

Assembly Appropriations Committee

General Gov

9/1/17 8:28 AM

BILL	AUTHOR	SUBJECT/FISCAL EFFECT	
SB 29	Lara	<p>Subject: Immigration detention facilities.</p> <p>Prohibits local governments and law enforcement from contracting with companies that operate for-profit immigration detention facilities, and requires these facilities to uphold national standards for humane treatment of detainees.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1) GF costs to the Department of Justice (DOJ) of \$454,000 in 2018-19 and \$767,000 in 2019-20 and ongoing for DOJ's civil rights enforcement division to handle increased workload from civil filings for alleged violations of the standards established in this bill. These costs could be offset, at least partially, by civil penalty revenues.</li><li>2) Potential non-reimbursable local costs for local prosecutors to bring civil actions pursuant to this bill. These costs could be offset, at least partially by civil penalty revenues.</li></ol>	

SB 31	Lara	<p>Subject: Religious registry prohibition.</p> <p>An urgency measure, prohibits public agencies and public employees sharing specified information with federal authorities for the purpose of compiling a registry or database of individuals based on religion, national origin, or ethnicity, or otherwise assisting or participating in the creation, implementation, or enforcement of such a registry or database.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Initial costs of \$2.4 million to the Department of Justice (DOJ), and ongoing costs of about \$1.8 million annually, for 13 staff positions at DOJ to perform various activities related to the implementation of SB 31. For example, DOJ anticipates workload to administer and monitor compliance with training, conduct additional audits, collect data, and establish data standards.</li> <li>2) Unknown costs to DOJ to defend client agencies for potential cases related to the interaction of the requirements of this bill and the California Public Records Act (PRA), to the extent that public agencies have difficulty balancing when and what type of information they are required to provide in a PRA request with the information they are not allowed to provide under the provisions of this bill. These costs would be reimbursed by the client agencies, thus resulting in potential costs to affected state agencies from the GF and various special funds.</li> <li>3) Unknown effect on state and local agencies, as there are no known public agencies that have compiled or are currently compiling a list of individuals as would be prohibited in the bill. State and local agencies will incur unknown costs to develop procedures and training to ensure compliance with this bill.</li> </ol>	
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SB 52	Newman	<p>Subject: State Route 39.</p> <p>Allows the California Transportation Commission (CTC) to relinquish a segment of State Route (SR) 39 to the City of Anaheim. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Authorizes CTC, upon a determination that it is in the best interest of the state to do so and upon an agreement between the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) and the City of Anaheim, to relinquish the portion of SR 39 that lies within city limits, between the Anaheim/Stanton city limit north of Starr Street and the Anaheim/Buena Park city limit at North Stanton Avenue.</li> <li>2) Requires the city to install and maintain signs directing motorists to the continuation of SR 39, to the extent that Caltrans determines such signage is necessary.</li> </ol> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Potentially significant one-time State Highway Account (SHA) costs depending on the outcome of negotiations between Caltrans and the City. For example, according to Caltrans recent highway relinquishments have ranged from no initial cost to the low tens of millions of dollars.</li> <li>2) Moderate long-term maintenance and repair savings to Caltrans, if the CTC exercises its authority to relinquish the highway segment.</li> </ol>	
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SB 62	Jackson	<p>Subject: Establishes the Affordable Senior Housing Act of 2017.</p> <p>Creates the Affordable Senior Housing Program within the California Housing and Community Development Department (HCD). Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Requires the Director of HCD to convene a stakeholder process to assist in identifying suitable locations and potential public and private funds for the development of affordable senior housing; and to develop and finance mixed use affordable senior housing and supportive care campuses.</li> <li>2) Requires the Director of HCD to report to the legislature annually.</li> </ol> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>\$1.1 million General Fund (GF) to the HCD for year one and \$645,000 GF ongoing. This estimate includes stakeholder convening's statewide, consultant services with experts in the field of senior housing and four new permanent positions to administer the program, conduct a study on the opportunities and impediments to the development of mixed-use campus-style developments and report to the legislature.</p>	
SB 150	Allen	<p>Subject: Report on regional transportation greenhouse gas reductions.</p> <p>Requires the California Air Resources Board (ARB) to prepare a report to assess the progress of the state's 18 metropolitan planning organizations (MPOs) in meeting their regional greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) reduction targets. The ARB must prepare this report on or before September 1, 2018, and then subsequently every four years. The report must include specified information and must be submitted to the Legislature upon completion. In addition, this bill updates the requirement for ARB to use when setting regional targets to reference the newly-established statewide target of an at least 40 percent GHG reduction below 1990 levels by 2030.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Costs to ARB of \$165,000 in 2017-18 and \$164,000 ongoing from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund for one position (Air Pollution Specialist) to conduct the assessments required in this bill.</p>	

SB 158	Monning	<p>Subject: Commercial driver’s license training requirements.</p> <p>Requires the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) to establish entry-level driver training requirements for a person applying for a commercial driver’s license (CDL), pursuant to federal regulations and exempts farmers from the regulations under certain conditions.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Cost to DMV of \$150,000 (Motor Vehicle Account) for information technology programming related to the behind-the-wheel training requirement.</li> <li>2) Likely litigation costs to DMV resulting from the exemption for farmers provided in this bill. On the one hand, if DMV were to issue commercial licenses to farmers that lack the necessary driving qualifications as this bill appears to require, DMV could be implicated in lawsuits if those unqualified drivers were to get into accidents. On the other hand, DMV could be subject to litigation if the department refuses to issue commercial licenses to unqualified farmers, since that would appear to conflict with the requirements of this bill.</li> <li>3) Unknown costs to the extent that the exemption for farmers provided in the bill violates federal regulations. Consequences of DMV failing to comply with federal regulations related to commercial driver licenses could include a worst-case scenario where the state’s commercial driver’s license program is federally decertified. Under a decertification scenario, all commercial driver licenses in the state would become invalid jeopardizing the overall functioning of the state’s freight sector and severely limiting the number of commercial truck drivers allowed to operate in the state. The fiscal effects to the state of this worst-case scenario would be potentially in the billions of dollars as a result of a near-shut down of goods movement in the state.</li> </ol>	
