

Assembly Appropriations Committee

Resources & Utilities

9/1/17 8:28 AM

BILL	AUTHOR	SUBJECT/FISCAL EFFECT	
SB 19	Hill	<p data-bbox="474 391 968 422">Subject: Public Utilities Commission:</p> <p data-bbox="474 464 1560 527">Provides various reforms to the California Public Utilities Commission. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol data-bbox="474 570 1575 1356" style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="474 570 1575 743">1) Transfers regulatory authority over household goods carriers to the Department of Consumer Affairs (CDCA), vessels for hire to the Division of Boating and Waterways within the Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR), private carriers to the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV), and commercial air operators to cities and counties.<li data-bbox="474 821 1524 885">2) Prohibits an executive of a public utility from serving as a PUC commissioner within two years after leaving the employment of the utility.<li data-bbox="474 927 1560 1170">3) Requires the PUC to maintain and update the Conflict of Interest Code and Statement of Incompatible Activities, and establishes within the legal division of the PUC an ethics officer. Specifies that the ethics officer, appointed by the PUC, is responsible for instituting a program of enhanced ethics training and providing advice to PUC commissioners and employees on matters of ethics, conflicts of interest, incompatible activities, and limitations on ex parte communications.<li data-bbox="474 1213 1560 1356">4) Requires the PUC to appoint a chief administrative law judge and a chief internal auditor to perform specified functions, and shifts certain record-keeping responsibilities from the executive officer of the PUC to the chief administrative law judge.	

SB 19

Hill

- 5) Requires the PUC's public advisor to receive complaints and comments from members of the public concerning the conduct of the PUC, to assess and consider the nature of substantive complaints and comments made by the public, and to maintain the confidentiality of the identity of a member of the public who makes a complaint or comment, unless the person expressly indicates a desire to communicate his or her identity.
- 6) Authorizes an action against the PUC arising under the California Public Records Act to be brought in superior court.

Fiscal:

- 1) Total increased annual PUC costs of approximately \$1.2 million for two years and \$1 million thereafter (Public Utilities Reimbursement Account) for the new duties associated with this bill, not including any associated cost savings.
- 2) Increased annual cost of approximately \$2.3 million to the Bureau of Electronic and Appliance Repair, Home Furnishing, and Thermal Insulation within DCA for the transfer of the regulation of home carriers partially offset by fee revenue and PUC cost savings.
- 3) Unknown annual costs to the DPR Division of Boating and Waterways, for the transfer of the regulatory authority over vessels for hire partially offset by fee revenue and PUC cost savings.
- 4) One-time DMV costs of approximately \$300,000 associated with IT programming, forms modifications, publication updates, and the promulgation of regulations for the transfer of authority for private carrier from PUC to DMV. Minor ongoing costs associated with private carrier applications, renewals, and miscellaneous transactions (insurance updates, etc). This bill provides a \$35 fee for an original application and a \$30 annual renewal fee for deposit in the Motor Vehicle Account.
- 5) Unknown increased costs associated with superior court review of Public Records Act actions.

SB 42	Hill	<p>Subject: Martins Beach Property Acquisition</p> <p>Creates the Martins Beach Subaccount (subaccount) in the Kapiloff Land Bank Fund (fund) for moneys to be deposited to be used by the State Lands Commission (SLC) to create a public access route to and along the shoreline of Martins Beach in San Mateo County.</p> <p>Additionally, this bill allows the SLC to use up to \$1 million from the fund, or any moneys deposited by public or private sources, to acquire a right-of-way or easement for the access route.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Cost pressures of up to \$1 million for costs associated with acquiring a right-of-way or easement for the access route to Martins Beach. 2) Significant, unknown costs, for SLC staff time to administer the subaccount, to continue negotiations and/or commence eminent domain proceedings, and for litigation costs associated with eminent domain or other proceedings. 	
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SB 44	Jackson	<p data-bbox="474 100 936 131">Subject: Oil and Gas Legacy Wells</p> <p data-bbox="474 175 1562 386">Requires the State Lands Commission (SLC) to administer a coastal hazard removal and remediation program within two years of receiving funding. Also requires, for fiscal year 2017-18, the transfer of \$2 million to the Land Bank Fund (LBF) to implement the program, and requires the transfer of an amount sufficient to bring the unencumbered LBF balance to \$2 million in subsequent years until January 1, 2028. Additionally, this bill:</p> <ol data-bbox="474 431 1562 1011" style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Requires SLC, in cooperation with the Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources (DOGGR), to begin the process of remediating improperly abandoned legacy oil and gas wells that have a high risk of leaking oil and are hazardous to public health and safety and the environment. 2) Authorizes SLC to seek and accept on behalf of the state any gift, bequest, devise, or donation, as specified, to assist in funding the program. 3) Requires SLC to annually report to the Legislature on the activities and accomplishments of the program from January 1, 2018 until January 1, 2026. 4) Requires SLC to prepare and submit to the Legislature, including appropriate policy and fiscal committees, information about this program useful to determining the effectiveness of the program, as specified, by January 1, 2027.) 5) Sunsets the program on July 1, 2028. <p data-bbox="474 1052 562 1083">Fiscal:</p> <ol data-bbox="474 1127 1562 1487" style="list-style-type: none"> 1) \$2 million per year transferred from the General Fund to the LBF in FY 2017-18, and up to \$2 million per year transferred thereafter until January 1, 2028 to ensure that the unencumbered funds in the LBF available for implementation equal \$2 million. SLC cannot expend transferred funds unless they are appropriated in the Budget Act. 2) Up to \$396 million to plug and abandon legacy wells. (Up to \$2 million per well for 198 wells.) 3) One-time cost of \$350,000 to complete the in-depth inventory of legacy wells. 	
