ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY POLICY COMMITTEE
Thursday, June 7, 2018
10:00 a.m. – 3:00 p.m.
League of California Cities, 1400 K Street, 3rd Floor, Sacramento

Individuals who wish to review the full text of bills included in this packet are encouraged to do so by visiting the League’s website at www.cacities.org and clicking on “Bill Search” found at the left column. Be sure to review the most recent version of the bill.

A G E N D A

SPECIAL ORDER: State Budget and Issues Briefing for all policy committee members
10:00 – 10:45 a.m., Room 204, Sacramento Convention Center
Upon adjournment, individual policy committee meetings will begin

I. Welcome and Introductions

II. Public Comment

III. Water Supply and Water Quality Act of 2018 (Attachment A) Action
Proponent: Gerald Meral, Ph.D. Director, California Water Program, Natural Heritage Institute
Opponent: Sierra Club (not available to attend)

IV. Community Choice Aggregation Informational
Speaker: Mitchell Shapson, Attorney, California Public Utilities Commission

V. Natural Disaster Policy: Wildfire Liability (Attachment B) Action
Based on the Committee’s informational discussion in June, the Committee will consider draft policy statements regarding utility liability.

VI. Legislative Agenda (Attachment C) Action
1. SB 819 (Hill) Electrical and gas corporations: rates
2. SB 1088 (Dodd) Safety, reliability, and resiliency planning
3. AB 1884 (Calderon) Food facilities: single-use plastic straws

VII. Legislative Update (Attachment D) Informational
Speaker: Erin Evans-Fudem, League Legislative Representative

Next Meeting (tent.): Annual Conference, Long Beach, September 12
Staff will notify committee members after July 20th if the policy committee will be meeting in September.

Brown Act Reminder: The League of California Cities’ Board of Directors has a policy of complying with the spirit of open meeting laws. Generally, off-agenda items may be taken up only if:
Two-thirds of the policy committee members find a need for immediate action exists and the need to take action came to the attention of the policy committee after the agenda was prepared (Note: If fewer than two-thirds of policy committee members are present, taking up an off-agenda item requires a unanimous vote); or
A majority of the policy committee finds an emergency (for example: work stoppage or disaster) exists.
A majority of a city council may not, consistent with the Brown Act, discuss specific substantive issues among themselves at League meetings. Any such discussion is subject to the Brown Act and must occur in a meeting that complies with its requirements.

NOTE: Policy committee members should be aware that lunch is usually served at these meetings. The state’s Fair Political Practices Commission takes the position that the value of the lunch should be reported on city officials’ statement of economic interests form. Because of the service you provide at these meetings, the League takes the position that the value of the lunch should be reported as income (in return for your service to the committee) as opposed to a gift (note that this is not income for state or federal income tax purposes—just Political Reform Act reporting purposes). The League has been persistent, but unsuccessful, in attempting to change the FPPC’s mind about this interpretation. As such, we feel we need to let you know about the issue so you can determine your course of action.
If you would prefer not to have to report the value of the lunches as income, we will let you know the amount so you may reimburse the League. The lunches tend to run in the $30 to $45 range. To review a copy of the FPPC’s most recent letter on this issue, please go to www.cacities.org/FPPCletter on the League’s Website.
Water Supply and Water Quality Bond Act of 2018

Measure Summary:
The Water Supply and Water Quality Bond Act of 2018 proposes $8.9 billion in general obligation bonds for water.


Background:
Previous Parks and Water Bonds:
- Proposition 12, 2000: Safe Neighborhood Parks, Clean Water, Clean Air, and Coastal Protection Act of 2000 authorized $2.1 billion for in bond expenditures parks and water programs
- Proposition 40, 2002: California Clean Water, Clean Air, Safe Neighborhood Parks, and Coastal Protection Act of 2002 authorized $2.6 billion for parks and other resource related purposes
- Proposition 84, 2006: The Safe Drinking Water, Water Quality and Supply, Flood Control, River and Coastal Protection Bond Act of 2006 authorized $5.4 billion, of which approximately $875 million was for parks
- Proposition 1E, 2006: The Disaster Preparedness and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2006 authorized $4.09 billion in general obligation bonds for various flood control projects
- Proposition 1, 2014: The Water Quality, Supply, and Infrastructure Improvement Act of 2014 authorized $7.545 billion in general obligation bonds to fund ecosystem and watershed protection and restoration, water supply infrastructure projects, and drinking water protection

Proposition 68, which appears on the June 2018 ballot, provides for $4 billion in general obligation bonds for parks and water. The League supports this measure.

Existing League Policy:
The League has extensive policy in the Water Policy Guidelines that were first adopted in 1988 and have been revisited in later years. These policies include general principles, water conservation, water recycling, water quality, areas or origin, water storage, conveyance systems, flood management, groundwater, drainage, new technology, and financial considerations. In the area of financial considerations, the guidelines specify the following:
1. It is recognized that:
   a. The development and operation of water supply, water conveyance, flood control and stormwater management, water storage, and wastewater treatment facilities is frequently beyond the capability of local areas to finance;
   b. Since most facilities have widespread benefits, it has become traditional for federal, state, and local governments to share their costs; and

ATTACHMENT A
c. It is necessary that such sharing be continued and that different institutional arrangements including cost sharing formulas among all beneficiaries, public-private partnerships, and user fees should be explored.

2. The requiring agency (whether it be state, federal, or otherwise) should pay for the features of projects or programs that are required that agency.

3. The League supports legislation to provide funding for stormwater, water and wastewater programs, including a constitutional amendment or legislation which would place stormwater fees in the category of water and wastewater fees, for the purposes of Proposition 218 compliance.

4. Any agency that regulates water with regard to local governments needs to be involved in the appropriate city with regard to how the city will pay for the new regulatory burden imposed by the agency.

Comments:
The proponent of the November Water Bond is Dr. Gerald H. Meral, current director of the California Water Program at the Natural Heritage Institute, and among other positions, formerly the Deputy Director of the California Department of Water Resources, and Deputy Secretary of the California Natural Resources Agency.

The proponent has provided a short summary of the major allocations in the bond that follows this analysis.

Support/Opposition: (as of 5/31/18)

Support
Conservation Groups
American River Conservancy
American River Parkway Foundation
American Woodland Conservancy
Amigos de Bolsa Chica
Anza-Borrego Desert Natural History Association
Anza Borrego Foundation
Arroyos and Foothills Conservancy
Bear-Yuba Land Trust
California Invasive Plant Council
California Native Plant Society
California Urban Streams Partnership
California Waterfowl Association
California Watershed Network
California Wildlife Foundation/California Oaks Fund
Carmel River Watershed Conservancy
Carrizo Plain Conservancy
Catalina Islands Conservancy
CLEAN South Bay

Climate Resolve
Conservation Corps of Long Beach
Delta Waterfowl
Dry Creek Conservancy
Ducks Unlimited
Eastern Sierra Land Trust
Friends of Orinda Creeks
Friends of San Leandro Creek
Friends of the Napa River
Friends of the Santa Clara River
Friends of Wild Cherry Canyon
Lower Putah Creek Coordinating Committee
Marin Agricultural Land Trust
Mattole Salmon Group
National Wild Turkey Foundation
Natural Heritage Institute
Nor-Cal Guides & Sportsmens Association
Noyo Headlands Urban Design Group, Fort Bragg
Orange Cove Irrigation District
Pheasants Forever
Putah Creek Council
Quail Forever
Sacramento River Watershed Program
Sacramento Urban Creeks Council
Salmonid Restoration Foundation
Santa Barbara Urban Creeks Council
Santa Clara River Conservancy
Save Our Shores
Save the Bay (formerly Save San Francisco Bay Association)
Save the Waves
Sierra Foothill Conservancy
Sierra Fund
Sierra Nevada Alliance
Sonoma Ecology Center
Sustainable Conservation
Sutter-Buttes Regional Land Trust
Transition Habitat Conservancy
Truckee Donner Land Trust
Tubb Canyon Desert Conservancy
Tuolumne River Preservation Trust
Valley Foothill Watershed Collaborative
Wildcat San Pablo Creeks Watershed Council
Wildcoast
Worth a Dam

Agricultural Organizations
Agricultural Council of California
California Agricultural Aircraft Association
California Association of Pest Control Advisers
California Association of Resource Conservation Districts
California Dairies, Inc.
California Fresh Fruit Association
American Pistachio Growers
California Rice Commission
California Rice Industry Association
Tulare County Farm Bureau
Western Growers

Center for Sustainable Neighborhoods
Community Water Center
Grassroots Ecology
Leadership Counsel for Justice and Accountability
The Watershed Project
Urban Tilth

Water Agencies
Alameda County Water District
Arvin Edison Water Storage District
Association of California Water Agencies
Bear Valley Basin Groundwater Sustainability Agency
Big Bear City Community Services District
Big Bear Municipal Water District
Borrego Water District
Calaveras County Water District
Casitas Municipal Water District
City of Big Bear Lake, Department of Power and Water
CalDesal
Coachella Valley Water District
Colusa Groundwater Authority
Fresno Irrigation District
Friant Water Authority
Glenn Groundwater Authority
Kern-Tulare Water District
Lindmore Irrigation District
Lindsay-Strathmore Irrigation District
Madera Irrigation District
Monterey Peninsula Water Management District
Mountain Counties Water Resources Association
Northern California Water Association
Petaluma Valley Groundwater Sustainability Agency
Petaluma Valley GSA
Porterville Irrigation District
Salton Sea Authority
San Joaquin River Exchange Contractors Water Authority

