

Assembly Appropriations Committee
Resources & Utilities

8/10/16 3:09 PM

BILL	AUTHOR	SUBJECT/FISCAL EFFECT	RECOMMENDATION
SB 20	Pavley	<p data-bbox="474 383 953 415">Subject: Low Carbon Fuels Council.</p> <p data-bbox="474 456 1507 521">Establishes the Low Carbon Fuel Council (LCF Council) to coordinate state activities related to the acceleration and development of instate low carbon fuels.</p> <p data-bbox="474 561 562 594">Fiscal:</p> <p data-bbox="474 634 1556 878">This bill likely increases state costs, potentially in the \$250,000 to \$500,000 range. While some of the costs may be absorbed by the state agencies represented on the LCF Council, it is unclear what entity will pay the additional costs of the public members, the coordination of state activities, the sponsorship of other public activities, and the information required to prepare the report to the Legislature. This bill does not specify where or how often the LCF Council will meet, which would also add per diem and facilities costs.</p>	

SB 32	Pavley	<p>Subject: California Global Warming Solutions Act</p> <p>Requires the Air Resources Board (ARB) to approve statewide greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions limits equivalent to 40% below 1990 levels by 2030. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Requires ARB to approve the 2030 emission limit in a public hearing, based on the best available scientific, technological, and economic assessments. 2) Requires ARB to consider historic efforts to reduce GHG emissions and objectively seek and account for cost-effective actions to reduce GHG emissions across all sectors. 3) Requires ARB to annually report to the Legislature, beginning January 1, 2018, on GHG emissions reductions achieved towards the 2030 limit. 4) States that the provisions of the bill are severable. 5) Makes conforming amendments to other provisions of AB 32 to reflect the addition of a 2030 target, except for the market-based compliance mechanism authority. 6) Provides the provisions of this bill are only operative if AB 197 (E. Garcia) is enacted and becomes law on or before January 1, 2017. <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Unknown annual costs, at least in the hundreds of millions of dollars, from various special funds for additional programs to achieve the new required emissions reductions. 2) Minor, absorbable costs for the ARB to set the 2030 target (Cost of Implementation Account). 	
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SB 122	Jackson	<p>Subject: CEQA Record of Proceedings</p> <p>Requires the Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR) to implement a public database of all environmental documents and notices required by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Also requires a CEQA lead agency, upon request of the project applicant and with consent of the lead agency, to prepare the record of proceeding concurrently with the administrative process and certify the record of proceeding within 30 days after filing notice of determination or approval. Additionally, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Requires the applicant to pay for the lead agency's cost of concurrently preparing and certifying the record of proceedings. 2) Requires OPR to submit a report describing the implementation of the database to the Legislature by July 1, 2016, and update the report by July 1, 2018. <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) One-time GF costs of \$200,000 to establish the database at the Office of Technology, including necessary training. 2) Ongoing GF costs of \$54,000 for the Office of Technology to host and update the database. These costs may be offset by savings to GF and various special funds for reduced administrative costs to state lead agencies. 3) One-time GF costs of \$20,000 for OPR to provide training for lead agencies on the new database. 4) Unknown costs to state agencies, to the extent they are lead agency under CEQA, to concurrently prepare the record of proceedings (GF and various special funds). Costs should be fully reimbursed by project applicants who request the record of proceedings to be prepared concurrently with the administrative process. 	
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SB 215	Leno	<p>Subject: Public Utilities Commission Reform</p> <p>Provides a variety of changes to address issues of governance and accountability of the California Public Utilities Commission (PUC). Among other provisions, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Requires the PUC to adopt procedures for the disqualification of Commissioners due to bias or prejudice. Requires a Commissioner or Administrative Law Judge (ALJ) to be disqualified from ratesetting or adjudicatory proceedings for bias or prejudice based on specified criteria. Prohibits PUC procedures from authorizing a Commissioner or ALJ to rule on a motion to disqualify them from presiding over a proceeding. 2) Recasts laws relating to ex parte communications with regard to PUC proceedings. 3) States legislative intent that anyone seeking to influence PUC actions are to be subject to all legal and ethical standards under the Political Reform Act (PRA). <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Increased PUC costs in the range of \$250,000 to \$600,000 (Public Utilities Reimbursement Account).</p>	
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SB 233	Hertzberg	<p>Subject: Oil Platform Removal</p> <p>This bill modifies the California Marine Resources Legacy Act regarding applications to allow the partial removal of an offshore oil structure.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Potential unknown costs for OPC to develop criteria to evaluate the net environmental benefits and compare potential adverse impacts to air quality and GHG with adverse impacts to water quality and biological resources, likely in the hundreds of thousands of dollars. 2) Potential increased costs for the ARB to provide assistance to the OPC to determine the net environmental benefit of each proposed project, likely in the \$100,000 to \$150,000 range. 3) Increased, reimbursable costs for SLC to prepare an Environmental Impact Report and calculate cost savings. 4) All costs may be offset by any proceeds the state receives from completed partial removal applications. 	