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SB 173	Dodd	<p>Subject: Bureau of Real Estate reorganization.</p> <p>Effective July 1, 2018, removes the Bureau of Real Estate (Bureau) from the Department of Consumer Affairs (DCA) and reestablishes it as the Department of Real Estate (DRE) under the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Minor one-time costs to the Bureau to facilitate the reorganization. Prior to 2013, the Bureau was a separate department. Because the Bureau continues to maintain its own information technology system and did not move office locations, it is not likely that the new Department would incur significant costs to make the transition back to being a department.</li> <li>2) Increased administrative costs of \$1.84 million per year in 2018-19 and ongoing for administrative support within the new DRE (Real Estate Fund). The new DRE would return to performing all administrative tasks in-house, as was the case prior to 2013.</li> <li>3) Reduced administrative expenditures of \$1.01 million per year in 2018-19 and ongoing by DCA, because they will no longer be providing administrative support to the new DRE (Real Estate Fund).</li> <li>4) Ongoing costs of \$4.40 million per year in administrative costs incurred by DCA that will be charged to the remaining boards and bureaus within DCA (various special funds).</li> </ol>	
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SB 179	Atkins	<p>Subject: Gender marker categories on driver’s licenses and birth certificates.</p> <p>Modifies the procedures for individuals to change their name and gender marker to reflect their gender identity on documents including their birth certificate issued by the State Registrar and driver’s license (DL) or identification card (ID card) issued by the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV).</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) One-time costs to the DMV of \$880,000 (Motor Vehicle Account [MVA]) for information technology programming, promulgating regulations, updating forms and publications, and modifying certain contracts necessary to provide a third gender option on DLs and ID cards.</li> <li>2) Ongoing costs to DMV of \$45,000 (MVA) annually to reissue DLs and ID cards for individuals who change the gender marker on their DMV-issued cards. These costs would be partially supported by fees charged for the reissuance of DLs and ID cards, which are deposited into the MVA.</li> <li>3) Minor and absorbable technical costs to the Department of Public Health (DPH) to update the electronic birth registration system and to update forms and manuals.</li> <li>4) Unknown ongoing costs to DPH to issue and mail corrected birth certificates. However, these costs will be supported by fees charge to individuals applying for a corrected birth certificate.</li> <li>5) Negligible fiscal effect to the courts.</li> </ol>	
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SB 197	Bates	<p>Subject: Sales and use taxes exemption for veteran medical facilities.</p> <p>Establishes a sales and use tax (SUT) exemption for building materials and supplies purchased by a qualified nonprofit, or a contractor or subcontractor working with a qualified nonprofit, for use in the construction of a United States Department of Veterans Affairs medical facility or a medical facility located on a United States military base. This exemption applies to purchases made between April 1, 2017 and January 1, 2023.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) One-time estimated General Fund (GF) revenue loss of \$109,000 as a result of the proposed sales tax exemption for the project currently being constructed at Camp Pendleton.</li> <li>2) Potential GF revenue loss in the range of \$100,000 as a result of the exemption being used on a future facility located in Northern California. The timing of this revenue loss is unknown because the project is not yet finalized.</li> <li>3) Unknown administrative costs to administer the exemption. While applying the exemption on future purchases is likely to lead to absorbable costs for the Board of Equalization (BOE) or its successor agency, recent amendments to the bill make it retroactive, thereby complicating administration and potentially resulting in additional administrative costs.</li> </ol>	
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SB 218	Dodd	<p>Subject: ABLÉ accounts and estate recovery.</p> <p>Allows assets in a Achieving a Better Life Experience (ABLE) account to be transferred to another ABLE account upon the death of the designated beneficiary and prohibits the state, upon approval from the federal Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, from recovering the balance of an ABLE account to recoup Medi-Cal spending by the state.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Unknown reduction in General Fund (GF) revenue because of the estate recovery provisions of this bill. Limiting the California’s estate recovery from ABLE accounts will reduce future revenue, but the amount of estate recovery that will occur is unknown. The ultimate impact on future state revenue depends on the utilization of ABLE accounts, the balances of those accounts, and federal policy around whether states are required to seek estate recovery from ABLE accounts.</li> <li>2) Modest one-time costs, likely less than \$150,000 (GF and federal funds) to the Department of Health Care Services for the development of regulations and procedures to implement the bill.</li> </ol>	
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SB 244	Lara	<p>Subject: Public agencies information sharing.</p> <p>Makes significant changes to existing law regarding the disclosure and sharing of information and public records, particularly regarding individual personal information, held by state and local governments. This bill amends seven different codes—Business and Professions, Civil, Education, Government, Health and Safety, Vehicle and Welfare and Institutions in order to broadly to limit the information that is shared by the state and local governments.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Uncertain risk that the Department of Health Care Services (DHCS) could lose significant amounts of federal funding annually as a result of no longer providing information that is required under federal law, depending how this bill is implemented and on the federal government’s response if the state no longer provides required information. For example, DHCS might be unable to provide certain information required to support claims made for Medi-Cal reimbursement or other federally funded health programs. No longer providing this data could potentially result in a loss of federal funds to DHCS of up to a maximum of the full federal financial participation amount of \$66.8 billion annually for DHCS programs, with Medi-Cal funding representing the majority of the funds at risk. This potential loss of funding is a risk because the federal government requires submission of individually identifiable data, which includes date of birth, citizenship or immigration status, social security number and health information, among others, in order for the state to be reimbursed for Medi-Cal expenditures. However, the sharing of this type of personal information appears to potentially be prohibited under the provisions of this bill. If a significant loss of federal funding occurred, there would be significant pressures on the GF to backfill at least a portion of the funding, resulting in unknown impacts to other state programs, as well as significant indirect effects from the loss of health care services to a significant portion of the state’s population.</li> </ol>	