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SB 44	Jackson	<ul style="list-style-type: none">4) Increased SLC annual implementation costs over ten years of \$250,000 to survey and monitor oil seepage and remove coastal hazards.5) Minor and absorbable costs to the report activities and accomplishments to the legislature.6) Minor and absorbable costs to DOGGR for permitting and consultation activities related to plugging and abandoning wells.	
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SB 49	De Leon	<p>Subject: California Environmental, Public Health, and Workers Defense Act of 2017.</p> <p>Enacts the California Environmental Public Health, and Workers Defense Act of 2017, to establish a minimum baseline, as defined, for environmental, public health, and labor standards and prohibits California from falling below that baseline. Among its provisions, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Prohibits a state or local agency from amending or revising its rules or regulations regarding the baseline federal standards for the federal Clean Air Act, the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (also known as the Clean Water Act) or the Federal Endangered Species Act, the federal Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, the federal San Joaquin River Restoration Settlement Agreement Act, and the federal Central Valley Project Improvement Act, that were in effect as January 19, 2017. 2) Requires federally listed native species to be listed as threatened or endangered pursuant to state law, as appropriate. States the California Endangered Species Act applies to the Central Valley Water Project, as specified. 3) Prohibits a state agency from amending or revising its rules or regulations in a manner that is less stringent in its protection of workers' rights than standards in federal law as of January 1, 2016. 4) Establishes that an action may be brought by a person in the public interest to enforce the standards or requirements adopted by the relevant state agency, as provided, or to impose civil penalties for a violation of those standards or requirements pursuant to those acts, as provided. Allows a court to award attorneys' fees, as specified. 5) Requires every state agency, including the Department of Justice (DOJ), to use its authority under state and federal law to enforce this bill and report to the Legislature at least once every six months on their compliance with the provisions of this bill. 6) Includes a severability clause. 	
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SB 49	De Leon	<p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Increased ongoing annual costs to the Air Resources Board (ARB) of approximately \$11 million to adopt state versions of the federal rules that define components of the State Implementation Plan (SIP), review existing standards to determine if they are as stringent as federal standards, and develop new regulations in response to federal rollbacks. 2) Increased costs of approximately \$10 million to the Department of Fish and Wildlife (DFW) to list new species and process incidental take permits and make consistency determinations. 3) Increased State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) costs of up to \$1 million to update regulations. 4) Increased unknown, but potentially significant DOJ costs associated with defending any and all private citizen lawsuits against state agencies for alleged failure to timely report to the Legislature and/or non-compliance with the bill's mandates. DOJ may also see an increase in workload in advising client agencies regarding baseline analyses, manner and method of compliance, and reporting requirements. The additional number of Deputy Attorneys General, and their Legal Complement, that will need to be hired, is unknown. However, these costs would be fully reimbursable through direct billings to the client agency. 	
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SB 50	Allen	<p data-bbox="464 92 1583 138">Subject: Selling Federal Lands</p> <p data-bbox="464 170 1583 316">Voids the conveyance of federal public lands in California unless the State Lands Commission (SLC) is given the "right of first refusal" and prohibits the recording of any deed or document conveying federal public lands unless it is accompanied by a certificate of compliance from the SLC.</p> <p data-bbox="464 349 1583 397">Fiscal:</p> <ol data-bbox="464 430 1583 576" style="list-style-type: none">1) Significant unknown cost pressures, potentially in the millions of dollars, should SLC opt to exercise its right of first refusal or arrange for another state agency to purchase federal property with state funds. This bill lacks funding for land acquisition or any necessary environmental impact reports. <p data-bbox="464 609 1583 820">Although there are millions of acres of federal lands in California, it is not known how many would be proposed for transfer. In addition to any purchase costs, which could run in the tens to hundreds of millions of dollars, evaluating and acquiring lands would require the development of land acquisition documents by DFW and WCB staff at an average of \$25,000 per transaction, in addition to personnel costs.</p> <p data-bbox="464 852 1583 1079">DFW and WCB estimate an average of 40 hours of staff time at Senior Environmental Scientist or similar classification to prepare, review and process acquisition documents for each transfer of federal land to the state. The cost of managing transferred lands, should they come to DFW, is estimated at \$150 per acre, with between two and eight land managers required per 20,000 acres, depending on property characteristics.</p> <ol data-bbox="464 1112 1583 1469" style="list-style-type: none">2) Unknown SLC staff increases to develop a certificate of compliance depending upon how many conveyances could be proposed in the future.3) According to DFW, developing a state policy to address federal land transfers and designation changes will require WCB and DFW resources to develop and implement the policy. The cost of developing policies to carry out the bill are likely absorbable with existing staff and resources currently devoted to acquisition planning and transactions, and to coordination with federal counterparts on wildlife conservation and public use issues. <ol data-bbox="464 1485 1583 1518" style="list-style-type: none">4) Unknown potential GF revenue resulting from civil fines.	