Environmental Justice Organizations

Cent}
Santa Rosa Plain Groundwater Sustainability Agency
Saucelito Irrigation District
Shandon-San Juan Water District
Solano County Water Agency
Solano Irrigation District
Sonoma County Water Agency
Sonoma Valley Groundwater Sustainability Agency
Soquel Creek Water District
South Valley Water Association
Southern California Water Coalition
Tulare Irrigation District
Tuolumne Utilities District
Valley of the Moon Water District
Wheeler Ridge Maricopa Water Storage District
Yuba County Water Agency

Labor
Contra Costa Building and Construction Trades Council

Social Justice
Community Housing Improvement Systems and Planning Association, Inc. (CHISPA)

Local Government
City of Parlier
Contra Costa County
Fresno County
Marin Resources Conservation District
Mariposa Resource Conservation District
Plumas County
Regional Council of Rural Counties
Sierra Resource Conservation District
Suisun Resource Conservation District
Town of Truckee
Tulare County

Businesses
American Council of Engineering Companies – California
Bay Area Council

Bay Planning Coalition
Biz Fed Los Angeles County
California Building Industry Association
California Business Properties Association
California Chamber of Commerce
DM Camp & Sons
ESA (Environmental Science Associates)
Kern Machinery Inc
Madera Chamber of Commerce
Sierra Business Council
Western Power Products, Inc.
Northern California Water Association
Water Bond Support (November 2017), and members:
Anderson-Cottonwood Irrigation District
B&B Ranch
Brophy Water District
Browns Valley Irrigation District
City of Colusa
City of Redding
Crain Orchards, Inc.
Danna & Danna Inc.
Edwards Ranch
Feather Water District
Fedora Farms
G&K Farms, LLC.
Garden Highway Mutual Water Co.
Garner, Garner & Stoy
Glenn Colusa Irrigation District
Hallwood Irrigation District
Henle Family Limited Partnership
Hershey Land Row Crop, LLC.
J.A. Driver
Joint Water Districts Board
Biggs-West Gridley Water District
Butte Water District
Richvale Irrigation District
Sutter Extension Water District
Knaggs Ranch
Larry Pires Farms
Lindauer River Ranch, Inc.
Llano Seco Rancho
M&T Ranch
Maxwell Irrigation District
Meridian Farms Water Co.  River Garden Farms
Natomas Mutual Water Co.  Riverview Land & Equipment, Inc.
North Yuba County Water District  South Sutter Water District
Oji Brothers Farms, Inc.  South Yuba Water District
Pacific Farms & Orchards  Sutter Bypass-Butte Slough WUA
Pacific Gold Agriculture  Sutter Mutual Water Company
Paul Bertagna  Sycamore Trust
Pelger Mutual Water Company  Taylor Brothers Farms
Pleasant Grove-Verona Mutual Water Co.  Tehama Angus Ranch, Inc.
Plumas Mutual Water Co.  Thermalito Irrigation District
Provident Irrigation District  Tudor Mutual Water Co.
Gorrill Ranch Enterprises  Tuttle Ranches
Ramirez Water District  Western Canal Water District
Reclamation District 1004  William P. Locket
Reclamation District 108  Yolo County Flood Control & WCD
Reclamation District 2035  Yuba County Water Agency
Richter Brothers, Inc.  Members of Congress
Rising Eagle Ranch  Jim Costa

Opposition
Sierra Club

**Staff Recommendation:**
League staff recommends the Committee discuss this measure to determine a position. The committee may wish to give particular consideration to funding for stormwater, water recycling, groundwater and groundwater desalination, urban water conservation, and safe drinking water.

**Committee Recommendation:**

**Board Action:**
Short Summary of major programs in Water Supply and Water Quality Bond Act of 2018

Safe drinking water and wastewater treatment for disadvantaged communities. $750 million. Provides safe drinking water and wastewater treatment for disadvantaged communities

Wastewater recycling. $400 million. Recycles wastewater mainly for landscaping and industrial uses

Groundwater desalination. $400 million. Converts salty groundwater to usable water supply.

Urban water conservation. $300 million. Leak detection, toilet replacement, landscape conversion.

Agricultural water conservation. $50 million. Improves inefficient irrigation systems, increasing river flows to Delta

Central valley flood management, including flood plain restoration. $100 million. Makes farms and communities more flood safe, and makes flood plains for habitat friendly. Additional $50 million for retrofit of a reservoir (probably Bullard’s Bar) for better flood management.

San Francisco Bay Wetlands and flood improvements. $200 million. Improves wetlands in San Francisco Bay to provide flood protection and mitigate sea level rise.

Data management. $60 million. Better data collection and management: streamflow, etc.

Stormwater management $600 million for a variety of state agencies. Capture and treatment of stormwater flows improved river and ocean water quality and increasing water supplies

Watershed Improvement $2.355 billion to a wide variety of state agencies. Pays for better management of watersheds throughout the state to improve water quality and water supply.

Land Management for Water Yield. $100 million. Removal of invasive weeds which use excessive
amounts of surface and groundwater such as tamarisk, yellow starthistle, and Arundo. Estimates of water savings are in excess of one million acre feet per year.

**Central Valley Fisheries restoration.** $400 million. Restoring fish habitat. Supplements necessary streamflows.

**Groundwater.** $675 million. Implements the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act., stabilizing groundwater levels in overdraft groundwater basins.

**Water and specific habitat improvements for fisheries.** $350 million. Purchase of water for fish and waterfowl.

**Salmon restoration.** $300 million

**Waterfowl habitat.** $280 million. Helps acquire and restore waterfowl habitat.

**Bay Area Regional Reliability.** $250 million. Improves interconnections between Bay Area water agencies, making it easier to survive droughts.

**Improvement to Friant Kern Canal and other Friant water interconnections.** $750 million. Restores lost capacity to Friant Kern Canal, pays for groundwater recharge programs, water conservation and possibly new water conveyance in the Friant area.

**Oroville Dam Spillway Repair.** $200 million. Makes Oroville Dam more flood safe.

The initiative also allows state and federal water contractors to recover the funds they pay in climate change charges due to implementation of AB 32, and use those funds in their own systems for water and energy conservation to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
Wildfire and Utilities: Liability Standards Policy Proposal
June 7, 2018

The wildfires in Northern and Southern California in October and December were the most costly and destructive in California history. Cities were also affected in an unprecedented way, as a fast moving wildfire entered urban neighborhoods in Santa Rosa. While the League has existing policy that addresses fire services, emergency services and emergency preparedness, the League’s Policy Committees and Board are working to fill in gaps that have been identified in certain areas.

In April, Policy Committees recommended and the Board approved policy related to better natural disaster preparation and residential property insurance. This committee discussed liability standards for utilities and directed staff to draft policy for consideration in June.

**Background:**

*Existing Liability Standard.* Current law provides that utilities found to be even partially at fault for a wildfire are effectively strictly liable for damages caused by that wildfire. Utilities and government entities may be held liable for damages caused by wildfire under a rule called “inverse condemnation.” This rule has its roots in the takings clauses of the U.S. Constitution and the California Constitution, which provide that private property may not be “taken” or “taken or damaged” without just compensation. This is commonly thought of as amounting to “strict liability”. This standard applies to both investor-owned (IOUs) and publicly-owned utilities (POUs).

*Push to Change Liability Standard.* The immense costs of the most recent wildfires have resulted in discussions at the state level of the fairness and sustainability of the inverse condemnation standard, whether an investor-owned utility can withstand such costs, and whether potential changes to liability should be retroactive or prospective. CalFIRE has not yet assigned a cause for many of the fires, with the exception of three in rural Butte and Nevada Counties, which CalFIRE says were caused by PG&E’s failure maintain adequate vegetation clearance near power lines.

Discussions are underway among lawmakers and stakeholders about the current standard of liability and potential changes to it. While no proposals have been announced, stakeholders anticipate that legislative proposals may still be introduced this session. Among other things, these changes could include pursuing a reasonableness standard and allowing apportionment of damages to multiple responsible parties. Additional issues for consideration include forest management practices, further authority for a utility to clear-cut vegetation around infrastructure, the availability of insurance and emergency response and communication.

*Effect on Cities.* A change in liability rules could affect a city that has a claim for damages or result in more potential lawsuits against cities. First, property owners, including cities, may have claims for damages from wildfires. A change in liability for IOUs could affect a city’s ability to recover or affect their insurance premiums. Second,
under a different standard of liability (i.e. negligence) property owners who may not be certain that a utility will cover damages from a wildfire may file suit against cities or other entities for damages, in which case the city may become partially or fully responsible for the property owners’ damages.

Effect on Publicly-Owned Utilities. In California, there are a total of 61 POUs and six IOUs. Of the POUs, 31 are city departments. A key distinction between IOUs and POUs are the territory. POUs, particularly those confined to city limits, are generally located in more urban terrain, thus reducing the risk of wildfire that may start forested areas.

A legislative change to the liability standard for utilities has the potential to affect either IOUs or POUs, or both. Questions remain as to (1) whether an anticipated legislative change would affect POUs and (2) whether a statutory change could absolve a utility of liability rooted in judicial interpretations of the U.S. and California Constitutions.