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SB 244	Lara	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Potential significant loss of federal public safety grant funds to the state in the hundreds of millions to potentially low billions of dollars, depending on the implementation of this bill and the federal government’s response if the state no longer provides required information. For example, CDCR alone receives tens of millions of dollars annually to offset the cost for housing individuals in CDCR facilities who do not have proper immigration documentation. In 2016, funding to CDCR for this purpose amounted to \$50.6 million, however, the department would be unable to provide the information necessary to receive such funding under the provisions of this bill. In addition, the state receives other public safety grant funds that could be at risk.</li>   <li>2) Significant increased costs to the state for the administration of public safety programs. For example, the California Highway Patrol (CHP) reports that it would have costs of about \$17 million as a result of not being able to access photos of traffic violators through the DMV’s Cal Photo system. Without the use of this shared database, CHP indicates that its officers would be required to obtain subpoenas to access the information, which would significantly increase workload. Another example of higher costs comes from CDCR, which estimates costs of \$680,000 to supervise an estimated 160 additional parolees, since certain inmates would no longer be transferred to custody of Immigration and Customs Enforcement upon release from a CDCR facility.</li>   <li>3) Unknown additional fiscal effects for many state departments (GF and special funds) that in aggregate will likely be significant. There could be significant costs to state entities that routinely share personal information with other agencies, such as local agencies, because of administrative delays that could result from limits on sharing information. The inability to share information could also have unknown impacts on program outcomes and the provision of public services where coordination between agencies is required. In addition, some state departments would likely need to make various administrative changes (such as promulgating regulations, reconfiguring information technology systems, and retraining employees) to implement this bill.</li> </ol>	
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SB 244	Lara	<p>4) Potential increase in state costs (GF and special funds) to defend state agencies in litigation about the disclosure of public records under CPRA. Questions of which public records must be disclosed under CPRA often are determined by the courts as this is a highly litigated area of state law. Because this bill significantly limits the disclosure of information under CPRA and does so broadly, the state would likely see an increase in CPRA-related litigation.</p> <p>5) Unknown, likely not reimbursable, fiscal effects to local agencies similar to the effects on the state, such as potential loss of federal funding, increased costs, and unknown impacts on program administration.</p>	
SB 265	Berryhill	<p>Subject: Disaster relief for costs related to dying trees.</p> <p>Provides that the state share of total costs connected with the removal of dead and dying trees pursuant Governor’s Proclamation of a State of Emergency issued on October 30, 2015, is up to 90%.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Estimated \$19.9 million General Fund (GF) as a result of the state’s increased share of the costs associated with the removal of dead and dying trees. These estimates are based on the initial damage estimates provided by 27 local government applicants since the Governor’s Proclamation of a State Emergency was issued.</p>	

SB 273	Hill	<p>Subject: Marriage of minors.</p> <p>Creates additional requirements and court oversight before a minor may marry.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>GF costs to the courts of between \$150,000 and \$225,000 annually, assuming 20 to 30 marriage applications each year and assuming that only one of the parties to the proposed marriage is a minor.</p>	
SB 289	McGuire	<p>Subject: Tax treatment of certain reservation-sourced income.</p> <p>Excludes from income for state tax purposes the earned income derived from Indian country, as defined, received by members of federally-recognized tribes who reside within any Indian country in California. This exclusion is effective beginning in the 2017 taxable year.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Annual General Fund (GF) revenue loss of \$1.6 million in 2017-18, \$1.0 million in 2018-19, and \$1.0 million in 2019-20.</p>	
SB 292	Bates	<p>Subject: Independent legal counsel for county auditor-controllers.</p> <p>Requires a county board of supervisors to obtain independent legal counsel to assist the county auditor-controller with duties for which the county counsel or district attorney would have a conflict of interest in representing the auditor-controller.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Unknown, potentially significant reimbursable costs (GF/local funds) to counties to provide outside counsel to the auditor-controller to the extent that the Commission on State Mandates determines that this measure imposes a state-mandated local program. The extent to which this requirement would be triggered is unknown, but the costs for one instance could surpass \$150,000 depending on the complexity of the issue, the length of the services required, and whether the matter includes litigation.</p>	

SB 306	Hertzberg	<p>Subject: Labor Commissioner review of retaliation complaints.</p> <p>Grants the Labor Commissioner (LC) within the Department of Industrial Relations (DIR), authority to seek an immediate and temporary injunction when workers face retaliation for reporting violations of the law. This bill also gives the LC authority to issue citations and penalties directly to enforce retaliation claims, rather than exclusively through the courts. In addition, this bill authorizes an employee who is bringing a civil action for a retaliation claim to seek injunctive relief from the court. The Division of Labor Standards Enforcement (DLSE), within DIR, is also authorized to commence an investigation of an employer, with or without a complaint being filed, when specified retaliation or discrimination is suspected during the course of a wage claim or other specified investigation being conducted by the LC.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Costs of \$729,000 (Labor Enforcement Compliance Fund) to DIR in the first year and \$700,000 annually ongoing for new workload resulting from this bill. These costs could be partially offset to the extent that a court awards reasonable attorney's fees in cases that go to court.</li> <li>2) Unknown GF costs to the courts as a result of this bill.</li> </ol>	
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SB 309	Jackson	<p>Subject: Reproductive freedom specialized license plate.</p> <p>Requires the Department of Health Care Services (DHCS) to apply to the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) to sponsor a reproductive freedom license plate program.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Potential one-time costs to DMV in the range of \$540,000 to \$590,000 (special funds) to establish the specialized license plate program. This amount includes \$440,000 for computer programming changes and updating forms and \$100,000 to \$150,000 for administrative costs. Pursuant to current law, DMV will make computer programming and form changes only after program applications meet a 7,500-application threshold. Therefore, the DMV will incur these costs only if it receives enough applications to require the SCC to implement the program. The DMV will incur minor ongoing costs to continue issuing specialty license plates and renewals under the program. All of the DMV's initial and ongoing costs will be reimbursed by a portion of the additional \$50 fee paid for original specialized license plates and the additional \$40 fee to renew such plates.</li> <li>2) Potential ongoing revenue to DHCS of about \$200,000 annually upon full implementation of the program. These funds will be available for the Family PACT program administered by DHCS.</li> <li>3) Minor and absorbable costs to DHCS related to plate design and establishment of the program because most of the work will be performed by a non-profit entity that is supporting this bill.</li> </ol>	
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SB 310	Atkins	<p>Subject: Name and gender marker change for inmates.</p> <p>Establishes the right of inmates under the jurisdiction of the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) or serving a sentence in a county jail to petition the court to obtain a name or gender marker change.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) GF costs to CDCR of up to \$200,000, including \$50,000 in one-time costs to update regulations and ongoing costs for increased workload associated with this bill.</li> <li>2) Unknown potentially reimbursable local mandate, depending on the number of name changes that must be processed by county jails and associated system and file changes to reflect the new name and the prior name as an alias.</li> </ol>	