SB 248	Pavley	<p>Subject: Underground Injection Control</p> <p>Requires the Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources (DOGGR) to update and revise its regulations, develop a data management system, and enhance required reporting.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Increased annual cost of approximately \$850,000 (Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Fund) for DOGGR to increase inspection activities, update regulations, increase compliance, and provide information to the public. 2) Unknown, potential losses of fee revenue (Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Fund) resulting from ceased operations of noncompliant wells. 	

SB 286	Hertzberg	<p>Subject: Direct Access</p> <p>Requires the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) to allow individual retail nonresidential end-use customers to contract directly for their electricity supplies, also known as direct access.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Expands the existing direct access program to allow 8,000 gigawatt-hours (GWh) of new direct access customers over a period of three years.2) Allocates the 8,000 GWh proportionally among electrical corporation service areas. <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Increased one-time PUC costs of \$600,000 for the first year and a half and on-going annual costs of \$250,000 for increased oversight and management of the expanded DA program (Public Utilities Reimbursement Account).</p>	
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SB 345	Berryhill	<p>Subject: Junior Fishing Licenses</p> <p>Creates a reduced-fee junior sport fishing license for 16- and 17-year olds and allows a charitable organization to possess fish in excess of limits, if the fish are donated. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Requires the Department of Fish and Wildlife (DFW) to reduce the cost of annual resident (\$43.50) and nonresident fishing licenses (\$117) issued to 16- and 17-year olds to the cost of one-day sport fishing licenses (\$14) for five years beginning on January 1, 2018. The junior license remains valid for the calendar year, regardless of whether the person will become older than 18 years of age during that year. 2) Exempts charitable organizations and donor intermediaries from the fish possession limit under sport fishing licenses. 3) Directs the Fish and Game Commission to recommend legislation or adopt regulations to clarify how processed fish should be treated for the purpose of the possession limit. <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Annual DFW revenue losses of approximately \$660,000 for five years resulting from reduced fishing license fees for 16- and 17-year olds (Fish and Game Preservation Fund). <p>In 2014, a total of 22,100 16 - and 17-year olds purchased sport fishing licenses (22,000 residents and 100 nonresidents). Assuming around the same number purchase sport fishing licenses in future years, DFW would lose approximately \$660,000 in license revenue annually. This reduction in revenue may be offset to some extent by increases in sales to this age group resulting from the fee reduction. However, over 47,000 additional individuals would need to purchase a fishing license to recoup the losses resulting from this provision.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2) Minor and absorbable costs associated with the changes to possession limits and requirements of the Fish and Game Commission. 	
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SB 423	Bates	<p>Subject: Surplus Household Waste</p> <p>Requires the Department of Toxic Substance Control (DTSC) to convene a Retail Waste Working Group and report findings and recommendations to the Legislature by June 1, 2017.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Minor, absorbable costs.</p>	
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SB 512	Hill	<p>Subject: Public Utilities Commission Reform</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Requires the PUC to hold its sessions at least once in each calendar month, without specifying the location. 2) Applies the Administrative Adjudication Codes of Ethics to PUC administrative law judges. 3) Requires the PUC to seek the participation of those likely to be affected by a decision, prior to determining the scope of a proceeding. This provision does not apply to adjudication cases. 4) Requires the PUC Policy and Planning Division to study the outreach efforts undertaken by other state or federal utility regulatory bodies and make recommendations. 5) Requires the PUC to include a docket card that lists the public versions of all prepared oral and written testimony and advice letter filings, protests, and responses on its Internet Web site. Requires the PUC to make additional information available on the Internet, including information on how members of the public and ratepayers can gain access to the PUC's ratemaking process. 6) Expands and recasts an existing annual reporting requirement to the Governor and Legislature to include, among other things, the description of all scheduled proceedings that may be considered by the PUC during the calendar year, the outcomes, and the performance criteria for the PUC and executive director. 7) Permits intervenor compensation to be paid to certain local government entities that intervene or participate in commission proceedings to the extent that their involvement was for the purpose of protecting health and safety, under specified circumstances. <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Increased PUC costs of up to \$1.1 million annually (Public Utilities Reimbursement Account).</p>	
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SB 552	Wolk	<p>Subject: Public Water Systems</p> <p>Revises the authority of the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) with regard to public water system (PWS) consolidation and authorizes SWRCB to provide administrative and managerial services to the PWS, as specified. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Updates and clarifies several provisions of law on water system consolidation. 2) Authorizes the SWRCB, in order to provide affordable, safe drinking water to disadvantaged communities and to prevent fraud, waste, and abuse, to do both of the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Contract with an administrator to provide administrative and managerial services to a designated public water system to assist the designated public water system with the provision of an adequate and affordable supply of safe drinking water. b) Order the designated PWS to accept administrative and managerial services, including full management and control, from an administrator selected by SWRCB. <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Unknown, potentially significant costs, depending upon the number of PWSs placed under the control of, or provided assistance by, an administrator, as well as the extent and duration of the assistance. This bill does not identify a funding source. 2) According to the California Public Utilities Commission (PUC), there will be increased annual costs of approximately \$130,000 to assist in determining the fair market value of a privately-owned PWS for consolidation purposes. However, it is unclear if this bill actually increases costs or if the costs are associated with the recently enacted consolidation legislation. 	
