Assembly Appropriations Committee
General Government

8/10/16 3:09 PM

BILL	AUTHOR	SUBJECT/FISCAL EFFECT	RECOMMENDATION
SB 384	Leyva	Subject: Veterans housing: multifamily units: underserved veterans. Requires that a percentage of state bond funds allocated annually for purposes of the Veterans Housing and Homeless Prevention (VHHP) Act of 2014, as determined annually by the California Department of Veterans Affairs (CalVet), the California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) and the California Housing Finance Agency (CalHFA), be reserved for housing underserved veterans, defined as those veterans either experiencing or at risk of experiencing homelessness at a disproportionate rate to their veteran or nonveteran counterparts, as determined by the most recent United States Department of Housing and Urban Development Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR) that includes an assessment of veteran homelessness, or other similar sources CalVet, HCD, and CalHFA deem appropriate. Fiscal: 1) Increased annual costs of approximately $200,000 (special fund) to CalVet for two staff to establish the program, annually determine the underserved veteran population, consult with local agencies, and determine the percentage to reserve for the purposes specified. 2) Unknown, probably minor, annual cost (special fund) to the Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) and the California Housing Finance Agency (CalHFA) to revise existing VHHP guidelines. 3) Potential delays in the allocation of VHHP bond revenues for projects that qualify for funding under the current program guidelines. This would occur when there are insufficient applicants to fully allocate reserved funds, in which case the funds would revert back to the Housing for Veterans Fund for other authorized VHHP purposes.	

SB 425	Hernandez	Subject: City of El Monte streets and roads funding. Provides the City of El Monte until June 30, 2021 to meet the maintenance of effort (MOE) requirement applicable to cities and counties as a condition of receiving an allocation for streets and roads from the Transportation Investment Fund (TIF). Fiscal: Absent this bill, the city would have to provide a $2 million reimbursement to the state, which would be reallocated among cities and counties for streets and roads. This bill requires the city to instead spend this amount, by June 30, 2021, to maintain its own streets and roads.	
SB 450	Allen	Subject: Replace election precincts with vote centers and mail every voter a ballot. Authorizes counties to conduct elections in which every voter is mailed a ballot and vote centers and ballot drop-off locations are available prior to and on election day, in lieu of operating polling places for the election. Fiscal: 1) The SOS will incur ongoing General Fund costs of about $280,000 for three positions to review and approve county voter education and outreach plans, technical support for election equipment at vote centers, which will be connected to the statewide voter registration database (VoteCal), conducting demographic analysis of election data, and staffing the SOS task force. 2) Initial costs to participating counties will likely be significant, but in many cases will result in long-term cost savings. Since the bill is permissible, any county costs will not be state reimbursable.	

SB 465	Hill	Subject: Contractors State Licensing Board disciplinary information and study. Requires contractors to report specific disciplinary information to the Contractors State Licensing Board (CSLB), and requires the CSLB to conduct a study to determine if CSLB's ability to protect the public could be improved, as specified. Specifically, this bill: 1) Requires the CSLB, by January 1, 2018, to enter into an interagency agreement with the Division of Occupational Safety and Health and other state or local agencies, as necessary, to ensure information relevant to CSLBs duty to protect the public is reported to the board in a timely manner. 2) Requires a licensee, within 90 days, to report to the Registrar of the CSLB in writing the occurrence of any conviction of any felony or conviction of any crime that is substantially related to the qualifications, functions, and duties of a licensed contractor. 3) Requires the CSLB to report to the Legislature the results of a study determining if the CSLB's ability to protect the public would be enhanced by regulations requiring licensees to report judgments, arbitration awards against them, or settlement payments of claims for construction defects they have made in excess of a certain amount to be determined by the board. 4) Requires the California Building Standards Commission (Commission) to convene a working group to investigate existing building standards associated with the construction, inspection, and maintenance of exterior elevated elements, and recommend any statutory changes or changes to the California Building Standards Code and requires the working group, by January 1, 2018, to provide a report to the Senate Committee on Business, Professions, and Economic Development. Fiscal: 1) Total costs of approximately $540,000 in 2017-18 and $490,000 ongoing to the CSLB (special funds) for enforcement staffing costs, Attorney General referral costs, and reporting costs necessary to implement the requirements of this bill. 2) Annual ongoing costs to the Commission of approximately $193,000 for the development and ongoing maintenance required of additional building standards (special funds).	