SB 339	Roth	<p>Subject: Judicial Council assessment and survey of veterans' treatment courts.</p> <p>Requires the Judicial Council, contingent upon funding, to conduct a statewide study of veterans and veterans' treatment courts, including counties that do and do not operate these courts, as specified. The bill further requires the Judicial Council to report to the Legislature by June 1, 2020, the results of the study, including recommendations for expansions of veterans' treatment courts, as specified.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>One-time cost to the Judicial Council of \$200,000 to complete the study and report. The bill requires the study to be done only if funding is received for that purpose. There is no funding source identified in the bill.</p>	



SB 357	Hueso	<p>Subject: International trade and investment office in Mexico City.</p> <p>Requires the Governor’s Office of Business and Economic Development (GO-Biz) to enter into an agreement to establish a California foreign trade and investment office in Mexico City, Mexico.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>\$720,000 annually to staff the trade office, rent office space, provide office supplies and a travel budget. While the bill stipulates that GO-Biz need only perform the duties related to the trade office to the extent that private funds are available, the bill will result in a General Fund cost pressures in the absence of or a shortfall of private funds. The Governor’s 2017-18 budget did not include funding to expand international trade and foreign investment facilities.</p>	
SB 378	Portantino	<p>Subject: Alcoholic beverages licenses and emergency orders.</p> <p>Authorizes the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC), by temporary restraining order (TRO), to temporarily suspend or condition a license under specified circumstances.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Potential annual costs to ABC in the range of \$10,000 to \$175,000 (Special Fund) to conduct investigations and handle appeals. These cost estimates assume three cases per year, with the higher end of the cost range reflecting cases with subsequent licensee appeals to the issuance of the TRO.</p>	

SB 384	Wiener	<p>Subject: Alcoholic beverages and hours of sale.</p> <p>Allows, between January 1, 2020 and January 1, 2025, certain on-sale licensees to sell, give, or purchase alcoholic beverages on licensed premises between the hours of 2 a.m. and 4.a.m, if certain conditions occur.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Annual costs in excess of \$1 million (Special Fund) to ABC for 2019-20 and 2020-21 to develop the program and process an expected surge of local plans and new license applications. Major cost drivers are the staffing and resources needed for legal, licensing, and enforcement-related activities, investigations, and enforcement coverage during the 2 am to 4 am hours. These costs would be offset at least in part by an application fee and annual fees.</li> <li>2) Unknown amount to be distributed to local law enforcement agencies to help cover the costs of law enforcement. It is unclear the extent to which the identified funding stream – 30% of the annual \$2,500 license fee – would adequately cover additional law enforcement costs related to extended bar and restaurant hours. As a hypothetical example: Even if every single one of San Francisco County’s 3,030 on-sale licensees acquired an additional hours permit, then the license fee revenue available for grants to local law enforcement would be in the range of \$2.3 million. The costs for ABC to administer this grant program would be minor and absorbable.</li> </ol>	
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SB 389	Roth	<p>Subject: Department of Transportation fee-for-service inspection program.</p> <p>Authorizes the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) to develop a fee-for-service program for specific services related to concrete and asphalt plant inspection and testing.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Recurring costs (SHA) to Caltrans to promulgate regulations and then update those regulations every couple of years. Initial costs to promulgate regulations are likely in the tens of thousands to low hundreds of thousands of dollars. These costs might be recouped at a later date (likely in a subsequent fiscal year) depending on the number of concrete and asphalt plants that subscribe to the fee-for-service program and the total level of fee revenue.</li> <li>2) Unknown ongoing costs (SHA) to Caltrans, likely in the hundreds of thousands of dollars, to conduct pre-certification of concrete and asphalt plants. These costs would be offset, at least partially, by the collection of fees and by the reduction in workload that would occur when projects are awarded. Actual costs and actual fee revenue will depend on the number of plants that request pre-certification and the level of the fee established by Caltrans.</li> </ol>	
SB 400	Portantino	<p>Subject: Highway 710 residential property rental rates.</p> <p>Prohibits, until January 1, 2020, the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) from increasing rents for surplus residential properties located on State Route (SR) 710 in Los Angeles County.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Unknown revenue loss to Caltrans by freezing rental rates for properties that would otherwise likely have a rate increase.</p>	

SB 403	Cannella	<p data-bbox="474 102 953 134">Subject: Sale of county courthouses.</p> <p data-bbox="474 175 1486 315">An urgency measure, authorizes the Judicial Council to sell seven permanently closed superior courthouses and deposit the net proceeds of the sale into the Immediate and Critical Needs Account (ICNA) of the State Court Facilities Construction Fund.</p> <p data-bbox="474 355 569 388">Fiscal:</p> <ol data-bbox="474 423 1572 630" style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="474 423 1572 526">1) \$3.3 million in one-time revenue from the sale of the seven courthouses deposited into ICNA, rather than depositing these funds into the Special Fund for Economic Uncertainties.</li><li data-bbox="474 565 1572 630">2) \$289,000 in annual savings to Judicial Council by eliminating the need to maintain the seven courthouses.</li></ol>	
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SB 409	Nguyen	<p>Subject: CalVet survey of Veterans' Homes.</p> <p>Requires the Department of Veterans Affairs (CalVet) to conduct a survey to assess the ability of veterans' homes to assist veterans with complex mental and behavioral health needs. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Requires CalVet to conduct a survey to assess the ability of veterans' homes to assist veterans with complex mental and behavioral health needs and to develop a plan to accommodate that population.</li> <li>2) States that the plan must address factors including, but not limited to: a) the need for increased staff, including specialized staff, b) an evaluation of required staffing ratios, and c) the ability of each veterans' home to accommodate veterans with complex mental and behavioral health needs, considering staffing and other budgeting resources, and the objective of minimizing disruption to the existing structure and operation of the veterans' home system.</li> <li>3) Requires CalVet, by January 1, 2019, to submit the plan to the Legislature along with any recommendations for future legislation to achieve the plan's objectives.</li> </ol> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>One-time costs to CalVet of approximately \$200,000 to \$300,000 (GF) to develop and conduct a survey, develop a plan, and a report with recommendations to the Legislature.</p>	
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SB 434	Galgiani	<p>Subject: Tax treatment of mortgage debt forgiveness.</p> <p>Extends the tax relief for income generated from the discharge of qualified principal residence indebtedness (QPRI). Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Provides that the Internal Revenue Code (IRC) Section 108, relating to income from discharge of QPRI, applies to discharges of QPRI occurring on or after January 1, 2014, and before January 1, 2017, and to discharges of QPRI on or after January 1, 2017, if the discharge is pursuant to an arrangement entered into and evidenced in writing prior to January 1, 2017.</li> <li>2) Limits the amount excluded from gross income for discharges of QPRI occurring between January 1, 2014 and January 1, 2017 to \$250,000 (\$125,000 for a married individual filing a separate return.)</li> <li>3) Provides that no penalties or interest are due to the discharge of QPRI for the 2014, 2015, or 2016 taxable year, regardless of whether or not a taxpayer reports the discharge during those years.)</li> </ol> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Annual General Fund (GF) revenue losses of \$75 million in 2016-17, \$60 million in 2017-18, and \$3.1 million in 2018-19, respectively.</p>	