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SB 554	Wolk	<p>Subject: Delta levee Maintenance.</p> <p>Repeals the July 1, 2018 sunset date for the Delta Levee Subventions program. Specifically, this bill permanently establishes the state's 75% maximum share for Delta levee maintenance costs in excess of \$1,000 per mile.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Potential annual cost pressures, likely in the millions of dollars (GF), to fund local projects to improve and maintain levees. Without this bill, the state cost share formula would decrease from 75% to 50% on July 1, 2018.</p> <p>According to the Department of Finance (DOF), eliminating the sunset date will result in greater state expenditures per project than would be the case under current law. However, the Department of Water Resources (DWR) indicates many local governments find it difficult to meet the current 25% local match, so it is unclear how many projects would be eligible for state funding at the 50% match level.</p>	
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SB 661	Hill	<p>Subject: Dig Safe Act</p> <p>Enacts the Dig Safe Act of 2016 to, among other things:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Requires a person planning to conduct an excavation to contact the appropriate regional notification center prior to commencing the excavation, as specified. 2) Requires an excavator to delineate the area to be excavated before notifying the regional notification center by a specified time. 3) Prohibits an excavator who damages a subsurface installation due to an inaccurate field mark being liable for damages and other costs and expenses. 4) Establishes the California Underground Facilities Safe Excavation Advisory Board (the Board), within the Office of the State Fire Marshall (OSFM), to investigate violations, coordinate education and outreach, and develop standards. The board may obtain funding from: 1) federal or state grant; 2) A fee charged to members of the regional notification centers; 3) Any other source. 5) Authorizes the Contractor's State Licensing Board (CSLB), the Public Utilities Commission (PUC), the OSFM, and local governments to accept, amend, or reject the recommendations of the Board to enforce specific provisions related to operators and excavators whose activities or business fall within the agency's statutorily defined enforcement jurisdictions. 6) Creates a Safe Energy Infrastructure and Excavation Fund and requires penalties to be deposited in the fund, for appropriation by the Legislature, for operational expenses and education and outreach, as specified. <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Unknown diversion of penalty revenues, in the millions annually, from the GF to the Safe Energy Infrastructure and Excavation Fund, created by this bill. 2) Increased first-year costs of \$5.8 million (23 PY) and ongoing costs of \$3.6 million for OSFM/CalFire to support the Board with potential minor offsets from fee revenue generated from regional notification centers (GF/Special Fund). 3) Minor, absorbable PUC and CSLB costs. 	
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SB 745	Hueso	<p>Subject: California Advanced Services Fund</p> <p>Makes various changes to the grant programs provided by the California Advanced Services Fund (CASF) and the program reporting requirements. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Authorizes representatives of workforce organizations and air pollution control or air quality management districts to be included as an eligible consortium for funds in the CASF Rural and Urban Regional Broadband Consortia Grant Account (Consortia Account). 2) Requires the California Public Utilities Commission (PUC), in its review of applications for funds from the CASF Broadband Public Housing Account (Public Housing Account), to prioritize unserved housing developments, defined as when at least one housing unit within the development is not offered broadband internet service. 3) Extends the date remaining funds from the Public Housing Account are transferred back to other CASF Accounts from December 31, 2016 to December 31, 2020. 4) Extends the due date on the PUC annual report to the Legislature from January 1 of each year to April 1 of each year and requires the PUC to provide additional information including county information and specified details on the status of each CASF funded project. <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>The PUC anticipates increased costs of approximately \$260,000 (2PY) to present county-by county-data on project progress and provide detailed information of efforts to leverage non-CASF funds in annual reports. Staff would also be required to process the additional applications and conduct administrative tasks related to grant oversight and reimbursement for applications from workforce organizations and air quality districts (CASF).</p>	
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SB 886	Pavley	<p>Subject: Energy Storage Systems</p> <p>Requires the California Public Utilities Commission (PUC) to require each electrical corporation to offer time-of-use pricing or dynamic pricing to customers using energy storage at their premises. Additionally, this bill requires electricity providers to adopt energy storage procurement targets. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Requires the PUC, by January 1, 2018, to determine appropriate energy storage system procurement targets, if any, for each load-serving entity (LSE), to be achieved by December 31, 2030. 2) Requires the governing board of each community choice aggregator (CCA) and each local publicly owned electrical utility (POU), by July 1, 2018, to determine appropriate energy storage procurement targets, if any, to be achieved by December 31, 2030. The respective governing boards may consider a variety of policies to encourage the cost-effective deployment of energy storage systems to reach the targets, including refinement of existing procurement methods to properly value storage systems. 3) Requires the governing board of each POU, in planning for future procurement of resources, to consider the benefits of procuring energy storage systems and to procure comparably priced, equally effective energy storage systems before fossil-fuel-based generation. <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Increased ongoing annual PUC costs of approximately \$420,000 (2.5 PY) to receive and evaluate TOU tariffs through a new or existing rate-setting proceeding and determine targets, if any are adopted, through a new or existing policy setting proceeding.</p>	
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SB 887	Pavley	<p>Subject: Natural gas storage wells.</p> <p>Establishes a framework for reforming the oversight of natural gas storage wells including continuous monitoring and the installation of specified safety technology. The bill also phases out certain wells, and requires the independent development and incorporation of best practices into regulations.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Increased first-year costs of approximately \$4.68 million and ongoing annual costs of approximately \$3.75 million (Oil, Gas and Geothermal Administrative Fund) for DOGGR regulatory activities. 2) Potentially significant costs, in the million dollar range, for OEHHA to conduct the risk assessment (Oil, Gas and Geothermal Administrative Fund). 3) Increased costs of approximately \$360,000 (Oil, Gas and Geothermal Administrative Fund) for DPH to contribute to the risk assessment. 4) Minor and absorbable costs to the Air Resources Board (ARB) and the California Public Utilities Commission (PUC). 	
