

Assembly Appropriations Committee
RESOURCES & UTILITIES

BILL	AUTHOR	SUBJECT/FISCAL EFFECT	RECOMMENDATION
AB 33	Quirk	<p data-bbox="487 305 1008 337">Subject: Home garage charging stations.</p> <p data-bbox="487 378 1579 557">Requires the California Public Utilities Commission (PUC), in consultation with the California Air Resources Board (ARB) and the California Energy Commission (CEC), to authorize electrical corporations to offer programs and investments in electric vehicle service equipment installed in residential garages by March 30, 2018. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol data-bbox="487 594 1579 1057" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="487 594 1579 699">1) Requires the PUC to approve, or modify and approve, each specified proposal filed by an electrical corporation within six months of the date of filing of the completed proposal. <li data-bbox="487 737 1579 842">2) Requires customers participating in a specified residential garage electric vehicle charging program (Program) to receive electrical service pursuant to a grid-integrated rate. <li data-bbox="487 880 1579 948">3) Requires the Program to include a reasonable mechanism for cost recovery by the electrical corporation. <li data-bbox="487 985 1579 1057">4) Requires the PUC to ensure that all the specified cost recovery by an electrical corporation is nonbypassable and recoverable from all ratepayers. <p data-bbox="487 1097 577 1130">Fiscal:</p> <ol data-bbox="487 1170 1503 1344" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="487 1170 1503 1276">1) Ongoing annual increased PUC costs of approximately \$440,000 (Utilities Reimbursement Account) to review and approve applications within the six month period. <li data-bbox="487 1313 1304 1344">2) Minor and absorbable ARB and CEC costs for consultation. 	

AB 79	Levine	<p>Subject: Electrical generation from unspecified sources.</p> <p>Requires the California Air Resources Board (ARB) to adopt a methodology to calculate greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from unspecified sources of electricity. Requires the California Public Utilities Commission (PUC) and California Energy Commission (CEC) to incorporate the methodology into programs addressing disclosure of GHG emissions and procurement of electricity.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Initial ARB costs of approximately \$525,000 per year for two years to develop the methodology and report to the Legislature. Ongoing costs of approximately \$690,000 for the continuation of the same duties and for legal coordination with the Western Climate Initiative and regulation updates.2) Absorbable Independent System Operator and CEC costs.	
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AB 151	Burke	<p data-bbox="489 102 940 131">Subject: AB 32 Offset Task Force.</p> <ol data-bbox="489 175 1577 995" style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="489 175 1577 354">1) Requires the California Air Resources Board (ARB) to report to the Legislature to receive input, guidance, and assistance before adopting guidelines and regulations to implement the scoping plan or rules and regulations to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions to at least 40% below the 2020 statewide limit by 2030.<li data-bbox="489 391 1577 570">2) Establishes the Compliance Offsets Protocol Task Force to provide guidance to ARB in approving new offset protocols, with a priority on the development of new urban offset protocols. Requires ARB, in conjunction with the Task Force, to develop a multi-tiered incentive system for compliance offset credits, in a specified order.<li data-bbox="489 607 1577 753">3) Requires ARB, by January 1, 2019, to report to the Legislature on the need for increased education, career technical education, job training, and workforce development in ensuring that statewide GHG emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the statewide limit by 2030.<li data-bbox="489 790 1577 995">4) Requires ARB to work with the Secretary of Labor and Workforce Development, the Workforce Development Board, the Department of Education, California Community Colleges, Trustees of the California State University, Regents of the University of California, interested stakeholders, and the Green Collar Jobs Council. Requires the report to include specified policy guidance and recommendations. <p data-bbox="489 1036 575 1065">Fiscal:</p> <ol data-bbox="489 1105 1577 1599" style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="489 1105 1577 1170">1) One-time ARB contract costs of \$1,750,000 for expert analysis associated with the report on workforce development [Cost of Implementation Account (COIA)].<li data-bbox="489 1208 1577 1354">2) Annual ongoing ARB costs of approximately \$1.4 to \$1.6 million (COIA) for the report on the scoping plan, to develop a multi-tiered incentive system for compliance offset credits through the offset taskforce, and the education, job training, and workforce development requirements.<li data-bbox="489 1391 1577 1599">3) Unknown, but likely less than \$150,000 each, for the Secretary of Labor and Workforce Development, the Workforce Development Board, the Department of Education, California Community Colleges, Trustees of the California State University, Regents of the University of California, and the Green Collar Jobs Council to consult with the ARB on education, job training, and workforce development.	
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AB 166	Salas	<p>Subject: Water filtration rebate program.</p> <p>Requires the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), in collaboration with the California Energy Commission (CEC) and other relevant stakeholders, to study the feasibility and financial stability of a water filtration system rebate program for households served by water systems that do not meet primary drinking water standards. This bill requires SWRCB to conclude the study by January 1, 2019, and submit a report to the Legislature, including recommendations to implement the rebate program, by March 1, 2019.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) SWRCB administrative costs of approximately \$140,000 to develop data for the report and an additional \$50,000 to \$100,000 in contracts to complete the study. 2) Absorbable CEC costs. 	
AB 176	Salas	<p>Subject: Friant-Kern Canal.</p> <p>Appropriates \$7 million General Fund (GF) dollars to the Department of Water Resources (DWR), to fund the Reverse Flow Pump-Back Facilities on the Friant-Kern Canal Restoration Project (Project), as defined in existing law. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Appropriates \$7 million GF to the DWR for the purposes of fully funding, to the extent permitted, the Project. 2) Makes findings and declarations on the benefits of the Project and the necessity of a special statute for the Friant-Kern Canal. <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Appropriates \$7 million GF to DWR for local assistance to the Friant-Kern Canal Restoration Project consistent with the San Joaquin River Settlement Agreement, the projects for which are the sole responsibility of the federal government.</p>	

AB 188	Salas	<p>Subject: Vehicle retirement.</p> <p>Requires the California Air Resources Board (ARB) to update the Enhanced Fleet Modernization Program (EFMP) guidelines by March 2018, to allow applicants retiring a high-polluting light-duty pickup truck to replace their vehicle with a light-duty pickup truck that meets the program's fuel economy standards for minivans.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>ARB anticipates increased one-time contract costs of \$100,000 (EFMP funds) over an 18- month period to update the minivan and pick-up truck per gallon requirements to ensure GHG benefit goals are achieved. Because this bill requires ARB to update the guidelines in three rather than 18 months, it is reasonable to assume costs would be much greater, perhaps twice as much or more, if it is even possible to update guidelines in such a short timeframe.</p>	
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<p>AB 193</p>	<p>Cervantes</p>	<p>Subject: Clean Reused Vehicle Rebates.</p> <p>Establishes an incentive program for the purchase and use of used zero-emission vehicles (ZEVs) and near-zero-emission vehicles (NZEVs). Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Requires the California Air Resources Board (ARB) to establish the Clean Reused Vehicle Rebate Project (CRVRP) within the Air Quality Improvement Program (AQIP) by July 2019. 2) Limits rebates or other incentives issued to one per vehicle. 3) Limits rebates or other incentives to low- and moderate-income consumers living in disadvantaged communities (DACs) or in counties where less than 2% of total rebates of Clean Air Vehicle Rebate Project (CVRP) rebates have been issued and in air districts designated by ARB as non-attainment areas. 4) Requires ARB to coordinate the CRVRP with the Enhanced Fleet Modernization Program (EFMP) and the Charge Ahead California Initiative, established pursuant to SB 1275 (de León), Chapter 530, Statutes of 2014 to accomplish similar goals. 5) Requires ARB to establish safeguards for the CRVRP to prevent fraudulent activity in the program. <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Increased ARB ongoing annual administrative costs of approximately \$680,000 to develop and implement the program (Air Quality Improvement Fund.)</p>	
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AB 196	Bigelow	<p>Subject: GGRF for water projects.</p> <p>Allows the use of Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund (GGRF) monies for water pump and water distribution systems that reduce the greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) associated with water use.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Unknown annual cost pressures, potentially in the tens of millions (GGRF). 2) Increased one-time California Air Resources Board (ARB) contract costs of \$800,000 (GGRF) over a three-year period to develop the body of research necessary to implement the program. 3) Increased ongoing ARB costs of approximately \$700,000 for the development of quantification methodologies and guidelines, reporting, tracking and legal review (GGRF). 	
AB 200	Eggman	<p>Subject: Local Reclamation District funding.</p> <p>Appropriates \$1.175 million from the General Fund (GF) to the Department of Water Resources (DWR) and requires DWR to grant the funds to replace the Wisconsin Pump Station (Pump Station No. 7) of Reclamation District (RD) 1614 —Smith Tract.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>One-time GF appropriation of \$1.175 million to DWR to provide the local assistance grant.</p>	

AB 211	Bigelow	<p>Subject: SRA fee report.</p> <p>Reinstates and expands upon the annual reporting requirements relating to the expenditure of state responsibility area (SRA) fire fees. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Requires CAL FIRE rather than the Board of Forestry and Fire Protection (Board) to prepare and submit the report. 2) Adds specific information to the report on expenditures from each program, subprogram, and element for which CAL FIRE uses funds generated by the fee. Adds a reporting requirement for actual and current year fiscal expenditures and budgeted expenditures. 3) Requires an accounting of expenditures for equipment, staff positions associated with all expenditures, and a description of the grants awarded and how the grant-funds were spent. <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Any additional CAL FIRE reporting costs are absorbable through the redirection of existing staff.</p>	
AB 246	Santiago	<p>Subject: Hazardous waste facilities.</p> <p>Requires the Department of Toxic Substance Control (DTSC) to require the installation and maintenance of fence-line monitoring system to measure and record emissions along the border of the facility for every new license or renewal of a hazardous waste facility permit applicant, as specified.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Increased annual ongoing DTSC costs of approximately \$700,000 per year and an additional 4.5 positions (Hazardous Waste Control Account) to provide feedback on facility air monitoring and to conduct additional public outreach.</p>	

AB 247	Garcia C.	<p>Subject: Lead Advisory Taskforce.</p> <p>Requires the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA), by April 1, 2018, to convene and appoint 20 members from specified government agencies, industries, and expertise areas and interest groups, to a Lead Advisory Taskforce (Taskforce) to review and advise on policies and procedures to reduce childhood lead poisoning in the state.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Increased annual staffing costs of an estimated \$453,000 for OEHHA, including three senior environmental scientists (\$130,000 each) and one office technician (\$63,000) and an additional \$40,000 in contracts for two years, beginning in 2018 (GF or special fund). 2) Unknown increased annual costs, likely in the tens of thousands, to hold quarterly public meetings over the life of the Taskforce (GF or special fund). 3) Unknown increased annual costs, likely minor, to compensate nongovernmental Taskforce members for travel and provide meal allowances (GF or special fund). 	
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AB 250	Gonzalez Fletcher	<p>Subject: Lower Cost Coastal Accommodations Program.</p> <p>Requires the State Coastal Conservancy (SCC) to develop and implement a Lower Cost Coastal Accommodations Program (Program) to improve the availability of lower cost accommodations within three miles of the coast. Additionally, this bill requires SCC to prepare an assessment to determine the availability of lower cost coastal accommodations and authorizes the SCC to develop and implement a pilot program.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) GF or special fund cost pressures potentially in the tens of millions to the one hundred million dollar range for the SCC to undertake projects and provide the grants specified in the bill. 2) Increased initial costs to SCC of approximately \$300,000 (GF or special fund) to develop the assessment and program over the first two years. Ongoing costs of approximately \$60,000 for every update of the assessment required every five years. 	
AB 277	Mathis	<p>Subject: Water and Wastewater Incentive Program.</p> <p>Authorizes the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) to implement low-interest loan and grant programs for counties and qualified nonprofits organizations, as defined, to fund water and wastewater facilities and improvements for households and small water systems, to the extent funds are available.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Unknown cost pressures, likely in the tens of millions of dollars range (GF or special fund) to fund a meaningful water and wastewater loan and grant program at the SWRCB. 2) Corresponding unknown SWRCB administrative costs likely between 2.5% and 4% of the total appropriation (GF or special fund). 	