SB 563	Pan	Subject: Oversight of workers' compensation utilization review processes. Increases oversight of utilization review organizations in the workers' compensation system and strengthens conflict-of-interest provisions. 1) Prohibits financial incentives or considerations to utilization review physicians for denying or modifying care, and prohibits utilization review referrals to entities in which an insurer or third-party administrator has a financial interest, with specified exceptions. 2) Authorizes the Department of Industrial Relations (DIR) to review contracts or other agreements between the employer, or any entity conducting utilization review on behalf of the employer, and the utilization review physician. Fiscal: First-year costs to DIR of $600,000, as well as $575,000 ongoing, to implement the provisions of the bill, a result of increased auditing and legal workload (Workers' Compensation Administration Revolving Fund).	
SB 726	Hueso	Subject: Requires new regulations on the short seller market. Requires the Commissioner of the Department of Business Oversight (DBO) to adopt regulations that prohibit fraudulent and manipulative practices by persons undertaking short sales in the securities market. Fiscal: 1) Significant one-time costs in excess of $1 million for DBO to research and develop the scope of regulations related to short sales in the securities market. This research will include a preliminary analysis identifying the core problems in the securities market that should be addressed by state regulation. (State Corporations Fund) 2) Ongoing costs to DBO of approximately $700,000 to regulate the short sales market. (State Corporations Fund)	

SB 773	Allen	Subject: Study to assess vehicle registration fraud. Requests the University of California (UC) to conduct a study on motor vehicle registration fraud and post the results on its website by January 1, 2018. Fiscal: 1) One-time costs to UC, ranging from minor to the low hundreds of thousands of dollars in the 2017. Costs would vary depending on the extent to which the study could be incorporated into existing research efforts and the extent to which multiple campuses would be involved in the study. 2) Costs for DMV to provide vehicle registration records and to post the required information on its website would be minor and absorbable. Costs for the CHP to provide information on registration fraud efforts would also be minor and absorbable. [Motor Vehicle Account] 3) To the extent the study would lead to cost effective means of reducing vehicle registration fraud, the state and local governments could realize significant increased revenues. Based on average total registration fees, for every 100,000 vehicles avoiding such fees, the revenue loss totals about $17 million. (About 33 million vehicles were registered in California in 2014.)	

SB 778	Allen	Subject: Automotive repair dealers – registration and customer oil change notifications. Requires an automotive repair dealer (ARD) who performs oil change services to use the manufacturer's published oil drain schedule, except as specified, when recommending an oil change to a customer; establishes a new registration type under the Bureau of Automotive Repair (Bureau) for automotive maintenance providers (AMPs); and subjects AMPs to the oil changing requirements and other select ARD requirements, as specified. Fiscal: 1) Major costs of $1.7 million in 2017-18 and $1.5 million in 2018-19 (special funds) to the Bureau to fund 15.0 two-year limited-term positions to promulgate regulations and for inspection-related activities. 2) Minor costs for licensing of $78,000 in 2017-18 and $70,000 annually ongoing to the Bureau to fund 1.0 Program Technician II to process AMP registration applications. 3) Ongoing costs of $185,000 for Attorney General (AG) and $36,000 for the Office of Administrative Hearings beginning in 2017-18. 4) Costs will partially offset by approximately $500,000 per year in additional fee revenue from approximately 2,500 new AMP registrants.	

SB 812	Hill	Subject: Increase inspections of tour buses. Imposes additional, performance-based inspection requirements on tour buses operated by passenger stage corporations (PSCs) and charter party carriers (CPCs). Fiscal: 1) CHP**.** The CHP will incur significant unknown costs for additional annual surprise bus inspections, inspection of additional buses when initially put in service, inspection of buses before returning to service after failing inspection, and more frequent re-inspection of terminals that receive unsatisfactory ratings. These additional costs will be somewhat offset by reduced inspections of carriers receiving satisfactory ratings. Based on current annual inspection costs of $1.3 million for about 5,200 tour bus inspections, assuming a 30% to 50% increase in inspections, costs would increase by $400,000 to $600,000 annually. These costs should decline over time assuming more operators receive satisfactory ratings and would thus be subject to less frequent inspections. There will be additional one-time costs of several hundred thousand dollars to train and equip new inspectors. [Motor Vehicle Account] It should be noted that current annual inspection fee revenues are only about $200,000, far less than the current inspection costs, even absent the additional costs stemming from this bill. It is unclear why this regulatory activity should be so highly subsidized rather than be self-supporting. It is staff's understanding that the author is working to resolve this issue. 2) PUC. Ongoing special fund costs of approximately $330,000 for an administrative law judge and an attorney for conducting additional formal hearings in carrier permit revocation cases, and for associated litigation. [Transportation Reimbursement Account]	

SB 816	Hill	Subject: BOE conflict-of-interest study Requires the Board of Equalization (BOE), by January 1, 2018, to analyze and report on the impact on the board and on contributors to the board of lowering, from $250 to $100, the campaign contribution threshold that triggers conflict of interest requirements for members of the under the Quentin L. Kopp Conflict of Interest Act of 1990 (Kopp Act0. Fiscal: Minor one-time costs to the board to analyze and prepare the report.	
SB 817	Roth	Subject: VLF adjustments for new cities. Establishes a motor vehicle license fee (VLF) adjustment amount for cities that incorporated after January 1, 2004, and on or before January 1, 2012. Fiscal: 1) On-going costs of approximately $18 million (GF) to backfill property tax reductions. This bill will result in a one-time shift of approximately $18 million from the Riverside County Educational Revenue Augmentation Fund (ERAF) to the cities of Jurupa Valley, Eastvale, Menifee, and Wildomar, and permanently "re-base" the VLF adjustment amount going forward. The General Fund would generally backfill the reductions from ERAF to replace funding that would otherwise go to schools pursuant to Proposition 98 minimum funding guarantees. This amount would increase each year thereafter by the property tax growth rate. 2) Unknown, likely minor state reimbursable costs to Riverside County to adjust property tax allocation formulas for the four recently-incorporated cities (GF). It is unlikely that the county would file a claim for reimbursement for these minor one-time costs.	