April Policy Committee Discussion. The committee discussed the strict liability standard for utilities at length. Committee members indicated support for the existing liability rules governing utilities, including POUs, as well as the need for punishment for wrongdoing. Committee members also discussed the existing rules for clear cutting vegetation around utility poles, as well as the potential to underground new utility lines in areas where there are high winds, but not in areas threatened by earthquakes. The committee did not take action on this item, but instead directed staff to consider the discussion and propose policy direction in June.

Policy for Consideration:
In the case of wildfire, the League supports maintaining the standard of inverse condemnation for investor-owned utilities that requires utilities to pay damages. The League opposes reducing the inverse condemnation standard for fires caused by a utility, whether retroactive or otherwise, and supports ensuring local governments can recover applicable damages.

Staff Recommendation:
League staff recommend the committee support the draft policy for the following reasons: (1) it ensures cities can continue to recover damages from fires caused by utilities, (2) it protects cities from potential lawsuits for negligence if the standard for utilities were reduced, and (3) it is consistent with direction the committee provided at the April meeting.

Committee Action:

Board Action:
1. **SB 819 (Hill) Electrical and Gas Corporations: Rates**

**Bill Summary:**
This bill prohibits the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) from passing through certain costs to ratepayers. Specifically, it prohibits an electrical corporation from recovering a fine or penalty through a rate approved by the CPUC. It also clarifies the authority of the CPUC to consider whether a utility acted reasonably when considering ratemaking decisions.

**Bill Description:**
This bill:
1. Prohibits an electrical or gas corporation from recovering in rates either:
   a. A fine or penalty.
   b. An uninsured expense resulting from damages caused by the electrical corporation’s plant if the CPUC determines that the corporation or its agent did not reasonably construct, maintain, manage, control, or operate the facility. Prohibits the CPUC’s determination of whether those damages were caused by the facility from being admissible in a court action for damages brought against the electrical corporation or its agent.
2. Clarifies that the CPUC may authorize partial or full rate recovery of just and reasonable costs or expenses filed by an electrical or gas corporation.
3. States the intent of the Legislature that this bill not alter the CPUC’s authority or obligations under the Public Utilities Act, including the requirement that all charges be just and reasonable as well as reasonably and prudently incurred.

**Background:**
*Cost Recovery from Rates.* CPUC-regulated utilities routinely requests for cost recovery related to their operations, including expanding their infrastructure, paying for operation expenses, etc. As required by statute in Public Utilities Code §451, the CPUC may approve a utility’s request for cost recovery that is deemed just and reasonable. This bill clarifies that the CPUC has the ability to authorize the recovery of a partial or full part of the costs of the application that is considered just and reasonable.

According to the Senate Energy, Utilities, and Communications Committee, the question of the CPUC’s authority to provide partial or full cost recovery surfaced by a concurrence document submitted by two CPUC commissioners (including the president) regarding a decision surrounding $379 million of uninsured expenses related to the 2007 San Diego wildfires (Application 15-09-010). The concurrence document stated: “The ability to do a more nuanced assessment of fault could be a helpful regulatory tool and we respectfully ask the legislature to consider this issue.” This bill attempts to clarify the CPUC’s authority to provide a nuanced decision that allows for partial cost recovery, to the extent the part that is recovered is just and reasonable.
**Fines and Penalties.** Fines and penalties are issued by the CPUC to regulated utilities when they violate CPUC general orders, rules or other procedures. According to the Senate Energy, Utilities, and Communications Committee, fines and penalties are generally paid by utility shareholders. This bill would codify that practice by explicitly prohibiting the CPUC from allowing a utility to pay a fine or penalty with ratepayer funds. Statute already prohibits gas corporations from using ratepayer funds to pay for fines or penalties.

**Fiscal Impact:**
The effect of this measure on cities is limited to cities as ratepayers. A city in a CPUC-regulated utility territory could be spared from paying higher utility rates depending on the outcome of CPUC decisions regarding rate recovery.

**Existing League Policy:**
The League does not have policy directly related to this measure.

In response to the energy crisis of 2001, the League adopted principles, but did not get involved in any individual bill, related to energy prices and rates that included that the League is concerned about the impacts of escalating energy prices on the overall economic health of our state, including city budget.

**Comments:**
*Author’s Statement.* According to the author, SB 819 ensures California’s electric corporations cannot pass costs borne by utility negligence to ratepayers. Fines and penalties are already not recoverable in rates for gas corporations; this bill extends these protections to electric ratepayers. This bill goes further by affirming the CPUC’s authority to apply a reasonableness review to utility requests for cost recovery. The reasonableness review is a historical practice at the CPUC, and protects ratepayers from utility negligence while incentivizing utilities to invest in safe equipment and operations.

*Is This Our Fight?* The League generally weighs in on legislation that has direct effects on cities, which can include publicly-owned utilities. However, this measure does not affect POU’s, which have only ratepayers, not shareholders, to pay the utilities’ expenses. This bill relates to the way investor-owned utilities pay for damages for which they are responsible. Therefore, the debate may be best reserved for ratepayers, shareholders, and those communities that have a policy interest.

**Support/Opposition:** (as of 5/15/18)

**Support**
California State Association of Counties
Consumer Attorneys of California
The Utility Reform Network

**Opposition**
None received
Staff Recommendation:
League staff recommends the Committee discuss SB 819 and determine a position.

Committee Recommendation:

Board Action:

2. SB 1088 (Dodd) Safety, Reliability, And Resiliency Planning

Bill Summary:
This bill would establish a new Safety, Reliability, and Resiliency Plan (Plan) that each electrical or gas corporation must prepare and submit to the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) for approval. It would also authorize ratepayers to pay the cost of the plan and its implementation, require the CPUC to conduct an annual proceeding to review the utility's compliance with the plan, and to impose penalties for non-compliance.

Bill Description:
This bill would do the following:

Set New Standards
- Require the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (OES), in consultation with CalFIRE, CPUC, and other appropriate state and local agencies, to establish standards for utilities for reducing risks from major events by September 30, 2019 and every two years after
- “Major event” means large storm, flood, mudslide, fire, earthquake, or other occurrence that significantly affects the safety and reliability of the electrical or gas distribution system
- Standards shall include
  - Model policies that may be undertaken by local government regarding zoning, defensible space, fire-resistant building materials, and other measures
  - Actions that may be undertaken by electrical or gas corporations, local publicly owned electric or gas utilities, and water utilities

Safety, Reliability, and Resiliency Plan (Plan)
- Each utility must prepare a plan by January 15, 2019 and every two years
- January 2019 plans address fire risks only
- Subsequent plans must address risks associated with routine operations and all major events
- Plans must include certain elements including, among other things:
  - A program to comply with applicable rules, regulations, standards, and practices
  - A wildfire mitigation plan
o Actions the utility will take to ensure the highest level of safety, reliability, and resiliency, including hardening and modernizing infrastructure
o Plans for vegetation management
o Plans for distributed grid operation during a major event
o Evidence of an adequately sized and trailed workforce to restore service after a major event
o Activities to support customers during and after a major event
o Forecasted costs of the full Plan

• CPUC approval process:
o CPUC must “strive to” approve Plans within 12 months of submission and must approve the Plans within 18 months, unless the CPUC makes a written determination
o CPUC must make safety and reliability the highest priority
o Utilities must furnish written notice to customers and CPUC must permit public testimony

Plan Implementation
• Utilities may recover the cost of implementing the Plan from ratepayers
• Prohibits utilities from diverting funding from Plan implementation
• Utilities may not delegate, transfer, or contract out any distribution system safety or reliability performance obligations, with certain exceptions
• Utilities may contract with a distributed energy resource (such as a CCA) so long as the distrusted energy resource is insured to cover damages

Compliance
• CPUC must conduct annual reviews for compliance
• Utilities must file annual compliance reports
• Utilities must engage an independent evaluator to assess compliance and issue a report annually, and the utility may recover these costs through rates
• Penalties may be assessed by the CPUC if a utility fails to substantially comply with its Plan
• If the utility was in substantial compliance with its Plan, the utility’s performance shall be deemed “reasonable and prudent” for purposes of later CPUC proceedings
• Findings made during compliance review cannot be used to affect any civil action and will not affect the admissibility of evidence permitted by rule or law of court

Background:
2017 Wildfires. In late 2017 California experienced the most costly and destructive wildfires in state history. The wildfires burned over 1.2 million acres, damaged thousands of structures, and caused multiple fatalities. The Thomas fire in Southern California began in early December and ultimately burned over 280,000 acres, becoming the largest fire in state history. Afterwards, heavy rains occurred, resulting in a mudslide within the fire-burned area of Montecito. Hundreds of homes were damaged or destroyed, and multiple fatalities occurred. The Tubbs fire in Northern California began in early October and burned over 5,600 structures, becoming the most
destructive fire in California history. The October 2017 Fire Siege, which included the Tubbs, Redwood Valley, Atlas, and Cascade fires, had four of the twenty deadliest fires in the state’s history, resulting in 44 fatalities. States of emergency were declared in all of these regions and a Presidential Major Disaster Declaration for the wildfires was issued. The estimated costs from the wildfires are in the billions.

CalFire has not yet assigned a cause for many of the fires, with the exception of three in rural Butte and Nevada Counties, which CalFire says were caused by PG&E’s failure maintain adequate vegetation clearance near power lines.