AB 288	Obernolte	<p>Subject: Fire prevention fee amnesty</p> <p>Extends the period of time owners of structures have to pay or request redetermination of the fire prevention fee from 30 days to 60 days. This bill also contains an amnesty program, which begins January 1, 2019, for fee liabilities due and payable beginning before March 1, 2018.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Unknown increased recovery of delinquent fee revenue resulting from the amnesty program. This figure will be less than what is owed because it will not include interest and penalties. Interest and penalty revenue loss of \$456,000 in FY 2017-18 resulting from the extension of the time period fee-payer have to submit what is owed from 30 to 60 days. <p>According to Board of Equalization (BOE) staff, the 31-60 day interest and penalties data indicate a continuous decline of less than 1% from FY 2012-13 through FY 2014-15. However, FY 2015-16 saw an irregular and significant 60.5% decrease in payments made between 31-60 days compared to FY 2014-15. Accounting for both a 1% decline from FY 2012-13 through FY 2014-15 and the irregular steep decline in FY 2015-16, staff used a four-year running average to determine the revenue impact. Staff estimates interest and penalty revenue loss to be \$456,000 in FY 2017-18.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2) The BOE will incur some minor one-time costs for computer programming and revising information and publications. 3) Unknown costs for CAL FIRE to coordinate with BOE to advertise the amnesty program. 	
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<p>AB 313</p>	<p>Gray</p>	<p>Subject: Establishment of a Water Rights Division.</p> <p>Establishes a Water Rights Division within the Office of Administrative Hearings (OAH) in the Department of General Services (DGS), consisting of no less than four full-time Administrative Law Judges, beginning July 1, 2018. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Requires an adjudicative hearing to establish civil penalties related to water rights, to be held before the Water Rights Division under the existing Administrative Procedure Act rules. 2) Requires OAH to provide facilities and support personnel for the Water Rights Division. 3) Specifies that a decision made by the administrative law judge is a recommendation that is not final until it is accepted by the Executive Director of the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB). 4) Requires the SWRCB Executive Director to make a final decision to accept, modify or reject the recommendation of the Water Rights Division within 30 days, or the recommendation is deemed adopted. 5) Authorizes the appeal of the SWRCB Executive Director's decision on the Water Rights Division's recommendation to the superior court. 6) Allows monies from the Water Rights Fund to be expended by the Water Rights Division, upon appropriation by the Legislature. <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Increased annual ongoing costs for the Water Rights Division of approximately \$1 million for four Administrative Law Judges and their operating equipment and expenses (GF or Water Rights Fund). 2) Increased Water Rights Division costs for expert witness fees, estimated to be \$11,000 per case, or up to \$300,000 annually for 2 PY (GF or Water Rights Fund). 3) Increased annual SWRCB costs of \$150,000 (Water Rights Fund) to prepare for and participate in administrative civil liability and cease and desist order hearings, separated between SWRCB and the Water Rights Division. 	
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AB 339	Mathis	<p>Subject: State water pollution.</p> <p>Extends the ability of the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) to fund projects addressing an urgent drinking water need from the Cleanup and Abatement Account (Account) by deleting the sunset for this provision. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Authorizes SWRCB to issue loans from the Account to a public agency, a nonprofit organization, or community water system to assist in cleaning up a waste, abating the effects of a waste on waters of the state, or addressing an urgent drinking water need. 2) Provides the following funds will be added to the Account for this purpose: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) funds collected as cost recovery from the cleanup or abatement of waste; pollution or contamination; b) repayment of principal, interest and fees on loans; and c) any interest earned on funds. <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>By removing the July 1, 2018 sunset date and allowing this program to continue into the future, SWRCB will continue to require the 2 PYs and \$240,000 (Cleanup and Abatement Account) to provide grants to disadvantaged communities for emergency drinking water projects and to provide short-term loans for emergency projects to communities that are not disadvantaged, but do not have adequate cash reserve to fund emergency projects.</p> <p>This bill will result in unknown increased revenues (Cleanup and Abatement Account) through interest payments on loans and from penalties for underground storage tank.</p>	
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AB 362	Wood	<p>Subject: Forestry assistance loans.</p> <p>Authorizes CAL FIRE to provide advances and loans to landowners for work agreed upon as part of the California Forest Improvement Program (CFIP) to upgrade the management, protection, and enhancement of their forestlands. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Authorizes the Director of CAL FIRE to provide funding for forest resources improvement work in advance. 2) Requires a landowner to agree in writing to undertake the work for which the advance was provided, with the understanding that funds associated with any uncompleted work constitute a claim and lien on the landowner's property. 3) Authorizes the Director of CAL FIRE to provide loans for forest resource improvement work to cover all or part of a smaller nonindustrial landowner share. Deletes the requirement that any loan may not exceed 20 years and shall bear interest at the prevailing rate, and instead requires the Director to establish reasonable terms relating to the length and interest rate of the loan. 4) Authorizes the Timber Regulation and Forest Restoration Fund (TRFRF) to provide resources to CFIP for loans in addition to grants and projects. <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Increased annual CAL FIRE costs of approximately \$175,000 to administer the loans and establish and enforce funding and repayment terms (special fund).</p>	
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AB 378	Garcia C.	<p>Subject: Greenhouse gas and air quality market programs.</p> <p>Extends the California Air Resources Board's (ARB) cap-and-trade authority to 2030 and integrates specified air quality performance requirements into the program. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Extends ARB's cap-and-trade authority to 2030. 2) Prohibits ARB from permitting a facility to increase its annual greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions compare to the average of emissions reported from 2014 to 2016. 3) Authorizes ARB to adopt "no-trade zones" or facility-specific declining GHG limits where facilities' emissions contribute to a cumulative pollution burden that creates a significant health impact. 4) Requires ARB, in consultation with each affected local air district, to adopt air pollutant emissions standards for industrial facilities subject to cap-and-trade. 5) Requires ARB to evaluate the air pollutant emissions of each industrial facility, based on specified factors. 6) Prohibits ARB, after 2020, from allocating allowances pursuant to cap-and-trade to an industrial facility that does not meet the air pollutant emissions standards. <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Increased annual Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund (GGRF) Revenues, potentially in the hundreds of millions of dollars range resulting from the extension of ARB's cap-and-trade authority from 2020 to 2030. 2) Initial ARB costs of \$3.2 million including 18 positions and an additional \$500,000 in contract funds for the first two years (Cost of Implementation Account) 	
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AB 398	Garcia E.	<p>Subject: Air pollution.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Requires the annual report submitted by the Department of Finance (DOF) on projects funded through the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund (GGRF) to include specified additional information related to jobs and business, and requires the Secretary for California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal EPA) to post a link to the report on its climate change website. 2) Requires that state agencies expending GGRF moneys condition the acceptance of those moneys on the recipient providing information necessary to meet the above reporting requirements and authorizes the California Workforce Development Board and the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development (GO-Biz) to identify other target populations. Requires the Air Resources Board (ARB) to appoint a dedicated ombudsman to respond to requests for data and analyses that are not readily available to the public. Requires ARB to annually hold one or more public meetings in conjunction with the local air districts. <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Increase first-year ARB costs of approximately \$712,000, second-year costs of approximately \$544,000, and annual ongoing costs of \$380,000 to include the additional data in the report (GGRF). 2) Potential significant reimbursable State- mandated costs. For example, for one large air district, the data provisions may require 3 or 4 permanent engineers (\$154K/yr) 2 years to perform the necessary inventory work totally totaling \$1,232,000. <p>Additionally, this bill is unclear how ARB will coordinate hearings, whether that will be in the local district area, or in Sacramento. There will be travel costs for districts that have representatives on ARB if hearings are held outside of regular ARB board meetings and/or in various locations in California. No matter where hearings are held, districts will incur travel costs for staff to attend hearings as well as prepare for the hearings.</p>	
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AB 425	Caballero	<p>Subject: THP exemptions.</p> <p>Expands the Forest Fire Prevention Pilot Project (Pilot) to allow temporary roads on slopes of 40% or less to be constructed without a Timber Harvest Permit (THP) if specified conditions are met. Additionally, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Expands the sizes of trees allowed to be harvested to 36 inches in stump diameter if the trees are within the temporary road prism. 2) Requires CAL FIRE and the Board of Forestry, on or before December 31, 2020, to review and submit a report to the Legislature on the trend in the use of, compliance with, and effectiveness of the Pilot, including an assessment of the construction of temporary roads. <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) According to CAL FIRE, any costs associated with this bill will be absorbable if the budget change proposal (BCP) for five positions and \$1.257 million (Timber Regulation and Forest Restoration Fund) requested in the Governor's proposed 2017-18 budget for Pilot implementation is approved. If not, CAL FIRE will request an additional five positions and \$1.081 million to implement this bill. 2) Increased costs of up to \$100,000 for the Board of Forestry prepare and adopt regulations to modify the Pilot. 	
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AB 444	Ting	<p>Subject: Medical waste.</p> <p>Authorizes the California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal EPA) to develop a statewide program for the collection, transportation, and disposal of home-generated medical waste, including sharps waste and pharmaceutical waste.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Onetime Cal EPA costs of \$400,000 over a two-year period to develop a statewide program, including completing a stakeholder and regulatory process (special funds). 2) Unknown, likely significant ongoing costs (special funds) to implement the program. <p>All requirements of the bill are subject to an appropriation in the budget.</p>	
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AB 457	Cunningham	<p>Subject: Diablo Canyon Nuclear Plant.</p> <p>Requires the Department of Water Resources (DWR), in consultation with the Board of Supervisors of the County of San Luis Obispo and impacted regional water districts, to conduct a study on the feasibility of repurposing the water desalination facility at the Diablo Canyon Nuclear Plan in the County of San Luis Obispo for the purpose of desalting water for local use. Additionally, this bill requires, but does not limit, the report to determine the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The economic viability of repurposing the facility; 2) Potential water capacity and potential regional communities that would benefit from repurposing the facility; and 3) Unique engineering challenges, if any. <p>This bill allows DWR to contract with an independent third party to carry out the study on its behalf.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>One-time DWR GF costs of \$2 million and additional unknown contract costs to perform the feasibility study.</p>	
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AB 466	Bocanegra	<p>Subject: LA River Working Group.</p> <p>Requires the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency, in consultation with the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors as specified, to appoint the Los Angeles Tributaries and Watershed Working Group (Working Group) to develop a revitalization plan for the tributaries and watershed of the Los Angeles River (LA River). Specifically, the bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Allows the LA County Board of Supervisors to determine the extent to which they wish to consult, if any. 2) Requires the Secretary to consider requests from local agency representatives to participate in the working group including, but not limited to, specified representatives of the local organizations and jurisdictions representing the San Fernando Valley and the Pacoima and Tujunga Washes. 3) Requires the Working Group to develop a specified revitalization plan by March 1, 2019. 4) Requires the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy to provide any necessary staffing to assist in the development of the plan. <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Increased one-time costs (Environmental License Plate Fund or other special fund) of up to \$250,000 for the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy to staff the Working Group and assist in the preparation of the revitalization plan. 2) Negligible costs for the Natural Resources agency to appoint the members of the Working Group. 	
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AB 472	Frazier	<p>Subject: Idled land for wildlife habitat.</p> <p>Requires the Department of Water Resources (DWR) to allow nonirrigated vegetation to remain on land that has been idled for a water transfer, unless it determines an injury to another legal user of water would result from allowing the vegetation to remain. Additionally, this bill establishes an incentive program for landowners to cultivate or retain nonirrigated vegetation for wildlife habitat. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Provides if DWR determines that an injury to another legal user of water would occur the landowner shall remove the nonirrigated vegetation that would cause injury and allow for any other vegetation to remain. 2) Requires DWR to establish an incentive program for any agricultural land owner, which may include grants, direct payments, or other financial incentives, for landowners who cultivate vegetation for wildlife habitat, as specified. 3) Requires DWR to consult with the Department of Fish and Wildlife (DFW) and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) to determine the best way to protect wildlife habitat on idled land. <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Unknown, significant annual cost pressures, likely in the hundreds of thousands of dollars, to fund the incentive program (GF or special fund). 2) Ongoing annual DWR administrative costs of approximately \$200,000 (GF). 3) Minor, absorbable costs for DFW to consult with DWR. 	
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AB 474