SB 824	Beall	Subject: Modify the Low Carbon Transit Operations Program. Makes numerous program modifications to the Low Carbon Transit Operations Program (LCTOP). Fiscal: 1) Ongoing special fund costs to Caltrans, which administers the LCTOP, of $200,000 to $300,000 for two or three positions to revise program guidelines, establish systems for tracking the LONP process, monitor transit agencies' accounting for and use of funds, as modified by the bill, prepare the Legislature report, and for workload associated with the expanded audit requirements. [Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund - GGRF] 2) Ongoing special fund cost to the Air Resources Board of $160,000 for one position to coordinate with Caltrans on the adoption of program guidelines, and provide guidance on tracking and reporting GHG reductions and disadvantaged communities' benefits. 3) Potentially significant cost pressures, from expanding eligible use of LCTOP funds to include expenditures for the purchase of zero-emission buses and equipment and infrastructure to operate and support those buses.	

SB 879	Beall	Subject: Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2016. Enacts the Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2016, which authorizes the sale of $3 billion in general obligation bonds, upon approval by voters at the November 8, 2016 statewide general election. The bill further creates the Affordable Housing Bond Act Trust Fund of 2016 (Fund), and states the Legislature's intent that all bond proceeds be deposited in the Fund. The bill allocates money from the Fund to various affordable housing accounts when the bonds are issued and sold. Fiscal: 1) <u>Bond costs</u>. Total principal and interest costs of approximately $4.89 billion to pay off the bonds ($3 billion in principal and $1.89 billion in interest), with average annual debt service payments of $163 million (GF), when all bonds are sold, and assuming a 30-year maturity and an interest rate of 3.5%. If interest rates increase to 5% in the near future, annual debt service would be approximately $195 million (GF) and total principal and interest costs over the repayment period would be approximately $5.86 billion. 2) <u>Administrative costs</u>. The Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) and the California Housing Finance Agency (CHFA) would incur increased staffing costs, likely in the range of $100 to $150 million in total over multiple fiscal years, to administer the various housing programs funded by this Bond Act. These funds would represent a portion of the bond funds allocated to HCD and CHFA to fund the specified programs (up to 5% of bond proceeds). 3) <u>Ballot costs</u>. One-time costs in the range of $414,000 to $552,000 to the Secretary of State (SOS) for printing and mailing costs to place the measure on the ballot in the November, 2016 statewide election. (GF). SOS indicates that printing and mailing costs associated with placing a measure on the statewide ballot are approximately $69,000 per page, depending on the length of the ballot. The fiscal estimates noted above reflect the addition of 6-8 pages in the Voter Information Guide. Actual costs would depend upon the length of the title and summary, analysis by the Legislative Analyst's Office, proponent and opponent arguments, and text of the proposal. Staff notes that Proposition 1C took up 8 pages in the 2006 Voter Information Guide.	

SB 881	Hertzberg	Subject: End license suspension for failure-to-appear and failure-to-pay. Makes changes to existing law relating to suspended licenses for individuals who have failed to pay (FTP) a traffic fine or failed to appear (FTA) in court. Fiscal: 1) Revenue Impact. In 2013-14, about $675 million in delinquent court-ordered debt was collected statewide. This revenue is allocated among the courts, the state, and local governments and funds a variety of programs. With license suspension no longer a means of incentivizing payment of delinquent debt—particularly among those with the ability to pay their debts—and to the extent other authorized means of collection are less effective, there will be a reduction in debt collection revenue. This impact is unknown, but even a percentage reduction in single digits would total tens of millions of dollars annually. Offsetting this reduction to some extent should be an increase in debt collected through payment plans established for qualifying individuals. 2) Court Costs. Unknown major costs, potentially in the millions of dollars annually statewide, to conduct hearings to determine willfulness when there is a FTA. 3) The DMV will incur one-time costs of around $250,000 to terminate the existing FTA/FTP suspensions, modify programming to stop taking suspension actions going forward, and impose a restriction on the driver license of a person reported as failing to appear for a traffic ticket. DMV estimates that approximately 550,000 drivers may be eligible to apply for a driver license as a result of having their suspension for FTA/FTPs terminated, which may require an undetermined amount of additional staffing to process this workload, depending on the timing of when these individuals seek a driver license.	