**Fiscal Impact:**
This bill affects cities as potential claimants of wildfire damages and as ratepayers. If the new Safety, Reliability, and Resiliency Plans result in fewer fires or other major event crises, cities may avoid costly damage from a future major event. Additionally, if a utility were found to have acted reasonably and the CPUC allowed the utility to recover the cost of wildfire damages from rates, then cities located in CPUC-regulated utility territories could see utility rates increase.

**Existing League Policy:**
The League does not have policy directly related to this measure.

In response to the energy crisis of 2001, the League adopted principles, but did not get involved in any individual bill, related to energy prices and rates that included that the League is concerned about the impacts of escalating energy prices on the overall economic health of our state, including city budget.

**Comments:**
*Author’s Statement.* According to the author, “Investment in reducing the risk of wildfires has a proven cost savings of at least 3:1, but the CPUC has not established adequate standards to reduce the risk of wildfires caused by utility equipment and to make electric and gas utility equipment more resilient and resistant to damage from major events. This bill would require the Office of Emergency Services, along with other agencies, to establish standards for utilities to protect against damage from natural disasters. IOUs will file safety, reliability and resilience plans with the CPUC which provide for hardening the utility infrastructure. The plans would include all costs to implement the safety, reliability and resilience measures. The CPUC would review, modify and approve the plans, including the costs to implement the plans. Establishing a stand-alone rulemaking would require Investor Owned Utilities and the CPUC to give greater attention and care to safety and reliability, and the bill would establish strong accountability requirements.”

*Effect on Community Choice Aggregation.* The California Community Choice Association (CalCCA) had two concerns with this measure, one of which has been addressed. The remaining concern is that the measure requires utilities to procure resources for reliability, which may duplicate investments CCAs already make in reliability resources. CalCCA seeks an amendment to ensure consumers do not pay
twice for procurement of reliability resources. Senator Dodd has committed to resolving this issue.

Is The Way Utilities Pay Damages Our Fight? The League generally weighs in on legislation that has direct effects on cities, which can include publicly-owned utilities. However, this measure does not affect POUs, which have only ratepayers, not shareholders, to pay the utilities' expenses. A major policy change in this bill is to allow the CPUC to pass through liability costs to ratepayers if the new Plans are adhered to. This part of the debate may be best reserved for ratepayers, shareholders, and those communities that have a policy interest.

Support/Opposition: (as of 5/29/18)

Support
Coalition of California Utility Employees (source)
California Building Industry Association
California Labor Federation
California State Association of Counties
California State Association of Electrical Workers
California State Pipe Trades Council

Opposition
Agricultural Energy Consumers Association
Alliance for Nuclear Responsibility
Asian Pacific Environmental Network
California Community Choice Association
California Environmental Justice Alliance
California Farm Bureau Federation
California Large Energy Consumer Association
California League of Food Producers
California Manufacturers and Technology Association

Support/Opposition:
Pacific Gas and Electric Company
San Diego Gas and Electric Company
Sierra Business Council
Sonoma County Board of Supervisors
Southern California Edison
State Building and Construction Trades Council
California Natural Gas Producers Association
California Retailers Association
Center for Community Action & Environmental Justice
Communities for a Better Environment
Consumer Federation of California
Environment California
Environmental Defense Fund
People Organizing to Demand
Environmental & Economic Rights
The Utility Reform Network
Western Growers
Western States Petroleum Association

Staff Recommendation:
League staff recommends the Committee discuss SB 1088 and determine a position.

Committee Recommendation:

Board Action:

3. AB 1884 (Calderon) Food Facilities: Single-Use Plastic Straws
Bill Summary:
This bill requires certain restaurants to provide plastic straws only upon request.

Bill Description:
Specifically, this bill:
- Prohibits a food facility where food may be consumed on the premises from providing single-use plastic straws to consumers unless requested by the consumer
- This prohibition does not apply to the following:
  - Public and private school cafeterias
  - Restricted food service facilities
  - Licensed health care facilities, with certain exceptions
  - Commissaries
  - Mobile food facilities
  - Mobile support units
  - Temporary food facilities
  - Vending machines
  - Certified farmers’ markets, for certain purposes
  - Farm stands, for certain purposes
  - Fishermen’s markets
  - A food facility with a self-service beverage station
- Penalties
  - The first and second violation shall result in a warning
  - Subsequent violations shall constitute an infraction punishable by a fine of $25 for each day of the violation, not to exceed $300 annually
- No reimbursement is required for costs incurred by a local agency or school district because this bill creates a new crime or infraction

Background:
Plastic in Oceans. Plastics comprise an estimated 60-80% of all marine debris and 90% of all floating debris. By 2050, plastics in the ocean will outweigh fish pound for pound if society keeps producing and failing to properly manage plastics at predicted rates, according to a January 2016, report by the World Economic Forum, The New Plastics Economy: Rethinking the Future of Plastics.

Plastic Litter. According to the California Coastal Commission, the primary source of marine debris is urban runoff (i.e., litter). California Coastal Cleanup Day was first organized by the California Coastal Commission in 1985. The Coastal Commission continues to organize the event annually and track the items collected. The top 10 items collected since 1984 are cigarette butts; food wrappers and containers; caps and lids; bags; cups, plates, and utensils; straws; glass bottles; plastic bottles; cans; and, construction material. The California Coastal Commission has recorded roughly 835,425 of straws picked up between the years 1988 until 2014 during organized coastal clean ups. This data doesn’t include straws picked up inland or around California’s lakes and waterways.
A 2013 report from the Natural Resources Defense Council estimates that Californians spend $428 million annually to try to prevent litter from becoming marine debris that damages the environment, tourism, and other economic activities.

**Microplastics in Water.** Earlier this year, the State University of New York completed a study of 259 bottles of water from 11 different brands purchased in 19 locations in 9 countries and found microplastics in 93%. It is unclear if the particles were in the water prior to bottling or if they entered the water during the bottling process.

**China’s National Sword Policy.** Last year, China signaled a dramatic change in its import policies. Dubbed “National Sword,” the new policy imposes strict new contamination limits for various materials types, including paper and plastic. In 2016, 62% of recyclable material exported by California went to China and that market has now largely disappeared.

**Existing League Policy:**
The League does not have policy directly related to this measure.

**Comments:**
**Author’s Statement.** According to the author, the goal of AB 1884 is to reduce plastic pollution, thus preventing it from harming wildlife, clogging up our oceans and waterways, and eventually entering our food chain. By removing the default behavior of providing straws with every drink, a consumer is given the chance to make a deliberate small change that will lessen the impacts of discarded plastic straws in our environment.

According to the author, AB 1884 will require dine-in only restaurants to have a straw-upon-request policy. By removing the default behavior of providing straws with every drink, a consumer is given the chance to make a deliberate small change that will lessen the impacts of discarded plastic straws in our environment.

According to the author, two cities have adopted city-wide ordinances to have straw-upon-request policies and several cities are exploring such proposals.

**Support/Opposition:** (as of 6/1/18)

**Support**
- 5 Gyres Institute
- Algalita Marine Research Foundation
- Azul
- CALPIRG
- California Association of Professional Scientists
- California Coastkeeper Alliance
- California League of Conservation Voters
- Californians Against Waste

**Opposition**
- Center for Biological Diversity
- Center for Oceanic Awareness, Research, and Education
- Chico Bag
- City and County of San Francisco
- City of Berkeley
- City of Dana Point
- City of Encinitas
- City of Hayward
- City of West Hollywood
Opposition
Unknown

Staff Recommendation:
League staff recommends the Committee discuss AB 1884 and determine a position.

Committee Recommendation:

Board Action:
Environmental Quality Bills

**AB 813** (Holden D)  Multistate regional transmission system organization: membership.  
Introduced: 2/15/2017  
Status: 5/17/2018-Re-referred to Coms. on E., U. & C. and JUD.  
Location: 5/17/2018-S. E. U., & C.  
Summary:  
Would prohibit a California electrical transmission facility owner, a retail seller of electricity, or a local publicly owned electric utility from participating in a multistate regional transmission system organization, as defined, unless the bylaws or other organizational documents that govern the organization, and the organization’s operations, meet Federal Energy Regulatory Commission requirements and other specified requirements. The bill would require a California transmission owner, retail seller, or local publicly owned electric utility, before joining a multistate regional transmission system organization, to submit the bylaws and other organizational documents that govern the multistate regional transmission system organization to the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission for review.  
League Position:  Watch

**AB 893** (Garcia, Eduardo D)  California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program.  
Introduced: 2/16/2017  
Status: 5/10/2018-Re-referred to Com. on E., U. & C.  
Location: 5/10/2018-S. E. U., & C.  
Summary:  
Would require, no later than December 31, 2021, each retail seller of electricity to procure a proportionate share, as determined by the Public Utilities Commission, of a statewide total of 2,500 megawatts of electricity generated by geothermal powerplants, as specified. The bill would require, no later than December 31, 2019, each retail seller to file with the commission a plan for complying with this procurement requirement.  
League Position:  Watch