Garcia E.

Subject: Groundwater treatment.

Exempts spent brine solutions from Hazardous Waste Control Law (HWCL) that are byproducts of the treatment of groundwater to meet California drinking water standards if all the following conditions are met:

- 1) The spent brine solutions are transferred for dewatering via a closed piping system to lined surface impoundments regulated by the Regional Water Quality Control Boards (Regional Boards).
- 2) The spent brine solutions are treated, prior to transfer to lined surface impoundments, with a technology that renders in nonhazardous for all contaminants, except selenium.
- 3) Mitigation measures are used to prevent birds from coming into contact with spent brine solutions in lined surface impoundments containing hazardous levels of selenium.

Additionally, this bill:

- 1) Allows a spent brine solution that is exempt under this bill to be relocated to an elevated location inside a lined surface impoundment for further dewatering, as long as the waste from the spent brine solution contains sufficient moisture to prevent wind dispersion.
- 2) Requires waste from spent brine solutions to be managed under the requirements of the HWCL at the time of removal from a lined surface impoundment if determined to be hazardous waste.

Fiscal:

- 1) Unknown increased costs for SWRCB to issue Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) depending upon how many public water systems decide to manage their brines through evaporation ponds. There are thousands of public water systems in the state.

For example, if between four and eight WDRs were issued per year, the resulting annual cost increases would be between \$140,000 and \$560,000. All costs would be covered by fees.

- 2) Ongoing minor and absorbable costs ²²once WDRs are issued.

AB 478	Waldron	<p>Subject: Free fishing licenses.</p> <p>Eliminates the requirement for 16 and 17-year olds to obtain a sport fishing license to take any fish and makes conforming changes.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Ongoing annual DFW revenue loss of \$1.55 million (Fish and Game Preservation Fund). 2) Potential future federal revenue loss from Sport Fish Restoration Act funds. <p>The amount of funding each state receives is based on land area (40%) and the number of licensed anglers (60%) in proportion to the national total. The amounts apportioned to the States are adjusted so no state receives more than 5% or less than 1% of the total. In 2016, California received \$18,053,855, the maximum 5% allowed. A reduction in license sales could result in future federal funds provided to California.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3) Absorbable costs to reprogram DFW's automated license data system. 	
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AB 509	Frazier	<p>Subject: Tire recycling.</p> <p>Establishes the Tire Recycling Incentive Program (TRIP) Act to provide incentives for tire recycling activities in California. This bill establishes a new tire regulatory fee, set by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle), to cover its regulatory costs associated with waste and used tire management.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Increased revenues resulting from the tire fee of up to \$18.5 million for the second half of FY 2017-18 and up to \$38 million annual revenues beginning in FY 2018-19. <p>The Board of Equalization staff based this revenues estimate on industry forecasts of tire sales of 37 million in FY 2017-18 and 38 million in FY 2018-19. For the purposes of providing this estimate, staff used the proposed maximum regulatory fee of \$1 per tire.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2) Additional BOE costs if Cal Recycle chooses to contract with BOE for collection. 3) Increased CalRecycle administrative first year costs of \$759,000, second year costs of \$749,000 and ongoing costs of \$529,000 (Tire Recycling Management Fund). 	
AB 510	Quirk-Silva	<p>Subject: West Coyote Hills project.</p> <p>Allocates an unspecified sum from the state General Fund (GF) to the Wildlife Conservation Board (WCB) to purchase the remainder of the 510-acre West Coyote Hills (WCH) project site in the City of Fullerton. The bill further requires the funds to be available for five years after the date upon which this bill takes effect, as specified.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Unknown GF cost pressures.</p>	

AB 544	Bloom	<p>Subject: Commuter lane decals.</p> <p>Creates a new program (upon expiration of the existing program) to grant federal inherently low emission vehicles (ILEVs) and transitional zero-emission vehicles (TZEVs) with access to high-occupancy vehicle (HOV) lanes for approximately a four-year period, regardless of vehicle occupancy level. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Provides that, for white HOV decals issued for ILEVs and green HOV decals issued for TZEVs, the following expiration dates apply: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Decals issued prior to January 1, 2017, are valid until January 1, 2019; b) Decals issued on or after January 1, 2017, and before January 1, 2018, are valid until January 1, 2021; c) Decals issued on or after January 1, 2018, and before January 1, 2019, are valid until January 1, 2022; and d) Decals issued on or after January 1, 2019, are valid until January 1 of the fourth year after the year of issuance. 2) Provides for a 60-day enforcement transition period in the event that clean air vehicle access to HOV lanes is discontinued. <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>First-year Department of Motor Vehicle (DMV) year costs of \$630,000 and ongoing costs of \$1.2 million (Motor Vehicle Account.) These costs are offset by the \$22 decal fee.</p>	
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AB 554	Cunningham	<p>Subject: Statewide goals for desalination.</p> <p>Establishes a statewide goal to desalinate 300,000 acre-feet of water annually by 2025 and 500,000 acre-feet annually by 2030.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Potential future increased cost pressures in the tens of millions to hundreds of millions of dollars to fund desalination projects to meet the State's codified goals.</p>	
AB 574	Quirk	<p>Subject: Recycled drinking water criteria.</p> <p>Requires the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) to adopt uniform water recycling criteria for potable reuse through raw water augmentation, by December 31, 2021. However, SWRCB may extend the deadline by 18 months if it finds there is insufficient research.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>SWRCB total cost of \$2.82 million (special fund) over four years to adopt uniform water recycling criteria for potable reuse through raw water augmentation.</p>	