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SB 477	Cannella	<p>Subject: Intercity rail corridor extensions.</p> <p>Allows a local joint powers authority (JPA) operating state-supported intercity rail service to expand service beyond its statutorily-defined corridor, if specific conditions are met.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Unknown significant costs to the Department of Transportation (Caltrans) from the Public Transportation Account (PTA), likely in the millions of dollars, potentially in the tens of millions of dollars annually for increased operating subsidies, to the extent that JPAs expand service under this bill.</li> <li>2) Unknown cost pressures, likely in the millions to tens of millions of dollars for one-time capital improvements to the track, stations, and other infrastructure necessary to operate expanded passenger service.</li> <li>3) Minor and absorbable costs to Caltrans and the California State Transportation Agency to review and amend interagency agreements.</li> </ol>	
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SB 488	Bradford	<p>Subject: Diversity survey and limits on insurance data calls.</p> <p>Requires large insurers to submit reports on the diversity of their board of directors, as well as efforts to increase diversity; adds lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT)-owned and veteran-owned businesses to the list of business enterprises for which insurers must report their efforts related to procurement activity; and extends the sunset on existing reporting on supplier diversity from 2019 to 2025.</p> <p>Also restricts the authority of the Insurance Commissioner to initiate data calls (industry-wide requests for data) by requiring the adoption of emergency regulations for those calls that relate directly to enumerated insurance industry regulatory issues, and limiting data calls on other subjects to those initiated pursuant to regulation or authorized by statute.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Approximately \$100,000 over two years to the California Department of Insurance (CDI) for data collection on diversity issues, as specified (Insurance Fund).</li> <li>2) Costs in the hundreds of thousands of dollars to CDI to issue emergency regulations related to data calls generally (Insurance Fund).</li> <li>3) Uncertain fiscal impact to CDI associated with new rules related to the issuance of specific data calls. Many mechanisms to collect data relevant to insurance regulation are available to CDI. If CDI chooses to pursue regulations to require data calls that are not otherwise specifically authorized, there could be regulatory cost pressure, as compared to the more streamlined bulletin process now in use. However, the restrictions could also reduce the number of data calls that are not specifically authorized in statute, which would have a negligible impact or even reduce administrative workload. In essence, there could be administrative cost pressure in the hundreds of thousands or low millions of dollars (Insurance Fund) if the Insurance Commissioner chose to issue multiple regulations and conduct associated data calls, but their issuance and the related cost would be at the Commissioner's discretion. CDI also notes it may be required to do additional examinations in order to receive information that could otherwise be collected via a survey or data call.</li> </ol>	
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SB 491	Bradford	<p>Subject: Civil rights discrimination advisory group.</p> <p>Requires the Department of Fair Employment and Housing (DFEH) to establish an advisory group, by April 1, 2018, to determine the feasibility of authorizing local government entities to enforce anti-discrimination statutes. In addition, this bill requires the advisory group to conduct a survey and produce a study relating to the types of activities that local entities currently engage in with respect to enforcing, educating, and implementing certain civil rights. This bill requires the advisory group to report to the Legislature by December 31, 2018, on the results of the advisory group and any recommendations resulting from the group's work.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Unknown GF costs to DFEH to establish the advisory group and conduct the study. Costs would depend on the scope and level of detail of the study that is determined by the advisory group. Given the requirements and timelines established in the bill, it is likely that costs would be in the tens of thousands of dollars.</p>	
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SB 493	Hill	<p>Subject: Right-turn on red light fine reduction.</p> <p>Reduces the base fine, from \$100 to \$35, 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.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Unknown potentially significant effect on fine and penalty revenues that support various state and local programs, such as trial courts. On the one hand, reducing the base fine, and thus reducing the associated penalties, could result in less revenue collected from lower fine and penalty amounts. On the other hand, the lower amounts will be easier for people to afford and as a result more people will likely pay the fine and penalties when assessed. In addition, revenue collection will depend on the number of red light violations that occur and are charged the lower fine amounts. Currently, there is not detailed data on the number of right turn rolling stop red light violations that are currently charged a \$100 base fine (due to lack of clarity in existing law it is possible that some rolling right turn violations are already charged a \$35 base fine). Thus, the potential magnitude of violations that would be subject to a lower fine amount is unknown. The net effect of these changes is unknown, although there is the potential for significant change (more than \$150,000) in revenue collection.</li> <li>2) Minor and absorbable information technology programming costs to the Department of Motor Vehicles.</li> </ol>	
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SB 547	Hill	<p>Subject: Department of Consumer Affairs-Boards, Bureaus, and Commissions.</p> <p>Requires that the fees collected by the Department of Food and Agriculture (DFA) to recover administration costs also include reasonable costs to maintain state weights and measures standards, requires licensing fee increases to the Board of Chiropractic and the Bureau of Security and Investigative Services (BSIS), while also making various technical and substantive changes to the statutes that govern the professional and business licensing boards and bureaus under the jurisdiction of the Department of Consumer Affairs (DCA).</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) One-time cost to the Board of Pharmacy of \$185,000 in 2018-19 and \$177,000 ongoing to employ Legal Counsel. (Pharmacy Board Contingent Fund)</li> <li>2) Projected temporary revenue increase of \$334,350 in 2017-18 and \$668,700 in 2018-19 (State Board of Chiropractic Examiners' Fund) from the temporary \$50 chiropractic license renewal fee increase necessary to keep the fund solvent.</li> <li>3) Projected revenue increase of \$3.4 million (Private Security Services Fund) in 2018-19 and up to \$4.7 million ongoing to the Bureau of Security and Investigative Services (BSIS) from licensing fee increases and new statutory limits based on the outcome of a recent fee audit.</li> <li>4) Minor and absorbable costs for all remaining activities to all impacted boards and bureaus.</li> </ol>	