**AB 1668** (Friedman D)  Water management planning.  
Introduced: 2/17/2017  
Status: 5/22/2018-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 3 p.m.  
Location: 5/22/2018-A. ENROLLED  
Summary:  
Would require the State Water Resources Control Board, in coordination with the Department of Water Resources, to adopt long-term standards for the efficient use of water, as provided, and performance measures for commercial, industrial, and institutional water use on or before June 30, 2022. The bill would require the department, in coordination with the board, to conduct necessary studies and investigations and make recommendations, no later than October 1, 2021, for purposes of these standards and performance measures.  
League Position:  Watch

**AB 1745** (Ting D)  Vehicles: Clean Cars 2040 Act.  
Introduced: 1/3/2018  
Status: 4/27/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was TRANS. on 1/16/2018)  
Location: 4/27/2018-A. DEAD  
Summary:  
Would, commencing January 1, 2040, prohibit the Department of Motor Vehicles from accepting an application for original registration of a motor vehicle unless the vehicle is a zero emissions vehicle, as defined. The bill would exempt from that prohibition, a commercial vehicle with a gross vehicle weight rating of 10,001 pounds or more, and a vehicle brought into the state from outside of the state for original registration, as specified.  
League Position:  Watch

**AB 1775** (Muratsuchi D)  State lands: leasing: oil and gas.  
Introduced: 1/4/2018  
Location: 5/30/2018-S. DESK
Summary:
Would prohibit the State Lands Commission or a local trustee, as defined, of granted public trust lands from entering into any new lease or other conveyance authorizing new construction of oil- and gas-related infrastructure upon tidelands and submerged lands within state waters associated with Outer Continental Shelf leases issued after January 1, 2018. The bill would provide that these provisions do not prevent specified activities, including, among others, issuance by the commission of leases pursuant to exceptions applicable to the California Coastal Sanctuary described above. The bill would authorize the commission to establish regulations for the implementation of these provisions.

League Position: Support

**AB 1884** (Calderon D) Food facilities: single-use plastic straws.
Introduced: 1/17/2018
Location: 5/30/2018-S. DESK
Summary:
This bill would prohibit a food facility, as specified, where food may be consumed on the premises, from providing single-use plastic straws to consumers unless requested by the consumer. The bill would specify that the first and 2nd violations of these provisions would result in a warning and any subsequent violation would be an infraction punishable by a fine of $25 for each day the food facility is in violation, but not to exceed an annual total of $300. By creating a new crime and imposing additional enforcement duties on local health agencies, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

League Position: Watch

**AB 1933** (Maienschein R) Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: recycling infrastructure projects.
Introduced: 1/24/2018
Location: 5/30/2018-S. DESK
Summary:
Would specify that activities that expand and improve waste diversion and recycling include food rescue, waste prevention, and organic waste recycling. The bill would additionally specify that eligible infrastructure projects that reduce greenhouse gas emissions include the expansion of facilities for processing recyclable materials and projects to improve the quality of recycled materials.

League Position: Watch

Introduced: 1/29/2018
Location: 5/30/2018-S. DESK
Summary:
Would require the State Air Resources Board to work with state agencies administering grant programs that allocate moneys from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund to give specified communities preferential points during grant application scoring for programs intended to improve air quality, to include a specified application timeline for programs with competitive application processes, and to allow applicants from the Counties of Imperial and San Diego to include daytime population numbers in grant applications.

League Position: Watch

**AB 2050** (Caballero D) Small System Water Authority Act of 2018.
Introduced: 2/6/2018
Location: 5/30/2018-S. DESK
Summary:
Would create the Small System Water Authority Act of 2018 and state legislative findings and declarations relating to authorizing the creation of small system water authorities that will have powers to absorb, improve, and competently operate noncompliant public water systems. The bill, no later than March 1, 2019, would require the state board to provide written notice to cure to all public agencies, private water companies, or mutual water companies that operate a public water system that has either less than 3,000 service connections or that serves less than 10,000 people, and are
not in compliance with one or more state or federal primary drinking water standard maximum contaminant levels as of December 31, 2018, and for 4 consecutive quarters, as specified.

League Position: Watch

**AB 2063 (Aguiar-Curry D) California Financing Law: PACE program administrators.**

Introduced: 2/7/2018
Location: 5/25/2018-S. DESK
Summary:
The CFL, commencing on January 1, 2019, requires a program administrator to establish and maintain a process for the enrollment, and for the cancellation of that enrollment, of a PACE solicitor and a PACE solicitor agent. This bill would prohibit a person from engaging in the business of a PACE solicitor unless that person is enrolled with a program administrator. The bill would also require the program administrator to maintain the processes as specified in a manner that is acceptable to the Commissioner of Business Oversight.

League Position: Watch

**AB 2072 (Quirk D) State Water Resources Control Board: constituents of emerging concern.**

Introduced: 2/7/2018
Status: 5/25/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/4/2018)
Location: 5/25/2018-A. DEAD
Summary:
Would require the State Water Resources Control Board, to the extent that the state board determines funds are available, to establish and maintain a dedicated program to research the potential effects of constituents of emerging concern in water sources on human and ecosystem health, as prescribed.

League Position: Watch

**AB 2191 (O’Donnell D) Ocean Protection Council: White Shark Population Monitoring and Beach Safety Program.**

Introduced: 2/12/2018
Location: 5/25/2018-A. THIRD READING
Summary:
Would require the Ocean Protection Council, upon the appropriation of funding by the Legislature, to develop and implement a White Shark Population Monitoring and Beach Safety Program to award grants to academic institutions, public agencies, and nonprofit corporations engaged and experienced in, and local agencies assisting with, research regarding white sharks and to local agencies engaged in operations to promote public safety on California’s beaches.

League Position: Watch

**AB 2208 (Aguiar-Curry D) California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program: local publicly owned electric utilities: electrical corporations: geothermal, biogas, and biomass energy resources.**

Introduced: 2/12/2018
Status: 5/25/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/9/2018)
Location: 5/25/2018-A. DEAD
Summary:
The California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program requires the Public Utilities Commission to establish a renewables portfolio standard requiring all retail sellers to procure a minimum quantity of electricity products from eligible renewable energy resources so that the total number of kilowatthours of those products sold to their retail end-use customers achieves 25% of retail sales by December 31, 2016, then incrementally increases for specified compliance periods to 33% of retail sales by December 31, 2020, 40% by December 31, 2024, 45% by December 31, 2027, and 50% by December 31, 2030. This bill would require that not less than an unspecified percentage of the incremental procurement requirements for each compliance period be satisfied with geothermal, biogas, or biomass energy resources procured on or after July 1, 2017, until either an unspecified percentage of the total electricity products procured to satisfy the overall procurement requirements are from those energy resources or...
League Position: Watch

**AB 2262**  (Wood D)  **Coast Life Support District Act: urgent medical care services.**

Introduced: 2/13/2018  
Status: 5/3/2018-Referred to Coms. on GOV. & F. and HEALTH.  
Location: 5/3/2018-S. GOV. & F.  
Summary:
Current law, the Coast Life Support District Act, establishes the Coast Life Support District and specifies the powers of the district. The district is authorized, among other things, to supply the inhabitants of the district emergency medical services, as specified. This bill would additionally authorize the district to provide urgent medical care services.

League Position: Watch

**AB 2278**  (Berman D)  **Local Government Renewable Energy Self-Generation Program.**

Introduced: 2/13/2018  
Status: 5/25/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/9/2018)  
Location: 5/25/2018-A. DEAD  
Summary:
Current law authorizes a local government to receive a bill credit, as specified, to be applied to a designated benefiting account for electricity exported to the electrical grid by an eligible renewable generating facility, as defined, and requires the commission to approve a rate tariff for the benefiting account. Current law provides specific rules for the calculation of these bill credits. Under existing law, an electrical corporation is obligated to provide a bill credit to a benefiting account designated by a local government only until the combined statewide cumulative rated generating capacity of all eligible renewable generating facilities within the service territories of the state’s 3 largest electrical corporations reaches 250 megawatts. This bill would revise how the bill credit is calculated, as specified, and, for these purposes, would require the electrical corporation, until January 1, 2044, to use the time-of-use periods and seasonal definitions that were in effect on January 1, 2017.

League Position: Watch

**AB 2283**  (Holden D)  **Income taxes: exclusion: turf removal water conservation program.**

Introduced: 2/13/2018  
Status: 5/25/2018-In committee: Held under submission.  
Summary:
The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2014, and before January 1, 2019, provide an exclusion from gross income for any amount received as a rebate, voucher, or other financial incentive issued by a local water agency or supplier for participation in a turf removal water conservation program. This bill would extend the operation of those provisions to January 1, 2024.

League Position: Support

**AB 2339**  (Gipson D)  **Water utility service: sale of water utility property by a city.**

Introduced: 2/13/2018  
Location: 5/25/2018-A. THIRD READING  
Summary:
Would permit a city that owns and operates a public utility for furnishing water service to sell the public utility for the purpose of consolidating its public water system with another public water system pursuant to the specified procedures, only if the potentially subsumed water system is wholly within the boundaries of the city, if the city determines that it is uneconomical and not in the public interest to own and operate the public utility, and if certain requirements are met. The bill would prohibit the city from selling the public utility for one year if 50% of interested persons, as defined, protest the sale.