AB 582	Garcia C.	<p>Subject: Vehicle emission enforcement.</p> <p>Requires the California Air Resources Board (ARB) to enhance its emissions surveillance of new motor vehicles to better detect software that may be used to evade the surveillance of emissions. Authorizes ARB, by regulation, to impose fees on manufacturers of new motor vehicles to recover ARB's costs of enhancing its surveillance of emissions.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Increased first year ARB costs of approximately \$1 million including 3 positions and \$450,000 in contract funds to develop new surveillance methods and test cycles, procure equipment, and coordinate enforcement actions (Air Pollution Control Account). 2) Ongoing increased ARB costs of approximately \$1.42 million including 8 positions to increase the utilization of on-the-road testing methods, and perform testing using the newly developed methods and test cycles (Air Pollution Control Account). <p>This bill authorizes ARB to impose fees, by regulation, on manufacturers of new vehicles to cover surveillance costs. If ARB, opted to do this, the costs of developing regulations would likely be in the \$100,000 to \$300,000 range (Air Pollution Control Account).</p>	
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AB 589	Bigelow	<p>Subject: Water diversion monitoring.</p> <p>Requires the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) to presume a water diversion measuring device has been installed and is functioning correctly, provides an accurate account of the rate and quantity of the water diverted, and is in full compliance with the law if the device is installed by a person who has completed an instructional course administered by the University of California Cooperative Extension (UC Extension). Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Requires the University of California Cooperative Extension (UC Extension) to design and offer a curriculum regarding water diversion measuring devices, for the purposes of certifying that the devices are installed correctly. 1) Requires the UC Extension to consult with the SWRCB when developing the curriculum of the course. 2) Requires an individual to recomplete the course every six years and submit to SWRCB every three years, in writing, that the measuring device is installed correctly and functioning properly. <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) One-time SWRCB costs of \$280,000 to update the Emergency Regulation for Measuring and Reporting the Diversion of Water (Water Rights Fund) to allow for the self-certification provided by this bill. 2) Potential increased litigation costs regarding SWRCB's regulatory and enforcement authority. 3) Unknown costs for UC Extension to develop curriculum, offset by future course fees. 4) Absorbable costs for SWRCB to consult with UC Extension on curriculum development. 	
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AB 630	Cooper	<p>Subject: Vehicle retirement and replacement.</p> <p>Codifies the Plus-Up program and modifies the Enhanced Fleet Modernization Program (EFMP). Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Requires the California Air Resources Board (ARB), in consultation with the Bureau of Automotive Repair (BAR), beginning in 2018-19 and annually thereafter, to set specific measurable goals for the retirement and replacement of high polluting passenger vehicles and light-duty and medium-duty trucks and to meet these goals by updating EFMP and Plus-Up guidelines no later than July 1, 2018. 2) Requires EFMP to continue to be administered by BAR pursuant to guidelines adopted by ARB. Requires the Plus-Up program to be administered by ARB pursuant to guidelines adopted by ARB. 3) Stipulates that the updated guidelines are to ensure: 1) increased funding for low-income and disadvantaged communities (DACs); and 2) program expansion to areas at risk of being designated as federal extreme non-attainment areas and to all districts containing DACs. 4) Requires the ARB to collect and post specified information on program outcomes on its website, by July 1, 2018, and at least biennially thereafter. 5) Authorizes ARB, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to allocate monies for program expansion from the EFMP subaccount, the High Polluter Repair and Removal Account, or the Vehicle Inspection and Repair Fund. Authorizes ARB, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to allocate monies for the Plus-Up program from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund. <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Increased ongoing annual ARB costs of \$600,000 and four additional positions (variety of special funds) for:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Increased outreach to low-income communities and enhanced prescreening of applicants; b) A possible rulemaking updating EFMP guidelines to set specific and measurable goals; c) Assuring EFMP base and EFMP Plus Up are available to districts with more than one million residents; and d) Prioritizing the retirement and replacement of motor vehicles that are 15 years or older and have more than 75,000 miles of usage in both programs. 	
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AB 663	Bloom	<p>Subject: Coastal Commission Low-income Housing Authority.</p> <p>Requires housing opportunities for persons of low- and moderate-income to be protected, encouraged, and, where feasible, provided, under the Coastal Act of 1976 (Act). Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Requires the Coastal Commission to adopt interpretive guidelines for the development, implementation, and construction of housing opportunities for low- and moderate-income individuals in the coastal zone by January 1, 2019. 2) Suspends the prohibition, until January 1, 2023, that specifies local coastal programs (LCPs) are not required to include housing policies and programs. 3) Prohibits the Coastal Commission from entering into a payment in lieu of taxes (PILOT) agreement with a property owner of a low-income housing project that is eligible for the partial property tax exemption. <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>According to the Coastal Commission, the costs associated with the new authority in this bill are minor and absorbable within its existing resources. While this bill will increase Coastal Commission costs by expanding their jurisdiction, that expanded authority will include requiring developers to either create a certain portion of housing units for lower-income individuals or pay some in-lieu fee to fund creation of lower-income and middle-income housing. As such, the Coastal Commission will generate significant revenues for these types of projects.</p>	
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AB 684	Stone	<p>Subject: California Coastal Commission ex-parte communications.</p> <p>Requires the California Coastal Commission (Commission) to develop a database for online ex parte communication reporting and revises requirements. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Requires the Commission to develop, implement and maintain a publicly searchable database for the online reporting of ex parte communications no later than July 1, 2018. 2) Requires Commissioners to verbally disclose all ex parte communications that occurred on any given item to be heard at the hearing prior to that item being heard. 3) On or after July 1, 2018, prohibits any ex parte communication unless the commissioner has fully disclosed the ex parte communication, including updating the database with the information on the ex parte communication and verbally disclosed the communication at the hearing. <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Increased one-time costs of \$500,000 to \$600,000 (GF) for the Commission to develop the custom database to meet the requirements of the bill. <p>If enacted, this bill would take effect January 1, 2018. It is unlikely the Commission would be able to meet the deadline of July 1, 2018 established in the bill even with additional resources, which would not be available without a future budget augmentation.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2) Minor ongoing administrative costs of less than \$50,000 (GF or special fund). 	
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AB 707	Aguiar-Curry	<p>Subject: Clear Lake.</p> <p>Establishes the Blue Ribbon Committee for the Rehabilitation of Clear Lake in the Natural Resources Agency.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Ongoing annual costs of \$250,000 and additional unknown contract costs for the Natural Resources Agency to ensure the Committee meets quarterly, plans, researches, provides oversight and reports to the Legislature.</p>	
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AB 725	Levine	<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) Prohibits a person from disposing of used cigar or cigarette waste on a state coastal beach or in a state park unit. 3) Allows the Director of Parks and Recreation (DPR) to exempt areas within units of the park system from the smoking prohibition after considering public health and safety and potential fire risk. 4) 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. 5) 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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AB 726	Holden	<p>Subject: Smart meter billing and usage.</p> <p>Requires electrical and gas corporations (IOUs) to provide automated, electronic notification of energy usage or energy billing information to residential customers with a smart meter that promotes the customer’s ability to make informed energy usage decisions and to minimize the risk of a customer being unpleasantly surprised after-the-fact by the size of the customer’s energy bill during a billing period. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Requires, unless the customer has exercised the option to not receive notifications, or has not provided an email address or mobile phone number to the utility, that a residential customer of an energy utility with a smart meter receive energy usage or energy billing notifications from the customer’s energy utility as specified. 2) Authorizes the California Public Utilities Commission (PUC) to adopt more demanding customer notice requirements. Allows the PUC to modify or adjust the requirements for electrical corporations with fewer than 100,000 service connections as individual circumstances merit. 3) Requires the IOUs to notify customers of the specified rate notice programs and the opportunity for the customer to opt-out of those programs. <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) One-time PUC costs of \$150,000 per year for five years (\$750,000) for consultants to provide online data analytics (Utilities Reimbursement Account). 2) Ongoing annual PUC administrative costs of approximately \$130,000. 	
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AB 732	Frazier	<p>Subject: Delta Levees</p> <p>Repeals the July 1, 2018, sunset date for the Delta Levee Subventions program. Specifically, this bill permanently establishes the state's 75% maximum share for Delta levee maintenance costs in excess of \$1,000 per mile.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Potential annual cost pressures, likely in the millions of dollars (GF), to fund local projects to improve and maintain levees. Without this bill, the state cost share formula would decrease from 75% to 50% on July 1, 2018.</p> <p>According to the Department of Finance (DOF), eliminating the sunset date will result in greater state expenditures per project than would be the case under current law. However, the Department of Water Resources (DWR) indicates many local governments find it difficult to meet the current 25% local match, so it is unclear how many projects would be eligible for state funding at the 50% match level.</p>	
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AB 746	Gonzalez Fletcher	<p>Subject: Lead testing at schools.</p> <p>Requires a local education agency (LEA), the Board of Governor of the California Community Colleges (CCC), and the Trustees of the California State University (CSU) to test the drinking water at school sites or campuses for lead. This bill encourages the Regents of the University of California (UC) to adopt a resolution to implement similar provisions.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Unknown potential Proposition 98/GF reimbursable mandated costs to schools for lead testing. Much of the cost will be offset by through free testing by community water systems, as required by State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) at the request of the school. However, through the SWRCB initiative, the community water system is only required to collect and analyze up to five water samples from drinking water fountains and regularly-used drinking water faucets at each school. State building codes require one drinking fountain for every 150 students. So, costs will vary by the size of the student body. 2) CSU estimates annual testing costs of \$5 million if every drinking water outlet at every campus built before 1993 is required to be tested every year; and an additional \$3 million if every drinking water outlet at every campus built after 1993 is required to be tested every three years. Instead, if five of the busiest campus locations are required to be tested every one (pre-1993) or three years (post-1993), as used in U.S EPA guidelines, costs are absorbable. 3) CCC estimates annual testing costs of \$700,000 and administrative costs ranging from approximately \$140,000 to \$480,000 to administer the testing and oversee corrective actions. (It should be noted, however, the corrective actions are cost pressures, this bill only requires the shutting down of the contaminated outlet.) 4) Unknown UC costs should they system accept the Legislature's recommendation and adopt a resolution. 	
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AB 771	Quirk	<p>Subject: Prescribed burn.</p> <p>Requires CAL FIRE to create a uniformed prescribed burn plan template for forest fuel treatment. This bill also requires CAL FIRE and the California Air Resources Board (ARB) to develop a webpage that contains the uniformed prescribed burn plan template and centralizes state information pertinent to prescribed burning for the purpose of promoting prescribed fire as a fuel treatment technique.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Increased annual costs of \$2.3 million for CAL FIRE to develop, maintain and manage the information required to be incorporated on the webpage (State Responsibility Area Fund). 2) Increased one-time costs for CAL FIRE to develop the uniform prescribed burn template of approximately \$1.5 million for staffing and \$400,000 in contracts (State Responsibility Area Fund.) 3) Unknown costs, likely less than \$100,000 (special fund), for ARB to consult with CAL FIRE. 	
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AB 791	Frazier	<p>Subject: Water Contractor Reporting.</p> <p>Requires the lead agency to provide the following information on the proposed Delta water conveyance project prior to water contractors entering into specified agreements including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The breakdown of costs for each water contractor (federal and state), entering into the contracts. 2) The benefits each contractor will receive based on the proportion they have financed of the proposed conveyance project. <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Assuming the Department of Water Resources (DWR) is the lead agency, significant one-time costs to determine the breakdown of costs for each of DWR's 29 water contractors, likely \$200,000 per contractor on average, for a total of \$5.8 million plus potential construction delays. The "benefits received" is largely a local determination.</p>	
AB 864	McCarty	<p>Subject: California Conservation Corps.</p> <p>Authorizes the Director of the California Conservation Corps (CCC) to select an applicant for enrollment in the corps program who is on probation, postrelease community supervision, or mandatory supervision.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>No direct fiscal impact, however, to the extent this bill creates cost pressures for the CCC to change its policy and accept individuals on probation or formal supervision there would be unknown significant costs, potentially in low hundreds of thousands of dollars, for increased supervision, treatment services, and to ensure the conditions of postrelease supervision or probation are met.</p>	

AB 884	Levine	<p>Subject: Dam inspections.</p> <p>Requires the Department of Water Resources (DWR), Division of Dam Safety, to make annual physical inspections of dams and reservoirs, at state expense, for purpose of determining their safety.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Increased annual DWR costs of \$750,000 for additional staff to physically inspect all dams and reservoirs once a year for safety. According to DWR, current inspections are in the 12 to 14 month range.</p>	
AB 891	Garcia E.	<p>Subject: Environmental health screening.</p> <p>Requires the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA), in partnership with the Air Resources Board (ARB) to include air quality data on fine particulate matter (PM2.5), ozone, and diesel particulate matter from Imperial County and San Ysidro community air monitoring studies in the next update to CalEnviroScreen. This bill requires the continuation of the collection of these data as necessary to meet ARB's minimum monitoring requirements for CalEnviroScreen purposes.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Increased costs of \$193,000 for OEHHA to extend the San Ysidro air monitoring for one year, and an additional \$272,000 over two years to manage the project with ARB and prepare the mandated report (GF or special fund). OEHHA is currently in contract with the University of Washington for San Ysidro air monitoring through March 31, 2018. 2) Increased initial ARB costs of \$1.2 million and ongoing annual costs of between \$850,000 and \$775,000 (special fund). 	