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SB 900	Jackson	<p>Subject: Coastal Hazard Removal</p> <p>Transfers \$2 million from the General Fund (GF) to the Land Bank Fund (LBF) for FY 2017-18, to be available, upon appropriation, for the State Lands Commission (SLC) to implement a coastal hazard removal and remediation program. Beginning in FY 2018-19, this bill annually transfers up to \$2 million from the GF to the LBF to ensure a total of \$2 million is available.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The redirection of \$2 million from the GF to the LBF in FY 2017-18 and up to \$2 million per year thereafter to ensure the unencumbered funds in the LBF are available to the SLC for program implementation. 2) One-time SLC cost of approximately \$100,000 to complete the in-depth inventory of legacy wells (LBF). 3) Annual SLC costs of approximately \$50,000 to survey and monitor oil seepage and annual SLC costs of approximately \$200,000 to remove coastal hazards (LBF). 4) Unknown costs to plug and abandon legacy wells, potentially in the \$1 million per well range if the well is in the tidal zone (LBF). This includes CEQA compliance (which can be hundreds of thousands of dollars). 5) DOGGR costs are absorbable. 	
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SB 968	Monning	<p data-bbox="472 100 793 134">Subject: Diablo Canyon</p> <p data-bbox="472 175 1545 354">Requires the California Public Utilities Commission (PUC) to contract with an independent third party to perform an economic assessment on the regional impacts that could occur if the Diablo Canyon Units 1 and 2 nuclear powerplant were to temporarily shut down prior to the expiration of its license or when PGE closes the power plant.</p> <p data-bbox="472 391 562 418">Fiscal:</p> <p data-bbox="472 459 1560 526">Appropriates \$400,000 to the PUC to fund the assessment and hire limited-term staff to provide oversight (Utilities Reimbursement Fund).</p> <p data-bbox="472 563 1509 630">The PUC estimates it will require \$250,000 to contract with an independent third party to perform the assessment and an additional \$170,000 to provide oversight.</p>	
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SB 995	Pavley	<p>Subject: Well standards.</p> <p>Requires the Department of Water Resources (DWR), based on existing knowledge, to update the well standards contained in Bulletins 74-81 and 74-90 for water wells, monitoring wells, and cathodic protection wells by January 1, 2019. Additionally, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Requires DWR to submit these standards to the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB). 2) Requires SWRCB, upon receiving the updated well standards from DWR, to revise the model water well, monitoring well, and cathodic protection well drilling and abandonment ordinances. <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) According to DWR, an update of the well standards based on existing knowledge will cost approximately \$1.7 million (General Fund). However, DWR notes there are significant information gaps that must be filled to develop the best possible standards, regardless of statutory requirements. As such, DWR estimates the cost of an appropriate update to be approximately \$6.6 million over a five-year period. 2) SWRCB costs to update the model ordinances are absorbable. 	
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SB 1028	Hill	<p>Subject: Wildfire Mitigation Plans</p> <p>Requires electric utilities to construct, maintain and operate their electric lines and equipment in a manner to minimize the risk of catastrophic wildfire, and to prepare and submit wildfire mitigation plans. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Requires electrical corporations regulated by the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) to develop and submit wildfire mitigation plans, and requires the PUC to act expeditiously, as defined, on each plan submitted, and to conduct audits to ensure electrical corporations are satisfactorily complying with accepted plans. 2) Authorizes the PUC to determine the content of an electrical corporation's wildfire mitigation plan if it determines an electrical corporation will not be able to prepare an acceptable one. 3) Requires publicly-owned utilities to file wildfire mitigation plans with their governing boards, at an interval to be determined by the board. Fire prevention plans prepared pursuant to the Federal Power Act and approved by federal government may be used to meet this requirement. <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Increased costs of approximately \$620,000 (Utilities Reimbursement Account) to the PUC for staffing, training, and equipment costs. 2) Increased contracting costs of approximately \$250,000 annually for three years for the PUC to contract with a fire mitigation consultant. 3) Publicly-owned utility requirements will not result in reimbursable state-mandates because the utilities have the authority to charge fees and generate revenue to offset their costs. 	
