meeting the participation goal; collect corrective action plans and providing assistance to state entities not meeting the participation goal; and other responsibilities as assigned. 2) Unknown GF and Special Fund costs, in excess of \$500,000, for the workload associated with departments, including the California State University system, the University of California system, and community colleges, to prepare annual reports that include statistics regarding small business participation and preparing the required corrective action and implementation plans. For example, the CSU will require additional Procurement Operations staff at each campus and at the Chancellor's Office for reporting requirements, totaling a minimum of \$500,000 GF. <p>To the extent the 25% small business requirement increases the number of state contracts are awarded to a small business rather the lowest bidder, state contracting costs will increase. Given the thousands of state contracts, the cost impact of the bill could be in the tens of millions of dollars each year.</p>	
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AB 1641	Daly	<p>Subject: Surplus line insurance products.</p> <p>Authorizes the Insurance Commissioner (commissioner) to allow non-admitted insurers to sell innovative insurance products in California, and allows surplus line brokers located outside California to become members of the Surplus Line Association of California (SLA).</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Staff costs to the California Department of Insurance (CDI) of approximately \$190,000 per year (Insurance Fund).</p>	
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AB 1658	Frazier	<p>Subject: State agencies' review of programs.</p> <p>Requires each Secretary of the eight agencies in the executive branch of state government (Secretary) to annually review all programs under his or her jurisdiction by January 1, 2019, and to establish program metrics and ongoing evaluation requirements, as specified. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Directs Agency Secretaries, by January 1, 2019, and annually thereafter, to review all programs under their jurisdiction that were created or expanded either by statute or regulation in the prior year. 2) Requires each Secretary to collaborate with his or her respective department, office, or other unit to establish metrics to determine the success of the program under review, and establish requirements to continuously evaluate the performance of that program. 3) Requires each Secretary to post an accountability report containing specified information on his or her Internet Web site, and on the Internet Web site of the department, office, or other unit responsible for administering the program under review. <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Significant costs to state agencies, potentially in the tens of millions of dollars, to review all programs and establish metrics and evaluation requirements. Agency costs will vary depending on the number of departments and programs within each agency and the number of statutes and regulations adopted that affect a particular agency.</p>	
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AB 1664	Bocanegra	<p>Subject: California Film Commission workforce development program.</p> <p>Requires the California Film Commission (CFC) to develop a workforce development program consistent with the Career Readiness requirement in the California Film and Television Tax Credit Program.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) The duties of the CFC described in this bill are somewhat vague. A small staff to develop and manage a workforce development program would cost in the range of \$400,000 (GF, in absence of another fund source for the program).2) Public colleges would incur workload and related minor costs, to the extent the campuses partnered with the CFC. This bill does not require the participation of institutes of higher learning, but the workforce development program is required to address relevant degree programs.	
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AB 1679	Burke	<p>Subject: Auto body repair regulations.</p> <p>Has two major components which address recently issued California Department of Insurance (CDI) regulations. Specifically, (1) Supersedes CDI regulations addressing "anti-steering" practices for automobile repairs paid for by insurers with different rules that allow more flexibility with respect to insurer communication to claimants. (2) Allows for a new, more flexible "safe harbor" survey methodology, which would be available in addition to the current methodology specified in regulation, for establishing a market labor rate for automobile repairs.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>This bill's costs could range from minor to significant, and it is impossible to tell except with a retrospective analysis in a couple of years. The fiscal effect depends upon consumer and insurer behavior in response to the bill, versus under the status quo. Under the bill, CDI notes it could incur additional administrative costs well in excess of \$150,000 if either consumer complaints rise significantly or if more, and more complicated, labor rate surveys need to be reviewed under the new safe harbor protections. CDI also notes some potential legal risk from language adding trade secret protections and other provisions. Though these estimates are speculative, some level of increased cost cannot be ruled out. Greater labor-intensity of reviewing market labor rate survey methodology, due to the additional flexibility this bill provides, may be most likely source of additional costs.</p>	
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AB 1680	Burke	<p>Subject: Information technology procurement training program.</p> <p>Requires the Department of Technology (CDT) and the Department of General Services (DGS) to establish and oversee a training program for state employees to provide procurement professionals with the advanced skills and training needed to work on complex information technology (IT) procurement projects. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Requires the Director of CDT, in cooperation with the Director of DGS, to establish and oversee the implementation of a training program and curriculum for state employees engaged in the procurement of IT, as specified. 2) Requires the Director of CDT, in cooperation with the Director of DGS, to prepare and submit to the Legislature, by January 1, 2019, a report regarding the progress in establishing the training program. <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Costs to CDT of \$450,000 annually to support three positions to develop and conduct the required training program. 2) Minor one-time costs for CDT to prepare the required report to the Legislature. 	
AB 1681	Burke	<p>Subject: Report on information technology performance assessment.</p> <p>Requires the California Department of Technology (CDT) to submit, by January 1, 2019, a report to the Governor and the Legislature on the development of a standardized performance assessment system to evaluate vendor performance on information technology (IT) procurement projects.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Minor and absorbable costs to CDT for the required report since CDT is already working on a performance assessment system and should have information on its efforts readily available.</p>	

AB 1684	Bloom	<p>Subject: Report on effectiveness of traffic violator schools.</p> <p>Requires the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) to submit a report to the Legislature on impact of traffic violator schools on reducing subsequent traffic offenses by a violator. This report is due July 1, 2020. This bill also requires DMV to collect specified data from traffic violator schools that are licensed by DMV and report this data annually to the Legislature beginning January 1, 2019.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) One-time costs (Motor Vehicle Account) in the low hundreds of thousands of dollars for DMV to conduct the required study on the effectiveness of traffic violator schools and to prepare the associated report. 2) Minor ongoing costs (Motor Vehicle Account for DMV to collect the required data and report it to the Legislature each year. 	