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SB 100	De León	<p data-bbox="478 103 758 131">Subject: RPS Targets</p> <p data-bbox="478 175 1564 240">Increases the 2030 Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) target from 50% to 60% and increases interim targets in the intervening years.</p> <p data-bbox="478 282 569 310">Fiscal:</p> <ol data-bbox="527 350 1558 911" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="527 350 1486 488">1) Increased total annual PUC costs of approximately \$4.7 million (Public Utilities Reimbursement Account) for all the activities associated with opening and modifying proceedings in the areas of RPS and integrated resource planning associated with accelerating the targets. <li data-bbox="527 529 1558 667">2) Increased annual CEC costs of approximately \$1.2 million for the transmission planning analysis required to evaluate the increased penetration of renewable generation, verify activities for each subsequent RPS compliance period, update enforcement regulations and guidebooks (GF). <li data-bbox="527 708 1520 813">3) Increased annual ARB costs of approximately \$200,000 (Air Pollution Control Fund) to perform its expanded role in enforcing renewable energy compliance for publicly-owned utilities. <li data-bbox="527 854 1558 911">4) Increased DWR costs of up to \$15 million (GF or special fund) per year until 2045 to meet the 100% renewable or zero-carbon standard. 	
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SB 161	McGuire	<p>Subject: Tribal Advisory Committee</p> <p>Requires the Fish and Game Commission (Commission) to form a Tribal Committee comprised of at least one Commissioner from its current membership. Additionally, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Requires the Tribal Committee to report to the Commission on its activities and make recommendations on all tribal matters before the Commission. 2) Requires the Tribal Committee or its designee, to the extent practicable, to attend meetings of the Department of Fish and Wildlife (DFW) staff and interested parties in which significant tribal management documents are developed. <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Increased DFW costs of up to \$150,000 annually (Fish and Game Preservation Fund, Environmental License Fund or GF) for one Senior Environmental Scientist position and the associated overhead expenses to staff the Commission and, as practicable, DFW.</p>	
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SB 187	Berryhill	<p>Subject: 12 Month Fishing Licenses</p> <p>Beginning January 1, 2020, requires a resident or a nonresident, 16 years of age or older, to be issued a sport fishing license for 12 consecutive months from the date of purchase. Additionally, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Requires new 12 consecutive month licenses to have the same base fee of \$31.25 (resident) and \$84 (nonresident) applicable to the 2004 license year, as existing licenses. 2) Requires the Fish and Game Commission (Commission) to justify the costs and adjust sport fishing license fees to fully recover, but not exceed, all reasonable administrative and implementation costs to the Department of Fish and Wildlife (DFW) and the Commission relating to the change in sport fishing licenses. 3) Requires DFW to report to the Legislature by December 1, 2023, on the new licensing period. 4) Sunsets the 12 consecutive month sport fishing license provision on January 1, 2025. <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Unknown potential DFW annual revenue losses, estimated to be in from \$3.4 to \$14.8 million annually (Fish and Game Preservation Fund) potentially offset by increases in the sale of fishing licenses. 2) Up to \$166,000 (Fish and Game Preservation Fund) in one-time costs to update the licenses system, regulations and other materials. 	
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SB 188	Jackson	<p>Subject: Oil and Gas Leasing on State Lands</p> <p>Prohibits the State Lands Commission (SLC) or local trustees from entering into any lease or other conveyance that would result in increased oil or natural gas production from federal waters.</p> <p>This bill also prohibits SLC or local trustees from entering into any lease renewal, extension, or modification that authorizes a lessee to engage in activities that would result in increased oil or natural gas production from federal waters.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>According to SLC:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) GF revenue losses of millions of dollars resulting from lost compensation from right-of-way lease revenue and early termination of existing oil and natural gas leases. 2) Increased ongoing annual costs of several hundreds of thousands of dollars to review and analyze oil and natural gas volume in pipelines and to make a determination about whether a proposed lease renewal, extension or modification involves an increase in oil or natural gas exploration, production or development in federal waters (GF or special fund). 3) Potential costs associated with increased risks of litigation by lessees and entities seeking to condemn state lands in lieu of requesting a right-of-way lease, or suing SLC for lost property rights or lost profits. 	