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SB 1041	Hueso	<p>Subject: Public Schools Electricity Rates</p> <p>Requires the California Public Utilities Commission (PUC) to consider the effects of establishing a rate for electric service for public elementary and secondary schools and report findings and conclusions to the Legislature by January 1, 2018.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Minor/absorbable costs to the PUC.</p>	
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SB 1049	Hill	<p>Subject: Close Call Reporting Program</p> <p>Authorizes the California Public Utilities Commission (PUC) to establish procedures and processes to implement an independent close call reporting program to facilitate the identification of accident precursors. The program would be established to receive voluntary close call reports by people with information involving electrical or gas corporations. This information would be used to help protect public, employee, or contractor safety. Additionally, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Prohibits the PUC from using the report in an enforcement action, except for an accident or criminal offense. 2) Authorizes the PUC to contract with a third party to administer the program. 3) Prohibits an employee, or employee of a contractor from being subject to demotion, discharge or any form of retaliation or discrimination for participating in the close call reporting program. 4) Requires the PUC to implement a confidential, nonpunitive, and independent close call reporting pilot program, by July 1, 2017, through a proceeding. The pilot program shall be consistent with the requirements of the bill. 5) Sunsets the provisions of this bill January 1, 2022. <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Increased one-time costs of \$500,000 to establish program and ongoing costs of \$3.5 million (Public Utilities Reimbursement Account) to contract with a third party to administer the program until January 1, 2022.</p>	
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SB 1073	Monning	<p>Subject: Lead-based paint.</p> <p>Requires the Department of Public Health (DPH) to update regulations governing lead-related construction work to conform to the federal Environmental Protection Agency's (US EPA) Lead Renovation, Repair, and Painting Rule (RRP) by July 1, 2018. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Requires DPH to update its training and certification for workers and accreditation for trainers in lead-safe practices consistent with federal laws and policies by emergency regulations. 2) Expands the group of workers required to receive certification to include anyone receiving compensation for doing renovation, repair, or painting work that will disturb lead-based paint. 3) Requires DPH to adopt regulations establishing fees for the certifications and accreditations at levels not exceeding an amount sufficient to cover the costs of administering and enforcing the standards and regulations adopted under the provisions of the bill. Fee revenue is required to be deposited in the Lead-Related Construction Fund (LRCF). <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Appropriates \$500,000 from the Childhood Lead Poisoning Protection Prevention Fund to DPH to be used for the purposes of the bill until adequate fees can be collected for ongoing administration. <p>Funds are required to be repaid, without interest, when the Department of Finance (DOF) determines sufficient funds are available in the LRCF.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2) One-time increased costs of \$231,000 (LRCF) to develop a plan, and create RRP regulations, standardized training courses, and RRP-program specific certification and accreditation procedures over the first two years. 3) Ongoing annual costs initially in the \$1.1 million range and reaching up to \$3.9 million around year 2. DPH expects program growth based upon the number of persons required to receive licenses and certifications increasing by 350%. 	
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SB 1074	Hueso	<p data-bbox="472 100 861 138">Subject: Geothermal Projects</p> <p data-bbox="472 175 1554 354">Appropriates \$13 million to the California Energy Commission (CEC) from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) in the Federal Trust Fund, and allocates \$2.5 million, for the 2016-17 fiscal year and annually thereafter, to be expended towards specified projects, including geothermal brine treatment projects.</p> <p data-bbox="472 391 562 422">Fiscal:</p> <ol data-bbox="472 459 1564 781" style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="472 459 1297 490">1) One-time appropriation of \$13 million (Federal Trust Fund).<li data-bbox="472 532 1495 597">2) Continuous annual appropriations of \$2.5 million (Federal Trust Fund) until funds have been encumbered or expended.<li data-bbox="472 639 1564 781">3) Increased CEC costs of approximately \$150,000 (GF or special fund) to fund one staff position. This position would conduct a competitive solicitation and manage grants for the geothermal project. The bill does not identify a funding source for these costs.	
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SB 1111	Pavley	<p>Subject: State Parks</p> <p>Makes a variety of changes in state law to assist the Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) in partnering with nonprofit organizations to operate state parks. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Deletes the limitation on the number of state park units with which DPR can enter into operating agreements with qualified nonprofit organizations to operate state parks. 2) Authorizes DPR to enter into a strategic partnership with a nonprofit park support organization to develop and secure expertise, services and resources that are not readily available to the state park system. 3) Establishes requirements of DPR and the park support organization, including establishing agreements and annual lists for strategic initiatives. 4) Authorizes DPR to lease a park unit to a park support organization for a minimum rental of one dollar per year. 5) Requires the Director of Finance and Attorney General to review and approve any strategic partnership agreement within 60 days. 6) Requires 30 days advance written notice of a proposed operating agreement or lease agreement to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee (JLBC) and the chairs of the appropriate policy and fiscal committees of the Legislature. <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Increased annual costs of approximately \$300,000 (GF) for DPR to comply with the provisions of this bill.</p>	
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SB 1136	Morrell	<p>Subject: State Fire Report</p> <p>Extends the sunset date and adds additional reporting requirements to the annual report regarding the expenditure of state responsibility area (SRA) fire fees. Specifically, this bill:</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Requires CalFire rather than the Board of Forestry and Fire Protection (Board) to prepare and submit the report. 2) Extends the sunset date on the report to from January 31, 2017, to January 31, 2021. 3) Adds specific information to the report on expenditures from each program, subprogram, and element for which CalFire uses funds generated by the fee. Adds a reporting requirement for actual and current year fiscal expenditures and budgeted expenditures. 4) Requires an accounting of expenditures for equipment, staff positions associated with all expenditures, and a description of the grants awarded and how the funds were spent. <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Any additional Calfire reporting costs are absorbable.</p>	
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SB 1188	McGuire	<p>Subject: Wildlife Management Areas</p> <p>Requires, rather than permits, the Department of Fish and Wildlife (DFW) to pay annual in lieu payments and specified assessments to counties in which state wildlife management areas are located.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Ongoing annual cost pressures of \$644,000 (General Fund) for annual obligations to counties for payments in lieu of taxes (PILT). Payments are required to be made from funds appropriated to DFW by the Legislature for this purpose.</p>	
