

2006 Major State Energy Legislative Bills

AB 32: Air pollution: greenhouse gases: California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006. **SIGNED ON 9/27**

PWP Position: Sign

PWP Impact: Requires the California Air Resources Board (CARB) to develop regulations and market mechanisms that will ultimately reduce California's greenhouse gas emissions by 25 percent by 2020. Mandatory caps will begin in 2012 for significant sources and ratchet down to meet the 2020 goals.

- Establish a statewide greenhouse gas emissions cap for 2020, based on 1990 emissions by January 1, 2008.
- Adopt mandatory reporting rules for significant sources of greenhouse gases by January 1, 2009.
- Adopt a plan by January 1, 2009 indicating how emission reductions will be achieved from significant greenhouse gas sources via regulations, market mechanisms and other actions.
- Adopt regulations by January 1, 2011 to achieve the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective reductions in greenhouse gas, including provisions for using both market mechanisms and alternative compliance mechanisms.
- Convene an Environmental Justice Advisory Committee and an Economic and Technology Advancement Advisory Committee to advise CARB.
- Ensure public notice and opportunity for comment for all CARB actions.
- Prior to imposing any mandates or authorizing market mechanisms, CARB must evaluate several factors, including but not limited to impacts on California's economy, the environment and public health; equity between regulated entities; electricity reliability, conformance with other environmental laws and ensure that the rules do not disproportionately impact low-income communities.

SB 1368: Electricity: emissions of greenhouse gases. **SIGNED ON 9/30**

PWP Position: Veto

PWP Impact: Requires the California Energy Commission (CEC) to develop and adopt by regulation a greenhouse gas emissions performance standard for long-term procurement of electricity by local publicly owned utilities, including contracts outside of California. The CEC must adopt the standard on or before June 30, 2007 and must be consistent with the standard adopted by the California Public Utilities Commission for load-serving entities under their jurisdiction on or before February 1, 2007. The CEC will also have review all long-term procurement contracts for electricity.

AB 2021: Public utilities: energy efficiency.
SIGNED ON 9/29

PWP Position: Veto

PWP Impact: This bill would require the Energy Commission, on or before November 1, 2007, and every 3 years thereafter, in consultation with the commission and local publicly owned electric utilities, in a public process that allows input from other stakeholders, to develop a statewide estimate of all potentially achievable cost-effective electricity and natural gas efficiency savings and establish statewide annual targets for energy efficiency savings and demand reduction over 10 years.

AB 2951: Capital facilities fees.
SIGNED ON 9/30

PWP Position: Sign

PWP Impact: Requires that public agencies (PCC and PUSD) pay the same Capital Facilities fees to PWP as would be paid by other similar customers. AB 2951 will not result in a rate increase to any public agency, but rather ensure that the obligation for infrastructure costs are borne by all classes of residential and business customers.

SB 107 : Renewable energy: Public Interest Energy Research, Demonstration, and Development Program.
SIGNED ON 9/26

PWP Position: No Position Taken-Watch

PWP Impact: Requires investor owned utilities such as Pacific Gas and Electric, Southern California Edison and San Diego Gas and Electric, to have 20 percent of its electricity come from renewable sources by 2010. Previously, state law required that this target be achieved by 2017.

SB 107 invalidates Hoover as renewable resource for PWP under its Eligible Renewable Resources definition. PWP will have to report annually its Eligible Renewable resource percentage to CEC for certification that it's meeting its RPS' annual targets. Future resources such as UPC wind, Milford, Utah also needs to be analyzed. Furthermore RECs from non eligible renewable resources would not be recognized by CEC.

2006 Major State Water Legislative Bills

AB 1881 (Laird) requires cities and counties to adopt and enforce the revised version of the State Department of Water Resources' model water efficient landscape ordinance not later than January 1, 2010.

Status: Signed; Chapter 559, Statutes 2006.

The bill would make the updated model ordinance applicable within the jurisdiction of a local agency, including a chartered city like Pasadena. By imposing requirements on local agencies in connection with the adoption of water efficient landscape ordinances, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

PWP Position: No Position Taken

PWP Impact: Would require PWP to adopt a state mandated water efficient landscape ordinance when previously, chartered cities like Pasadena were exempt.

PWP Action: Research to see if PWP currently has an existing water landscape efficiency ordinance and if not, what is the feasibility and impact of adopting the State's version.

AB 2951 (Goldberg) allows public agencies to charge utility rates to other public agencies based on the same criteria that apply to comparable nonpublic consumers.

Status: Signed; Chapter 866, Statutes of 2006.

PWP Position: Sign

PWP Impact: Requires that public agencies (PCC and PUSD) pay the same Capital Facilities fees to PWP as would be paid by other similar customers. AB 2951 will not result in a rate increase to any public agency, but rather ensure that the obligation for infrastructure costs are borne by all classes of residential and business customers.

PWP Action: No action needed at this time.

SB 187 (Soto): Drinking Water Contaminants.

Status: Vetoed on 9/28/06.

PWP Position: No Position Taken

PWP Impact: Would have authorized the State Department of Health Services to consider, to the extent information is available, in determining economic feasibility, the potential affects on human health that may result from the adoption of a primary drinking water standard that is less stringent than the public health goal.