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SB 559	Morrell	<p>Subject: Sunset extension for issuing private investigator licenses to limited liability companies.</p> <p>Extends the sunset date for the Bureau of Security and Investigative Service's (BSIS's) authority to issue private investigator licenses to limited liability companies (LLCs); revises provisions relating to current education and experience requirements for licensees; requires public posting of claims against the liability insurance of LLCs; and requires license applicants and licensees applying for renewal to notify the BSIS if they are an LLC or intend to organize as one. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Extends the sunset date for BSIS's authority to issue private investigator licenses to LLCs from January 1, 2018, to January 1, 2021.</li> <li>2) Requires license applicants and licensees applying for renewal to notify BSIS if they are an LLC or intend to organize as one at the time of an initial application for licensure or renewal.</li> <li>3) Requires an LLC licensed as private investigator to report any paid or pending claims against its liability insurance to BSIS.</li> <li>4) Requires BSIS to post information relating to liability insurance claims and LLC status to the Department of Consumer Affairs BreEZe License Verification webpage.</li> <li>5) Revises current experience requirements for private investigators to credit a license applicant holding a law degree or bachelor's degree in police science, criminal justice, criminal law, or the equivalent to be credited with 2,000 hours of experience, and an applicant with an associate degree in police science, criminal justice, criminal law, or the equivalent to be credited with 1,000 hours of experience.</li> </ol> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Estimated costs of \$156,000 in 2018-19 and ongoing annual costs of \$140,000 for increased costs in the licensing and enforcement program of BSIS (Private Investigator Fund).</li> <li>2) One-time minor and absorbable costs to BSIS to amend regulations and to make information technology changes necessary to implement the bill. (Private Investigator Fund).</li> </ol>	
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SB 573	Lara	<p>Subject: Student financial aid service learning programs.</p> <p>Allows the University of California (UC) Regents, the California State University (CSU) Trustees, and the California Community Colleges (CCC) Board of Governors (BOG), to develop and implement a “service learning program” for “AB 540 students” with Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) status; and, imposes limitations on the collection, retention, and disclosure of information about applicants and participants in the program.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>GF/Proposition 98 cost pressures up to the low tens of millions of dollars annually, depending on the extent to which UC, CSU, and CCC pursue implementation of service learning programs to provide financial aid to undocumented students. Any costs arising from this bill would need to be funded from state dollars, as federal funds are unavailable for these purposes. See staff comment below for more details.</p>	
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SB 574	Lara	<p>Subject: University of California contracts.</p> <p>Beginning January 1, 2019, modifies requirements for qualifying as a lowest responsible bidder or best value awardee for certain types of service contracts at the University of California (UC). Bidders are required to certify in writing that its employees are compensated at a level that does not undercut, by more than five percent, the average per-employee value of total compensation for UC employees who perform comparable work, and provide specified information to the UC when they submit bids. The bill also makes these provisions applicable to any renewal or extension of an existing contract for services involving an annual expenditure of \$100,000 or more.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) The UC estimates this measure will increase total annual costs by \$88 million. These costs will come from a variety of UC fund sources, including the General Fund, federal funds, auxiliary funds, and enterprise funds, such as funds from the medical centers.</li> </ol> <p>UC estimates that its total annual spending on service contracts of the types that would be subject to the provisions of this bill is \$345 million, with just over one half of this amount representing contracts at UC's 10 campuses (\$185.6 million) and the remainder representing contracts at UC's five medical centers (\$160.5 million). Of this total, an estimated 60% (\$207 million) constitutes labor costs. Assuming a 30% increase in costs related to providing parity in benefits (\$62.1 million) and a 12.5% increase in costs related to wage parity (\$25.9 million), total annual costs would be \$88 million.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2) The UC also estimates costs of \$500,000 - \$700,000 to comply with the bill's administrative requirements.</li> </ol>	
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SB 595	Beall	<p>Subject: Metropolitan Transportation Commission toll bridge revenues.</p> <p>Directs a third regional measure (RM3) to be placed on the ballot in the nine San Francisco Bay Area counties. If approved by a majority of the voters, RM3 would increase tolls on the seven state-owned toll bridges (excluding the Golden Gate Bridge) by up to \$3 and allow the toll to be further increased to adjust for future inflation.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Continuously appropriates the revenue from toll increases to the Metropolitan Transportation Commission (MTC) if RM3 is approved by Bay Area voters. (Existing toll revenues are continuously appropriated to MTC under current law.) The specific amount of funding will depend on the level of toll increase (up to \$3) that MTC includes in RM3. MTC reports that each \$1 of toll increase generates about \$125 million annually. In addition, the amount of revenue could grow over time as MTC will be authorized to adjust the toll rate for inflation in the future, although these adjustments would essentially be to maintain the same level of purchasing power.</li> <li>2) Unknown costs to Caltrans, likely in the tens of millions of dollars, for work that is required or requested for the department relating to RM3 projects that make improvements on state highways. These costs would be reimbursed, either partially or fully by MTC with RM3 toll revenues, depending on project specific funding agreements negotiated between Caltrans and MTC.</li> <li>3) Unknown costs related to the creation of a transportation inspector general to audit and investigate activities involving toll revenues from RM3, if it were approved by Bay Area voters. It is unclear whether such an inspector general would be a state supported entity or whether funding would come from toll revenues.</li> <li>4) The nine Bay Area counties would be reimbursed by MTC for elections costs, thus this provision does not create a reimbursable state mandate.</li> </ol>	
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SB 597	Leyva	<p>Subject: Human trafficking victim confidentiality.</p> <p>Expands eligibility for the Safe at Home program administered by the Secretary of State (SOS), which allows participants to use a free P.O. Box as their official address and have mail confidentially forwarded to them, in order to keep their home address confidential.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1) \$185,000 in the first year, and \$180,000 ongoing costs to SOS for one staff position.</li><li>2) \$55,000 annually to SOS for increased postage costs.</li></ol>	
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SB 605	Galgiani	<p>Subject: Small business and microbusiness certification.</p> <p>Creates a new category of certified small business for public works contracts, and increases the maximum revenue limits on the existing definition of certified small business and microbusiness. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Increases the average annual gross revenue limit for small businesses from \$10 million to \$15 million and for microbusinesses from \$2.5 million to \$5 million, for the purpose of state public works contracts. The new small business category allows a small business to employ up to 200 employees and have average annual gross receipts of up to \$36 million over the preceding three years.</li> <li>2) Requires the Department of General Services (DGS) to conduct a biennial review of the average annual gross receipts of small businesses undertaking state contracting activities and to conduct a biennial review.</li> </ol> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) One-time costs of \$100,000 to DGS to develop new regulations, policies and procedures; and ongoing administrative costs of approximately \$274,000 (special funds) to support two positions to handle additional workload associated with the new category of contractors on public works projects. DGS indicates the costs of raising the threshold for small businesses and microbusinesses are minor and absorbable.</li> <li>2) Minor and absorbable costs to the Financial Information System for California (FI\$Cal) to create a new certification type.</li> </ol>	