League Position: Watch
**AB 2346** (Quirk D)  **Public utilities: rates: wildfire expense memorandum accounts.**
Introduced: 2/13/2018
Status: 5/30/2018-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.
Location: 5/30/2018-S. RLS.
Summary:
Would require the Public Utilities Commission to authorize public utilities to establish wildfire expense memorandum accounts for costs relating specifically to the 2017 California wildfires and to record certain costs in those accounts. The bill would provide that this authorization does not authorize the recovery in rates of those costs recorded in the accounts.

League Position: Watch

**AB 2371** (Carrillo D)  **Water use efficiency: landscape irrigation.**
Introduced: 2/14/2018
Location: 5/29/2018-A. THIRD READING
Summary:
Current law allows nursery stock on display for sale at retail to be labeled by a sign on any block of stock of the same kind and species and requires turf to be labeled by a sign showing the required correct name of the stock on display. This bill would also require, upon delivery to a job site, as defined, each landscape plant or a representative number of each landscape plant, as determined by the Secretary of Food and Agriculture, to be individually labeled as to its correct name in order to correctly identify nursery stock installed in outdoor landscapes that are subject to inspection under the Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance or any local water efficient landscape ordinance.

League Position: Watch

**AB 2378** (Salas D)  **Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: report.**
Introduced: 2/14/2018
Status: 5/30/2018-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.
Location: 5/30/2018-S. RLS.
Summary:
Would require the State Air Resources Board, in consultation with the State Department of Public Health, to submit a specified report, as part of the Department of Finance’s annual report, quantifying, for each program that has received moneys through January 1, 2020, from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund, the public health impacts of each of those programs.

League Position: Watch

**AB 2411** (McCarty D)  **Solid waste: use of compost: planning.**
Introduced: 2/14/2018
Status: 5/30/2018-Referred to Com. on EQ.
Location: 5/30/2018-S. E.Q.
Summary:
Would require the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, on or before December 31, 2019, to develop and implement a plan to maximize the use of compost for slope stabilization and for establishing vegetation in the course of providing debris removal services following a wildfire. The bill would also require the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, in coordination with the Department of Transportation, to identify best practices for each of the Department of Transportation’s 12 districts regarding the cost-effective use of compost along roadways and to develop a plan to implement the identified best practices in each of the districts.

League Position: Support

**AB 2422** (Bloom D)  **Pesticides: use of anticoagulants.**
Introduced: 2/14/2018
Status: 4/27/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was W.,P. & W. on 4/11/2018)
Location: 4/27/2018-A. DEAD
Summary:
Current law prohibits the use of any pesticide that contains one or more of specified anticoagulants in wildlife habitat areas, as defined. Current law exempts from this prohibition the use of these pesticides for agricultural activities, as defined. Current law requires the director, and each county agricultural
commissioner under the direction and supervision of the director, to enforce the provisions regulating the use of pesticides. A violation of these provisions is a misdemeanor. This bill would expand this prohibition to include a pesticide containing any anticoagulant and would also prohibit the use of a pesticide containing an anticoagulant in the entire state.

League Position: Watch

**AB 2501** (Chu D) Drinking water: consolidation and extension of service.
Introduced: 2/14/2018
Status: 5/30/2018-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.
Location: 5/30/2018-S. RLS.
Summary: The California Safe Drinking Water Act authorizes the State Water Resources Control Board to order extension of service to an area within a disadvantaged community that does not have access to an adequate supply of safe drinking water so long as the extension of service is an interim extension of service in preparation of consolidation. The act defines “disadvantaged community” for these purposes to mean a disadvantaged community that is in an unincorporated area, is in a mobilehome park, or is served by a mutual water company or small public water system. This bill would redefine “disadvantaged community” for these purposes to also include a disadvantaged community that is served by a state small water system or domestic well.

League Position: Watch

**AB 2528** (Bloom D) Climate adaptation.
Introduced: 2/14/2018
Status: 5/30/2018-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.
Location: 5/30/2018-S. RLS.
Summary: Current law requires the Natural Resources Agency, by July 1, 2017, and every 3 years thereafter, to update the state’s climate adaptation strategy to identify vulnerabilities to climate change by sectors, including the biodiversity and habitat sector, and priority actions needed to reduce the risks in those sectors. This bill would specify that the biodiversity and habitat sector includes habitat resilience areas, as defined. The bill would also require state agencies to maximize the objective of protecting and enhancing habitat resilience areas.

League Position: Watch

**AB 2538** (Rubio D) Municipal separate storm sewer systems: financial capability analysis.
Introduced: 2/14/2018
Location: 5/30/2018-S. DESK
Summary: Would require the State Water Resources Control Board, by July 1, 2019, to establish financial capability assessment guidelines for municipal separate storm sewer system permittees that are adequate and consistent when considering the costs to local jurisdictions.

League Position: Support

**AB 2569** (Arambula D) Electricity rates.
Introduced: 2/15/2018
Status: 4/27/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was U. & E. on 3/5/2018)
Location: 4/27/2018-A. DEAD
Summary: Current law prohibits the Public Utilities Commission from requiring or permitting an electrical corporation from employing mandatory or default time-variant pricing, as defined, for any residential customer, except that beginning January 1, 2018, the commission may require or authorize an electrical corporation to employ default time-of-use pricing to residential customers, subject to specified limitations and conditions. This bill would prohibit the commission from requiring or authorizing an electrical corporation to employ default time-of-use rates for residential customers in hot climate zones who are projected to experience bill increases of at least 20% in 2 or more summer months, except with the customers’ affirmative consent.

League Position: Watch
**AB 2649**  (Arambula D)  **Water rights: water management.**

Introduced: 2/15/2018  
Location: 5/29/2018-A. THIRD READING  
Summary:  
Would require the State Water Resources Control Board to prioritize a temporary permit for a project that enhances the ability of a local or state agency to capture water during high precipitation events for local storage or recharge, with certain conditions and consistent with water rights priorities and protections for fish and wildlife. The bill would exempt temporary permits for these projects from the California Environmental Quality Act. The bill would require the board to set a reduced application fee for an applicant for a temporary permit for these projects.

League Position:  Watch

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**AB 2660**  (Quirk D)  **Hazardous waste: surplus household consumer products.**

Introduced: 2/15/2018  
Status: 5/24/2018-In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.  
Location: 5/3/2018-S. E.Q.  
Summary:  
Current law requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control to convene a Retail Waste Working Group, as prescribed, to consider and make findings and recommendations relating to requirements for the management of surplus household consumer products, waste reduction opportunities for those products, and waste management requirements, as specified. This bill would impose certain requirements on a retailer or supplier that transfers or ships a surplus household consumer product, as defined by the bill, to a reverse distributor, as defined. The bill would authorize a reverse distributor to evaluate a surplus household consumer product for reuse, donation, transfer for credit, and other specified purposes.

League Position:  Watch

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**AB 2692**  (Arambula D)  **Drinking water: infrastructure funding.**

Introduced: 2/15/2018  
Status: 4/27/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was E.S. & T.M. on 3/19/2018)  
Location: 4/27/2018-A. DEAD  
Summary:  
Would require the Treasurer to establish the California Safe Drinking Water Revolving Loan Program to provide loans to public water systems to address critical water infrastructure needs of those systems. The bill would establish the California Safe Drinking Water Revolving Loan Fund in the State Treasury and would require the Treasurer, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to expend moneys in the fund for the above purpose.

League Position:  Watch

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**AB 2766**  (Berman D)  **California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act: market development payments.**

Introduced: 2/16/2018  
Location: 5/30/2018-S. DESK  
Summary:  
Moneys in the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund are continuously appropriated to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery for certain payments, including, until January 1, 2018, market development payments. Former law authorized the department, until January 1, 2018, (1) to annually expend up to $10,000,000 from the fund to make market development payments to an entity certified by the department as a recycling center, processor, or dropoff or collection program for empty plastic beverage containers that are subsequently washed and processed into flake, pellet, or other form, and made usable for the manufacture of a plastic product, or to a product manufacturer for empty plastic beverage containers that are subsequently washed and processed into flake, pellet, or other form, and used by that product manufacturer to manufacture a product, and (2) to expend additional amounts to make market development payments, calculated as provided. This bill would authorize the department to again expend those amounts to make market development payments from January 1, 2018, until January 1, 2024.
League Position: Watch

**AB 2864** (Limón D) Coastal resources: oil spills.
Introduced: 2/16/2018
Location: 5/30/2018-S. DESK
Summary:
The Lempert-Keene-Seastrand Oil Spill Prevention and Response Act provides that the administrator for oil spill response, subject to the Governor, has the primary authority to direct prevention, removal, abatement, response, containment, and cleanup efforts with regard to all aspects of any oil spill in waters of the state, in accordance with any applicable facility or vessel contingency plan and the California oil spill contingency plan. This bill, for spills affecting coastal resources, would require the administrator to invite the California Coastal Commission or the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission, as applicable according to jurisdiction, to participate in the natural resource damage assessment process regarding injuries to coastal resources and potential restoration and mitigation measures for inclusion in the damage assessment and restoration plan.

League Position: Watch

**AB 2908** (Berman D) Tire recycling: California tire regulatory fee and waste tire program.
Introduced: 2/16/2018
Location: 5/30/2018-S. DESK
Summary:
Would require, until January 1, 2024, upon a specified finding by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, a waste tire generator that is a retail seller of new tires to end user purchasers to pay a California tire regulatory fee and to remit that fee to the state on a quarterly schedule for deposit in the California Tire Recycling Management Fund. The bill would require the department to track revenue from the California tire regulatory fee separately and would prohibit those funds from being used for activities other than those specified.