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SB 234	Berryhill	<p>Subject: Local Fishing Ordinances.</p> <p>Requires the Fish and Game Commission (Commission) to undertake a survey and evaluation of all local ordinances that regulate fishing. Specifically, this bill requires the Commission to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Identify and catalogue the ordinances. 2) Evaluate whether the ordinances are within or outside the scope of the holding in of People v. Mueller (1970) or local police powers generally. 3) Recommend a course of action with regard to ordinances determined to be unlawful. 4) Submit the survey and evaluation to the Legislature in a report by December 31, 2018. <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Unknown one-time costs, likely less than \$100,000 (Fish and Game Preservation Fund) for staff to research local ordinances, assess legality, and develop the report for the Legislature.</p> <p>The cost will depend on the number of local ordinances that must undergo legal review and the difficulty in obtaining this information. While it is unknown how many local ordinances impact fishing in the State, recent research indicates that it is likely a relatively small number. As such, this fiscal analysis assumes a relatively small number of local ordinances will need to undergo legal review. It also assumes that implementation will result in the redirection of one existing staff position for up to one year.</p>	
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SB 249	Allen	<p>Subject: Off-highway motor vehicle recreation.</p> <p>Extends the off-highway vehicle program by five years and makes various other changes to the Off-Highway Motor Vehicle Recreation Act. Among other provisions, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Extends the sunset date from January 1, 2018, to January 1, 2023. 2) Adds the protection of natural and cultural resources to the duties of the Off-Highway Vehicle Commission (OHV Commission) and adds habitat and cultural resources to the definition of conservation. 3) Adds the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the California Department of Fish and Wildlife to the entities to develop soil conservation guidelines, and requires those standards to be updated every five years beginning after December 31, 2020. 4) Adds a provision requiring the Division of Off-Highway Motor Vehicle Recreation (Division) within the Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) to develop protocols, through a public process, on soil conservation, wildlife protection, monitoring, and management that will be overseen by the director. Adds to the wildlife inventory an inventory of native plants, both of which shall be updated every five years and expands the monitoring programs to focus on soil erosion, wildlife, and natural and cultural resources. 5) Requires annual reporting on the number and types of injuries and accidents and the number and types of citations and other enforcement actions at State Vehicular Recreation Areas (SVRAs), disaggregated by each unit. <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Unknown increased annual DPR costs, likely in the hundreds of thousands of dollars for the implementation of the additional duties required by the bill.</p>	
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SB 290	Jackson	<p>Subject: Emergency Rescue Grants for Entangled Whales and Sea Turtles</p> <p>Requires the Karen C. Drayer Wildlife Health Center (Center) at the University of California at Davis (UC Davis), upon appropriation by the Legislature, to provide grants to qualified organizations that respond to marine mammal or sea turtle entanglement or stranding emergencies. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Requires grants to be issued on an emergency basis, and prohibits the use of grant funds for operating expenses. 2) Allows qualified organizations to use grants to offset costs resulting from marine mammal or sea turtle entanglement or stranding emergency response activities including personnel, travel, equipment, and supplies as specified. 3) Defines a “qualified organization” as a member of either the National Marine Mammal Stranding Network or the Large Whale Entanglement Response Program, who is authorized by the National Marine Fisheries Service to respond to marine mammal or sea turtle entanglements or strandings. <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Annual GF cost pressures in the low millions of dollars to fund the emergency grant program at the Center.</p>	
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SB 356	Skinner	<p>Subject: Energy data transparency.</p> <p>Requires the California Public Utilities Commission (PUC) to direct electrical corporations to make capacity, distribution infrastructure, and pricing data for electricity available electronically in a consistent, machine readable format by January 15, 2019, as specified, and provide pricing data to the PUC within three months of a rate change.</p> <p>This bill also requires the California Energy Commission (CEC), to the extent resources are available, to establish a system for assigning a “global unique identifier” for each building in the state and requires each retail seller of electricity and publicly owned utility (POU) to track electricity usage data for each building in its service territory by the building’s global unique identifier.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Increased ongoing annual PUC costs of approximately \$1.6 million for consultants and \$530,000 for staff to develop and administer the utility data requirements (Public Utilities Reimbursement Fund). 2) One-time PUC equipment costs of \$250,000 for servers needed to store and process large volumes of data in a secure environment (Public Utilities Reimbursement Fund). 3) Increased one-time CEC costs of \$2.7 million in contracts to develop the global identifier system and assign global unique identifiers and ongoing annual costs of \$150,000 to manage the system. The CEC’s Energy Commission’s primary operating account, the Energy Resources Program Account, is currently in a structural deficit and cannot absorb these costs, however, this provision is only required to the extent funds are available. 	
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SB 376	Bradford	<p>Subject: Energy Commission Chair's Report to the Legislature</p> <p>Requires the Chair of the California Energy Commission (CEC) to appear annually before the appropriate policy committees of the Senate and the Assembly to report on the CEC's plans to carry out its responsibilities, including, but not limited to the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Research, development, and demonstration; 2) Building and appliance efficiency standards; 3) Electricity and natural gas demand forecasts; 4) Siting of thermal powerplants; 5) Implementation of the Renewables Portfolio Standards Program and energy labeling; and 6) Transportation fuels and alternative vehicle fuels. <p>Additionally, this bill requires the CEC Chair to report its successes and challenges in carrying out its responsibilities and on activities taken to solicit input from Californians in diverse regions of the state.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>No additional state costs.</p>	
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SB 377	Monning.	<p>Subject: Lead-based paint.</p> <p>Requires the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) to review and amends it regulations governing lead-related construction work to comply with the US EPA’s Lead Renovation, Repair, and Painting (RRP) Rule. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Requires CDPH to adopt regulations establishing fees for the certifications or accreditations required by this bill at a level not to exceed the costs of administering the program. Requires the fees to be deposited in the existing Lead-Related Construction Fund. 2) Requires the regulations adopted pursuant to these provisions to be adopted as emergency regulations, and authorizes the CDPH to implement and administer the bill through all-county letters or similar instructions until the regulations are adopted. 3) Provides the requirements for CDPH to review and amend lead-related construction work regulations are not effective until one year after the Legislature provides sufficient funding for the implementation of the program. 4) Requires a firm, as defined, and at least one person onsite and employed by a firm, doing renovation, repair, or painting work that will disturb lead-based paint or presumed lead-based paint, to have a certificate under these provisions. 5) Provides a violation of the certification requirements is punishable by imprisonment in county jail, a fine of not more than \$37,000, or both. <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) One-time first year CDPH costs of approximately \$500,000 for CDPH to adopt the RRP rule in state regulations, standardize training courses and revise certification procedures (existing lead fee revenue or other fund appropriated by the Legislature for start-up). 2) Ongoing CDPH costs of approximately \$1.1 million per year (fee revenue) to administer and enforce the program. 3) Potential penalty revenue for resulting from violations of certification requirements. 	