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SB 611	Hill	<p>Subject: Disabled person parking placards and ignition interlock device program.</p> <p>Reforms the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV)'s disabled person (DP) parking placard program and makes various technical changes to the Ignition Interlock Device (IID) pilot program.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1) Ongoing costs to DMV of \$580,000 (Motor Vehicle Account [MVA]) annually for increased field office workload and to conduct the required audits.</li><li>2) Recurring costs to DMV of \$1.3 million (MVA) every six years to implement the new DP parking placard renewal process, primarily for forms, mailing, and postage.</li><li>3) One-time costs to DMV (MVA) of \$300,000 for information technology programming.</li><li>4) Negligible fiscal effect from the changes to the IID pilot program.</li></ol>	
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SB 634	Wilk	<p>Subject: Formation of the Santa Clarita Valley Water District.</p> <p>Reorganizes the Castaic Lake Water Agency (CLWA) and the Newhall County Water District (NCWD) into the Santa Clarita Valley Water District (SCVWD) to provide, sell, manage, and deliver water at retail or wholesale within the district's territory. The bill also provides for the dissolution of the Valencia Water Company and the transfer of the company's assets, property, liabilities, and indebtedness to the SCVWD, as specified. The most recent amendments do the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Require that if SCVWD establishes a contract with the Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS), it must be the successor agency to CLWD and NCWD for purposes of continuity of membership in PERS for employees.</li> <li>2) Require the SCVWD ratepayer advocate to be independent from SCVWD staff and to advocate on behalf of customers within the districts' boundaries to the board of directors.</li> <li>3) Authorize SCVWD, through a pilot program, to award contracts for recycled water program capital facilities construction projects over \$500,000 using the design-build construction process or using construction manager at-risk contracts if, by September 30, 2018, SCVWD has entered into a community workforce agreement with the Los Angeles/Orange Counties Building and Construction Trades Council, as specified.</li> </ol> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Unknown loss of income tax revenues, potentially in the low hundreds of thousands annually beginning in 2018-19, as a result of the dissolution of the Valencia Water Company (a private entity) and transfer of its assets, property, and liabilities to SCVWD (a public entity). There would also be an unknown loss of property tax revenues related to this action. Approximately 47% of property tax revenues are allocated to schools in Los Angeles County. In general, any reduction in school property tax allocations must be backfilled by the State General Fund.</li> <li>2) Any local costs to the affected districts or the Los Angeles County Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO) would not be state-reimbursable because affected entities have fee authority sufficient to cover any increased costs.</li> </ol>	
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SB 653	Moorlach	<p>Subject: County tax collectors notice requirements.</p> <p>Requires tax collectors to publish on their Internet Web sites any notice that tax collectors must publish in a newspaper. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Requires the tax collector to publish on the tax collector's Internet Web site (website) any notice that a tax collector must publish in a newspaper, and to keep such notice available for at least the same amount of time as the notice is required to be in the newspaper.</li> <li>2) Requires the notice to be provided by either posting a copy of the newspaper containing the notice in a format that is downloaded in PDF format, or by providing a link to the website of the newspaper containing the notice.</li> <li>3) Defines "newspaper" for the purposes of this bill to mean a newspaper of general circulation.</li> </ol> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Unknown reimbursable mandate costs to counties, potentially in excess of \$150,000 (GF) annually, to post the required information on their internet Websites. Actual costs will depend on the extent to which county tax collectors file claims with the Commission on State Mandates, and 2) whether the Commission approves those claims as reimbursable.</p> <p>The State's larger counties generally have in-house information technology (IT) departments, and consequently would likely be able to publish notices on their internet sites with comparatively little new expense beyond one-time programming and set-up costs.</p> <p>However, smaller counties (that lack full-time IT staff), anecdotally report that their external IT departments can require advanced notice of one to two weeks for even minor posting changes, and their billing includes things such as overhead and management expenses in addition to the staff time to update the internet site.</p>	
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SB 672	Fuller	<p>Subject: Removes sunset on requirement to install traffic-actuated signals.</p> <p>Removes the sunset on the requirement that cities and counties, when installing traffic-actuated signals, install and maintain systems that can detect bicycles and motorcycles, thereby making the requirement permanent.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Costs to Caltrans of about \$400,000 annually to continue installing traffic-actuated signals that can detect motorcycles and bicycles, as opposed to older-style signals that cost less. For example, Caltrans indicates that signals compliant with this bill cost on average \$7,500 more per intersection and the department installs between 50 and 60 traffic signals annually. However, because Caltrans has administratively adopted standards requiring the use of traffic-actuated signals that can detect motorcycles and bicycles any cost avoidance from the sunset of the statutory requirement will likely not be realized.</li> <li>2) Unknown potentially reimbursable state mandate. However, local agencies are already complying with the provisions of this bill and it does not appear a mandate claim has been submitted to date.</li> </ol>	
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SB 693	Mendoza	<p>Subject: Formation of the Lower San Gabriel River Recreation and Park District.</p> <p>Authorizes the formation of the Lower San Gabriel River Recreation and Park District (District) until January 1, 2020, pursuant to existing laws governing the formation of recreation and park districts. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Authorizes the formation of the District subject to the Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Reorganization Act of 2000, and establishes the governance and powers for the District.</li> <li>2) Establishes an initial board of directors (Board) consisting of no more than 15 members.</li> <li>3) Authorizes the Board to be reorganized by an election, pursuant to the Recreation and Park District Law.</li> <li>4) Requires the District to do the following, in addition to specific authority to the District under the Recreation and Park District Law: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Promote the development of open space and parks along the Lower San Gabriel River;</li> <li>b) Identify funding and resources to promote the revitalization of the Lower San Gabriel River and open spaces along the river for the benefit and enjoyment of local communities; and,</li> <li>c) Acquire, construct, improve, maintain, and operate parks and open space along the Lower San Gabriel River.</li> </ol> </li> <li>5) Requires the District to conduct its activities in coordination with RMC.</li> </ol> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Unknown increased cost pressures, potentially in the tens of millions of dollars, to fund projects along the Lower San Gabriel River (GF, special funds, bond funds).</li> <li>2) No reimbursable local costs because it is optional for cities and counties to appoint board members to the initial board, and the Los Angeles County Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO) can recoup any costs through fees.</li> </ol>	