League Position: Watch

**AB 2921** (Low D) Expanded Polystyrene Food Service Packaging Recovery and Recycling Act.
Introduced: 2/16/2018
Status: 4/27/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 3/8/2018)
Location: 4/27/2018-A. DEAD
Summary:
Would enact the Expanded Polystyrene Food Service Packaging Recovery and Recycling Act, which would authorize expanded polystyrene food service packaging (PFP) manufacturers and polystyrene resin producers to form or designate an organization consisting of PFP manufacturers and resin producers, to be known as the Expanded Polystyrene Food Service Packaging Recycling Organization. If the PFP manufacturers and resin producers form or designate a PFP Recycling Organization, the bill would require each PFP manufacturer or resin producer that formed or designated the organization that sells expanded polystyrene food service packaging or polystyrene resin in this state to pay to the PFP Recycling Organization the expanded polystyrene food service packaging assessment fee established by the PFP Recycling Organization.

League Position: Watch

**AB 3001** (Bonta D) Zero-emissions buildings and sources of heat energy.
Introduced: 2/16/2018
Status: 4/27/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 3/12/2018)
Location: 4/27/2018-A. DEAD
Summary:
Would require the Energy Commission to provide compliance incentive credit for measures that result in reduced emissions of greenhouse gases beyond those the commission has determined to be cost effective. The bill would require the Energy Commission, for the year 2022 and thereafter, to require new residential and nonresidential buildings to be electric-ready buildings, as defined, and to develop standards pursuant to which emissions of greenhouse gases associated with new residential and nonresidential buildings could be reduced in a cost-effective manner.

League Position: Watch
AB 3014  (Quirk D)  Brake friction materials: copper limits: high performance road and track capable vehicle exemption.

Introduced: 2/16/2018
Status: 5/24/2018-In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.
Location: 5/17/2018-S. E.Q.

Summary:
Would exempt high performance road and track capable vehicles and brake friction materials for use on those vehicles from the prohibition against the sale of motor vehicle brake friction materials containing more than 5% copper by weight on and after January 1, 2021. This bill contains other related provisions.

League Position:  Watch

AB 3027  (Chávez R)  California Environmental Quality Act: attorney’s fees.

Introduced: 2/16/2018
Status: 5/11/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was A. NAT. RES. on 4/24/2018)
Location: 5/11/2018-A. DEAD

Summary:
CEQA establishes procedures by which certain parties may file an action or proceeding challenging the lead agency’s action on the ground of noncompliance with CEQA. Current law authorizes the court, upon the motion of a party, to award attorney’s fees to a prevailing party in an action that has resulted in the enforcement of an important right affecting the public interest if 3 specified conditions are met. This bill would, for a prevailing party that is a plaintiff or petitioner in an action or proceeding under CEQA, limit the awarding of attorney’s fees to certain persons or entities.

League Position:  Watch

AB 3036  (Cooley D)  Solid waste: definition.

Introduced: 2/16/2018
Status: 5/17/2018-Referred to Com. on EQ.
Location: 5/17/2018-S. E.Q.

Summary:
The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste. This bill would exclude from the act’s definition of “solid waste” byproducts from processing food, if those byproducts meet certain conditions, including, among others, that the byproducts are destined for use as animal feed.

League Position:  Watch

AB 3178  (Rubio D)  Integrated waste management plans: source reduction and recycling element: diversion requirements.

Introduced: 2/16/2018
Location: 5/25/2018-S. DESK

Summary:
The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 requires the source reduction and recycling element to divert from disposal 50% of all solid waste subject to the element through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities, with specified exceptions. This bill would make findings, including, among others, that the storage of recyclable materials in amounts that exceed the design capacity or permitted capacity of a solid waste facility can pose a threat to public health and safety. This bill would make findings, including, among others, that under China’s National Sword import policy, many recyclable materials are now banned and may no longer be imported into that country, which has had a profound impact on California efforts to meet state recycling objectives.

League Position:  Support if Amend

AJR 29  (Limón D)  Oil and gas: offshore drilling: operations: leases.

Introduced: 1/16/2018
Status: 3/5/2018-Chaptered by Secretary of State- Chapter 19, Statues of 2018
Location: 3/5/2018-A. CHAPTERED
Summary:
Would provide that the Legislature strongly and unequivocally supports the current federal prohibition on new oil and gas drilling in federal waters offshore California, opposes the Trump administration’s proposal to remove safety and environmental protections related to offshore drilling operations, and opposes the Trump administration’s proposed leasing plan that would expose the state to new offshore drilling.

League Position: Watch

**SB 100**  (De León D)  **California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program: emissions of greenhouse gases.**
 Introduced: 1/11/2017
 Status: 9/11/2017-September 11 hearing postponed by committee. From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on U. & E.
 Location: 9/8/2017-A. U. & E.
 Summary:
The Legislature has found and declared that its intent in implementing the California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program requires the PUC is to attain, among other targets for sale of eligible renewable resources, the target of 50% of total retail sales of electricity by December 31, 2030. This bill would revise the above-described legislative findings and declarations to state that the goal of the program is to achieve that 50% renewable resources target by December 31, 2026, and to achieve a 60% target by December 31, 2030.

League Position: Watch

**SB 168**  (Wieckowski D)  **Recycling: beverage containers.**
 Introduced: 1/23/2017
 Status: 5/24/2018-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES.
 Location: 4/16/2018-A. NAT. RES.
 Summary:
Current law requires each glass container manufacturer to use a minimum percentage of 35% of postfilled glass in the manufacturing of its glass food, drink, or beverage containers. This bill would require the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, on or before January 1, 2023, to establish minimum content standards, as defined, for beverage containers that are constructed of metal, glass, or plastic, or other material, or any combination thereof, except as specified in the above provision. The bill would require the department, on or before January 1, 2020, to provide to the Legislature a report on the establishment and implementation of an extended producer responsibility program to replace the current California beverage container recycling program, as specified.

League Position: Watch

**SB 606**  (Hertzberg D)  **Water management planning.**
 Introduced: 2/17/2017
 Status: 5/23/2018-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 10:30 a.m.
 Location: 5/23/2018-S. ENROLLED
 Summary:
Would require an urban retail water supplier to calculate an urban water use objective no later than November 1, 2023, and by November 1 every year thereafter, and its actual urban water use by those same dates. The bill would require an urban retail water supplier to submit a report to the department for these purposes by those dates. The bill would authorize the State Water Resources Control Board to issue information orders, written notices, and conservation orders to an urban retail water supplier that does not meet its urban water use objective, as specified. The bill would authorize the board to waive these requirements for a period of up to 5 years, as specified.

League Position: Watch

**SB 623**  (Monning D)  **Water quality: Safe and Affordable Drinking Water Fund.**
 Introduced: 2/17/2017
 Status: 9/1/2017-From committee: Without recommendation. (Ayes 11. Noes 0.) (September 1) Re-referred to Com. on RLS.
 Location: 9/1/2017-A. RLS.
 Summary:
Would establish the Safe and Affordable Drinking Water Fund in the State Treasury and would provide
that moneys in the fund are continuously appropriated to the State Water Resources Control Board.
The bill would require the board to administer the fund to secure access to safe drinking water for all
Californians, while also ensuring the long-term sustainability of drinking water service and
infrastructure. The bill would authorize the state board to provide for the deposit into the fund of
federal contributions, voluntary contributions, gifts, grants, bequests, and settlements from parties
responsible for contamination of drinking water supplies.

League Position:  Oppose Unless Amend

SB 834 (Jackson D) State lands: leasing: oil and gas.
Introduced: 1/4/2018
Location: 5/30/2018-A. DESK
Summary:
Would prohibit the State Lands Commission or a local trustee, as defined, of granted public trust lands
from entering into any new lease or other conveyance authorizing new construction of oil- and gas-
related infrastructure upon tidelands and submerged lands within state waters associated with Outer
Continental Shelf leases issued after January 1, 2018.

League Position:  Support

SB 919 (Dodd D) Water resources: stream gages.
Introduced: 1/22/2018
Read first time. Held at Desk.
Location: 5/29/2018-A. DESK
Summary:
Would require the Department of Water Resources, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to develop a
plan to deploy a network of stream gages that includes a determination of funding needs and
opportunities for reactivating existing gages. The bill would require the department, in consultation
with the board, the Department of Fish and Wildlife, the Central Valley Flood Protection Board,
interested stakeholders, and, to the extent they wish to consult, local agencies, to develop the plan to
address significant gaps in information necessary for water management.

League Position:  Support

SB 948 (Allen D) California Environmental Quality Act community plans.
Introduced: 1/30/2018
Status: 5/25/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was S. JUD. on 4/19/2018)
Location: 5/25/2018-S. DEAD
Summary:
The The Jobs and Economic Improvement Through Environmental Leadership Act of 2011 authorizes
the Governor to certify a project as an environmental leadership development project if the project
meets certain conditions, including, among other things, that the project will result in a minimum
investment of $100,000,000 in California upon completion of construction and the project will not result
in any net additional emissions of greenhouse gases. The act requires a lead agency to prepare the
record of proceedings for a certified project concurrent with the preparation of certain environmental
documents. This bill would authorize the Governor to certify updates to a community plan and the
accompanying ordinances meeting specified requirements as being eligible for the CEQA streamlining
benefits provided by the Jobs and Economic Improvement Through Environmental Leadership Act of
2011.