SB 888	Allen	Subject: Clarifies the role of state agencies in natural gas leaks Establishes the California Office of Emergency Services (CalOES) as the lead agency for emergency response to a leak of natural gas from a natural gas storage facility. This bill also directs the California Public Utilities (CPUC) to deposit any penalties on a gas corporation related to a gas storage leak into the Gas Storage Facility Leak Mitigation Account, to be spent in a specified manner, including that expenditures achieve a reduction in greenhouse gasses equivalent to the amount of gases emitted by the leak, as determined by the State Air Resources Board (ARB). Fiscal: The total annual cost of this bill depends on the number of significant gas leaks that occur in that year. The costs per significant gas leak event include: 1) Approximately $600 per major event for CalOES to deploy an onsite coordinator. This would be recovered from the responsible party. 2) Approximately $100,000 per major event for ARB to contract for downwind flights to characterize the natural gas release rate at reasonable periodic intervals using small planes with monitors to measure methane. (Oil, Gas and Geothermal Administrative Fund) 3) Additional unknown, but potentially significant, redirection of penalty revenue from the General Fund.	

SB 917	Jackson	Subject: Providing family law litigants with copies of court orders. Requires courts, beginning July 1, 2017, to provide family law litigants with copies of court orders. Fiscal: Major costs, potentially in the millions of dollars (GF - Trial Court Trust Fund) for case management systems and system upgrades in order to enable the trial courts to provide a written order at the conclusion of each family law hearing. Although a few courts provide access to a copy of orders within one day, it is not known if there are any courts that currently comply with the requirements specified in this the bill. Given the 58 counties likely employ different systems for conducting family law proceedings, costs for compliance could vary widely.	

SB 942	Liu	Subject: Early assessment of relative caregivers and criminal records exemptions. Requires an early assessment of a relative home for placement of a dependent child, provides for court oversight if that early assessment does not occur in a timely manner, as specified, and requires county welfare agencies to assist persons filing for criminal records exemptions with locating pertinent documents. Fiscal: 1) Potentially major increase in social worker workload, potentially in the millions of dollars (GF*) annually to meet the specified timeframes to complete in-home assessments, background checks, exemptions, and document assistance, as well as reporting to the court and participation at additional court hearings. 2) Unknown, but potentially significant increase in state court costs (GF) to conduct additional hearings. 3) Minor workload increase (special fund) to the Department of Justice (DOJ) to complete background checks, to be reimbursed through fees. Proposition 30*: Exempts the State from mandate reimbursement for realigned responsibilities for "public safety services" including the provision of child welfare services, however, legislation enacted after September 30, 2012, that has an overall effect of increasing the costs already borne by a local agency for public safety services apply to local agencies only to the extent that the State provides annual funding for the cost increase. The provisions of Proposition 30 have not been interpreted through the formal court process to date, however, to the extent the local agency costs resulting from this measure are determined to be applicable under the provisions of Proposition 30, could result in additional costs to the State.	

SB 953	Lara	Subject: Central Basin Municipal Water District. Revises the composition of the Central Basin Municipal Water District's (CBMWD) Board of Directors (Board) by specifying a seven-member board of directors comprised of five elected directors and two directors appointed by Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors, and establishes restrictions on the District's use of sole source contracting. Fiscal: On-going costs to the District, likely in the range of $230,000 per year, some of which may be reimbursable by the state General Fund. Actual costs would depend upon a determination by the Commission on State Mandates (Commission) regarding what expenses incurred by CBMWD in implementing the bill are deemed to be subject to state reimbursement.	
SB 958	Lara	Subject: Citizens Redistricting Commission for LA County. Establishes a 14-member Citizens Redistricting Commission in Los Angeles County to adjust the County's supervisorial districts after each decennial census. Fiscal: Significant state reimbursable General Fund costs of at least of several hundred thousand dollars every ten years. (Unlike prior legislation establishing a similar commission for San Diego County, SB 958 is not being requested by LA County and thus creates a reimbursable state mandate.)	

SB 980	Nielsen	Subject: Veterans' homes. Updates code sections governing state veterans' homes, and among other things, requires the Department of Veterans Affairs (CalVet) to: 1) Adopt statewide policies and procedures, by regulation, for the operation of the state veterans home system; 2) Implement a statewide electronic health records system; and 3) Submit an annual report that reflects significant veteran's home-related performance issues, as specified. Fiscal: Finance estimates the CalVet will require multiple positions and potentially several million ongoing General Fund dollars that are largely attributable to the adoption of uniform regulations, requirement for a statewide electronic medical record system, and changes to veteran home admissions eligibility. A portion of the costs include 11 permanent positions and $1.8 million General Fund in 2016-17 and $1.7 million General Fund annually thereafter in order to implement a uniform quality of care review process.	
SB 984	Hueso	Subject: Extends the Pilot Program for Increased Access to Responsible Small Dollar Loans Extends the Pilot Program for Increased Access to Responsible Small Dollar Loans (Pilot Program) for five years, until January 1, 2023, and requires the Department of Business Oversight (DBO) to post a report on the Pilot Program's utilization by July 1, 2020. Fiscal: Annual costs potentially in excess of $150,000 through 2022 to DBO to continue administrative and enforcement activities over the Pilot Program, to be recovered through the authority to charge fees. (State Corporations Fund)	