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SB 702	Stern	<p>Subject: Expanding the State Employee BikeShare Program.</p> <p>Requires the Department of General Services (DGS) Office of Fleet and Asset Management to expand the State Employee BikeShare Program (BikeShare) to state employees throughout the state, as specified. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Provides DGS discretion to choose locations for new BikeShare sites.</li> <li>2) Sets a maximum of three new sites per year.</li> <li>3) Requires an online reservation system.</li> <li>4) Requires BikeShare to provide a participant a helmet and bicycle lock when renting a bicycle.)</li> </ol> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Onetime BikeShare startup costs to DGS of \$12,000 per location for bicycle and equipment purchases and maintenance service contracts. New programs would be limited to three new locations per year, thereby limiting annual startup costs to \$36,000. (Service Revolving Fund)</li> <li>2) Ongoing annual costs to DGS of \$138,000 for one Associate Governmental Program Analyst within the Office of Fleet and Asset Management to manage multiple bike share programs statewide. (Service Revolving Fund)</li> </ol>	
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SB 728	Newman	<p>Subject: Leave of absence to undergo medical treatment for state employees who are military reserve members.</p> <p>Provides a qualifying state officer or employee who serves as a member of the National Guard or federal military reserve force additional credit for sick leave with pay of up to 96 hours. This additional sick leave is granted to those who are called up to active military service and as a result sustains a military service-connected disability of 30% or more; these leave hours are available for the purpose of undergoing medical treatment for his or her disability.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Highly uncertain state costs associated with the additional leave granted to existing employees. These costs depend on the number of employees called to active duty that would be injured and eligible for the expanded leave and their utilization of these additional days.</p> <p>In most scenarios, including in the short term, the costs associated with this bill are expected to be minimal. However, in cases of a mass deployment of reserve forces, state costs will be higher. While there is no reliable data on the number of active reserve members currently employed by state departments, there are approximately 57,000 reserve military members in California. If their employment choices reflect broader sector and industry employment trends, then approximately 1,800 of these individuals work for the state government. If 10% return to state employment with eligible service-connected disability following a mass deployment event and they earn the average state employee wage (\$6,163 a month), then costs would be approximately \$614,000 across state departments in paid leave time. (General Fund and Special Fund).</p>	
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SB 731	Newman	<p>Subject: Leave of absence to undergo medical treatment for public school employees who are veterans.</p> <p>Expands existing law that applies to new school employees who are military veterans, to include certificated and classified employees who are former or current members of the Armed Forces of the United States, including the California National Guard or a reserve component of the federal military, with a disability rating of 30% or more, in the provisions granting additional days (10 days for certificated, 12 days for classified) of paid leaves of absence to undergo medical treatment, including mental health treatment for his or her service-connected disability.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Unknown state costs associated with the additional leave granted to existing employees. Actual costs will depend on the number of employees who are members of the National Guard or federal military reserve who are eligible for the expanded leave, and their utilization of the additional days.</p> <p>These costs are likely minor. However, for example, in a case of a mass deployment of reserve forces, costs will be higher. While there is no reliable data on the number of active reserve members currently employed by school districts, there are approximately 57,000 reserve military members in California. If their employment choices reflect broader sector and industry employment trends, then approximately 3,420 of these individuals work in local government education related positions. If 5% return to employment with an eligible service-connected disability following a mass deployment event and they earn the average state employee wage (\$6,163 a month), then costs would be approximately \$500,000 across the state in paid leave time, assuming the full allotment of additional leave time was used. (GF/Prop 98).</p>	
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SB 750	Hueso	<p>Subject: Digital license plate pilot program expansion.</p> <p>Expands an existing and ongoing Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) pilot program to evaluate alternatives to vehicle license plates, registration stickers, and registration cards, such as the use of digital license plates. Specifically, this bill adds to the scope of the pilot program an evaluation of alternative methods of collecting fees related to the registration of a motor vehicle or the purchase of license plates, such as transferring fee collection responsibilities to a private vendor. In addition, this bill allows DMV to evaluate alternative methods for distributing fee revenue collected to the statutorily-required funds and programs.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Minor and absorbable costs to the DMV.</p>	
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SB 776	Newman	<p>Subject: Assistance with benefits for incarcerated veterans.</p> <p>Requires the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) to have one employee, other than a correctional officer or other custodial employee, for every five state prisons, who is trained and accredited by the Department of Veterans Affairs (CalVet) to assist incarcerated veterans in applying for and receiving any federal veterans benefits for which they or their families may be eligible. The bill further requires the CDCR employee to have the hardware, software, and access to computer networks reasonably necessary to perform their duties and to input claims into the VetPro system (or any successor system) used by CalVet and local county service offices.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Ongoing costs of \$850,000 (GF) to CDCR in salaries and benefits to hire seven non-correctional and non-custodial analysts for each institution to assist incarcerated veterans, and one system-wide manager. Additional moderate personnel costs associated with training the employees and for accreditation.</li> <li>2) Unknown, significant costs to CDCR associated with software, hardware, and other technology needed to utilize VetPro.</li> <li>3) Ongoing costs of \$324,000 (GF) to CalVet in salaries and benefits to hire 3 analysts, one for each department district office, to oversee and monitor the claims filed by incarcerated veterans and monitor the work of the certified persons.</li> <li>4) One-time costs of \$17,000 (GF) to CalVet for training and equipment.</li> </ol>	
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SB 802	Skinner	<p>Subject: Emerging vehicle technology advisory group.</p> <p>Establishes the Emerging Vehicle Advisory Study Group (Advisory Group) to review and advise the Legislature on policies pertaining to new types of motor vehicles operating in California.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Costs to the Governor's Office of Planning and Research of about \$230,000 (GF) to establish the Advisory Group and produce the required report. This amount includes six months of staff time for: one transportation specialist (\$85,000), one attorney (\$98,000), and one administrative support position (\$28,000). In addition, the total amount includes about \$20,000 for travel and expenses related to complying with open meetings requirements.</p>	
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