AB 907	Garcia E.	<p>Subject: Go-Biz Office of Outdoor Recreation.</p> <p>Creates an Office of Outdoor Recreation and Public Lands Enhancement within the Governor’s Office of Business and Economic Development (Go-Biz).</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Increased annual ongoing costs of approximately \$720,000 (GF) to create the office and perform the required duties.</p>	
AB 920	Aguiar-Curry	<p>Subject: Integrated Resource Plans for Electricity.</p> <p>Requires the California Public Utilities Commission and the governing board of local publicly-owned electric utilities (POU’s) to evaluate the mix of resources, when reviewing each load serving entity's (LSE’s) and POU’s total resource and renewable resource portfolio, to ensure balanced portfolios with an appropriate mix of peaking, dispatchable, baseload, firm, and as-available capacity. Requires the PUC and governing board of the local POU, as applicable, to assess the need for, and benefits of, existing and new renewable baseload generation and consider whether to establish procurement requirements for renewable baseload generation.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Increased PUC costs of approximately \$171,000 (Public Utilities Reimbursement Fund) to review each LSE’s integrated resource plan to evaluate the mix of resources contained in the plan and assess the need for, and benefits of, existing new renewable baseload generation and consider whether to establish procurement requirements for new renewable baseload generation.</p>	

AB 947	Gallagher	<p>Subject: Streambed Alteration Agreements.</p> <p>Adds definitions of a river and stream for the purposes of determining when a lake or streambed alteration (LSA) agreement is required. Specifically, this bill defines a "river and "stream" to mean a body of water that flows at least periodically or intermittently through a bed or channel having banks and supports fish or other aquatic life. This definition includes watercourses having a surface or subsurface flow that supports or have supported riparian vegetation.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Annual Department of Fish and Wildlife (DFW) fee revenue losses in the \$2.5 to \$3 million range. DFW estimates that 50% to 60% of intermittent or ephemeral streams statewide do not contain fish or other aquatic life and would no longer require LSA notification and agreements and associated fees. This corresponds to a reduction of approximately 1,220 to 1,464 notifications annually. 2) Unknown, potentially significant, increased DFW workload associated with an increase in pre-notification consultations for which no fees are charged to determine if LSA notification and agreements are necessary. 	
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AB 958	Ting	<p>Subject: Food Containers.</p> <p>Prohibits a person from manufacturing, selling, or distributing in for commercial purposes, any product that contains perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl (PFASs) substances. Additionally, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Requires the Department of Toxic Substance Control (DTSC) to revise its 2015–17 Priority Product Work Plan, and subsequent work plans, as necessary, to include food contact substances, as that term may be defined by DTSC, containing PFASs for consideration and evaluation as a potential priority product. 2) Requires DTSC, on or before January 1, 2019, to identify food contact substances containing PFASs as draft priority products. 3) Requires DTSC, on or before January 1, 2020, to begin the adoption of regulations, in accordance with Green Chemistry statutes, for the identified food contact substances. <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Increased DTSC annual costs of approximately \$250,000 for three years (special fund) to adopt new regulations listing PFAS containing food contact products as a Priority Product.</p>	
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AB 964	Gomez	<p>Subject: Affordable Clean Vehicle Program.</p> <p>Creates the California Affordable Clean Vehicle Program (CACVP), administered by the California Pollution Control Financing Authority (CPCFA), to help low-income and high financial risk individuals buy low-emission vehicles using qualified loans. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Requires the program to cover losses on qualified loans by participating lenders to qualified purchasers. 2) Requires CPCFA to administer the program and follow the terms and conditions for the Capitol Access Loan Program (CALP). 3) Requires qualified lenders to offer loans at an interest rate not to exceed 1%. 4) Defines "qualified loans" to mean a loan or portion of a loan in an amount not to exceed 100% of the sales price of \$45,000 (including sales tax and vehicle registration). 5) Requires that the program be administered by the CPCFA following specified terms and conditions. 6) Requires the CPCFA to establish definitions of "clean vehicle" and "low income" in consultation with the California Environmental Protection Agency and the California Air Resources Board. <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Cost pressures, likely in the tens of millions, to hundreds of millions to fund the program. The amount of administrative costs will be based on the funding source and amount.</p>	
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AB 968	Rubio	<p>Subject: Urban water use.</p> <p>Establishes a new 2025 water use efficiency requirement for urban retail water suppliers. This bill defines “water efficiency target” as a target developed by an urban retail water supplier for 2025 water efficiency in its 2020 urban water management plan.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) One-time Department of Water Resources (DWR) costs of \$3 million (GF) including staffing and contracts. 2) One-time State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) costs of \$630,000 (GF). 	
AB 986	Gallagher	<p>Subject: Veteran license discount and 12-month fishing fees.</p> <p>Requires the Department of Fish and Wildlife (DFW) to reduce the fees required to obtain hunting licenses and various sport fishing entitlements for veterans of the U.S. Armed Forces. Additionally, this bill requires sport fishing licenses to be issued for 12 consecutive months.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) According to DFW, annual unknown significant revenue losses estimated to be between \$4.2 and \$15.6 million (Fish and Game Preservation Fund and other special funds). This estimate is based on 2016 license revenues and assuming veterans represent 6.15% of the California population. 2) Onetime increased expenditures of \$866,000 for development and implementation, and \$221,000 for increased program staff (Fish and Game Preservation Fund). 	

AB 1000	Friedman	<p>Subject: Water conservation technology.</p> <p>Requires the California Energy Commission (CEC) to certify innovative water conservation and water loss detection and control technologies that increase the energy efficiency of the system affected and are cost effective.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) One-time CEC costs of \$1 million over two years in contract funds to modify the existing appliance efficiency database (GF or special fund.)2) Ongoing annual CEC costs of \$1.2 million to create a six staff member unit to administer the certification program including two mechanical engineers, one economist, two energy analysts, and one supervisor (GF or special fund.)	
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AB 1077	O'Donnell	<p>Subject: Off-highway vehicles.</p> <p>Extends the operation of the Off-Highway Motor Vehicle Recreation Act (Act) of 2003 until January 1, 2019 unless a specified report is not received by the Legislature by January 1, 2018. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Extends the sunset date from January 1, 2018 to January 1, 2019 on the Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV) program, which provides for the acquisition, operation, and funding of state off-highway vehicular recreation areas and trails. 2) Provides that if the report on the distribution of fuel taxes is not received by the Legislature on January 1, 2018, the Act is repealed on July 1, 2018. 3) Transfers any unencumbered funds remaining in the Off-Highway Trust Fund to the GF on either January 1, 2019 or July 1, 2018, whichever becomes operative. <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) This bill re-establishes the OHV registration fees that will expire on January 1, 2018 and creates cost pressures, in the tens of millions of dollars range, for various grant programs and cooperative agreements (OHV Trust Fund). 2) Potential transfer of tens of millions of dollars from the OHV Trust Fund to the GF if the report is not released. Increased unknown significant costs on other Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) funds to maintain existing properties. 	
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AB 1082	Burke	<p>Subject: EV Charging Stations at schools.</p> <p>Requires a large electrical corporation to file a proposal with the California Public Utilities Commission (PUC) for the installation of electric charging stations at school facilities.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Increased annual ongoing administrative PUC costs of \$360,000 and one-time administrative costs of \$200,000 (Public Utilities Reimbursement Account).</p> <p>This bill requires the investor-owned-utilities (IOUs) to submit applications by July 30, 2018, and for the PUC to open a proceeding, review, and approve the applications, to install electric vehicle charging infrastructure and charging stations at school facilities within five months. The PUC is currently reviewing nearly \$1 billion in proposals for transportation electrification projects filed to meet the requirements of SB 350 (de Leon, 2015), Chapter 457, Statutes of 2015. The SB 350 proceeding is expected to last into 2018, so additional staff is necessary to implement this bill.</p>	
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AB 1083	Burke	<p>Subject: EV charging stations at state parks and beaches.</p> <p>Requires a large electrical corporation to file a proposal with the California Public Utilities Commission (PUC) for the installation of electric charging stations at state parks and beaches.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Increased annual ongoing administrative PUC costs of approximately \$230,000 (Public Utilities Reimbursement Account). <p>This bill requires the investor-owned-utilities (IOUs) to submit applications by September 30, 2018 and for the PUC to open a proceeding, review, and approve the applications to install electric vehicle charging infrastructure and charging stations at school facilities within three months. The PUC is currently reviewing nearly \$1 billion in proposals for transportation electrification projects filed to meet the requirements of SB 350 (de Leon, 2015), Chapter 457, Statutes of 2015. The SB 350 proceeding is expected to last into 2018, so additional staff is necessary to implement this bill.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2) Unknown increased Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) costs (GF), likely in the millions of dollars. <p>Americans with Disability Act (ADA) Compliance for the charging stations is estimated to cost roughly \$100,000 per space. It is unclear if these costs would be the DPR's responsibility. Additionally, according to DPR, there will be challenges finding suitable locations for charging station parking spaces within a reasonable proximity to the park resources visitors want to access.</p> <p>The most significant (and costly) challenge will be getting electricity to the charging station sites. Electrical grids throughout the state park system are not equipped to handle the amount of electricity required to operate charging stations. This may require the entire electrical system for many park facilities to be upgraded in order to accommodate the charging station electrical needs.</p> <p>While the electrical corporations would be responsible for installation costs, costs for upgrading park facilities would be DPR's responsibility. Additionally, in order to facilitate the installations, utility easements may be necessary for each location.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3) Absorbable CEC and ARB costs. 	
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AB 1088	Eggman	<p>Subject: Energy programs for multifamily housing.</p> <p>Requires the California Energy Commission (CEC) to adopt statewide goals, strategies, policy recommendations, and regulations for reducing energy consumption and emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs) from multifamily residential properties. Additionally requires the CEC to convene a working group of experts from various sectors of the multifamily housing market.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Increased CEC costs of \$2 million in annual contract costs and \$1 million in annual administrative costs to carry out the requirements of the bill. 2) Unknown, likely absorbable costs for the Department of Community Services and Development (CSD). 3) Negligible California Public Utilities Commission (PUC) costs. 	
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AB 1151	Gloria	<p>Subject: Vaquita-harmful Fish.</p> <p>Makes it unlawful for any person to sell, offer for sale, trade, or distribute vaquita-harmful fish and fish products, as defined. However, prior to January 1, 2019, this bill permits any restaurant to sell, offer for sale, trade, or distribute vaquita-harmful fish and fish products in their possession as of January 1, 2018. Additionally, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Makes findings and declarations regarding the plight of the vaquita in the northern Gulf of California, Mexico. States that California has an interest in the vaquita not going extinct and can support efforts to save the vaquita by enacting strong prohibitions on commerce in fish and fish products caught with gillnets in the northern Gulf of California. 2) Defines the Northern Gulf of California to be the Gulf of California, Mexico north of 30°N. <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Unknown, potentially significant increased Department of Fish and Wildlife (DFW) enforcement costs. DFW's Law Enforcement Division anticipates considerable difficulty in proving the legitimacy of fish products from the area of the Gulf of California impacted by this bill. 2) Increased DFW costs in the \$100,000 to \$200,000 range for public education and outreach regarding ban and impact of the delayed implementation on restaurants currently in possession of vaquita-harmful fish. 3) Potential costs associated with legal challenges based on enforcement of the ban as interfering with international commerce. 	
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AB 1179	Kalra	<p>Subject: Hazardous waste facilities and inspections.</p> <p>Requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) to adopt regulations establishing inspection frequencies for permitted hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal facilities and for hazardous waste generators and transporters by January 1, 2020. Additionally, this bill requires DTSC to set the inspection frequency for hazardous waste landfills at no less than two times per calendar year and requires the inspection frequency for any other permitted hazardous waste facility to be no less than once per calendar year.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Unknown one-time costs, likely of between \$150,000 and \$250,000 for DTSC to adopt regulations on inspection frequencies (special fund) 2) Unknown increased annual costs, potentially in the low millions of dollars, for DTSC to increase landfill and facility inspections. 	
AB 1180	Holden	<p>Subject: California tire fee and stormwater projects.</p> <p>Increases the California tire fee from \$1.75 to \$3.25, and directs the additional revenue to be available for grants for municipal stormwater projects that mitigate zinc pollution from tires.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Initial increased revenues are projected to be approximately \$55 million per year (Stormwater Permit Compliance Fund). 2) Increased SWRCB administrative costs are capped at 3% of annual appropriated revenues (Stormwater Permit Compliance Fund). 3) Minor costs for Cal Recycle to contract with the Board of Equalization for collection (Stormwater Permit Compliance Fund.) 	