SB 986	Hill	Subject: Reduce base fine for rolling right turn violations. Reduces, from $100 to $35, the base fine for turning right on a red light (rolling right turn), or turning left from a one-way street onto another one-way street, without coming to a complete stop. Fiscal: Significant loss of state and local penalty assessment-related revenues for those portions of the total fine that are a function of the base fine. Reducing the base fine for failure to stop before turning right on a red light, or turning left from a one-way street onto another one-way street, would result in reductions totaling $252 in fine and fee revenues for each conviction. The DMV received reports of over 300,000 red light violations for assessment of a violation point in recent years (356,000 in 2015 and 305,000 in 2014). The proportion of these violations involving a driver turning right on a red light is unknown, but if it was only 10%, the total revenue loss would be around $7.5 million, distributed among numerous state and local funds.	

SB 1011	Mendoza	Subject: Conflicts of interest in public contracts. Provides, commencing January 1, 2018, for the purposes of Government Code Section 1090 dealing with conflicts of interests in contracts, that a public officer with membership on any state or local body, board, or commission, is deemed to have a remote interest in a contract if the officer's child, parent, sibling, or the spouse of the child, parent, or sibling, has a financial interest in the contract, unless the financial interest of those other persons is not known to the public officer. Fiscal Effect: The Fair Political Practices Commission (FPPC), pursuant to legislation enacted in 2013, has authority to: (a) commence administrative or civil enforcement actions for violations of Section 1090 and related statutes; and (b) issue written opinions or advice in response to requests from persons subject to these laws. The FPPC will experience an increase in advice requests from public officials to determine whether they may have a financial interest in a contract as a result of a family relationship. Ongoing General Fund costs could be up to $210,000 annually for 1.5 positions in the legal and enforcement divisions.	

SB 1029	Hertzberg	Subject: California Debt and Investment Advisory Commission accountability reports. Requires state and local agencies to submit an annual report to the California Debt and Investment Advisory Committee (CDIAC) that includes debt issuances, outstanding debt, and use of proceeds over the reporting period, as specified. The bill would also require CDIAC to track and report on all state and local outstanding debt until it is fully repaid or redeemed. Fiscal: 1) CDIAC administrative costs of approximately $132,000 in the first two years (1 PY), $261,000 in years three and four (2 PY), and $393,000 annually thereafter (3 PY) for new positions to receive, review, process, and include reported data on new debt issuances in its database. (California Debt and Investment Advisory Commission Fund) 2) CDIAC indicates that any one-time costs for systems upgrades would be minor and absorbable. Staff notes that there could be future cost pressures to the extent the bill authorizes CDIAC to develop alternative reporting methods for data collection. CDIAC indicates it would absorb any future costs for these upgrades. (California Debt and Investment Advisory Commission Fund)	

SB 1039	Hill	Subject: Omnibus business and professions bill. Omnibus bill increases fees and makes other changes to the statutes governing various boards and bureaus under the Department of Consumer Affairs (DCA). Includes fee increases for several boards, including the Dental Hygiene Committee of California (DHCC), the California Board of Optometry (CBO), the Board of Registered Nursing (BRN), the Board of Pharmacy (BOP), and the Contractors State License Board (CSLB). Eliminates the Telephone Medical Advice Services Bureau (TMAS). Fiscal: 1) One-time costs of $260,000 and ongoing costs of $250,000 per year for the BRN to audit providers of continuing education (Board of Registered Nursing Fund). 2) Increased licensing fee revenues of about $23 million per year to the BRN (Board of Registered Nursing Fund). 3) Increased licensing fee revenues of about $7 million per year to the Board of Pharmacy (Pharmacy Board Contingent Fund). 4) Increased licensing fee revenues of about $12.5 million per year to the Contractor's State Licensing Board (Contractors Licensing Fund). 5) Unknown additional fee revenues due to increases in dental hygienist license renewal fees (State Dental Hygiene Fund) and for contact lens sellers, registered dispensing opticians, and spectacle lens dispensers (State Optometry Fund).	

SB 1046	Hill	Subject: Mandate installation of ignition interlock devices. (Effective July 1, 2018, and until January 1, 2025, requires installation of an ignition interlock device (IID) for a specified period of time as a mandatory condition of receiving a restricted or reinstated driver's license for all driving-under-the-influence (DUI) offenders statewide. Fiscal: DMV. The department will incur one-time special fund costs in 2017-18 of about $300,000 for staff to promulgate regulations and to revise programs, forms, and procedures, and $700,000 for computing programming. Ongoing costs, starting in 2018-19, will be $2.4 million for headquarters and field office processing of submission of proof of IID installation for DUI offenders seeking a restricted license. The bill authorizes DMV to collect an administrative fee to cover its reasonable costs. Under the existing four-county pilot, the department charges a $45 fee. In addition, the state may be eligible for up to $1.5 million annually in federal transportation funds that are earmarked for states that mandate IIDs for DUI offenders. DCA. Costs will be minor and absorbable for additional enforcement. LAO. Costs for LAO to provide the evaluation report should be absorbable. Contrary to the most recent amendments, however, the data collection responsibility should rest with another statewide entity.	