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SB 386	Glazer	<p>Subject: Smoking Ban in State Parks and 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. Exempts props used for filming under specified conditions. 2) Exempts the use of a cigar, cigarette, pipe or other lighted or heated tobacco or plant product used for ceremonial purposes by a federally recognized Native American tribe, or a nonfederally recognized California Native American Tribe on a specified list maintained by the Native American Heritage Commission, from the definitions of “smoke” or “smoking”. 3) Prohibits a person from disposing of used cigar or cigarette waste on a state coastal beach or in a state park unit. 4) Allows the Director of Parks and Recreation (DPR) to exempt areas within units of the park system, except state coastal beaches, from the smoking prohibition after considering public health and safety and potential fire risk. 5) Requires DPR to post signs providing notice of the smoking prohibition. Provides that the smoking prohibition will be enforced only after signs have been posted. 6) Makes a violation of this bill an infraction, punishable by a fine of up to \$250. <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.</p> <p>The smoking ban would apply to up to 280 state parks, with an estimated 20 signs per park. This estimate does not include any additional costs associated with CEQA or Coastal Commission permits, if determined to be applicable.</p>	
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SB 458	Wiener	<p>Subject: Beverage Container Recycling Pilot Projects</p> <p>Authorizes CalRecycle, on or before January 1, 2020, to approve up to five pilot projects designed to improve beverage container recycling opportunities in local areas that are unserved by existing recycling centers. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Requires CalRecycle to hold at least one public workshop within 90 days of the effective date of the bill to solicit feedback on the pilot project program. 2) Requires a jurisdiction that wishes to operate a pilot project to submit its proposal to CalRecycle that include specified requirements. 3) Authorizes CalRecycle to issue probationary certificates of operation to pilot project operators to be valid for three years or until the end of the pilot project program. 4) Authorizes CalRecycle to revoke a pilot project's certification if at any time the pilot project fails to meet the conditions established by this bill or by CalRecycle. 5) Specifies that pilot project recyclers are eligible to receive handling fees. <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Increased annual CalRecycle administrative costs of approximately \$250,000 (Beverage Container Recycling Fund)</p>	
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SB 465	Jackson	<p>Subject: Oil and gas conservation.</p> <p>Clarifies the role of state’s Oil and Gas Supervisor (Supervisor) to regulate oil and gas production and encourage safe development of oil and gas resources. Additionally, this bill eliminates the role of the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers (Committee) and replaces it with the Standing Advisory Council on Oil and Gas Extraction (Council). Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Requires the Council to be composed of the following members: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Six members appointed by the Committee. Requires each of the Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources’ (DOGGR) districts to be represented. b) Two members, appointed by the Supervisor, with demonstrated expertise in the air quality impacts of oil and gas production and related activities. c) Two members, appointed by the Supervisor, with demonstrated expertise in the water quality impacts of oil and gas production and related activities. d) Two members, appointed by the Supervisor, with demonstrated experience in environmental justice issues, as specified. e) Four or more members, appointed by the Supervisor, who are experienced research scientists in engineering, geology, chemistry, or other fields relevant to oil and gas production and related activities. 2) Requires DOGGR to publish recommendations from the Council on DOGGR’s website within 60 days. 6) Authorizes individual Council members to comment on proposed regulations independent of the Council. 7) Requires the Supervisor to establish procedures governing the protection of confidential or restricted information including trade secrets and proprietary information, as specified. 8) Specifies that an idle well does not include an active observation well. 9) Requires DOGGR to encourage intelligent, safe, and efficient development of oil and gas resources. 	
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SB 465	Jackson	<p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Initial first year increased DOGGR costs of approximately \$300,000 to draft regulations and provide staff support to the Council. Ongoing annual costs of approximately \$275,000 (special fund.) 2) According to the Department of Conservation, additional unknown, but potentially significant, costs related to liability resulting from the trade secret and confidential information provisions in the bill (GF or special fund). 	
SB 473	Hertzberg	<p>Subject: California Endangered Species Act.</p> <p>Provides several modifications to the California Endangered Species Act (CESA).</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Unknown ongoing annual DFW staffing and administrative costs, likely between \$500,000 and \$1million, and one-time DFW equipment and database costs of approximately \$940,000 (Fish and Game Preservation Fund) for tracking, reporting and posting incidental take permits within 15 days of issuance. Costs will be offset by permit fee revenue. 2) DFW cost pressures of over \$1 million per year to review listed species every five years, and develop recovery plans (Fish and Game Preservation Fund). 3) DFW potential cost savings associated with only reviewing listed species every five years when funding is available (Fish and Game Preservation Fund). 	

SB 498	Skinner	<p>Subject: ZEV Fleets</p> <p>Requires the California Air Resources Board (ARB), after reviewing its zero-emission vehicle (ZEV) programs, to make recommendations on how to increase ZEV use in the state in the most cost-efficient manner that results in the greatest air quality and emissions reduction benefits. Additionally, this bill requires the Department of General Services (DGS) to ensure that ZEVs comprise at least 50% of the state's light-duty vehicle fleet purchases by the 2024-25 fiscal year (FY).</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Significant GF and various special fund cost pressures of approximately \$10 million annually. DGS indicates that costs to comply with the bill's ZEV fleet vehicle purchase requirements would be approximately \$51.7 million over the next five years, including both vehicle (approximately \$21.7 million) and charging infrastructure purchases (approximately \$30 million). Although DGS can suspend this requirement under specified circumstances after a public hearing. 2) Increased ARB costs of approximately \$164,000 in both 2017-18 and 2018-19 to establish a stakeholder process, review ZEV-related programs, develop specified policy recommendations, solicit public comments, and report to the Legislature (Air Pollution Control Fund, Motor Vehicle Account). 	