AB 1184	Ting	<p>Subject: Electric vehicles.</p> <p>Requires the California Public Utilities Commission (PUC) to establish a California Electric Vehicle Initiative to incentivize the purchase of electric vehicles in the state. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Requires the PUC to establish a California Electric Vehicle Initiative, to be administered by electrical corporations, subject to the CPUC's supervision. 2) Requires the program to incentivize the purchase of electric vehicles in the state, including incentives to low-income households and incentives for electrical corporations for the deployment of electric vehicle charging infrastructure. <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Increased ongoing annual PUC costs of approximately \$580,000 (Public Utilities Reimbursement Account) to create a new rebate program, draft and open a new rulemaking, or issue a ruling in an existing rulemaking. Additionally, the PUC would have to process proposals and approve incentives for each utility.</p>	
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AB 1197	Limon	<p>Subject: Oil spill management teams.</p> <p>Requires the Administrator of the Office of Spill Prevention and Response (OSPR) to establish criteria for certifying spill management teams (SMTs), as specified, and allows an SMT to apply to the Administrator for certification. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Defines SMT as personnel and associated equipment that staff the organizational structure for managing some or all aspects of response containment and cleanup of a spill, utilizing an incident command or unified command structure. 2) Requires the Administrator to observe an applicant's performance during an actual California spill or drill before issuing a certification. 3) Specifies a certification is valid for three years. Allows the Administrator to modify, suspend or revoke the certification, as specified. 4) Specifies the costs incurred by the SMT, including drills are the responsibility of the SMT. All local, state and federal agency costs must be borne by each respective agency. 5) Requires the Administrator to adopt regulations to implement the certification process, as specified, and allows the Administrator to charge a reasonable certification fee. <p>Additionally, rather than require an oil spill contingency plan to identify at least one rated oil spill response organization (OSRO) for each rating level, this bill requires the plan to identify one OSRO and authorizes an owner or operator of specified facilities and vessels to rely on its own response and equipment plan if they have been rated by the Administrator.)</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Initial half-year Department of Fish and Wildlife (DFW) costs of \$80,000 for staffing and \$8,000 for equipment and ongoing annual costs of \$154,000 (new fee revenue). 2) Unknown state costs incurred through participation in SMTs. 	
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AB 1207	Brough	<p>Subject: Radioactive material.</p> <p>Requires the California Energy Commission (CEC) to conduct a study by January 1, 2019, to assess the efficacy of the regulations adopted by the California Department of Public Health in minimizing the risks to public health and safety resulting from the transportation of hazardous radioactive materials.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>One-time costs of \$300,000 (special fund) for CEC to conduct the study.</p>	
AB 1228	Bloom	<p>Subject: Experimental fishing permits.</p> <p>Authorizes the Department of Fish and Wildlife (DFW) to issue experimental fishing permits (EFP) to authorize commercial or recreation fishing activities that are otherwise prohibited. Authorized fishing activities and purposes include scientific research, limited testing, public display, data collection, compensation fishing, conservation engineering, exploratory fishing, health and safety surveys, environmental cleanup or hazard removal, educational purposes, or any combination of these.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>DFW estimates the costs of issuing permits to conduct experimental gear projects, scientific or management projects will range between \$94,000 and \$164,000 per permit/project. (permit fee revenue).</p> <p>This includes the following estimated costs for a project of average complexity and scope:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Department permit application review costs = \$1,500 2) CEQA compliance document preparation = \$80,000 - \$150,000 3) Commission public vetting and permit approval process = \$1,000 4) Project monitoring = \$7,000 5) Project evaluation = \$4,300 	

AB 1235	Daly	<p>Subject: Santa Ana River Conservancy.</p> <p>Appropriates \$20 million GF to the State Coastal Conservancy (Coastal Conservancy) for the Santa Ana River Conservancy Program.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Appropriates \$20 million GF to the Coastal Conservancy for the Santa Ana River Conservancy Program. 2) Increased Coastal Conservancy costs of approximately 5% or \$1 million to administer the fund (included within the \$20 million appropriation.) 	
AB 1259	Calderon	<p>Subject: Clean Car Loan Program.</p> <p>Expands the Capital Access Loan Program (CALP), overseen by the California Pollution Control Financing Authority (Authority), to include a financing program for electric vehicle (EV) purchases by low- and middle-income consumers and families.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Cost pressures, likely in the tens of millions of dollars, to hundreds of millions of dollars to fund the program. The amount of administrative costs will be based on the funding source and amount.</p>	

AB 1270	Gallagher	<p>Subject: Dam inspections and reporting.</p> <p>Requires annual visual and physical inspection of dams. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Requires the Department of Water Resources (DWR), Division of Dam Safety, to make annual visual and physical inspection of dams and reservoirs for purpose of determining their safety. 2) Requires owners and operators of dams to perform, at the owner's expense, work necessary to secure maintenance and operation that will safeguard life and property. 3) Requires DWR to, annually, starting on January 1, 2019, submit a report to the Legislature. <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Increased annual DWR GF costs of \$750,000 for additional staff to physically inspect all dams and reservoirs once a year for safety. According to DWR, current inspections are in the 12 to 14 month range. 2) Unknown, potentially significant maintenance costs borne by owners (some dams and reservoirs are owned by the state.) 3) Unknown increased annual GF costs, likely in the 100,000 to \$150,000 range to prepare and submit the required report. 	
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AB 1281	Limon	<p>Subject: Study on climate change and state parks.</p> <p>Requires the Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) to complete a study on the impacts of climate change at units of the state parks system by July 1, 2018. The study is required to include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) An evaluation of existing infrastructure and the effects of climate change on that infrastructure. 2) A description of ways to safeguard and improve existing public recreation facilities and access to state parks that may be affected by the impacts of climate change. 3) A description of ways other state agencies and local governments can best address the effects of climate change and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions at state parks. 4) A summary of statewide planning measures that may be implemented to mitigate climate change issues in state parks. 5) A summary of recommendations for future action necessary to address climate change issues in state park units. <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>DPR estimates an additional 37 positions and a total cost of \$3.36 million (GF) to perform the required components necessary to produce the study. However, it should be noted that the six month timeline in the bill is not achievable, and without adjustment, this figure may be much higher.</p>	
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AB 1293	Irwin	<p>Subject: Electricity rate data</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Requires publicly-owned electric utilities (POUs), when, adjusting their rates, to collect and analyze data supporting their proposed investments in the electrical grid. 2) Requires POUs to make data and analysis publicly available, and upon request, electronically transfer the data and analysis to any requester in a digital, machine-readable format, when adjusting rates. The POU is also required to ensure that the data and analysis is secure and that customer information remains confidential. 3) Requires the California Public Utilities Commission (PUC) as part of Rulemaking 14-08-013 or another ongoing proceeding, to consider providing the public with access to data, in a digital, machine-readable format, related to a proposed investment in electric grid by an electrical corporation, to the degree the access is feasible and protects both grid security and privacy. <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) One-time costs for the PUC to contract with consultants of \$100,000 per year for four years to advise on and potentially develop machine readable data transfers, proposed energy investments, and security and privacy issues (Utilities Reimbursement Account). 2) Ongoing annual administrative costs of approximately \$220,000 for the PUC to assess the requested grid investments, and make determinations about which data are needed as well as the appropriate format for the data to be delivered (Utilities Reimbursement Account). 	
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AB 1316	Quirk	<p>Subject: Childhood Lead Testing</p> <p>Requires California Department of Public Health (CDPH) to include, in its regulations that establish a standard of care to evaluate children's risk of lead poisoning, a risk assessment for determining whether a child is at risk that considers the most recent significant environmental risk factors, including, but not limited to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The time a child spends in a home, school or building build before 1978; 2) A child's proximity to a former lead or steel smelter or freeway; 3) A child's consumption of imported foods and spices; and 4) Other known risk factors for lead exposure. <p>Additionally, requires a child who is determined to be at risk for lead poisoning pursuant to the regulations to be screened for blood lead levels (BLL), and provides that health care providers are responsible for evaluating all children, screening at risk children, and providing medically necessary follow-up services.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Increased first year CDPH costs of approximately \$650,000 for regulation development and \$700,000 for local assistance and second year costs of \$1.3 million for regulation development and \$1.4 million for local assistance. (Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Fee).</p>	
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AB 1323	Weber	<p>Subject: Water Working Group.</p> <p>Requires the Department of Water Resources (DWR) to convene a stakeholder workgroup no later than February 1, 2018, to recommend new water use targets for urban water suppliers. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Requires the stakeholder workgroup to report to the Governor and Legislature by December 31, 2018, on methods to calculate new water use targets and enforcement requirements used to determine if water suppliers are in compliance with the water use targets. 2) Requires the stakeholder workgroup to consider the recommendations in “Making Water Conservation a Way of Life” report, provisions of existing law on long-term water use, and unintended consequences that could negatively impact the economy, water infrastructure, and water supply. 3) Requires the stakeholder workgroup to identify specific technical and financial assistance for water suppliers to meet new water use targets. 4) Requires all expenses for the stakeholder workgroup to be the responsibility of nonstate agency stakeholders. <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>One-time GF costs of \$900,000 over four years for DWR to convene the workgroup, make recommendations and report to the Legislature and SWRCB to assist in the effort.)</p>	
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AB 1328	Limon	<p>Subject: Oil and gas wells.</p> <p>Requires an owner or operator of an oil or gas well to disclose quarterly to the Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources (DOGGR) a complete list of the chemicals added to an oil and gas well to be used by regulators and made available to the public. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Requires an owner or operator of an oil or gas well to disclose quarterly to DOGGR all of the following information: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) A complete list of the names, chemical abstract service numbers, mass, and maximum concentrations of each and every chemical constituent injected or added to the well; and, b) The trade name, supplier, concentration, and a brief description of the intended purpose of each chemical constituent injected or added to the well. 2) Authorizes DOGGR, the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), or the applicable regional water quality control board (RWQCB) to request from the owner or operator of a well additional data or chemical analyses of chemical constituents disclosed to enhance their injection fluid analysis or to determine the potential consequences of that chemical constituent for the environment and human health. 3) Requires a supplier that performs any part of the operation to inject or add a chemical constituent to the well or has provided a chemical constituent directly to the owner or operator of the well to provide the owner or operator the information needed to disclose the required information about the chemical. 4) Requires the SWRCB or appropriate RWQCB to use the chemical information disclosed to evaluate, and revise as necessary, current minimum water quality standards that are required to be met when issuing permits for surface discharge of oil field produced water. 5) Allows an operator to claim a trade secret for information required if the claim meets the procedures outlined in SB 4 (Pavley), Chapter 313, Statutes of 2013. 6) Requires DOGGR to provide updated information about the chemicals disclosed on its website. 	
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AB 1328	Limon	<p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) DOGGR estimates first year costs, assuming only the statutorily required data models would be developed, to range from \$2,005,324 to \$3,007,986, to design and build the new technological requirements, adding new modules to the WellSTAR system to accommodate the new data disclosures, and ensuring the data is compatible with and can be transferred to the SWRCB's Geotracker system. If the information does not have to be translated into Geotracker, and the SWRCB uses online data, the costs could be closer to the lower end of the range. 2) DOGGR estimates ongoing ranging from \$579,849 to \$1,739,547 for staffing and maintenance of the computer systems required to upload and store the data and potentially more if SWRCB or regional boards request additional information. Additional data points requested may cost up to \$750,000 to design, implement, and ensure capability with SWRCB systems. 3) Absorbable SWRCB costs. 	
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AB 1342	Flora	<p>Subject: Healthy forests and recycling projects.</p> <p>Makes monies from the Greenhouse Gas Revenue Fund (GGRF) available to various programs, upon appropriation by the Legislature. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Authorizes CAL FIRE to expend GGRF for healthy forest programs that reduce greenhouse (GHG) emissions caused by uncontrolled wildfires, including but not limited to vegetative management, forest overgrowth, 2) Authorizes CAL FIRE to allocate the funding to local governments to carry out fire prevention activities and to provide incentives to private sector parties to reduce the risk and intensity of wildfires or improve the resiliency of lands prone to wildfires. 3) Authorizes CalRecycle to expend GGRF for in-state organic waste recycling projects that reduce GHG emissions, including, but not limited to, composting, energy production, food waste prevention, and recyclable materials manufacturing. 4) Authorizes CalRecycle to expend GGRF for in-state recycling projects that reduce GHG emissions and help achieve the state's policy goal that not less than 75% of solid waste be diverted from landfill disposal by 2020. <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Cost pressures, likely in the hundreds of millions of dollars (GGRF) to funds the authorized programs at CAL FIRE and CalRecycle. Administrative costs will be based on the size of the funded programs (GGRF).</p>	
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AB 1358	Cooley	<p>Subject: Free admission in state parks</p> <p>Requires the Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) to grant free admission to the general public to each unit of the state park system on September 9, California Admission Day. Additionally, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Defines “free admission” as free vehicle admission, parking, and day use, and is subject to those limitations the department seems necessary to manage the state park system to avoid overcrowding and damage to natural and cultural resources and for public health and safety. 2) Specifies “free admission” does not include camping fees, tour fees, swimming pool fees, fees for the use of boating facilities, museum and special event fees, or any supplemental or special event parking fees. <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Unknown ongoing annual revenue losses in the \$35,000 to \$150,000 range depending on what day of the week Admission Day falls on (special fund). 2) Unknown annual ongoing increased labor costs of at least \$100,000 to accommodate higher visitation (special fund.) 	
AB 1391	Patterson	<p>Subject: Homeowner vegetation management.</p> <p>Allows the revenues from fire prevention fees to be used to provide loans or grants to individuals at or below 500% of the federal poverty level for the purpose of complying with existing law requirements to maintain 100 feet of defensible space.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Unknown, potentially significant cost pressures, likely in the hundreds of thousands to low millions of dollars range, to provide loans or grants to people earning \$81,200 for a family of two, to assist them in complying with existing law (SRA fund).</p>	