League Position:  Watch

SB 966 (Wiener D) Onsite treated nonpotable water systems.
Introduced: 1/31/2018
Status: 5/29/2018-Ordered to special consent calendar.
Location: 5/29/2018-S. CONSENT CALENDAR
Summary:
Would, on or before December 1, 2022, require the State Water Resources Control Board, in
consultation with the California Building Standards Commission, to adopt regulations for risk-based
water quality standards for the onsite treatment and reuse of nonpotable water, as provided. The bill
would authorize the state board to contract with public or private entities regarding the content of the
standards and would exempt those contracts from, among other provisions, review and approval of the Department of General Services.

**League Position:** Support

**SB 998 (Dodd D) Discontinuation of residential water service: urban and community water systems.**

**Introduced:** 2/5/2018


**Location:** 5/29/2018-A. DESK

**Summary:**
Would require an urban and community water system, defined as a public water system that supplies water to more than 200 service connections, to have a written policy on discontinuation of water service to certain types of residences for nonpayment available in prescribed languages. The bill would require the policy to include certain components, be available on the system's Internet Web site, and be provided to customers in writing, upon request. The bill would provide for enforcement of these provisions, including making a violation of these provisions punishable by a civil penalty issued by the board in an amount not to exceed $1,000 for each day in which the violation occurs.

**League Position:** Oppose Unless Amend

**SB 1072 (Leyva D) Regional Climate Collaborative Program: technical assistance.**

**Introduced:** 2/12/2018


**Location:** 5/29/2018-A. DESK

**Summary:**
Would establish a regional climate collaborative program, to be administered by the Strategic Growth Council, to assist under-resourced communities, as defined, in a region to access statewide public and other grant moneys, as specified, for climate mitigation and adaptation projects by establishing collaboratives, as specified. The bill would authorize the council to award specified grants to collaboratives for specified activities.

**League Position:** Watch

**SB 1073 (Dodd D) Flood control: Napa River.**

**Introduced:** 2/12/2018

**Status:** 5/29/2018-Ordered to special consent calendar.

**Location:** 5/29/2018-S. CONSENT CALENDAR

**Summary:**
Current law authorizes a plan of improvement for flood control and other purposes on the Napa River in Napa County, known as the Napa River Flood Control Project, in accordance with specified recommendations adopted by a specified federal act, at an estimated cost to the state of the sum that may be appropriated for state cooperation by the Legislature upon the recommendation and advice of the Department of Water Resources. This bill would require the state share of the nonfederal costs of that project to be only for those project costs incurred on or after the date on which the project was authorized by Congress.

**League Position:** Watch

**SB 1087 (Roth D) PACE program: program administrators.**

**Introduced:** 2/12/2018

**Status:** 5/30/2018-Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 38. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly.

**Location:** 5/30/2018-A. DESK

**Summary:**
Current law, the California Financing Law (CFL), requires a program administrator who administers a PACE program on behalf of, and with the written consent of, a public agency to comply with specified requirements relating to the PACE program, including requiring, commencing on January 1, 2019, a program administrator to be licensed by the Commissioner of Business Oversight. Current law requires a program administrator, as of that date, to establish and maintain a process for the enrollment of, and the cancellation of that enrollment, a PACE solicitor and a PACE solicitor agent. This bill would require the program administrator to maintain the processes described above in writing, and in a manner that is acceptable to the commissioner.
League Position:  Watch

**SB 1110**  (Bradford D)  Energy: California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program.
Introduced: 2/13/2018  
Location: 5/29/2018-A. DESK  
Summary:  
Would authorize local publicly owned electric utilities, upon notifying, and submitting specified findings to, the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, to additionally adopt conditions that mitigate against the loss of public revenues if the applicable procurement and related requirements would lead to decreased generation from a powerplant with outstanding public indebtedness, as specified.

League Position:  Watch

**SB 1133**  (Portantino D)  California regional water quality control board: water quality control plans: funding.  
Introduced: 2/13/2018  
Status: 5/17/2018-Referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M.  
Location: 5/17/2018-A. E.S. & T.M.  
Summary:  
Current law, the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, requires each California regional water quality control board to adopt water quality control plans and to establish water quality objectives in those plans, considering certain factors, to ensure the reasonable protection of beneficial uses and the prevention of nuisance. This bill would authorize a regional board to accept and spend donations of moneys from a permittee for the purpose of updating a water quality control plan, thereby making an appropriation.

League Position:  Watch

**SB 1142**  (Skinner D)  Recycling: beverage containers.  
Introduced: 2/14/2018  
Status: 2/22/2018-Referred to Com. on RLS.  
Location: 2/14/2018-S. RLS.  
Summary:  
Current law establishes the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, which requires that every beverage container sold or offered for sale in this state have a minimum refund value. The act requires a beverage distributor to pay a redemption payment to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery for every beverage container sold or offered for sale in the state to a dealer, and requires the department to deposit those amounts in the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to the provision naming the act.

League Position:  Watch

**SB 1215**  (Hertzberg D)  Provision of sewer service: disadvantaged communities.  
Introduced: 2/15/2018  
Location: 5/29/2018-A. DESK  
Summary:  
This bill would authorize the State Water Resources Control Board to order the provision of sewer service by a special district, city, or county to a disadvantaged community, as defined, under specified circumstances. By authorizing the state board to require a special district, city, or county to provide sewer service, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

League Position:  Watch

**SB 1335**  (Allen D)  Solid waste: food service packaging: state agencies, facilities, and property.  
Introduced: 2/16/2018  
Location: 5/30/2018-A. DESK  
Summary:  
Would enact the Sustainable Packaging for the State of California Act of 2018, which would prohibit a
food service facility located in a state-owned facility, acting as a concessionaire on state property, or under contract to provide food service to a state agency, on and after January 1, 2021, from dispensing prepared food using a type of food service packaging unless the type of food service packaging is on a list that the bill would require the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to publish and maintain on its Internet Web Site that contains types of approved food service packaging that are reusable, recyclable, or compostable.

**League Position:** Watch

**SB 1369 (Skinner D) Energy: electrolytic hydrogen.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018


**Location:** 5/29/2018-A. DESK

**Summary:**
Would require the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission), in consultation with the PUC and the State Air Resources Board, to develop up to 3 electrolytic hydrogen pilot projects meeting certain criteria to produce electrolytic hydrogen, as defined. The pilot projects would be required to produce that hydrogen through electrolysis using electricity meeting specified criteria and to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases.

**League Position:** Watch

**SB 1380 (Stern D) Climate adaptation information clearinghouse.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Status:** 5/25/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/7/2018)

**Location:** 5/25/2018-S. DEAD

**Summary:**
Current law requires the Office of Planning and Research to coordinate with appropriate entities to establish a clearinghouse for climate adaptation information for use by state, regional, and local entities. This bill would authorize the office to include in the clearinghouse information concerning funding and financing opportunities relating to clean energy projects, as specified.

**League Position:** Watch

**SB 1399 (Wiener D) Renewable energy: shared renewable energy tariffs.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Status:** 5/25/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/22/2018)

**Location:** 5/25/2018-S. DEAD

**Summary:**
Would require the Public Utilities Commission to require each large electrical corporation to establish a tariff or tariffs that provide for bill credits for electricity generated by eligible renewable generating facilities and exported to the electrical grid to be credited to electrical accounts of nonresidential customers of the corporations. The bill would require the commission to ensure that the credits reflect the full value of the electricity from the eligible renewable generating facilities and the credits are established using the same methodology that is used to determine credits under the standard contract or tariff for eligible customer-generators.

**League Position:** Support

**SB 1401 (Wieckowski D) Climate change: climate adaptation information: clearinghouse.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Status:** 5/17/2018-Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.

**Location:** 5/17/2018-A. NAT. RES.

**Summary:**
Current law requires the Office of Planning and Research to coordinate with appropriate entities to establish a clearinghouse for climate adaptation information for use by state, regional, and local entities. The bill would require the office to seek feedback from entities that use the clearinghouse to maximize the efficacy and usefulness of the clearinghouse.

**League Position:** Watch
SB 1477  (Stern D)  Low-emissions buildings and sources of heat energy.
Introduced: 2/16/2018
Location: 5/30/2018-A. DESK
Summary:
Would require the Energy Commission to develop a statewide market development initiative to advance the state’s market for low-emission space and water heating equipment for new and existing residential and nonresidential buildings. The bill would require the Energy Commission, as a part of the initiative, to identify and target key low-emission space and water heating technologies that would assist the state in meeting its greenhouse gas emissions reduction goals and to ensure that the initiative provides job training and employment opportunities.

League Position:  Watch

Introduced: 2/2/2017
Status: 2/16/2017-Referred to Com. on RLS.
Location: 2/2/2017-S. RLS.
Summary:
The California Constitution requires that the water resources of the state be put to beneficial use to the fullest extent of which they are capable and that the waste or unreasonable use or unreasonable method of use of water be prevented. This measure would declare the intent of the Legislature to amend the California Constitution to provide a program that would ensure that affordable water is available to all Californians and to ensure that water conservation is given a permanent role in California’s future.

League Position:  Watch

Total Measures: 62
Total Tracking Forms: 62