SB 1060	Leno	Subject: Postadoption sibling visitation contracts. Requires the court, when considering an adoption petition, to inquire about development of a voluntary postadoption sibling contact agreement, and requires the county placing agency, when parental rights are terminated and the court orders a child be placed for adoption, to the extent practicable, to convene a meeting to determine whether to voluntarily execute a postadoption sibling contact agreement. Fiscal: 1) Potentially significant state costs (GF*) for additional meetings to the extent the meetings consist of child and family team (CFT) members. Estimated costs assuming only 50% of the 6,400 annual dependent adoptions require a CFT meeting could cost in the range of $850,000 to over $1.7 million annually based on the average duration of 3.7 hours per CFT meeting and the attendance of one or two local agency representatives. 2) Unknown, but potentially significant state costs (GF*) for local agencies to facilitate additional sibling visits for dependent siblings of adopted minors resulting from postadoptive sibling contact agreements. Annual costs would be dependent on the number of adopted children with dependent siblings for which postadoptive sibling contact agreements will be ordered, among other factors. 3) Minor workload impact and potentially future cost savings to the extent the CFT meetings result in less time spent during the court hearing on sibling visitation issues. Proposition 30*: Exempts the State from mandate reimbursement for realigned responsibilities for "public safety services" including the provision of child welfare services. However, legislation enacted after September 30, 2012, that has an overall effect of increasing the costs already borne by a local agency for public safety services apply to local agencies only to the extent that the State provides annual funding for the cost increase.	

SB 1066	Beall	Subject: Authorize 24/7 Sobriety programs. 1) Authorizes the use of 24/7 Sobriety programs following driving-under-the-influence (DUI) violations. 2) Requires state transportation planning documents to reflect expected federal funding from the FAST Act. Fiscal: One-time special fund cost of around $200,000 to DMV for programming to add a new license restriction. Significant additional costs, of several hundred thousand to one million dollars, for DMV to establish a data collection in conformance with the bill's requirements, as the department does not currently collect the specified data, as it does not involve characteristics of owning and operating a motor vehicle. [Motor Vehicle Account] The DMV indicates that, in other states, such data has been collected by law enforcement or the attorney general. In addition to the above, due to nature of DMV's legacy data system, the number of characters to reference a state statute is limited. The Vehicle Code section added by this bill exceeds that limit, thus the programming cost to implement this bill, as written, would be several million dollars. This is a technical drafting issue that can be addressed through renumbering. According to OTS, under the FAST Act, the state could be expected to receive about $400,000 annually in federal funding earmarked for 24/7 Programs.	

SB 1094	Hernandez	Subject: Initiative petition circulators. Bill establishes additional requirements for the circulation and qualification of state initiative petitions for which the Attorney General (AG) issues a circulating title and summary on or after January 1, 2017, including requiring 10% of signatures to be obtained by signature gatherers not paid on a per signature basis. Fiscal: 1) County elections officials indicate that an initiative will have separate volunteer and paid circulator-gathered petitions, and thus will be treated as two separate petitions for their signature-checking systems in order to meet the minimum threshold requirement of volunteer-gathered signatures. One county estimated this would increase its verification costs by about 40% for each initiative. (The county did note, however, that if the 10% volunteer-generated petitions did not have sufficient signatures, the 90% paid signature-gathering section would not have to be verified, thus resulting in some cost savings.) Depending on the number of statewide initiatives submitted for verification, additional statewide reimbursable costs could be up to several hundred thousand dollars per general election. 2) One-time General Fund costs of $55,000 for the SOS to adopt regulations. 3) Due to the Constitutional issues raised by this bill (see Comment #2), there is a strong potential that the state could incur significant legal costs.	

SB 1107	Allen	Subject: Authorize public campaign financing programs. Amends the Political Reform Act (PRA) to authorize adoption of public campaign finance programs and limit the uses of campaign funds held by public officials convicted of various public trust crimes. Fiscal: Any administrative costs to the FPPC, such as for providing advice or modifying regulations, should be absorbable. The burden of developing and adopting a public campaign financing program would fall on any entity that chooses do so, and would thus not be state reimbursable. There is a good probability that this bill could result in litigation challenging whether the bill meets the statutory requirement to further the purpose of the PRA, which does not provide for public financing. The state could therefore incur significant legal costs in the hundreds of thousands of dollars.	
SB 1155	Morrell	Subject: Waiving professional license fees for military veterans. Requires, on or after January 1, 2018, every board under the Department of Consumer Affairs (DCA) to waive initial license fees for veterans. Fiscal: 1) Annual revenue loss to DCA of $1.1 million (various special funds) to waive applicable fees for honorably discharged veterans. Minor costs to each board and bureau to establish the fee waiver in regulations prior to implementation. Staff notes that although most boards and bureaus indicate that the loss of revenue and any associated workload would be minor, this bill would exacerbate the fiscal issues of several funds within the DCA. 2) Minor and absorbable costs to DCA for additional workload to make necessary changes to the DCA’s online licensing and enforcement system, BreEZe, and for updating websites related to applications.	