AB 1404	Berman	<p>Subject: CEQA categorical exemption for infill development.</p> <p>Expands the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) categorical exemption for infill development projects within cities to include projects in unincorporated areas, on sites of no more than five acres substantially surrounded by urban uses. This bill requires infill projects in unincorporated areas to meet the same conditions as infill projects in cities in order to qualify for the categorical exemption.</p> <p>This bill also requires the Office of Planning and Research (OPR) to recommend proposed amendments to the infill categorical exemption, for the purpose of implementing this bill, to the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency (NRA) for certification and adoption by January 1, 2019.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Increased one-time OPR costs of \$150,000 GF over a two-year period to complete the CEQA guideline development and rulemaking. 2) Increased one-time NRA costs of \$250,000 GF over a two-year period for guideline certification and adoption. 	
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AB 1405	Mullin	<p>Subject: Electricity</p> <p>Requires the California Public Utilities Commission (PUC) and the governing boards of the publicly-owned utilities (POUs) to establish policies and procedures to ensure each load serving entity (LSE) or local publicly owned electric utility, as applicable, meets net-load peak energy and reliability needs while reducing the need for new electricity generation and transmission in achieving the state's energy goals at the least cost to ratepayers.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Increased ongoing annual PUC costs of approximately \$384,000 (Public Utilities Reimbursement Fund) to develop LSE targets for net-peak load and implement a monitoring regime. 2) Unknown, non-reimbursable local electric utility costs. 	
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AB 1420	Aguiar-Curry	<p>Subject: Streambed alteration agreements.</p> <p>Requires the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) to give priority to adopting, on or before June 30, 2021, general conditions that permit a registrant to store water for small irrigation use during times of high streamflow in exchange for the registrant reducing diversions during periods of low streamflow.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Significant annual ongoing SWRCB cost pressures of approximately \$840,000 million (Water Rights Fund) for to set general conditions statewide for small irrigation use up to 2022 and process registration forms and certifications after 2022. This bill stipulates SWRCB does not have to perform the activities until funds are available. 2) Approximately \$2.3 million (GF) ongoing costs and 13 new positions for DFW to develop general conditions for the protection of fish and wildlife and review water use registrations. <p>It should be noted that this figure includes 8 new positions totaling \$621,000 to process 600 new registrations annually. The assumption of 600 annual registrations and the resulting fiscal needs may be high based on the use of the original program (less than 20 registrants).</p>	
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AB 1427	Eggman	<p>Subject: Groundwater storage.</p> <p>Revises the beneficial use doctrine for water rights to provide that certain uses of stored water while underground constitute beneficial use. These include but are not limited to: a) the protection of water quality; and b) the recovery of groundwater levels. Provides that the forfeiture periods of a water right do not apply to water that is beneficially used in the aquifer, or being held in storage for later beneficial use.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Increased annual ongoing State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) costs of \$280,000 (Water Rights Fund) to process applications for water rights permits, temporary permits, and change petitions to add groundwater recharge as a beneficial use. 2) Unknown increased costs associated with potential increases in enforcement and litigation costs to respond to allegations of waste and unreasonable use, unauthorized diversions, and impacts to public trust. 	
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AB 1431	Arambula	<p data-bbox="485 99 903 131">Subject: Energy efficiency data</p> <p data-bbox="485 172 1499 315">Requires agencies administering energy efficiency, renewable energy, and rate assistance programs targeted to low-income and disadvantaged communities to collect and report specified data to be included in a database that breaks down spending by zip code. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol data-bbox="485 354 1577 1528" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="485 354 1577 602">1) Requires the California Energy Commission (CEC) to organize a working group, by January 1, 2019, with the California Public Utilities Commission (PUC), Department of Community Services and Development (CSD), Social Services Department (SSD), energy utilities, third-party administrators, and representatives of community-based organizations or other entities that are involved in energy efficiency, renewable energy, and rate assistance programs targeted to low-income and disadvantaged communities. <li data-bbox="485 641 1577 743">2) Beginning July 1, 2019, requires the working group to evaluate the effectiveness of energy efficiency, renewable energy, and rate assistance programs that are targeted to low-income and disadvantaged communities on an on-going basis. <li data-bbox="485 782 1577 959">3) Specifies that if the working group "reaches a consensus" that legislative action would improve access to, or participation in, any program or improve the effectiveness of any program, requires the working group to hold at least two public meeting on the proposed improvements prior to making those recommendations to the Legislature. <li data-bbox="485 998 1577 1141">4) Requires each electric utility and third-party administrator to provide CEC with specified information regarding energy efficiency, renewable energy, and rate assistance, and electric vehicle charging infrastructure programs targeted to low-income and disadvantaged communities at least annually. <li data-bbox="485 1180 1577 1323">5) Requires CEC, CSD, SSD, in consultation with the PUC, to jointly develop standardized data reporting requirements for state-administered energy programs targeted to low-income and disadvantaged communities. Specifies the type of data and requires it be reported to the PUC and CEC. <li data-bbox="485 1362 1577 1528">6) Requires CEC to make the aggregate data broken down by zip code available on its website and requires CEC to include a summary of the information in its integrated energy policy report (IEPR). Also requires CEC to develop a database broken down by zip code or other available organizational means to make the information available to the public. 	
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AB 1431	Arambula	<p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Increased annual CEC costs of approximately \$1.4 million to fund six permanent staff positions and an additional \$500,000 per year in contract support (special fund.)2) Absorbable PUC costs to participate in the Work Group and other activities.3) Unknown, but likely absorbable costs for CSD and SSD to participate in the Work Group and Other activities.	
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AB 1433	Wood	<p>Subject: CARBON program.</p> <p>Establishes the Climate Adaptation and Resilience Based on Nature (CARBON) account at the Wildlife Conservation Board (WCB) to provide grants and programs that facilitate actions to protect and improve the resilience of natural and working land systems and enhance habitat, while reducing greenhouse (GHG) emissions and increasing sequestration. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Requires the WCB to convene a review committee consisting of experts from relevant departments, conservancies, boards, and commissions, as appropriate, to provide advice in the ranking and selection of proposals for funding. 2) Defines “natural lands” as lands consisting of forests, grasslands, deserts, freshwater, and riparian systems, wetlands, coastal and estuarine areas, watersheds, wildlands, wildlife habitat, parks, and other similar open-space land. 3) Defines “working lands” as land used for farming, grazing, or the production of forest products. <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Cost pressures, likely in the tens of millions to hundreds of millions of dollars to fund the CARBON program (GGRF and other funds). WCB administrative costs will vary depending on the size of the program.</p>	
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AB 1490	Gray	<p>Subject: School drinking water</p> <p>Requires the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) to evaluate the potential adverse impacts resulting from the implementation of the Bay-Delta Water Quality Control Plan on the quality and supply of drinking water provided to schools in disadvantaged communities in the state, including a summary describing any measures that may be implemented to address them, in a report to the Legislature, by July 1, 2018. This bill also requires SWRCB, to the extent funds are available, to provide financial assistance to schools in disadvantaged communities to address adverse impact identified in the report.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Unknown costs pressures to provide financial assistance to schools identified in the report. 2) Increased one-time GF costs of \$140,000 for 1 PY and \$200,000 in contracts for SWRCB to develop the report. 	
AB 1558	Garcia C.	<p>Subject: Los Angeles River Rangers Program.</p> <p>Requires the San Gabriel and Lower Low Angeles Rivers and Mountains Conservancy (RMC) and the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy (SMMC) to collaborate with the Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR), the California Conservation Corps (CCC), and the State Lands Commission (SLC), and local agencies that have jurisdiction over segments of the Los Angeles River, to develop a Los Angeles River Ranger Program for the purpose of preserving and protecting the river, and those who access the river.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) According to the RMC, its cost of preparing the plan will be \$500,000 (ELPF or other special fund.) 2) Minor costs for SMMC, DPR and CCC to participate in the development of the plan. 	