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SB 507	Hueso	<p>Subject: Tijuana River Valley.</p> <p>Authorizes funds originally granted to the County of San Diego in the 2014 Budget Act, and re-appropriated in the 2017 Budget Act, to be used for the improvement of the Tijuana River Valley and for the development of a planned campground. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Authorizes the County of San Diego to use \$2.09 million Proposition 70 funds for development, improvement, rehabilitation, protection, restoration, and studies of natural and park lands in the Tijuana River Valley and the development of the campground described in “The Tijuana River Valley Regional Park Public Use Feasibility Study.” 2) Authorizes up to \$500,000 to conduct or update a study of the issues relating to wastewater, runoff, the improvement and protection of natural lands, including the main river channel. <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>This bill revises the authorized uses for the expenditure of approximately \$2.1 million in Proposition 70 funds granted to San Diego County. Funds are currently unusable within statutory limitations.</p>	
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SB 520	Mitchell	<p>Subject: Intervenor Funding</p> <p>Allows eligible groups to seek compensation for their participation in California Independent System Operator (CAISO) proceedings that concern transmission planning, the transmission access charge, energy markets, or regionalization. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Requires the California Public Utilities Commission (PUC) to adopt rules governing an intervenor funding program at a publicly noticed meeting offering all interested parties the opportunity to comment. 2) Limits eligibility to a nonprofit group that directly represents ratepayer interests or environmental justice communities that have a history of substantial contributions in PUC proceedings as specified. 3) Funds the program from charges on participating transmission owners the costs of which will be paid for by ratepayers in the form of nonbypassable elements of distribution rates. 4) Requires PUC, in consultation CAISO to report to all relevant policy and fiscal committees of the Legislature three years after the program is implemented to aid the Legislature in determining the effectiveness of the program in achieving greater access and transparency, increasing productive participation, and minimizing negative impacts on ratepayers and the environment. 5) Sunsets the intervenor program four years after it is implemented. <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Unknown costs, potentially in the millions of dollars (ratepayer funds) for compensation to intervenors. 2) Increased annual PUC costs of approximately \$1.3 million (Public Utilities Reimbursement Account) to create and implement the new program, including a formal Order Instituting Rulemaking (OIR) proceeding. 	
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SB 541	Allen	<p>Subject: Storm Water Capture</p> <p>(Requires the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), in consultation with the regional water quality control boards (regional water boards) and the Division of the State Architect, to recommend best design and use practices for storm water and dry weather runoff capture practices that can generally be applied to all new, reconstructed, or altered public schools, including school grounds.</p> <p>Also requires SWRCB to submit the recommendations to Governor and Legislature by January 1, 2019, and requires SWRCB and the Department of Education (DOE) to post the recommendations on their Internet Web sites by March 1, 2019.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>One-time costs of \$150,000 (Waste Discharge Permit Fund) for SWRCB to work with the other agencies to research and compile best design and use practices. In addition to the activities being undertaken by the SWRCB to coordinate and develop recommendations, the nine Regional Water Quality Control Boards may incur minor and absorbable costs to consult on the recommendations.</p> <p>One-time absorbable costs of approximately \$50,000 for the State Architect to participate in the workgroup.</p> <p>Minor, likely absorbable costs for SWRCB and DOE to post the recommendations on their Internet Websites.</p>	
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SB 563	Lara	<p>Subject: Residential wood smoke.</p> <p>Establishes the Woodsmoke Reduction Program (Program) and authorizes moneys from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund (GGRF) to be allocated for incentives offered as part of the program. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Establishes the Program, to be administered by the California Air Resources Board (ARB), in coordination with local air quality management districts (AQMDs), to promote the voluntary replacement of old wood-burning stoves with cleaner and more efficient alternatives to achieve short- and long-term climate benefits and localized public health benefits, as specified. 2) Authorizes moneys from the GGRF to be allocated for incentives offered as part of the program. <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Cost pressures in the low- to mid- millions (GGRF) for incentives offered as part of the program. 2) Increased ARB costs of approximately \$400,000 (Cost of Implementation Fund or GGRF) for staff to administer the program. 3) Unknown, potential reimbursable costs for the AQMDs to coordinate with ARB in the administration of the Program. 	