SB 1160	Mendoza	Subject: Changes to workers' compensation utilization review. Makes changes to the states workers' compensation system, including the following: 1) Requires entities that conduct utilization review of medical treatment requests in the workers' compensation system to be accredited by an independent organization meeting specified criteria, by July 1, 2018. 2) Modifies the 24-visit cap on chiropractic, physical therapy and occupational therapy visits, by specifying that in cases involving physical medicine rehabilitative services, to the extent the cap is inconsistent with evidence-based treatment guidelines to be adopted by the Department of Industrial Relations (DIR) , the guideline adopted by the AD prevails. 3) Enhances penalties for the failure to comply with workers' compensation claim data filing requirements. Fiscal: DIR will incur costs for additional staff to manage an increased number of mandatory penalties, as well as staff and contract costs to update medical treatment guidelines for rehabilitative services and implement an accreditation requirement. First-year costs may range from $950,000 to $1.8 million, while ongoing costs may be in the hundreds of thousands of dollars annually (Workers' Compensation Administration Revolving Fund).	

SB 1170	Wieckowski	Subject: Storm water pollution prevention plans (SWPPP). Prohibits local public agencies, including charter cities, from delegating to a contractor the development of a SWPPP, a water pollution control program, or any other plan required by a Regional Board to prevent or reduce water pollution or runoff on a public works project. Also prohibits public agencies from requiring a contractor on a public works contract to assume responsibility for the completeness and accuracy of the plan developed by that entity. Also exempts state agencies from its requirements, as well as projects that use DB, best value, and construction manager at risk procurement methods. States that it is of statewide concern to require a public entity, to be responsible for the development of, and completeness and accuracy of a plan and states that it is declaratory of existing law. It also states that there is no state-mandated local cost contained in the bill. Fiscal: Unknown significant local costs to cities, counties, special districts, and school districts, potentially reimbursable by the state General Fund. This bill effectively forces the local agency to prepare a SWPPP in-house or to contract with another entity to perform those functions, prior to soliciting bids for the construction of a project. Local agencies would likely incur additional costs as a result. Whether any increased local costs would be subject to reimbursement from the state is unknown, and subject to a determination by the Commission on State Mandates. Staff notes that while the bill includes a legislative finding that it contains no mandate which require reimbursement, the Legislature cannot limit a constitutional right to reimbursement through a finding that an act does not impose a mandate. The Commission on State Mandates has cited several decisions where the courts have determined that the evidence contradicts what is in statute. For example, the courts noted in Carmel Valley Fire Protection District v. State of California (1987) 190 Cal.App. 3rd 521, 541, that the Legislature itself concluding that costs are not reimbursable through findings, disclaimers, and control language is a 'transparent attempt to do indirectly that which cannot lawfully be done directly.'	

SB 1233	McGuire	Subject: Water Bill Savings Act. Establishes the Water Bill Savings Act. 1) Authorizes joint powers authorities (JPAs) to provide funding to customers of a local agency or its publicly owned utility for water efficiency improvements on the customer's private property. 2) Creates the process for establishing a financing program which would allow a JPA to provide the customer of a local agency or its publicly owned utility up front financing for a water efficiency improvement that the customer would then be required to repay by an efficiency charge on the customer's water bill. 3) Authorizes JPAs to pool revenues generated by water efficiency charges paid by participating customers to issue bonds, pursuant to the Marks-Roos Act. 4) Requires the Department of Water Resources (DWR) to provide ongoing oversight of activities associated with the bill's provisions, including monitoring an authority's administration of an efficiency improvement financing program. Fiscal: 1) One-time costs to DWR of up to $400,000 (GF) to analyze the existing CalConserve Program, create a list of acceptable efficiency projects, and establish reporting requirements. Actual costs will depend on the level of public input required (public meetings, stakeholder workshops) and whether regulations are required. 2) Ongoing annual costs to DWR in the range of $50,000 to $80,000 (GF) to review annual reports and maintain oversight.	