SB 1190	Jackson	<p>Subject: Coastal Commission Ex Parte Communications.</p> <p>Prohibits a Coastal Commissioner or an interested person from intentionally conducting any ex parte and other communication as specified, and prohibits Commissioners from unduly influencing Commission staff reports.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>The fiscal impact of this bill is unknown. According to the Coastal Commission, this bill does not increase costs, and may provide savings. However, there may be potential unknown cost pressures, possibly in the hundreds of thousands of dollars, to hire staff advisors to assist the six public Commissioners by attending site visits and gathering information from interested parties.</p>	

SB 1207	Hueso	<p>Subject: Energy Conservation Funding</p> <p>Extends the sunset on the Energy Conservation Assistance Account (ECAA) program from January 1, 2018, to January 1, 2028. Additionally, this bill clarifies the California Energy Commission's (CEC) authority to pledge collateral and enter into agreements pledging collateral to secure the repayment of bonds or other borrowings by the IBank.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>With the extension of the ECAA sunset, approximately \$2.1 million will flow back to the ECAA rather than the GF.</p> <p>Extending the Sunset will continue the CEC's administrative costs which are about \$2.5 million annually (ECAA).</p> <p>The ECAA revolving fund loan program is self-sustaining. As loans are repaid, those repayments provide resources to fund additional eligible projects. If the program is not extended, new loans would not be issued and interest income would decrease over time.</p>	
SB 1212	Hueso	<p>Subject: "2-1-1" Information Referral</p> <p>Authorizes the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) to expend up to \$1.5 million from the California Teleconnect Fund (CTF) Administrative Committee Fund for one-time costs to help close the 2-1-1 gap in counties lacking access to disaster preparedness, response, and recovery information and referral services.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Up to \$1.5 million (CTF Administrative Committee Fund), over five years, to assist California 2-1-1 with efforts to close service gaps. The CPUC indicates they do not have prior expertise with funding third party entities and would need to develop a new administrative process to administer these funds. The CPUC estimates annual administrative costs of approximately \$131,000 to fund one position to administer the program.</p>	

SB 1277	Hancock	<p>Subject: CEQA Supplemental Reports</p> <p>Requires a public agency with discretionary authority over the Bulk and Oversized Terminal project, located in the former Oakland Army Base (OBOT), to prepare or cause to be prepared, a supplemental environmental impact report (EIR) to consider and mitigate the shipment of coal through the terminal. This bill also states legislative findings and declarations including that during the consideration of the EIR, coal was not considered as a commodity that would be shipped through the terminal.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Unknown significant costs, which could be state or local costs depending on which public agency would have the next discretionary authority over approving a project. These costs would be recovered by fees charged to the project proponent for the cost of preparing the supplemental EIR.</p> <p>The duty to prepare a supplemental EIR could fall to any one of several public entities that may have permitting authority over a project, including the City of Oakland, the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD), the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission (BCDC), or other public agency.</p> <p>To the extent the responsibility falls to a state entity, there would be significant state costs, and potential impacts particularly if the agency has no expertise in considering environmental issues that fall outside of its purview. These costs would eventually be recovered by fees charged to the project proponent, but the responsible agency could experience significant workload disruptions and incur secondary fiscal impacts.</p>	
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SB 1287	McGuire	<p>Subject: Fishing.</p> <p>Establishes a program and fee for the retrieval of lost or abandoned Dungeness crab traps and makes other changes relative to Dungeness crab permits and emergency fisheries closures. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Requires the Department of Fish and Wildlife (DFW) to establish a lost or abandoned crab gear permit retrieval program to authorize a permit holder receive compensation for retrieving other people's crab traps during closed season. 2) Requires the Department of Fish and Wildlife (DFW) to establish a fee to be set at a level sufficient to cover reasonable regulatory costs and provide reasonable compensation for those who retrieve the lost traps. 3) Provides the crab trap retrieval program is inoperative on April 1, 2019 and is repealed on January 1, 2020. 4) Requires DFW to waive the biennial crab trap tag fees for military personnel if the participant is unable to fish due to mandatory military service as specified. 5) Allows fishing vessels from Oregon and Washington to transit state waters with Dungeness crab traps that are not tagged if the traps contain a valid tag from the home state, no crab species are on board, and the traps are not deployed. 6) Expands the authority of the DFW Director to allow the Director to order the closure of any water or restrict all fishing that poses a human health risk without adopting the restriction through emergency regulations or limiting the restriction to commercial fishing only. Requires the DFW Director to notify the Fish and Game Commission and request the commission schedule a public discussion of the closure or restriction. <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) First-year DFW costs of approximately \$185,000 (Fish and Game Preservation Fund) to adopt regulations, and contract with a non-governmental organization to operate the program. 3) Ongoing DFW annual costs of approximately \$110,000 per year (Fish and Game Preservation Fund) for program tracking and oversight. <p>Regulatory costs and costs of providing compensation for the retrieval of crab traps are intended to be offset by the new fee.</p>	
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SB 1328	Lara	<p data-bbox="472 105 856 134">Subject: Stormwater Capture</p> <p data-bbox="472 175 1560 427">Authorizes the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) to expend funds from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund (GGRF), upon appropriation by the Legislature, to provide grants to public entities to implement stormwater and dry weather runoff collection and treatment projects that are intended to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by decreasing the demand for electricity needed to pump, transport, and deliver water from natural sources to serve water consumers, as specified.</p> <p data-bbox="472 472 562 501">Fiscal:</p> <ol data-bbox="472 537 1560 852" style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="472 537 1507 573">1) Cost pressures, likely in the millions of dollars, to fund the program (GGRF).<li data-bbox="472 605 1560 711">2) Increased unknown administrative costs, likely 5% of the total program funds, for SWRCB to implement the program. According to SWRCB, an amendment is necessary to allow the use of GGRF for administrative costs rather than GF.<li data-bbox="472 743 1514 852">3) Up to approximately \$565,000 (GGRF) annually for the Air Resources Board (ARB) to coordinate with SWRCB in developing and updating guidelines, developing quantification methodologies, and providing legal review.	