AB 1573	Bloom	<p>Subject: Green Tariff Shared Renewables Program.</p> <p>Increases the maximum generating capacity for a facility eligible for the Green Tariff Program from 20 to 30 megawatts.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Increased one-time California Public Utilities Commission (PUC) costs of approximately \$240,000 (Utilities Reimbursement Account) to develop and defend new rules for projects between 20 MW and 30 MW.</p>	
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AB 1587	Levine	<p>Subject: Invasive species.</p> <p>Requires implementation of a dreissenid mussel control program, in a reservoir where dreissenid mussels have been detected. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Requires the Director of Department of Fish and Wildlife (DFW), upon lifting the closure of a reservoir where dreissenid mussels are detected, to order the owner or manager of the reservoir to implement a dreissenid mussel control program to prevent the spread of dreissenid mussels within the state from boats exiting the reservoir. Requires the dreissenid mussel control program to include decontamination of boats and makes the administering entity of the program immune from liability. 2) Makes entities that own or manage a reservoir in which dreissenid mussels have been detected eligible for grants out of the existing Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund. Grants are limited to the reasonable regulatory costs to implement a dreissenid mussel control program. 3) Establishes a zebra mussel infestation prevention fee, in an amount to be determined by the Division of Boating and Waterways, but not to exceed \$50, on a nonresident owner of a vessel, to be paid by that owner before placing the vessel on the waterways of the state. <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Potential unknown increased revenue resulting from the out-of-state vessel fee. Unknown costs for the Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR), division of Boating and Waterways, to administer the fee. 2) Increased DFW costs of \$350,000 in FY2017/18, and \$624,000 in FY 2018/19 and ongoing. The additional workload will require full-time, permanent, project-dedicated staff in each dreissenid mussel-infested region. 3) Increased costs of approximately \$800,000 for every DPR reservoir with detected dreissenid mussels for the required decontamination stations, engineering and inspections. 	
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AB 1608	Kalra	<p>Subject: Vibrant landscapes.</p> <p>Requires the Department of Conservation (DOC) to develop the Vibrant Landscape Program (Program) to provide assistance and incentives to cities, counties, special districts, authorities, and nonprofits to manage and conserve natural and working lands to address climate change and achieve other public and environmental benefits.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Annual cost pressures, likely in the tens of millions of dollars, to fund the incentives Program (GGRF and other funds). 2) Annual ongoing costs, in the \$600,000 to \$615,000 range for DOC to develop program guidelines and criteria, review applications and direct collaboration with other agencies (GGRF or other funds). 3) Unknown costs for SGC and ARB to assist in the development of Program guidelines. 	
AB 1617	Bloom	<p>Subject: Department of Fish and Wildlife funding.</p> <p>Requires the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency to appoint a stakeholder advisory group to report on the progress made toward implementation of the Strategic Vision for the Department of Fish and Wildlife (DFW), as specified.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>One-time minor costs to the Natural Resources Agency of \$50,000.</p>	

<p>AB 1649</p>	<p>Muratsuchi</p>	<p>Subject: Interagency Task Force on Refinery Safety.</p> <p>Creates the Interagency Task Force on Refinery Safety (Task Force) to be managed by California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) as the lead agency. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) States the purpose of the Task Force is to: a) examine ways to improve public and worker safety through the enhanced oversight of refineries; and b) to strengthen emergency preparedness in anticipation of any future refinery incident. 2) Requires the Task Force to better coordinate each participating agency's individual functions and facilitate information sharing among participating agencies, with the goal of ensuring refineries: a) comply with all regulatory requirements; b) move toward inherently safer systems; and c) continue to improve and enhance protection for workers, communities, and the environment. 3) Requires the Task Force to be comprised of the following 13 entities: a) The Governor's Office of Emergency Services; b) CalEPA; c) The Air Resources Board; d) The Department of Toxic Substances Control; e) The State Water Resources Control Board; f) The Department of Industrial Relations; g) The Division of Occupational Safety and Health (Cal/OSHA); h) The Department of Public Health; i) The Emergency Medical Services Authority; j) The Office of the State Fire Marshal; k) Certified unified program agencies in areas with refineries; l) Local air districts in areas with refineries; and, m) The United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9. <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The CalEPA cost of managing the Interagency Task Force is approximately \$200,000 and one PY per year. This bill requires CalEPA to continue this voluntary effort. 2) Minor, likely absorbable, costs for other state task force members to continue participating. 	
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AB 1654	Rubio	<p>Subject: Urban water shortage planning.</p> <p>Creates a new drought response plan by recasting the requirements of a water shortage contingency analysis (WSCA), and creates a new annual water supply reporting requirement for urban water suppliers. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Prohibits, during a drought or water shortage, an urban water supplier from being required to reduce its use or reliance on any water supply available for its use, or be required to take additional actions beyond those specified in its WSCA for the greater level of shortage that the urban water supplier reports or is experiencing. 2) Requires an urban retail water supplier that reports water supplies will not be adequate to meet projected customer demand, to describe the water supply shortage stage and the measures the water supplier will take to reduce water demand. 3) If an urban retail supplier is required under its WSCA to implement mandatory water demand reduction measures, it is required to report on the implementation of those measures to the DWR by the 15th day of each month, and continue to implement the mandatory measures until the supplier finds that it will meet projected customer demand over the next 12 months 4) Alters the existing elements in a WSCA in numerous ways as specified. <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Increased DWR costs of \$150,000 (GF) to update guidance documents. 2) Minor, absorbable State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) costs. 	
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AB 1663	Garcia C.	<p>Subject: Lead-acid batteries.</p> <p>Allows out-of-state lead-acid battery manufacturers not subject to the \$1 battery fee to pay the fee on behalf of an importer and claim the associated credits to offset potential hazardous waste liability.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Unknown, significant one-time and ongoing Board of Equalization (BOE) administrative costs to audit refund requests, issue notices to importers for non-compliant out-of-state manufacturers, create regulations and policies regarding importer and out-of-state manufacturer agreements, and expand audit responsibility for batteries sold to wholesalers in other states that are ultimately imported to California.</p> <p>Any costs to BOE take away from funds available to pay for cleaning up contaminated sites.</p>	
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AB 1665	Garcia E.	<p>Subject: California Advanced Services Fund.</p> <p>Authorizes the California Public Utilities Commission (PUC) to collect \$330 million from telephone user surcharges for deposit in the California Advanced Services Fund (CASF), beginning on January 1, 2018 and continuing through the 2022 calendar year. This collection amount must not exceed \$26 million each year, unless the PUC determines that collecting a higher amount in any year will not result in an increase in the total amount of all surcharges collected from telephone customers that year. Additionally, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Revises the goal of the program to approve funding for infrastructure projects that will provide broadband access to no less than 98% of California households in each consortia region, as identified by the PUC, by December 31, 2022. 2) Revises the eligibility requirements for projects and project applicants, as specified. 3) Requires the PUC to identify priority unserved and underserved areas and delineate the priority areas in the required reports. 4) Eliminates the Broadband Infrastructure and Revolving Loan Account and creates the Broadband Adoption Account to provide funding for digital literacy training programs and public education and outreach. 5) Requires recipients of Consortia Grants to conduct annual audits and submit an annual report to the PUC. 6) Requires the PUC to annually report to the Legislature until April 1, 2023, and provide performance and financial audits on April 1, 2020 and April 1, 2023. <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Increased California Advances Services surcharge of \$330 million transferred into the following accounts: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Broadband Infrastructure Grant Account: \$300 million b) Rural and Urban Regional Broadband Consortia Grant Account: \$10 million c) Broadband Adoption Account: \$20 million 2) Increased annual PUC administrative costs of approximately \$800,000 to extend five positions and increased annual contract of \$2.5 million with consultants for technical analysis and CEQA review. 	
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AB 1667	Friedman	<p>Subject: Agricultural water management.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Requires the Department of Water Resources (DWR), no later than 90 days after the statutory deadline has passed, to refer any agricultural water supplier to the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) for enforcement action. 2) Requires the DWR to include a discussion of the status of efficient water management practices in its required reports on AWMPs to the Legislature. 3) Establishes an enforcement mechanism for required annual agricultural water supplier farm-gate delivery data. Applies annual farm-gate delivery data requirements to agricultural water suppliers providing water to 10,000 or more irrigated acres. Specifies how all farm-gate delivery data should be organized, submitted, and made publicly available. <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Increased DWR costs of \$1.8 million (GF) over 3 years for review, technical assistance, and reporting. 2) Annual ongoing SWRCB enforcement costs of \$70,000 (GF) 	
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AB 1668	Friedman	<p>Subject: Urban water management.</p> <p>Creates a new drought response plan by making numerous changes to water supply planning and drought planning to incorporate climate change, enhance water supply analysis, and strengthen the enforceability of urban water management plans (UWMP) and drought contingency planning. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Eliminates existing urban water shortage contingency analysis (WSCA) that is part of an UWMP and replaces it with a newly defined water shortage contingency plan (WSCP). Defines a WSCP as a document that is part of an UWMP with specified elements. 2) Requires the WSCP to include a water budget forecast. 3) Requires a drought risk assessment to be included in an UWMP as part of information considered in developing demand management measures and water supply projects. 4) Requires a drought risk assessment to provide the basis for the risk assessment, compare total water supply available with total projected water use, and consider plausible changes to the historical drought hydrology on projected supplies and demands under climate change and other criteria. <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Increased DWR GF costs of \$150,000 to update guidelines and an additional \$150,000 to review, evaluate and report on plans received. 2) SWRCB costs are absorbable within existing resources. 	
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AB 1669	Friedman	<p>Subject: Urban water conservation standards and use reporting.</p> <p>Requires the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) in consultation with the Department of Water Resources (DWR) to adopt long-term standards for urban water conservation and water use by May 20, 2021.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Increased annual ongoing SWRCB GF costs of \$670,000. 2) Unknown annual ongoing DWR costs (GF), likely in the hundreds of thousands of dollars range. 	
AB 1683	Burke	<p>Subject: Transformative Climate Communities Report.</p> <p>Requires the Strategic Growth Council (SGC) to report to the Governor and the Legislature on investments made, specific projects funded, and locations selected pursuant to the Transformative Climate Communities Program (TCCP) by January 1, 2019.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Minor SGC costs of approximately \$30,000 (GGRF) to prepare the report.</p>	