SB 1289	Lara	Subject: Facilities and standards for the detention of immigrants. Prohibits local governments and law enforcement from contracting with for-profit entities to detain immigrants on behalf of federal immigration authorities. Requires that immigrant detention facilities adhere to national immigration standards for the detention of immigrants, and requires that immigrants in detention be provided other legal rights, as specified. Authorizes a private right of action against immigrant detention facilities and their agents for violations of the national detention standards or violations of the other rights created by this bill, and authorizes the Attorney General, district attorneys, and city attorneys to bring suits against detention facilities for violations of the national detention standards or violations of other legal rights created by this bill.) Fiscal: 1) Attorney General (AG): Potentially significant workload increase (GF) should the AG choose to bring civil actions for injunctive and other equitable relief, offset in part by civil penalty revenues. Additional workload would include the cost of additional staffing to complete the drafting of pleadings, discovery, and extensive legal research required for these cases. To the extent the number and complexity of cases brought forward is significant, costs could rise into the hundreds of thousands of dollars annually. 2) Local prosecutors: Potentially significant non-reimbursable local costs (Local Funds) to bring civil actions for injunctive and other equitable relief, offset in part by civil penalty revenues. 3) Local governments/agencies: Potentially significant loss of future revenue (Local Funds) due to the inability to contract with for-profit entities for immigrant detention services. To the extent a local law enforcement agency opts to detain immigrants in its facilities through a direct contract with the federal government, the agency could incur potentially significant non-reimbursable costs (Local Funds) to ensure immigrant detainee rights as prescribed are met. 4) Private contractors/vendors: Unknown, potentially major costs (private funds) to adhere to the specified standards and processes for detainee transfers and rights to counsel, translators, interpreters, and medical care as outlined in the bill.	

SB 1349	Hertzberg	Subject: New online campaign report filing and disclosure system. Requires the SOS, in consultation with the Fair Political Practices Commission (FPPC), to develop an online filing and disclosure system, as specified, for use by persons and entities required to file statements and reports with the SOS in accordance with Political Reform Act (PRA). Fiscal: 1) The SOS will incur one-time costs of $11.6 million to develop, test, and implement the new system and ongoing costs of $2.8 million related to operate and maintain the system, which will be offset to some extent by savings from discontinued use of the existing system and of paper filings. [General Fund and PDATA Fund] 2) The FPPC will incur ongoing General Fund costs of $130,000 to interface with the new system, and likely minor, costs to update forms, and modify regulations to reflect the new system.	
SB 1354	Galgiani	Subject: Requires new research on the Huanglongbing disease Requires the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) to: 1) support research activities relating to the Asian citrus psyllid (ACP) and Huanglongbing (HLB); and 2) work with specified stakeholders to establish a process for voluntary tracking of best practices to manage ACP-infested and HLB-infected groves. CDFA will engage in these activities upon appropriation of funds. Fiscal: Unknown cost pressures, at least in the hundreds of thousands of dollars annually, for CDFA (General Fund).	

SB 1380	Mitchell	Subject: Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council. Requires a state agency or department that funds, implements, or administers a state program that provides housing or housing-related services to people experiencing homelessness or at risk of homelessness to adopt guidelines and regulations to include Housing First policies and establishes the Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council (Coordinating Council) to oversee implementation of the Housing First regulations and, among other things, identify resources, benefits, and services that can be accessed to prevent and end homelessness in California. Fiscal: 1) Coordinating Council: One-time and ongoing costs potentially in excess of $200,000 (GF) to the HCD to staff and facilitate meetings, as well as collaborate with agencies on activities as outlined under the listed goals of the council. The costs for a representative of HCD to participate in council meetings are estimated to be minor. 2) Department of Social Services (DSS): Minor costs to participate on the council. Potentially significant workload (GF) to review existing housing assistance programs to ensure compliance with the core components of the Housing First model. 3) Department of Veterans Affairs (DVA): Minor costs to participate on the council. No significant impact to existing housing programs, as they currently adhere to the core components of the Housing First model. 4) Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR): Potentially significant impacts (GF) to the Division of Adult Parole Operations to the extent specific components of the Housing First model are inconsistent with current policy and practices utilized for parolee services. 5) State Treasurer's Office (STO): Minor costs of less than $10,000 (GF) to have a representative participate on the council. 6) Compliance with Housing First components: Unknown, potentially significant costs to DSS and CDCR to bring existing housing and housing-related assistance programs into compliance with the Housing First core components including but not limited to the component specifying case managers and service coordinators who are trained in and actively employ evidence-based practices.	

SB 1385	Leyva	Subject: Expands state financial assistance to San Bernardino for the costs of 2015 shootings. Stipulates the state share of eligible costs, under the California Disaster Assistance Act (CDAA) to local entities will be 100% of total state eligible costs in connection with the shooting that occurred at the Inland Regional Center in San Bernardino on December 2, 2015. Fiscal: General Fund costs of approximately $1.6 million to be payable over several fiscal years beginning in 2016-17.	
SB 1465	De Leon	Subject: State guarantee for 2024 LA Olympics proposal. Enacts the 2024 Olympic Games and Paralympic Games Act for the purpose of establishing a structure to provide state financial guarantees, as required by the International Olympic Committee (IOC), to demonstrate that California and the City of Los Angeles are prepared to host the summer games. Fiscal: Potential future one-time state costs of up to $250 million, if Los Angeles is selected for the 2024 Olympics, the games incur large financial deficits, and all other securities provided by non-state entities are first exhausted. The $250 million dollar liability may be secured by a General Fund appropriation or by insurance coverage, letters of credit, or other acceptable secured instruments purchased or secured by the General Funds, or by any combination thereof.	