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SB 1333	Block	<p>Subject: Smoking Ban on State Beaches</p> <p>Prohibits smoking or disposing of used cigar or cigarette waste on a state beach or in a state park. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Prohibits a person from smoking on a state coastal beach or in a unit of the state park system. The prohibition applies to cigars or cigarettes containing tobacco or any other weed or plant used as an alternative or supplement to tobacco or nicotine, and also includes electronic and vapor cigarettes. 2) Prohibits a person from disposing of used cigar or cigarette waste on a state coastal beach or in a state park unit. 3) Makes a violation of this bill an infraction, punishable by a fine of up to \$250. 4) Requires the Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) to post signs providing notice of the smoking prohibition. Provides that the smoking prohibition shall be enforced only after signs have been posted. <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Increased one-time costs estimated to be between \$840,000 and \$1.1 million (GF) for the purchase and installation of signage. DPR estimates each sign will cost between \$150 and \$200. The smoking ban would apply to 280 state parks, with an estimated 20 signs per park. This estimate does not any include additional costs associated with CEQA or Coastal Commission permits, if determined to be applicable.</p>	
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SB 1363	Monning	<p>Subject: Ocean Protection</p> <p>Requires Ocean Protection Council (OPC), in consultation with the Coastal Conservancy (Conservancy), to establish and administer the Ocean Acidification and Hypoxia Reduction Program (Program). This bill also authorizes OPC to provide grants or loans to private entities for projects that further public purposes consistent with the findings in this bill or the Program.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Unknown, significant cost pressures, likely in the tens of millions of dollars or more, to fund the goals of the program and provide grants or loans to private entities (GF or special fund). 2) Unknown, potentially significant costs for OPC to develop and administer the program (GF or special fund.) However, OPC is only required to develop and administer the program to the extent funds are available. 3) Minor costs to the Conservancy (special fund) for consultation. 	
SB 1374	Lara	<p>Subject: The Lower LA River Recreation and Park District.</p> <p>Authorizes the establishment of the Lower Los Angeles River Recreation and Park District (Park District) subject to existing laws governing recreation and park districts, including their formation.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Increased costs pressures, potentially in tens of millions to hundreds of millions of dollars (GF or special fund), to fund projects along the lower Los Angeles River.</p>	

SB 1383	Lara	<p>Subject: Short-lived climate pollutants.</p> <p>Requires the Air Resources Board (ARB) to approve and begin implementing the comprehensive short-lived climate pollutant (SLCP) strategy by January 1, 2018. to reduce SLCPs in the state to achieve, from 2013 levels, a 40% reduction in methane, a 40% reduction in hydrofluorocarbon gases (HFCs), and a 50% reduction in anthropogenic (i.e., non-forest) black carbon, by 2030.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Unknown cost pressures, potentially in the tens of millions of dollars or more, to fund programs to implement the strategies (Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund or other special funds).</p>	
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SB 1387	De Leon	<p>Subject: South Coast Air Quality Management Board</p> <p>Requires local air districts to submit Air Quality Management Plans (also referred to as attainment plans), plan revisions, and market-based incentive programs to the California Air Resources Board (ARB) for review and approval and prescribes actions for ARB to take if it determines the plan, revision or program does not comply with the law. This bill also adds three members to the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCQMD).</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Increased ongoing annual costs of between \$400,000 (2.5 PY) and \$900,000 (5.5 PY) for ARB to review, revise, and approve plans, plan revisions, and rules for compliance with applicable requirements (Air Pollution Control Fund). <p>This estimate is specific to the SCAQMD, the only local air district with a market-based incentive program. For the ongoing, plans and plan revisions (every 3 years) ARB estimates requiring one new position. The other 1 to 4 estimated positions depend on the estimated the deficiency rule, as well as frequency of the revisions.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2) Unknown, potentially significant ongoing increased costs if other local air districts adopt market-based incentive programs (Air Pollution Control Fund.) 	