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SB 580	Pan	<p>Subject: Flood Control Authorization</p> <p>Updates the state’s authorization for flood control along the American and Sacramento Rivers and the Natomas Basin to be consistent with the “American River Watershed Common Features Reevaluation Report” adopted by Congress as part of the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act of 2016.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Increased costs of approximately \$360 million (GF or bond funds) to pay the state’s obligation.</p> <p>The total cost of the updated project is estimated to be approximately \$1.56 billion. The non-federal share of this project is approximately \$689 million, of which the state costs are approximately \$480 million. The state and the Sacramento Area Flood Control Agency (SAFCA) have already undertaken project work and have spent approximately \$120 million, with \$360 million remaining.</p>	
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SB 598	Hueso	<p>Subject: Utility Service Disconnections.</p> <p>Requires the California Public Utilities Commission (PUC) to adopt rules, policies and regulations with the goal of reducing, by January 1, 2024, the disconnections of utility service for nonpayment to 2010 levels. Additionally, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Requires the PUC to submit a report to the Legislature on residential and household gas and electric service disconnections at each of the four largest investor owned utilities and all community choice aggregators. 2) Requires the PUC to adopt residential utility disconnections for nonpayment as a metric and incorporate the metric into a utility’s general rate case (GRC). 3) Prohibits a gas or electrical corporation from disconnecting service for nonpayment by a residential customer dependent on life-support equipment who satisfies certain conditions. <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Increased ongoing annual PUC costs of approximately \$290,000 (Utilities Reimbursement Account) for an administrative law judge and other staffing to: 1) determine policy on how to reduce disconnections to below 2010 levels by 2024 and how to incorporate the metric of residential disconnections for non-payment into general rate cases; 2) produce reports to the Legislature; and 3) approve utility proposals on methods of cost recovery and verification for new prohibition on disconnection for non-payment.</p>	
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SB 615	Hueso	<p>Subject: Salton Sea restoration.</p> <p>Requires, by January 1, 2018, the Natural Resources Agency (NRA) to develop a 10-year plan to implement the memorandum of understanding (MOU) with the U. S. Department of the Interior. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Requires the NRA to address expected lakebed exposure, habitat or air quality projects that will be used to cover the exposed lakebed, and funding needs to implement the 10-year plan. 2) Recognizes the essential role of the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) in the exercise of its jurisdiction with regard to the restoration of the Salton Sea. 3) Renames the Salton Sea Restoration Act the “John J. Benoit Salton Sea Restoration Act.” <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Unknown cost pressures, likely up to \$300 million, to fund the last six years of the 10-year plan and implement the MOU. However, the 10-year plan is already developed and this bill only codifies existing obligations in the MOU.</p>	

SB 623	Monning	<p>Subject: Safe and Affordable Drinking Water Fund.</p> <p>Creates the Safe and Affordable Drinking Water Fund, administered by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), and imposes water, fertilizer and dairy fees to fund safe drinking water programs.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Increased ongoing annual revenue of approximately \$100 million resulting from the water fee. Increased SWRCB costs of up to \$6 million per year. 2) Increased ongoing revenue of approximately \$17 million per year from 2018 until 2033 and \$6.8 million per year after resulting from the new fertilizer fee. Annual CDFR costs are capped at 2%. 3) Increased ongoing revenue of approximately \$5.3 million per year for from 2020 until 2035 and \$2.3 million per year after resulting from the new dairy fee. Annual CDFR administrative costs are capped at 2%. 4) Unknown, potentially significant, one-time reimbursable state mandated costs for all local health officers and other agencies to compile data, convert into electronic format, and submit it to SWRCB. 	
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SB 649	Hueso	<p>Subject: Wireless telecommunications facilities.</p> <p>Generally changes the local government permitting process for small cell wireless facilities from discretionary to ministerial.</p> <p>Fiscal: Unknown, potentially significant increased court costs resulting from actions challenging local ordinances or resolutions adopting attachment rate fees or fee increases.</p>	
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SB 667	Atkins	<p>Subject: Riverine and Riparian Stewardship Program.</p> <p>Codifies the Riverine and Riparian Stewardship Program (Program) in the Department of Water Resources (DWR), and requires DWR to establish a grant program, subject to the appropriation of funds by the Legislature. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Requires DWR to establish the Program to implement watershed-based riverine and riparian stewardship improvements in support of projects that reduce flood risk, restore fish populations, improve water quality, achieve climate change benefits, and in general ensure resilient ecological functions emphasizing urban or urbanizing areas. 2) Requires the Program to support the purposes of, and be coordinated with, the Urban Stream Restoration Program (USRP), fish passage improvements, and other similar programs as specified. 3) Requires the Program to support partnerships with local agencies, nonprofits, and others to meet watershed restoration objectives. 4) Authorizes early engagement and continued involvement on a project by DWR to provide planning and design assistance as specified. 5) Outlines the monitoring and evaluation component, and allows the Program to include assistance with project administration. 6) Authorizes DWR to provide technical assistance through collaboration with other state agencies, the California State University, and University of California systems to provide educational and field experience for students. 7) Permits grant funds available for the USRP or the Program to be available for use by the recipient for design, engineering and other technical assistance. <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Ongoing significant cost pressures, likely in the low tens of millions of dollars (bond funds or special fund), to fund the Program. 2) Unknown costs for the DWR to administer the Program, likely 5% of the total appropriation. 	