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AB 1692	Stone*	<p>Subject: Authorize conversion of judicial officers to judgeships and other changes.</p> <p>Judiciary Committee’s omnibus family law bill. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Ratifies the authority of the Judicial Council to convert 10 subordinate judicial officer positions (SJOs) to judgeships in 2017-18, provided the conversion of these positions will result in judges being assigned to family or juvenile law assignments previously presided over by an SJO. Provides that this authority is in addition to the existing authority provided to convert 16 SJOs to judges. 2) Permits a court, as part of a restraining order, to prevent the restrained party from credibly impersonating or falsely personating the protected party. This applies for civil harassment, workplace violence, postsecondary education violence, or to protect a dependent child, a ward or an elderly or dependent adult. 3) Permits a court at a party's request, prior to the filing of a child custody or visitation petition, to set a custody or visitation issue for mediation. <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Annual cost of about \$300,000 to convert 10 SJOs to judgeships. For each converted position, the cost is about \$30,000 higher for a judgeship than it is for an SJO. 2) Potential nonreimbursable local costs for incarceration due to the expansion of activities that can be prohibited by a restraining order. These costs may be offset to some extent by fines and fees. 	
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AB 1705	Low*	<p>Subject: State Board of Guide Dogs for the Blind.</p> <p>Extends the sunset date for the State Board of Guide Dogs for the Blind (Board) for an additional two years, until January 1, 2020. Also, requires Department of Consumer Affairs (DCA) to appoint the members of a task force under the jurisdiction of the board to examine the role and the mission of the board and if there is a continued need for the regulation of guide dog schools, guide dog trainers, and fundraising programs.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Approximately \$214,000 is proposed in the Governor's 2017-18 budget to continue operation of the Board. Annual costs would continue to be incurred in this range for an additional two years (State Board of Guide Dogs for the Blind Fund). 2) Minor costs to DCA to convene a task force (Consumer Affairs Fund). 	
AB 1713	Caballero*	<p>Subject: Changes related to the regulation of fertilizing materials.</p> <p>Makes assorted changes related to the regulation of fertilizing materials and organic inputs materials (OIM) manufacturers.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Increased in-field sampling and laboratory costs for CDFA of approximately \$2.8 million in 2017-18, \$2.4 million in 2018-19, and \$2.5 million in 2019-20. These costs include additional personnel to obtain fertilizer samples, new specialized equipment, and operating expenses. CDFA may increase licensing and registration fees up to their statutorily allowed levels, but these increases are unlikely to cover the costs of this bill.</p>	

ACA 1	Mullin	<p>Subject: Propose to voters to change the effective date of ballot measures.</p> <p>This proposed constitutional amendment provides that an initiative statute, referendum, or constitutional amendment or revision approved by a majority of votes cast will take effect on the fifth day after the Secretary of State (SOS) files the statement of the vote unless the measure provides otherwise, instead of going into effect the day after the election as is the case under existing law.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>One-time GF costs of several hundred thousands of dollars for printing and mailing costs to place the measure on the ballot on June 5, 2018. For example, at a cost of \$69,000 per page in the voter guide, assuming a total of four pages, the cost would be \$276,000 to place this measure on the ballot. The actual costs would depend on the length of the title and summary, analysis by the Legislative Analyst's Office, proponent and opponent arguments, and text of the proposal.</p>	
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ACA 10	Low	<p>Subject: Propose to voters to lower the voting age to 17.</p> <p>This measure is a constitutional amendment that would be placed on the ballot to determine by a vote of the state’s electorate whether the voting age in the state should be lowered to the age of 17.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) One-time GF costs of several hundred thousands of dollars for printing and mailing costs to place the measure on the ballot on June 5, 2018. For example, at a cost of \$69,000 per page in the voter guide, assuming a total of four pages, the cost would be \$276,000 to place this measure on the ballot. The actual costs would depend on the length of the title and summary, analysis by the Legislative Analyst’s Office, proponent and opponent arguments, and text of the proposal. 2) Unknown, potential state costs to the Department of Motor Vehicles, the Secretary of State, and other state agencies to update voter registration information and databases to reflect the lower voting age. 3) Unknown, nonreimbursable local costs to update voter registration information. 	
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AJR 6	Gloria	<p>Subject: Urge Congress to restore postal service standards.</p> <p>Urges Congress to restore postal service standards from 2012 and oppose any legislation that does not continue existing service levels provided by the U.S. Postal Service, such as six day each week delivery. This resolution also urges the Secretary of State (SOS) to continue working with the U.S. Postal Service to implement additional programs that would increase absentee ballot voting participation.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Unknown cost pressures likely in the low millions of dollars for increased postage costs, to the extent Congress required the U.S. Postal Service to increase services that are funded through postage revenues. This is because service reductions taken since 2012 were implemented in order to reduce costs and avoid increasing postage rates and other fees. Therefore, reversing these changes would likely result in the need to increase postage rates. <p>For example, a one-cent increase in postage rates for one hundred million mailings would increase costs by \$1 million.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2) No cost pressures for SOS, as the SOS is already working with the U.S. Postal service regarding absentee ballot voting and plans to continue to do so even in the absence of this resolution. 	
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