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SB 1414	Wolk	<p>Subject: Energy.</p> <p>Directs the California Energy Commission (CEC), in consultation with the Contractors' State License Board (CSLB), local building officials and other stakeholders to approve a plan to promote compliance with energy efficient building standards for the installation of central air conditioning and heat pumps by January 1, 2019. This bill allows CEC to adopt regulations to increase compliance with permitting and inspection for central air conditioning and heat pumps and associated activities, consistent with the plan. Additionally, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Requires energy efficient rebate or incentives from a public utility to be provided only if a recipient certifies the improvement complied with the California Building Standards Code, the contractor (if applicable) held the appropriate license, and the recipient provides proof of permit closure. 2) Clarifies the California Public Utilities Commission's (PUC) statutory authority for supervising cost-effective energy efficiency programs. <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Increased CEC costs of approximately \$650,000 for the first two years, then annual costs of approximately \$400,000 per year to prepare and implement the plan (special fund). 2) Increased PUC costs of approximately \$150,000 per year (special fund). 	
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SB 1425	Pavley	<p>Subject: Water-energy nexus registry.</p> <p>Requires CalEPA to enter into contract with The Climate Registry, to develop a voluntary registry of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions resulting from the water-energy nexus using the best available data. This bill allows entities participating in the registry to qualify for financial incentives consistent with the AB 32 investment plan.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Increased ongoing annual costs of approximately \$130,000 (1PY) for CalEPA to oversee the development of the voluntary registry (GF or special fund.) <p>This bill requires CalEPA to execute a sole source contract with The Climate Registry. Without the ability to competitively bid a contract for registry services, there may be little control over the overall cost impact. As written, a water-energy registry would be voluntary, thus CalEPA staff would likely work closely with The Climate Registry to engage water-energy stakeholders, train them, and regularly update them on program opportunities and improvement.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2) CalEPA estimates annual contracting costs of \$250,000 for three years or more (GF or special fund). 3) The Climate Registry estimates the following costs (GF or special fund): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) One-time cost totaling between \$600,000 and \$700,000 over two years to convene a multi-stakeholder protocol process to develop a protocol for the water-energy nexus quantification and build an SAS tool based on the protocol. b) Ongoing annual cost of between \$250,000 and \$300,000 for software support and maintenance, protocol maintenance and new software modules to incorporate updated protocols. c) Additional miscellaneous annual costs depending upon the number of services and participants ranging between \$50,000 and \$250,000. 	
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SB 1456	Galgiani	<p data-bbox="474 103 863 131">Subject: Safe Drinking Water</p> <p data-bbox="474 175 1524 277">Expands the eligibility for Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SDWSRF) grants and principal loan forgiveness to water corporations regulated by the California Public Utilities Commission (PUC). Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol data-bbox="474 321 1549 672" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="474 321 1549 493">1) For PUC-regulated water corporations, limits principal loan forgiveness to capital improvements serving severely disadvantaged communities with fewer than 200 service connections. Requires SWRCB to consider the water corporation's realized rate of return as criteria for determining its ability to repay the loan. <li data-bbox="474 532 1549 672">2) Deems all public water systems serving disadvantaged communities with fewer than 200 service connections, other than PUC-regulated water corporations, without the ability to repay any financing for projects serving severely disadvantaged communities. <p data-bbox="474 711 562 738">Fiscal:</p> <ol data-bbox="474 782 1535 954" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="474 782 1535 885">1) Unknown, potentially significant, cost pressures on the SDWRF resulting from eligibility for grants and loan forgiveness for an increased number of water systems. <li data-bbox="474 924 957 954">2) Minor, absorbable SWRCB costs. 	
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SB 1463	Moorlach	<p>Subject: Wildfire Risks</p> <p>Requires the California Public Utilities Commission (PUC), in consultation with CALFIRE, to prioritize areas in which communities are subject to conditions that increase fire hazards associated with overhead utility facilities, as specified, when determining areas in which to require enhanced mitigation measures. Additionally, this bill requires the PUC to develop a definition of "enhanced mitigation measures" in a specified existing proceeding or other appropriate proceeding. Lastly, this bill requires the PUC to describe how it incorporated the concerns of local governments and fire departments in determining the boundaries of areas in which to require enhanced mitigation.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4) Increased costs of \$582,000 (State Responsibility Area fund or General Fund) over two years for CALFIRE to assist in the design and development of the revised Fire Threat Map and the development of enhanced mitigation measures. 5) Minor costs to the PUC (Public Utilities Commission Utilities Reimbursement Account). 	
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SB 1464	De Leon	<p>Subject: AB 32 Investment Plan</p> <p>Requires the AB 32 cap-and-trade revenue investment plan to include additional assessments and recommended metrics for proposed investments. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Requires the investment plan, when identifying priority programmatic investments as specified, to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Asses how the proposed investments interact with current state regulations, policies, and programs; and b) Evaluate if and how those proposed investments could be incorporated into existing programs. 2) Requires the investment plan to recommend metrics to measure progress and benefits from the proposed programmatic investments. <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Increased Air Resources Board (ARB) costs of approximately \$320,000 per year for two years, and an additional \$300,000 in contracts for modeling investments, interactions with existing policies, and analyzing emissions impacts from investment concepts (Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund).</p>	
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