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SB 701	Hueso	<p>Subject: Salton Sea Obligations Act of 2018.</p> <p>Enacts the Salton Sea Obligations Act of 2018, to place a \$500 million general obligation bond before voters for approval on the November 8, 2018 general election ballot.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Total principal and interest costs of approximately \$816 million to pay off the bonds (\$500 million in principal and \$316 million in interest), with average annual debt service payments of \$29 million (GF), when all bonds are sold, and assuming a 30-year maturity and an interest rate of 3.5%. If interest rates increase to 5% in the near future, annual debt service would be approximately \$32.5 million (GF) and total principal and interest costs over the repayment period would be approximately \$976 million. 2) One-time costs in the range of \$400,000 to \$550,000 to the Secretary of State (SOS) for printing and mailing costs to place the measure on the ballot in the November, 2018 statewide election. (GF) 	
SB 711	Hill	<p>Subject: Gas and Electricity Rates and Charges</p> <p>Requires the California Public Utilities Commission (PUC) to make efforts to minimize bill volatility for residential gas and electric customers, including modifying the length of baseline seasons or defining additional baseline seasons.</p> <p>Additionally, this bill requires the PUC to direct gas and electric corporations, that employ every other month meter reading, to include in its tariffs, the methodology employed to estimate bills for those months the meter is not read.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Increased PUC costs of approximately \$150,000 to undertake tasks related to recalculating baseline allocations (PUC Utilities Reimbursement Account).</p>	

SB 724	Lara	<p>Subject: Oil and gas wells and production facilities.</p> <p>Increases the expenditure authority for the Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources (DOGGR) from \$1 million to \$3 million for the plugging and abandonment of hazardous or idle-deserted wells and the decommissioning of hazardous or deserted production facilities.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Increased first-year costs of \$650,000 and approximately \$600,000 annually thereafter to issue orders to responsible parties, prioritize orphan wells for plugging and abandonment, verify the location of orphan wells, assess risks and potential costs with orphan wells, draft contracts with local entities and contractors, and oversee work performed by contractors (Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Administrative Fund).</p>	
SB 771	De Leon	<p>Subject: CEQA Continuing Education for Public Employees.</p> <p>Requires public agencies to ensure that at least one of its employees assigned the primary responsibility to administer the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) complete at least two hours every two years of continuing education related to the administration of the Act.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Unknown, potentially significant state costs, or cost pressures. For example, the UC Davis extension course costs \$360 dollars. One agency, the Department of Water Resources, indicates that although this bill requires only one of its employees to receive continuing education, it would likely send as many as 12 employees to training resulting in costs of \$4,320 every two years, not including travel or other expenses.</p> <p>CEQA reviews are conducted by dozens of state agencies, as such, it is not unreasonable to assume state costs may exceed \$150,000 per year across all state government.</p>	

SB 774	Leyva	<p>Subject: California Toxic Substances Board.</p> <p>Creates the California Toxic Substances Board (Board) within the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) to provide oversight over California's hazardous waste management and the remediation of contaminated sites. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Creates the Board, consisting of five members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. Requires the Governor to designate the Chairperson of the Board, to serve at his or her pleasure. 2) Requires Board membership to include: an attorney qualified in the field of environmental law pertaining to hazardous waste, hazardous substances, or site remediation; an environmental scientist qualified in the fields of toxicology, chemistry, geology, industrial hygiene, or engineering; a scientist or medical professional qualified in the area of toxic substances; one person qualified in the area of regulatory permitting; and, one member of the public. 3) Requires the Board to adopt regulations pursuant to the Hazardous Waste Control Law (HWCL) and the Carpenter-Presley-Tanner Hazardous Substance Account Act (HSAA). 4) Provides that the authority for DTSC to adopt regulations under the HWCL and the HSAA shall instead be construed to authorize or require DTSC to develop draft regulations, and requires the Board to review and adopt those regulations in accordance with the Administrative Procedures Act (APA). 5) Requires the Board to maintain its headquarters in Sacramento. 6) Provides the salary and terms of board members, and further provides the duties, powers, and requirements of the board, as specified. 	
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SB 774	Leyva	<p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Increased DTSC costs of approximately \$3 million annually. <p>This bill creates five Board positions (each costing approximately \$224,000 annually including salary, benefits, and operating expenses) and an executive officer (costing approximately \$261,000 annually including salary, benefits, and operating expenses). Presumably each Board member will have an advisor (each of whom could cost between \$130,000-\$195,000 annually including salary, benefits, and operating expenses), in addition to administrative staff (each potentially costing between \$74,000 and \$95,000 annually including salary, benefits, and operating expenses). The executive officer would also likely have support staff costing the same amount.</p> 2) Increased costs of tens of thousands of dollars in meeting and travel expenses. <p>The Board is required to hold monthly meetings. Depending upon where these are held and what services are required (<i>e.g.</i>, security, translators, transcribers, etc.), meetings can cost \$5,000 or more. If travel is required, the bill authorizes reimbursement for all travel expenses, which could significantly increase costs for five board members, plus required staff to attend meetings. Additionally, any other travel or incidentals would be reimbursed.</p> 3) Significant, unknown one-time costs. This bill creates a Board that will succeed the current department. This will require that all signs, business cards, stationary, and other branded items are updated to reflect the new name. <p>Both the Hazardous Waste Control Account and the Toxic Substances Control Account at DTSC have structural deficits so any additional cost would likely come from the General Fund.</p> 	
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SB 778	Hertzberg	<p>Subject: Water System Consolidation Reporting.</p> <p>Requires the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) to post information on its Internet Website analyzing public water consolidations and their successes or failures. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Requires SWRCB, by March 1, 2018, and at least annually thereafter, to track and publish on its website an analysis of all drinking water system consolidations occurring on and after July 1, 2014, including but not limited to SWRCB-ordered consolidations. 2) Requires the analysis to include whether consolidations have succeeded or failed in providing an adequate supply of safe drinking water to the communities served by the consolidated systems. <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>According to SWRCB, no additional resources are necessary to accomplish the requirements of this bill.</p>	
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